

Ada County

Flood

Response Plan

Ada County
Ada County Highway District
City of Boise
City of Eagle
Eagle Fire District
Kuna Rural Fire Protection District
North Ada County Fire & Rescue
Star Joint Fire Protection District
Whitney Fire Protection District

City of Garden City
City of Kuna
City of Meridian
City of Star



ADA COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



Emergency Instructions

To use this plan in a Flood Emergency find and follow the appropriate [Roles and Responsibilities](#) description list.

Forward

The flood response plan provides information and procedures that guide and assist jurisdictions responding to a flood emergency within Ada County. It is to be used in conjunction with the existing Emergency Operations Plans (EOP) maintained by the local jurisdictions and special purpose districts. Using the EOPs as the foundation for response permits the already established processes for multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional coordination to be implemented during a flooding emergency.

Doug Hardman, Director
Ada County Emergency Management

Distribution List

The plan is distributed electronically to all jurisdictions, agencies, stake holders and officials listed below. It is available to the public online at:

<https://adacounty.id.gov/accem/Emergency-Plans/Local-State-Federal-Plans>

Ada County 911 Dispatch	Garden City Police Department
Ada County Highway District	Garden City Public Library
Ada Community Public Library	Garden City Public Works Department
Ada County Assessor	Healthsouth Treasure Valley Hospital
Ada County Commissioners	Idaho Office of Emergency Management
Ada County Coroner	Idaho Department of Water Resources
Ada County Development Services	Idaho State Communication Center
Ada County Fairgrounds	Idaho Transportation Department
Ada County Operations	Idaho Power
Ada County Paramedics	Idaho State Police
Ada County Parks	Kuna Fire District
Ada County Prosecutor	Kuna Mayor
Ada County Sheriff	Kuna Public Library
American Red Cross	Meridian City Clerk
Boise Airport	Meridian Fire Department
Boise Building Department	Meridian Mayor
Boise City Councilperson	Meridian Police Department
Boise Fire Department	Meridian Public Library
Boise Mayor	Meridian Public Works
Boise Parks Department	Micron
Boise Police Department	National Weather Service
Boise Public Library	North Ada County Fire & Rescue District
Boise Public Works	Saint Alphonsus Regional Medical Center
Boise Risk Management	Saint Luke's Regional Medical Center
Boise State University	Star Fire District
Boise Water-Master	Star Mayor
Central District Health Department	Star Public Library
Community Planning Association	SUEZ
Eagle Fire District	US Bureau of Reclamation
Eagle Mayor	US Army Corps of Engineers
Eagle Public Library	Valley Regional Transit
Flood Control District #10	Veterans Administration Medical Center
Garden City Mayor	Whitney Fire District

Promulgation Page

(Promulgation page to be substituted here at a later date.)

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1. Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to serve as a supplemental document to the community EOPs that provides flood specific information and procedures; and

To prevent injury and loss of life due to flooding and flood related causes; and

To reduce public and private property damages from flooding and flood related causes; and

To initiate and carry out post flood actions to maintain public health, return community services to normal at the earliest possible time and to provide aid and assistance in recovery; and

To develop community awareness and understanding of the flood hazard and to prepare for the accurate and timely provision of information during flood emergencies.

2. Authorities

The following is a partial list of laws and regulations pertinent to flood planning in Ada County.

2.1. State of Idaho

- Idaho Disaster Preparedness Act of 1975, amended by the Idaho Homeland Security Act of 2004, Idaho Title 46-10
- Post-Attack Resource Management Act, Idaho §67-55
- Idaho Emergency Operations Plan, November, 2012
- Idaho Stream and Channel Protection Act, PL 92-500
- Idaho Title 31 – 20, County Officers In General
- Idaho Title 31 – 22, Sheriff - Search and Rescue
- Idaho Title 42 – 3808, Irrigation and Drainage - Emergencies
- Idaho Title 46 – 1008, Evacuations
- Idaho Title 59 – 14, Emergency Interim Executive and Judicial Succession Act
- Idaho State Disaster Preparedness Act, Section 46-1001; concerns disaster emergencies in Idaho
- Idaho Code, Section 42-3808; provides for Emergency Waivers necessary to protect life and property
- Idaho Stream and Channel Protection Act, PL 92-500
- Idaho Rivers and Harbors Act of 1890
- Ada County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC); conducts flood planning in Ada County

2.2. Federal

- This Flood Plan follows the principles of the Incident Command System and is compliant with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), as per Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-5.
- Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, PL 920.
- Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (as amended), PL 93-288.
- Housing and Urban Development Act of 1977 (PL 95-128); of 1969 (PL 91-152); of 1968

(42-USC 4201-4128).

- Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1972, (as amended) PL 93 234.
- National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, PL 90-448.
- Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994, PL 103 325.
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988, as amended
- Flood Control and Coastal Emergency Act, PL 84-99
- Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006

3. Situation and Assumptions

3.1. Situation

- Ada County is approximately 1055 square miles in size, with a population of more than 400,000 people. Roughly half of this land is public, while the other half is privately owned. There are six incorporated communities: Boise, Eagle, Garden City, Kuna, Meridian, and Star. Terrain ranges from 5900 feet in elevation in the northern mountains, to 2450 feet elevation along the broad southern floodplains.
- The climate in Ada County may be described as semiarid (dry and temperate). During most winters periods of stormy and mild weather alternate. "Cold periods" with temperatures of zero degrees or less ordinarily last less than two weeks. Most summers are dominated by a typical upland continental climate, with rainfall confined to occasional afternoon or evening thundershowers. Maximum temperatures of one hundred degrees or higher occur nearly every summer. Winds generally flow from the southeast down the Snake River valley at night and up the valley from the northwest during the daytime. Annual precipitation ranges from about ten inches in the southwest to twenty-plus inches in the foothills north and east of Boise.
- Potential sources for large scale flooding include flash floods from gulches and tributary creeks, riverine floods from either the Boise or Snake Rivers and canal failure floods.
- The natural runoff of the Boise River usually consists of low flows from late July through February, increasing flows during March, and high flows in April, May and June. Occasionally this pattern is interrupted by high flows of short duration during the winter months caused by rainstorms. There is a 1% chance in any year of flows exceeding 16,600 CFS, and a 2% chance in any year of flows exceeding 11,000 CFS on the river in Boise.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate Maps have been used to identify flood prone areas along the Boise River and its major tributaries. These maps delineate 100-year and 500-year flood boundaries. Maps created by USACE offer representations of flood boundaries at thirteen additional flow levels.
- There are a number of gauges installed in the area to facilitate measuring stream flow and precipitation. The U. S. Geological Survey maintains two gauges on the Boise River to measure stream flow. One gauge is on the south channel of the Boise River near Eagle, the other is near the Glenwood Bridge in Garden City. There is also a stream flow gauge

on Cottonwood Creek near its confluence with Fivemile Creek. The National Weather Service's Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service web page offers a flood inundation mapping simulation for select sections of the Boise River. This interactive web page allows users to view the approximate inundation areas at various river flow rates.

- Hulls Gulch is equipped with a precipitation gauge. This gauge measures rainfall accumulation and transmits the information via radio waves to the National Weather Service (NWS). The NWS also operates a Doppler radar that is capable of estimating rainfall in real time over the Boise Foothills. This is the primary tool forecasters use to determine the likelihood of flash flooding in the foothills.
- Serious flooding can occur as a result of rainfall, snow or ice melt, ice jams, and dam failure on or high releases from the Boise River System. The latter can occur for a number of reasons, including earthquakes, land movement, or structural/equipment failure.
- Pool or low velocity flooding occurs almost annually.
- There is no countywide agency responsible for managing drainage.
- Flood mitigation activities are identified and prioritized in the Ada County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP); the planning partnership involved in developing and maintaining the MHMP is multi-disciplinary, multi-jurisdictional and includes public works, emergency response, floodplain administration and emergency management personnel.
- Saint Alphonsus Regional Medical Center and Eagle Health Plaza, Saint Luke's Regional Medical Center and Meridian Medical Center, St. Luke's Rehabilitation Hospital, and the Veterans Administration Medical Center, as well as numerous other hospitals and medical centers in the Treasure Valley can provide medical treatment for flood victims.
- A flood incident could contaminate water supplies or sewage systems, including private septic systems. This may result in the release of untreated sewage with severe impacts upon the environment.
- Response to a flood incident will require a high degree of interagency cooperation and communication.
- Mutual aid between agencies, municipalities, business, counties, and states will be encouraged.

