



2018

BLACKFEET EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN



The Blackfeet Nation
Browning, Montana

Resolution Replace with official Resolution

WHEREAS, all citizens and property within the Blackfeet Reservation are at risk to a wide range of natural, technological, and man-caused hazards; and

WHEREAS, when such an unfortunate event occurs; local, state, and federal response agencies must be prepared to respond in a well-coordinated manner by developing and using an Incident Command System (ICS) in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to protect the public and the natural resources and minimize property damage within the community; and

WHEREAS, this Emergency Operations Plan is needed to coordinate the response of emergency personnel and supporting services of all county and municipal agencies in the event of an emergency or disaster and during the aftermath thereof; and

NOW, THEREFORE, we the undersigned, by virtue of the power and authority vested in us by the laws of the Blackfeet Nation do hereby adopt the Blackfeet Tribe's Emergency Operations Plan. This plan can be put into action by the undersigned, the Tribal Disaster and Emergency Services Coordinator, or our designee. Tasked organizations have the responsibility to prepare and maintain standard operating procedures and commit to the training and exercises required to support this plan.

RECORD OF CHANGES

[illegible]

RECORD OF DISTRIBUTION

Agency	Date	Number of copies	
		Hard Copy	Digital (CD)
Blackfeet Tribe			
Tribal Council Members			
Blackfeet Disaster & Emergency Services			
Blackfeet Law Enforcement Services			
Blackfeet Agriculture Dept.			
Blackfeet EMS			
Blackfeet Environmental			
Blackfeet Facilities			
Blackfeet Finance Dept			
Blackfeet Fish & Game			
Blackfeet Historic Preservation Office			
Blackfeet Housing			
Blackfeet Land Dept.			
Blackfeet Legal			
Blackfeet Personnel			
Blackfeet Procurement			
Blackfeet PIO(s)			
Blackfeet Transportation Dept.			
Blackfeet Tribal Health			
Blackfeet Water			
State of Montana			
Montana DES			
DES District # Representative			
Montana Highway Patrol			
Montana Dept. of Natural Resources & Conservation			
Glacier County DES			
Glacier County Sheriff			
Pondera County DES			
Pondera County Sheriff			
Federal			
Indian Health Service Hospital, Browning			
National Weather Service, Great Falls			
Environmental Protection Agency, Denver			
Bureau of Indian Affairs, Browning			
U.S. Forest Service			
Glacier National Park			

FBI			
Private Non-Profit			
American Red Cross			

ACRONYMS

BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BTBC	Blackfeet Tribal Business Council
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive
COG	Continuity of Government
COOP	Continuity of Operations
DES	Disaster and Emergency Services
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DNRC	Department of Natural Resources and Conservation
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EMWIN	Emergency Managers Weather Information Network
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	Emergency Public Information
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GIS	Geographic Information System
HAZUS	Hazards United States
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
NAWAS	National Warning System
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRF	National Response Framework
NWS	National Weather Service
PDM	Pre-Disaster Mitigation
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Office
TERC	Tribal Emergency Response Commission
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface

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BASIC PLAN

1. PURPOSE, SCOPE, OVERVIEW

1.1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Blackfeet Tribal Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is to provide planned response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, acts of terrorism and national security emergencies in or affecting the Blackfeet Tribal Nation and to:

- Provide for the protection of life, the environment, and public and private property, the evacuation and care of displaced persons, and the restoration of normal functions in the areas affected by the emergency.
- Establish an emergency management organization required to respond to and mitigate any emergency or disaster.
- Identify policies, responsibilities, and procedures required to complete the above.
- Describe the necessary training of Tribal employees, citizens, voluntary organizations and assisting governmental agencies in accomplishing the planned objectives.

1.2 SCOPE

The Blackfeet Tribe may experience an incident caused by nature or man that may overwhelm its resources, have a disastrous impact on human life and well-being, and have a large negative impact on the environment and economy, at any time. The timing of the incident, the type and its overall impact cannot be predicted. Therefore, the Tribal government, Tribal Council, its Departments and Programs, employees, and all citizens must plan and prepare for any of or combination of the identified incidents. The specific provisions of the EOP are applicable to all initial response agencies, coordinating personnel and resources, within the exterior boundaries of the Blackfeet Reservation

1.3 SITUATION OVERVIEW

1.3.1 Geographic Characteristics

The Blackfeet Indian Reservation is located in northwest Montana, bounded by Glacier National Park on west and by Canada on the north (65 miles international border). The present reservation encompasses approximately 1.5 million acres (2,400.56 square miles). The Reservation is located between latitudes 48 degrees to 49 degrees north and longitudes 112 degrees to 114 degrees west. The reservation is a highly rural agricultural area, spanning part of both most of Glacier County and the western end Pondera County. The reservation has a population of 10,405 residents (2010 census). However, during the summer months this number can double, with tourism traffic through the area of over a million. The reservation communities are: Browning, Heart Butte, Starr School, East Glacier, Blackfoot, Seville, St. Mary, Babb, Hidden Lake Colony, Seville Colony, Big Sky Colony, Glendale Colony, and Zenith Colony. The topography of the Blackfeet Reservation is comprised of the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, lofty divides, deep canyons, extensive areas of rolling plateaus and nearly level bench lands. The reservation is mainly a treeless, grassy, partly dissected plains region. On the plateaus and bench lands, elevations vary from 3,800 to 4,200 feet above sea level. The elevations increase towards the foothills and in the Rocky Mountains. Browning's elevation is 4,655 feet.

The Blackfeet Reservation is located within the region generally classified as a dry continental or Steppe with four well-defined seasons. Rainfall can fall year round on the reservation. Annual average precipitation is 15 inches with greater precipitation in the higher elevations of the Rocky Mountains. The weather can be quite changeable with large day-to-day temperature variations, particularly from fall to spring. Days with severe winter cold and summer heat are typical. High winds are common. Browning holds the United States record for a 24-hour temperature drop. On January 23, 1916, it went from 44 degrees to -56 degrees in a day – a 100 degree drop. The opposite temperature fluctuation also occurs, raising temperatures rapidly in the winter, resulting in flooding. Summers can have high temperatures in the 90s with drying winds.

1.3.2 Hazards & Mitigation Overview

Historically, Tribal residents have dealt with floods, high winds, severe summer storms with damaging thunderstorms, hail and tornadoes, harsh winter storms with extreme cold and blizzards, wildfires, drought, epidemic disease, starvation, and hazardous material spills. The repeat of any of these hazards would have a negative impact on the reservation population, their property, and the environment and would have direct impact on the reservation's heavy economic reliance on agriculture and tourism industries. While most hazards cannot be eliminated, the effects from them can be mitigated. . Brief descriptions of potential hazards identified in the county's THIRA are following.

Drought

Drought is defined as a deficit in normal precipitation for a region over an extended period of time. Drought has a major impact on agriculture, the major industry on the Reservation. Current drought conditions are understood through a range of drought indicators, including precipitation over defined time periods, impacts to water supply as measured by stream flow, reservoirs and groundwater levels, impacts to agriculture and forest health, and impacts to utilities.

Earthquake

Earthquakes result when stress forces build up along fractures or fault lines in the earth's crust over extended periods of time. There are fault lines that run through and adjacent to the Blackfeet Reservation. Although there is no record of a major earthquake with an epicenter originating within the Reservation, there is the potential for area to feel the effects of earthquakes whose epicenters originate outside of the Reservation and Montana.

Flood

Flash flooding, river flooding, and area flooding are the most common flood types that affect the Reservation. Recorded incidents include the Montana 1964 Flood in 30 people lost their lives and 256 homes were lost. Floods tend to be concentrated in low-lying areas near rivers and streams with damage ranging from negligible to costing millions of dollars.

Public Health Emergency

Multiple health hazards may impact the Blackfeet Reservation and its residents. These health hazards may result from communicable disease outbreaks or health hazards related to the integrity of public health, including air, food, and water quality, that cascade from other natural, human-caused, or technological hazards. An identified emergency situation may result from an outbreak of various identified diseases; food, air, and water quality emergencies; or potentially new and unidentified threats within the reservation.

Tornado

A tornado is a violently rotating column of air extending between and in contact with a cloud and the surface of the earth. Tornadoes develop suddenly and vary in intensity; the most violent tornadoes are capable of wind speeds exceeding 250 miles per hour. Although rare, the entire Reservation population is vulnerable to the impacts of a tornado regardless of the measured magnitude.

Wildland Fire

A wildland fire is an uncontrolled burning of grasslands, brush, or woodlands. Wildland fires have the potential to substantially burn forested areas as well as private residences. Major losses attributable to wildland fires include damage and destruction to Tribal, county, private, and municipal structures and facilities. Private residences and communities that are located within the wildland-urban interface are particularly susceptible. Within Blackfeet Reservation, wildland fires mainly occur during the dry spring and summer months (mid-July to September) due to higher temperature, lower humidity, and very dry vegetation.

Winter Storm

Because severe winter storms involve frigid temperatures, heavy snow, ice, and gusting winds in all combinations, their severity is usually determined by duration, temperature extremes, wind speeds, and accumulation of precipitation. The primary threat is the ability of such storms to completely immobilize large areas, disrupt services, threaten public health and safety, and cause injury or death. In Blackfeet Reservation, winter storms and wind events are the most common hazards occurring.

Dam Failure

Dam failure as a hazard is described as the uncontrolled and unintentional release of impounded water caused by collapse, breach, or other failure resulting in downstream flooding that can impact life and property. Prolonged rainfall that produces flooding is considered the most common cause of dam failure. Currently, there are 4 high-hazard dams on or near the Blackfeet Reservation. High Hazard dams means that if a failure were to occur, probable loss of human life and major property damage would result.

Hazardous Materials Release—Fixed Site

A hazardous material (HazMat) is a substance or material that may pose an unreasonable risk to safety, health, or property. A HazMat release, whether intentional or accidental, from a fixed-site facility has the potential to pose a significant concern to populations, property, and the environment throughout Blackfeet Reservation. These situations have the potential to pose a significant concern to health and safety for the population, property, and the environment.

Hazardous Materials Release—Transportation

A HazMat release, whether intentional or accidental, during transport has the potential to pose a significant concern to health and safety for the population, property, and the environment throughout the Blackfeet Reservation. These situations have the potential to pose a significant concern to health and safety for the population, property, and the environment, particularly from a release from pipelines and on roadways.

Train Derailment

Train derailments occur when one or more sections of a train leave the track, causing injuries, death, or other types of damage. The main causes for derailments include defective or worn rails or train equipment, human error (such as excessive speed), collision with an object on the track, and collision with another train. One of the greatest concerns during a train derailment is if the train is hauling Hazardous Materials. The location of the tracks in relation to the communities of Browning and East Glacier make them particularly vulnerable

Cybersecurity

Cyber events, commonly referred to as cyberterrorism or cyberattacks, are premeditated criminal acts by an individual or individuals using computers and telecommunications capabilities, to disrupt and/or destroy services to public and private critical infrastructure, such as financial, energy, or transportation networks. Cyberattacks, particularly those caused by malicious code, denial of service, and theft of devices and those that are web-based, are very common and result in costly recovery measures for institutions.

School Violence

School violence is widely held to have become a serious problem in recent decades in many countries, especially where weapons such as guns or knives are involved. It includes violence between school students as well as physical attacks by students on school staff as well as attacks from outside the school community.

Terrorist Acts

Terrorism remains a threat to national security. There are a number of potential hard and soft targets on the Blackfeet Reservation. Terrorist incidents are likely to involve chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive (CBRNE) threats. From a responder perspective, responding to these events involves limiting loss of life and property and protecting the environment. Preservation of a crime scene is also important, as is coordination with Federal partners.

Mitigation

The Blackfeet Reservation Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Plan 2016 profiles significant hazards to the community and identifies mitigation projects that can reduce their impacts. The purpose of the Plan is to promote sound public policy designed to protect residents, critical facilities, infrastructure, private property, and the environment from natural and man-made hazards. The Blackfeet Pre Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan 2016, Section 3 (Hazard Assessment), contains a detailed risk assessment of the Blackfeet Reservation's hazards and the risks they pose. This assessment is the chief hazard assessment for disaster planning and is considered to be the hazard assessment section of the Blackfeet EOP. The Blackfeet Reservation PDM Plan 2016 includes resources and information to assist residents, organizations, local government, and others interested in participating in planning for natural and man-made hazards. The

mitigation plan provides a list of mitigation projects that will assist the Blackfeet Tribes in reducing risk and preventing loss from future hazard events.

1.3.3 Socioeconomic Profile

The Blackfeet Reservation, headquartered in Browning, is the third largest Reservation in Montana, encompassing 1.5 million acres. It is also the largest in population. Home to 56% of the enrolled 16,000 Blackfeet tribal members, the reservation's economy is primarily agriculture based. The Tribe owns and operates seven tribal ranches and manages the Blackfeet Bison Program. Fifty-six percent of the agricultural producers are Blackfeet members (Blackfeet Agricultural records). The income generated from production is used primarily to support public services and community and cultural events.

The Blackfeet Tribal government is the largest employer, providing work to approximately 800, with seasonal injections, of up to 150 additional positions. Other major employers include Browning Public Schools (which provides 388 jobs), Siyeh Development Corporation (Approximately 209 staff members, combined from five tribally owned businesses to include: Glacier Peaks Casino and Hotel, Starlink Cable, Glacier Family Foods, Little Peaks Casino and Blackfeet Heritage Center), Indian Health Service (230), Bureau of Indian Affairs (61), Blackfeet Housing Authority (100), and Blackfeet Community College (81). The private sector hosts approximately 60 businesses in the community, of which 81% are Indian owned. Teepees IGA provides work for 49 employees, making them the largest private employer in Browning.

Montana reservations are facing a faster growth rate, younger median age, fewer people with degrees, higher school drop-out rates, a larger percentage of the population on food stamps, higher pregnancy rates and higher alcohol treatment need. Current Montana reservation economic trends include higher unemployment, more poverty, lower per capital income, lower wages, lower housing values, and a smaller private sector (CEIC 2006). Due to these trends, reservation populations as a whole are more vulnerable to hazards than other areas within the state. On the Blackfeet Reservation 28.6% of the reservation population is less than 14 years or and 11.33% of the population is 60 or older. The combined percentage of these two vulnerable age groups is 40%, making many challenges for emergency workers in a disaster.

Poverty has been a long term problem on the Blackfeet Reservation. Glacier County, in which most of the reservation lies, has been labeled a persistent poverty county by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (U.S.D.A) meaning that 20% or more of its residents were poor as measured by the 1980, 1990, and 2000 decennial census and the American Community Survey 5 year estimates for 2007-2011.

Income related indicators have historically been low on the Blackfeet Reservation. One-third (33.7%) of the reservations households have incomes below \$20,000 annually and almost one-half (49.6%) have incomes below \$30,000 annually. Low income adversely affects a group's ability to prepare for, respond to or recover from a disaster.

1.3.4 Critical Facilities

Critical facilities are defined as facilities critical to government response and recovery (i.e., life safety and property and environmental protection). Critical facilities include: 911 emergency call centers, emergency operations centers, police and fire stations, public works facilities, sewer and water facilities, bridges and roads, and shelters; and facilities that, if damaged, could cause serious secondary impacts. Critical facilities also include those facilities that are vital to the continued delivery of community services or have large vulnerable populations. These facilities may include: buildings such as Tribal government offices, law-enforcement center, public services buildings, adult and juvenile detention centers, and other public facilities such as hospitals, nursing homes and schools. Blackfeet Tribal Critical facilities are identified in the Blackfeet PDM Plan 2016 and are noted in Appendix C.

1.3.5 Special Needs

Some populations in the community share common characteristics that make them more susceptible to "falling through the cracks". Three such groups are the elderly, people with disabilities, and young children. All three groups are vulnerable to financial constraints, a lack of available resources and services, and insufficient public awareness of their situations. All three often find it difficult to advocate for, or provide for all of their needs themselves, and must rely on others for at least some support services. People with disabilities are often referred to as

"special needs" populations. They are individuals living in the community who may require assistance with regard to transportation, child care, health care, personal care activities, and language comprehension. They can have any number of characteristics – medical, cultural, cognitive, racial, physical, or a combination thereof – that sets them apart from other individuals in terms of needs. People with special needs can be found in their own residences, adult day-care facilities, assisted living facilities, foster or group homes, long-term facilities, and the hospital.

1.3.5 Capacity Assessment

The Tribes' capabilities to respond to emergency situations and implement mitigation projects include personnel, regulatory ordinances, and equipment/facility resources. Tribal personnel resources include elected officials, a Disaster and Emergency Services (DES) Director, public information officer, fire management, law enforcement, Tribal Health, planners, and finance managers. These resources have the responsibility to provide overview of past, current, and ongoing pre- and post-disaster mitigation planning projects including capital improvement programs, wildfire mitigation programs, and water resources programs. The goals and objectives used to mitigate natural and technological hazards builds on the community's existing capabilities. Federal, state and county resources are available through mutual aid agreements. Non-government organizations and non-profits such as the Red Cross also provide capabilities to the Tribes in the event of an emergency.

The Tribal DES Director operates a local office within the Tribal Office in Browning that also serves as the local Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in the event of an emergency. The EOC is a designated area established for facilitating the overall management of an emergency or disaster incident. The EOC provides a multi-agency coordination center where elected officials and senior agency representatives gather to manage coordination, communications, data and information collection, disseminate public information, provide the primary link to the state and federal agencies, and engage in strategic decision-making.

The DES Director plans, organizes and manages the Tribal emergency preparedness program; evaluates, improves and promotes comprehensive disaster planning efforts; organizes and facilitates effective operation of multi-jurisdiction, multi-discipline work groups and task forces;

promotes interagency co-ordination; and, develops and reviews policies, contracts and interagency agreements. These efforts are designed to enhance the capacity of the Tribal government to plan for, respond to, and mitigate the consequences of threats and disasters using an all-hazard framework. Overall, the DES Director emphasizes preparedness in addressing potential natural threats.

The Blackfeet Tribe determines its capabilities and limitations to prepare for and respond to disaster at its regularly scheduled Tribal Emergency Response Commission (TERC) meetings and through this EOP update process. TERC is the local or inter-jurisdictional entity, responsible for emergency and disaster mitigation, prevention, preparedness and the coordination, of response and recovery efforts. Memorandums of agreements, between agencies, Glacier and Pondera Counties, will recognize the Blackfeet Tribal Emergency Response Commission, as the designated entity for writing, reviewing, and maintaining inter-jurisdictional plans and programs. The Blackfeet Tribal Emergency Response Commission; is the entity appointed by the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council, with the mission to provide input for such emergency planning.

2.0 PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

The Blackfeet Nation may experience an incident caused by nature or man that may overwhelm its resources, have a disastrous impact on human life and well-being, and have a large negative impact on the environment and economy, at any time. The timing of the incident, the type and its overall impact cannot be predicted. Therefore, the Tribal government, Tribal Council, its Departments and Programs, employees, and all citizens must plan and prepare for any of or combination of the identified incidents.

The following assumptions relating to emergencies are:

- Emergency situations may occur at any time, day or night, and in populated, as well as more remote or rural areas.
- Emergency incidents, even those with lesser impacts, often require a multi-departmental, multi-jurisdictional response. For this reason, it is essential that the Incident Command System (ICS), and in many instances, a Unified Command (UC), be

implemented immediately by responding agencies. National Incident Management System (NIMS) principles and concepts should be used in the full range of emergency responses.

- Emergency situations may pose significant risks to emergency response personnel. It is imperative that all potential emergency response personnel and first responders be properly trained in appropriate hazardous materials emergency response actions.
- Emergency management/incident response may require large-scale evacuations or shelter-in-place activities. These operations may present significant challenges in terms of warning and notification, logistics, and interagency coordination.
- Emergency situations may generate widespread media and public interest. The media must be considered an ally in these emergencies; they can provide considerable assistance in emergency public information and warning.
- Emergency situations may pose serious long-term threats to public health, property, and the environment. These strategic considerations must be addressed in all hazardous emergencies.
- Large scale emergency situations may require an extended commitment of personnel and resources from involved agencies and jurisdictions.
- Each level of government will respond to an emergency or disaster to the extent of its available resources. Once these resources have been exhausted, mutual aid will be requested. The Tribal Chairman may request assistance from the Federal government if the capabilities and resources of both local and/or State governments are exceeded.
- Community members expect government to keep them informed and to provide guidance and assistance in the event of a threat, emergency or disaster. Emergency information must be fully accessible for all citizens and residents or it will not be actionable by all.
- Large-scale events may overwhelm the capabilities of state, tribal, and local governments and result in the destruction of homes, businesses, education facilities, transportation infrastructure, utilities, health and medical facilities, and telecommunications systems.

- Activities and functions associated with recovery may occur concurrently with those response activities and functions and may last for years.
- The overarching goal of recovery is to restore communities to a pre-disaster or better condition, unless restoration is not reasonable, feasible, or possible.
- Factors which help support a successful recovery include organizational flexibility, interagency cooperation, informed decision-making, and coordinated public communication that is clear, consistent, and ongoing.

3.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

This EOP is in effect at such time as:

- An incident, emergency or disaster occurs or is imminent;
- An incident, emergency or disaster is declared by Blackfeet Tribal Council Chairman.
- A Presidential or federal agency declaration or designation is issued.

Initial response operations will be accomplished by a combination of Tribal departments, agencies, hospital, local health departments, voluntary organizations, and the private sector. During initial response operations, Tribal field responders will place emphasis on saving lives, property, and the environment, controlling the situation, and minimizing the effects of the emergency. The Incident Command System (ICS) will be used to manage and control the response operations.

The disaster/event may be addressed solely by Tribal emergency responders or in conjunction with Tribal Departments other agencies through the mutual aid system. If the resources available at the field response level are not sufficient to mitigate the situation, the Incident Commander may request that the Tribal Emergency Operations Center be activated to support the field operations. This plan is based on the concept that the emergency functions performed by various groups responding to an emergency 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.

3.1 EMERGENCY PROCLAMATION

The Blackfeet Tribal Business Council or Executive Committee may make an Emergency Resolution. This may be done in a meeting or by phone conference. If it is declared with five or less members, it must be reaffirmed by a full quorum of the BTBC at the next duly called meeting. The Chairman or designee may consult with BTBC, as a whole or in part, and the Superintendent, Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Service Unit Director of Indian Health Service and Blackfeet DES. An Emergency Declaration, can be executed either by Executive Order or by Resolution. An Emergency Declaration, may continue in force, up to seven (7) days. Consent of the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council must be granted in order to continue the declaration. Upon Declaration, the Tribe may request concurrent Declarations (for those affected areas), Glacier County, Pondera County, and the State of Montana. Under its sovereign status, the Blackfeet Tribe may declare a local state of emergency independent of what Glacier County does and may request direct Federal assistance. Under those circumstances, the emergency declaration can be submitted directly to the President or directly to the Governor, as part of a declaration for the State.

The Blackfeet Tribal Business Council recommends and promotes Mutual Aid Agreements, to be established between the Tribal Disaster and Emergency Services Department (DES) and local, federal, state, private-sector and tribal entities, in combating various levels of emergency and disaster incidences, effecting inhabitants residing on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation.

An “Emergency Proclamation”, may terminate, when a “Disaster Declaration” is issued, or by determination of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the BTBC, that an emergency no longer exists.

3.2 DISASTER DECLARATION

A Disaster Declaration, may be made by order or resolution, only by the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council, upon request of the Chairman who may consult with BTBC, as a whole or in part, and the Superintendent, Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Service Unit Director, Indian Health Service, and Blackfeet DES. Upon Declaration, the Tribe may request concurrent Declarations (for those affected areas), Glacier County, Pondera County, and the State of Montana. Under its sovereign status, the Blackfeet Tribe may declare a local state of

emergency independent of what Glacier County does and may request direct Federal assistance. Under those circumstances, the emergency declaration can be submitted directly to the President or directly to the Governor, as part of a declaration for the State.

A “Disaster Declaration”, may continue in force for up to thirty (30) days. Consent of the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council must be given in order to continue the Declaration. A Disaster Declaration, may terminate when the Executive/whole BTBC determines that Disaster conditions no longer exists.

3.3 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

While the Incident Command System is employed at almost every response event, the EOC is activated only in those events which exceed the normal capabilities of the responding agencies.

An Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is a designated area established for facilitating the overall management of an emergency or disaster incident. The EOC provides a multi-agency coordination center where elected officials and senior agency representatives gather to manage coordination, communications, data and information collection, disseminate public information, provide the primary link to the state and federal agencies, and engage in strategic decision-making. Activation of the EOC and the emergency management team associated with it is only contemplated for an event that exceeds the normal capabilities of local response agencies or when executive guidance and authorities is required.

The core of the EOC system relies on 15 functional modules called Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). The Blackfeet Disaster and Emergency Services Director designates the primary agencies for each ESF to coordinate the activities of that function. The ESFs provide the structure for coordinating interagency support for both man-made and naturally occurring disaster/emergencies. These ESF Annexes follow this basic plan. The following is a brief summary of the purpose of each Emergency Support Function.

ESF 1 - Transportation

- Coordinate and process transportation resources and people (evacuation)
- Report damage to transportation infrastructure
- Coordinate alternate transportation service

- Coordinate the restoration and recovery of the transportation infrastructure

ESF 2 - Communications

- Provide temporary communications to support incident management
- Facilitate the restoration of the communications infrastructure
- Supports all agencies in the procurement and coordination of communications services during an incident response.

ESF 3 - Public Works and Engineering

- Infrastructure protection and emergency restoration
- Emergency assistance and support for first responders
- Engineering and construction services
- Liaison with state and federal resources
- Debris management

ESF 4 – Fire Fighting

- Fire prevention and suppression activities
- Fire mutual aid and resource augmentation
- Fire command and control structure

ESF 5 - Emergency Management

- EOC activation, configuration, management and staffing
- On-scene command control structure and interface with the EOC
- Emergency decision making and the local declaration process
- Requesting state and federal assistance
- Overall coordination of mutual aid and regional operations
- Information collection and database creation and management
- Analysis and dissemination of information
- Issuing situation reports, bulletins and advisories
- Notification and updating of staff and elected officials
- Science and technology support (GIS mapping, modeling)
- Incident Action Plans and resource tracking

ESF 6 - Mass Care

- Mass care operating including sheltering, feeding and other essential human needs

- Housing resources
- In-place shelter operations
- Special needs populations

ESF 7 - Resource Support

- Resource identification
- Resource coordination and support
- Resource procurement
- Personnel augmentation
- Logistics management

ESF 8 - Public Health and Medical Services

- Assessment of public health and medical needs
- Public health surveillance
- Medical care personnel
- Medical equipment and supplies

ESF 9 - Search and Rescue

- Resources needed to conduct research and rescue activities
- State and federal resources available to augment local search and rescue efforts
- Aerial and ground search resources

ESF 10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

- Coordinated response to oil and hazardous materials incidents
- Specialized local, regional, state and federal mutual aid resources
- Hazardous materials planning and reporting requirements
- Short and long-term environmental cleanup

ESF 11 - Agriculture and Natural Resources

- Control and eradication of an outbreak of a devastating animal or plant disease
- Assurance of food safety and security
- Natural resource protection and restoration or historic properties

ESF 12 - Energy

- Energy system assessment, repair and restoration

- Water services (water, sewer and storm water)
- Private utilities industry coordination
- Energy forecasting
- Power outages

ESF 13 - Public Safety

- Law enforcement activities
- Operational and personnel security
- Ingress and egress to the disaster scene(s)
- Liaison between response operations and criminal investigation activities
- Coordination with federal law enforcement agencies

ESF 14 - Long-term Community Recovery

- Community recovery operations
- Economic assessment, protection and restoration
- Mitigation analysis and program implementation
- Coordination with the private sector
- Coordination with federal community assistance programs

ESF 15 – Public Information

- Emergency public information
- Protective action guidance
- Ongoing emergency information
- Inter-departmental coordination
- Establishing media and community relations
- Governmental and public information

3.4 PHASES OF OPERATION

The response to incidents and emergencies is based on four phases: Preparedness, Response, Recovery, and Mitigation each having associated activities.

Preparedness Phase

The preparedness phase involves activities that are undertaken in advance of an emergency or disaster. These activities are undertaken with an eye to developing operational capabilities and effective responses to a disaster. Preparedness activities fall into two basic areas: readiness activities and capability activities.

Readiness activities may include:

- Implementing hazard mitigation projects
- Updating hazard analyses
- Developing and maintaining emergency plans and procedures
- Conducting general and specialized training
- Conducting exercises
- Developing mutual aid agreements
- Improving emergency public education and warning systems

The Tribal departments and programs, as well as the county operational area member jurisdictions who have responsibilities in this plan including ESF annexes, should prepare their Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) detailing personnel assignments, policies, notification rosters, and resource lists for all emergency response/incident management activities before an event occurs. Emergency response personnel should be acquainted with these SOPs, and receive periodic training on the policies and procedures contained within the SOPs. This familiarity is a critical part of ensuring a greater level of readiness to respond to a disaster.

Capability activities might include:

- Assessment of Tribal resources
- Comparison and analysis of anticipated resource requirements and resources
- Identification of local (or other) sources to meet any anticipated resource shortfall, and an order in which resource requests will be made from neighboring jurisdictions

Preparedness planning is the responsibility of the Blackfeet TERC. Composition, policies, responsibilities and placement in the Emergency Management organization are described later in this section.

Response Phase

Upon receipt of a warning or the observation that an emergency situation is imminent or likely to occur, actions to increase readiness will be initiated. The response phase includes increased readiness, initial response and extended response activities.

Increased Readiness: Triggers for the initiation of increased readiness activities may include:

- Issuance of a credible long-term earthquake prediction
- Receipt of a flood advisory or other special weather bulletin
- Receipt of a potential dam failure advisory
- Conditions conducive to wild land fires, such as the combination of high heat, strong winds, and low humidity
- An extensive hazardous materials incident
- A rapidly-deteriorating international situation that could lead to an attack upon the United States
- Information or circumstances indicating the increased potential for acts of terrorism, violence, or civil disturbance
- Briefings to the Tribal Chairman, Tribal Council, key department or program leads, and/or members of the emergency management organization
- Reviewing and updating of the Emergency Operations Plan, other plans, and SOPs
- Commencement of public information efforts, including warnings, if appropriate
- Accelerating training efforts
- Inspecting critical facilities and equipment, including testing warning and communications systems.
- Recruiting additional staff and disaster surge employees
- Conducting precautionary evacuations in the potentially impacted areas

- Mobilizing personnel and pre-positioning resources and equipment
- Contacting county, State, Federal, and voluntary agencies and businesses that may be involved in field activities

Extended Response: Extended emergency operations involve the coordination and management of personnel and resources to mitigate an emergency and facilitate the transition to recovery operations. Tribal extended response activities are primarily conducted in the emergency operations center (EOC) and affected departmental operating centers (DOCs).

Examples of extended response activities include:

- Preparing detailed damage assessments
- Operating mass care facilities
- Procuring required resources to sustain operations
- Documenting situation status
- Protecting, controlling, and allocating vital resources
- Restoring critical utility services
- Tracking resource allocation
- Documenting expenditures
- Developing and implementing Incident Action Plans (IAPs) for extended operations
- Disseminating public information
- Coordinating with county, State, and Federal agencies working with the Tribal government.

Recovery Phase: Recovery activities involve restoring services to the public and returning the affected area(s) to pre-emergency conditions. Recovery activities may be both short-term and long-term, ranging from restoration of essential utilities such as water and power, to mitigation measures designed to prevent future occurrences of a given threat.

Examples of recovery activities include:

- Determining and recovering costs associated with response and recovery
- Applying for federal assistance programs

- Conducting hazard mitigation analyses
- Identifying residual hazards
- Restoring utilities
- Restatement of family autonomy
- Permanent restoration of public and private property

Mitigation Phase: Mitigation efforts occur both before and after emergencies or disasters.

Post-disaster mitigation is actually part of the recovery process. This includes eliminating or reducing the impact of hazards that exist within the borders of the reservation. A Recovery and Mitigation organization is should be established by this plan.

Mitigation efforts include:

- Amending local ordinances and statutes
- Initiating structural retrofitting measures
- Emphasizing public education and awareness (hazards, disaster insurance,
- Accessing and altering land use planning/management
- Relocation/ land acquisition
- Monitoring and inspection

4.0 ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

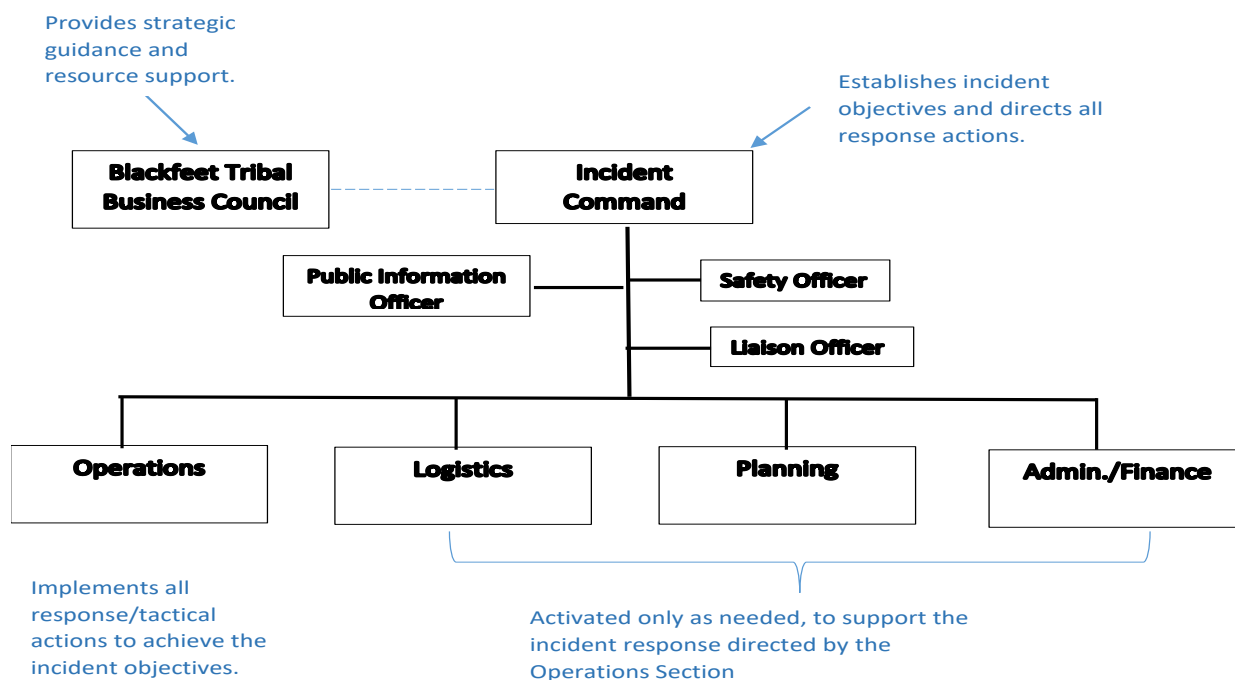
The foundation of this plan is the National Incident Management System (NIMS). In conjunction with the appropriate local, State, and Federal Agencies. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5, NIMS provides a common organization, terminology, and a method for resource management. It engenders flexible and adaptable organizations that can be easily expanded, based on operational requirements. NIMS includes the Incident Command System (ICS), mutual aid and assistance agreements, and multi-agency coordination, as well as other principles and planning constructs

In order to retain eligibility for a wide range of federal grant programs—including disaster recovery grants—Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 requires that all state and local

governments adopt NIMS as the common national incident command system, to monitor its use and to provide for primary and continuing education in NIMS operations.

The ICS organizational framework is comprised of the Command Staff and four functional sections: Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. In some instances, each function may be assigned and performed by only one person. However, for larger incidents and those with disparate impacts, there may also be a need to break the sections into Divisions (by geographic area - i.e. boundaries) and/or Groups (by function- i.e. likely activity). ICS, at all levels, must be flexible to the situation and expand or contract as necessary. The ICS Organizational Charts with Roles and Responsibilities (i.e. job descriptions) are an attachment in ESF-5 of this plan. The Command and General staff positions should be predetermined and updated yearly. The basic chart follows. Further information can be found in ESF Annex 5

Emergency Management



NIMS encourages the use of Unified Command. As a team effort, Unified Command allows all agencies with jurisdictional authority or functional responsibility for the incident to jointly

provide management direction through a common set of incident objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan. Each participating agency maintains its authority, responsibility, and accountability.

Incident coordination includes the activities that ensure that the onsite ICS organization receives the information, resources, and support needed to achieve the incident objectives.

Coordination takes place in a number of entities and at all levels of government. Examples of coordination activities include:

- Establishing policy based on interactions with agency executives, other agencies, and stakeholders.
- Collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information to support the establishment of a common operating picture.
- Establishing priorities among incidents.
- Facilitating logistics support and resource tracking.
- Synchronizing public information messages to ensure everyone is speaking with one voice.

The Blackfeet Tribe will remain NIMS compliant and believes it is essential to ensure that response/recovery services are delivered in a timely and effective manner. NIMS compliance includes completing the following:

- All Tribal employees who assume roles described in this plan will receive ICS-100 and ICS-200 training.
- All Tribal employees who assume roles described in this plan will complete NIMS awareness course IS-700 NIMS, and IS-800.B - National Response Framework
- Train and exercise the plan.
- All employees are expected to participate in appropriate training and exercising the plan's procedures and hazard-specific incident plans. (i.e. Evacuation or lockdown drills)
- Basic training and refresher training sessions will be conducted annually for appropriate tribal personnel in coordination with local fire, law enforcement and emergency managers.

All Tribal employees are encouraged to develop personal and family emergency plans. Each family and worker should anticipate that a Tribal employee may be needed to remain on the job following a catastrophic event. Knowing that the family is prepared and can handle the situation will enable Tribal employees to do their jobs more effectively.

4.1 Tribal Hierarchy

4.1.1 Blackfeet Tribal Business Council.

BTBC provides the legal authority to declare a State of Emergency, upon the threat of disaster and the immediate threat to public safety. These declarations are the responsibility of Tribal authoritative decision-makers, upon the recommendations of the Incident Commander.

Orders of Succession

The Chairman of the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council has the ultimate authority for Tribal emergencies. In the event of a vacancy in the position of Chairman of Blackfeet Tribe, or the absence of the incumbent, in this position, another individual serving in an acting capacity need temporarily assume the duties of the position, in the following order:

- Vice Chairman
- Secretary
- Acting Secretary
- Tribal Council Member

4.1.2 Blackfeet Tribal Emergency Response Commission

TERC is the local or inter-jurisdictional entity, responsible for emergency and disaster mitigation, prevention, preparedness and the coordination, of response and recovery efforts. Memorandums of agreements, between agencies and Glacier and Pondera Counties, will recognize the Blackfeet Tribal Emergency Response Commission, as the designated organization for writing, reviewing, and maintaining inter-jurisdictional plans and programs. The Blackfeet Tribal Emergency Response Commission; is the entity appointed by the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council, with the mission to provide input for such emergency planning.

5.0 DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

The final responsibility for all emergency management belongs to the elected officials of the Tribal Council. This group is the decision making group for all broad policy level decisions. During response operations, they will also need be available to Tribal members to address non-routine matters.

Executive responsibility for emergency management is vested in the Tribal Chairman. As chief administrative officer and head of the administrative branch of the Tribal government, he shall execute the laws and ordinances and administer the government of the Blackfeet Reservation. The Tribal DES Director is responsible for coordinating the emergency management program. He/she makes routine decisions and advises the Tribal Council on alternatives when major decisions are required of that body. During emergency operations, he/she is responsible for the proper functioning of the EOC and its staff. The DES Director also acts as liaison with other Tribal, county, state and federal emergency management agencies.

Specific persons in departments/agencies are responsible for fulfilling their responsibilities as stated in this Basic Plan and the annexes. Department/Program Supervisors will retain control of their employees and equipment during response operations. Standard operating procedures (SOPs) should be developed for each department having responsibilities in this plan. These SOPs should include:

- Recall of personnel during non-duty hours.
- Prioritization of tasks to guide recovery work.
- Procedures to be followed which deviate from normal.
- Specific emergency authorities that may be assumed by the designated successor during emergency situations.

During some periods of an emergency, Department Supervisors may be required to remain in the EOC and direct their departments from that facility.

5.1 CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Continuity of Government (COG) is an essential function of emergency management and is vital during an emergency/disaster situation. All levels of government (federal, tribal, state, and local) share a constitutional responsibility to preserve the life and property of their citizens. Continuity of government is defined as the preservation, maintenance, or reconstitution of the civil government's ability to carry out its constitutional responsibilities. Further guides will be found in the Support Annex section of this plan; Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government.

5.1.1 Succession of Authority

The Chairman of the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council has the ultimate authority for Tribal emergencies. In the event of a vacancy in the position of Chairman of Blackfeet Tribe, or the absence of the incumbent, in this position, another individual serving in an acting capacity need temporarily assume the duties of the position, in the following order:

- Vice Chairman
- Secretary
- Acting Secretary
- Tribal Council Member

Line of succession for each agency/department head is according to the department rules and/or SOPs established by each department.

5.1.2 Delegations of Emergency Authority

The authority to use an extraordinary power is given in a disaster situation. Notwithstanding questions of authority, the Incident Commander has the duty to immediately and unilaterally use powers identified in this Plan whenever all of the following conditions exist:

- Persons or property are directly exposed to severe danger;
- The impact of the danger is in progress or is imminent; and
- The time lost in obtaining approval from authorities would prevent successful protective measures.

The use of an extraordinary power which has not been approved by specified authorities shall be limited to those measures which will eliminate the immediate danger. Having used an extraordinary power without the benefit of approval, the Incident Commander shall immediately seek confirmation from the specified authority.

5.1.3 Protection of Government Resources

Essential functions are those that enable reservation agencies to provide vital services, exercise civil authority, maintain the safety and well-being of the general populace, and sustain the industrial/economic base in emergencies. The success of agency operations at an alternate facility is absolutely dependent upon the availability and redundancy of critical communications systems to support connectivity to internal organizations, other agencies, critical customers, and the public. When identifying communications requirements, agencies should take maximum advantage of the entire spectrum of communications media likely to be available in any emergency situation. These services may include, but are not limited to, secure and/or non-secure voice, fax, and data connectivity, internet access, and e-mail.

5.2 CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS (COOP)

The identification of individual department/agency activities and sub-components are key to ensure that essential COOP functions critical to Tribal functions are performed. Agencies are required to:

- Establish COOP plans and procedures that delineate mission essential functions.
- Specify succession to office and the emergency delegation of authority
- Provide for the safekeeping of vital records and databases.
- Identify alternate operating facilities.
- Provide for interoperable communications.
- Validate the capability to continue essential functions through tests, training, and exercises

Further information is found in the COOP/COG Support Annex.

6.0 INFORMATION, COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION

6.1 INFORMATION PLANNING

In order to effectively respond to disasters that affect the Reservation, the Blackfeet DES Director should develop facts and assumptions that allow for the effective collection of disaster intelligence for response and recovery operations. The areas that should be considered when developing response and recovery plans are detailed below.

- The type of disaster determines the overall response to the event. Specific plans for several hazards are in place and outline the approach reservation should take as it responds.
- The severity of the disaster should determine how the Blackfeet will respond. Computer-based planning aids such as Hazards United States (HAZUS) allow planners to estimate damages from natural hazards disasters based on severity.
- The possible effects on the citizenry are critical information in planning for medical and sheltering requirements both pre- and post-events. The prepositioning of medicines, response personnel and the opening of shelters require complete and accurate information.
- Critical infrastructure damage information is important so that resources may be prioritized in order to restore key infrastructure facilities and equipment.
- Resources available for response at all levels of government are vital in emergency planning. Their location, capabilities, quantity and response time is information needed in order to develop action plans, identify shortfalls and manage resources.

6.2 INFORMATION FLOW

As disaster information is obtained in the field, or other sources, it is made available to the Blackfeet DES as soon as possible. Information flow is dependent upon the activation level of the EOC.

- In the event the EOC is not activated at the time of the disaster, information will be received from sources throughout the Blackfeet Reservation. Blackfeet DES should

notify tribal agencies and departments, ESF coordinators, and volunteer groups as required for further action.

- When the EOC is activated, disaster information should flow internally between and among various sources including county/state agencies, mutual aid partners, and personnel in the field. Information received is disseminated and acted upon in accordance with the ESF-15 – Public Information

6.3 PUBLIC INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

- Providing emergency information to the public and all levels of government is essential to avoid or minimize loss of life and property if a disaster is imminent or has occurred.
 - Warning of emergency-related events includes information and reports and the surveillance of threatening conditions. Tribal warning communication capabilities include:
 - Land-line telephone system
 - Cellular phones
 - Satellite phones
 - Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN)
 - National Warning System (NAWAS), as backup if CJIN unavailable
 - Emergency Alert System (EAS)
 - Ham Radio Operators
 - Blackfeet Tribal Website
 - Community Meetings
 - Social Network Technologies
- The Blackfeet DES Director should coordinate with all appropriate departments/agencies and organizations for timely warning readiness in case of a manmade or natural disaster or emergency. Personnel and facilities shall be organized and exercised to provide warning capability on a 24-hour-a-day basis.
- In the event of an imminent or actual disaster, the Blackfeet DES Director should initiate actions to warn agencies and departments by all means necessary.

- A variety of warning systems are available for use during emergency operations. Weather advisories received from the National Weather Service (NWS) using the Montana Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN) and the Emergency Alert System (EAS) will be used to notify the general public of emergency conditions.
- The Blackfeet DES Director should maintain surveillance of storms using the internet. This information should be communicated to Blackfeet Tribal Council and be used for the latest updates.
- Notification to mutual aid organizations should be initiated whenever the potential for an emergency exists.
- Agreements and contracts should be made for equipment and system maintenance on a 24-hour-a-day basis.
- Alternate warning systems should be maintained and tested for use in the event that the existing primary system is damaged and rendered inoperable.
- Specific public information functions and program details are outlined in ESF 15 – Public Information.

7.0 COMMUNICATIONS

- All entities identified in the EOP need to maintain an updated listing of principle parties, their cell phone/telephone numbers, and electronic e-mail addresses. See the Blackfeet Tribal Emergency Preparedness & Response Directory.
- ICS management recommends that a common communication frequency be available for all involved personnel.
- On all declared emergencies, clear text is used, discourages the use of the 10-code and/or radio-code system for communication

Further information can be found in Annex ESF 2 Communications.

8.0 ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

A large scale emergency or disaster will place great demands on the resources of the Blackfeet Tribe. Distribution of required resources may be made more difficult by the emergency itself.

Initially, priority for the distribution of supplies should be given to food, water and medication. Additional requirements should be identified and resources provided as soon as possible. Coordination between the Blackfeet Tribe and mutual aid partners is essential for an effective response. Administrative procedures should be conducted in accordance with existing rules and regulations

8.1 FUNDING AND ACCOUNTING

Federal and/or state funds may be made available to the Tribe's pursuant to an emergency or disaster program. Use of federal or state funds is subject to audit and verification by government auditors. Tribal government will establish systems to report on and account for any public funds used for emergency or disaster purposes. During disaster operations, all Tribal agencies should:

- Maintain records of all expenditures to provide clear and reasonable justification for budget requests or reimbursement.
- Develop procedures so financial records are clear and unambiguously and identify disaster-related expenditures.
- Use available resources and personnel to cope with the emergency situation.
- Maintain sight of the mission when taking actions and incurring costs.
- Required reports should be submitted to the appropriate authorities in accordance with instructions in annexes to this plan.
- All records of emergency management activities should be maintained at the EOC

Liability of Public Employees and Officials

Montana's Tort Claims Act is found in Chapter 9, Title 2, Montana Code Annotated. It makes it clear that public officers and employees are not personally liable for any negligent torts committed in the course of their employment. The law mandates that the appropriate governmental employer be joined as a party to any negligence lawsuits against employees and further requires that employee's judgment and legal expenses be paid by the governmental entity. See also 2-9-101 and 2-9-305, Montana Code Annotated.

Protection of the Environment

All actions taken pursuant to repair and restoration by a government agency, individual, or private entity will comply with state and federal laws, rules and regulations regarding the environment.

Use of Local Firms

When major disaster assistance activities may be carried out by contract or agreement with private organizations, firms or individuals, preference will be given, to the extent feasible and workable, to those organizations, firms and individuals residing or doing business primarily in the areas affected.

Nondiscrimination

Discrimination against persons on the basis of age, color, economic status, nationality, race, religion, sex or handicap in the administration of emergency services or disaster relief is prohibited. This policy applies to all levels of government, contractors, and labor unions. Complaints of discrimination in emergency operations or disaster relief will be made to the local emergency management organizations for investigation and further action.

Duplication of Benefits

No person will receive assistance with respect to any loss for which he has received financial assistance under any other program or for which he/she has received insurance or other compensation. This also applies to business concerns or other entities.

After Action Review

In consultation with appropriate support agencies, the agency having primary lead responsibility should develop a written critique report following the conclusion of a significant emergency event/incident or exercise, which will be provided to the Blackfeet DES Director. The critique conducted should entail both written and verbal input from all appropriate participants, including field personnel.

9.0 PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The Tribal Emergency Response Committee is responsible for updating the EOP and may work cooperatively with the responsible parties and agencies on their respected Annex. The EOP may be reviewed yearly, by the TERC and modifications may be recommended.

This EOP is the principal source of documentation concerning the Tribe's emergency management activities. Designated departments and agencies of tribal government have the responsibility for developing and maintaining a portion of this Plan. Overall coordination of this process should be performed by the Blackfeet DES Director.

The contents of this Plan must be known and understood by those people responsible for its implementation. The Blackfeet DES Director is responsible for briefing staff members and Tribal officials concerning their role in emergency management and the contents of this Plan, in particular.

Department directors are responsible for development and maintenance of their respective segments of this plan and their appropriate supporting SOPs as set forth in each Annex.

The Blackfeet DES Director should coordinate the efforts of all responsible departments and agencies for plan development and timely update/revision. As a minimum, this Plan should be reviewed and updated on an annual basis. Such reviews should be administered by the Blackfeet DES Director in cooperation with relevant federal, state, volunteer and private sector organizations.

All organizations that have emergency-oriented function or support roles are required to prepare supporting documentation (i.e. standard operating procedures).

Following each emergency or exercise, the DES Director should see that After-Action reports are completed which identify problems or areas requiring corrective actions. Steps should be taken to address any problems identified so current policy and procedures can be implemented effectively.

9.1 TRAINING AND EXERCISES

For the Tribe's emergency management program to be successful, an effective and comprehensive training and exercise program is essential.

The Tribe's training program should ensure the operational readiness of the Tribal Emergency Response Commission (TERC), local governmental responders and volunteers. Training should include emergency management courses, professional development seminars and workshops. In addition, hazard and function specific exercises should be conducted to test established plans and procedures that are activated during an emergency situation at all levels of the emergency management system.

9.2 AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCE

- The Constitution and By-Laws for the Blackfeet; Article VI, Section 1(K), provides authority and requires the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council to be responsible, for the common defense and protection of resident and members of the Blackfeet Reservation, and their public health, safety, and property. See Also (Blackfeet Resolution #65-2005, Pages 18-19, Herein)
- The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief Act of 1974; Public Law 93-288: The law provides orderly and continuing means of assistance, by the federal government, to local and State governments, in carrying out their responsibilities to alleviate the suffering and damage which results from disasters. See as amended, 42 U.S.C. Sections 5121, et seq.
- National Integrated Management System; Version 1.0, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2004. Integrating the National Incident Management System into Local and Tribal Emergency Operations Plans and Standard Operating Procedures.
- National Response Framework, 2007. A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for federal, state, local and tribal governments; the private sector; and non-governmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

- Uniform Administrative Responsibilities for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments; 44 CFR (Parts 11, 13, 14, 206, and 207).
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) – 8: National Preparedness. This directive establishes policies to strengthen the preparedness of the United States to prevent and respond to threatened or actual domestic terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies by requiring a national domestic all-hazards preparedness goal, establishing mechanisms for improved delivery of federal preparedness assistance to State and local governments, and outlining actions to strengthen preparedness capabilities of federal, state, and local entities.
- Local and Tribal NIMS Integration – Integrating the National Incident Management System into Local and Tribal Emergency Operations Plans and Standard Operating Procedures
- Tribal Nations Emergency Operations Plan and Guidance www.nwtmc.org/documents
- Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans Version 2.0 www.fema.gov
- Blackfeet Per-Disaster Mitigation Plan 2016
- Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan 2013

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

THE BLACKFEET TRIBE
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX

Approval Signature – ESF 1 – TRANSPORTATION

The undersigned has hereby reviewed and approved the ESF 1 – Transportation Annex of the Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan.

BIA Roads

date

Annex EFS 1: Transportation

NIMS Category

- Operations

ESF 1 Coordinator

- Blackfeet Disaster and Emergency Services

Primary Agencies

- BIA Roads Maintenance Department
- Glacier County Roads Department
- Pondera County Roads Department

Support Agencies

- BLES
- Blackfeet Fire Management
- Glacier County E-911 Dispatch
- Pondera County E-911 Dispatch
- Glacier County Sheriff's Office
- Pondera County Sheriff's Office
- Glacier County Disaster and Emergency Services
- Pondera County Disaster and Emergency Services
- Montana Department of Transportation
- Montana Highway Patrol
- Montana Disaster and Emergency Services

I.0 PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, ASSUMPTIONS

1.1. Purpose

The purpose of Emergency Support Function (ESF)-1 is to coordinate the assessment and restoration of transportation infrastructure and to coordinate transportation resources to meet the needs of the public and to assist in the transportation needs of other ESFs to perform their emergency response and recovery missions.

1.2. Scope

This ESF is designed to provide a flexible organizational structure capable of meeting the varied requirements of many emergency scenarios with the potential to require activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and implementation of the Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). Specifically, it discusses:

- Movement of people and resources
- Repair and restoration of transportation infrastructure
- Supporting emergency operations by identifying routes and controlling traffic
- Transporting people with additional consideration for medical patients and vulnerable populations.
- Transporting material, such as equipment and supplies

Additional guidance regarding debris clearance from roads can be found in ESF-3 Public Works. Additional guidance is also provided in the Evacuation Annex.

1.3. Situation Overview

It is likely that damages to the transportation infrastructure will occur in the event of a disaster. The type and degree of damage will determine the effectiveness of response and recovery efforts. Initial response may be difficult to coordinate, but will improve with the gradual clearing of access routes. The ability to move the population could be affected by the following hazards disrupting the ability to use highways, streets and roads: wildfire, flooding, severe weather (major snowfall/winds), earthquake, or hazardous material incident.

1.4. Planning Assumptions

- Transportation capabilities of local governments are mostly limited to road-based ground transportation systems.
- Most of the population will utilize private transportation methods to leave a disaster area.
- Limited number of resources will be available at the onset of an emergency or disaster.
- ESF-1 Transportation Increases in traffic associated with evacuation will create a strain on the road systems which will affect emergency transportation.

- A disaster will also require interagency coordination among the primary and support agencies and other stakeholder agencies. For example, ESF-1 agencies will need to coordinate with:
 - Each other regarding mutual aid.
 - Public safety agencies, utility companies, and others regarding priorities for the restoration of critical routes.
 - Public information officers to keep stakeholders and the public informed about road closures, alternate routes, and the timing of route restoration.
 - In a state proclaimed disaster, state resources may become available to assist local governments in disaster response

2.0 NOTIFICATIONS

The DES Coordinator will notify the ESF-1 Primary Agency of EOC activations and request that agency representatives report to the EOC to coordinate ESF-1 activities. This is typically accomplished by radio broadcast, digital pager or telephone contact.

As additional EOC staffing needs become apparent, other support and partnering agency personnel may be asked to report to the EOC to assist with transportation activities. Depending on the nature and location of the emergency, state and federal highway officials may also become critical members of the ESF-1 team.

3.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

3.1 General

- In a severe emergency or disaster, emergency responders may require the use of local vehicles, equipment and other assistance for moving heavy equipment, supplies, or people. Utilization of available ground transportation for local emergency operations should be on a first priority basis. Depending upon the circumstances, air or water transportation services may also be required. These are normally considered as second priority carriers for most localized operations, but may be necessary for isolated incidents.
- In the event of a severe disaster damaging the ground transportation system in the region, an immediate survey of city streets and the state highway system should be undertaken by law enforcement and highway/road maintenance supervisors. Estimates of traffic capabilities, highways available for use, and route closures

should be made available to Emergency Management for public information purposes as soon as possible.

- When requested by the Tribe, the State may assist in the procurement and delivery of outside transportation resources as possible.
- In a Presidential declared disaster, the regional FEMA director may assist in further provision of emergency transportation resources within the disaster areas as required

3.2 Preparedness

- Develop and maintain SOPs dealing with transportation response.
- Maintain current inventories of government transportation and fuel resources available and make this inventory available to the DES Coordinator.
- Maintain current resource directories of all commercial and industrial transportation assets, facilities, and supplies to include maintaining points of contact, their geographic locations, territories, and operating areas.
- Establish and maintain liaison with state and adjacent county transportation officials.
- Estimate logistical requirements (e.g. personnel, supplies and equipment, facilities, and communications) during the planning process and through exercise.
- Participate in exercises and training to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.
- Encourage all ESF-1 personnel to be trained in their responsibilities according to the departmental SOPs.
- Develop MOUs to encourage the timely delivery of additional resources.

3.3 Response

- Identify transportation needs required by the emergency.
- Identify, obtain, prioritize and allocate available transportation resources.
- Conduct assessments of damage to transportation infrastructure and communicate this information to the EOC.
- Plan for transportation support of mobilization sites, staging areas, and distribution points. Continue to render transportation support when and where required.

3.4 Recovery

- Prioritize the repair and restoration of transportation infrastructure so that essential service is given first priority.
- Encourage all agencies involved in the recovery effort to maintain detailed cost accounting in the event of a declared disaster where there is a potential for federal and state assistance.
- Evaluate response, and make necessary changes in this ESF Annex to improve future operations
- Participate in after action reports and meetings as requested

3.5 Mitigation

- Regularly inspect public roadways/right-of-ways for deterioration and make necessary repairs to keep city streets, roadways and right-of-ways in good condition.
- Keep equipment in operating condition.

4.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 ESF Coordinator/ Primary Agency

- Maintain a resource list of all available transportation resources including locations of potential fueling points.
- Support EOC operations and coordinates ESF-1 activities.
- Work with other agencies to designate transportation bases, staging areas, refueling and repair facilities.
- Work with support agencies to develop and maintain a working relationship and procedures to activate needed transportation resources.

4.2 Support Agencies

- Coordinate transportation support.
- Develop procedures on how to coordinate transportation-related needs.
- Encourage that personnel receive training in order to carry out their responsibilities.
- Conduct damage assessment of transportation network.
- Work with the primary agency to develop and maintain a workable transportation function.
- Conduct damage assessment of local transportation network.

- Develop and maintain SOPs for response to requests for transportation support.

5.0 ATTACHMENTS

The following may be included with ESF-1 as attachments:

- List here when identified. Examples: MOUs with support services (ie. Trucking companies, bus companies, construction companies)

THE BLACKFEET TRIBE
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX

Approval Signature – **ESF 2 – COMMUNICATIONS**

The undersigned has hereby reviewed and approved the ESF 2 – COMMUNICATIONS Annex of the Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan.

Blackfeet Dispatch

date

Annex EFS 2: Communications

ESF 2 Coordinator

- Blackfeet Dispatch

Primary Agencies

- Blackfeet DES
- Glacier County Dispatch
- Pondera County Dispatch

Support Agencies

- National Weather Service
- Glacier County DES
- Pondera County DES
- Montana DES

I.0 PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, ASSUMPTIONS

1.1. Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to organize, develop and maintain an adequate communications capability for support of emergency operations. This annex may also provide or supplement alerting and warning to key officials and the public of an impending or occurring emergency or disaster.

1.2. Scope

This annex applies to the communication and warning assets of all Tribal organizations including radio, 911 emergency services, voice and data links, telephone and cellular systems, National Warning System, Emergency Alert System (EAS), and amateur radio.

1.3. Situation Overview

The Blackfeet Reservation is subject to a variety of emergency or disastrous events requiring rapid dissemination of warning and/or other emergency information to local officials and/or the public. Under normal circumstances, the Tribe relies mainly on hard-wired and cellular telephone and radio communications for its communications transactions. The communication link with citizens and neighborhoods also occurs through local TV, radio, and the Tribe's website. An emergency or disaster on the Blackfeet Reservation could cause interruption of any or all of these services. Normal

telephone lines and cellular links may be disrupted and it may be necessary to rely on other means of communication and warning dissemination. Emergency or disaster conditions that could affect communications include:

- Power outages
- Lightning strikes/electro-magnetic pulse (EMP)
- Equipment failures/losses due to natural or technologic disasters

Equipment and procedures to warn the public of impending emergency situations must be in place and ready to use at any time. The primary agencies provide communications coverage. They act as the central receiving point for warning information and have the ability to disseminate information to support agencies. In the event of an emergency or disaster, a secondary communications system may be set up. Communications requirements which cannot be met at the local level may be forwarded to the State DES for assistance. If needed, federal assistance may be requested.

1.4. Planning Assumptions

- Responding agencies have their own communications equipment and there is communication coverage reservation-wide.
- Routine day-to-day modes of communication may be utilized if communication equipment is available and still operable.
- There are identified emergency communication frequencies that may be used for communication, direction, and control.
- Test of local warning systems will be conducted periodically to familiarize government and the public with their use.

2.0 NOTIFICATIONS

- Upon receipt of warning information, the receiving agency may ensure that the information is disseminated to the necessary support agencies and that all affected agencies are alerted to the information.
- All warnings and emergency information and actions taken may be documented. This includes the text of the message, where the message originated from, agencies messages sent to, and the appropriate times and dates.
- In the event the amateur radio operators are needed, the ESF Coordinator will request their service.

3.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

3.1 General

Communication is often one of the first resources lost in a large scale emergency or disaster, yet it is one of the most important. Communication is of paramount importance on several levels for emergency responders to communicate with each other, and for public safety officials to get information and instructions out to the public.

- If a serious event disrupts communications, the EOP is recommended to be activated.
- Tribal emergency services personnel is recommended to be contacted by any available means regarding instructions and reporting locations. Those persons who are to report to the EOC should do so as they receive information regarding an emergency or disaster situation.
- Tribal Fire is recommended to support a 24-hour radio communications center for emergency and field service operations.
- The EOC has the capability of radio communication with other agencies with large radio systems that may help support the emergency communications needs of the EOC and Tribal government in times of disaster.
- Warnings and emergency information to the public may happen in a variety of ways, depending upon available resources. All citizens are requested to keep a battery operated radio on hand for receiving emergency instructions. Other means for officials to get emergency information out to Tribal residents are: TV, Emergency Alert System—all channel program interruption on radio and cable systems, the Tribal website, reverse 911 (an automated telephone-dialing system) and door-to-door personal notifications. Wireless telephone communications (cellular) systems can supply additional communications needs, as appropriate.

Emergency communications and warning systems within Blackfeet Reservation may include:

- **Emergency Alert System (EAS):** A pre-organized statewide emergency alerting system to provide emergency notification to citizens.
- **NOAA Weather:** The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Weather Service provides continuous broadcast of the latest local weather information directly from National Weather Service offices. This weather radio system may also be used to disseminate specific warning or emergency information for a particular area, when activated.

- **Reverse 911:** This system is an automated telephone dialing system used for sending recorded warning notices over normal telephone lines. Tribal Law and Order are trained and have access to the Reverse-911 System.
- **CJIN:** The Montana Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN) is the primary means of receiving and disseminating warning(s) to state and local officials within Montana. Warnings may originate from a variety of federal agencies and are received at the **Montana Warning Point**, a 24-hour operation managed by the State Disaster and Emergency Services, which then disseminates the warning to local warning points.
- **National Warning System:** The National Warning System (NAWAS) is no longer the primary communication method for government agencies in Montana. It is only used as a backup when CJIN is not available.
- **Interoperability:** The Blackfeet use P-25 compliant radios and are currently operating under narrowband analog frequencies. Interoperability is achieved with all cooperators using either agency frequencies with permissions or Montana State Mutual Aid Frequencies.
- **First Net:** A communication tool using first responders' cell phones is in development.
- **Highline Amateur Radio Club** may be willing to assist the Reservation in times of disaster.

3.2 Preparedness

- Encourage availability of alternate or backup communications systems.
- Coordinate common communications procedures.
- Develop and test emergency procedures.
- Develop mutual aid agreements.
- Develop and/or review procedures for the crisis augmentation of resources.
- Review departmental Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and maintain personnel call up lists.
- Participate in Emergency Management training and exercises.

3.3 Response

- Maintain existing equipment and follow established procedures for communicating with organization personnel performing field operations.
- Implement procedures to inspect and protect communications equipment.
- Make arrangements to promote that emergency communications equipment can be repaired on a 24-hour basis.
- Keep the EOC informed of their operations at all times and maintain a communications link with the EOC.

3.4 Recovery

- Continue to perform tasks necessary to expedite restoration and recovery operations.
- Evaluate response, and make necessary changes in this ESF Annex to improve future operations
- Phase down operations, as appropriate.
- Clean, repair, and perform maintenance on all equipment before returning to normal operations or storage. Participate in after action reports and meetings as requested.

3.5 Mitigation

- Test all communications and warning equipment to promote workability of the equipment.
- Develop and maintain back-up systems, including back-up power ability.
- Attempt to construct / place new equipment away from possible hazards.
- Encourage that methods be put in place to protect communications equipment, including cyber and telecommunications resources.

4.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 ESF Coordinator

- Prepare, revise, and implement current communications plans in accordance with county, tribal, state and federal criteria.
- Provide 24 hours a day, two way radio communications center (EOC when needed) from which communications personnel can effectively operate.
- Coordinate with local amateur radio operators, who should establish a secondary communications network to support communications needs between shelters, American Red Cross operations and others, as appropriate.
- Periodically test the communications system by test and exercises.

4.2 Primary Agency

- Maintain an inventory of existing radio frequencies and other communications resources available for local emergencies.
- Maintain liaison with other agencies to promote that upgraded communications capabilities are compatible with reservation-wide communications systems

4.3 Support Agencies

- Encourage that all personnel including regulars, reserves, auxiliaries, or volunteers are trained in radio operation and procedures.
- Encourage agencies to support emergency operations, as appropriate.

- Keep SOPs regarding communications operations current and have their personnel trained.
- Inventory communications equipment and capabilities and provide the inventory list to the ESF Coordinator.
- Assure that staff is trained in EAS procedures.
- Establish liaison with the ESF Coordinator and staff upon their notification for an emergency response.
- Control communications systems during major emergencies or disasters from either normal work sites, the mobile Command Post or the Emergency Operations Center, as the situation demands.
- Have SOPs in place to accomplish tasks.

5.0 ATTACHMENTS

The following may be included with ESF-2 as attachments:

- List here when identified. Examples: MOUs to support operations (i.e. sharing frequencies, repeaters, etc.)

THE BLACKFEET TRIBE
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX

Approval Signature – **ESF 3 – PUBLIC WORKS & ENGINEERING**

The undersigned has hereby reviewed and approved the ESF 3 – Public Works & Engineering Annex of the Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan.

Blackfeet Disaster and Emergency Services

date

Annex EFS 3: Public Works and Engineering

NIMS Category

- Logistics

ESF 3 Coordinator

- Blackfeet Disaster and Emergency Services

Primary Agencies

- Blackfeet Transportation
- BIA Roads
- Blackfeet Natural Resources
- Blackfeet Environmental
- Two Medicine Water

Support Agencies

- Glacier County Roads Department
- Pondera County Roads Department
- Glacier County Sheriff's Office
- Pondera County Sheriff's Office
- Glacier County Disaster and Emergency Services
- Pondera County Disaster and Emergency Services
- Montana Department of Transportation
- Blackfeet Water Resources
- Blackfeet Solid Waste
- Blackfeet Domestic Water
- Montana Disaster and Emergency Services
- Blackfeet Housing Authority
- Blackfeet Tribal Health
- Blackfeet TERO

I.0 PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, ASSUMPTIONS

1.1. Purpose

The purpose of ESF-3 is to provide guidance for the emergency coordination of public

works and engineering services to include debris removal, collection and disposal after a disaster/event.

1.2. Scope

The scope of this ESF is to remove debris from streets, manage storm damage, provide rapid restoration of water/sewer services, repair essential services, provide damage assessment information and cooperate with other emergency agencies. Activities within the scope of this ESF-3 includes providing technical evaluations, engineering services, construction management, emergency contracting, emergency repair of water and waste facilities, debris clearance, and emergency power.

1.3. Situation Overview

An emergency or disaster may cause serious life safety issues or property damage throughout the area. Most any type of disaster can create hazardous conditions, which may include damage to roads, bridges, residences, public buildings, critical facilities and all utilities.

1.4. Planning Assumptions

- A major emergency or disaster may cause extensive damage to property and infrastructure. Structures may be destroyed or severely weakened. Homes, public buildings, bridges, and other facilities may have to be reinforced or demolished to ensure safety. Debris may make streets and highways impassable. Public utilities may be damaged or be partially or fully inoperable.
- Access to disaster areas may be dependent upon the re-establishment of ground routes. In many locations, debris clearance and emergency road repairs will be given top priority to support immediate lifesaving emergency response activities.
- Damage assessment of the disaster area will be required to determine potential work load.
- Assistance from the Federal government may be needed to clear debris, perform damage assessments, structural evaluations, make emergency repairs to essential public facilities, reduce hazards by stabilizing or demolishing structures, and provide emergency water for human health needs and firefighting.
- Debris may include trees, rocks, dirt and sand, building materials, metal, garbage and sewage, damaged vehicles, various hazardous materials, volcanic ash, tires, and personal property.

- Following disasters that result in significant debris, existing disposal sites may not represent effective debris management solutions because of capacity limitations and continuous, regular solid waste management operations.
- Water supply systems within the reservation are either publicly or privately owned and are organized at municipal or local private levels. Since these systems are not normally interconnected, emergency planning for water utilities is concerned with restoration efforts.
- Emergency environmental waivers and legal clearances may be needed for disposal of materials from debris clearance and demolition activities for the protection of threatened public and private improvements.
- Unattended and long-standing debris may pose safety and health threats to the public.
- Significant numbers of personnel with engineering and construction skills along with construction equipment and materials may be required from outside the disaster area.

2.0 NOTIFICATIONS

Tribal DES will notify the Blackfeet Natural Resources Department, BIA Tribal, or Blackfeet Transportation of EOC activations and request that a representative report to serve as the ESF-3 Coordinator. As additional EOC staffing needs become apparent, other agency representatives may be asked to report to the EOC.

3.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

3.1 General

- In the event of a major emergency requiring the activation of ESF-3, all necessary equipment and personnel will be mobilized and dispatched to the scene.
- In major emergency situations, priorities for emergency engineering operations will be established by the ESF Coordinator working with the other agency heads from either the EOC or the mobile Command Post.
- An assessment of the condition of public infrastructure should be conducted and the information analyzed to determine the criticality of immediate repair, restoration, or demolition of any structure or facility.
- The status of the public infrastructure, particularly the condition of water supply, wastewater, and solid waste treatment facilities, should be disseminated among emergency response agencies and local governments.

- If the situation is beyond the capabilities of the Tribal Roads personnel and equipment may be provided for locally with assistance from county, state, and/or out of the area public works departments and/or by the contracting of private resources from within the area.
- Factors considered by the Tribe when seeking to obtain a parcel of land for emergency storage or disposal debris should include access, environmental use, cost proximity to debris and size. Responsible efforts should be made to expedite approval of an emergency site for debris storage or disposal, in accordance with local, state and federal laws and regulations.
- Officials charged with recommending expedited approval of emergency storage or disposal sites should seek to learn where the sites will be, how the site will be constructed, and what is intended for the site before developing a recommendation about the site. They should be encouraged to consider sites that have been pre-identified as contingency areas in formal master planning documents.

3.2 Preparedness

- Maintain an inventory of available resources including personnel within their 18 departments.
- Develop and maintain SOPs for emergency and disaster situations.
- Develop and maintain mutual aid agreements with neighboring jurisdictions.
- Coordinate emergency planning activities and information with neighboring jurisdictions and the ESF Coordinator.
- Maintain and test communication systems.
- Identify vital and essential roadways, bridges and facilities to establish a repair priority in the event any of these become damaged.
- Assure that personnel are trained in emergency responsibilities.
- Establish contact with private resources that could provide support during an emergency.

3.3 Response

- Provide a senior official to operate from the EOC or other command location to assure coordination with other agencies, as necessary.
- Provide public works and engineering support on a priority basis as determined by the EOC and the Incident Commander(s).

- Inspect damage to streets, bridges, and public buildings.
- Clear roads to facilitate emergency operations.
- Close roads and construct barricades as directed.
- Make recommendations on priority of repairs.
- Request outside assistance from surrounding jurisdictions and the private sector as required.
- Conduct other specific response actions as dictated by the situation.
- Maintain records and document all expenditures during the emergency situation.

3.4 Recovery

- Continue to repair infrastructure and buildings on a priority basis.
- Continue all activities in coordination with the EOC based on the requirements of the incident.
- Provide information concerning hazardous areas or other existing problems.
- Provide liaison activities between local agencies and federal damage assessment teams, as appropriate. Establish control measures related to emergency solid waste disposal.
- Participate in after-action reports and critiques. Document disaster and restoration cost for possible federal reimbursement.

3.5 Mitigation

- Identify and seek funds for retrofitting critical facilities and providing auxiliary power. Recommend changes in planning, zoning, and building codes to prevent or lessen the effect of future disasters.
- Participate in hazard identification process and identify and correct vulnerabilities in the public works system.
- Regularly maintain equipment so it is in good running order.

4.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 ESF Coordinator

- Coordinate all responding public and private public works and engineering resources and work with the EOC team to encourage that required emergency tasks are accomplished.
- Assess the need for outside public works and engineering resources to support emergency operations and request assistance as needed.

- Serve as liaison with private contractors and if necessary, with state and federal public works and engineering resources.
- Work with those responsible for damage assessment to encourage that appropriately trained personnel are deployed to assess damage to all roads, bridges, public buildings and other potentially affected infrastructure.
- Encourage that public works and engineering personnel deployed to the disaster scene(s) be appropriately outfitted with and trained to use personal protective equipment required by the presence of any potentially hazardous materials/substances.
- Work with the Support Agencies and private contractors to facilitate debris clearance, collection, reduction and disposal.
- Participate in hazard identification process and identify and correct vulnerabilities in the public works system.

4.2 Primary Agency

- When requested, deploy a representative to the EOC to assist with ESF-3 activities.
- Provide personnel for internal and external Preliminary Damage Assessment teams.
- Coordinate with support agencies to supply services and resources through the EOC and provide initial damage assessment on public facilities.
- Have available a list of public works and engineering related assets available to support recovery and coordinate this information with the EOC.
- Evaluate the availability, operational condition and duration of need as well as logistical requirements necessary to obtain critically needed equipment.
- Develop procedures to obtain private sector support as required.
- Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during response and recovery.
- Coordinate with support agencies through at least quarterly meetings to encourage that planning functions are carried out to support this ESF.
- Develop applicable SOPs, guidelines and/or checklists detailing the accomplishment of assigned functions.
- Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local capabilities.

4.3 Support Agencies

- Help repair public systems, coordinate the mobilization of personnel and equipment, and conduct critical infrastructure inspection.

- Develop applicable SOPs, guidelines and/or checklists detailing the accomplishment of assigned functions.
- Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local capabilities.
- Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.

7.0 REFERENCES

Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan 2012

Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana. September, 2008. Emergency Operations Plan.

Lake County, Montana Emergency Operations Plan

5.0 ATTACHMENTS

The following may be included with ESF-3 as attachments:

- List here when identified. Examples: Damage Assessment Form, Red Cross Windshield Survey,

THE BLACKFEET TRIBE
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX

Approval Signature – **ESF 4 – FIREFIGHTING**

The undersigned has hereby reviewed and approved the ESF 4 – Firefighting Annex of the Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan.

Blackfeet Fire Management

date

Annex 4: Firefighting

NIMS Category

- OPERATIONS

ESF 3 Coordinator

- Blackfeet Fire Management

Primary Agencies

- Blackfeet Hotshots
- Volunteer Fire Districts – East Glacier, Browning, Heart Butte, Babb, Del Bonita
- Blackfeet Forestry
- Blackfeet DES
- BLES
- Glacier County Disaster and Emergency Services
- Pondera County Disaster and Emergency Services

Support Agencies

- BIA Roads
- Blackfeet Dispatch
- Glacier County Sheriff's Office
- Pondera County Sheriff's Office
- Blackfeet Natural Resources
- National Weather Service
- Montana Disaster and Emergency Services

I.0 PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, ASSUMPTIONS

1.1. Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to provide an organized capability, for effective fire management, which utilizes all available fire-fighting resources, control the dispatching of such equipment and manpower, to locations where needed, and provide for effective operations at the scene, during an emergency/disaster. This annex addresses all firefighting activities, including the detection and suppression of wildland, rural, and

urban fires, occurring separately or coincidentally, with a significant natural or technological disaster.

1.2. Scope

The scope of this annex addresses all firefighting activities including the detection and suppression of wildland, rural, and urban fires occurring separately or coincidentally with a significant natural or technological disaster. The scope of this section will not attempt to address details regarding mutual aid and regional fire mobilization responsibilities and procedures that are contained in other documents.

1.3. Situation Overview

- Wildland fires are common on the Blackfeet Reservation. Human causes, both accidental and arson, and natural occurrences of lighting are the most common ignition sources. Access to disaster areas may be dependent upon the re-establishment of ground routes. In many locations, debris clearance and emergency road repairs will be given top priority to support immediate lifesaving emergency response activities.
- The Reservation is located in fire weather zones, typified by frequent high wind events, thunderstorms, and low relative humidity. Historic weather pattern graphs show that every portion of the Reservation is subjected to very high to extreme burning conditions, throughout the traditional fire season.
- Land ownership of the reservation is divided into private and tribal. In many areas, ownership is not easily defined, and responsibility for the fire suppression is not easily determined.
- There exist mutual aid agreements, between the participating fire services on the reservation, which detail the support that each entity may provide, in the case of, a major fire and how costs may be determined and paid. State and federal cost support may be available, on incidents that overwhelm local jurisdiction resource capabilities.

1.4. Planning Assumptions

- Urban, rural, and wild land fires may occur, within the Blackfeet Reservation. In the event of an earthquake or other significant event, large, damaging fires could be common.

- In a disaster, some firefighting resources may become scarce or damaged. State and other resources may be called upon to assist the Tribal firefighting forces.
- Fire agencies may ensure fire protection to their home districts, prior to committing resources to mutual aid.
- Conventional travel, to fire area, may be extremely difficult. Aerial attack by air tankers, helicopters, and smoke jumpers may be needed in these situations.
- Community, commercial, and residential fire incidents, typically, can be managed by local volunteer fire departments and may not require extensive Tribal support or involvement
- After certain disaster events, urban water systems may be inoperable or sufficiently damaged, so that some conventional fire suppression techniques are severely challenged. Water supply is a critical element and may rely on mutual aid agreements.

2.0 NOTIFICATIONS

- Tribal DES will notify the Blackfeet Fire Management of EOC activations and request that a representative report to serve as the Fire Coordinator. As additional EOC staffing needs become apparent, other agency representatives may be asked to report to the EOC.
- Upon instructions to activate the Fire Annex, Fire Departments will implement their operating procedures to notify and mobilize all personnel, facilities, and physical resources likely to be needed, based on the emergency circumstance.
- In the event an incident is beyond the capabilities of the responding agency, then the Incident Commander will request additional resources through the appropriate fire dispatch center. This request can be by a specific request for particular equipment or by an alarm request. Both multiple structural and wildland fire alarms have been predetermined through mutual aid agreements.

3.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

3.1 General

- On-scene fire related operations, on the Reservation, are managed by concepts of the Incident, Command System.

- In the event of a multi-agency fire response, direction, control and coordination may be established from a Command Post, at the scene.
- Each agency assisting under the mutual-aid agreement retains its own autonomy, with overall direction provided by the Incident Commander of the affected jurisdiction. In the event of a multi-agency fire response, direction, control and coordination may be established from a Command Post at the scene or from the EOC.
- A Unified Command may be established in situations involving overlapping jurisdiction.
- Blackfeet Tribal Fire Management has the responsibility of fire on Tribal land and on forested land.
- Local fire departments and supporting agencies take action on wildfires, within their jurisdictional boundaries.
- Tribal Law and Order and the Blackfeet Roads should support the fire department by performing their normal functions of traffic control, area security and use of heavy equipment, as appropriate.
- Providers of specialized equipment are responsible for ensuring the proper training and certification of equipment operators.
- Under NIMS, the Safety Officer assesses hazardous and/or unsafe situations, and either develops measures or promotes compliance with existing policies for assuring personnel safety of responders.

3.2 Preparedness

- Develop, maintain and continue to refine the local Incident Command System and other operational procedures to effect full utilization of resources.
- Encourage that fire personnel receive appropriate emergency operations training.
- Encourage that fire mutual aid agreements with surrounding jurisdictions are current.
- Develop and maintain mutual aid agreements with private area resources that could be useful for fire prevention or suppression.
- Develop and maintain SOPs and checklists to support emergency firefighting operations.
- Encourage that emergency call-up and resource lists are current.
- Promote the availability of necessary equipment to support firefighting activities.

3.3 Response

- Respond as based on priorities.
- Activate EOC in support of fire operations, as appropriate.
- Activate mutual aid if needed.

- Coordinate activities with other responding agencies.
- Coordinate outside fire resources.
- Alert or activate off-duty and auxiliary personnel as required by the emergency.
- Assist with the dissemination of warnings.
- Conduct other specific response actions as dictated by the situation.
- Request Fire Mobilization activation, as appropriate.
- Coordinate Fire Mobilization resources, as appropriate. Replenish supplies and repair damaged equipment.
- Participate in after-action briefings and develop after-action reports.
- Make necessary changes in this ESF Annex and supporting plans and procedures.
- Provide for fire investigation, as appropriate.
- Document agency cost.
- Evaluate response, and make necessary changes in this ESF Annex to improve future operations Participate in after action reports and meetings as requested.

3.4 Recovery

- Continue all activities in coordination with the EOC based on the requirements of the incident. Support clean up and restoration activities.
- Assist in damage assessment data collection. Replenish supplies and repair damaged equipment.
- Participate in after-action briefings and develop after-action reports.
- Make necessary changes in this ESF Annex and supporting plans and procedures.
- Provide for fire investigation, as appropriate.
- Document agency cost.
- Evaluate response, and make necessary changes in this Fire Annex to improve future operations Participate in after action reports and meetings as requested.

3.5 Mitigation

- Identify and seek funds for retrofitting critical facilities and providing auxiliary power.
- Provide personnel with appropriate expertise to participate in activities designed to reduce or minimize the impact of future disasters.
- Keep response equipment in good condition.
- Conduct fire safety inspections and educate property owners on how to reduce their fire vulnerability.

- Support or help establish local codes and ordinances that help reduce the threats of major conflagrations, such as restrictions on combustible roofing materials

4.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 ESF Coordinator Primary Agency

- Provide assistance in coordinating and integrating overall Tribal efforts to provide fire service assistance to affected areas and populations.
- Staff and operate a National Incident Management System compliant coordination structure (i.e., Incident Command System) at the EOC to assure that services and staff are provided to areas of need.
- Provide liaison with Incident Management Teams for fire resources.
- Work within the guidelines of the established fire mutual aid agreements or operating plans.

4.2 Primary Agency

- If a structural fire originates on unprotected lands, the first arriving agency or unit should assume command until jurisdictional boundaries are determined. Once determined, the responsible protection agency should be notified and an appropriate Incident Command structure put in place.
- When requested, deploy a representative to the EOC to assist with Fire activities.
- Provide specialized support functions, resources, or emergency personnel as agreed upon, contracted for, or provided for in mutual aid agreements or operating plans.
- Maintain updated resource inventories of supplies, equipment, and personnel resources, including possible sources for repair or replacement
- Assure that all response personnel are trained in fire suppression and other fire related activities.
- Develop applicable SOPs, guidelines and/or checklists detailing the accomplishment of assigned functions.
- Document all costs and expenses associated with response and recovery activities taking care to clearly separate disaster related work in the event that reimbursement from State and Federal government becomes available
- Communicate warnings in areas of the reservation without warning devices and support evacuation.
- Report to designated staging areas as directed for assignment.

- Provide assistance in damage assessment and reporting.

4.2 Support Agencies

- Provide EOC support.
- Distribute key information.
- Serve as liaison to the State EOC to request resources.
- Help coordinate alert and warning of persons located in the affected area.
- Coordinate ingress/egress actions to protect the public and property in, near and around areas involved in fire-fighting operations
- Evacuation support.
- Help clear roadways in support of emergency response actions.

5.0 REFERENCES

Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan 2013

Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana. September, 2008. Emergency Operations Plan.

Glacier County Emergency Operations Plan 2011

8.0 ATTACHMENTS

The following may be included with this Fire Annex as attachments:

- List here when identified. Examples: Mutual Aid Agreements (i.e. USFS, public and NGOs)

THE BLACKFEET TRIBE
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX

Approval Signature – **ESF 5 – EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**

The undersigned has hereby reviewed and approved the ESF 5 – Emergency Management Annex of the Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan.

Annex EFS 5: Emergency Management

NIMS Category

- Planning

ESF 5 Coordinator

- Blackfeet DES

Primary Agencies

- Blackfeet Tribal Council
- Volunteer Fire Districts – East Glacier, Browning, Heart Butte, Babb
- BLES
- Glacier County Disaster and Emergency Services
- Pondera County Disaster and Emergency Services

Support Agencies

- Glacier County Sheriff's Office
- Pondera County Sheriff's Office
- American Red Cross
- Montana Disaster and Emergency Services
- FEMA

I.0 PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, ASSUMPTIONS

1.1. Purpose

The purpose of Emergency Support Function (ESF)-5 is to coordinate a reservation-wide program to ensure that the Blackfeet Tribe is prepared to respond to and recover from any emergencies or disasters that may impact the Reservation.

The purpose of Emergency Support Function (ESF)-5 is to collect, analyze, and share information about a potential or actual emergency or disaster to enhance the response and recovery activities of the local entities. The Blackfeet Disaster and Emergency Services (DES) supports overall activities for incident management and maintains the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in a state of readiness.

1.2. Scope

This ESF Annex is designed to provide a flexible organizational structure capable of meeting the varied requirements of many emergency scenarios with the potential to require activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and implementation of the Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). ESF-5 is a functional annex to the EOP and to the extent possible, information contained in other sections of the EOP will not be repeated in this document.

ESF-5 serves as the support for all departments and agencies across the spectrum of incident management from prevention to response and recovery. ESF-5 facilitates information flow in the pre-incident phase in order to place assets on alert or to pre-position assets for quick response. During the post-incident response phase, ESF-5 activities include those functions that are critical to support and facilitate multi-agency planning and coordination. This includes alert and notification, deployment and staffing of emergency response teams, incident action planning, coordination of operations, logistics and material, direction and control, information management, facilitation of requests for assistance, resource acquisition and management (to include allocation and tracking), worker safety and health, facilities management, financial management, and other support as required.

2.0 POLICIES

- ESF-5 provides an overall multi-agency coordination system implemented to manage operations during a disaster;
- The Incident Command System will be used in any size or type of disaster to control response personnel, facilities, and equipment.
- The Incident Command System principles include use of common terminology, modular organization, integrated communications, unified command structure, coordinated action planning, manageable span of control, pre-designated facilities, and comprehensive resource management;
- ESF-5 staff supports the implementation of mutual aid agreements to encourage seamless resource response; and
- Identified departments and agencies participate in the incident action planning process, which is coordinated by ESF-5.

3.0 SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

3.1. Situation Overview

Emergency or disasters may occur in a local jurisdiction at any time causing significant human suffering, injury and death, public and private property damage, environmental degradation, economic hardship to businesses, families, individuals, and disruption of local government. These hazards are identified in the Blackfeet Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan (PDM) which is a supporting document to the EOP.

3.2 Planning Assumptions

- There will be an immediate and continuing need to collect, process and disseminate situational information, to identify urgent response requirements during a disaster (or the threat of one) and to plan for continuing response, recovery and mitigation activities.
- During the early stages of the event little information will be available and the information received may be vague and inaccurate, verification of this information and caution can delay response to inquiries.
- Reporting from the local response agencies to the EOC will improve as the event matures.
- Information collection may be hampered due to many factors including: damage to communication systems; communications system overload; damage to the transportation infrastructure; effects of weather, smoke, and other environmental factors.
- Field response agencies will be aware of the EOC's information requirements and include procedures to maintain open lines of communication. The Incident Commander will ensure that the EOC is kept current on all pertinent activities at the scene.

4.0 NOTIFICATIONS

- Emergency information will be relayed to the EOC primarily from the E-911 Communications Centers, the Incident Command Post(s) and other field elements, but it may also come from a variety of other sources including but not limited to: Private sector, Media, Citizens, Other jurisdictions, and/or State and Federal government agencies.

5.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

5.1 General

- Blackfeet DES Director will promote the development and maintenance of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on the part of each major emergency support function. Generally, each function should:
 - Maintain current notification rosters,
 - Designate and staff an official emergency operations center,
 - Designate an EOC representative,
 - Establish procedures for reporting appropriate emergency information,
 - Develop mutual aid agreements with like services in adjacent localities,
 - Provide ongoing training to maintain emergency response capabilities.
- When an emergency threatens, available time should be used to implement increased readiness measures.

5.2 Preparedness

- Prepare a standard template for the Declarations of Emergency or Disaster.
- Prepare standardized reporting formats and forms, and establish reporting procedures.
- Maintain the EOP and the emergency management program. Annually review plans and make necessary corrections, changes and additions.
- Provide emergency and disaster related training and orientation to Tribal and local officials to meet the NIMS/ICS requirements and to familiarize them with emergency or disaster related responsibilities, operational concepts, and procedures.
- Provide liability coverage and indemnification to registered emergency workers volunteering to protect lives, property, and the environment.
- Disseminate information to the public and the news media regarding personal safety or survival, emergency response actions, and details of disaster assistance programs. After an emergency or major disaster declaration, local information programs should be coordinated with those of state or federal government.
- Establish and maintain a Tribal capability to provide warning to the public through available warning systems such as the Emergency Alert System (EAS), radio/television, sirens, and telephone notification systems.
- Maintain updated resource inventories of supplies, equipment, and personnel resources, including possible sources of augmentation or replacement.
- Identify and maintain a list of essential services and facilities, which must continue to operate and may need to be protected.

- Recommend mutual aid agreements as well as ordinances, resolutions, rules and regulations for adoption by the Tribe that may improve incident preparedness, response, mitigation, and resiliency.

5.3 Response

- Coordinate Tribal assets to support local government and agencies in need of supplemental emergency or disaster assistance.
- Request special information from local governments and volunteer organizations, as necessary. Receive and process requests from local government for specific state and federal emergency and disaster related assets and services.

5.4 Recovery

- Provide to all Tribal departments information and guidance on all appropriate forms and instructions for the retention of information and supporting data and procedures for forwarding operational reporting information to the EOC.
- Continue to gather and disseminate information, as necessary.
- Review completed After-Action Reports and Lessons Learned Reports.
- Review and revise reporting procedures and formats, as necessary.
- Collect and prepare reports required to support requests for assistance.
- Participate in preparedness, submit, and track all documentation necessary for State and Federal reimbursement of Presidential declared disasters.