3.2. Assumptions

This section describes advance judgments that have been made concerning what might happen in the event of a flood incident.

- The cost of providing passage for a 100-year flood in developed areas is prohibitive. The most practical alternative is to develop procedures for warning and evacuating the high-risk populations.
- The amount of time available to determine the scope and magnitude of the incident will impact the protective actions recommended. There may be little to no advance warning,

depending on the situation, for example from flash flooding in the Boise Foothills, or the recent (2012) flooding on the Boise River.

- Response actions may be delayed because of unfavorable road conditions, long travel distances, time required to call in volunteers, multiple incidents, and numerous other circumstances. Local responders must be prepared to handle the incident scene for an extended time.
- In the event of a serious flooding incident, some of the residents in the risk area will choose to evacuate spontaneously, without official recommendation. Many will leave by routes not designated as main evacuation routes. Others will choose to stay even though evacuation is recommended.
- In the event of an evacuation at least 75% of the population at risk will relocate to the home of a friend or relative, or make other personal arrangements.
- Communications between Ada County and the State Emergency Operations Center may be limited or non-existent.

4. Relationship to other Plans

The Ada County Flood Response Plan provides hazard specific information and role designation. Its principles and concepts are based on the National Response Framework. It is designed to be implemented in conjunction with city standard operating procedures, the county Joint Information System Plan and the county, city and district emergency operations plans. When local capabilities to respond to a flood have been exceeded, the Idaho Emergency Operations Plan may be implemented. In addition, plans from assisting federal agencies may also be activated.

5. Reviewing, Exercising and Updating the Plan

5.1. Reviewing this Plan

This plan should be reviewed by the plan holders annually or more often as circumstances require.

5.2. Exercising this Plan

- 5.2.1. The Emergency Management Office, through the Local Emergency Planning Committee, is responsible for scheduling, conducting, and evaluating flood exercises.
- 5.2.2. An annual tabletop exercise or field simulation exercise may be conducted to train personnel on the use of this plan. The plan may be revised based on the results of the exercise After Action Report.

5.3. Updating this Plan

- 5.3.1. After Action Reports from actual flood events may have findings that result in plan revisions.
- 5.3.2. Recommended changes to the plan should be sent to the Ada County Emergency Management Office.
- 5.3.3. Plans will be provided to agencies and individuals on the plan distribution list. It is the responsibility of the copy holder to keep individual plans current.

6. Incident Command and Coordination

6.1. Incident Command System

The Incident Command System (ICS) will be used in flood incident response. The ICS is a flexible management tool that allows local, state, federal, and private entities to be integrated under a single command structure. Designating the use of ICS for incident response is consistent across all jurisdictional EOPs in Ada County.

6.2. Who's In Charge

Each municipal jurisdiction in Ada County has selected an Incident Command agency for flooding. This agency will be in charge of flood response within their jurisdiction. They will be supported by agencies, districts and departments within their jurisdiction and through mutual aid. Below is the primary Incident Command agency for each jurisdiction.

- 6.2.1. Boise City: Boise Public Works Department
- 6.2.2. Eagle City: Eagle Fire District (within city limits)
- 6.2.3. Garden City: Garden City Public Works Department
- 6.2.4. Kuna City: Kuna Fire District (within city limits)
- 6.2.5. Meridian City: Meridian Public Works Department
- 6.2.6. Star City: Star Fire District (within city limits)
- 6.2.7. Unincorporated Ada County: Ada County Sheriff's Office
- 6.2.8. Existing mutual aid agreements between jurisdictions will remain in effect.

6.3. Incident Management Team

An Incident Management Team (IMT) is an incident command organization made up of command and general staff members and other appropriate personnel in an ICS organization and can be deployed or activated, as needed.