5.5 Mitigation

- Annually (and as needed) update plans related to hazards, risks, response and mitigation strategies create awareness of critical areas and enforce plan implementation into other tribal plans. Provide information and expertise in hazard mitigation and planning for preparedness to tribal departments and the general community.
- Conduct mitigation activities in the response and recovery operations as well as in the planning process for emergencies and disasters; i.e. surveys, mapping, prevention, property protection, public education and awareness, natural resource protection, emergency services or structural projects.

6.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

6.1 ESF Coordinator

- Prepare, along with THE Blackfeet Tribal Council, Declaration of Emergency or Disaster and any amendments.
- Make individual assignments of duties and responsibilities to staff the EOC and implement emergency operations;
- Collect information from agency/field representatives and share with the EOC staff, as appropriate. Coordinate emergency management mutual aid agreements dealing with adjunct jurisdictions and relief organizations, such as the American Red Cross.
- Coordinate local emergency volunteer programs.
- Develop plans and procedures for providing timely information and guidance to the public in time of emergency through ESF-2.
- Coordinate Public and Individual Assistance programs with local, state, and federal government as needed.
- Coordinate and conduct a post-disaster situation analysis to review and determine the effectiveness of the pre-established tasks, responsibilities, reporting procedures and formats to document any crucial lessons-learned and to make revisions to plans as needed for future events.

6.2 Primary Agency

- Develop applicable SOPs, guidelines, and/or checklists detailing the accomplishment of assigned functions.
- Provide ongoing status reports as requested.
- Assess agency-specific information and make recommendations to the EOC Supervisor on actions to be taken.
- Procure all available documentation of event for archiving.
- Conduct and participate in the post-disaster situation analysis to review and determine the effectiveness of the pre-established tasks, responsibilities, reporting procedures and formats to document any crucial lessons-learned.

6.2 Support Agencies

- Conduct and participate in the post-disaster situation analysis to review and determine the effectiveness of the pre-established tasks, responsibilities, reporting procedures and formats to document any crucial lessons-learned.
- Procure all available documentation of event for archiving.

7.0 REFERENCES

Lake County Emergency Operations Plan, 2010
Karuk Tribe Emergency Operations Plan 2014

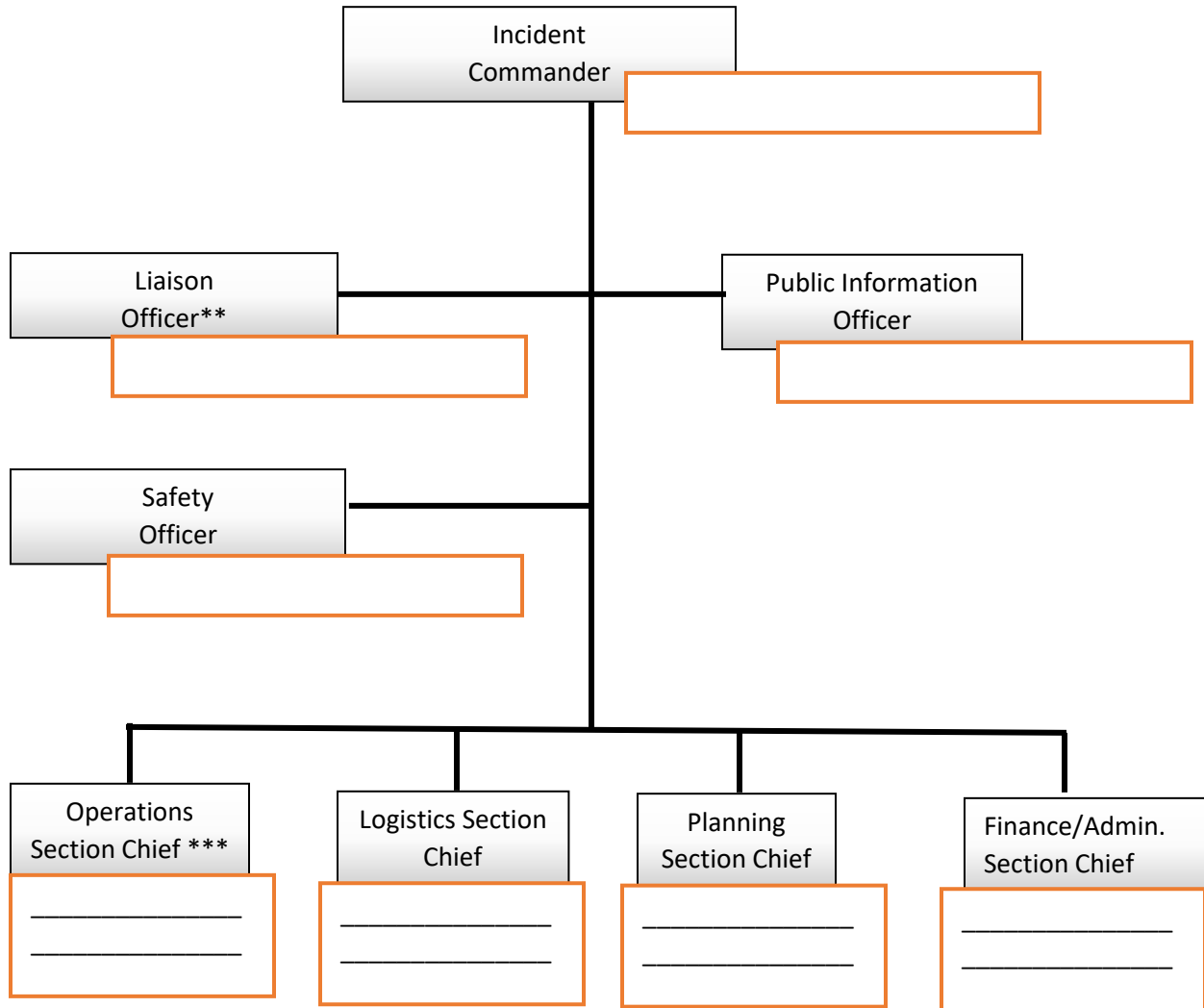
8.0 ATTACHMENTS

The following may be included with ESF-5 as attachments:

- List here when identified. Examples: Checklist, Sample Declarations
- ICS Organizational Chart with Roles and Responsibilities

ICS Organizational Charts with Roles and Responsibilities

Command and General Staff



* Incident Commander will be responsible for positions not otherwise filled under their Organizational Structure

**Liaison Officer recommended when in Unified Command or working with cooperating agencies.

***Operations Section Chief is recommended for all incidents

INCIDENT COMMANDER

Position Assigned To: _____

You Report To: _____ Agency Administrator

MISSION: Organize and direct Command Center. Give overall direction to operations and, if needed, authorize evacuation.

IMMEDIATE:

- ☐ Read this Job Action Sheet.
- ☐ Initiate the Incident Command System by assuming the role of Incident Commander.
- ☐ Put on position identification vest.
- ☐ Appoint all positions; distribute the four section packets which contain:
 - o Job Action Sheets for each position.
 - o Identification vest for each position.
 - o Forms pertinent to Section & positions: Appoint Public Information Officer, Liaison Officer and Safety Officer; distribute Job Action Sheets. (May be pre-determined.)
- ☐ Announce a status/action plan meeting to be held as soon as possible.
- ☐ Assign someone as Documentation Recorder/Aide.
- ☐ Receive status report and discuss an initial action plan with the Incident team. Determine appropriate level of service during immediate aftermath.
- ☐ Receive initial facility damages, if applicable, and evaluate the need for evacuation.
- ☐ Emphasize proactive actions within the Planning Section. Call for a projection report 4, 8, 24 & 48 hours from time of incident onset. Adjust projections as necessary.
- ☐ Assure that contact and resource information has been established with outside agencies through the Liaison Officer and/or Operation Section Chief.

INTERMEDIATE:

Authorize resources as needed or requested.

Hold routine briefings to receive status reports and update the action plan regarding continuation or termination.

Communicate status to Chairperson, Council, or other appropriate official.

EXTENDED:

- ☐ Participate in debriefing and after action reports.
- ☐ Other concerns as they arise.

INFORMATION OFFICER

Position Assigned To: _____

You Report To: _____ (Incident Commander)

MISSION: The Public Information Officer, a member of the Command Staff, is responsible for the formulation and release of information about the incident to the news media, local communities, incident personnel, other appropriate agencies and organizations, and for the management of all Public Information Officers assigned to the incident.

IMMEDIATE:

- ☐ Receive appointment from Incident Commander.
- ☐ Read this Job Action sheet and review organizational chart.
- ☐ Put on position identification vest.
- ☐ Develop policy with Incident Commander, Agency Administrator, agency Public Affairs Officer, IMT members, and incident investigators regarding information gathering and sharing. Observe constraints on release of information.
- ☐ Develop and receive Incident Commander's approval of a

INTERMEDIATE:

- ☐ Obtain approval for release of information from Incident Commander.
- ☐ Develop and receive Incident Commander's approval of a comprehensive, proactive communications strategy that reflects both immediate and long-term goals.
- ☐ Issue an initial incident information report to the news media as needed.
- ☐ Inform on-site media of the physical areas which they have access to and those which are restricted.
- ☐ Contact other at-scene agencies to coordinate released information, with respective I.O.s. Inform Liaison Officer of action.

EXTENDED:

- ☐ Monitor news stations for updated information.
- ☐ Attend meetings to update information releases.
- ☐ Arrange for meetings between media and incident personnel.
- ☐ Provide escort service to the media and very important persons (VIPs).
- ☐ Respond to special requests for information.
- ☐ Keep informed of incident developments and control progress through Planning Meetings and regular contacts with other incident staff, host unit, and cooperating agencies.
- ☐ Keep the Incident Commander informed of any potential issues involving the general public, news media, or other sources.

- ☐ Observe all staff, volunteers and patients for signs of stress and inappropriate behavior. Provide for staff rest periods and relief.
- ☐ Participate in debriefing and after action reports.
- ☐ Other concerns as they arise.

LIAISON OFFICER

Position Assigned To: _____

You Report To: _____ (Incident Commander)

MISSION: The Liaison Officer, a member of the Command Staff, is the point of contact for the assisting and cooperating Agency Representatives. This includes Agency Representatives from other fire agencies, Red Cross, law enforcement, public works, etc.

IMMEDIATE:

- ☐ Receive appointment from Incident Commander. ☑ Read this Job Action sheet and review organizational chart.
- ☐ Put on position identification vest. Identify restrictions material relative to press releases from Emergency Incident Commander.

INTERMEDIATE:

- ☐ Provide a point of contact for assisting and cooperating Agency Representatives.
- ☐ Identify each Agency Representative, including communications link and location.
- ☐ Maintain a current list of cooperating and assisting agencies assigned. Confirm resource list with the Resource Unit Leader.
- ☐ Respond to requests from incident personnel for inter-organizational contacts.
- ☐ Monitor incident operations to identify current or potential inter-organizational problems.

EXTENDED:

- ☐ Remain visible on the incident to incoming cooperators and assisting agencies.
- ☐ Respond to requests for information, and resolve problems.
- ☐ Participate in Planning Meetings providing current resource status, limitations, and capability of other agency resources.
- ☐ Keep cooperating and assisting agencies informed of planning actions.

SAFETY OFFICER

Position Assigned To: _____

You Report To: _____ (Incident Commander)

MISSION: The Safety Officer, a member of the Command Staff, is responsible for monitoring and assessing hazardous and unsafe situations and developing measures for assuring personnel safety. The Safety Officer will correct unsafe acts or conditions through the regular line of authority, although they (Safety Officer) may exercise emergency authority to stop or prevent unsafe acts when immediate action is required.

Only one Safety Officer will be assigned for each incident. The Safety Officer may have assistant Safety Officers as necessary, and the assistant Safety Officer may represent assisting agencies or jurisdictions. Assistant Safety Officers may have specific responsibilities, such as air operations, hazardous materials, etc.

IMMEDIATE:

- ☐ Receive appointment from Incident Commander. ☑ Read this Job Action sheet and review organizational chart.
- ☐ Put on position identification vest. Identify restrictions material relative to press releases from Emergency Incident Commander.
- ☐ Analyze proposed and selected strategic alternatives from a safety perspective, ensuring that risk management is a priority consideration in the selection process.
- ☐ Direct intervention will be used to immediately correct a dangerous situation.
- ☐ Priority of recommendations will start with risks having the highest potential for death or serious injury and follow through to those of lesser degree.

INTERMEDIATE:

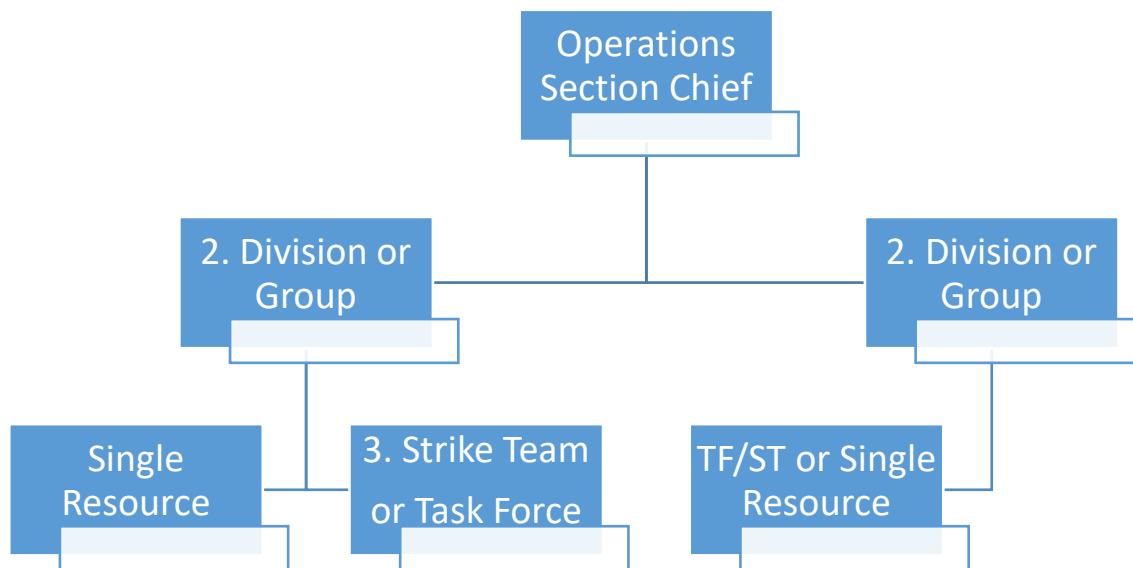
- ☐ Prepare the safety message included in the IAP.
- ☐ Develop the Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis (ICS 215A) planning matrix with the Operations Section Chief.
- ☐ Present safety briefing to overhead. Safety briefing should emphasize hazards and risks involved in action plan components.
- ☐ Establish systems to monitor activities for hazards and risks. Take appropriate preventive action.
- ☐ Establish operating procedures for assistant Safety Officers.
- ☐ Evaluate operating procedures. Update or modify procedures to meet the safety needs on the fire.
- ☐ Review and approve Medical Plan (ICS 206).

EXTENDED:

- ☐ Review IAPs to ensure that safety issues have been identified and mitigated.
- ☐ Analyze observations from staff and other personnel.
- ☐ Ensure accidents are investigated.
- ☐ Prepare accident report upon request of the Incident Commander.
- ☐ Monitor operational period lengths of incident personnel to ensure work/rest guidelines are followed; recommend corrective action to Incident Commander.
- ☐ Monitor food, potable water, and sanitation service inspections. Request assistance from health departments as needed.
- ☐ Monitor incident PPE needs.
- ☐ Inspect incident facilities, hand tools, power equipment, vehicles, and mechanical equipment.
- ☐ Monitor driver or operator qualifications and operational periods.
- ☐ Ensure appropriate accident, incident, and other safety reports are completed and submitted.
- ☐ Prepare final safety report upon request of the Incident Commander.

OPERATIONS SECTION

1. **Operations** will be responsible for positions not otherwise filled under their Organizational Structure
2. **Divisions** are separated geographically and may be divided using physical, natural or manageable boundaries. The person in charge of each Division is designated as a Supervisor.
2. **Groups** are separated by functional duties such as; Response and Recovery, Emergency Services, Structure Protection etc.... The person in charge of each Group is designated as a Supervisor
3. **Strike team** is a set number of resources of the same kind and type such as; snow plows, search and rescue, medical aid, Perimeter Security etc... A Strike Team must have common communications and a designated leader.
3. **Task Force** is a combination of mixed resources such as; Shelter and Feeding, Damage Assessment, etc...A Task Force must have common communications and a designated leader.



OPERATIONS SECTION CHIEF

Position Assigned To: _____

You Report To: _____ (Incident Commander)

MISSION: The Operations Section Chief, a member of the General Staff, is responsible for managing all operations directly applicable to the primary mission.

IMMEDIATE:

- ☐ Receive appointment from Incident Commander. Obtain packet containing Section's Job Action Sheets.
- ☐ Read this Job Action Sheet and review organizational chart.
- ☐ Put on position identification vest.
- ☐ Obtain briefing from Emergency Incident Commander.
- ☐ Use the risk management process, and supervise operations.
- ☐ Maintain accountability of assigned resources.
- ☐ Develop Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis (ICS 215A) with Safety Officer.

INTERMEDIATE:

- ☐ Maintain accountability of assigned resources.
- ☐ Attend Planning Meetings and develop operations portion (ICS 215) of the IAP with the Planning Section Chief
- ☐ Brief and assign Operations personnel and/or Division/Group Supervisors according to the IAP.

EXTENDED:

- ☐ Participate in debriefing and after action reports. ☐ Facilitate and coordinate the ordering and release of operation resources.
- ☐ Assemble and disassemble Task Forces/Strike Teams and assigned to operations.
- ☐ Report special activities, events, and occurrences to Incident Commander.
- ☐ Resolve logistic problems reported by subordinates.

DIVISION SUPERVISOR

Position Assigned To: _____

You Report To: _____ (Operations Section Chief)

MISSION: The Division/Group Supervisor is responsible for implementing the assigned portion of the IAP.

IMMEDIATE:

- ☐ Receive appointment from Operations Section Chief.
- ☐ Obtain packet containing Section's Job Action Sheets.
- ☐ Read this Job Action Sheet and review organizational chart.
- ☐ Put on position identification vest. ☒ Obtain briefing from Operations Section Chief or Incident Commander.
- ☐ Provide safety briefing to subordinate resources.

INTERMEDIATE:

- ☐ Use the risk management process, and supervise operations in the Division.
- ☐ Brief and assign specific work tasks to personnel and/or Task Forces/Strike Team Leaders.
- ☐ Maintain accountability of assigned resources at all times.
- ☐ Coordinate activities with adjacent Divisions.
- ☐ Keep supervisor informed of situation and resources status.

EXTENDED:

- ☐ Ensure that assigned personnel and equipment get on and off the incident in a timely and orderly manner.
- ☐ Resolve logistics problems within the Division/Group.
- ☐ Approve and turn in time for all resources in Division/Group to the Time Unit.
- ☐ Participate in debriefing and after action reports.
- ☐ Other concerns as they arise.

PLANNING SECTION

Planning Section Chief will be responsible for positions not otherwise filled under their Organizational Structure. Unit Leader may be assigned multiple Unit Leader positions.

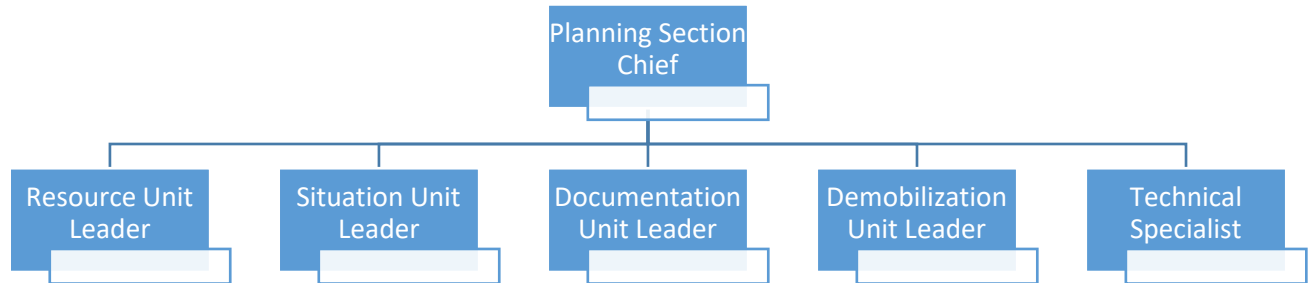
Resource Unit Leader Conducts all check-in activities and maintains the status of all incident resources. The Resources Unit plays a significant role in preparing the written Incident Action Plan.

Situation Unit Leader selects and analyzes information on the current situation, prepares situation displays and situation summaries, and develops maps and projections.

Documentation Unit Leader provides duplication services, including the written Incident Action Plan. Maintains and archives all incident-related documentation.

Demobilization Unit Leader assists in ensuring that resources are released from the incident in an orderly, safe, and cost-effective manner.

Technical Specialist position that will work for the Planning Section Chief if appointed. Positions may be Human Resource Specialist, Cultural Resource Specialist etc.....



PLANNING SECTION CHIEF

Position Assigned To: _____

You Report To: _____ (Incident Commander)

MISSION: The Planning Section Chief, a member of the General Staff, is responsible for collecting, evaluating, disseminating, and using information about the development of the incident, status of resources, and demobilization of the incident.

Information is needed to understand the current situation, predict probable course of incident events, prepare alternative strategies and control operations for the incident, and provide for an orderly and economical demobilization of the incident.

IMMEDIATE:

- ☐ Receive appointment from Incident Commander. Obtain packet containing Section's Job Action Sheets.
- ☐ Read this Job Action Sheet and review organizational chart.
- ☐ Put on position identification vest. ☐ Obtain briefing from Emergency Incident Commander.
- ☐ Recruit a documentation aide from the Labor Pool.
- ☐ Appoint Planning unit leaders as needed; distribute the corresponding Job Action Sheets and vests. (May be pre- determined) ☐ Prepare and distribute Incident Commander's orders.

INTERMEDIATE:

- ☐ Advise General Staff of any significant changes in incident status.
- ☐ Conduct Planning Meetings and operational briefings. ☐ Ensure that normal agency information collection and reporting requirements are met.
- ☐ Supervise preparation of IAP (see Planning Process), and ensure sufficient copies are available for distribution through Unit Leader level.
- ☐ Ensure the formulation and documentation of an Incident Action Plan. Distribute copies to Command and General Staff.
- ☐ Ensure that information concerning special environmental protection needed is included in the IAP.
- ☐ Establish information requirements and reporting schedules for all ICS Organizational elements for use in preparing the IAP.
- ☐ Instruct Planning Section Units in distribution of information.

EXTENDED:

- ☐ Call for projection reports (Action Plans) from all Planning Section unit leaders and section officers for scenarios 4, 8, 24 & 48 hours from time of incident onset. Adjust time for receiving projection reports as necessary.
- ☐ Assemble information on alternative strategies.
- ☐ Perform operational planning for Planning Section.
- ☐ Prepare recommendations for release of resources (for approval by the Incident Commander).
- ☐ Ensure demobilization plan and schedule are developed and coordinated with Command, General Staff, and Agency Dispatchers.
- ☐ Establish a communications link between the agency Demobilization Organization and the incident Demobilization Unit.
- ☐ Instruct Situation/Status Unit Leader and staff to compile status reports from all disaster section officers and unit leaders for use in decision-making. These reports will also be used in post-disaster evaluation and recovery assistance applications.

RESOURCE UNIT LEADER

Position Assigned To: _____

You Report To: _____ (Planning Section Chief)

MISSION: The Resources Unit Leader is responsible for establishing all incident check-in activities; preparing and processing resource status information; preparing and maintaining displays, charts, and lists that reflect the current status and location of suppression resources, transportation, and support vehicles; and maintaining a master check-in list of resources assigned to the incident.

IMMEDIATE:

- ☐ Receive appointment from Planning Section Chief or Incident Commander. Obtain packet containing Section's Job Action Sheets.
- ☐ Read this Job Action Sheet and review organizational chart.
- ☐ Obtain briefing from Planning Section Chief.
- ☐ Gather, post, and maintain current incident resource status, including transportation, support vehicles, and personnel.
- ☐ Maintain master list of all resources checked in at the incident.
- ☐ Prepare Organization Assignment List (ICS 203) and Incident Organization Chart (ICS 207).

INTERMEDIATE:

- ☐ Participates in the Tactics Meeting and completes the ISC 215 with the Operations Section Chief.
- ☐ Prepare Division Assignment List(s) (ICS 204) after the Planning Meeting.
- ☐ Establish check-in function at incident locations.
- ☐ Verify that all resources are checked in. ☐ Assemble and disassemble Task Forces/Strike Teams as requested by Operations.

EXTENDED:

- ☐ Using the Incident Briefing (ICS 201), prepare and maintain the Command Post display (organization chart and resource allocation and deployment sections of display).
- ☐ Establish contacts with incident facilities and maintain resource status information.
- ☐ Participate in Planning Meetings as required by the Planning Section Chief.
- ☐ Provide resource summary information to Situation Unit as requested.
- ☐ Continually identify resources that are surplus to the incident needs.
- ☐ Participate in debriefing and after action reports.
- ☐ Other concerns as they arise.

SITUATION UNIT LEADER

Position Assigned To: _____

You Report To: _____ (Planning Section Chief)

MISSION: The Situation Unit Leader is responsible for collecting and organizing incident status and information and evaluating, analyzing, and displaying that information for use by ICS personnel and agency Dispatchers.

IMMEDIATE:

- ☐ Receive appointment from Planning Section Chief or Incident Commander. Obtain packet containing Section's Job Action Sheets.
- ☐ Read this Job Action Sheet and review organizational chart.
- ☐ Obtain briefing from Planning Section Chief.
- ☐ Collect and analyze situation data.
- ☐ Obtain available pre-disaster plans, mobilization plans, maps, and photographs.

INTERMEDIATE:

- ☐ Prepare predictions at periodic intervals or upon request of the Planning Section Chief.
- ☐ Prepare the Incident Status Summary (ICS 209).
- ☐ Obtain and analyze infrared data as applicable.
- ☐ Post data on Unit work displays and Command Post displays at scheduled intervals.
- ☐ Participate in Planning Meetings as required by the Planning Section Chief.
- ☐ Provide information on transportation system to Ground Support Unit Leader for the Transportation Plan.

EXTENDED:

- ☐ Provide photographic services and maps.
- ☐ Maintain Situation Unit records.
- ☐ Maintain incident history on maps and narrative from Initial Attack to final demobilization.
- ☐ Participate in debriefing and after action reports.
- ☐ Other concerns as they arise.

DEMOBILIZATION UNIT LEADER

Position Assigned To: _____

You Report To: _____ (Planning Section Chief)

MISSION: The Demobilization Unit Leader is responsible for preparing the Demobilization Plan and schedule. The Demobilization Unit Leader assists the Command and General Staff in ensuring an orderly, safe, and efficient movement of personnel and equipment from the incident.

IMMEDIATE:

- ☐ Receive appointment from Planning Section Chief or Incident Commander. Obtain packet containing Section's Job Action Sheets.
- ☐ Read this Job Action Sheet and review organizational chart.
- ☐ Obtain briefing from Planning Section Chief.
- ☐ Review and continually monitor incident resource records (Incident Briefing Form (ICS 201), Incident Check-In List (ICS 211), Resource Status Cards (ICS 219), and IAP) to determine probable size of demobilization effort.
- ☐ Obtain Incident Commander's demobilization objectives and priorities.

INTERMEDIATE:

- ☐ Be aware of ongoing Operations Section resource needs.
- ☐ Obtain identification and description of surplus resources and probable release times.
- ☐ Determine finance, supply, and other incident checkout stops.
- ☐ Establish and post check out procedures.

EXTENDED:

- ☐ Determine incident logistics and transportation capabilities needed to support the demobilization effort.
- ☐ Establish communications with appropriate off-incident facilities.
- ☐ Get approval of Demobilization Plan (Incident Commander, Planning Section Chief, agency, etc.).
- ☐ Distribute Plan and any amendments.
- ☐ Monitor and supervise implementation of Demobilization Plan.

HUMAN RESOURCE SPECIALIST

Position Assigned To: _____

You Report To: _____ (Planning Section Chief)

MISSION: The Human Resource Specialist assures that employees are available for response and recovery work. This may include temporary reassignment of employees, overtime, hiring of temporary employees, scheduling of workers and integrating volunteers.

The Human Resource Specialist is responsible for monitoring civil rights and related human resource activities to ensure that appropriate practices are followed. Work is normally conducted in a Base Camp environment but may involve tours of the incident, other Camps, and rest and recuperation (R&R) facilities.

IMMEDIATE: Receive appointment from Planning Section Chief or Incident Commander.

- ☐ Obtain packet containing Section's Job Action Sheets.
- ☐ Read this Job Action Sheet and review organizational chart.
- ☐ Put on position identification vest.
- ☐ Obtain briefing from Planning Section Chief and determine placement within the organization. ☐ Participate in daily briefings and Planning Meetings to provide appropriate civil rights and human resource information.
- ☐ Prepare civil rights messages for inclusion in IAP(s).
- ☐ Post-civil rights or other human resource information on bulletin boards and other appropriate Message Centers.

INTERMEDIATE:

- ☐ Participate in daily briefings and Planning Meetings to provide appropriate civil rights and human resource information.
- ☐ Conduct awareness sessions as needed. Use civil rights or human resource videotapes when appropriate.
- ☐ Establish and maintain effective work relationships with agency representatives, liaisons, and other personnel in the Incident Command.
- ☐ Refer concerns about pay, food, sleeping areas, transportation, and shift changes to the appropriate incident staff, taking into account civil rights and human resource factors.

EXTENDED:

- ☐ Determine incident logistics and transportation capabilities needed to support the demobilization effort. Receive and verify reports of inappropriate behavior that occur on the incident.
- ☐ Take steps to correct inappropriate acts or conditions through appropriate lines of authority.
- ☐ Give high priority to informally resolving issues before the individuals leave the incident.
- ☐ Provide referral information if a complaint cannot be resolved during the incident.
- ☐ Conduct follow-up, as needed, depending upon the seriousness of the infraction.
- ☐ Prepare and submit reports and related documents.

LOGISTICS SECTION

Remember that the Logistics Section provides support for incident personnel only.

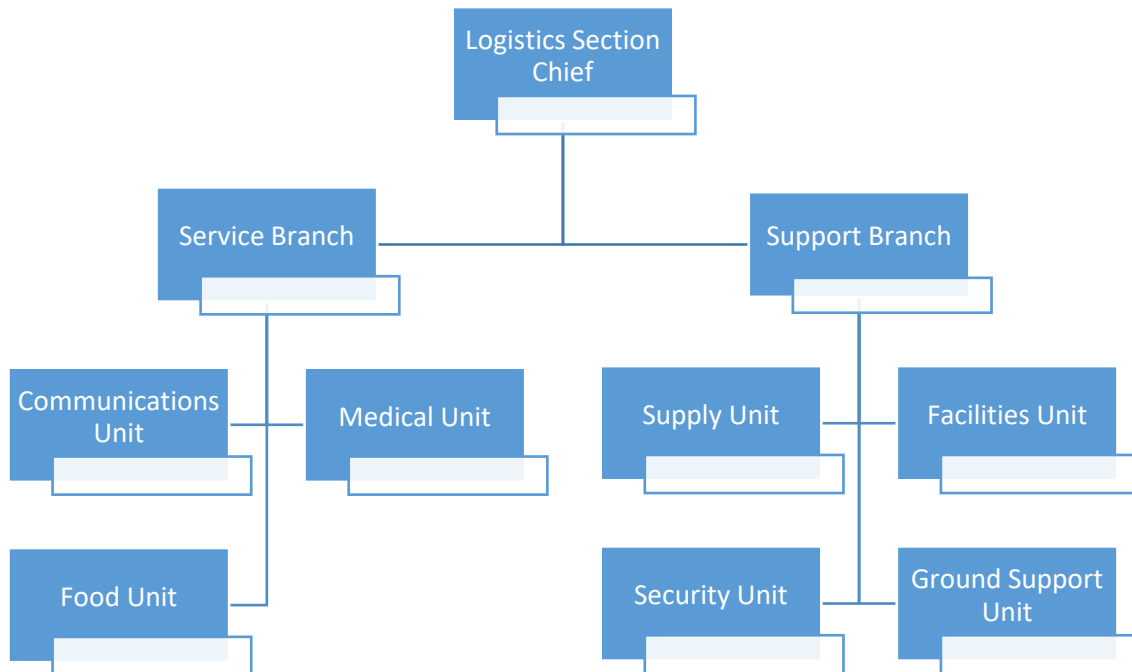
Logistics Section Chief will be responsible for positions not otherwise filled under their Organizational Structure.

Service Branch can be staffed to include

- **Communications Unit:** Prepares and implements the Incident Communications Plan (ICS- 205), distributes and maintains communications equipment, supervises the Incident Communications Center, and establishes adequate communications over the incident.
- **Medical Unit:** Develops the Medical Plan (ICS-206), provides first aid and light medical treatment for personnel assigned to the incident, and prepares procedures for a major medical emergency.
- **Food Unit:** Supplies the food and potable water for all incident facilities and personnel, and obtains the necessary equipment and supplies to operate food service facilities at Bases and Camps.

Support Branch can be staffed to include

- **Supply Unit:** Determines the type and amount of supplies needed to support the incident. Orders, receives, stores, and distributes supplies, services, and nonexpendable equipment. All resource orders are placed through the Supply Unit. The Unit maintains inventory and accountability of supplies and equipment.
- **Facilities Unit:** Sets up and maintains required facilities to support the incident. Provide managers for the Incident Base and Camps. Responsible for facility security and facility maintenance services such as sanitation, lighting, and cleanup.
- **Ground Support Unit:** Prepares the Transportation Plan. Arranges for, activates, and documents the fueling, maintenance, and repair of ground resources, arranges for the transportation of personnel, supplies, food, and equipment.



LOGISTICS SECTION CHIEF

Remember that the Logistics Section provides support for incident personnel only.

Position Assigned To: _____

You Report To: _____ (Incident Commander)

MISSION: The Logistics Section Chief, a member of the General Staff, is responsible for providing facilities, services, and material in support of the incident. The Logistics Section Chief participates in developing and implementing the IAP and activates and supervises the Branches and Units within the Logistics Section.

IMMEDIATE:

- Receive appointment from Incident Commander. Obtain packet containing Section's Job Action Sheets.
- Read this Job Action Sheet and review organizational chart.
- Put on position identification vest. ☐ Obtain briefing from Incident Commander. ☐ Develop and implement safety and security requirements.
- Identify service and support requirements for planned and expected operations.
- Participate in preparing the IAP.

INTERMEDIATE:

- Ensure Communication Plan, Medical Plan, and Transportation Plan are updated and provided to Planning Section.
- Establish adequate communications for the incident.
- Order personnel, supplies, and equipment as requested.
- Obtain needed supplies with assistance of the Finance Section Chief. ☐ Order personnel, supplies, and equipment as requested.
- Arrange for receiving ordered supplies.

EXTENDED:

- Determine incident logistics and transportation capabilities needed to support the demobilization effort.
- Establish the Communications Unit and Message Centers.
- Advise on current service and support capabilities.
- Update Incident Commander on accomplishments and/or problems.
- Consider demobilization before the actual need to release excess section resources.
- Maintain inventory of supplies and equipment. ☐ Advise on current service and support capabilities.
- Update Incident Commander on accomplishments and/or problems.

- Consider demobilization before the actual need to release excess section resources.

SERVICE BRANCH DIRECTOR

This Position may be filled by Logistics Section Chief

Position Assigned To: _____

You Report To: _____ (Logistics Section Chief)

MISSION: The Service Branch Director is responsible for managing all service activities at the incident. **The Service Branch Director** supervises the operations of the **Communications, Medical, and Food Unit Leaders**.

Critical Safety Responsibilities

- ☐ Supervise Service Branch Leaders.
- ☐ Ensure Communications and Medical Plans are updated and provided to the Planning Section.

Other Duties

- ☐ Advise on current service capabilities.
- ☐ Inform Logistics Section Chief of Branch activities.
- ☐ Update Logistics Section Chief on accomplishments and problems.
- ☐ Consider demobilization before the actual need to release excess Branch resources.

COMMUNICATIONS UNIT LEADER

Position Assigned To: _____

You Report To: _____ (Service Branch Director)

MISSION: The Communications Unit Leader, under the direction of the Service Branch Director or Logistics Section Chief, is responsible for developing plans for the effective use of incident communications equipment and facilities; installing and testing communications equipment; supervising the Incident Communications Center; distributing communications equipment to incident personnel; and maintaining and repairing communications equipment.

IMMEDIATE:

- ☐ Receive appointment from Logistics Section Chief or Service Branch Director.
- ☐ Obtain packet containing subsection Job Action Sheets. ☑ Read this Job Action Sheet and review organizational chart.
- ☐ Put on position identification vest.
- ☐ Obtain briefing from Logistics Section Chief or Service Branch Director.
- ☐ Establish adequate communications for the incident.
- ☐ Advise Operations Section on communications capabilities and limitations.
- ☐ Provide technical information, as required, on limitations and adequacy of communications systems in use, equipment capabilities, equipment available, and potential problems.
- ☐ Develop the daily Incident Communications Plan (ICS 205).

INTERMEDIATE:

- ☐ Ensure that an Information Technology staff member is available at all times during the incident.
- ☐ Make sure that communications equipment is made available to Incident Command Staff.
- ☐ Assist in determining need for numbers and type of communications equipment.
- ☐ Establish hotline if needed. ☑ Maintain regular communications with Service Branch Director/Logistics Section Chief.

EXTENDED:

- ☐ Determine what communication networks are established or need to be established.
- ☐ Issue and track communications equipment.
- ☐ Identify operational restrictions.
- ☐ Document action and decisions taken.
- ☐ Participate in debriefing and after action reports.
- ☐ Other concerns as they arise.

MEDICAL UNIT LEADER

Position Assigned To: _____

You Report To: _____ (Service Branch Director)

MISSION: The Medical Unit Leader, under the direction of the Service Branch Director or Logistics Section Chief, is primarily responsible for developing the Medical Plan, obtaining medical aid and transportation for injured or ill incident personnel, and preparing reports and records.

IMMEDIATE:

- ☐ Receive appointment from Logistics Section Chief or Service Branch Director.
- ☐ Obtain packet containing subsection Job Action Sheets.
- ☐ Read this Job Action Sheet and review organizational chart
- ☐ Obtain briefing from Logistics Section Chief or Service Branch Director.
- ☐ Put on position identification vest. ☐ Determine level of emergency medical activities performed before activating Medical Unit.
- ☐ Facilitate recruitment and medical staffing.

INTERMEDIATE:

- ☐ Ensure that an Information Technology staff member is available at all times during the incident.
- ☐ Prepare the Medical Plan (ICS 206).
- ☐ Prepare procedures for major medical emergencies.
- ☐ Declare major medical emergency(s) as appropriate.
- ☐ Provide medical aid, supplies, and transportation.
- ☐ Audit use of “over-the-counter” medications being dispensed by the Medical Unit to discourage improper use or abuse.

EXTENDED:

- ☐ Prepare medical reports.
- ☐ Contact Compensation-For-Injury Specialist to establish coordination procedures.
- ☐ Observe staff, volunteers, and patients for signs of stress and abnormal behavior.
- ☐ Provide for staff rest periods and relief.
- ☐ Participate in debriefing and after action reports.
- ☐ Other concerns as they arise.

FOOD UNIT LEADER

Remember that the Food Unit provides support for incident personnel only. Care and feeding local residents affected by the emergency will fall under the Operations Section.

Position Assigned To: _____

You Report To: _____ (Service Branch Director)

MISSION: The Food Unit Leader is responsible for determining feeding requirements at all incident facilities and for menu planning, determining cooking facilities required, food preparation, serving, providing potable water, and general maintenance of the food service areas.

IMMEDIATE:

- ☐ Receive appointment from Logistics Section Chief or Service Branch Director.
- ☐ Obtain packet containing subsection Job Action Sheets.
- ☐ Read this Job Action Sheet and review organizational chart.
- ☐ Obtain briefing from Logistics Section Chief or Service Branch Director.
- ☐ Obtain necessary equipment and supplies to operate food service facilities at Base and Camps.

INTERMEDIATE:

- ☐ Ensure that an Information Technology staff member is available at all times during the incident.
- ☐ Provide sufficient potable water to meet food service needs.
- ☐ Ensure appropriate health and safety measures are taken.

EXTENDED:

- ☐ Keep inventory of food on hand, and check in food orders.
- ☐ Participate in debriefing and after action reports.
- ☐ Other concerns as they arise

SUPPORT BRANCH DIRECTOR

This Position may be filled by Logistics Section Chief

Position Assigned To: _____

You Report To: _____ (Logistics Section Chief)

MISSION: The Support Branch Director is responsible for developing and implementing logistics plans in support of the IAP. The **Support Branch Director** supervises the operations of the **Supply, Facilities, and Ground Support Units**.

Critical Safety Responsibilities

- ☐ Determine level of service needed to support operations

SUPPLY UNIT LEADER

Position Assigned To: _____

You Report To: _____ (Support Branch Director)

MISSION: The Supply Unit Leader is responsible for ordering personnel, equipment, and supplies; receiving and storing all supplies for the incident; maintaining an inventory of supplies; and servicing nonexpendable supplies and equipment.

IMMEDIATE:

- ☐ Receive appointment from Logistics Section Chief or Support Branch Director. Obtain packet containing subsection Job Action Sheets.
- ☐ Read this Job Action Sheet and review organizational chart.
- ☐ Obtain briefing from Logistics Section Chief or Support Branch Director.
- ☐ Develop and implement safety and security requirements.
- ☐ Establish ordering procedures.

INTERMEDIATE:

- ☐ Identify incident personnel who have ordering authority.
- ☐ Verify what has already been ordered.
- ☐ Ensure order forms are filled out correctly.
- ☐ Set up appropriate record system.
- ☐ Consolidate orders when possible.

EXTENDED:

- ☐ Keep Support Branch Director /Logistics Section Chief informed of orders placed.
- ☐ Resolve ordering problems as they occur.
- ☐ Maintain inventory of supplies and equipment.
- ☐ Participate in debriefing and after action reports.
- ☐ Other concerns as they arise

FACILITIES UNIT LEADER

Position Assigned To: _____

You Report To: _____ (Support Branch Director)

MISSION: The Facilities Unit Leader is responsible for lying out and operating incident facilities (Base, Camp(s), and ICP) and managing Base and Camp(s) operations. Each Base and Camp may be assigned a manager.

IMMEDIATE:

- ☐ Receive appointment from Logistics Section Chief or Service Branch Director. Obtain packet containing subsection Job Action Sheets.
- ☐ Read this Job Action Sheet and review organizational chart.
- ☐ Obtain briefing from Logistics Section Chief or Service Branch Director.
- ☐ Provide facility maintenance services: sanitation, lighting, clean up, and potable water.
- ☐ Ensure compliance with all applicable safety regulations.

INTERMEDIATE:

- ☐ Participate in Logistics Section/Support Branch planning.
- ☐ Determine requirements for each established facility.
- ☐ Prepare layouts of incident facilities.
- ☐ Determine or establish special requirements or restrictions on facilities or operations.
- ☐ Ensure that all facilities and equipment are set up and functioning properly.

EXTENDED:

- ☐ Keep Support Branch Director /Logistics Section Chief informed.
- ☐ Provide Base and Camp Managers.
- ☐ Provide all necessary facility maintenance services.
- ☐ Participate in debriefing and after action reports.
- ☐ Other concerns as they arise

GROUND SUPPORT UNIT LEADER

Position Assigned To: _____

You Report To: _____ (Support Branch Director)

MISSION: The Ground Support Unit Leader is responsible for transporting personnel, supplies, food, and equipment; fueling, servicing, maintaining, and repairing vehicles and other ground support equipment; supporting out-of-service resources; and developing and implementing the Incident Transportation Plan.

IMMEDIATE:

- ☐ Receive appointment from Logistics Section Chief or Service Branch Director. Obtain packet containing subsection Job Action Sheets.
- ☐ Read this Job Action Sheet and review organizational chart.
- ☐ Obtain briefing from Logistics Section Chief or Service Branch Director.
- ☐ Prepare a Transportation Plan for approval by the Logistics Section Chief (obtain traffic data from the Planning Section).
- ☐ Inspect equipment condition and ensure equipment is covered by an appropriate agreement.
- ☐ Ensure driver familiarity with conditions. Coordinate with Safety Officer and Agency Representatives.

INTERMEDIATE:

- ☐ Conduct incident road system survey to determine traffic management and maintenance requirements. Determine supplies (gasoline, diesel, oil, and parts) needed to maintain equipment in efficient operating condition.
- ☐ Arrange for, activate, and document fueling, maintenance, and repair of ground resources.
- ☐ Provide transportation and support vehicles.

EXTENDED:

- ☐ Keep Support Branch Director /Logistics Section Chief informed.
- ☐ Maintain Support Vehicle/Equipment Inventory (ICS 218).
- ☐ Maintain equipment service and use records.
- ☐ Ensure all equipment time reports are accurate and turned in daily to the Equipment Time Recorder.
- ☐ Participate in debriefing and after action reports.
- ☐ Other concerns as they arise

SECURITY MANAGER

Position Assigned To: _____

You Report To: _____ (Facilities Unit Leader)

MISSION: The Security Manager is responsible for providing safeguards needed to protect personnel and facilities from loss or damage. The Security Manager may report to the Incident Commander, Logistics Section Chief, Support Services Branch Director or the Facilities Unit Leader depending on complexity of the incident.

IMMEDIATE:

- ☐ Receive appointment from Incident Commander, Logistics Section Chief, Support Services Branch Director or the Facilities Unit Leader.
- ☐ Obtain packet containing subsection Job Action Sheets.
- ☐ Read this Job Action Sheet and review organizational chart.
- ☐ Obtain briefing from Incident Commander, Logistics Section Chief Service Branch Director or Facilities Unit Leader.
- ☐ Establish contacts with local law enforcement agencies. Contact the Liaison Officer or Agency Representatives to discuss any special custodial requirements, which may affect operations.

INTERMEDIATE:

- ☐ Develop Security Plan for incident facilities.
- ☐ Coordinate security activities with appropriate personnel.
- ☐ Confer with Public Information Officer to establish areas for media personnel.
- ☐ Provide assistance in personnel problems or emergency situations through coordination with Agency Representatives.
- ☐ Ensure personnel are qualified to manage security problems.
- ☐ Limit unauthorized personnel access in evacuated areas.
- ☐ Instruct Safety & Security staff to document activity and events.

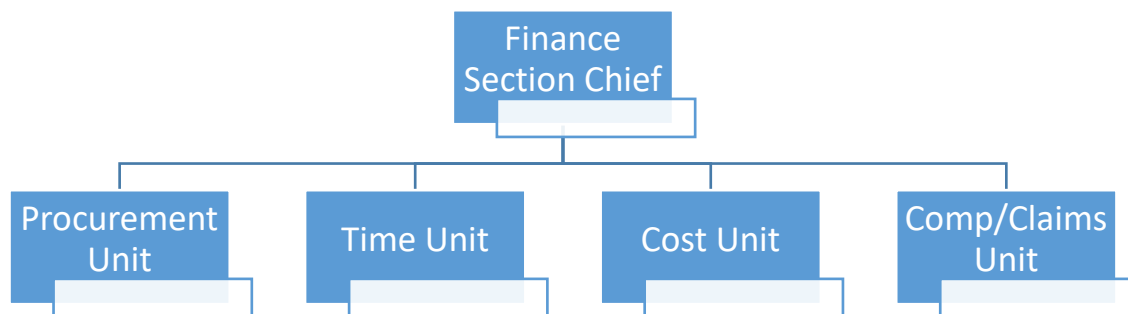
EXTENDED:

- ☐ Keep Incident Commander, Logistics Section Chief, Support Services Branch Director or Facilities Unit Leader informed.
- ☐ Establish routine briefings with Security staff.
- ☐ Other concerns as they arise. ☐ Participate in debriefing and after action reports.

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION SECTION

Finance/Administration Section will be responsible for positions not otherwise filled under their Organizational Structure. Unit Leader may be assigned multiple Unit Leader positions. The Finance/Administration Section can be further staffed with four Units:

- ☐ **Procurement Unit:** Responsible for administering all financial matters pertaining to vendor contracts, leases, and fiscal agreements.
- ☐ **Time Unit:** Responsible for incident personnel time recording.
- ☐ **Cost Unit:** Collects all cost data, performs cost effectiveness analyses, provides cost estimates, and makes cost savings recommendations.
- ☐ **Compensation/Claims Unit:** Responsible for the overall management and direction of all administrative matters pertaining to compensation for injury-related and claims-related activities kept for the incident



FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION SECTION CHIEF

Position Assigned To: _____

You Report To: _____ (Incident Commander)

MISSION: The Finance/Administration Section Chief is responsible for all financial, administrative, and cost analysis aspects of the incident and for supervising members of the Finance/Administration Section.

Monitor the utilization of financial assets. Oversee the acquisition of supplies and services necessary to carry out emergency operations. Supervise the documentation of expenditures relevant to the emergency incident.

IMMEDIATE:

- ☐ Receive appointment from Incident Commander. Obtain packet containing Section's Job Action Sheets.
- ☐ Read this Job Action Sheet and review organizational chart.
- ☐ Put on position identification vest.
- ☐ Obtain briefing from Incident Commander.
- ☐ Appoint Time Unit Leader, Procurement Unit Leader, and Cost Unit Leader, Comp/Claims Unit Leader; distribute corresponding Job Action Sheets and vests. (May be pre-determined.)
- ☐ Confer with unit leaders after meeting Incident Commander.
- ☐ Develop an operating plan for the Finance/Administration Section; fill supply and support needs.
- ☐ Establish a Financial Operations Center with personnel.

INTERMEDIATE:

- ☐ Provide input on financial and cost-analysis matters.
- ☐ Review contacts, memoranda of understanding, and cooperative agreements for incident impact and application.
- ☐ Obtain briefings and updates from Emergency Incident Commander as appropriate.
- ☐ Relate pertinent financial status reports to appropriate officers and unit leaders.
- ☐ Schedule planning meetings to include Finance Sections Unit Leaders; discuss updating the section's operating plan and termination procedures.

EXTENDED:

- ☐ Update Incident Commander on activities and/or problems.
- ☐ Provide for staff rest periods and relief.

- ☐ Participate in debriefing and after action reports.
- ☐ Other concerns as they arise.

TIME UNIT LEADER

Position Assigned To: _____

You Report To: _____ (Finance Section Chief)

MISSION: The Time Unit Leader is responsible for recording personnel time and managing the commissary operation.

IMMEDIATE:

- ☐ Receive appointment from Finance Section Chief. Obtain packet containing Section's Job Action Sheets.
- ☐ Read this Job Action Sheet and review organizational chart.
- ☐ Put on position identification vest.
- ☐ Obtain briefing from Finance Section Chief.
- ☐ Determine requirements for the time-recording function.

INTERMEDIATE:

- ☐ Ensure that personnel time-recording documents are prepared daily and comply with agency policy.
- ☐ Establish and maintain adequate records security.
- ☐ Brief Finance/Administration Section Chief on current problems and recommendations, outstanding issues, and follow-up requirements.
- ☐ Establish and maintain a file for employee time reports within the first operational period.
- ☐ Determine the need for Personnel Time Recorders, and order personnel as needed (with Finance/Administrative Chief's approval).

EXTENDED:

- ☐ Initiate, gather, or update a time report for all personnel assigned to the incident for each operational period.
- ☐ Ensure that all employee identification information is verified on the time report.
- ☐ Before demobilization, ensure that all personnel time logs and forms are complete according to agency policy.
- ☐ Obtain Demobilization Plan, and ensure that Personnel Time Recorders are adequately briefed on Demobilization Plan.
- ☐ Maintain a daily log of excessive hours worked and give to Time Unit Leader.
- ☐ Ensure that time reports are signed.
- ☐ Close out time documents before personnel leave the incident. ☐ Participate in debriefing and after action reports.
- ☐ Other concerns as they arise.

PROCUREMENT UNIT LEADER

Position Assigned To: _____

You Report To: _____ (Finance Section Chief)

MISSION: The Procurement Unit Leader is responsible for administering all financial matters pertaining to vendor contracts, leases, and fiscal agreements.

IMMEDIATE:

- ☐ Receive appointment from Finance Section Chief.
- ☐ Obtain packet containing Section's Job Action Sheets. Read this Job Action Sheet and review organizational chart.
- ☐ Obtain briefing from Finance Section Chief.
- ☐ Review incident needs and any special procedures with Unit Leaders, as needed.

INTERMEDIATE:

- ☐ Coordinate with Compensation/Claims Unit on procedures for handling claims.
- ☐ Complete final processing of contracts and agreements, and process documents for payment.
- ☐ Coordinate cost data, in contracts, with Cost Unit Leader.
- ☐ Brief Finance/Administration Section Chief on current problems and recommendations, outstanding issues, and follow-up requirements.
- ☐ Determine the need for Equipment Time Recorders, and order personnel as needed (with Finance/Administration Section Chief's approval).
- ☐ Establish and maintain adequate records security. ☒ Brief Finance/Administration Section Chief on current problems and recommendations, outstanding issues, and follow-up requirements.

EXTENDED:

- ☐ Initiate, Coordinate with Compensation/Claims Unit on procedures for handling claims.
- ☐ Complete final processing of contracts and agreements, and process documents for payment.
- ☐ Before demobilization, ensure that all procurement logs and forms are completed according to agency policy.
- ☐ Obtain the Demobilization Plan, and ensure that the Equipment Time Recorders are adequately briefed on the Demobilization Plan.
- ☐ Participate in debriefing and after action reports.
- ☐ Other concerns as they arise.

COMPENSATION/CLAIMS UNIT LEADER

Position Assigned To: _____

You Report To: _____ (Finance Section Chief)

MISSION: The Compensation/Claims Unit Leader is responsible for the overall management and direction of all administrative matters pertaining to compensation-for-injury and claims-related activities related to an incident.

IMMEDIATE:

- ☐ Receive appointment from Finance Section Chief. Obtain packet containing Section's Job Action Sheets. Read this Job Action Sheet and review organizational chart.
- ☐ Obtain briefing from Finance Section Chief. Establish contact with Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and Agency Representatives.
- ☐ Review Incident Medical Plan.

INTERMEDIATE:

- ☐ Establish a compensation-for-injury work area within or as close as possible to the Medical Unit.
- ☐ Establish procedure with Medical Unit Leader for prompt notification of injuries or fatalities.
- ☐ Coordinate with Procurement Unit on procedures for handling claims.
- ☐ Provide written authority, according to agency policy, for persons requiring medical treatment.
- ☐ Provide correct billing forms for transmittal to doctor and hospital.

EXTENDED:

- ☐ Initiate, Coordinate with Compensation/Claims Unit on procedures for handling claims.
- ☐ Keep informed, and report on status of hospitalized personnel.
- ☐ Obtain all witness statements from Safety Officer and Medical Unit, and review for completeness.
- ☐ Coordinate the analysis of injuries with the Safety Officer.
- ☐ Maintain log of all injuries occurring on the incident.
- ☐ Obtain Demobilization Plan, and ensure that the Compensation-For-Injury and Claims Specialists are adequately briefed on the Demobilization Plan.
- ☐ Before demobilization, ensure that all compensation-for-injury and claims logs and forms are complete and routed to the appropriate agency for post incident processing.
- ☐ Participate in debriefing and after action reports.
- ☐ Other concerns as they arise.

THE BLACKFEET TRIBE
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX

Approval Signature – **ESF 6 – MASS CARE, EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE,
HOUSING & HUMAN SERVICES**

The undersigned has hereby reviewed and approved the ESF 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing & Human Services Annex of the Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan.

Blackfeet Tribal Health Department

date

Annex 6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing & Human Services

NIMS Category

- Logistics

ESF 6 Coordinator

- Blackfeet Tribal Health

Primary Agencies

- Blackfeet DES
- American Red Cross (ARC)
- Glacier County Disaster and Emergency Services
- Pondera County Disaster and Emergency Services

Support Agencies

- Browning School District
- Blackfeet Housing
- Blackfeet Facilities
- Blackfeet Tribal Health
- Blackfeet Commodity Program
- Local Churches
- Glacier County Sheriff's Office
- Pondera County Sheriff's Office
- Montana Disaster and Emergency Services

I.0 PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, ASSUMPTIONS

1.1. Purpose

The purpose of Emergency Support Function (ESF)-6 is to coordinate efforts to provide sheltering, mass care, housing, and human services following an emergency or disaster requiring response assistance, to coordinate bulk distribution of emergency relief supplies vital to the delivery of services, to victims following the event.

1.2. Scope

This annex addresses temporary short term sheltering needs during a major emergency or disaster and the coordination of opening shelters through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and in conjunction with American Red Cross. It addresses mass care operations (shelter, food and other essential human needs), short and long term housing resources, emergency and disaster assistance for individuals, families, and special needs population groups.

1.3. Situation Overview

Several different hazards exist that could cause the need for mass care of the population, either due to evacuation or displacement caused by damaged structures. Those conditions are, but not limited to wildfire, earthquake, floods and hazardous materials emergencies.

Presently, the Blackfeet, with mutual aid from adjacent jurisdictions, can provide emergency short-term protection to meet the needs of residents and an additional percentage of evacuees by maximizing use of public buildings, churches and schools as temporary housing, feeding or medical facilities. Other situational issues include.

- A short term crisis, such as localized flooding or a wildfire situation may necessitate the activation of expedient shelters within the reservation. These shelters would be opened for a brief period of time in order to assemble people in response to a situation that would have a quick response. A short term shelter would be defined as any building capable of sheltering people for less than 8 hours.
- Long term shelters would be needed to shelter people for extended periods of time (more than 8 hours) as a result of situation that would take longer to resolve. Suitable shelters must include kitchen facilities, adequate parking, handicapped accessibility, numerous bathrooms, telephones and multiple areas for gathering.
- The ARC is the primary organization responsible for mass care and shelter during an emergency or disaster. They may activate an Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) at a location other than the EOC; however, close coordination will be maintained between the two sites.
- A traditionally overlooked aspect of disaster response and recovery is disruption in services to persons receiving mental health assistance, often not seen as an emergency need in the same way that other health care issues are. Their care, appointments, and both their medication supplies and administration schedules may be disrupted by the

emergency. Disasters also increase the need for mental health services among a population that may have lost relatives, friends, homes, or jobs.

- If the Tribe is eligible for Federal Disaster Assistance, federal agencies will make a variety of loan, grant, and service programs available to disaster victims, including programs to replace destroyed personal property, and help to obtain disaster loans, food stamps, crisis counseling, disaster unemployment, disaster legal services, support and services for special needs populations, and other Federal and State benefits.

1.4. Planning Assumptions

- The shelter program shall be developed on the assumption that people may have to remain in public shelters for a period of time.
- Mass care requirements during an emergency or disaster may overwhelm social service agencies.
- Depending on the disaster and the severity of its effects, the Tribe may have limited numbers of shelters or resources to manage shelters.
- For planning purposes, it is assumed less than 20 percent of the population will require public shelter services in any given situation. Research indicates most people evacuated from their homes for extended periods of time will find their own shelter in non-impacted area either with friends or relatives.
- The ARC has existing agreements in place for shelters and an activation and staffing plan for shelter operations.
- The Tribe may initiate shelter-in-place advisories when the public could be exposed to hazardous conditions traveling to a centralized mass care shelter.

2.0 NOTIFICATIONS

- The Tribal DES Coordinator will notify Blackfeet Tribal Health Department of EOC activation and request that a representative report to the EOC to coordinate ESF-6 activities.
- Damage assessment information will dictate the type and scope of mass care operations required.
- The EOC Team and the ARC liaison will gather information regarding people displaced by the event to assist in determining the number of shelters to open and where they should be located.

- Other factors in determining the number of shelters and their locations will be accessibility, transportation, security, staff and supplies. The ARC liaison in the EOC will work closely with the EOC Team to determine shelter needs and identify capabilities based on the specifics of the emergency situation.
- If the situation dictates, potential shelters will be given priority in damage assessments to expedite the provision of mass care services.
- Targeted messages for special needs populations in affected areas will be developed based on the needs of the incident.

3.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

3.1 General

- The American Red Cross (ARC) has established a mass care/shelter plan.
- Tribal Health working in conjunction with the Red Cross is responsible for inventorying potential shelter locations and have:
 - Identified usable shelters, to include, but not limited to schools, churches, and campgrounds.
 - Written agreements to use shelters, as appropriate.
 - Trained volunteers for mass care and shelter operations.
 - Established a communication system for communications between shelters, ARC headquarters and the EOC.
- In an actual emergency, information concerning the shelter program including public shelter locations, would be disseminated in cooperation with the designated Public Information Officer in coordination with Tribal Health and Red Cross.
- Blackfeet Tribal Health/ARC representative to the EOC should function as the ESF-6 representative.
- Blackfeet Tribal Health Department working in conjunction with ARC should provide daily, overall direction of mass care operations, including the assignment of personnel and ensuring that requests for assistance are met, documented and prioritized. Additionally, they should promote registration, tracking, feeding, restocking and other related shelter activities. Blackfeet Tribal Health/ARC is responsible for first aid level of care only. Care that is required above that level will not be provided at one of the mass care shelters.

- Blackfeet Tribal Health working in conjunction with ARC will manage feeding programs for disaster victims and emergency workers through a combination of fixed sites, mobile feeding units and if needed bulk food distribution.
- Although special facilities (i.e., nursing homes, residential care facilities, hospices, etc.) should be able to care for their own populations, if dictated by the situation, the Tribal Health Department working in conjunction with ARC will provide assistance in opening and maintaining shelters for those with special needs.
- Tribal Health Department working in conjunction with ARC will operate Welfare Information and Family Reunification programs.

3.2 Preparedness

- Coordinate with the ARC in shelter and mass care issues.
- Identify and inspect usable facilities for shelter and mass care.
- Recruit and train volunteers for mass care operations.
- Identify population groups requiring special assistance during an emergency (i.e., senior citizens, disabled) and ensure assistance is provided.
- Implement a public education campaign regarding the importance of having a family disaster plan and 72-hour preparedness kit.
- Develop and test emergency plans and procedures.
- Participate in emergency management training and exercises.

3.3 Response

- Open, staff and manage shelters.
- Identify and provide temporary housing resources.
- Provide representatives to the Tribal EOC and work within the EOC structure to meet mass care, housing and human service needs.
- Make suitable accommodations for special needs populations.

3.4 Recovery

- Perform disaster impact assessments.
- Provide for crisis counseling, as appropriate.
- Provide necessary support services.

3.5 Mitigation

- Participate in the hazard identification process and take steps to correct deficiencies in the mass care, housing and human services function.
- Implement a public education campaign regarding the importance of having adequate homeowners and renters insurance.

4.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 ESF Coordinator

- Ensure that current inventories of available public shelter facilities and capabilities be 28 performed.
- Coordinate the implementation of the overall shelter program as needed.
- Establish communications between the shelters and the EOC.
- Coordinate Public and Individual Assistance programs with local, state, and federal government as needed.

4.2 Primary Agency

- Identify suitable community facilities and develop emergency Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs).
- Maintain list of shelters, capabilities and resources available.
- Develop shelter management and staffing assignments and supporting training.
- Document costs for reimbursement and auditing purposes.
- Evaluate and review procedures to encourage operational readiness. Coordinate support services in an actual emergency.
- Track displaced individuals.
- Handle all aspects of the community sheltering plan and other shelter activities.

4.2 Support Agencies

- Develop applicable SOPs, guidelines and/or checklists detailing the accomplishment of their assigned functions.
- When requested, deploy a representative to the EOC to assist with ESF-6 activities.
- Provide ongoing status reports as requested by the ESF-6 Coordinator.
- Maintain updated resource inventories of supplies, equipment, and personnel resources, including possible sources of augmentation or replacement.

- Document all costs and expenses associated with response and recovery activities taking care to clearly separate disaster related work from daily work in the event that State and Federal reimbursement becomes available.
- Maintain up-to-date rosters for notifying personnel and 24-hour staffing capabilities.
- Perform other emergency responsibilities as assigned.

5.0 REFERENCES

Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan, 2007

Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana. September, 2008. Emergency Operations Plan.

State of Montana. May, 2009. ESF-6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing & Human Services Annex.

Deschutes County, Oregon Emergency Operations Plan, August 2015

<https://sheriff.deschutes.org/Deschutes-County-EOP-2016>

6.0 ATTACHMENTS

The following may be included with this Mass Care Annex as attachments:

- List here when identified. Examples: list of shelters, contacts for the American Red Cross and other support agencies, American Disability Act (ADA) guidance for shelters.

THE BLACKFEET TRIBE
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX

Approval Signature – **ESF 7 – RESOURCE SUPPORT**

The undersigned has hereby reviewed and approved the ESF 7 – Resources Support Annex of the Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan.

Blackfeet Disaster and Emergency Services

date

Annex 7: RESOURCE SUPPORT

ESF 7 Coordinator

- Blackfeet Disaster and Emergency Services

Primary Agencies

- Blackfeet Fire Management
- Blackfeet Law Enforcement
- Blackfeet Procurement
- Blackfeet Finance
- Blackfeet Personnel
- Blackfeet TERO
- Glacier County Disaster and Emergency Services
- Pondera County Disaster and Emergency Services

Support Agencies

- Browning School District
- Blackfeet Housing
- Blackfeet Tribal Health
- Blackfeet Commodity Program
- Local Churches
- Blackfeet Law Enforcement
- Glacier County Sheriff's Office
- Pondera County Sheriff's Office
- Blackfeet Natural Resources
- Montana Disaster and Emergency Services

I.0 PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, ASSUMPTIONS

1.1. Purpose

Effective response to any emergency or disaster requires the ability to find, obtain, allocate, and distribute resources to meet the needs of the event. Emergency Support Function (ESF)-7 provides procedural information on the deployment and proper coordination of resources during the response phase of an emergency/disaster situation as well as providing for the organized receipt and distribution of donated goods and

services during the recovery phase.

1.2. Scope

ESF-7 provides a flexible organizational structure capable of meeting the varied requirements of many emergency scenarios with the potential to require activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and implementation of the Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

1.3. Situation Overview

- Resource support could be affected by several disaster scenarios, such as earthquake, flood and/or wildfire. The main focus would be on a disaster situation that would isolate the Blackfeet Reservation, which would prevent timely arrival of resource support. Due to this, the reservation must be able to coordinate local resources for a period of time prior to the arrival of additional resources.
- If an emergency or a major disaster should happen on the Blackfeet Reservation it can be considered the area surrounding may also be affected in an adverse manner. Whenever an area-wide disaster occurs, it is important to have procedures for equitable distribution of limited resources.

1.4. Planning Assumptions

- Requests for and utilization of outside resources will often become necessary in a larger scaled emergency or disaster situation.
- Support agencies will perform tasks and expend resources under their own authorities, including implementation of mutual aid agreements, as applicable, in addition to tasking received under the authority of the EOP.
- Resource requirements beyond the capacity of support agencies will be coordinated from the EOC. Requests will be handled on a case-by-case basis and allocation will depend on availability of both the resource and a means of delivery.
- Weather conditions, damage to transportation routes, or other factors will restrict access to a disaster site or to a storage area and hence affect the availability and distribution of resources.
- The initial response to a hazardous event will focus on lifesaving and injury reduction activities followed by protection of public property. The protection of private property will be the responsibility of the landowner or tenant unless directed otherwise by the Blackfeet Tribal Council.

- The EOC will have available or immediate access to resource and vendor lists for the most commonly used or anticipated resources to combat a given hazard.
- Public safety agencies, and many others, are familiar with and utilize the Incident Command System (ICS).

2.0 Policies

- When there has been a Declaration of Emergency or Disaster, the Tribal Chairman or Incident Commander (IC) through delegation of authority may invoke temporary controls on local resources and establish priorities. These resources may include, but not be limited to, fuel, food, shelter and other resources necessary for human needs. Any controls established will be in coordination with other jurisdictions.
- Tribal Departments use their personnel to the maximum extent possible including use of personnel not assigned emergency responsibilities. Employees may be required to work either overtime or "out of class" when responding to a disaster and shall be compensated in accordance with existing rules and bargaining agreements. Requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act shall apply.
- When volunteers are used, initial coordination and supervision will be handled from the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or from a field command post.
- Each agency shall establish emergency procurement procedures to encourage resources required during an emergency/disaster situation to be rapidly obtained.
- Local (tribal, county, city and mutual aid) resources must be exhausted before state or federal assistance is available through a Governor's or Presidential declaration.

3.0 NOTIFICATIONS

The Blackfeet Department of Emergency Services will notify the EOC Team of EOC activations and request that representatives report to the EOC to coordinate ESF-7 activities. As additional EOC staffing needs become apparent, other agency representatives may be asked to report to the EOC to assist with resource support activities. Once ESF-7 is activated, all departments and agencies involved in the emergency response should be instructed to direct any resource needs they are unable to meet through their own channels to the ESF-7 Coordinator.

3.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

3.1 General

- In the event of a declared disaster or major emergency, use of local resources should be the first priority.
- In a large scale multi-agency response, the Tribal EOC should be activated.
- In an emergency operation, each responding entity should be responsible for conserving and controlling its own resources. Multi-agency response should follow the concepts of the Incident Command System (ICS).
- Requests for additional outside equipment or other assistance should be a coordinated effort. Responding agencies should notify Blackfeet DES with requests for emergency resources. Resource coordination may be from either the Blackfeet DES office or EOC.
- Staging of incoming resources should be determined on a case by case basis, depending upon the situation.
- Blackfeet DES has overall responsibility for the coordination and allocation of existing and requested resources. A resource inventory list should be kept current.
- The Blackfeet Tribal Council has executive responsibility and authority to place economic controls, within legal constraints, into effect as the situation demands. If necessary, voluntary controls will be the preferred method of resource management, although mandatory controls may be required as a temporary measure.
- When applicable, private agricultural, industrial, commercial, financial, or other service enterprises shall assist local government in an advisory capacity with development and support of emergency resource redistribution and mobilization policies or subsequent control programs.
- Donated goods/money should be coordinated by local community service organizations, with the American Red Cross representing the local organizations in the EOC.

3.2 Preparedness

- Activate EOC or other location for coordination of resources, as appropriate.
- Alert those agencies whose personnel, equipment, or other resources may be used.
- Assess initial reports to identify potential resource needs.
- If necessary, establish staging areas, distribution sites and mobilization centers from which resources may be distributed.
- Establish a resource tracking and accounting system, including management reports. Coordinate with ESF-13 to evaluate warehouse security requirements.
- Prepare budget transfers, amendments or loan documents for approval by the Tribal Council.
- Assist, facilitate, and coordinate contractual services between the Tribe and commercial sources.

- Establish price controls and/or rationing, as appropriate.
- Promote that necessary funding for resource support be available, as appropriate for tribal resources.
- Coordinate community resources needs with other service organizations.
- Coordinate outside donated goods/money.
- Provide data to the Public Information Officer for dissemination to the public officers for all ESF-7 agencies should complete ICS 700, 100, 200, and 300 courses.

3.3 Response

- Obtain and coordinate damage assessments.
- Supply damage assessment figures to appropriate agencies.
- As necessary, establish priorities in the assignment and use of all resources including personnel, food, water, health resources, fuel, electric power, transportation, communications, and other survival items and services needed to provide effective recovery.
- Encourage that vital systems be prioritized in order that they are restored in the quickest manner.
- Identify unused resources in the community.
- Stand down any facilities no longer in use.
- Dispose of excess supplies.
- Participate in after-action reports and critiques.

3.4 Recovery

- Perform disaster impact assessments.
- Provide for crisis counseling, as appropriate.
- Provide necessary support services.

3.5 Mitigation

- Encourage local communities to work with tribal EOC personnel to build data bases for acquisition of goods and services that may be needed for preparedness, response, and recovery.
- Encourage emergency contracts be put in place to prevent resource shortages in an emergency
- Keep resources in working order.

- Promote that resources be provided with protection from being damaged due to a disaster event, to the extent feasible.

4.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 ESF Coordinator

- Maintain the EOC with appropriate equipment, consumables, resource lists, and staff availability.
- Maintain liaison with support agencies, the business community, and volunteer organizations. Train and exercise applicable EOC staff in resource management activities.
- Develop and maintain a communications process for rapid contact of key EOC staff and support agency personnel and volunteer organizations.
- Develop procedures for field personnel to register emergency workers at a disaster site. Promote that field personnel know how to request resources during an emergency or disaster.

4.2 Primary Agency

- Produce and maintain, with functional staff, EOC resource management standard operating procedures (SOPs). Coordinate local resources through use of the EOC or other coordination point during an emergency or disaster event.
- Assess the need for and prioritize the deployment of services.
- Provide manpower and any materials (additional computer hardware/software, vendor contacts, etc.) dependent on the characteristic needs of the impending disaster.
- Develop memorandums of understanding with vendors for essential items needed before and after a disaster.
- Identify and coordinate pre-and post-event, with all the human resource supplies in the community and activate any sources needed to fulfill human resource missions.
- Maintain all legal and policy requirements as they relate to human resources.
- Locate, procure, and issue resources to other Tribal agencies for use in emergency operations necessary to support the Blackfeet EOP or to promote public safety.
- Locate and coordinate the use of available space for incident management activities.
- Coordinate and determine the availability and provision of consumable non-edible supplies stocked in distribution facilities and customer supply centers when available.
- Procure required stocks from vendors or suppliers when tribal items are not available.
- Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with ESF-7 policies.

- Maintain updated resource inventories of supplies, equipment, and personnel resources, including possible sources of augmentation or replacement
- Coordinate requests for out of area resources.
- Attend at least quarterly meetings to encourage planning functions be carried out to support this ESF.

4.3 Support Agencies

- Develop applicable SOPs, guidelines and/or checklists detailing the accomplishment of assigned functions.
- Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with ESF-7 policies.
- Maintain updated resource inventories of supplies, equipment, and personnel resources, including possible sources of augmentation or replacement.
- Attend at least quarterly meetings to encourage planning functions be carried out to support this ESF.

5.0 REFERENCES

Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan, 2007

Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana. September, 2008. Emergency Operations Plan.

Deschutes County, Oregon Emergency Operations Plan, August 2015

<https://sheriff.deschutes.org/Deschutes-County-EOP-2016>

8.0 ATTACHMENTS

The following may be included with this Resource Support Annex as attachments:

- List here when identified. Examples:

THE BLACKFEET TRIBE
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX

Approval Signature – **ESF 8 – PUBLIC HEALTH & MEDICAL SERVICES**

The undersigned has hereby reviewed and approved the ESF 8 – Public Health & Medical Services Annex of the Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan.

Blackfeet Tribal Health Department

date

Annex 8: Public Health and Medical Services

NIMS Category

- Operations

ESF 8 Coordinator

- Blackfeet Tribal Health

Primary Agencies

- Blackfeet Indian Health Service (I.H.S.)
- Blackfeet DES
- Southern Piegan Health Center
- Glacier County Disaster and Emergency Services
- Pondera County Disaster and Emergency Services
- Blackfeet Procurement
- Blackfeet finance
- Blackfeet Personnel

Support Agencies

- American Red Cross
- Glacier County Sheriff's Office
- Pondera County Sheriff's Office
- Rocky Mountain Medical Center
- Montana Disaster and Emergency Services

I.0 PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, ASSUMPTIONS

1.1. Purpose

The purpose of ESF-8 is to provide health and medical coordination during times of emergency or disaster. ESF- 8 also coordinates additional health and medical assistance from local, regional, state and federal resources. ESF- 8 also addresses temporary and short-term support for public health and medical services in the event of a disaster or emergency overwhelming tribal capabilities.

1.2. Scope

This annex is designed to provide a flexible organizational structure capable of meeting

the requirements of many emergency scenarios with the potential to require activation of the Blackfeet Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and implementation of the Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan. This would include addressing medical needs associated with mental health, behavioral health, and substance abuse considerations of incident victims and response workers. Services also cover the medical needs of individuals classified as having functional or special need. Most of the agencies involved in public health and medical services activities have existing emergency plans and procedures. ESF-8 is not designed to take the place of these plans, rather it is designed to complement and support existing plans and procedures.

1.3. Situation Overview

- One of the primary concerns of public health officials is disease control. This involves the prevention, detection and control of disease causing agents, maintaining safe water, and food sources, and continuation of wastewater disposal under disaster conditions.
- Disaster and mass-casualty incidents take many forms. Proper emergency medical response must be structured to provide optimum resource application without total abandonment of day-to-day responsibilities.
- A significant natural disaster or technological event that overwhelms the affected local jurisdiction would necessitate both state and federal public health and medical care assistance. The sudden onset of a large number of victims would stress the local medical system necessitating time-critical assistance from the state and federal government. Such a natural disaster would also pose certain public health threats, including problems related to food, disease vectors, water, wastewater, solid waste, and mental health effects.
- Hospitals, nursing homes, pharmacies and other medical/health care facilities may be structurally damaged or destroyed. Those facilities which survive with little or no structural damage may be rendered unusable or only partially usable because of damage to, or reduction of utilities (power, water, sewer), because staff are unable to report for duty due to personal injuries, and damage or disruption of communication and transportation systems. Medical and health care facilities which remain in operation and have the necessary utilities and staff will probably be overwhelmed by the "walking wounded" and seriously injured victims who are transported there in the immediate aftermath of the occurrence. In the face of massive increases in demand and the damage sustained, medical supplies (including pharmaceuticals) and equipment will likely be in short supply. Most health care facilities maintain inventory stock to meet

their normal patient needs. Disruptions in local communications and transportation systems could prevent timely re-supply.

- Uninjured persons who require daily maintenance medications (e.g., insulin) may have difficulty in obtaining them because of damage or destruction of normal supply locations and general shortages within the disaster area.
- Although other disasters such as fires and floods do not generate the casualty volume of a major earthquake, there will be a noticeable emphasis on relocation, shelters, vector control, and returning water, wastewater, and solid waste facilities to operation. An emergency resulting from a CBRNE (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosive) incident could occur that may not damage the local medical system. However, such an event could produce a large concentration of specialized injuries that would overwhelm the local jurisdictions' medical system, and/or result in the contamination of medical treatment personnel or medical facilities which could reduce or eliminate the ability of those personnel or facilities to continue providing aid.
- The Blackfeet Tribe does not have large scale established mortuary storage capabilities.

1.4. Assumptions

- Emergency medical and public health service will be an extension of normal duties. Health/medical care will be adjusted to the size and type of disaster.
- Tribal and municipal resources are capable of meeting most emergencies; however, during large-scale disasters; assistance from state and federal agencies is expected. Further, in catastrophic situations, relocation of hospital facilities may be required.
- It may be assumed that disaster victims and/or emergency services personnel who report to established shelters may be in need of triage and treatment of minor injuries.
- Resources within the affected area may be inadequate to clear casualties from the scene or treat them in local hospitals. Additional medical capabilities will urgently be needed to supplement and assist local jurisdictions to triage and treat casualties in the affected area and then transport them to the closest appropriate health care facility. Additionally, medical re-supply will be needed throughout the event area. In a major event, operational necessity will require the further transportation of patients, by air, to the nearest area with sufficient concentrations of available hospital beds where patient needs can be matched with the necessary definitive medical care.
- The damage and destruction of a catastrophic incident will produce urgent needs for mental health crisis counseling for disaster victims and response personnel.

- Disruption of sanitation services and facilities, loss of power, and massing of people in shelters may increase the potential for disease and injury
- In a major catastrophic event (including but not limited to epidemics, pandemics, and bioterrorism attacks), medical resources will be insufficient to meet demand, specialized equipment and/or treatment materials may be unavailable, and transportation assets may also be restricted due to contamination. No emergency plan can ensure the provision of adequate resources in such circumstances.
- Local hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, pharmacies, and other medical and health care facilities may be severely structurally damaged, destroyed, or rendered unusable.

2.0 NOTIFICATIONS

- The Blackfeet Indian Health Service will notify Tribal Disaster and Emergency Services (DES) when information comes to their attention indicating that an emergency or disaster situation is developing.
- As deemed appropriate, Tribal DES will notify the Tribal Council of EOC activation.
- The ESF Coordinator will implement procedures to notify and mobilize all personnel, facilities, and physical resources likely to be needed, based on the emergency circumstance.

3.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

3.1 General

- All support agencies and organizations should be notified and tasked to provide 24-hour representation, as necessary. Each support agency and organization is responsible for ensuring that sufficient program staffs are available to support the EOC and to carry out the activities tasked to their agency or organization on a continuous basis. Individuals representing agencies and organizations who are staffing the EOC must have extensive knowledge of the resources and capabilities of their respective agencies or organizations, and have access to the appropriate authority for committing such resources during response and recovery operations. Emergency operations will be established at the EOC, and should maintain coordination with the appropriate local jurisdiction, medical and public health officials, and organizations to obtain current medical and public health assistance requests. It is anticipated that most requests will

be made by telephone, radio, or face-to-face conversations rather than by formally written requests.

- EOC staff should continuously acquire and assess information about the situation. The staff should continue to identify the nature and extent of health and medical problems, and establish appropriate monitoring and surveillance of the situation to obtain valid ongoing information. The EOC should primarily rely on information from the disaster area that is furnished by the local agencies. Other sources of information may include assessment teams dispatched by I.H.S., supporting agencies and organizations, various local officials in the affected area, or broadcast media.
- In early stages of a response, it may not be possible to fully assess the situation and verify the need for the level of assistance that is being requested. In such circumstances, it should be the responsibility of I.H.S. representative for the EOC to collectively decide whether to authorize assistance. Every attempt should be made to verify the need before providing assistance. However, it may be necessary to proceed with assistance on a limited basis before verifications are obtained. In such a situation, EOC staff will use common sense, be flexible and responsive to meeting perceived time critical needs.
- Because of the potential complexity of the health and medical response issues and situations, conditions may require special advisory groups or experts to be assembled by EOC staff. They would review health and medical intelligence information, and advice on specific strategies to be employed in order to appropriately manage and respond to a specific situation.
- By direction of the health officer, personnel or teams from the Tribal Health and Human Services Department will be deployed as needed to provide appropriate medical and public health (including environmental health) assistance.
- Requests for information may be received at the EOC from various sources, such as the media and the general public. These requests should be referred to the appropriate agency. A Joint Information Center should coordinate information to the media or general public.
- A journal of ESF-8 staff activities should be maintained by the senior representative of each of the participating agencies. Entries should be made in the journal for each major action, occurrence, or event. EOC staff should, upon completion of the event, review the separate journals and prepare a summary after action report. The after action report, which summarizes the major activities should identify key problems, indicate how they were solved, and make recommendations for improving response and recovery

operations in subsequent activations. Support agencies and organizations should assist in the preparation of the after action report and endorse the final report.

- EOC staff should utilize available local health and medical resources to the extent possible to meet the needs identified by local jurisdictions.
- Throughout response and recovery activities, EOC staff should evaluate and analyze medical and public health assistance requests and responses, and develop and update assessments of medical and public health status.
- ESF-8 agencies should develop and provide medical and public health situation reports to the EOC Policy Group, the public information officer, and organizations with a need for recurring reports of specific types of information including other ESFs, local jurisdictions and state agencies upon request.
- The EOC should activate in accordance with internal plans and procedures based upon the evaluation of the event

3.2 Medical Services

- The first arriving medical units should establish triage and identify an Incident Commander for Emergency Medical Services (EMS). Treatment, staging and transport areas should then be established.
- The Incident Commander should coordinate on-scene medical resource requests and allocation. Long-term strategies to support disaster operations and to maintain on-going local EMS operations (beyond the scope of the incident) should be managed by EMS personnel.
- Immediate scene management needs and forecasts for future requirements should be determined cooperatively between the Incident Commander and EMS.
- Casualty information should be routed through the Incident Commander, and through the EOC. The EOC should then coordinate the information to the Blackfeet Public Information Officer in conjunction with ESF-15 procedures on disseminating casualty information. Information and statistics should be compiled from radio logs, facsimiles, databases and direct communications with EMS staff.
- A list of resources should be maintained and updated by each EMS department and made available to on-scene operations through the Blackfeet EOC. These resources should primarily be coordinated by EMS personnel.
- Sanitation and hygiene is a priority. Inspections are important to ensure that rescuers food and water supplies remain free of contamination.
- EMS personnel may be asked to perform duties under dangerous circumstances and consideration must always be given to employee safety. Further, since EMS, I.H.S.

and Tribal Health Department employee activities may directly affect the level of morbidity and mortality of disease, all employees should be provided education at their orientation and annually thereafter, regarding appropriate precautions to limit likelihood of exposure to potentially toxic and/or infectious agents. Staff's exposure to toxic agents or infection should be limited as much as possible.

3.3 Mass Fatalities

- Report post-disaster analysis of the performance of essential health and medical facilities that can be used in future mitigation measures to strengthen these facilities.
- Identify and seek funds for retrofitting critical facilities and providing auxiliary power.
- Provide personnel with the appropriate expertise to participate in activities designed to reduce or minimize the impact of future disasters.
- Increase use of geographical information systems to identify location of all vulnerable sites or populations.
- Conduct epidemic intelligence, evaluation, and prevention of communicable diseases.

3.4 Preparedness

- Conduct planning with support agencies.
- Develop and refine procedures to be used in field surveys.
- Establish Geographical Information System (GIS) maps for critical facilities and target populations.
- Develop rapid response mechanism for crisis behavioral health counseling and assist in the development of public health nursing disaster protocols.
- Develop and refine procedures to be used in the FEMA Rapid Needs Assessment.
- Coordinate training and exercises for ESF-8 primary and support agency personnel.
- Prepare and maintain emergency operating procedures, resource inventories, personnel rosters and resource mobilization information necessary for implementation of the responsibilities of the lead agency.
- Encourage that lead agency personnel be trained in their responsibilities and duties.
- Develop and implement emergency response and health and medical strategies.
- Preposition response resources when it is apparent that health and medical resources are necessary.
- Relocate health and medical resources when it is apparent that they are endangered by the likely impacts of the emergency situation.

3.5 Response

- Monitor and direct health and medical resources and response activities.
- Coordinate with other ESFs to obtain resources and to facilitate an effective emergency response among all participating agencies.
- Manage all field-deployed assets.
- Conduct field assessments and surveys.
- Provide nursing staff for special needs shelters.
- Provide staff and services for monitoring public health conditions.
- Conduct rapid assessments for immediate response objectives.
- Determine needs for health surveillance programs.
- Arrange for the provision of medical personnel, equipment, and supplies as needed to health and medical facilities.
- Assist with patient evacuation and post-event relocation.
- Identify hospital and nursing home bed vacancies.
- Coordinate mental health services as appropriate for victims and/or first responders.
- Coordinate morgue operations as required and appropriate.
- Coordinate lab testing and evaluations of community environmental health conditions and provide health advisories as required or appropriate.
- Coordinate prescription drug access for healthcare facilities and individuals needing medication refills.
- Provide portable toilets and dumpsters to comfort stations and other locations.
- Support response personnel with critical incident stress debriefing resources. Initiate on-site public education programs on the health problems associated with the emergency or disaster. Identify safe food and water supplies, and emergency measures to prevent illness
- Obtain information on wastewater control measures.

3.6 Recovery

- Restore essential health and medical components of delivery systems and permanent medical facilities to operational status.
- Restore pharmacy services to operational status.
- Monitor environmental and epidemiological systems.
- Monitor public and private food supplies, water, sewage, and solid waste disposal systems.
- Compile health reports.

- Initiate grants for environmental and epidemiological surveillance.
- Support emergency services staff and operations until the local system is self-sustaining maintain provision of long-term emergency environmental activities.
- Identify populations requiring event-driven health, medical or social services post-event.
- Provide emergency pharmacy/ laboratory services.
- Initiate financial reimbursement process for support services.

3.7 Mitigation

- Report post-disaster analysis of the performance of essential health and medical facilities that can be used in future mitigation measures to strengthen these facilities.
- Identify and seek funds for retrofitting critical facilities and providing auxiliary power.
- Provide personnel with the appropriate expertise to participate in activities designed to reduce or minimize the impact of future disasters.
- Increase use of geographical information systems to identify location of all vulnerable sites or populations.
- Conduct epidemic intelligence, evaluation, and prevention of communicable diseases.

4.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 ESF 8 Coordinator

- Provide leadership in directing, coordinating and integrating overall Tribal efforts to provide health and medical assistance to affected areas and populations.
- Staff and operate a National Incident Management system compliant command and control structure (i.e., Incident Command System) to assure that services and staff are provided to areas of need.
- Coordinate and direct the activation and deployment of Tribal agencies health and medical service personnel, supplies, and equipment and provide certain direct resources.
- Evaluate the emergency situation, make strategic decisions, and identify resource needs and secure resources required for field operations.

4.2 Primary Agency

- Coordinate services, equipment, supplies and personnel to meet the health and medical needs to meet the health and medical needs of disaster victims.
- Implement the organization, assignment and staffing at the facilities at which ESF-8 is required to be located.
- Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.
- Coordinate all support agency actions in performance of mission assigned to ESF-8.
- Attend at least quarterly meetings to encourage planning functions be carried out to support this ESF.
- Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local capability.

4.2.1 Public and Environmental Health

- Assist with the coordination of the investigation and facilitation of the appropriate tests to determine the extent of threat and contamination from chemicals, and/or some pathological hazards.
- Coordinate and monitor food/drug safety, potability of water, wastewater disposal, solid waste disposal and vector control.
- Investigate disease reports, establish control measures, and notify appropriate authorities to encourage that preventive measures are carried out.
- Provide accurate information to the public and other authorities.
- Maintain records and cumulative data related to communicable disease.
- Encourage that appropriate vaccine supplies be available, source of drug and antidotes be identified and supplied to the public in collaboration with hospitals/pharmacies and the Center for Disease Control.
- Coordinate distribution and administration of these drugs.
- Maintain medical records & cumulative data related to immunizations.

4.2.2 Mental Health

- Coordinate the behavioral health needs of those who have been injured, had family members killed or injured, or suffered extensive property losses.
- Provide crisis counseling to on-scene emergency responders, dispatch personnel, emergency operations center personnel, and other community caregivers, as well as any of their family members'.

4.2.2 County Coroner

- Establish, staff, and equip (as necessary) one or more temporary morgues.
- Establish and coordinate the activities of survey and recovery teams used to locate, catalog, and recover human remains and property.
- Coordinate, working in conjunction with forensic teams, and others, the positive identification of victims.
- Coordinate custody of remains and securing of personal effects, to assure proper disposition.
- Identify, in consultation with private vendors and/or HAZMAT teams, procedures for handling contaminated bodies and limiting further contamination.
- Determine the need for forensic pathologists to provide technical expertise, depending on the nature of the incident or disaster.
- Coordinate the notification of next of kin with the Tribal Health and Human Services Department.
- Determine the need for and request additional or specialized resources, personnel, and equipment.
- Report pertinent information (number of fatalities, status of recovery efforts, etc.,) on a continuing basis via the Incident Commander's staff to the EOC during emergency operations.

4.3 Support Agencies

- Provide assistance to the ESF with services, staff, equipment, and supplies that support the entire emergency response effort as the Tribe addresses the consequences generated by the hazards that may impact the reservation.
- Coordinate the registration, notification, transportation and sheltering of special needs persons in the community who are unable to respond independently to an emergency.
- Provide care for those who, while not directly affected by the disaster, may become more severely traumatized, such as the elderly, the disabled and non-English speaking.
- Request volunteer agencies and private resources with assets to contribute those assets to the response effort.
- Frequently update resource capabilities with ESF-8.
- Attend at least quarterly meetings to encourage planning functions be carried out to support this ESF.
- Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local capability.
- Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.