- 6.3.1. The purpose of an IMT is to aid in the management of incidents that overwhelm the incident management abilities of local emergency services by strengthening command, control, and communication. Before an IMT may assume Command responsibilities it must receive all necessary Delegations of Authority.

- 6.3.2. A Delegation of Authority is a statement provided to the Incident Commander by the Agency Executive delegating authority and assigning responsibility.
- 6.3.3. A Delegation of Authority should contain: objectives, priorities, expectations, constraints, and other considerations as needed. It should be prepared by senior agency personnel and signed by the Agency Executive or designee.
- 6.3.4. All Delegations of Authority should be reviewed by legal counsel.

6.4. City Coordination Centers

Significant, localized flood incidents may require activation of a City Coordination Center (CCC) to coordinate resource ordering and provide support.

- 6.4.1. Jurisdictional EOPs designate the management and coordination activities of each CCC. When activated, the CCC is the first point of assistance and support for the Incident Command structure responding to an event.
- 6.4.2. The City of Boise CCC is located in City Hall West at 333 N. Mark Stall Pl. in Boise.
- 6.4.3. The City of Eagle CCC is located in Eagle Fire District Station #1 at 966 Iron Eagle Dr. in Eagle.
- 6.4.4. The City of Garden City CCC is located in the Garden City Police Department building at 301 E. 50th St. in Garden City.
- 6.4.5. The City of Kuna CCC is located in Kuna Fire District Station #1 at 150 W. Boise St. in Kuna.
- 6.4.6. The City of Meridian CCC is located in Meridian Fire Station #1 at 540 E. Franklin Rd. in Meridian.
- 6.4.7. The City of Star CCC is located in Star City Hall at 10769 W. State St. in Star.

6.5. Emergency Operations Center

Large, complex flood incidents, involving multiple jurisdictions, may require activation of the county Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to coordinate resource ordering and provide support.

- 6.5.1. The Ada County EOC is located in the Vernon L. Bisterfeldt Public Safety Building at 7200 Barrister Drive in Boise.
- 6.5.2. In a multi-jurisdictional incident, a Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group may be designated to provide expertise and oversight in the EOC. A MAC Group, which refers to agency administrators or their representatives, will normally be activated when the character and intensity of the emergency situation significantly impacts or involves more than one jurisdiction.

7. Flood Information and Notification

7.1. Flood Information

The National Weather Service (NWS) issues Outlooks, Flood Warnings, Flash Flood Watches and Flash Flood Warnings. NWS will be the only official source for flood Watch/Warning

information. Officials from other agencies may comment concerning the role of their agency during a flood, but issuing flood Watch/Warning statements will be the sole responsibility of the NWS.

- 7.1.1. An **Outlook** is a public statement issued by the NWS on either a seasonal basis, to indicate the potential for flooding from the snowpack; or on an event basis, to alert the public that conditions are ripe for flooding. It is usually issued with greater than 36 hours lead-time.
- 7.1.2. A **Flash Flood Watch** is issued when flash flooding is possible within the designated watch area – be alert. A Watch means to get prepared for possible flooding.
- 7.1.3. A **Flash Flood Warning** is issued when a flash flood has been reported or is imminent – take necessary precautions. A Warning means to leave low-lying or flood prone areas.
- 7.1.4. A **Flood Warning** is issued as an advance notice that a flood is imminent or is in progress at a certain location or in a certain river basin.
- 7.1.5. Watches and Warnings will be disseminated by the standard procedures: NOAA Weather Radio, NOAA Weather Wire, and ILETS. The Idaho State Communications Center will call Ada County 911 Dispatch when a Watch or Warning has been issued. The message will also be available on ILETS.

7.2. Flood Notification

- 7.2.1. The Ada County 911 Dispatch Center (911 Dispatch) will serve as the 24-hour contact point for notification of all flooding incidents.
- 7.2.2. When the 911 Dispatch Center receives reports of flooding they will notify the appropriate jurisdiction flood Incident Command agency. The jurisdiction Incident Command agency will assess the situation and begin the required actions.
- 7.2.3. Public Alert and Warning notifications may be requested by the Incident Commander. 911 Dispatch can issue an emergency alert using the Community Mass Notification System (Code Red) or may request the message be delivered through ISAWS and/or the Idaho State Communications Center.