5.0 REFERENCES

Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan, 2007

Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana. September, 2008. Emergency Operations Plan.

State of Montana. May, 2009. ESF-6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing & Human Services Annex.

Deschutes County, Oregon Emergency Operations Plan, August 2015

<https://sheriff.deschutes.org/Deschutes-County-EOP-2016>

8.0 ATTACHMENTS

The following may be included with this Mass Care Annex as attachments:

- List here when identified.

THE BLACKFEET TRIBE
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX

Approval Signature – **ESF 9 – SEARCH AND RESCUE**

The undersigned has hereby reviewed and approved the ESF 9 – Search and Rescue Annex of the Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan.

Blackfeet Law Enforcement Services

date

Annex 9: Search and Rescue

NIMS Category

- OPERATIONS

ESF 9 Coordinator

- Blackfeet Law Enforcement Services (BLES)

Primary Agencies

- Blackfeet Disaster and Emergency Services
- Blackfeet Forestry/Fire
- Blackfeet Fish and Wildlife
- Glacier County Disaster and Emergency Services
- Pondera County Disaster and Emergency Services

Support Agencies

- Glacier County Sheriff's Office
- Pondera County Sheriff's Office
- National Weather Service
- Montana Disaster and Emergency Services
- Montana National Guard
- Montana Department of Transportation
- Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation
- Montana Department of Military Affairs
- Civil Air Patrol
- U.S. Forest Service

I.0 PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION

1.1. Purpose

The purpose of Emergency Support Function (ESF)-9 is to provide for the effective utilization of search and rescue resources and for the control and coordination of various types of Search and Rescue (SAR) operations involving persons in distress, as the result of an emergency/disaster

1.2. Scope

The purpose of Emergency Support Function (ESF)-9 is to provide for the effective utilization of search and rescue resources and for the control and coordination of various types of Search and Rescue (SAR) operations involving persons in distress, as the result of an emergency/disaster.

1.3 Situation

- The community is threatened by major events such as avalanches, earthquakes, wildfires, severe weather or airline crashes. Such disasters have the potential of resulting in large SAR operations that could be multi-jurisdictional.
- SAR operations require coordinated response to maximize safety and efficiency and help increase the chance of success.
- Local resources are capable of handling day-to-day SAR activities.
- Law Enforcement Agencies are the responsible agency for SAR activities

2.0 POLICIES

- Search and Rescue means the act of searching for, rescuing or recovering by means of ground, water, or air activity any person who becomes lost, injured, or is killed while outdoors or as a result of a natural or manmade disaster, including instances involving searches for downed aircraft when ground personnel are used.
- The Incident Command System (ICS) is the preferred method of on-scene incident management for all SAR operations.
- Many of the agencies with ESF-9 responsibilities have existing emergency plans and procedures. ESF-9 is not designed to take the place of these plans, rather it is designed to complement and support the departmental staffing and procedures already in place.
- Searches for overdue / lost aircraft are coordinated by the Aeronautics Division of the Montana Department of Transportation.

3.0 ASSUMPTIONS

- The extent of damage to both the transportation and communications infrastructures of the affected area will influence the ability to conduct rescue operations.
- Heavy rescue operations, or water rescue due to flooding, will be a team effort of law enforcement, fire service, SAR personnel and other agencies as appropriate under the National Incident Management System.

- An emergency or disaster can cause buildings to collapse, or leave people stranded due to rising water, threatening lives and requiring prompt search, rescue or medical care.
- Rapid assessment of impacted areas and lost individuals will assist in the determination of response priorities.
- Large numbers of local residents and volunteers will initiate activities to assist in SAR operations and will require coordination and direction.
- Operations may be overwhelmed during emergencies and disasters. Local SAR efforts may require technical assistance from other agencies.
- The military will respond to most requested rescue situations for air support.

4.0 NOTIFICATIONS

- In events involving SAR operations, the Blackfeet Office of Emergency Management (DES) will request that an appropriately trained representative report to the EOC to coordinate ESF-9 activities.
- Upon instructions to activate ESF-9, the ESF Coordinator will implement procedures to notify and mobilize all personnel, facilities, and physical resources likely to be needed, based on the emergency circumstance. If necessary, state and federal representatives may be asked to report to the EOC for appropriate coordination.

5.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Multi-disciplinary teams should consist of team leaders, law enforcement for security problems, fire personnel and paramedics to search and treat victims, bus drivers for transport, debris personnel to push back debris for team vehicle movement, power company and gas company personnel for emergency issues, and a building inspector/engineer for structural integrity. It must be noted that this will be the ideal and not practical or feasible in some instances. The composition of each SAR team should be determined by the Incident Commander/SAR Coordinator.

5.1 General

- All SAR operations should be managed by the concepts of the Incident Command System.
- SAR operations should be controlled from a field command post location.
- Large scale SAR may utilize the EOC for coordination of resources.

- In the event of a SAR emergency, all necessary equipment and personnel, including organized volunteer services, should be mobilized and dispatched to the scene.
- Whenever local resources are exhausted, unavailable, or unqualified for a particular search and rescue mission, assistance may be requested through the State Disaster and Emergency Services (DES). The State office may authorize state, federal and statewide search and rescue volunteer organization resources and initiate the access of personnel, equipment, air support, and other specialized or requested supplies.

5.2 Preparedness

- Encourage active participation of inter-agency preparedness organizations, which collaborate in SAR activities on a regular basis.
- Identify response zones, potential staging areas, and potential medical facilities with local and regional search and rescue teams and establish specialized teams.
- Prepare and maintain standard operating procedures (SOPs), resource inventories, personnel rosters and resource mobilization information necessary for implementation of SAR operations.
- Promote that Mutual Aid agreements be put in place with surrounding jurisdictions.
- Coordinate and participate in the development and presentation of training courses and exercises for ESF-9 personnel.
- Maintain liaison with support agencies.
- Preposition response resources when it is apparent that fire-search and rescue resources may be necessary.

5.3 Response

- Respond as required on a priority basis.
- Activate mutual aid if needed.
- Coordinate activities with other responding agencies.
- Coordinate with SAR elements responding from outside the jurisdiction.
- Alert or activate off-duty and auxiliary personnel as required by the emergency.
- Conduct other specific response actions as dictated by the situation.

5.4 Recovery

- Continue all activities in coordination with the EOC based on the requirements of the incident. Replenish supplies and repair damaged equipment.
- Participate in after-action briefings and develop after-action reports.

- Initiate financial reimbursement process for these activities when such support is available.

5.5 Mitigation

- Maintain an active SAR program.
- Review the hazards most likely to affect the Blackfeet Reservation and identify potential vulnerabilities in the SAR function.
- Develop plans to overcome identified vulnerabilities (i.e. new equipment, training, mutual aid procedures).
- Provide on-going public education that emphasizes individual responsibility.

6.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

6.1 ESF Coordinator Primary Agency

- Provide leadership in directing, coordinating and integrating overall Blackfeet efforts to provide SAR assistance to affected areas and populations.
- Staff and operate a National Incident Management system compliant command and control structure (i.e., Incident Command System) to assure that services and staff are provided to areas of need.
- Coordinate and direct the activation and deployment of agencies, SAR personnel, supplies, and equipment.
- Evaluate the emergency situation, make strategic decisions, identify resource needs and secure resources required for field operations.
- Provide a 24 hour point of contact for the public to report possible SAR operations.

6.2 Primary Agency

- Manage SAR and other emergency incidents in accordance with each department's Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and under the direction of ESF-9 representatives or designee. Work with the EOC Team to rapidly assess the situation and take appropriate actions to support SAR operations at the scene(s).
- Assess the need to request specialized SAR resources from outside the Reservation.
- Serve as the liaison with SAR resources from outside the Reservation, including State and Federal agencies.
- Continue to re-assess priorities and strategies, throughout the emergency, according to the most critical SAR needs.

- Work with the Incident Commander(s) and the EOC Team to see that SAR personnel deployed to the disaster scene are appropriately outfitted with and trained to use personal protective equipment required by the presence of any potentially hazardous materials/substances.
- Work with ESF-3 (Public Works and Engineering) so that heavy equipment support and structural shoring is available to SAR operations for the safety of the teams.
- Coordinate with ESF-8 (Health and Medical Services) for coordination of emergency medical assistance and victim transport.
- Demobilize resources and deactivate the ESF-9 station upon direction from the Incident Commander.
- Frequently update resources capabilities with ESF-9.
- Coordinate closely with ESF-1 and ESF-2 for Transportation and Communication support, respectively.

6.3 Support Agencies

- Provide assistance to the ESF 9 with services, staff, equipment, and supplies that support the entire emergency response effort as the Emergency Response Team addresses the consequences generated by the hazards that may impact the Reservation.

7.0 REFERENCES

Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana. September, 2008. Emergency Operations Plan.

Clackamas County EOP, Oregon

8.0 ATTACHMENTS

The following may be included with this Search and Rescue Annex as attachments:

- List here when identified

THE BLACKFEET TRIBE
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX

Approval Signature – **ESF 10 – OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
RESPONSE**

The undersigned has hereby reviewed and approved the ESF 10 – Oil & Hazardous Materials Response Annex of the Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan.

Blackfeet Environmental Department

date

Annex 10: Oil and Hazardous Material Response

NIMS Category

- OPERATIONS

ESF 10 Coordinator

- Blackfeet Environmental

Primary Agencies

- Blackfeet Disaster and Emergency Services
- Blackfeet Law Enforcement
- Community Volunteer Fire Dept. (Browning, Babb, East Glacier, Heart Butte)
- Glacier County Disaster and Emergency Services
- Pondera County Disaster and Emergency Services
- BSNF RR

Support Agencies

- Glacier County Sheriff's Office
- Pondera County Sheriff's Office
- National Weather Service
- Blackfeet Transportation
- Blackfeet Fish & Game
- Montana Disaster and Emergency Services
- Montana Department of Transportation
- Regional Hazmat Teams

I.0 PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION

1.1. Purpose

The purpose of Emergency Support Function (ESF)-10 is to provide hazardous materials coordination and support services in support of emergency events within the borders of the Blackfeet Reservation. ESF-10 can provide personnel and resources to support preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation in support of the primary emergency management objectives. ESF-10 resources are used when individual agencies are overwhelmed and the

Blackfeet Disaster and Emergency Services (DES) requests additional hazardous materials assistance.

1.2. Scope

ESF-10 provides for a coordinated, effective and efficient response to discharges and releases of oil and hazardous materials by placing human, financial and material resources into action in the impacted area. This ESF establishes the lead coordination roles, the division and specification of responsibilities among tribal agencies that may be brought to bear in response actions. This ESF is applicable to all departments and agencies with responsibilities and assets to support the response to actual and potential discharges and releases of hazardous materials.

ESF-10 includes the appropriate response and recovery actions to prepare for, prevent, minimize, or mitigate a threat to public health, welfare, or the environment caused by actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents. Hazardous materials include chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosive substances (CBRNE), whether accidentally or intentionally released.

Appropriate response and recovery actions can include efforts to detect, identify, contain, clean up, or dispose of released oil and hazardous materials. Specific actions may include stabilizing the release through the use of berms, dikes, or impoundments; capping of contaminated soils or sludge; use of chemicals and other materials to contain or retard the spread of the release or to decontaminate or mitigate its effects; drainage controls; fences, warning signs, or other security or site-control precautions; removal of highly contaminated soils from drainage areas; removal of drums, barrels, tanks, or other bulk containers that contain oil or hazardous materials; and other measures as deemed necessary.

1.3 Situation

- Hazardous materials are transported through the Blackfeet Reservation daily, creating a relatively high exposure to potential hazardous material incidents.
- Local response to HAZMAT incidents is limited in scope by restriction placed due to both financial and training constraints.
- With the extensive requirements put forth in SARA Title III and 29 CFR 1910.120 and the cost that these requirements entail, it is not feasible to maintain a full hazardous material response team and equipment in the local jurisdiction.

2.0 POLICIES

- Management of a hazardous materials incident will follow the concepts of the Incident Command System (ICS).
- All actions taken at a hazardous materials incident will be defensive in nature and shall be within the capabilities of the personnel on scene.
- Authorities specific to ESF-10 include: Title III of the Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (Public Law 99.499) and the National Response Team (NRT) Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide. Montana Code Annotated: 75-10-701, 10-3-1203-1204, and 7-33-2001.
- In the event of a major hazardous material incident that is beyond the capabilities of local responders, the only actions that will be taken will be consistent with their capabilities at the operations level.
- Defensive actions will be the highest level of response by local responders.

3.0 ASSUMPTIONS

- A natural or technological disaster could result in a single or numerous situations in which hazardous materials are released into the environment.
- Fixed facilities (e.g. tank farms and industries which produce, generate, use, store, or dispose of hazardous materials) could be damaged so that existing spill control apparatus and containment measures are not effective.
- Hazardous materials that are transported may be involved in railroad accidents, highway collisions, waters or airline mishaps.
- Damage to, or rupture of, pipelines transporting materials that are hazardous if improperly released will present serious problems.
- Emergency planning efforts will assume that most of the population(s) potentially affected (including designated evacuees) will cooperate with local officials and follow recommended protective actions. Such measures could include evacuation instructions for relocation to designated reception or shelter areas.
- Private automobiles will be the primary means of transportation for evacuation movement. Available alternate transportation resources would be coordinated to support evacuation of the public without transportation and individuals with disabilities and others with access or functional needs.

- Evacuees could be isolated from their homes for extended periods of time and may need to undergo decontamination prior to sheltering.
- Emergency exemptions may be needed for disposal of contaminated material.

4.0 NOTIFICATIONS

- Blackfeet-911 Dispatch shall be the single point of notification for hazardous materials incidents.
- Any individual, department or agency becoming aware of a hazardous materials incident shall immediately notify E-911 Dispatch for activation of appropriate emergency response personnel.
- The Incident Commander should notify the appropriate state agency.
- Local industry shall be educated to contact Blackfeet-911 Dispatch immediately to make notification of a hazardous materials incident.
- The Blackfeet Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be activated, as necessary, to support the Incident Commander.

5.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Small scale hazardous material incidents occur almost daily and are routinely handled by local fire departments, often with the assistance of utility companies and/or hazardous material (HAZMAT) clean-up contractors. For larger scale incidents or those involving more dangerous hazardous materials, specially trained and equipped fire service HAZMAT Teams are required, accompanied by a HAZMAT medical support. Responsibility for the clean-up of hazardous materials lies with the spiller. The Tribal Emergency Planning Commission (TEPC) is responsible for reviewing the adequacy of hazardous materials plans, available resources and responder training.

5.1 General

The Incident Commander should make all tactical field decisions using their Hazardous Materials Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), to include:

- Establish an isolation area and move all people out of that area.
- Establish perimeter control / area security.
- Establish and identify command post and staging locations. Establish ICS.

- Take measures to protect the public and the safety of responders.
- Call for necessary help from mutual aid jurisdictions and/or Montana DES.
- Encourage that public and environmental health departments be advised and incorporated into the command system.
- Monitor the progression of the incident.
- Work with appropriate agencies to determine site safety and when to declare the incident over and allow people back into the area.

5.2 Preparedness

- Develop and refine procedures to be used in hazardous materials assessments.
- Prepare and maintain standard operating procedures (SOPs), resource inventories, personnel rosters and resource mobilization information necessary for implementation of the responsibilities of the lead agency.
- Maintain liaison relationships with support agencies.
- Encourage that personnel be appropriately trained and equipped to deal with hazardous materials incidents.
- Conduct vulnerability analysis at critical facilities and make recommendations to improve the hazardous material storage.
- Preposition response resources when it is apparent that hazardous materials response resources may be necessary.
- Conduct/coordinate/participate in all training and exercises involving ESF-10.
- Develop mutual aid procedures to assist with supporting issues related to a hazardous substance incident.

5.3 Response

- Deploy appropriately trained personnel to the incident.
- Deploy a representative to the EOC if requested.
- Request mutual aid as needed.
- Establish adequate control and decontamination zones.
- Encourage that personnel be adequately protected and equipped to handle hazardous material incidents.
- Request assistance from the State and others as dictated by the situation.
- Relocate hazardous materials response resources when it is apparent that they are endangered by the likely impacts of the emergency situation.
- Monitor and direct hazardous materials resources and response activities.

- Participate in EOC briefings, Incident Action Plans, Situation Reports and meetings.

5.4 Recovery

- Continue to provide support as required to support the recovery phase of the incident through the appropriate incident commander.
- Continue to monitor personnel and area for contamination.
- Support community recovery activities.
- Participate in after-action briefings and develop after-action reports.
- Initiate financial reimbursement process for these activities when such support is available.
- Make necessary changes in this ESF Annex and supporting plans and procedures to improve future operations.

5.5 Mitigation

- Maintain an accurate and current listing of all fixed facilities that produce or store hazardous materials.
- Prepare site-specific plans for each facility that produces or stores extremely hazardous substances and update these plans annually or as necessary through the year.
- Participate in the hazard identification process and identify and correct vulnerabilities
- Continue to train personnel for hazardous material incidents
- Develop HAZMAT awareness programs for responders, public and industry
- Develop emergency preparedness programs for hazardous materials incidents
- Identify deficiencies or areas to be improved and seek funds to enhance protective measures to lessen the impact on vulnerable populations and/or minimize damage to critical facilities.

6.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

6.1 ESF Coordinator Primary Agency

- Provide leadership in directing, coordinating and integrating overall tribal efforts to provide hazardous materials assistance to affected areas and populations.
- Staff and operate a National Incident Management system compliant command and control structure (i.e., Incident Command System) to assure that services and staff are provided to areas of need.

- Coordinate and direct the activation and deployment of tribal agencies hazardous materials personnel, supplies, and equipment and provide certain direct resources.
- Provide leadership in directing, coordinating and integrating overall tribal efforts to provide hazardous materials assistance to affected areas and populations.
- Staff and operate a National Incident Management system compliant command and control structure (i.e., Incident Command System) to assure that services and staff are provided to areas of need.
- Coordinate and direct the activation and deployment of tribal agencies hazardous materials personnel, supplies, and equipment and provide certain direct resources.

6.2 Primary Agency

- Jointly evaluate the emergency situation, make strategic decisions, and identify resource needs and secure resources required for field operations.
- Monitor hazardous materials emergency response and recovery operations.
- Coordinate all federal or state hazardous materials resources into the affected areas from staging areas.
- Manage hazardous material incidents in accordance with each department's Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
- Continue to re-assess priorities and strategies, throughout the emergency, according to the most critical hazardous materials needs.
- Demobilize resources and deactivate the ESF-10 upon direction from the Incident Commander.

6.3 Support Agencies

- Develop applicable SOPs, guidelines and/or checklists detailing the accomplishment of assigned functions.
- When requested, deploy a representative to the EOC to assist with ESF-10 activities.
- Provide ongoing status reports as requested by the ESF-10 Coordinator.
- Maintain updated resource inventories of supplies, equipment, and personnel resources, including possible sources of augmentation or replacement.
- Document all costs and expenses associated with response and recovery activities taking care to clearly separate disaster related work from daily work in the event that federal or state reimbursement becomes available.
- Maintain up-to-date rosters for notifying personnel and 24-hour staffing capabilities.
- Perform other emergency responsibilities as assigned.

7.0 REFERENCES

Wake County Emergency Operations Plan, April 2014, Wake County, North Carolina

Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan, 2007

Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana. September, 2008. Emergency Operations Plan.

8.0 ATTACHMENTS

The following may be included with this Search and Rescue Annex as attachments:

- List here when identified

THE BLACKFEET TRIBE
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX

Approval Signature – **ESF 11 – AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL
RESOURCES**

The undersigned has hereby reviewed and approved the ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources Annex of the Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan.

Blackfeet Disaster and Emergency Services

date

Annex 11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

NIMS Category

- OPERATIONS

ESF 11 Coordinator

- Blackfeet Disaster and Emergency Services

Primary Agencies

- Blackfeet Law Enforcement Services
- Blackfeet Tribal Health
- Blackfeet Agriculture Dept.
- Blackfeet Commodities Program
- Blackfeet Land Department
- Blackfeet Fish and Wildlife
- Blackfeet Tribal Historic Preservation Office
- Blackfeet I Extension Office
- Glacier County Disaster and Emergency Services
- Pondera County Disaster and Emergency Services
- Natural Resources Conservation Service

Support Agencies

- Local Veterinarians
- Humane Society
- American Red Cross
- U.S. Department of Agriculture
- Montana Department of Agriculture
- Montana Department of Livestock
- Montana Disaster and Emergency Services
- Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation
- Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks
- Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services
- Montana Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (MTVOAD)
- Montana Historical Society

- Glacier County Sheriff's Office
- Pondera County Sheriff's Office
- National Weather Service
- Montana Disaster and Emergency Services

I.0 PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION

1.1. Purpose

This Emergency Support Function (ESF)-11 identifies the responsibilities of organizations that are charged with oversight of food and water supplies in the case of a disaster or emergency situation affecting human beings.

This annex also identifies and organizes the resources available to address animal care in the event of either a natural or manmade disaster or in the case of a Foreign Animal Disease outbreak. As such, it includes coordinating animal evacuation, sheltering, and health care. The Blackfeet Reservation has significant number of animals ranging from household pets to commercial livestock operations. The vulnerability of these animals in the event of a disaster or emergency is not only a personal issue, but a commercial issue with the potential for long-range effects on the local economy.

1.2. Scope

- Implement a local response to an outbreak of a highly contagious animal disease, an outbreak of highly infective plant/tree disease, or an economically devastating infestation of plants or animals.
- Assure the safety and security of the commercial food supply by investigating, testing, and analyzing the potential adulteration of products and implementing a local response.
- Coordinate actions to prevent the loss of livestock and pets due to a disaster or emergency and to properly dispose of animal carcasses if necessary.
- Take appropriate action to conserve, restore, and recover natural, cultural, and historic resources before, during, and after an emergency or disaster.
- Providing for the safety and well-being of household pets and livestock.

1.2. Situation

- A significant emergency may deprive substantial numbers of Tribal residents from access to safe and reliable supplies of food and water.
- An emergency may be caused by or cause the spread of a contagious disease through the food and water supply systems or from animals to people.

- Any displacement or evacuation of people from their homes will cause household pets and livestock to be placed at risk for food, shelter, and care.

2.0 POLICIES

- If the situation occurs where a severe lack of available food for Tribal residents does exist, Tribal Disaster and Emergency Services (DES) will work with the local commercial food distribution system to provide an acceptable supply and distribution system.
- Requests for food and water will be made to local sources before requesting outside help from mutual aid partners.
- The Tribe will encourage individuals to maintain personal or family home reserves of food and water and personal medications and hygiene items to last five to seven days.
- While Incident Command will assist as possible with animal issues, the priority will remain the protection of the health and safety of citizens. It is essential that animal owners remain responsible and accountable for their livestock and pets.
- The Tribe is the primary agency for protecting natural, cultural and historical resources. Actions taken to protect, recover, and restore these resources are guided by the policies and procedures of the Blackfeet Tribe.

3.0 ASSUMPTIONS

- On-hand reserves and storage capacity of commercial food supplies on the Reservation are low.
- Any prolonged power outage will place fresh or frozen food at immediate risk or render it immediately unsafe.
- An earthquake may break water distribution pipes contaminating potable water systems.
- Displaced persons will be cared for in emergency shelters. Food and water inventories of these shelters will be quickly depleted. Food banks and other charitable food sources will not have sufficient inventories to meet other food needs.
- Land (truck) delivery of bulk supplies may be cut off. Distribution of non-local donated goods may not be possible.

- The owners of pets or livestock, when notified of an emergency, will take all reasonable steps to shelter and provide for animals under their control.
- Emergency shelters will not have the facilities to care for household pets.
- There will be few public health resources to directly assist the Tribe.

4.0 NOTIFICATIONS

- Tribal DES will notify will notify the primary and support agencies requiring the implementation of ESF-11 and request that a representative report to the EOC.

5.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

5.1 General

- The Incident Command will organize and coordinate the capabilities and resources of local government, municipalities, private organizations, and the private sector to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, expertise, and other support for emergency operations within this ESF.
- The Tribe may need to escalate public health and safety inspections and surveillance. The type and number should be dependent on the cause and impact of the emergency or disaster.

5.2 Food and Water

- The Tribal EOC should work closely with local agencies to determine the emergency food and water needs of the affected population (i.e., the number of people in need of food and water and their locations).
- The Tribal EOC should coordinate with local agencies, commercial facilities, volunteer organizations and appropriate purveyors for the supply and distribution of food and water to the affected population.
- Public information regarding food and water storage, contamination/decontamination, and emergency distribution points should be disseminated per ESF-15 Public Information.

- If the situation warrants, the lead and support agencies in the Tribal EOC should work closely with state and federal agencies to coordinate bulk food distribution and the issuance of disaster food stamps.

5.3 Animal Health Care

- The Tribes' capability for providing health services to injured pets and livestock is limited; these services rest with local veterinary hospitals and animal clinics.
- Local veterinarians and the Humane Society can coordinate with the American Red Cross to pick up any animals arriving at Red Cross shelters and transport them to kennels or other temporary holding facilities.
- Pet owners are encouraged to plan for emergency pet care to include, food and water supplies, medicines, and travel cages.
- The owners of pets or livestock, when notified of an emergency, will take all reasonable steps to shelter and provide for animals under their control.
- Animals included under this plan are domestic and non-domestic to include livestock and strays. Wild animals should left to their own survival instincts.
- Livestock owners are responsible for preparing for adverse weather conditions. When livestock feeding is beyond the owner's capabilities, the Tribe must commit all local resources prior to requesting assistance from the federal or state government.
- Local law enforcement should assist local veterinarians if the decision is made to employ euthanasia for critically injured animals.
- The Tribe should rely upon volunteers to assist in the care and identification of animals separated from their owners.
- Blackfeet Agriculture Department and the Blackfeet Extension Office, which serve as the Tribe's technical advisor on agricultural matters and animal health issues related to livestock, should work with the Tribal Land Department to monitor livestock and crops for disease and the potential for further infection. The Tribal rodeo grounds or fairgrounds may serve as a temporary boarding facility for domestic livestock.
- If the event, there may be a need to dispose of contaminated carcasses and other materials using expedient burial operations, the land used for such burials must meet environmental requirements and should be as close as possible to the exposed area.

5.4 Cultural and Natural Resource Protection and Restoration

- Depending on the event, there may be cultural or historic preservation and restoration issues to address, as well as natural resources issues. The Blackfeet Tribal

Historic Preservation Office, in conjunction with the Tribal DES at the EOC, are the initial points of contact regarding natural, cultural and historical assets, properties and documents.

- If the emergency causes damage to cultural sites, the Tribe will work to encourage appropriate measures are taken to preserve and protect them.
- Structures registered in the national historical registries, or those structures eligible for inclusion in those registries, are subject to special considerations.

5.5 Preparedness

- Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and checklists to support ESF-11 activities. Maintain an accurate roster of personnel assigned to perform ESF-11 duties during a disaster. Maintain current food resource directories to include maintaining points of contact.
- Identify likely transportation needs and coordinate with ESF-1.
- Encourage all ESF-11 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning. As a minimum, primary action officers for all ESF-11 agencies should complete ICS 700, 100, 21 200 and 800 courses.
- Identify pet boarding facilities and private organizations that may provide emergency shelters for animals.
- Identify local agribusiness operators with equipment and personnel to assist with animal stop movement and quarantine activities.
- Develop mutual aid agreements with government agencies, professional associations and private agencies and organizations with personnel and equipment to support ESF-28 activities. Identify and schedule disaster response training for ESF-11 personnel.
- Participate in exercises and training to validate this annex and supporting SOPs

5.6 Response

- Inventory food supplies and determine availability of food within the disaster area.
- Coordinate with ESF-6 to identify the number of people in shelters and others in need of food.
- Coordinate with ESF-6 to identify the locations of all mass feeding and distribution sites.
- Coordinate with ESF-7 to acquire food, equipment, and supplies required to support food service operations. Acquisitions include, but are not limited to, donated food, purchase of additional food, and refrigerated trailers.
- Coordinate with ESF-1 for transportation of food supplies into the disaster area.
- Assess warehouse space and needs for staging areas.

- Coordinate flow of request and delivery of food into disaster area so daily requirements are met.
- Assess need and feasibility of issuing food stamps.
- In coordination with ESF-6, monitor the number of mass feeding sites, soup kitchens, and pantries providing food to disaster victims.
- Establish communications with mutual aid partners to coordinate food service assets beyond Tribal capability.
- Provide assistance to established pet shelters.
- Restrict movement, detain or move animals, equipment, products and personnel as necessary to control and eradicate animal or plant disease.
- Manage and direct evacuation of animals from risk areas and provide technical assistance to prevent animal injury and the spread of disease.
- Provide and/or receive appropriate mutual aid.
- Secure supplies, equipment, personnel and technical assistance from support agencies, organizations and other resources to carry out the response plans associated with animal health or any act of agro terrorism. Evaluate response, and make necessary changes in this ESF Annex to improve future operations Participate in after action reports and meetings as requested.

5.7 Recovery

- Continue to support disaster operations as needed.
- Coordinate for the implementation of the Disaster Food Stamp Program.
- In coordination with ESF-6, assess special food concerns of impacted residents.
- Establish logistical links with local organizations involved in long-term congregate meal services. Restore equipment and restock supplies to normal state of readiness.
- Participate in after action reports and meetings.
- Make changes to plans and procedures based on lessons learned.
- As permitted by the situation, return operations to normal.
- Encourage that ESF-11 team members or their agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

5.8 Mitigation

- Provide surveillance for a foreign animal disease or an animal borne poison or toxin that may pose a threat to the animal industries, the economy or public health.

- Provide for surveillance of plant pests of unknown or questionable origin that may pose a potential threat to agriculture, horticulture, the economy or public health.
- Organizations which will be operating shelters and feeding the public during times of an emergency operation need to make agreements with the owners of facilities they intend to operate from and possibly pre-stock some supplies.

6.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

6.1 ESF Coordinator Primary Agency

- Exercise overall responsibility for the coordination of ESF-11 activities.
- Work with the EOC Team to arrange for transportation of food supplies.
- Encourage procedures be put in place to inspect the food supply for food safety.
- Provide surveillance for food-borne disease.
- Coordinate disposal of contaminated food products.
- Coordinate agriculture assessments at the disaster site to determine agriculture needs and priorities.
- Coordinate agricultural emergency response and recovery.
- Provide media releases in accordance with ESF-15 regarding information to the public on sheltering options for displaced animals.

6.2 Primary Agency

- Develop applicable SOPs, guidelines and/or checklists detailing the accomplishment of assigned functions.
- When requested, deploy a representative to the EOC to assist with agriculture and 20 natural resources activities. Provide ongoing status reports as requested by the ESF Coordinator.
- Maintain updated resource inventories of supplies, equipment, and personnel resources, including possible sources of augmentation or replacement.
- Determine critical food requirements and supply and delivery sources.
- Provide assistance in monitoring food supplies in mass care shelters prior to and during emergency operations to promote proper handling and safety of food products.
- Coordinate with appropriate agencies for emergency food inspections and distribution.

- Maintain ongoing agriculture surveillance of affected communities in order to rapidly identify and address agriculture-related problems.
- Maintain lists of ranchers and livestock owners that have horse trailers available to haul large animals.
- Test and/or dispose of contaminated food, livestock and agricultural sources.
- Advise the EOC of health hazards.
- Identify sites/facilities for boarding and/or quarantining pets, if possible.
- Coordinate with volunteer organizations and agencies to provide volunteer services for animal care upon request.
- Establish links with local agencies and organizations having natural, cultural and historical properties or values.
- Determine resources available for natural, cultural and historical resource protection.
- Document all costs and expenses associated with response and recovery activities taking care to clearly separate disaster related work from daily work in the event that federal and state reimbursement becomes available.

6.3 Support Agencies

- Develop applicable SOPs, guidelines and/or checklists detailing the accomplishment of assigned functions.
- When requested, deploy a representative to the EOC to assist with agriculture and natural resources activities.
- Maintain updated resource inventories of supplies, equipment, and personnel resources, including possible sources of augmentation or replacement.
- Document all costs and expenses associated with response and recovery activities taking care to clearly separate disaster related work from daily work in the event that 10 federal and state reimbursement becomes available.
- Identify sites/facilities for boarding and/or quarantining pets, if possible.
- Set up local treatment centers for injured animals.
- Assist in the identification of found animals.

7.0 REFERENCES

Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana. September, 2008. Emergency Operations Plan.

Glacier County Emergency Operations Plan 2011

Halifax County Emergency Operations Plan 2016

8.0 ATTACHMENTS

The following may be included with this Agriculture and Natural Resources Annex as attachments:

- List here when identified

THE BLACKFEET TRIBE
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX

Approval Signature – **ESF 12 – ENERGY**

The undersigned has hereby reviewed and approved the ESF 12 – Energy Annex of the Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan.

Blackfeet Disaster and Emergency Services

date

Annex 12: Energy

NIMS Category

- Logistics

ESF 12 Coordinator

- Blackfeet Disaster and Emergency Services

Primary Agencies

- Blackfeet Disaster and Emergency Services
- Electric Utility Providers
- Telephone Company
- Cell Service Providers
- Local Petroleum, Oil, and Propane Providers
- Two Medicine Water
- Blackfeet Domestic Water
- Blackfeet Solid Waste

Support Agencies

- BIA Roads
- Glacier County Disaster and Emergency Services
- Pondera County Disaster and Emergency Services
- Montana Disaster and Emergency Services

I.0 PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION

1.1. Purpose

The purpose of Emergency Support Function-12 (ESF-12) is to establish policies to be used in coordination with private providers for restoration of power during emergencies or following a major disaster. Expedient recovery is dependent upon the restoration of power to homes and businesses. Power outages are usually caused by major disasters or severe weather. However, other events such as fuel shortages, civil disturbances, disruption of transmission and distribution systems, or power generating plant failure may also cause temporary disruption of power.

ESF-12 can provide personnel and resources to support preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation in support of the primary emergency management objectives. ESF-12 resources are

coordinated when individual agencies are overwhelmed and local resources may be able to be utilized more efficiently and effectively in a cooperative manner.

1.2. Scope

The scope of ESF-12 is for Blackfeet Reservation, even though many of the energy providers cover a portion and/or larger area than the reservation boundaries. ESF-12 collects, evaluates, and shares information on energy system damage and estimates on the impact of energy system outages within affected areas. The term “energy” includes producing, refining, transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building, distributing, and maintaining energy systems and system components. ESF-12 provides structure for information gathering concerning the energy restoration process such as project schedules, percent completion of restoration, geographic information on the restoration, and other information as appropriate. Monitor and coordinate the restoration of utilizes for normal community functioning.

1.3 Situation

- The Blackfeet Reservation is vulnerable to the effects of a variety of hazards that could cause damage that would disrupt the normal supply of electric power and other utilities. Power and utility infrastructure could be damaged so as to reduce capacity and further slow response and recovery operations. A widespread disaster could make utility repair teams and materials scarce and further slow recovery.
- The electrical power industry is organized into a network of public and private generation and distribution facilities. Through such networks, the electrical power industry has developed a capability to provide, reroute, and restore power under even the most extreme circumstances.
- Liquid petroleum products are transported across the reservation via highway and rail.

2.0 POLICIES

The public and private utilities and government agencies assigned responsibilities in this ESF Annex have existing emergency plans and procedures. ESF-12 is not designed to take the place of these plans, rather it is designed to complement and support the emergency staffing and procedures already in place.

3.0 ASSUMPTIONS

A severe natural disaster or other significant event can sever key energy and utility lifelines, constraining supply in impacted areas, or in areas with supply links to impacted areas, and may also affect fire-fighting, transportation, communication, food storage, and other lifelines needed for public health and safety.

- There may be widespread and/or prolonged electric power failure. With no electric power, communications may be effected, water treatment and distribution systems will not operate properly, waste treatment plants will be affected, food storage facilities will start to degrade affecting supplies, and traffic signals may not operate, which could lead to localized transportation safety problems.
- There may be extensive distribution failure in water, wastewater, and gas utilities. These may take hours, days, or even weeks to repair.
- There may be panic hoarding of fuel in areas served by severed pipelines or by individuals from neighboring jurisdictions where shortages have occurred.
- Transportation accidents involving liquid petroleum products may cause fire, explode, or cause health (inhalation) hazards.
- Water pressure may be low, hampering firefighting and impairing sewer system function.
- Tribal departments, under an emergency proclamation, will require the authority to go on private property to evaluate and shut-off utilities that jeopardize public and private property or threaten public health, safety, or the environment.

4.0 NOTIFICATIONS

Blackfeet Disaster and Emergency Services Director will notify the appropriate utility provider of activations and request that a representative report to the EOC to coordinate ESF-12 activities. As additional EOC staffing needs become apparent, other agency representatives may be asked to report to the EOC.

Upon instructions to activate ESF-12, the ESF Coordinator will implement procedures to notify and mobilize all personnel, facilities, and physical resources likely to be needed, based on the emergency circumstance.

5.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

5.1 General

Normal energy and utility resources should be used to meet immediate local needs. If shortages exist, requests should be submitted through normal emergency management channels. Actions may be taken or directed to curtail use of energy, water or other utilities until normal levels of service can be restored or supplemented. These resources, when curtailed, may be used to meet immediate and essential emergency needs (e.g. hospitals, shelters, emergency operations, food storage, etc.).

Energy and utility information should be coordinated with ESF-15 so that the public receives accurate and official information on the status of utilities.

As needed or requested, energy and utility representatives may compile post-emergency damage assessment reports and transmit them to the Blackfeet EOC.

5.2 Preparedness

- Develop and maintain a complete directory of all utility services and products associated with this ESF.
- Encourage necessary equipment to support energy and utilities activities be available.
- Coordinate the establishment of priorities to repair damaged energy services and the provision of temporary, alternate or interim sources of portable generators and other utilities.
- Promote mutual assistance agreements with the vendors of all utility services.
- Develop and maintain alert rosters, plans, policies and SOPs necessary to support the implementation of this annex.
- Identify, train and assign personnel to execute missions in support of ESF-12.
- Participate in an exercise at least annually to validate this annex and supporting annexes.

5.3 Response

- Assess the affected areas to determine operational priorities and emergency repair procedures with utility field personnel.
- Prioritize utility rebuilding processes if necessary to restore utilities in the affected areas.
- Administer, as needed, statutory authorities for utility priorities.
- Apply as necessary local, state and federal resources in accordance with established priorities to restore utility services.
- Provide emergency information, education and conservation guidance to the public in coordination with ESF-15.

- Assist local, state and federal agencies and departments with obtaining fuel for transportation and communications in support of emergency operations.
- Coordinate with Blackfeet Law Enforcement (ESF-13) for security and protection of supplies.

5.4 Recovery

- Monitor utilities organizations as they repair and restore utility services.
- Maintain coordination with all supporting agencies, departments and organizations on the operational priorities of the repair and restoration of utility services.
- Continue to provide emergency information, education and conservation guidance to the public in coordination with ESF-15.
- Continue to conduct restoration operations until all utility services have been restored.
- Replenish supplies and repair damaged equipment.
- Participate in after-action briefings and develop after-action reports.

5.5 Mitigation

- Based on known hazards, identify and correct vulnerabilities in the energy and utilities function.
- When repairing damages, every attempt should be made to reduce the likelihood and severity of future damages.
- Implement a public awareness campaign regarding energy and utilities safety in emergencies.

6.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

6.1 ESF Coordinator

- Maintain liaison with local utilities, including the ability to contact representatives on a 24-hour a day basis.
- Seek an emergency declaration and coordinate the regulation of water and utility usage in times of shortages, as appropriate. Assure priority supply to meet essential emergency needs.
- Coordinate all public information and instructions and media relations as defined in ESF15 Public Information.

6.2 ESF Primary Agency

- Coordinate assistance to support local utility and energy providers, as requested.
- Continue to operate in the tradition of self-help and inter-service mutual aid before calling for area, regional, or state assistance.
- Comply with the established priority scheme relating service restoration. Prepare for the curtailment or reduction of customer service in order to maintain critical or priority systems and service to critical facilities.
- In conjunction with Blackfeet EOC, determine priorities among users if adequate utility supply is not available to meet all essential needs.
- Make initial damage assessments and provide information necessary for compiling damage and operational capability reports.
- Prepare appropriate disaster assistance forms for submittal to appropriate state and federal agencies.
- Evaluate the emergency situation, make strategic decisions, identify resource needs and secure resources required for field operations.

6.3 Support Agencies

- Clear roads and bridges for the transportation of emergency repair teams and equipment.
- Coordinate fuel needs for transportation, communications, emergency operations, and other critical facilities.
- Maintain and control water, sewer, and solid waste systems within local jurisdictions.
- Perform damage assessment on systems and identify problems or shortfalls in water supply. Report findings to the Blackfeet EOC.
- Within available resources, protect existing water supplies and restore damaged systems.

7.0 REFERENCES

Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan 2012

Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana. September, 2008. Emergency Operations Plan.

Lake County, Montana Emergency Operations Plan

Walla Walla County Emergency management Plan

8.0 ATTACHMENTS

The following may be included with this Energy Annex as attachments:

- List here when identified

THE BLACKFEET TRIBE
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX

Approval Signature – **ESF 13 – PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY**

The undersigned has hereby reviewed and approved the ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security Annex of the Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan.

Blackfeet Law Enforcement Services

date

Annex 13: Public Safety and Security

NIMS Category

- Operations

ESF 13 Coordinator

- Blackfeet Law Enforcement Services

Primary Agencies

- Blackfeet Disaster and Emergency Services
- Glacier County Sheriff's Department
- Pondera County Sheriff's Department

Support Agencies

- Montana Highway Patrol
- U.S. Border Patrol
- Glacier County Disaster and Emergency Services
- Pondera County Disaster and Emergency Services
- Montana Disaster and Emergency Services
- Montana National Guard

I.0 PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION

1.1. Purpose

The purpose of Emergency Support Function (ESF)-13 is to support local agencies to address public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of incident management activities associated with emergencies and disasters

1.2. Scope

This ESF provides a mechanism for coordinating and providing adequate support to authorities for law enforcement, public safety, and security capabilities and resources in an emergency or disaster situation. This includes normal law enforcement responsibilities such as evacuation and movement of the public away from a hazard area and enforcing limited access to hazardous areas. Capabilities within this ESF support incident management requirements including critical infrastructure protection, security planning, technical assistance, and public safety in both pre-

and post-incident situations. This ESF is typically activated in situations requiring extensive assistance to provide for public safety and security.

1.3 Situation

The Blackfeet Reservation is vulnerable to the effects of flooding, extreme wind, winter storms, and the possible effects of earthquakes. These hazards could cause public and private property loss and damage, death and injury, damage to the environment, and prolonged disruption of commercial activity in the reservation. These and other possible hazards will require maximum efforts by available law enforcement personnel to maintain civil control and property security. While other hazards are possible they are not expected to produce as widespread or prolonged impact on the Blackfeet Reservation.

2.0 POLICIES

- The Blackfeet Chief of Police, or designee, will function as the law enforcement coordinator for emergencies, disasters, and catastrophic events.
- A law enforcement-oriented emergency, disaster, or catastrophic event is any large scale emergency situation where the maintenance of law and order is the primary focal point, e.g., hostage or terrorist activity, riot and civil disturbance, terrorism incident as declared by the chief officer of the responsible law enforcement agency/department.
- The Incident Command System (ICS) will be used at all Tribal emergency or disaster incidents. At declared Law-Enforcement incidents, the senior law-enforcement officer of the jurisdiction will be the Incident Commander (IC) until command is formally transferred.

3.0 ASSUMPTIONS

- General law enforcement problems are compounded by disaster related community disruption, restriction of movement, impacted communications and facilities, and a shortage of law-enforcement resources.
- The capabilities of local law enforcement agencies will be quickly exceeded. Supplemental assistance shall be requested through local and state emergency management channels and the operation of mutual aid agreements. There may be panic hoarding of fuel in areas served by severed pipelines or by individuals from neighboring jurisdictions where shortages have occurred.

4.0 NOTIFICATIONS

Blackfeet Disaster and Emergency Services Director will notify Blackfeet Law Enforcement of EOC activations and request that representatives report to coordinate ESF-13 activities. As additional EOC staffing needs become apparent, other agency representatives may be asked to report to the EOC.

5.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

5.1 General

- In time of an emergency or disaster, law enforcement agencies are called upon to perform a wide range of functions beyond their normal daily duties. These include, but are not limited to, warning and evacuation, search and rescue, emergency medical services, communications access, traffic control and enforcement of emergency traffic regulations.
- When local law enforcement resources are exhausted, supplemental assistance may be requested through local and state emergency management channels.
- Law enforcement units provided by other levels of government should remain under the administrative control of the parent agency.
- In order to facilitate coordination between and among the participating units and agencies, the Incident Command System should be utilized.
- The Incident Commander, regardless of rank, has the authority to request support and assistance from Blackfeet DES and the EOC.
- Law enforcement agencies have the right to have a representative at the EOC. The primary law enforcement jurisdiction, or jurisdiction in which the emergency or disaster originates, should send a representative to the EOC unless they have authorized another agency to represent them.

5.2 Preparedness

- Develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and checklists to support emergency law enforcement operations.
- Encourage that emergency personnel call-up and resource lists be kept current and available to Blackfeet DES.

- Encourage that all law enforcement personnel within the jurisdiction, including regulars, reserves, or auxiliaries, be trained to the appropriate NIMS/ICS level, in traffic control and evacuation procedures, and in search and rescue operations.
- Coordinate and maintain liaison with support agencies and state and federal law enforcement agencies.
- Review plans and procedures and assure that all law enforcement personnel are informed of existing or revised procedures.
- Encourage mutual aid agreements with surrounding jurisdictions are kept current.
- Develop and maintain mutual aid agreements with private area resources that could be used to augment local law enforcement capabilities.
- Encourage that necessary equipment to support law enforcement activities be available.
- Participate in emergency management training and exercises.

5.3 Response

- Assist with the dissemination of warnings and notifications as time and resources allow.
- Conduct search and rescue operations within the respective jurisdiction.
- Respond as required on a priority basis.
- Activate mutual aid if needed.
- Coordinate activities with other responding agencies.
- Coordinate law enforcement agencies responding from outside the jurisdiction.
- Alert or activate off-duty and auxiliary personnel as required by the emergency.
- Conduct other specific response actions as dictated by the situation.
- Document expenditures for disaster/emergency related activities and report to the EOC.

5.4 Recovery

- Demobilization resources.
- Return equipment and vehicles to response ready condition.
- Document costs and provide copies to the EOC.
- Review plans and procedures with key personnel and make revisions and changes.
- Participate in after-action briefings and develop after-action reports.

5.5 Mitigation

- Participate in hazard identification process and identify and correct vulnerabilities in the public safety and security function.
- Develop safety programs, to include disaster situations, and present them to the public.

6.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

6.1 ESF Coordinator

- Notify Tribal and Blackfeet 911 dispatch of a major law enforcement emergency.
- Coordinate capabilities, resources, and assets necessary to alleviate disaster impacts on citizens and public entities caused by an emergency or disaster.
- Provide a representative to the EOC with the authority to coordinate law enforcement functions.
- If advance notice of the incident is available, develop a plan and briefing for all agencies involved.
- Maintain necessary mutual aid agreements for law enforcement services.
- Maintain up-to-date rosters for notifying personnel and 24-hour staffing capabilities.
- Coordinate documentation of emergency activities and recovery of funds.

6.2 ESF Primary Agency

- Restore/maintain law and order.
- Coordinate activities with support agencies.
- Provide expertise on public safety to Incident Command.
- Support Incident Management Teams in the field.
- Control traffic during and after emergencies and maintain access and egress routes.
- Maintain order in and around emergency/disaster scene; safeguard property in and around scene. Investigate all crimes committed.
- When requested, deploy a representative to the EOC to assist with public safety and security activities. Provide security for the EOC if necessary.
- Recommend the evacuation of endangered population. Inform the public of evacuation orders including: door-to-door notification of persons in affected area, and warning the public through the use of mobile public address systems. Provide security, if resources are available, to evacuated property.
- Assist the coroner in necessary investigation, identification, recovery and management of deceased persons.
- Control re-entry into controlled or evacuated areas.
- Manage law enforcement resources to provide assistance upon request from other jurisdictions.

- Develop applicable Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), guidelines and/or checklists detailing the accomplishment of assigned functions.
- Maintain updated resource inventories of supplies, equipment, and personnel resources, including possible sources of augmentation or replacement.
- Provide incident documentation, reports, and financial information to the EOC when appropriate.

6.3 Support Agencies

- Provide assistance and expertise as appropriate and in coordination with ESF departments and agencies.
- Provide ongoing status reports as requested by the ESF-13 Coordinator.
- Document all costs and expenses associated with response and recovery activities taking care to clearly separate disaster related work from daily work in the event that state and federal reimbursement becomes available.
- Perform other emergency responsibilities as assigned.

7.0 REFERENCES

Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan 2012

Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana. September, 2008. Emergency Operations Plan.

Lake County, Montana Emergency Operations Plan

Walla Walla County Emergency management Plan

Chatham County, Georgia. (no date). ESF-13 Public Safety and Security.

<http://www.chathamemergency.org/Documents/ESF13>

8.0 ATTACHMENTS

The following may be included with this Public Safety and Security Annex as attachments:

- List here when identified

THE BLACKFEET TRIBE
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX

Approval Signature – **ESF 14 – LONG TERM COMMUNITY RECOVERY**

The undersigned has hereby reviewed and approved the ESF 14 – Long Term Community Recovery Annex of the Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan.

Blackfeet Tribal Business Council

date

Annex 14: Long Term Community Recovery

NIMS Category

- Finance and Administration

ESF 14 Coordinator

- Blackfeet Disaster and Emergency Services

Primary Agencies

- Blackfeet Tribal Council
- Energy and Utility Providers
- Blackfeet Finance
- Blackfeet Land
- Blackfeet Water Resources
- Blackfeet Environmental
- Blackfeet Housing
- BIA Roads
- Blackfeet Transportation
- Montana Department of Transportation
- Glacier County Disaster and Emergency Services
- Pondera County Disaster and Emergency Services

Support Agencies

- Natural Resources Conservation Service
- Local Economic Development Organizations
- County Extension Agencies
- American Red Cross
- The Salvation Army
- Federal Small Business Association
- Federal Emergency Management Agency
- Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services
- Montana Disaster and Emergency Services

I.0 PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION

1.1. Purpose

The purpose of Emergency Support Function (ESF) 14 is to provide a framework for local government support to non-governmental organizations and the private sector to recover from the effects of a major disaster. It is designed to enable community recovery from the long term consequences of a disaster, to provide for effective coordination for recovery and restoration tasks, including assessment of damages. This support consists of the available programs and resources of local departments and agencies to enable recovery and to reduce, mitigate, or eliminate risk from future incidents where possible.

1.2. Scope

The concepts in ESF-14 apply to appropriate Tribal/ local government departments and agencies following a disaster that affects the long term recovery of a community. Support and resources may vary depending upon the extent and type of incident and the potential for long-term consequences, and the need for restoration. Recovery activities begin when the immediate threats to life and property have been addressed and restoration activities have been identified by damage assessments. ESF-14 may be activated for large scale events that require local government assistance to address impacts in areas such as housing, business, employment, and infrastructure. This ESF may also be activated for smaller scale events when necessary.

1.3 Situation

The Blackfeet Reservation is vulnerable to a variety of natural and manmade disasters that could cause public and private property loss and damage, death and injury, damage to the environment, and prolonged disruption of commercial activity on the reservation.

2.0 POLICIES

- The Blackfeet Disaster and Emergency Services (DES) will coordinate the collection of damage assessment information for both public losses and uninsured private losses from local jurisdictions and public entities, and forward the information to state emergency management for a determination of whether the Tribe will be recommended for federal human services assistance, public assistance, or both.

- Whenever the Blackfeet Reservation qualifies for state and/or federal human services disaster assistance, individuals, families, and businesses will be referred to applicable state, federal and/or community programs.
- When individuals, families, and businesses do not qualify for state or federal assistance, or whenever Blackfeet Reservation declares a local emergency which is not followed by a state or federal declaration, assistance will be provided in accordance with existing tribal policy and programs or by community programs.
- Public damage and response costs will be borne by the incurring organization. Reimbursement will be provided through state and federal programs, as available.
- Mitigation grant applications will be the responsibility of the requesting organization and must be approved by the Tribal Council prior to submission.

3.0 ASSUMPTIONS

- Given the Blackfeet Reservation's limited resources to accomplish recovery operations, the state and federal governments will play a major role, substantially supplementing Tribal efforts. Depending on the type and scope of the incident, federal resources and/or funds may be available for public and/or private (individual and businesses) assistance.
- Organizations or agencies, whether public or private, providing utility services prior to an emergency or disaster, will possess plans to continue that service during recovery and restoration. All appropriate disaster declarations will be made in a timely manner.
- There may be long-term shelter requirements to house Tribal citizens and other populations following a disaster situation.
- A long-term recovery plan will be developed based on the impacts of the specific disaster or emergency, the duties and responsibilities outlined in the other functional annexes and hazard specific appendixes to this plan, and the planning considerations addressed in this annex.
- Long-term recovery planning and activities could include mitigation efforts to reduce the potential hazard of similar disasters in the future.
- Many types of public, private, and volunteer assistance will be offered following an extreme emergency that will involve unique management challenges and further test reservation sheltering and feeding capacities.

- Needs not met by individual responsibility will be referred to established public or private programs consistent with individual qualifications, organizational priorities and resource availability.
- Depending on the incident, it may be more appropriate for some recovery functions to be tasked to a specific Tribal department rather than an EOC section. Specially qualified persons/agencies from the public and private sectors may be appointed to perform functions unique to large-scale recovery operations.
- Under certain conditions, such as a lengthy recovery from a flood or earthquake, the Blackfeet Reservation will seek inclusion in a Presidential Declaration so to qualify for assistance in the form of federal emergency funds and equipment, if qualified.

4.0 NOTIFICATIONS

- Blackfeet Disaster and Emergency Services Director, or designee, will notify the Primary and Support agencies as necessary and request that appropriate representatives report to the EOC. These representatives may form one or more recovery teams to assist the ESF-14 Coordinators.
- During major events, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will have been activated for the response and short term recovery phases of the emergency and will continue to be used for transition into longer-term recovery activities. Ongoing activities related to the implementation of ESF-14 may be coordinated from other locations.

5.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

5.1 General

Immediately after any emergency/disaster, response activities to save lives and protect property should have the highest priority. However, recovery activities can be conducted concurrently with response and should commence as soon as possible. Gradually, as the requirement for emergency response diminishes, the need for recovery activities should become the focal point.

Recovery and restoration actions following any emergency or disaster should be determined by the specific event. Recovery plans are based on the disaster assessment; an awareness of what shape the recovery should take in the rebuilding of infrastructure, the environment and the

economy; and the resources available for that rebuilding. Several federal, state, and local jurisdictions may be involved depending on the hazard and scope of the situation.

The recovery process can be split into long-term and short-term activities, but some activities can occur in both. Also, there is no clear distinction of when short-term recovery activities end and long-term begins.

- Short-term recovery efforts typically focus on restarting critical community elements such as utility, economic, and social systems in order to meet people's immediate needs.
- Long-term recovery efforts include resumption of full services; large-scale repair and replacement work; economic and resource re-stabilization; organizations' re-adaptation; and assessment of the event. Hazard mitigation is often part of the long-term recovery effort. Hazard mitigation actions are those taken to permanently eliminate or reduce the long-term vulnerability to human life and property from hazards. Long-term recovery may go on for years until the entire disaster area is completely redeveloped, either as it was before the disaster or for entirely new purposes.

Recovery activities may continue long after the EOC has been closed, requiring the activities to be coordinated and managed from a different location

5.2 Detailed Disaster Assessment

Rapid assessment goes on during the response phase and should be the foundation for more detailed disaster assessment during recovery. A detailed disaster assessment is needed to document the magnitude of public and private damage for planning recovery activities and to justify the need for state and federal assistance. A detailed disaster assessment is also necessary to meet the information needs of the public, elected officials and the media. During detailed disaster assessments, emphasis should be placed on collecting and organizing information in a manner that will allow the EOC to:

- Evaluate the overall total scope, magnitude and impact of the incident.
- Prioritize recovery activities.
- Plan for ongoing recovery and restoration activities. ☐ Project the total costs of long-term recovery.
- Document the need for supplemental assistance.

Detailed disaster assessments should begin following the completion of response activities to protect life and property or may be completed as additional disaster assessment information

becomes available. Depending on the magnitude of the disaster, a detailed disaster assessment could last for days or even weeks.

The EOC Team should decide when the situation allows for detailed disaster assessments. Tribal DES should contact, organize, brief and deploy detailed damage assessment field teams in the affected areas of the reservation. In most cases, field assessment teams should be deployed to the damaged areas to gather information and report it to the EOC for analysis and reporting.

In addition to field assessments, it may be necessary for Blackfeet DES to assign personnel to estimate projected disaster costs to determine the need for state and federal assistance. For example, the total cost of a large debris removal and disposal operation may be projected based on formulas applied to data already gathered from the field.

5.3 Joint Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs)

Based on the extent of the damages, Montana Disaster and Emergency Services (DES) may initiate a Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA). PDAs are joint local, state and federal damage assessments used to document the need for supplemental federal assistance. PDAs may be conducted to document the need for Individual Assistance (IA) Programs and/or Public Assistance (PA) Programs.

A Tribal staff member familiar with the damaged area(s) should accompany all PDA Teams so all damage is observed and documented by Montana DES, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Small Business Administration (SBA) and any other agencies potentially providing assistance. Based on the results of the PDA, Montana DES may recommend that the Governor request a Presidential disaster declaration for Individual Assistance or Public Assistance, or both.

The Tribe should work closely with the Montana DES so all types of disaster assistance are considered during the PDA process. For example, if the extent of damage does not warrant a Presidential disaster declaration, the SBA may announce a declaration to make low interest loans available to individuals and small businesses. Or if the disaster warrants, other types of

federal disaster assistance may be available to a local jurisdiction, such as funds from the Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA) Emergency Relief Program to repair damaged infrastructure.

If the Blackfeet Reservation receives a Presidential Disaster, several programs may be made available to assist Tribal government, residents and businesses. Even without a Presidential disaster declaration, there are programs that may assist those affected by the disaster. In some instances, local government may request immediate assistance from Federal agencies without a damage assessment, such as assistance from the Environmental Protection Agency for Hazardous Materials incidents or the Corps of Engineers for flooding events.

5.4 Phases of Emergency Management

Preparedness

- Develop and maintain a liaison with county, city, state, federal agencies and organizations that can provide assistance in recovery and restoration activities.
- Develop and maintain procedures to recover from emergencies and disasters including cost documentation.
- Encourage that all personnel be made aware of their emergency responsibilities.
- Encourage that Continuity of Operation (COOP) Plans be put in place.
- Develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and checklists to support ESF-14 activities.
- Encourage that personnel notification and call-up lists be kept current. ☐ Include disaster recovery activity in exercises and training.

Response

- Identify all damages and losses and prepare an action plan for recovery activities. ☐ Activate the Blackfeet EOC or other facility to coordinate recovery activities.
- Provide temporary housing and family support services.
- Assemble and forward all necessary reports and requests for assistance to appropriate federal and state agencies.
- Coordinate recovery and restoration activities with tribal, county, state and federal program representatives.

- Prepare relevant recovery and restoration instructions and information for public information distribution.
- Work with the private sector so disaster related needs of the business community are met.
- Provide economic stabilization, community recovery, and mitigation support and/or financial restitution to key service sectors (e.g. medical, financial, public health, and safety).
- Participate in and facilitate recovery activities related to public works and engineering.
- Conduct other specific response actions as dictated by the situation.

Recovery

- Continue to work with all individuals and organizations affected by the event.
- Support community recovery activities.
- Work with the state and federal government to administer disaster recovery programs.
- Schedule after-action briefings and develop after-action reports.
- Develop and implement mitigation strategies.
- Make necessary changes in this ESF Annex and supporting plans and procedures.

Mitigation

When repairing and restoring services and facilities, investigate alternative plans and activities to potentially reduce future damages and impacts.

Investigate possible mitigation grant projects for reducing future disaster damage and losses.

6.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

6.1 ESF Coordinator

- Recruit volunteers with professional skills to assist in damage assessment efforts.
- Train members of a Tribal Damage Assessment Team.
- Establish point of contact with local officials to determine approximate areas affected and extent of damage.
- Alert and activate the damage assessment teams and provide briefings.
- Work to establish a partnership with business and industry to encourage all available programs be implemented to assist with economic stabilization and recovery.

- Serve as liaisons to state, federal, volunteer and private agencies providing assistance and implementing recovery programs. Depending on the type, scope and duration of the event, these agency representatives may become critical members of the Tribe's recovery team.
- Work with state and federal officials encourage that mitigation initiatives be considered in rebuilding and redevelopment when feasible and practical.
- Coordinate with neighborhood groups and volunteer agencies to encourage that community needs related to the disaster are identified and appropriate local, state and federal assistance is made available to address important community issues.

6.2 ESF Primary Agency

- Develop applicable SOPs, guidelines and/or checklists detailing the accomplishment of assigned functions.
- When requested, deploy a representative to the EOC to assist with long-term community recovery and mitigation activities.
- Provide ongoing status reports as requested by the ESF-14 Coordinator. When requested, deploy a representative to the EOC to assist with public safety and security activities. Provide security for the EOC if necessary.
- Maintain updated resource inventories of supplies, equipment, and personnel resources, including possible sources of augmentation or replacement.
- Document all costs and expenses associated with response and recovery activities taking care to clearly separate disaster related work from daily work in the event that state and federal reimbursement becomes available.
- Maintain up-to-date rosters for notifying personnel and 24-hour staffing capabilities.
- Perform other emergency responsibilities as assigned.

6.3 Support Agencies

- Provide assessment teams to document or verify public and private damage relating to long-term restoration and mitigation.
- Provide technical assistance and advice on recovery and mitigation activities, to both citizens and public agencies, as appropriate.

7.0 REFERENCES

Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan 2012

Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana. September, 2008. Emergency Operations Plan.

Lake County, Montana Emergency Operations Plan

Walla Walla County Emergency management Plan

Chatham County, Georgia. (no date). ESF-13 Public Safety and Security.

<http://www.chathamemergency.org/Documents/ESF13>

DHS (U.S. Department of Homeland Security). 2008. National Incident Management System.

Washington, DC: Department of Homeland Security.

DHS (U.S. Department of Homeland Security). 2007. Target Capabilities List. Washington, DC: Department of Homeland Security.

8.0 ATTACHMENTS

The following may be included with this Public Safety and Security Annex as attachments:

- List here when identified

THE BLACKFEET TRIBE
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEX

Approval Signature – **ESF 15 – PUBLIC INFORMATION**

The undersigned has hereby reviewed and approved the ESF 15 – Public Information Annex of the Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan.

Blackfeet Disaster and Emergency Services

date

Annex 15: Public Information

NIMS Category

- Command Staff

ESF 15 Coordinator

- Blackfeet Public Information Officer

Primary Agencies

- Blackfeet DES
- Blackfeet Tribal Council
- Tribal Dispatch
- Public and private media
- NOAA – National Weather Service
- Glacier County Disaster and Emergency Services
- Pondera County Disaster and Emergency Services

Support Agencies

- Glacier County Sheriff's Office
- Pondera County Sheriff's Office
- Montana Disaster and Emergency Services

I.0 PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION, ASSUMPTIONS

1.1. Purpose

The purpose of ESF-15 is to provide accurate and timely information before, during and after an emergency or disaster to the general public. This annex also provides resource support to implement the Joint Information Center (JIC) for briefing the news media and providing information to participating agencies and jurisdictions.

1.2. Scope

This Public Information Annex coordinates actions to provide public affairs support to local incident management operations and elements. It identifies the support positions necessary for coordinating communications to the general public. This annex applies to all local agencies

within the Blackfeet Reservation which may require public information support during emergencies or disasters. The provisions of this annex apply to any event designated by the Tribal Disaster and Emergency Services (DES) Director or Elected Officials where significant interagency coordination is necessary.

1.3. Situation

- The Flathead Reservation is vulnerable to a variety of hazards. Media outlets exist which, if effectively employed, can be used to inform the population of the events that are occurring and how they may best take action in response to them.
- During periods of emergency, the public needs and generally desires detailed information regarding protective action to be taken for minimizing loss of life and property. There are times, however, when disaster strikes without warning and the public information system cannot react rapidly enough to properly inform the public about the hazard. For this reason, it is important that prior to the occurrence of an emergency, the public is made aware of potential hazards and the protective measures that can be employed.
- During a reservation-wide or large localized incident, a Joint Information Center may be established to coordinate the dissemination of information about all tribal, county, state and federal disaster response and recovery programs.

2.0 NOTIFICATIONS

The Tribal Disaster and Emergency Services (DES) Coordinator should notify the Blackfeet PIO of EOC activations and request that they (or assigned designee) report to the EOC to coordinate public information activities. As additional staffing needs become apparent, other agency personnel may be asked to report to the EOC to assist with public information and external communications activities.

- Local print and broadcast media will cooperate in broadcasting and publishing detailed disaster-related instructions to the public.
- Normal means of communications in the affected areas may be either destroyed or largely incapacitated; therefore, only limited and incomplete information is anticipated from the disaster area until communications can be restored.
- Responding agencies will provide information to reduce public concerns about the incident and response activities.

- Sufficient support personnel will be available to coordinate public information and interface with the media and other agencies.
- Demands for information from media outside the reservation will be significantly increased in a disaster.
- State-level news releases will be coordinated with the Blackfeet PIO and will not conflict with tribal-level releases.
- The public may accept as valid rumors, hearsay and half-truth information which may cause unnecessary fear and confusion.
- A Joint Information Center (JIC) will be established to coordinate federal, tribal, state, and local information.

3.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

3.1 General

- The Blackfeet PIO should act as the lead agent for Public information. Other local agencies and departments may also be requested to provide support during reservation-wide emergency operations.
- The PIO should serve as the single point of contact for the media during an emergency to promote coordination of local public information activities with all local, state, and federal agencies, in conjunction with Tribal DES.
- The Blackfeet PIO is responsible for ensuring that coordinated public information services are provided throughout a reservation-wide emergency from assessment through response and recovery and that these services are provided in a cooperative manner with local Public Information Officers as applicable.
- The Incident Commander(s) have ultimate control over the release of public information. After media releases have been approved, copies should be given to ESF-5 for distribution to personnel in the EOC and at the site as needed.
- All available means to disseminate continuous emergency public information to the general public should be used.
- Emergency information efforts should focus on specific event-related information. This information should focus on such things as warning, evacuation, and shelter, as well as keeping the public informed of the general progress of events.
- A special effort should be made to report positive information regarding emergency response to reassure the community that the situation is under control. Rumor control must be a major part of the informational program. Public feedback should be used as a measure of the program's effectiveness.

- Education efforts should be directed toward increasing public awareness about potential hazards and how people should deal with them. Information and education efforts may rely heavily on the cooperation of commercial media organizations.
- Every effort should be made to provide emergency public information to special needs groups, such as the hearing and visually impaired and non-English speaking populations. Close coordination may be required with the government, volunteer and community agencies described further ESF-6.
- The Blackfeet PIO maintains listings of media contacts and Emergency Alert System (EAS) networks and relies on those contacts and networks for the dissemination of Emergency Public Information.

3.2 Joint Information Center

If the situation dictates, emergency public information activities may be coordinated from a Joint Information Center (JIC). Activating a JIC should help Tribal departments and participating organizations coordinate their activities and help to promote consistent and accurate information is disseminated. Since many emergencies strike rapidly, the public information system cannot always react swiftly enough to properly inform the public about the hazard and for this reason, it is important that citizens are made aware of potential hazards and appropriate protective measures prior to the occurrence of an emergency. The Tribe should make every effort to provide ongoing public education to its citizens regarding emergency preparedness activities.

In most cases, the JIC will be located in close proximity to the EOC. However, it may be located anywhere to support emergency activities. Wherever it is located, it is imperative that the JIC maintain contact with decision makers and/or the EOC via telephone, radio, the internet, social media, and/or face-to-face communications.

Once a JIC is activated, all emergency public information activities, including media inquiries, should be coordinated through the JIC. The JIC should become the central coordination point for all emergency public information and external communications activities. To the extent possible, the JIC should be staffed with PIOs from all agencies and organizations involved in the event. The JIC is designed to be flexible to accommodate the

unique requirements of any emergency or disaster situation and its structure and staffing should be customized for each response.

The Public Information Coordinator should work to establish communications with all Joint Information System (JIS) components to facilitate the exchange of information. The use of an organized JIS should help to promote interagency communication and the release of consistent information. As part of the JIS, the on-scene agency PIO should address media representatives at the incident site and keep the EOC and the JIC informed of these briefings. Contact with JIS components should be maintained primarily by telephone and radio.

3.3 Dissemination Process

Many methods are used to disseminate information to the public during an emergency or disaster. Warning systems, in general, are described in Communications Annex ESF-2. Considerations for special populations are outlined below.

3.3.1 General Public

Radio, television, social media, text, print media, fliers, posters, brochures, information brochures are all established methods for providing information to the public. Use of a particular medium(s) may be situation dependent, based upon the urgency of the information and the intended audience. Local cable providers have assigned specific channels to local governments for informational purposes. Local radio stations are available for use and newspaper coverage is provided on a daily basis in most of the cities.

3.3.2 Special Needs Populations

- Hearing Impaired - The Emergency Alerting System (EAS) produces trailers on TV screens to provide weather watch and warning messages and other emergency information.
- Visually Impaired - The Emergency Alerting System (EAS) provides audio alerting via radio and television stations. Some emergency planning and disaster information brochures are available in Braille.
- Non-English Speaking - Many televisions have the capability to provide closed-captioning in languages other than English.

- Schools - All schools on the Blackfeet Reservation should have NOAA all-hazards radios and also monitor broadcast media.
- The Hospital, clinics & nursing Homes have the ability to monitor broadcast media.

3.4 Preparedness

- Develop and maintain an updated media contact list.
- Prepare for rumor control to address and correct misinformation and eliminate confusion.
- Prepare pre-scripted messages for quick delivery.
- Identify possible locations for a JIC and press conferences.
- Develop staffing procedures and checklists for the JIC.
- Develop and maintain a list of equipment needed to activate the JIC.
- Train personnel to appropriate level National Incident Management System (NIMS/ICS) in order to function effectively with Incident Command and/or the JIC.

3.5 Response

- Assess the scope, magnitude, extent, and the potential duration of the incident.
- Coordinate with the EOC and primary and supporting agencies to develop a flow of information, including situation reports, health advisories, and other public information releases concerning the response efforts.
- Conduct media briefings on a regular basis.
- Monitor media and implement rumor control process when appropriate.
- Schedule news conferences including photo opportunities interviews and tours.
- Maintain a callback system with media.
- Establish and operate a JIC when appropriate. Establish and maintain contact with the pertinent elected officials representing the affected area to provide information on the incident.

3.6 Recovery

- Provide public information on recovery efforts.
- Coordinate with the appropriate agencies to deactivate the JIC.
- Disseminate information when disaster assistance programs are available.
- Keep elected officials informed of recovery activities, if assigned by Incident Command.
- Deactivate Public Information Annex in coordination with the PIO and EOC.
- Compile record of events.

- Assess effectiveness of information program

3.7 Mitigation

- Conduct hazard awareness programs.
- Conduct public education programs.

4.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 ESF 15 Public Information Coordinator

- Coordinate public information activities with other participating agencies.
- Collect and coordinate information from all private and public sources to monitor overall response.
- Obtain approval for release of information from the Incident Commander.
- Conduct and/or coordinate regular press conferences at the JIC.
- Enlist agency staff to respond to media questions on technical or agency issues if necessary.
- Activate and manage the JIC as necessary to support emergency operations in accordance with ICS.
- Disseminate public information to the chief elected official(s) and the state PIO, when approved by Incident Command.

4.2 Primary Agency

- Provide maps, charts, status reports, photos, schematics, or other displays that clarify the emergency or disaster situation in support of press conferences and/or briefings.
- Monitor media broadcasting articles to check for accuracy. Monitor and log incoming calls for information and rumor control.
- Notify all affected jurisdictions and stakeholders of the operational and situational conditions and provide frequent and regular status updates.
- Provide updates for the Tribal website regarding the scope of the emergency or disaster, the impact to the reservation, emergency action steps, evacuation, collection sites, water and food distribution, etc.
- Coordinate communication resource requests outside of mutual aid agreements with the EOC.

4.2 Support Agencies

- Assist the PIO and JIC by providing pertinent public information for dissemination to media sources and, as appropriate, fact sheets for distribution to the public.
- Participate in press conferences and briefings upon request.
- Monitor and log incoming calls for information and rumor control. Monitor media broadcasts and articles for accuracy.
- Interrupt regular programming and report emergency information as requested by the JIC.

5.0 REFERENCES

Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan, 2007

Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana. September, 2008. Emergency Operations Plan.

State of Montana. May, 2016. ESF- Annex 15 External Affairs

Deschutes County, Oregon Emergency Operations Plan, August 2015

<https://sheriff.deschutes.org/Deschutes-County-EOP-2016>

Washington County, Maine Emergency Operations Plan 2016

Glacier County Emergency Operations Plan, 2011

6.0 ATTACHMENTS

The following may be included with this Public Information Annex as attachments:

Hazard Information for reference

A draft notification press release

Phone lists:

- Media Contacts
- BIA
- Emergency Management Contacts
- EMS , Medical Facilities, and Tribal Health
- Fire Agencies
- Fuel Suppliers
- Law Enforcement Agencies
- News Media Contacts
- Utility Companies

MEDIA CONTACTS

RADIO			
KZIN-FM 96.7 MHz	434-5241	FAX – 434-2122	Shelby, Montana
KSEN-AM 1150 kHz	434-5241	FAX – 434-2122	Shelby, Montana
KBWG-FM-107.7 MHz	338-2344	FAX – 338-2605	Browning, Montana

TELEVISION			
KRTV (CBS)	791-5400 791-5479 Fax	krtvnews@krtv.com	Great Falls, Montana
KFBB (ABC) 1-800-854-7720	453-4377 453-3226 Fax	newsroom@kfbb.com	Great Falls, Montana
KTVH (NBC) 439-8201 Cell	457-1212 866-544-7194	kcarrick@ktvh.com	Great Falls, Montana

NEWSPAPER			
Great Falls Tribune regional	406 791-1460 1-800-438-6600 FAX – 791-1431	krtvnews@krtv.com	Great Falls, Montana
Glacier Reporter local	406 338-2090 FAX – 338-2410	glacrptr@3rives.nt	Browning, Montana
Pioneer Press local	406 873-2201 FAX – 873-2443	cbpress@bresan.net	Cut Bank, Montana

High Line Radio - Amateur Radio

Local Area Frequencies

If you are traveling in North Central Montana you might try any of these frequencies.

freq / offset / tone	call	location
146.820 (-) 100.0	K7JAQ / R	Hudson Bay Divide – 5 miles South of St. Mary
146.700 (-) 103.5	K7HR / R	Mt. Baldy – 25 miles South of East Glacier
146.640 (-) 100.0	W7SWT / R	Mt. Royal – 30 miles North of Chester
146.670 (-)	VE6EVY / R	Milk River Ridge – North of Browning
146.740 (-) 100.0	W7ECA / R	Highwood Baldy – 30 miles East of Great Falls
146.910 (-) 100.0	W7HAV / R	Mt. #1 – 30 miles South of Havre
147.080 (+) 100.0	AA7GS / R	Mt. Royal – 30 miles North of Chester – Linked to MRLA
147.200 (+)	KE7QIP / R	Tank Hill, Cut Bank – Local coverage
147.350 (S)	KE7QIP- L	Echolink Node # 400129 – Cut Bank
441.200 (+) 100.0	K7JAQ / R	Hudson Bay Divide – 5 miles South of St. Mary
443.450 (S)	W7DPK / RB	Cut Bank – Local X-band to 146.740 above also switchable
443.300 (+)	W7DPK / R	Cut Bank – Local Area Coverage
443.325 (+)	K7IQA / R	Cut Bank – Local Area Coverage
443.375 (+) 88.5	K7HR / REM	Mt. Baldy – as above – with remote VHF base.
444.700 (+) 114.8	KE7BBN / R	Mt. #1 – 30 miles South of Havre
446.820 (S)	KE7QIP / RB	Cut Bank – Local X-band to VHF switchable
447.125 (-) 100.0	W7HAV / R	Cement Hill – Havre

Amateur Related Links that may be of interest from our surrounding area.

- [Capital City Amateur Radio Club – Helena](#)
- [Glacier – Waterton International Peace Park Hamfest](#)
- [Great Falls Area Amateur Radio Club – W7ECA](#)
- [Hellgate Amateur Radio Club – Missoula](#)
- [Montana Repeater Linking Association – MRLA](#)
- [Southern Alberta Repeater Association – SARA](#)
- [Foothills Amateur Radio Society – FARS](#)
- [Tobacco Valley Amateur Radio Club – Eureka](#)

HAZARD ANNEXES

THE BLACKFEET TRIBE
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
HAZARD ANNEX

Approval Signature – **EARTHQUAKE INCIDENT ANNEX**

The undersigned has hereby reviewed and approved the Earthquake Incident Annex of the Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan.

Blackfeet Disaster and Emergency Services

date

EARTHQUAKE INCIDENT ANNEX

Coordinating Agency

Blackfeet DES

Cooperating Agencies

BIA Road Department

Blackfeet Law Enforcement and 911 Dispatch

Blackfeet Tribal Health

Blackfeet Environmental

Glacier County Roads Department

Pondera County Roads Department

Montana State Highway Department

Amateur Radio Emergency Services

American Red Cross

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

To provide instructions and standard processes for warning, response, and recovery from the effects of a damaging earthquake affecting The Blackfeet Reservation.

1.2 Scope

This annex addresses response to a damage producing earthquake and the planned recovery actions. This annex will not address seismic mitigation measures in building codes, land use planning, or continuing public preparedness education. Damage assessment is covered in ESF14

2.0 POLICIES

The Blackfeet Tribe strongly encourages personal, family, and business emergency preparedness plans. After a damage producing earthquake, reservation emergency response resources will be primarily devoted to immediate life-saving actions, incident stabilization, and the protection/ recovery of public infrastructure including roads, streets, and other public facilities/utilities.

Business and private property owners need to plan for specific insurance coverage for structures and contents before an emergency occurs. Likewise, personal and family emergency plans should include food, water, prescription medicine, and heating and shelter support for at least 72 hours, if not longer.

3.0 SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

3.1 Situation

The Blackfeet Reservation lies within the Northern Intermountain Seismic Belt and borders the Intermountain Seismic Belt, a zone of seismicity in Western Montana. A study of earthquake recurrence intervals for high-incidence seismic zones in Montana suggest that a magnitude 6 or larger earthquake may strike the Northern Intermountain Seismic Belt once in a 23-year period.

All government facilities, including public schools, hospitals, libraries, reservoirs, and recreation facilities are subject to damage from even a moderate earthquake. The hazard scenario for an earthquake would depend on its magnitude and its epicenter. Serious injuries, people trapped within collapsed structures, and significant property damage could occur. The major challenge during this type of widespread, life-threatening emergency is the time-critical dispatch of the appropriate resources to where they are most needed. Sections of major highways may be dangerously heaved or impassable following the earthquake, making it even more difficult to get responders and their equipment to time-critical emergency scenes.

3.2 Planning Assumptions

- The inability to predict or provide timely warning for earthquakes means that all earthquake planning is reactive or responsive.
- Seismic damage to drainage structures followed by high runoff could lead to localized flooding and require evacuation.
- Aftershocks may cause additional damages and hinder response capabilities and operations.
- The secondary effects of a damaging earthquake such as fire, injury, bridge damage, building collapse, search and rescue, and hazmat-release (natural gas leaks, sewage release, other industrial HAZMAT) will be addressed according to plans and processes already defined for those hazards or incidents.

- Tribal emergency response resources will not be adequate to deal simultaneously with all the immediate consequences of a damaging earthquake – individual citizens should be prepared to take care of themselves and their families for up to 72 hours.
- Severe economic consequences will result from an extended loss of electrical power, water and sanitation systems, natural gas service, or a combination of these. The inability to open businesses, provide fuel or natural gas, prepare food, provide clean water, and maintain sanitation will immediately and seriously impact hospitals, business, schools, and adult care facilities.
- Depending on when the earthquake occurs, a large number of Tribal employees and first responders may be unable to make it to work or to the EOC.
- Field units may need to self-initiate responses and work independently until centralized command, control and communications can be reestablished.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

This annex addresses the Tribe's response to an earthquake with a magnitude of 6.0 or higher. An earthquake of this magnitude could cause destruction across the entire reservation. The Tribe's response may require the activation of multiple Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and supporting appendices of the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

Aftershocks may generate additional incidents/emergencies, fatalities, injuries, and unsafe structures. Action should be taken to protect resources that survived the initial earthquake from damage due to aftershocks. Follow-up critical facility, damage, and building safety assessments may need to be conducted following all aftershocks

4.1 General

- The EOC may be immediately activated either in its present location or in an alternate facility depending on the stability and safety of the present facility. It is essential that the primary EOC staff report to the EOC as soon as possible following the earthquake.
- Continuity of operations and continuity of government will be essential following an earthquake.
- An immediate assessment should be made by all emergency response agencies and departments to determine their ability to respond, the availability of emergency

responders and the status of each agency's station and equipment that would be required to conduct emergency response operations.

- It is essential for emergency responders to take immediate action to gather damage assessment information. This information is needed to determine the severity and extent of injuries and damages. This data should enable the EOC staff to prioritize response actions for search and rescue, communications, access and security for the impacted area, debris management and mass care. This information should be reported to the EOC as soon as possible by any available means.
- Contact with the State EOC should be established by any means available and as soon as possible following an earthquake.
- The Tribe should assume responsibility for emergency response to all areas of the Blackfeet Reservation. Information on the status of emergency response services, infrastructure and homes should be forwarded to the EOC by any means available and as soon as possible following the earthquake.
- Requests for mutual aid should be coordinated through the EOC. Allocation of resources should be made based on life safety, incident stabilization and preservation of important property.
- A Disaster Declaration should be obtained from the Blackfeet Tribal Council as soon as possible following the earthquake.
- A curfew should be imposed to improve safety and security in the affected area(s).
- After immediate lifesaving needs have been met, the recommended response priorities within the first 72-hours following the earthquake are:
 - Establish centralized communications to coordinate response and recovery efforts to determine the extent of the damage.
 - Conduct preliminary damage assessment of critical infrastructure (hospitals, roads, bridges, rail lines, schools, shelters, aviation facilities and government facilities) to determine the structural safety of facilities in order to provide basic necessities in the affected area(s).
 - Search and rescue of victims trapped in collapsed structures.
 - Providing medical care to victims and the transporting of seriously injured to the appropriate medical facilities.
 - Directing firefighting efforts to the most essential facilities and controlling the spread of fires.
 - Providing basic mass care (food, water and shelter).

- Inspecting and evaluating the level of hazardous material release and the impact on the general public.
- Providing for the safety of citizens.
- Providing accurate, consistent and expedient emergency public information to the public.
- Public Information
 - Upon a Disaster Declaration by the Blackfeet Tribal Council, the Blackfeet Public Information Officer in the EOC should disseminate all releases of public information with the approval of the Disaster and Emergency Services (DES) Coordinator and the BOCC in accordance with the provisions in ESF-2. To prevent or minimize earthquake related loss of life, damage to property and harm to the environment, the Tribe should provide consistent, coordinated, accurate and timely information to the at-risk public.
 - Information of greatest public interest immediately following an earthquake should include, but is not limited to; road closure, medical care issues, availability of hospitals and healthcare facilities, traffic management, security for affected areas, shelter locations, food and water quality, availability of ice, food and water, search and rescue efforts, insurance issues, power outages and telephone service.
 - News releases should be issued to the local, state and national media as appropriate, with priority consideration given to media most able to effectively communicate with the at-risk population.

5.2 Preparedness

- Continue to maintain and revise applicable response plans pertaining to earthquakes and other seismic activity including the Blackfeet EOP and supporting procedures and plans such as other Earthquake plans
- Pre-designate evacuation routes and alternate routes for areas vulnerable to earthquakes.
- Conduct pre-incident planning for sheltering and evacuation related to earthquakes.
 - Prepare maps and script to be used on local television stations for emergency broadcast. Include release instructions.
 - Prepare radio messaging to be used by local radio stations for emergency broadcast.

- Have personnel participate in necessary training and exercises as determined by the Blackfeet EOP in coordination with applicable ESFs.
- Participate in reservation earthquake preparedness activities, seeking understanding of interactions with participating agencies in an earthquake scenario.
- Encourage updates of emergency contact lists and establish a pre-event duty roster allowing for 24/7 operational support for the Blackfeet EOC.
- Encourage updates of earthquake response equipment and personnel inventories for Tribal and local responders. Test and maintain response and communications equipment. Keep a stock of necessary response supplies.
- Inform Blackfeet DES of any major developments that could adversely affect response operations (e.g., personnel shortages, loss of firefighting equipment, etc.)
- Work with local agencies/departments for establishment of appropriate infrastructure protection measures in landslide-prone areas.
 - Implement seismic inspection procedures on a regular basis and incorporate improvements to structures while also updating appropriate mitigation plans.
- Provide public safety information and educational programs regarding emergency preparedness and response.

5.3 Response

- Activate the Blackfeet EOP when earthquake and/or seismic incidents pose threats.
- Activate the Blackfeet Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and establish Incident Commander (IC). For larger events that cross multiple jurisdictions, establish a Unified Command. Additional jurisdictional EOCs may need staffing. Staffing levels will vary with the complexity and needs of the response.
- Estimate emergency staffing levels and request personnel support.
- Encourage actions to be taken to protect personnel and emergency equipment from possible damage by earthquake, also being cognizant of aftershocks.
- Develop work assignments for ICS positions (recurring).
- Notify supporting agencies through applicable ESFs such as ESF-1, ESF-3, ESF-4, ESF-5, ESF-6, ESF-8, ESF-12, and ESF-13, as well as appropriate officials.
 - Identify local, regional, tribal, state, and federal agencies/entities that may be able to mobilize resources to support local response efforts and EOC staffing.
- Determine the type, scope, and extent of the incident (recurring). Verify reports and obtain estimates of the area that may be affected. Obtain status reports from reservation agencies/departments.

- Notify command staff, support agencies, adjacent jurisdictions, ESF leads/coordinators, and liaisons of any situational changes.
- Develop and initiate shift rotation plans, including briefing of replacements during shift changes.
 - Dedicate time during each shift to preparing for shift-change briefings.
- Confirm or establish communications links between the Blackfeet EOC, local jurisdictional EOC(s), and State EOC. Confirm operable telephone numbers and verify functionality of alternate communications resources.
- Encourage completion of all required notifications. Consider other local, tribal, county, state, and federal agencies/entities that may be affected by the incident. Notify them of the status.
- Manage and coordinate interagency functions. Assimilate into a Unified Command structure if the scope of the incident dictates.
- Implement local plans and procedures for earthquake operations. Encourage that copies of all documents be made available to response personnel. Implement agency-specific protocols and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
- Conduct and obtain current damage reports and determine the affected area (recurring).
- Determine the need to conduct evacuations and sheltering activities (recurring). Evacuation activities may be coordinated among multiple ESFs.
- Determine the need for additional resources and request as necessary through appropriate channels (recurring).
- Submit a request for a disaster declaration, as applicable.
- Activate mutual aid agreements. Activation includes placing backup teams on standby and alerting resource suppliers about potential and current needs.
- Coordinate resource access, deployment, and storage in the operational area. Resources to coordinate include equipment, personnel, facilities, supplies, procedures, and communications. Track resources as they are dispatched and/or used.
- Develop plans and procedures for registering mutual aid and other first responders as they arrive on the scene and receive deployment orders.
- Establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) or coordinate with JIC(s) established by other jurisdictions. Staff JIC(s) with appropriate Public Information Officer (PIO) as required.
- Formulate emergency public information messages and media responses using “one message, many voices” concepts (recurring).

- Record all EOC and individual personnel activities (recurring). All assignments, persons responsible, and actions taken should be documented in logbooks.
- Record all incoming and outgoing messages (recurring). All messages and the person sending/receiving them should be documented as part of the EOC log.
- Develop and deliver situation reports (recurring). At regular intervals the IC and staff should assemble a situation report.
- Develop and update the Incident Action Plan (IAP) (recurring). The IAP is developed by the Planning Section and approved by the IC. The IAP should be discussed at regular intervals and modified as the situation changes.
- Implement objectives and tasks outlined in the IAP (recurring).
- Coordinate with private-sector partners as needed.
- Encourage reports of injuries, deaths, and major equipment damage accrued during response activities be communicated to the IC and/or the Safety Officer.

5.4 Recovery

- Encourage an orderly demobilization of emergency operations in accordance with current demobilization plans.
- Once the threat to public safety is eliminated, conduct cleanup and recovery operations.
- Activate if necessary appropriate recovery strategies, continuity of operations plans, and/or continuity of government plans.
- Release mutual aid resources as soon as possible.
- Conduct a post-event debriefing to identify success stories, opportunities for improvement, and development of the After Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP).
- Deactivate/demobilize the EOC.
- Correct response deficiencies reflected in the Improvement Plan.
- Revise any applicable emergency response plans based on the success stories and/or lessons learned during the response.

5.5 Mitigation

- Encourage non-structural projects at critical facilities and schools.
- Encourage participation in “Earthquake Preparedness Month” outreach activities.
- Encourage and educate businesses to implement seismic retrofit projects.
- Encourage private utilities to retrofit their systems for seismic stability.

6.0 ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

Coordinating Agency (Blackfeet DES)

- Operate the EOC at the appropriate level, maintain a chronological log of incident events, and coordinate for resources. Blackfeet EOC should provide the Blackfeet PIO with information for media releases. EOC should activate emergency communication as necessary and coordinate with the Red Cross for any sheltering needs.
- Coordinate recovery actions.
- Manage the process for collection of damage assessments, document and report recovery actions, and coordinate with State EOC for damage surveys.
- As necessary, coordinate with law enforcement and other organizations to use vehicle mounted public address systems to provide warnings and critical safety information about fire, electrical, health, and other post-earthquake hazards in damaged areas.
- Establish and staff a telephone information line to provide current information. Additionally, recovery information should also be placed on the Blackfeet Tribe's web pages, in newspapers, and other mass media.

Other Tribal Departments

- Account for all employees, inspect buildings implement building evacuation until safety of the structure can be determined.
- Implement earthquake or other disaster plans including the inspection and testing of emergency power generators, emergency lights, flashlights, and generator fuel status.
- Implement continuity of operations (COOP) plans.

Cooperating Agencies

Blackfeet Law Enforcement (ESF-13)

- Implement earthquake or disaster plans and account for all personnel.
- Secure weapons and tactical equipment. Coordinate road closure and debris information with Road Department. Emphasize reporting of debris and blocked roads, power outages, power lines, and possible electrical and fire hazards.
- Coordinate any evacuation support with EOC.

- Request mutual aid as necessary.
- In coordination with the Rural Fire Districts and Road Department, establish and enforce safety/security perimeters. Increase security patrols.

Roads Departments (ESF-3)

- Implement earthquake or disaster plans, account for all personnel.
- Designate a EOC liaison
- Identify and mark unsafe structures, beginning with public structures and businesses.
- Conduct damage surveys and assessments. Coordinate with other Tribal Departments to document all damage and emergency work with digital photographs and GPS locations.
- Coordinate emergency permitting and inspection processes for public and private property recovery work and compliance with safety, environmental, and fire standards.
- Closely document all emergency work under an assigned unique work order including equipment and materials used, fuel consumed, worker overtime, tipping fees and number or volume of debris loads.
- Request emergency health, hydraulic, and environmental permits for recovery work.

Environmental and Tribal Health

- Provide emergency water treatment guidance. Assist with water quality testing.
- Monitor the impacted area for signs of water/food related infection or illness.
- As necessary, inspect potable water and water treatment systems including septic systems. Inspect/monitor flooded areas, surface water, and shorelines for contamination.

Non-Government Organizations

American Red Cross

- Implement disaster response plans. Based on information available, assess shelter needs and possible locations. Alert disaster teams.
- Ask Blackfeet DES to designate amateur radio emergency support to the chapter headquarters and to any shelters as necessary.
- Identify a Red Cross liaison to the EOC when activated.

School Districts

- Review and update earthquake and emergency plans.

- Coordinate PIO releases with the tribal PIO or Joint Information Center

7.0 REFERENCES

Blackfeet EOP 2013

Lake County, Montana EOP 2010 http://www.lakemt.gov/pdf/LakeCountyEOP_FINAL.pdf

Halifax County EOP 2016, North Carolina <http://www.halifaxnc.com/>

THE BLACKFEET TRIBE
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
HAZARD ANNEX

Approval Signature – **FLOODING AND DAM FAILURE INCIDENT ANNEX**

The undersigned has hereby reviewed and approved the Flooding and Dam Failure Incident Annex of the Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan.

Blackfeet Disaster and Emergency Services

date

FLOODING & DAM FAILURE INCIDENT ANNEX

Coordinating Agency

Blackfeet DES

Cooperating Agencies

BIA Road Department

Blackfeet Law Enforcement and 911 Dispatch

Glacier County Roads Department

Pondera County Roads Department

I.H.S. Environmental Health

Local Volunteer Fire (Browning, Heart Butte, East Glacier, Babb)

National Weather Service

Montana DES

U.S. Army corps of Engineers

American Red Cross

Utilities

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to provide a framework of coordination between agencies to help ensure the safety of life and property during a flood or dam failure event in the Blackfeet Reservation. It defines roles, responsibilities, and organizational relationships of government and private agencies in response to a flood event.

1.2 Scope

This annex addresses pre-storm warning and preparations, response during and immediately after a storm, and general recovery actions. This annex will not address continuing public preparedness education. Damage assessment is covered in ESF-14.

2.0 POLICIES

An Incident Command System (ICS) in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) will be employed to ensure that the appropriate response leader will assume proper command of all response groups without the questioning of that individual's authority.

3.0 SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

3.1 Situation

- Flooding and dam failure, have historically, been some of the most significant hazards which impact the Blackfeet Tribe. Continuous planning, training, and exercise-time, is recommended to be committed annually, to prepare for such emergencies and disasters.
- There are 4 high or significant hazard dams on or upstream of the Blackfeet Reservation that are of varying design, type, and capacity. The majority of the dams were built between 1910 and 1940. Failure of any one of these dams would significantly impact reservation residents.
- The Blackfeet Reservation lies within the Northern Intermountain Seismic Belt and borders the Intermountain Seismic Belt, a zone of seismicity in Western Montana. Many of the dams are founded on lacustrine deposits which have a high potential for liquefaction. Dam failure and/or flooding can be a secondary affect of a seismic incident.
- The Blackfeet Pre-disaster Mitigation Plan 2017 includes important information and historical data describing facilities, waterways, and previous flooding events
- Vulnerability to flooding is dependent on local weather conditions, local development patterns and site specific flood water constraints. Some areas in Blackfeet Reservation are less prone to flood damage because the steep incised river banks have physically impeded development near the river, limiting the flood damage when floodwaters arrive. Other areas experience flooding annually where meandering rivers have created broad floodplains and development has encroached and impeded floodwaters.
- Flooding is not time specific and may occur during the nighttime hours and be a significant threat to the populace that live near waterways and reservoirs.
- Increased amounts of development and impervious surfaces near, or within the floodplains of the Blackfeet Reservation, may increase the risk of floodwater threatening structures and life safety.

- Ice jams create flooding events on their own, during spring thaw periods, and may threaten dam works and other infrastructure facilities that cross or are adjacent to waterways.
- Sheet flooding is a prevalent spring time flooding scenario in low lying areas along waterways, created by rapid snow melt on top of frozen ground. Water depth may only be a few inches deep but creates a significant hazard because of the inability to see the bottom terrain. Hazards are exacerbated by holes and obstructions.
- Rivers that run through the reservation have the potential to flood, damaging property and infrastructure.
- Rapid snowmelt floods and flooding during the rainy season months of May and June are a common occurrence in the Blackfeet Reservation.
- The increase of impervious road surfaces and development within the floodplains has increased the risk of damage from floods on the reservation.
- State of the art meteorology and warning systems, adequate severe weather warnings, and information pertaining to flooding or rising temperatures leading to a rapid snowmelt is available and routinely provided to Blackfeet DES.

Table: List of major water structures present within the boundaries of the Blackfeet Reservation.

Rivers/Streams	Lakes	Levee	Dams	Reservoirs
Milk River	St. Mary	Badger	Swift Dam	Four Horn
Cut Bank Creek	Duck Lake		(Birch Creek)	Two Medicine
Willow Creek	Goose Lake			Midville
Two Medicine	Mittens Lake		Sherburne Dam	
Badger Creek	Kipp Lake		Swift Current	
Black Tail	Dog Gun Lake		(Many Glacier)	
White Tail	Mission Lake			
Birch Creek	Twin Lakes		Two Medicine Dam	
St. Mary River	Green Lake			

3.2 Planning Assumptions

- Information pertaining to weather changes that could result in flooding will continue to be available.
- Local resources may be rendered useless or severely degraded as the result of a flood.
- Large numbers of flood evacuees requiring mass care are possible.
- Local infrastructure may be compromised as a result of flooding.
- Flood related hazmat spills are common and may pose an eminent threat to public safety.
- Widespread contamination of potable water supplies may occur as a result of flooding.
- Waste water and/or sewer system breaches by flood waters will create toxic environmental and public health hazards.
- Recovery of pets and livestock may be required. Additionally, retrieval and disposal of animal carcasses may be required to ensure both public and animal health.
- Debris removal will be required to facilitate response and recovery efforts.
- Mortuary services may be required in a mass casualty event. Federal assistance may be needed.
- Flooding can create increased demands for emergency medical services.
- Health care facilities may be impacted by damage, potentially limiting the number of hospital beds and supplies that are available immediately following a severe flood.
- The number of health care professionals available may also be limited in the aftermath of a flood because some professionals may be isolated from their work places, as well as among the dead and injured.
- A damaging flood may cause a serious loss of employment, which could impact economic factors at the local level.
- Following a flood, the affected area may be isolated from surrounding areas. Therefore, planning and coordination among communities in the affected area is essential for effective emergency response.
- In the event rubble and debris resulting from a flood prevent access to the affected area for a prolonged time, helicopters may be used to bring rescue teams in and remove casualties from the area.
- Both response and recovery operations may be hampered by snow/ice/debris blocked roads, damaged roads or bridges, and downed trees. It may take hours before response personnel can reach all affected areas.
- Assistance through mutual aid agreements may be necessary.

- Resource assistance may be necessary through local and private contractors.
- Advance preparation by health care facilities, businesses, industries, and utilities in inundation areas is essential to maintain needed services during response and recovery operations.

4.0 NOTIFICATIONS

- The National Weather Service provides short-term forecasts of hazardous weather to the public by producing regularly-scheduled severe weather outlooks and updates on various forms of hazardous weather including heavy rain and flooding. The NWS Warning and Advisory Criteria for flooding include the following.
 - Flash Flood Warning: Flooding is imminent, water levels rise rapidly with inundation occurring in less than 6 hours.
 - Flood Warning: Flooding is expected to occur more than 6 hours after the causative event.
- The National Weather Service will activate the local EAS to broadcast warnings of imminent or occurring flood or flash flood phenomenon.
- The local National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio station will broadcast flood watches and warnings issued by the National Weather Service. Weather radios are activated when such messages are broadcast.

5.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

5.1 General

- Emergency responsibilities assigned to Tribal agencies for flood response parallel those for other disaster operations. All agencies should utilize the Incident Command System and National Incident Management System structure to exercise command and control during incident operations.
- When a flood occurs, local authorities within damaged areas should use available resources to protect life and property and reduce, to the extent possible, the suffering and hardships on individuals. If local resources prove to be inadequate or are exhausted, assistance should be requested from other jurisdictions through mutual aid procedures.

- Mutual aid agreement should be in place before the incident to insure legal and financial conditions are delineated. Jurisdictions in the areas sustaining little or no damage should be called upon to support the affected areas.
- When requirements are beyond the capability of the Tribe, requests for assistance should be forwarded to the State or FEMA in accordance with this plan.
- Emergency operations should begin with the occurrence or threat of a damaging flood and continue until emergency operations are no longer required.
- Operations and missions required as a result of a flood should be carried out during the response and recovery phases.

6.0 Phases of Emergency Management

Preparedness

- Continue to maintain and revise applicable response plans pertaining to flood events.
- Coordinate tribal preparedness activities, seeking understanding of interactions with participating agencies for flooding scenarios.
- Have personnel participate in necessary training and exercises relative to flood events.
- Encourage that Road/Public Works Departments and other response partners keep current their physical and personnel resource lists and resources (e.g., heavy equipment, sand bags). Test and maintain response and communications equipment and after-hours personnel contact information. Keep a stock of necessary response supplies.
- Update emergency contact lists and establish a pre-event duty roster allowing for 24/7 operational support to the EOC.
- Contact supporting emergency response agencies to review and determine if major developments have arisen that could adversely affect response operations (e.g., personnel shortages, loss of equipment, etc.).
- Annually review and update the EOP and agency/departamental Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), as needed.
- Review and revise extent of flood-prone areas.
- Familiarize staff with requirements for requesting state and federal disaster assistance.
- Identify and review local contractor lists to see who may provide support specific to flood response. Make initial contact with providers to verify availability.

- Review, revise, and, where necessary, establish mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictional agencies and private contractors relative to flood response

Response

- Activate mutual aid agreements, as needed.
- Activate the EOC (if approved) and implement appropriate staffing plans. Contact appropriate private partners to assign liaisons to the EOC for coordination of specific response activities.
- Estimate emergency staffing levels and request personnel support, including specialized staff such as engineers, building inspectors, heavy equipment operators, and/or environmental remediation contractors.
- Develop and initiate shift rotation plans, including briefing of replacements during shift changes.
- Submit request for emergency declaration, as applicable.
- Coordinate the evacuation of the affected area, if necessary. Evacuation activities should be coordinated among multiple ESFs.
- Support Search and Rescue operations by coordinating resource requests outside of the jurisdiction.
- Request American Red Cross to activate sheltering plans and open/staff shelters if needed.
- Establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) or coordinate with JIC(s) established by other jurisdictions. Staff JIC(s) with appropriate PIO(s) as required. ESF-15
- Record all EOC activities, completion of personnel tasks, and incoming and outgoing messages. These should be documented in EOC logbooks.
- Begin damage assessments in coordination with tribal agencies/departments and local jurisdiction damage assessment experts.
- Assist with the coordination of public works-type activities, such as debris removal from:
 - Storm drains
 - Bridge viaducts
 - Main arterial routes
 - Public rights-of-way
 - Other structures, as needed
- Contact local contractors for support if necessary. Establish contact with private-sector partners.

- Provide law enforcement to affected areas (curfew enforcement, road closures, security, etc.). Collect and chronologically file records and bills generated during the incident and submit documents for reimbursement in a timely fashion.

Recovery

- Monitor secondary hazards associated with floods (e.g., landslides, contamination, damage to bridges/roads, impacts to utility lines/facilities) and maintain on-call personnel to support potential response to these types of hazards.
- Deactivate/demobilize the EOC. Deactivate mutual aid resources as soon as possible.
- Activate and implement applicable mitigation plans, community recovery procedures, and continuity of operations/government plans until normal daily operations can be restored.
- Implement revisions to the Blackfeet EOP and supporting documents based on lessons learned and best practices adopted during response.
- Offer recommendations to tribal agencies/departments and others for improvements in planning, zoning, and building code ordinances. Revise any applicable emergency response plans based on the success stories and/or lessons learned during the response.

Mitigation

- Encourage facilities to keep Emergency Action Plans current.
- Exercise Emergency Actions Plans regularly.
- Participate in Montana DNRC table top exercises.
- Encourage appropriate entities to obtain conservation easements for land in the floodplain.
- Encourage participation in National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

7.0 ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

Coordinating Agency (Blackfeet DES)

- Develop and maintain plans and procedures for flooding.
- Coordinate evacuation and shelter efforts with neighboring jurisdictions.
- Coordinate release of warnings, instructions and other emergency public information with ESF-2. ☐ Coordinate ongoing evacuation planning.
- Coordinate mobilization and demobilization of shelters with ESF-6.

- Activate EOC and request essential staffing when necessary.
- Request a local emergency declaration if/when necessary.
- Coordinate with the I.H.S. Environment and Sanitation Department for the testing of drinking water for purity in flooded areas.
- Report flooding, flash flooding, property damaged caused by flooding, flood-related injuries and deaths to the National Weather Service

Cooperating Agencies

- Provide technical specialist to the EOC.
- Assist with evacuation warnings and operations.
- Survey and recommend evacuation routes.
- Coordinate decontamination of rescuers and evacuees, if needed.
- Assist in evacuating trapped and special needs populations.
- Evaluate the situation and direct protective action as required.
- Perform fire safety inspections of emergency shelters.
- Continue to perform public life safety mission.
- Provide security for evacuated areas.
- Provide access control for evacuated areas.
- Provide traffic control points as necessary.
- Declare the area safe for re-entry after danger has passed.
- Provide security for shelters and EOC as necessary.
- Assist in damage assessments and debris removal to primary transportation routes.

8.0 REFERENCES

Blackfeet EOP 2013

Lake County, Montana EOP 2010 http://www.lakemt.gov/pdf/LakeCountyEOP_FINAL.pdf

Halifax County EOP 2016, North Carolina <http://www.halifaxnc.com/>

THE BLACKFEET TRIBE
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
HAZARD ANNEX

Approval Signature – **SEVERE WEATHER ANNEX**

The undersigned has hereby reviewed and approved the Severe Weather Annex of the Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan.

Blackfeet Disaster and Emergency Services

date

SEVERE WEATHER INCIDENT ANNEX

Coordinating Agency

Blackfeet DES

Cooperating Agencies

BIA Road Department

Blackfeet Law Enforcement and E-911

Glacier County Roads Department

Pondera County Roads Department

Montana State Highway Department

I.H.S.

Amateur Radio Emergency Services

American Red Cross

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to outline the organization, responsibilities, operational concepts, and procedures specific to response operations of forecasted severe weather emergencies.

Safety of employees, citizens and visitors along with protection of property is of special emphasis and shall be improved by the use of educational campaigns, planning, warnings and evacuations.

1.2 Scope

This annex addresses pre-storm warning and preparations, response during and immediately after a storm, and general recovery actions. This annex will not address continuing public preparedness education. Damage assessment is covered in ESF-14.

2.0 POLICIES

The Blackfeet DES strongly encourages business, personal and family emergency preparedness actions. During and after a storm caused emergency, reservation emergency response

resources will be primarily devoted to immediate life safety actions and the recovery of public infrastructure including roads, streets, and public facilities/utilities. The Tribe's ability to assist in the recovery or preservation of private property or residences is limited to life safety and preventing further damage to public infrastructure. Business and private property owners need to plan ahead of an emergency for such items as sandbags, private property flood protection barriers, emergency power generation, tree trimming and removal, snow removal, and specific hazard insurance (including flood and wind damage coverage and coverage for the contents of residences/ businesses).

3.0 SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

3.1 Situation

- The Blackfeet Reservation is subject to periodic severe weather throughout the year.
- Severe weather phenomena in the past that have caused negative impacts on the reservation include: flooding, flash flooding, severe thunderstorms, tornados, hail, sleet, freezing rain, snow storms, blizzards, high wind events and drought.
- Damage potential includes flooding and erosion, heavy snow or ice build-up, disruption of public services and communications and damage to or destruction of public and private property and, most seriously, loss of life.
- Flat, low-lying areas are particularly vulnerable to the effects of high winds and floods.

3.2 Planning Assumptions

- Severe weather situations can occur at any time; therefore, equipment and procedures to warn the public of impending severe weather must be in place and ready to use at any time.
- The Blackfeet Disaster and Emergency Services (DES) shall offer general guidance in the response to a severe weather event.
- The National Weather Service will activate the local EAS to broadcast warnings of imminent or occurring severe weather phenomenon.
- State and federal assistance will be sought if severe weather phenomenon causes injuries and damages beyond reservation response capabilities.
- Provision must be made to provide warnings to special needs groups, such as the hearing and sight-impaired, and institutions, such as nursing homes and correctional facilities.

- Response and recovery efforts may be hampered due to critical infrastructure being damaged or destroyed.
- The most probable damage is downed trees, blocked roads and driveways, power outages, and localized flooding. Secondary problems will be extended power outages, inability to pump potable water or pump motor fuels, flooding of septic systems, and water damage.
- The most severe consequences result from an extended loss of electrical power. The resulting inability to pump water, operate fuel pumps, operate sewage lift stations and water treatment facilities, and heat residences will immediately and seriously impact business, the elderly, and the very young.
- Effective communications may be a major concern due to the disruption of phone service and the loss and/or damage of communication towers and related equipment.
- Tribal agencies will respond initially to most severe weather effects; however, if damage is severe, it may take hours/days for emergency response personnel to reach all affected areas.
- Both response and recovery operations may be hampered by snow/ice/debris blocked roads, damaged bridges or roads, and downed trees and utility poles.
- There may be a need to assess advanced evacuation/closing of low-lying areas, businesses/industries, public parks and local campgrounds.
- The need for increased security for damaged areas of the reservation may exist.
- A significant severe weather event may necessitate the implementation of an organized and structured donations management program.
- Responders may have critical needs of their own due to the severe weather event.

4.0 NOTIFICATIONS

The National Weather Service provides short-term forecasts of hazardous weather to the public by producing regularly-scheduled severe weather outlooks, watches, advisories, and warning on various forms of hazardous weather, as shown in the following table.

WARNING AND ADVISORY CRITERIA FOR SEVERE WEATHER		
Severe Weather	Weather Advisory/Watch	Warning
Snow	2-5 inches of snow in 12 hour	6 inches or more in 12 hours, or 8 inches in 24 hours

Blizzard		Sustained winds or frequent gusts to 35 mph with visibility below a ¼ mile for three hours or more
Blowing Snow	Visibility at or less than a ½ mile.	Visibility at or less than a ½ mile in combination with snowfall at or greater than 6 inches and/or freezing precipitation
Winter Storm	A Winter Storm Watch is issued when there is the potential for significant and hazardous winter weather within 48 hours. It does not mean that significant and hazardous winter weather will occur; it only means it is possible.	Significant combination of hazardous winter weather is occurring or imminent, i.e.: over 5 inches of snow/sleet and/or, ¼ inch or more of freezing rain and/or, enough ice accumulation to cause damage to trees or powerlines and/or, a life threatening or damaging combination of snow and/or ice accumulation with wind.

WARNING AND ADVISORY CRITERIA FOR SEVERE WEATHER		
Severe Weather	Weather Advisory/Watch	Warning
Freezing Rain	Ice accumulations of less than ¼ inch.	
Ice Storm		¼ inch or more of ice accumulation
Wind Chill	A Wind Chill Advisory is issued when wind chills of -10F to -19F are expected	A Wind Chill Warning is issued when wind chills of -20F or lower are expected.
Severe Thunderstorm	A Severe Thunderstorm Watch is issued when severe thunderstorms are possible in and near the watch area. It does not mean that they will occur. It only means they are possible	A Severe Thunderstorm Warning is issued when severe thunderstorms are occurring or imminent in the warning area. Severe Thunderstorms have wind gusts equal to or greater than 58 mph and/or any hail size 1inch or larger.
High Wind	A Wind Advisory is issued when sustained winds of 31 to 39 mph and/or wind gusts of 46 to 57 mph are expected for 3 hours or longer.	Sustained winds of 40 mph for an hour or any gust to 58 mph (non-convective winds).
Tornado	A Tornado Watch is issued when severe thunderstorms and tornadoes are possible in and near the watch area. It does not mean that they will occur.	When a tornado is imminent.

- The National Weather Service will activate the local EAS to broadcast warnings of imminent or occurring severe weather phenomenon.
- The local National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio station will broadcast weather watches and warnings issued by the National Weather Service (NWS). Weather radios are activated when such messages are broadcast.

- When the warning of an eminent or occurring severe weather is received, it should be simulcast to identified key personnel.
- Direct notification should be made to the Blackfeet DES, Roads Departments, and the Browning, Heart Butte, and East Glacier School Superintendents, so they can determine appropriate actions to deal with the situation.

5.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

5.1 General

Severe storm response operations should be carried out in three phases:

- Pre-storm warning and preparation phase
- Storm response operations
- Storm recovery operations

Each phase consists of governmental (public) tasks and tasks for private citizens and businesses. Increased warning time and on-going public preparedness education can reduce the impact of a storm if the public is reasonably prepared.

5.2 Preparedness

- Monitor weather reports especially weather advisories, watches, and warnings.
- Consider other hazards that may accompany severe weather (e.g., flooding caused by rain; utility failures; transportation accidents). Prepare accordingly to meet all hazards.
- Conduct pre-incident planning for shelter-in-place or evacuation.
- Prepare scripts covering shelter-in-place or evacuation as applicable. Provide shelter-in-place instructions or evacuation maps as appropriate. Include release instructions for media.
- Prepare radio messages for use by local radio stations during emergency broadcasts.
- Have personnel participate in necessary training and exercises in coordination with applicable ESFs.
- Participate in local severe weather preparedness activities to improve interactions with participating agencies in severe weather scenarios.
- Update emergency contact lists and establish a pre-event duty roster allowing for 24/7 operational support for the Blackfeet EOC.

- Keep current physical- and personnel-related resource lists for Public Works and other response partners. Test and maintain response and communications equipment. Keep a stock of necessary response supplies.
- Initiate contact with utility providers to identify expected impacts and planned countermeasures.
- Work with local agencies and Tribal departments for establishment of appropriate infrastructure protection measures in exposed areas.
- Provide public safety information and educational programs regarding emergency preparedness and response.

5.3 Response

- Activate the Blackfeet EOP when severe weather threatens the area.
- Activate and staff the EOC and establish Incident Command (IC). Staffing levels may vary with the complexity and needs of the response. For larger events that cross multiple jurisdictions, establish a Unified Command with neighboring jurisdictions.
- Estimate emergency staffing levels and request personnel support.
- Notify supporting agencies through applicable ESFs as well as appropriate officials.
- Identify local, regional, tribal, state, and federal agencies/entities that may be able to mobilize resources to support local response efforts and EOC staffing.
- Determine the type, scope, and extent of the incident (recurring). Verify reports and obtain estimates of the area that may be affected.
- Notify command staff, support agencies, adjacent jurisdictions, ESF leads/coordinators, and liaisons of any situational changes.
- Develop and initiate shift rotation plans, including briefing of replacements during shift changes. Dedicate time during each shift to preparing for shift-change briefings.
- Confirm or establish communications links between the Tribe and any other jurisdictional EOCs including those at the federal and state levels. Confirm operable telephone numbers and verify functionality of alternate communications resources.
- Implement plans and procedures to handle severe weather. Encourage that copies of all documents be made available to response personnel. Implement agency-specific protocols and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
- Obtain current and forecasted weather to project potential damage and determine the affected area (recurring).

- Determine the need to conduct sheltering or evacuation activities (recurring). Evacuation activities should be coordinated among multiple ESFs.
- Determine the need for additional resources and request as necessary through appropriate channels (recurring).
- Submit a request for an emergency declaration, as applicable.
- Consider activating mutual aid agreements as conditions dictate. Make initial contact with mutual aid agreement partners. Place backup personnel teams on standby and alert resource suppliers of potential and current needs.
- Coordinate resource access, deployment, and storage in the operational area including equipment, personnel, facilities, supplies, procedures, and communications. Track resources as they are dispatched and/or used.
- Develop plans and procedures for registering mutual aid and other first responders as they arrive on the scene and receive deployment orders.
- Establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) or coordinate with JIC(s) established by other jurisdictions. Staff JIC(s) with appropriate Public Information Officers (PIOs) as required.
- Formulate emergency public information messages and media responses using “one message, many voices” concepts (recurring). Message content may include expected impacts of the severe weather, expected duration, instructions for public protection, and planned activities to address the emergency.
- Record EOC and individual personnel activities (recurring). All assignments, persons responsible, and actions taken should be documented in logbooks.
- Record all incoming and outgoing messages (recurring). All messages and the person sending or receiving them should be documented as part of the EOC log.
- Develop situation reports (recurring). At regular intervals, the EOC Director/Manager and staff should assemble a situation report.
- Develop and update the Incident Action Plan (IAP) (recurring). The IAP should be discussed at regular intervals and modified as the situation changes.
- Coordinate with private-sector partners as needed.
- Report injuries, deaths, and major equipment damage accrued during response activities to the IC.

5.4 Recovery

- Encourage an orderly demobilization of emergency operations in accordance with current demobilization plans.

- Once the threat to public safety is eliminated, conduct cleanup and recovery operations.
- Activate if necessary appropriate recovery strategies, continuity of operations plans, and/or continuity of government plans.
- Release mutual aid resources as soon as possible.
- Conduct a post-event debriefing to identify success stories, opportunities for improvement, and development of the After Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP).
- Deactivate/demobilize the EOC.
- Correct response deficiencies reflected in the Improvement Plan.
- Revise any applicable emergency response plans based on the success stories and/or lessons learned during the response.

5.5 Mitigation

- Encourage utilities to bury electric lines that could blow down to improve reliability.
- Publicize National Weather Service's Severe Weather Awareness Week and Winter Weather Hazards Awareness Week to help educate public on preparedness and what to do when the warnings are issued.
- Encourage utilities to apply for mitigation grants to install air flow spoilers on above ground utility lines.
- Publicize demonstrated ability of airflow spoilers to reduce power line failure.

6.0 ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

Coordinating Agency (Blackfeet DES)

- Monitor conditions prior to and during a severe weather particularly with respect to evacuation.
- Coordinate storm warnings and preparation actions.
- Operate the EOC at the appropriate level, maintain a chronological log of incident events, and coordinate for resources.
- Provide the Blackfeet PIO with information for media releases.
- Coordinate with the Red Cross for any sheltering needs.
- Coordinate recovery actions.

- Manage the process for collection of damage assessments, document and report reservation recovery actions, and coordinate with Montana DES for damage surveys.
- Hold periodic briefings when necessary for the EOC staff to exchange information.
- Coordinate available resources; maintain detailed records of all fiscal and other resources committed and/or expended.
- Notify Montana DES if it appears State or Federal assistance may be necessary.
- Participate in weather and storm related conference calls.
- Report large hail, damaging winds, severe winter storm conditions, storm-related injuries or deaths to National Weather Service.

Cooperating Agencies

Blackfeet 911 Dispatch (ESF-2)

- Receive and, if necessary, verify and acknowledge weather advisories, watches and warnings.
- Make notification to local officials concerning severe weather phenomena or conditions that could cause such situations as required.
- In accordance with SOPs or when directed, activate the necessary warning system(s) to alert and provide instructions to all departments and to the public.
- Identify requirements for route alerting and door-to-door warnings for areas where other warning systems do not adequately reach the public.
- Develop and maintain hazard specific warning procedures covering warning receipt, verification, and dissemination.
- Report large hail, damaging winds, severe winter storm conditions, storm-related injuries or deaths to National Weather Service.

Blackfeet Law Enforcement (ESF-13)

- Provide units and personnel for route alerting and door-to-door warnings when requested.
- Assist with evacuations.
- Coordinate Search and Rescue missions.
- Provide security to evacuated areas of the reservation.
- Close roads as needed and establish evacuation routes.

- Coordinate road closure and debris information with Roads Departments. Emphasize reporting of debris and blocked roads, power outages, power lines, and possible electrical and fire hazards.

I.H.S (ESF-8)

- Provide public health information and education concerning the effects of a severe weather event.
- Inspect food and water supplies after a severe weather event if necessary.
- Develop emergency public health regulations and orders due to a severe weather event.
- Monitor the reservation for signs of water/food related infection or illness.

Roads Departments (ESF-3)

- Oversee the repair and restoration of key facilities and systems and removal of debris in the aftermath of a severe weather event.
- Identify contractors who can provide heavy and specialized equipment support during emergencies and individuals and businesses that can lease equipment to the reservation during emergencies.
- Assess damage to bridges, streets, government buildings, and dams.
- Assist in conducting damage assessments in the aftermath of a severe weather event.
- Provide barricades and signage to assist with road detours.
- Encourage that all equipment be fueled and ready for use including power generators and portable gas powered pumps and saws. All truck- or trailer-mounted bulk fuel tanks should be filled.
- Closely document all emergency work under an assigned unique work order including equipment and materials used, fuel consumed, worker overtime, tipping fees and number or volume of debris loads.

7.0 REFERENCES

Blackfeet EOP 2013

Lake County, Montana EOP 2010 http://www.lakemt.gov/pdf/LakeCountyEOP_FINAL.pdf

Halifax County EOP 2016, North Carolina <http://www.halifaxnc.com/>

THE BLACKFEET TRIBE
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
HAZARD ANNEX

Approval Signature – **TERRORISM ANNEX**

The undersigned has hereby reviewed and approved the Terrorism Annex of the Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan.

Blackfeet Law Enforcement Services

date

TERRORISM INCIDENT ANNEX

Coordinating Agency

Blackfeet Law Enforcement

Cooperating Agencies

Local volunteer Fire Departments

All departments, agencies, and other organizations assigned primary or supporting Emergency Support Function (ESF) responsibilities

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to describe the policies and procedures with which Blackfeet Reservation will operate in the event of a terrorist incident. This annex is intended to be used as a guide for emergency response personnel to safely respond to and to protect themselves and the citizens of Blackfeet Reservation from the consequences of terrorist attacks.

1.2 Scope

The annex applies to all threats or acts of terrorism within the Blackfeet Reservation that require a response from any agency within its jurisdictional boundaries. The annex builds upon the existing concepts of operations by addressing the unique authorities, responsibilities, assumptions, situations, and concept of operations that will be applied for crisis and consequence management as necessary.

2.0 POLICIES

The strategies in this annex are consistent with the National Response Framework and National Incident Management System (NIMS) protocols. Incident Commanders may need to request assistance from federal and state authorities.

For federally designated terrorist incidents, the FBI and/or FEMA will determine the most appropriate mechanism for informing reservation and local officials of critical information, to the extent possible.

3.0 SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

3.1 Situation

The Blackfeet Reservation is vulnerable to acts of terrorism, domestic and/or foreign. It may be directed against the population in general, a specific segment of the population, or a governmental or private organization. The incident may be explosive or incendiary devices, weapons related, chemical, biological, or nuclear attacks.

3.2 Planning Assumptions

- This plan may go into effect when a terrorism incident has occurred or a credible threat has been identified.
- The first response to a terrorism incident is always the responsibility of local emergency response groups. These first responders (local emergency or law enforcement personnel) or health and medical personnel will in most cases initially detect and evaluate the potential or actual incident, assess casualties (if any), and determine whether assistance is required. This assessment will be based on warning or notification of an incident that may be received from law enforcement, emergency response agencies, public health or the general public.
- Planning and training prior to an incident will significantly reduce the risk to personnel.
- Emergency response groups should be aware of the threat of possible secondary devices in all instances.
- A terrorism incident may not be immediately recognized as an act of terrorism.
- There may be multiple agencies involved in response to a terrorist incident. This response may include local, county, state, tribal and federal resources. An incident may require federal support.
- Response from outside the Reservation may take a minimum of 2 hours.
- Protective actions taken by citizens in the risk areas include in-place sheltering, evacuation, and possibly quarantine/isolation.
- In the event of a serious incident, many residents in the risk area may choose to evacuate spontaneously and may not use designated evacuation routes.
- Most of the population will relocate to private homes or hotel/motel facilities. For planning purposes, mass care resources will be for a small percentage of the at-risk population.

- Sewage treatment and water treatment plants may have to be shut down due to hazardous materials entering into the sewage and/or water systems.
- A terrorism incident could rapidly overwhelm local resources in or around the affected area.
- Maximum protection must be provided to all emergency response groups until the nature of the incident has been identified and a tactical response plan formulated.
- Biological incidents may not be apparent until widespread cases appear and are identified by the hospital/public health system.

4.0 NOTIFICATIONS

The following list outlines potential notification procedures. This sequence will need to be modified any time there is a change in status, such as verification of a credible threat, information updates, and notification of an actual event. Additional agencies or organizations should be added as appropriate. If a threat is received in the Blackfeet Reservation, the following should occur:

- Notify Blackfeet Law Enforcement
- Notify Blackfeet DES
- Notify local FBI Office
- Notify I.H.S., if necessary
- Notify Fire and EMS, as appropriate
- Notify Montana DES
- Notification of other levels dependent upon nature of threat and security considerations.

There may or may not be a warning of a potential terrorism incident. Factors involved range from intelligence gathered from various law enforcement or intelligence agency sources to an actual notification from the terrorist organization or individual.

The warning or notification of a potential terrorist incident could come from many sources; therefore, open communication among tribal, state, and federal law enforcement agencies and emergency response officials is critical. The local FBI field office must be notified of any suspected terrorist threats of incidents. Similarly, the FBI informs state, county and local law enforcement officials regarding potential threats.

5.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

5.1 General

This annex addresses the proactive response to be taken following a terrorism incident to rapidly provide critical resources to assist and augment local response efforts. In order to provide for a proactive response, the EOP employs an expedited approach to the provision of resources to save lives and contain the incident. However, with acts of terrorism, the first responders (fire, EMS, law enforcement) must first insure their own protection and the protection of all responding departments.

Guiding principles for a proactive incident response include the following:

- Upon notification that a terrorism incident may or has occurred, departments and agencies:
 - Take immediate actions to protect life, property, and critical infrastructure under their jurisdiction, and provide assistance within the affected area;
 - Immediately commence functional activities and responsibilities established under the ESF Annexes.
- Standard procedures outlined in the EOP regarding requests for assistance may be expedited or, under extreme circumstances, temporarily suspended in the immediate aftermath of a terrorism incident, pursuant to existing law.
- Pre-identified response resources are mobilized and deployed, and, if required, begin emergency operations to commence life-safety activities.
- Notification and full coordination with federal and state government occurs, but the coordination process should not delay or impede the rapid mobilization and deployment of critical resources.

5.2 Communication

In the event of a terrorism incident, rapid and secure communication is crucial for a prompt and coordinated response. Strengthening communications among first responders, emergency rooms, hospitals, mass care providers, and emergency management personnel must be given top priority. In addition, terrorist attacks have been shown to overload non-dedicated telephone lines and cellular telephones. In these instances, the Internet has proven more reliable for making necessary communications connections, although it should be recognized

that computers may be vulnerable to cyber-attacks. Responders with different functions within the jurisdiction or from different jurisdictions may use different radio frequencies. During a terrorist incident, multiple state and federal agencies may be involved and interoperable communication frequencies will be necessary. Emergency response agencies will need interoperable radios to communicate with various agencies involved in a terrorist incident.

5.3 Emergency Public Information

Terrorism is designed to be catastrophic. The intent of a terrorist attack is to cause maximum destruction of lives and property; create chaos, confusion, and public panic; and overwhelm emergency response resources. Accurate and timely information, disseminated to the public and media immediately and often over the course of the response, is vital to minimize accomplishment of these terrorist objectives. Preservation of life and property may hinge on instructions and directions given by authorized officials. Establishing and maintaining an effective rumor control mechanism may help clarify emergency information for the public. Initial interaction with the media is likely to be implemented by an Information Officer, as directed by the Incident Commander/Unified Commander or EOC in accordance with the ESF-15 Annex.

To facilitate the release of information, the FBI may establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) comprised of representatives from federal, state, tribal and local authorities for the purpose of managing the dissemination of information to the public, media, and businesses potentially affected by the incident. An act of terrorism is likely to cause widespread panic, and ongoing communication of accurate and up-to-date information may help calm fears and limit collateral effects of the attack. It is anticipated any terrorist incident would result in national media coverage also. Every effort should be made to keep the public informed through regular public briefings as warranted.

5.4 Protective Actions

As referenced in the Evacuation Annex of the EOP, temporary “in-place sheltering” may be required if that area must be contained because of the need for quarantine or if it is determined to be safer for individuals to remain in place. These actions are addressed also in the EOP and should be handled by designated personnel. Evacuation may be required from inside the perimeter of the scene to guard against further casualties from contamination by

primary release of a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosive (CBRNE) agent, the possible release of an additional agent, secondary devices, or additional attacks targeting emergency responders. Multi-jurisdictional issues regarding mass care, sheltering, and evacuation would be pre-coordinated among public health, law enforcement, Blackfeet DES, American Red Cross and Blackfeet Tribal Council to lessen the negative impact.

Protection from biological threats may involve isolation of individuals who pose an infection hazard, quarantine of affected locations, vaccination, use of masks by the public, closing of public transportation, limiting public gatherings, and limiting travel. As with any emergency, state, tribal and local officials are primarily responsible for making protective action decisions affecting the public. Protocols are established so that important decisions are made by persons with the proper decision-making authority. Irrational public behavior should be dealt with by law enforcement according to established law.

5.5 Mass Care

As referenced in the Mass Care ESF-6 Annex of the EOP, The American Red Cross is the primary agency for mass care. The location of mass care facilities should be based partly on the hazard agent involved. Decontamination, if it is necessary, may need to precede sheltering and other needs of the victims to prevent further damage from the hazard agent, either to the victims themselves or to the care providers. Temporary shelters may be needed to move victims out of the way of immediate harm. This would allow responders to provide critical attention (e.g., decontamination, and medical services) and general lifesaving support, then evacuate victims to a mass care location for further attention

5.6 Health and Medical

The response to a bioterrorism incident may require the active collaboration of clinicians and local public health authorities responsible for disease monitoring, treatment/immunization, and outbreak investigation. Bioterrorism might involve infectious or communicable diseases, such as smallpox or plague. As with any terrorism incident, law enforcement would be a major player for security of medical facilities and investigation of the incident.

First responders may be entering an environment with biological or chemical agents, radioactive materials, or hazardous air pollutants. Other incidents may pose environmental or

physical risks to responders from structurally damaged and potentially deadly buildings, pipelines, tank trucks or bridges. A bioterrorism incident raises several other special issues. Such an incident may generate an influx of patients requiring specialized care. If an infectious agent is involved, it may be necessary to isolate the patients and use special precautions to avoid transmission of the disease to staff and other patients. Another consideration is the need for a primary triage area away from the main medical facilities to prevent additional contamination. See ESF-8 for more information.

5.7 Phases of Emergency Management

Preparedness

- Assess the current capabilities of the Tribal and local jurisdictions to respond to and recover from a terrorist attack.
- Schedule and participate in training related to terrorism response; responsibilities should be developed and carried out by local, regional, state, and federal agencies and/or organizations.
- Participate in simulations/exercises on a regularly scheduled basis including tabletop exercises, functional communications and coordination drills, and field exercises.
- Evaluate plans, policies, and procedures through real world experience and exercises.
- Track issues associated with lessons learned from exercises and real world experiences so they are resolved and incorporated into plan revisions, as appropriate.

Response

- Initiate Incident Command.
- Establish scene control.
- Establish and secure communications.
- Identify the "Hazard Control Zone".
- Establish an inner incident perimeter.
- Establish and adjust the outer incident perimeter, as needed.
- Establish scene incident command post.
- Select a staging area for incoming resources.
- Assess the situation.
- Identify and request additional resources.

- Identification of possible secondary devices.
- Identification of hazardous material/CBRNE agent.
- Removal of casualties/fatalities.
- Decontamination of casualties.
- Triage of casualties.
- Treat casualties.
- Isolate and quarantine the injured and exposed.
- Transport victims.
- Locate stocks of available antidotes, as needed.
- Preserve the crime scene.
- Arrange for disposition of the deceased.

Recovery

- Provide assistance to victims or their families who may be eligible for assistance under State or federal victim's assistance laws.
- Provide crisis counseling to injured victims, those put at risk of injury, and the families of these persons who may have suffered psychological trauma as a result of the attack.
- Decontaminate buildings and/or land that may have become contaminated by chemical or biological agents or radioactive materials so they can safely be re-occupied and farms can safely grow crops.
- Relocate persons from office buildings so decontamination can take place, or until damaged buildings are repaired or replaced.

Mitigation

- Develop protocol for reporting suspicious behavior.

6.0 ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

Coordinating Agency (Blackfeet Law Enforcement)

- Enforce and maintain all laws and emergency regulations for the protection of life and property.
- Establish an Incident Command Post.
- Assume a perimeter position around the area using available personnel.

- Make mutual aid requests as needed so that the security mission can be completed.
- Initiate the segregation of victims and witnesses from perpetrators.
- Provide perimeter, external, and special facilities security.
- Preserve evidence for later prosecution.
- Request laboratory and crime scene technical assistance from state law enforcement and federal agencies.
- Initiate evacuation, if needed.
- Coordinate support.

Cooperating Agencies

Blackfeet DES

- Activate the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- Establish Unified Command
- Establish contacts with higher levels of government to encourage resource availability.
- Coordinate support resources within the affected area(s).
- Coordinate transportation support for emergency workers and response equipment.
- Coordinate intergovernmental and interjurisdictional operations through the EOC.
- Maintain a list of resources available to local government during a terrorism event.
- Commit all available resources necessary to protect lives, property, and to relieve suffering and hardship.
- Maintain all records of resources expended during a terrorism event.
- Request assistance through the State EOC if necessary.
- Provide tactical communications to the incident scene.
- Support interagency and intergovernmental communications.
- Activate emergency communications and warning procedures when requested by the EOC.
- Maintain all records of resources expended during a terrorism event.
- Screen and prioritize all calls from the public for dissemination.

Rural Fire Districts

- Identification and isolation of any hazardous material.
- Initiate fire suppression operations.
- Initiate emergency medical assistance when applicable and capable.

- Initiate search and rescue operations.
- Request mutual aid assistance through the proper chain of command.
- Request support on hazardous materials decontamination procedures.

I.H.S (ESF-8)

- Take precautions necessary to prevent, contain contamination, infection, or injuries to themselves and others involved in operations.
- Initiate triage setup.
- Provide on-scene medical support.
- Initiate victim transport activities.
- Provide emergency medical care to emergency responders.

Public Health

- Responsible for the detection and control of disease-causing agents.
- Supervise sanitation and the purification of water sources.
- Provide a means of directing the management of distribution and utilization of health resources under tribal control or allocated by the Tribe.
- Collect data related to disease outbreaks.

Human Services Agencies

- Organize and coordinate the delivery of mental health services to the afflicted area.
- Dispatch trained mental health volunteers to key sites throughout the reservation.
- Provide monitoring and counseling at Reception Centers, Reunification Centers, Shelters, and the Hospital.
- Coordinate Critical Incident Stress Management Team for Emergency Responders.

County Coroner (Glacier/Pondera)

- Assume responsibility for any deceased.
- Establish temporary morgue sites as necessary.
- Request a Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT), as needed.
- Assume responsibility for the recovery, staging, and identification of remains.

Roads Departments (ESF-3)

- Maintain traffic routes and remove debris from roadways.

- Assist to protect the sanitary sewage systems and monitoring sources of potable water for any potential or possible contamination.
- Take steps necessary to prevent/isolate contamination of sewage system and water resources.

7.0 REFERENCES

Blackfeet EOP 2013

Lake County, Montana EOP 2010 http://www.lakemt.gov/pdf/LakeCountyEOP_FINAL.pdf

Halifax County EOP 2016, North Carolina <http://www.halifaxnc.com/>

SUPPORT ANNEXES

THE BLACKFEET TRIBE
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
SUPPORT ANNEX

Approval Signature – **CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS AND CONTINUITY
OF GOVERNMENT ANNEX**

The undersigned has hereby reviewed and approved the Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government Annex of the Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan.

Blackfeet Tribal Business Council

date

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS AND CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT (COG/COOP) ANNEX

Coordinating Agency

Blackfeet Tribal Business Council (BTBC)

Cooperating Agencies

Tribal Agencies and Departments

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Continuity of Government (COG) is an essential function of emergency management and is vital during an emergency/disaster situation. All levels of government (federal, tribal, state, and local) share a constitutional responsibility to preserve the life and property of their citizens. Continuity of government is defined as the preservation, maintenance, or reconstitution of the civil government's ability to carry out its constitutional responsibilities. Continuity of Operations (COOP) are the activities of individual departments/agencies that are key to ensure that essential critical tribal functions are performed. The seven specific objectives of COOP are to:

Plan for the continuous performance of a department or agency's essential functions during an emergency.

- Plan for the safety of employees.
- Protect essential equipment, records and other assets.
- Reduce disruptions to operations.
- Minimize damage and losses.
- Achieve an orderly recovery from emergency operations.
- Identify relocation sites and ensure operation and managerial requirements are met before an emergency occurs.

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to provide the framework for the continued operation and continuity of Tribal government and its essential functions during and after an emergency or disaster and to promote the preservation of public and other records essential to the continued operations of local government.

Establish the basis for Tribal departments to develop plans and procedures for maintaining and/or restoring their daily functions, operations, and services, under the threat or occurrence of any emergency condition that could disrupt such processes and services.

1.2 Scope

This annex applies to Blackfeet Tribal Government. Seven elements necessary to promote continuity of government are addressed, including: Succession of Officers, Seat of Government, Emergency Powers and Authority, Emergency Operations Plan, Primary and Alternate Emergency Operations Center(s), Preservation of Vital Records, and Protection of Critical Infrastructure.

2.0 POLICIES

In accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), emergency response and incident command is accomplished using the Incident Command System ICS. In accordance with the NIMS, support to the Incident Commander (IC) and coordination with other jurisdictions is accomplished from the Tribal Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Continuity of government is ensured through leadership succession, backup communications systems, alternate operational locations, and the preservation of essential records.

Tribal government will be prepared to continue essential services to the citizens of the Blackfeet Reservation in any emergency or disaster. Each department will plan against natural and man-made hazards to ensure they have resources available to continue essential services.

3.0 SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

3.1 Situation

- Man-made or natural disasters may threaten the functional capability of local government through the potential destruction of or harm to government personnel, facilities, critical systems, resources, and vital records.
- In order to ensure continuity of government and the uninterrupted provision of essential governmental functions, contingency plans must be developed that will provide for the continued protection and safety of the population and bring about the

prompt and orderly restoration and recovery of public and private property and services.

3.2 Planning Assumptions

- Even during disasters and emergencies, there is an expectation by the public that government will continue to provide its normal services.
- Those services that directly impact the preservation of life, property, and the environment will be given the highest priorities for receiving resources.
- The Tribe may be competing with business industry and the public in general, for limited resources after a disaster which could delay the recovery of Tribal services.
- Each department and agency will participate in emergency preparedness planning, training and promotion as a core component of their mission. Each department and agency will maintain a continuing program to encourage individual preparedness and promote a culture of preparedness for its employees.

4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

4.1 General

A major disaster could include death or injury of key officials, partial or complete destruction of established seats of government, and the destruction of public and private records essential to continued operations of government and industry. Law and order must be preserved and government services maintained. Applicable portions of the Tribal government code provide authority for the continuity and preservation of local government.

Continuity of leadership and government authority is particularly important with respect to emergency services, direction of emergency response operations, and management of recovery operations. To this end, it is particularly essential that the Tribe continues to function as a government entity.

Under the Tribe's concept of mutual aid, local officials remain in control of their jurisdiction's emergency operations while additional resources may be provided by others upon request. A key aspect of this control is to be able to communicate official requests, situation reports, and other emergency information throughout any disaster situation.

4.2 Succession of Officers

The Chairman of the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council has the ultimate authority for the Blackfeet. In the event the Chairman is unable or unavailable to perform the duties identified under the EOP, Tribal Council members, are designated as Chairman in the following order:

- Vice Chairman
- Secretary
- Acting Secretary
- Tribal Council Member

The duration of succession should be until such time as the Chairperson is able and available to perform the duties. Line of succession for each agency/department head is according to the department rules and/or Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) established by each department

4.3 Seat of Government

The seat of government for Blackfeet Tribe is that place where the BTBC is sitting and meeting. That place is:

Blackfeet Tribal Offices
All Chiefs Square
Browning, Montana 59417
Telephone: 406-338-7521 or 406-338-7522
Fax: 406-338-7530

The Chairman of the BTBC or any other member of the commission may designate alternate or temporary seats of government should that be necessary. The seat of Tribal government may be the EOC, or its alternate location, during an extreme emergency.

4.4 Emergency Powers and Authority

Should a situation be serious enough to warrant the use of Tribal emergency powers, the chairperson of the BTBC, may declare a Civil Emergency. Both the declaration of Civil Emergency and all executive orders invoking emergency power should be filed, within 48 hours or as soon as practical, with the proper agency or department for ratification and confirmation, modification or rejection, and if rejected shall be null and void. Given that these measures have always been predicated on extreme and urgent emergency requirements, it has been customary to not delay implementation pending approval from the whole Tribal Council.

The ultimate responsibility for emergency management functions belongs to the BTBC. Although these officials are legally responsible for policy-level decisions, the Blackfeet Disaster and Emergency Services Director and department heads are empowered by the Council to direct and control emergency preparedness/management activities on the Reservation, and the communities and jurisdictions therein.

4.5 Emergency Operations Plan

The basis for a coordinated, effective response to a disaster is the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). Generally, the objectives of the EOP are to:

- Foster a jurisdiction-wide systematic approach to planning.
- Support a capability for prompt, coordinated response to large-scale disasters or threats simultaneously at all levels of government.
- Provide a basis for assured continuity of government.
- Promote uniformity in principles, policies, and concepts of operations and compatibility of organizations and systems to facilitate coordinated response.

The EOP (this plan), and other plans incorporated by reference, include those objectives as well as defining the relationship between it and response management. If emergency response is defined as a series of decisions by emergency managers, the EOP can be viewed as the framework for decision making. It structures the options from which a decision maker can choose. In other words, a plan is composed of decisions made during “normal” times to help guide decisions during a disaster.

The EOP is linked to the response phase in two important ways. First, during the planning process, the major response-generated demands are identified and strategies are developed for meeting them. The plan itself documents the strategies. Then, in the response phase, the strategies are evaluated and implemented. The second connection between planning and response management is exercises. Such activities should be viewed as an integral part of the emergency planning process.

4.6 Primary and Alternate Emergency Operations Center(s)

As a place, the EOC differs greatly from one organization to another, but the functions are much less variable. The EOC is responsible not only for supporting local government response, but also for communicating with all other levels of government, with the private sector, and the public (both the public at large and the public at risk). The EOC is structured to fulfill an organization standard that includes the functions of management, finance and administration, logistics, operations, and planning and intelligence.

Primary - The Blackfeet EOC is the facility from which support to on-scene response to emergencies is coordinated. It is the designated headquarters for the Tribal Chairman when he is working with Tribal response to disasters. The EOC is staffed by representatives of Tribal agencies and other personnel, as required. The EOC is located at the Blackfeet Tribal Office at All Chiefs Square, Browning, Montana.

Alternate - All Tribal agencies should prepare for the possibility of unannounced relocation of the EOC, essential functions and/or continuity of government contingency staffs to alternate facilities. Alternate facilities should be capable of supporting operations in a threat-free environment, as determined by the geographical location of the facility, a favorable assessment of the local threat, and/or the collective protection characteristics of the facility. Additionally, all Tribal Departments/agencies, regardless of location, are encouraged to have in place a viable COOP capability to promote continued performance of all essential functions from alternate operating sites during any emergency or situation that may disrupt normal operations.

4.7 Preservation of Vital Records

The preservation of vital records is of high importance to Blackfeet and is critical to the Tribe's recovery from a catastrophic event. In order to provide normal government operations following a disaster, vital records must be protected.

In order to provide normal government operations following an emergency or disaster, essential records i.e., vital statistics, deeds, corporation papers, operational plans, resource data, authorities, personnel and payroll rosters, succession lists, supplies and equipment lists, laws, charters and financial records must be protected by each department or agency.

Heads of each agency/department are encouraged to inventory and prioritize vital records in his/her custody. Each agency retains copies to work with day to day while the master copy is

preserved in a central storage facility. Each agency/department should arrange safekeeping for those records it deems important, but which were not selected for the priority protection.

Agency personnel must have access to and be able to use these records and systems in conducting their essential functions. Plans should account for the identification and protection of vital records, systems, and data management software and equipment, to include classified or sensitive data as applicable, necessary to perform essential functions and activities, and to reconstitute normal agency operations after the emergency. To the extent possible, agencies should regularly update duplicate records or back-up electronic files

4.8 Protection of Essential Functions and Critical Infrastructure

Essential functions are those that enable Tribal agencies to provide vital services, exercise civil authority, maintain the safety and well-being of the general populace, and sustain the industrial/economic base in emergencies. The success of agency operations at an alternate facility is absolutely dependent upon the availability and redundancy of critical communications systems to support connectivity to internal organizations, other agencies, critical customers, and the public.

During a disaster, public and private facilities may play varying roles in terms of importance. Their importance may be based on their day-to-day role and their expansion during an emergency, or upon unique circumstances common to the requirements of a particular emergency response. Critical infrastructure is described as follows:

Telecommunications - The primary networks and systems that support the transmission and exchange of electronic communications among and between end-users) such as networked computers). These services may include, but are not limited to, secure and/or non-secure voice, fax, and data connectivity, internet access, and e-mail.

Electrical Power - The generation stations, transmission and distribution networks that create and supply electricity to end-users so that they achieve and maintain nominal functionality, including the transportation and storage of fuel essential to that system.

Gas and Oil Production, Storage, Transportation - The holding facilities for natural gas, crude and refined petroleum, and petroleum-based fuels, the refining and processing facilities for

these fuels and the pipelines, trucks, and rail systems that transport these commodities from their source to systems that are dependent on gas and oil in one of their useful forms.

Banking and Finance - The retail and commercial organizations, investment institutions, and associated operational organizations, governmental operations, and support entities that are involved in all manner of monetary transactions, including storage for savings purposes, investment for income purposes, exchange for payment purposes, and disbursement for loan purposes.

Transportation - The aviation, rail, highway, conduits, and support systems by which people and goods are moved from a point of origin to a destination in order to support and complete matters of commerce, government operations, and personal affairs.

Water Supply - The sources of water, reservoirs and holding facilities, aqueducts and other transport systems, the filtration and cleaning systems, the pipelines, the cooling systems and other delivery mechanisms that provide domestic and industrial applications, including systems for dealing with waste water and fire-fighting.

Public Safety - The medical, police, fire, and rescue systems and personnel that are called upon when responding to a public health, safety, or other unusual incident where speed and efficiency are necessary

5.0 ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

Blackfeet Tribal Business Council

- Activates the EOC during an emergency or disaster situation.
- Declare state of emergency/disaster, if necessary.
- Activates appropriate sections of the EOP, and delegation of authority to an Incident Commander.
- Maintains rosters of department heads and alternates.
- Through the PIO talks to the media, if appropriate.

Blackfeet DES

- Responsible to maintain this annex, through coordination with other departments and agencies.
- Responsible for the emergency management program and organization and overall direction in the development of emergency mitigation, preparedness, and response programs.
- Manages ongoing COG/COOP exercises and training for agencies and departments.
- Responsible for the Emergency Operations Center.
- Coordinates public information activities, such as press releases, press conferences and website updates to inform citizens where services have been relocated, new phone numbers, etc.
- Coordinates with external agencies to include federal, state local and tribes.
- Manages COG/COOP integration with the overall emergency management program.

Department and Agency Directors

- Assure continuity of leadership. Executive heads of all departments and agencies should name a successor in the event they are not available during the time of an emergency.
- Successors are to be made aware of their emergency responsibilities and receive appropriate training.
- Pre-designate authorities for making policy determinations and decisions. Legal written delegation of authority may be required.
- Identify those services that are essential to the citizens of the Reservation. Determine the essential services for the first 24 hours, first week, first month and six months.
- Determine key staff to perform these time-phased essential services.
- Identify essential records and take actions to protect those records during a disaster or emergency operation. Off-site storage of back-up data is also required.
- Maintain an alert and notification roster of employees, suppliers, contractors and others to be notified when implementing this plan.
- Prepare a disaster plan that includes the above items.

Finance Director

- Contact EOC regarding property loss, insurance claims, etc.
- Coordinate securing office equipment and supplies for all affected departments including desks, chairs, tables, pens, stationery, fax machines, copy machines, phones, computers, and cell phones if necessary.

- Coordinate backup payroll process, if necessary.
- Coordinate personal injury issues if necessary, i.e. worker's compensation.

Technology Services Department

- Develop a plan to provide essential technology services to each of the departments should COOP be put into effect. The plan should include computers, terminals, local area network, email, Internet access and communications.
- Upon order of the BOCC chairman, execute the plan to provide required technology services to a relocated department or departments.

7.0 REFERENCES

Blackfeet EOP 2013

Lake County, Montana EOP 2010 <http://www.lakemt.gov/pdf/LakeCountyEOP>

THE BLACKFEET TRIBE
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
SUPPORT ANNEX

Approval Signature – **EVACUATION ANNEX**

The undersigned has hereby reviewed and approved the Evacuation Annex of the Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan.

Blackfeet Law Enforcement Services

date

EVACUATION ANNEX

Coordinating Agency

Blackfeet Law Enforcement

Cooperating Agencies

Blackfeet Public Information Officer

Blackfeet DES

Glacier County Sheriff

Pondera County Sheriff

Montana State DES

Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services

Fire Departments

School Districts

American Red Cross

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to provide for the orderly and coordinated evacuation of all or any part of the population of the Blackfeet Reservation if it is determined that such action is the most effective means available for protecting the population from the effects of any disaster.

1.2 Scope

Several emergency situations may require evacuation of all or part of the Blackfeet Reservation. Small-scale, localized evacuations may be needed as a result of a hazardous materials incident, major fire, or other incident. Large-scale evacuation may be needed in the event of a reservation-wide disaster. The basic approach to evacuation is the same regardless of the type of threat. The use of in-place sheltering is also considered a part of the evacuation process and is outlined in this annex. There are several highways allowing for evacuation, however the Blackfeet Reservation does not have any commercial public transportation.

2.0 POLICIES

- Before ordering an evacuation, the Incident Commander will consider in place sheltering as an alternative.
- When time allows, all evacuation orders will be coordinated with the Blackfeet Tribal Council before they are released to the public.
- Officials shall monitor the progress of the evacuation, so any impediments to the evacuation can be recognized and contingency options implemented.
- Vehicles experiencing mechanical problems during the evacuation will be moved off the roads.

3.0 SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

3.1 Situation

- There are a wide variety of emergency situations that might require an evacuation of all or part of the reservation.
- An evacuation may require substantial physical resources for transportation, communication and traffic control. Available public and private resources have been identified.
- Large-scale disasters may necessitate the rapid evacuation of nursing/rest homes and non-ambulatory populations.

3.2 Planning Assumptions

- Evacuation of the affected area may be the most effective means of safeguarding lives.
- Major ground transportation infrastructure within the reservation will remain largely intact following an incident.
- It is assumed that the public will receive and understand official information related to evacuation. Most of the public will act in its own interest and evacuate dangerous areas when advised to do so by local government authorities. Some individuals, however, may refuse to evacuate.
- While some disaster events are slow-moving, providing ample reaction time, the worst case assumption is that there will be little or no warning of the need to evacuate.
- The decision to evacuate could occur day or night, and there could be little control over the start time.
- There would not normally be time to obtain manpower support from outside resources. Local government resources could be severely stressed.

- Many evacuees may seek shelter with relatives or friends rather than use designated shelter facilities.
- Reception areas may not be fully set up to handle the evacuees.
- Most evacuees will use private transportation means. However, transportation may need to be provided for some evacuees. Some who are ill or disabled may require vehicles with special transportation capabilities.
- Individuals and families may be deprived of food, clothing, shelter and medical services. Families may become separated and unable to locate each other. Individuals may have serious personal or psychological problems requiring specialized social services.
- Stranded evacuees will be picked up by other evacuating vehicles, or by emergency response personnel.
- The need to evacuate or shelter emergency/disaster victims may vary from only a few persons/families to a mass evacuation.
- Shelter facilities and food will need to be provided for evacuees. The Red Cross and/or the Salvation Army may be contacted to provide shelter, facilities, and food.

4.0 NOTIFICATIONS

The Blackfeet DES will normally advise the public, through the Public Information Officer (PIO), to evacuate a hazard area. This usually involves utilizing the broadcast and print media, the Emergency Alert System (EAS), and the NOAA Weather Radio to keep the general public informed on the evacuation activities and the actions that they should take. Persons to be evacuated should be given as much warning time as possible.

- Pre-evacuation Warning: On slow-moving events, pre-evacuation notice should be given to affected residents if it appears that hazardous conditions may warrant such action. Residents should be advised that they might have to evacuate on thirty- (30) minutes notice or less.
- Evacuation Warning: All warning modes will be utilized to direct the affected population to evacuate. Wherever possible, the warning should be given on a direct basis as well as through the media. The use of law enforcement and fire emergency vehicles moving through the affected area with sirens and public address is usually effective. However, if used, this procedure should be communicated to the public in advance so as to preclude public confusion concerning the use of these vehicles. When used, vehicles should be employed in pairs. The first will get the attention of the people; the second will deliver the evacuation message. Door-to-door notification should be

considered, particularly in sparsely populated areas. Residential and health care institutions will be notified directly by the EOC or on-scene authorities. Law enforcement personnel will sweep the evacuated area to ensure all persons have been advised and have responded. Persons who refuse to follow evacuation instructions will be left alone until all who are willing to leave have been provided for; then, time permitting, further efforts will be made to persuade those who chose not to evacuate.

- **Emergency Public Information:** The PIO will ensure that evacuation information is disseminated to the media on a timely basis. Instructions to the public such as traffic routes to be allowed, location of temporary reception centers as well as situation updates will be issued as that information becomes available.

5.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Citizens evacuation and shelter-in-place is the capability to prepare for, promote communication of, and immediately execute the safe and effective sheltering-in-place of an at-risk population (and companion animals), and/or the organized and managed evacuation of the at-risk population (and companion animals) to areas of safe refuge in response to a potentially or actually dangerous environment. In addition, this capability involves the safe reentry of the population where feasible.

5.1 General

- There are several factors that must be considered when planning for evacuation. Among these are the characteristics of the hazard itself. Magnitude, intensity, spread of onset, and duration are all significant elements. These should determine the number of people to be evacuated and the time and distance of travel necessary to provide safety.
- Other important facets are the availability of evacuation routes, their capacities, and their vulnerability to the hazard. Mode of transportation is also significant and provision must be made for those people unable to supply their own transportation.
- There are a wide variety of emergency situations that might require an evacuation of portions of the local area. Limited evacuation of specific geographic areas might be needed as a result of a hazardous materials transportation accident, major wildfire, natural gas leak, or localized flash flooding. Large-scale evacuation could be required in the event of a major hazardous materials spill, extensive flooding, dam failure, or terrorist attack with chemical agent.

- Regional evacuations with advance warnings may be required for very large-scale wildland fires. Wildfires will mostly likely have multiple hours of advanced warning for evacuations.

Organization

- The Incident Commander normally determines the need for evacuations in the immediate vicinity of the incident site.
- The Tribal EOC should coordinate the evacuation efforts with the Incident Commander.
- The Incident Commander should control all access to the evacuated area using fire departments, law enforcement, and public works personnel.
- Blackfeet DES coordinates operations beyond the incident site, such as arranging for the activation of shelter and mass care facilities, and advising the Blackfeet Tribal Council of the evacuation.

Authority

- The ultimate responsibility for ordering an evacuation rests with the Blackfeet Tribal Council. The following have the authority to order an evacuation during an emergency:
 - Blackfeet Tribal council
 - Incident Commander
- According to federal law, no one has the legal authority to force citizens to evacuate their homes against their will, unless they are obstructing emergency operations. Officials can, however, enforce an evacuation of public facilities, or places of business. In addition, law enforcement officers may arrest or take into protective custody persons who have violated an established perimeter, or who interfere with responders.

Evacuation Area Definition

- Areas to be evacuated should be determined by those officials (generally the Incident Commander) with the authority to recommend evacuation based on the advice of those individuals and agencies with the necessary expertise, the use of specialized planning materials or decision aids, the recommendations of state and federal agencies, and, where appropriate, advice from other subject matter experts.
- The hazard situation, which gave rise to the need for evacuation should be continually monitored in case changing circumstances, such as an increase in rainfall or wind shift, change the potential impact area and, thus, the area that must be evacuated.

Evacuation Area Security

- The Incident Commander through local law enforcement, establishes an inside and outside security perimeter, and provides criteria for access to them.
- Security of the perimeter is maintained by Blackfeet Law Enforcement.
- The outer perimeter allows for the potential escalation of the hazard, thus providing an ample margin of safety for emergency personnel.

Shelter-in-Place

- This option should always be considered and evaluated in lieu of evacuation. In cases of limited release of hazardous materials of relatively short duration (due to strong winds, for example), Shelter-in-Place is preferable and just as effective a protection measure as evacuation.

5.2 Evacuation Procedures**Moving of Evacuees**

- The Blackfeet law enforcement, in coordination with Incident Command, designates the evacuation routes to be taken. This agency establishes traffic control points along these routes to assist evacuees and to maintain a continuous flow of traffic toward reception centers and shelters.
- Vehicles having mechanical problems during an evacuation should be moved to the side of the road and law enforcement organizations providing movement control on the routes should transport stranded evacuees.
- Private vehicles and school buses are the primary means of transportation for the general public. Hospital and nursing home residents may need to be transported in ambulances and handicapped assessable buses. Detention center inmates should be transported by secure vans.

Animals Affected by Evacuation

- Evacuees who go to the homes of relatives or friends or commercial accommodations with their pets do not normally pose difficulties during evacuation. However, evacuees with pets seeking public shelter can create potential problems.
- For health reasons, pets are not allowed in emergency shelters operated by the American Red Cross and most other organized volunteer groups. However, a number of studies have indicated that some people, particularly the elderly, may not leave their homes if they cannot take their pets with them.
- When people have left pets behind during evacuations, emergency responders have sometimes had to return to the evacuated area to round up and remove those pets and other animals. Hence, it is desirable to make reasonable arrangements for evacuees who come to public shelters with pets.
- Depending on the situation and availability of facilities, one or more of the following approaches should be used to handle evacuees arriving with pets:
 - Providing pet owners information on nearby kennels, animal shelters, and veterinary clinics that have agreed to temporarily shelter pets.
 - Setting up temporary pet shelters.

Evacuation Refusal

- No public safety official has the legal right to impose a mandatory evacuation order on citizens in their own homes. Citizens should be informed of the need to leave a hazardous area, and the possible consequences of not leaving. Citizens who obstruct the evacuation process may be arrested.
- If they do not intend to leave, ask if they understand the possible dangers if they stay, document the time, address, and number of people remaining. Mark the residence in a conspicuous place to indicate that contact has been made.

Essential Workers

- In cooperation with Blackfeet Tribal Council and Blackfeet DES the IC, should determine the critical industries/organizations in the reservation and the critical workers necessary to provide services during an emergency.
- Blackfeet DES should list these industries and workers and prepare security passes for their use to gain access to an evacuated area.
- Transportation for essential workers to and from the risk area(s) may be provided by their respective organizations. Should additional transportation be required, requests

should be made through the EOC or through the Incident Commander, if the EOC is not activated.

5.3 Return of Evacuees

- Return of evacuees to their homes or businesses in evacuated areas requires the same consideration, coordination, and control as the original evacuation. For limited incidents, the Incident Commander will normally make the decision to return evacuees and disseminate it as appropriate. For large-scale evacuations, that decision will normally be made by the EOC, based on recommendation from the Incident Commanders, and disseminated through the media. The order to return should be coordinated with the Blackfeet Tribal Council and the Incident Commanders.
- The following conditions should prevail in the evacuated area before evacuees are authorized to return:
 - The threat that caused the evacuation has been resolved.
 - Sufficient debris has been removed to permit travel and roads and bridges are safe to use.
 - Downed power lines have been removed; ruptured gas, water, and sewer lines have been repaired; and other significant safety hazards have been eliminated. However, utility services may not have yet been fully restored. Coordination with utility providers for resumption of services should continue.
 - Structures have been inspected and determined to be safe to reoccupy.
 - For return and re-entry, it may be necessary to provide transportation for those who lack vehicles and traffic control on return routes.
 - Public information intended for returnees should address such issues as: designate return routes, documenting damage for insurance purposes, caution in reactivating utilities and damaged appliances, cleanup instructions, and removal and disposal of debris.

5.4 Phases of Emergency Management

Preparedness

- Develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to include a recall roster for the Blackfeet Tribal Council, Department heads, and essential and/or off-duty personnel.

- Develop and implement training programs for staff involved in evacuation/shelter-in-place implementation.
- Identify potential shelter and feeding sites and develop procedures for activating and operating shelters for use in mass evacuations, including establishing written agreements with schools, community centers and churches.
- Plan evacuation routes, taking into account traffic capacities and likely road conditions.
- Develop evacuation procedures for populations and locations at risk and institutions that should begin evacuations early (e.g. hospitals, nursing homes, correctional facilities).
- Develop and distribute public education materials on evacuation/shelter-in-place preparation, plans, and procedures.
- Participate in citizen preparedness activities so public information on evacuation/shelter-in-place preparation and processes is effectively communicated.
- Develop implementation programs to train local citizens on evacuation, reentry and shelter-in-place processes.
- Participate in establishment of public information announcements to be issued as part of evacuation/shelter-in-place orders.
- Develop and implement plans and procedures to identify in advance populations requiring assistance during evacuation/shelter-in-place.
- Establish registry of populations requiring assistance during evacuation/sheltering-in-place.
- Develop and implement procedures to identify and arrange for transportation to accommodate immobilized individuals or others requiring special assistance during transport.
- Develop plans and procedures for identifying during an incident those populations requiring assistance with evacuation, including identification of type of assistance required.
- Establish processes so that immobilized and other individuals that require special assistance can be moved to collection points for evacuation.
- Establish processes for identifying the collecting individuals who do not go to collection points.
- Pre-identify evacuee collection points and staging/reception areas (for immediate sheltering/processing).
- Pre-arrange contracts and agreements for provision of transportation vehicle and drivers during an incident.

- Identify and arrange for the staging and use of resources from outside the planning area.
- Develop plans and procedures for coordinating with other agencies to meet basic needs during evacuation.
- Develop agreements with neighboring areas regarding the movement and receipt of evacuees from the affected areas.
- Develop plans and procedures for evacuation/shelter-in-place companion animals.

Response

- Determine the need to evacuate, the scope of the evacuation, the ability to conduct the evacuation with available resources and the coordination with agencies responsible for evacuation planning for the affected area.
- Advise citizens to evacuate when necessary.
- Provide routes for evacuees from cities or other counties passing through to predesignated relocation areas (may need to be a coordinated effort with local and state agencies).
- Provide traffic and perimeter control, as needed.
- Coordinate transportation needs for special needs population groups and emergency goods and services through area schools, churches, community centers and other organizations with transportation assets.
- Keep the public informed about emergency conditions and other vital information.
- Maintain security in evacuated areas during evacuation time.
- Establish evacuation staging/reception area.
- Provide, in coordination with medical care, access to medical services for evacuated individuals in staging/reception area.
- Coordinate special care requirements for unaccompanied children, the aged, the handicapped and others requiring special consideration.
- Provide information regarding evacuation staging area location.
- Provide voluntary registration/tracking system for general population to support reunification.
- Monitor evacuation traffic to identify those no longer able to self-evacuate and requiring specialized assistance.
- Provide a representative to coordinate operations from the EOC, when activated.

Recovery

- Initiate return and provide traffic control.
- Monitor evacuation routes and progress.
- Conduct public information activities.
- Coordinate with local, state and federal agencies in damage assessment and cost recover activities.
- Promote that necessary communication activities are accomplished to inform the public of disaster and evacuation recovery activities.
- Conduct a post event debriefing, evaluating the evacuation process.
- Coordinate return of evacuees and maintain security where access is not allowed.
- Coordinate Individual and Public Assistance Programs (see ESF-6).

Mitigation

- Identify areas potentially in need of evacuation (i.e., floodplains, areas near hazardous materials, etc.).
- Discourage development in hazard zones, particularly residential development.
- Develop a public information program to increase citizen awareness of reasons for possible evacuation, routes to travel, availability of transportation, reception locations, appropriate food, clothing, and other essential items to pack when evacuating, etc.
- Provide training to personnel on evacuation procedures and working as a member of an evacuation team.

6.0 ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

Coordinating Agency - Incident Command

- Decide which areas should be evacuated and which reception area(s) should be used to receive and care for the evacuees.
- Identify number of potential evacuees to include the number of people requiring transportation to reception areas.
- Advise citizens to evacuate, when appropriate.
- Make available emergency public information and press releases to the media on what areas are being evacuated and what areas are being used as reception areas.

- Coordinate evacuation efforts with affected local governments as well as with the selected reception area governments.
- Direct the relocation of essential resources (personnel, equipment, supplies) to reception area(s).

Cooperating Agencies

- Activate the EOC to provide coordination and resource support, if required or requested.
- Initiate the evacuation and notify public officials as soon as possible.
- Prepare public information releases for local EAS messages to advise residents of affected areas and actions to be taken including: evacuation routes, pick-up points for those without transportation, reception center locations, sheltering information, and other details related to the emergency.
- Using input from on-scene personnel, determine and mark evacuation routes, safety perimeters, transportation pick-up points, reception areas, and shelters on EOC maps.
- Identify additional transportation resources.
- Provide traffic control and security of the evacuated area.
- Supervise and conduct mobile public address system and door-to-door alert and warning.
- Designate neighborhood congregation points for evacuees who need transportation to reception areas or shelters. Notify Incident Command of persons who need assistance in leaving their homes.
- Promote that damage assessment and major events should be recorded.
- Provide equipment and personnel to relocate essential resources (i.e., personnel, critical supplies and equipment) to shelter/reception areas and evacuation routes.
- Assist in planning the scheduled evacuation of hospitals and nursing homes in the event of a threat to these institutions.
- Activate shelters within the reservation, and as needed, coordinate with the emergency management offices in adjacent counties for sheltering assistance.
- Document and track resources assigned to the evacuation effort, including personnel, vehicles, and facilities.
- Upon request, provide a representative to the EOC to coordinate shelter and feeding operations.

- Coordinate with the school district, pastors of churches, and managers/owners of private buildings that are to be used as lodging and/or feeding facilities, to acquire their permission and to have the facility open and ready to receive evacuees.
- Procure additional personnel needed to support shelter operations. Provide transportation for essential workers as necessary.
- Coordinate with other disaster relief agencies for the procurement of food and other supplies for the evacuees, as necessary.
- Coordinate special care requirements for unaccompanied children, the aged, the handicapped and other requiring special considerations.
- Compile records of evacuees in shelter facilities and provide list to the EOC.
- Compile list of missing persons reported by evacuees in their facilities and provide list to the EOC at the earliest possible time. Coordinate family reunification.
- Coordinate clothing, health services, etc., with other local volunteer organizations.
- Document fiscal resources dedicated to the evacuation effort.
- Provide training to personnel on disaster response and shelter management procedures.
- Coordinate Individual Assistance Programs.

7.0 REFERENCES

Blackfeet EOP 2013

Lake County, Montana EOP 2010 http://www.lakemt.gov/pdf/LakeCountyEOP_FINAL.pdf

Halifax County EOP 2016, North Carolina <http://www.halifaxnc.com/>

THE BLACKFEET TRIBE
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
SUPPORT ANNEX

Approval Signature – **MASS FATALITY & MASS CASUALTY SUPPORT
ANNEX**

The undersigned has hereby reviewed and approved the Mass Fatality & Mass Casualty Support Annex of the Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan.

Blackfeet Law Enforcement Services

date

MASS FATALITY & MASS CASUALTY SUPPORT ANNEX

Primary Agency

Blackfeet Law Enforcement

Cooperating Agencies

Local Volunteer Fire Districts: Browning, Babb, East Glacier, Del Bonita, Heart Butte

Blackfeet DES

Glacier County Sheriff's Department

Pondera County Sheriff's Department

Montana State Highway Department

I.H.S.

Blackfeet Tribal Health

State Medical Examiner

Glacier County DES

Pondera County DES

Montana DES

Local School Districts: Browning, East Glacier, Heart Butte

FBI

Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services

American Red Cross

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this annex is to provide guidance and a framework for The Tribe's response to a casualty producing event where 10 or more victims require hospital medical care or mortuary services and/or the number of casualties is likely to exceed local hospital medical surge and/or Coroner's Office capacity. This annex also provides for a coordinated effort between primary and support agencies responsible for providing mass casualty services and resources during both small scale emergencies and/or catastrophic disasters.

1.2 Scope

A mass casualty incident is defined as any emergency in which the total number of patients from a single incident, or a combination of incidents exceeds the capabilities of the local emergency response agency. A mass casualty incident is generally an event having 10 or more casualties all requiring immediate triage and treatment. Although the term “casualty” can mean both living and deceased victims, the term mass fatality incident is sometimes used as well, particularly in events with no or few survivors.

2.0 POLICIES

- Requests for mass casualty assistance should be made through the Blackfeet DES Office or EOC if activated. Requests for emergency aid by other jurisdictions will be considered, based on the availability of resources.
- The Glacier/Pondera County Coroner shall be notified in the event of a mass fatality incident to coordinate removal and transfer of human remains.
- Whenever response and recovery requirements exceed tribal capabilities, requests for assistance or support will be forwarded to county, state, federal and/or military agencies.

3.0 SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

3.1 Situation

A mass casualty incident is defined as any emergency in which the total number of patients from a single incident, or a combination of incidents exceeds the capabilities of the local emergency response agency. A mass casualty incident is generally an event having 10 or more casualties all requiring immediate triage and treatment. Although the term “casualty” can mean both living and deceased victims, the term mass fatality incident is sometimes used as well, particularly in events with no or few survivors.

3.2 Planning Assumptions

- There will be little or no warning for a mass casualty incident; a mass casualty incident could occur at any time day or night.
- There would not normally be time to obtain manpower support from outside resources immediately. Local government resources could be severely stressed.

- Local hospital surge capacity may be exceeded during a major disaster or catastrophic incident. A mass casualty incident may require the use of mutual aid agreements and a declaration of emergency to obtain the support necessary to handle the situation.
- State and federal medical aid will be required for mass casualty incidents associated with major disasters where there is damage to critical facility and transportation infrastructure.
- Major disasters will likely result in shortages of critical medical resources either from supply chain disruption and/or higher utilization rate that exceeds on-hand supplies.
- Major disasters where there is significant structural damage will likely restrict first response operations for mass casualty incidents.
- Weather conditions may encumber mass casualty response and increase the overall number of casualties / fatalities.
- Damage to the natural gas and electrical supply system will likely impact the local hospitals' operational capabilities.
- A mass casualty incident may or may not be caused by criminal activity; however, all mass casualty/mass fatality scenes should be handled as crime scenes to facilitate the identification of victims and to aid in determining the cause of the incident. Exceptions may be made in the case of natural disasters.
- Because of the time involved in making positive identification of the victims, bodies may require appropriate storage for days or even weeks. There are no local funeral
- Activation of the Blackfeet Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will depend upon the scope of the accident/incident and the need for outside assistance.

4.0 NOTIFICATIONS

- Blackfeet 911 Dispatch shall be the single point of notification for mass casualty/mass fatality incidents.
- Any individual, department or agency becoming aware of a mass casualty/mass fatality incident shall immediately notify 911 Dispatch for activation of appropriate response personnel including Indian Health Services Hospital and county Coroner's Office. The Incident Commander will ensure that the appropriate state agency is notified.
- The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be activated, as necessary, to support the Incident Commander

5.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

5.1 General

- When a mass casualty incident occurs on the reservation, emergency responders will take appropriate action to save lives, secure the scene, and assure prompt notification of the necessary response agencies.
- Care should be taken to limit disturbance of the scene to those activities critical to the removal of living victims for transport to medical facilities. Once viable patients are removed, no action should be taken on remains or personal effects until the Coroner's arrival.
- Depending on the nature of the incident, the initial Incident Commander may be a law enforcement or fire official. Command may transition to Unified Command upon the arrival of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) as appropriate to the situation. The Coroner may assume command of the incident once all life-saving activities have been accomplished, survivors removed, and on-site hazards stabilized.
- Based on the scope of the situation, a local emergency may be declared. This would put disaster laws and emergency measures into effect, thus enhancing the response and recovery effort. A request for state and federal resources may also be submitted if needed to secure additional/specialized assistance.
- Depending on the scope of the incident and the length of time necessary to complete emergency response and recovery operations, a rest/recovery area for response personnel should be established. This area should be separate from the staging area and accident scene when possible.
- In a disaster situation, identification of the dead is a critical issue; accordingly, remains must be treated with respect and dignity. Upon notification of the number of fatalities involved, the Coroner's Office should determine if it is necessary to establish a temporary facility.

5.2 Direction and Control

- The first emergency responder on scene should take command of the incident until relieved by an appropriate authority. Typically, a senior fire officer would be the Incident Commander during lifesaving and fire suppression or containment operations.
- The Incident Commander should establish an Incident Command Post (ICP) as soon as possible and make sure the location of the ICP is disseminated to all responders. Other

ICS positions and sections should be staffed as needed to maintain a manageable span of control.

- The County Coroner will supervise/authorize the removal of obviously dead victims. Emergency responders should not remove personal articles from the victims or from elsewhere at the scene (even for "safe keeping") until properly documented and accounted for.

5.3 Search & Recovery Operations

- Once all life-saving actions are completed, the tempo of operations may slow. Evidence preservation and collection becomes paramount, and the urgency to accomplish other tasks becomes secondary.
- Responders should not move or touch remains without direction or approval by the Coroner/Medical Examiner.
- The use of a numbering system for initial identification of victims is suggested, even if the identity of the victim(s) is known.
- Dismembered bodies should not be re-associated without the assistance of forensic pathologists or anthropologists on scene.
- Personal effects obviously related to a decedent (i.e. jewelry, wallets) should be tagged with a number corresponding to the decedent, photographed in place with the number visible, and removed with the body to the Transport Area.
- The extent and type of the incident should determine the best method for identifying the location of bodies, body parts, and personal effects. Gridding and Global Positioning System (GPS) technology are two possible means of documentation.
- The Coroner or a designated representative should coordinate the transportation of remains from the incident scene to the morgue.
- A Transport Area needs to be established at the scene to allow for the efficient loading of victims into vehicles for transport to the designated facility.
- The Incident Commander should designate a Transport Group Supervisor to coordinate the transportation of victims.
- The transfer of remains from the scene to the morgue should be conducted discreetly and respectfully, using "closed" vehicles whenever possible.

- Work and rest schedules for crews need to be established based on the working conditions. An area needs to be established where crews can go during their rest cycles.
- An Assembly Area needs to be established for the briefing/debriefing of recovery teams.
- A Decontamination Area, staffed by trained personnel, may be needed for the decontamination of recovery workers, equipment, and other items as identified by the Incident Commander and local health officials.

5.4 Mortuary Operations

- During a mass-fatality incident, a centrally located Incident Morgue should be identified and established as the location where victims are identified, cause of death is determined, property is identified and secured, and disposition decisions are made.
- Depending on the number of fatalities, the Incident Morgue may be established at an existing morgue or in a temporary morgue established specifically for the incident.
- There are no local funeral homes.
- Refrigerated trucks may be required to serve as temporary cold storage facilities at the Incident Morgue location.
- Security and access control needs to be established at the Incident Morgue and any other locations used for the temporary storage of remains to limit entry to authorized personnel only.
- The security detail at the Incident Morgue and/or temporary storage locations should include clergy or crisis counselors who can intervene if family members of incident victims try to enter the site.
- The Morgue Reception Area is the location within the Incident Morgue where bodies being transferred from the scene are delivered and processed into the facility.
- The identification process starts after the remains are removed from the scene of a mass-fatality incident.
- Bodies should not be released until the Coroner/Medical Examiner is certain of positive identification. All identification data is recorded and studied along with the report of data from survivors that is compared with examination data.
- In situations when unidentified remains exist, the Coroner should decide and provide direction regarding their disposition.
- Upon positive identification of the remains, the family or next of kin should be contacted.

- The Coroner should coordinate the release of the remains and personal effects to the next of kin or their representative.
- Where embalming or preparation of the remains is authorized, a Disposition Group should coordinate planning for later transportation of the remains to the family's designated funeral home, cemetery, or other destination.

5.5 Family Assistance Center

- A designated location for families to gather should be established as a Family Assistance Center in an area that is away from the scene.
- Personnel at traffic control points and perimeter security need to know where to direct family members trying to get to the scene.
- The needs of family members must be considered. Care must be taken to assure that their privacy is protected and that they are kept abreast of the situation with information on their loved one(s) provided as soon as it is available.
- The Red Cross has been designated by the federal government to assist in times of aviation emergencies. In mass casualty incidents resulting from other causes, local government must be prepared to activate and staff the Family Assistance Center.

5.6 Phases of Emergency Management

Preparedness

- Develop procedures for notification, activation and management of the Mass Casualty/Mass Fatality Annex.
- Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for performance during an incident response.
- Develop inventory and resources necessary for rapid acquisition of emergency mortuary supplies and personnel.
- Maintain a resource list of municipal facilities designated as suitable for mass casualty operations during an emergency or disaster.
- Train personnel and exercise the Mass Casualty/Mass Fatality Annex.

Response

- Determine the nature and extent of the mass fatality event.

- A death scene should always be treated as a crime scene. The scene should be maintained and minimally disturbed during the removal of survivors.
- Because of the possibility of contact with body fluids, all mass fatality scenes will be treated as biohazard sites. The Incident Commander must take all precautions for infectious disease control.
- Notify and coordinate support agencies and organizations involved in the response to a mass fatality incident.
- Requests for assistance in the form of mutual aid may be referred from ESF-8 (Public Health and Medical Services).
- Facilitate the collaboration of tribal, regional and state officials to determine whether to request federal assistance.
- If needed, initiate support for decontamination of bodies.
- Establish staging area for body recovery and delivery to temporary morgues.
- Initiate assistance from law enforcement (ESF-13) to enable perimeter security and security for scene operations, evidence collection, and morgue security.
- Establish Family Assistance Center to support local operations and mobilize staff.
- Initiate counseling teams to provide psychological aid to fatality management workers and families of victims.
- Secure evidence/personal effects collection site.
- Provide appropriate information regarding the event to public information (ESF-15) to support family and media communications.
- Establish a unique numbering system for the tracking of all human remains.
- Establish additional morgue operations as needed.
- Mobilize volunteers to staff temporary morgue sites. Determine the need to conduct sheltering or evacuation activities (recurring). Evacuation activities should be coordinated among multiple ESFs.
- Initiate system to support victim identification, including support for forensic identification from partners.
- Request information from law enforcement databases to aid the victim identification.
- Determine if final disposition needs may necessitate alternative interment or other means of disposition for the public's health, safety and welfare.

Recovery

- Reconstitute fatality management personnel and equipment.

- Document mass fatality management matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency briefings, situation reports and action plans.
- Reconstitute temporary morgue equipment.
- Reconstitute/decontaminate temporary morgue sites. Return to pre-disaster condition as nearly as possible.
- Coordinate that all remains and personal effects have been identified and returned to next-of kin as appropriate.
- Coordinate that death certificates have been issued in accordance with state regulations.
- In instances of floods, earthquakes or other emergencies which may disturb established gravesites, assist local responders in re-interment of bodies, caskets, etc.
- Provide for the release of information related to disaster-related deaths but limit information to those fatalities that have been officially confirmed by local government officials.
- Provide continued support to fatality management personnel on where and how to obtain medical, psychological and financial assistance.
- Revise plans to reflect changes in implementing programs and procedures, improvements in emergency management capabilities, corrections of deficiencies identified in exercises, etc.
- Participate in critiques and debriefings.
- Submit appropriate documentation necessary for reimbursement of emergency expenses.

Mitigation

- Evaluate and update existing Mass Casualty/Mass Fatality Annex, as necessary.
- Review mutual aid agreements for changes; establish mutual aid agreements where needed.
- Identify training and equipment needs.
- Evaluate additional temporary sites for identified needs and appropriateness in future response.
- Determine areas of equipment and staffing shortages for plan review.
- Identify gaps that prevented the rapid identification of victims and develop action plan to streamline the identification process.
- Conduct training and exercises incorporating improvements from action plan.

6.0 ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

Coordinating Agency

- Provide an organizational representative to the EOC when activated for a response. ☐
Maintain a list of municipal facilities suitable for mass casualty operations during an emergency or disaster.
- Coordinate with Incident Commander to confirm number of casualties and fatalities and to determine the scope of the mass casualty incident.
- Notify local area hospitals upon identification of a mass casualty incident. ☐ Coordinate requests for state and federal aid to support the incident.
- Coordinate with local agencies for staffing and resource support.

Cooperating Agencies

- Coordinate with local hospitals to determine current and expected medical surge capacity.
- Coordinate with local area hospitals and State Medical Examiner's Office to establish staging areas and temporary morgue facilities for mass fatality incidents that exceed or are expected to exceed local capacity.
- Coordinate public information and encourage requirements for special needs populations are addressed to include visual and hearing impaired and those requiring translation services.
- Maintain a current contact list of agencies that support alternate care sites with staffing and other resources.
- Coordinate with local clinics and private healthcare providers to monitor their capability to support the overall health care effort during a disaster or emergency.
- Assess the impact of mass casualty events on public health.
- Coordinate with local hospitals to identify and prioritize distribution of scarce medical resources during a declared emergency or disaster.
- Establish decontamination sites, as required.
- Coordinate with the EOC for the transfer of patients from local area hospitals to an alternate care site.

- Provide/coordinate activities, manpower, supplies and equipment from private mortuary services.
- Coordinate that the handling of human remains is conducted in a humane and lawful manner.
- Provide assistance in notification of victims' families.
- Coordinate pre-disaster planning and training with support agencies. Develop and implement SOP guidelines.
- Maintain a database of locally available medical resources.
- Provide a representative to the EOC to coordinate operations, as requested.
- Provide assistance in establishing a casualty tracking system program.
- Provide crisis counseling and mental health services for families of victims.
- Identify possible locations and facilities for the establishment of support centers for personnel working during the response and recovery stages of the disaster.
- Establish locations/facilities for support of survivors and victim's families.
- Coordinate special care requirements for unaccompanied children, the aged, the handicapped and other requiring special considerations

7.0 REFERENCES

Blackfeet EOP 2013

Lake County, Montana EOP 2010 http://www.lakemt.gov/pdf/LakeCountyEOP_FINAL.pdf

Pueblo Emergency Operations Annex R Mass Fatality Response Plan

www.sheriff.co.pueblo.co.us/plans/LEOP/AnnexR_MASS...

Horry County South Carolina 2017 http://www.horrycounty.org/Portals/0/Docs/EMD/Plans/Section_6/6-7%20Mass%20Fatal

BLACKFEET RESERVATION MAPS SECTION