7.3. Boise Foothills Flash Flooding

- 7.3.1. The National Weather Service (NWS) will issue a Flash Flood Warning for the Boise Foothills under the following conditions.
- 7.3.2. Rainfall in the Boise Foothills is occurring or is imminent and is falling at an intensity rate to cause flash flooding in the Boise Foothills.
- 7.3.3. Heavy rainfall is falling on significant snowpack and flash flooding is occurring or is imminent.
- 7.3.4. Flash flooding is occurring and was confirmed by stream flow gauges, NWS weather spotters, emergency responders or citizens. Ada County 911 Dispatch will notify the NWS of public and official reports of flash flooding.
- 7.3.5. When a Flash Flood Warning is in effect for the Boise Foothills, a NWS representative will brief Incident Command staff and staff at either a CCC or the EOC if activated, every 20-30 minutes by telephone or through the amateur radio operators.

- 7.3.6. For a Boise Foothills Flash Flood Watch or Warning, 911 Dispatch will issue a Command Page to the Ada County Paramedics and the Boise Fire Department, and notify the Boise Police Watch Commander, Boise Public Works, Ada County Highway District, Ada County Sheriff's Duty Sergeant, Emergency Management, and the American Red Cross.
- 7.3.7. The 911 Dispatch Center may ask law enforcement or fire personnel to verify that flooding is occurring on the Foothills tributaries. Pre-designated observation points have been identified on Cottonwood, Hulls, Crane, and Stuart gulches. (See [Section 24.11](#) for details on these locations).
- 7.3.8. A Flash Flood Zone has been identified for Stuart, Crane, Hulls, and Cottonwood gulches because these streams have the potential for high discharge flood events. The Zone is comprised of areas adjacent to the stream and the flood fan area at the mouth of the gulch. This Zone is where loss of life and property damage is most likely to occur during a large scale flood event. Flash flood response efforts will be prioritized for this Zone. (See [Section 24.12](#))
- 7.3.9. If a Flash Flood Warning is issued for one (or more) of these streams, or if significant flooding is confirmed by emergency responders or citizens, then people in the Flash Flood Zone should take prompt protective action. Flood impact areas for the seven Boise Foothills drainage areas are depicted on maps [Section 24](#). These are the primary areas that may need notice of flash flooding and recommendations to shelter or evacuate.

7.4. Public Warning

Public warning may be accomplished through a variety of means. The National Weather Service Weather Warning Program uses a multi-tier concept, including Flood Watches and Warnings, to increase public awareness and promote a proper response. With flash floods, time is so short and the possibility of disaster so great, that all necessary available means of notification should be employed. The following means of mass communication may be used:

- Community Mass Notification System (Code Red) – Contact 911 Dispatch
- Social Media
- Idaho State Alert and Warning System (ISAWS) and Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) - Contact 911 Dispatch.
- Emergency Alert System - Contact 911 Dispatch.
- National Weather Service (NOAA Weather Radios)
- Television and radio news broadcasts
- Vehicles equipped with loudspeakers / Door-to-door

8. Immediate Protective Actions

Depending upon the extent of the incident, protection strategies may include sheltering-in-place, evacuation, sandbagging or flood proofing of structures, and protection of water or food supplies.

8.1. Protective Actions in a Flash Flood Zone

- 8.1.1. People outdoors should seek high ground immediately.
- 8.1.2. People indoors should bring their families and pets indoors at once and shelter there until the flood danger is past.
- 8.1.3. Under some extreme circumstances evacuation may be recommended.

8.2. Evacuation

Evacuation will be managed by the jurisdiction Law Enforcement agency, assisted by Fire, Paramedics, Public Works, Emergency Management, and contractual services such as buses. Valley Regional Transit may assist in the evacuation of all persons requiring transportation utilizing a combination of accessible and other transit buses.

- 8.2.1. Time permitting, evacuation may be recommended during a foothills flash flood event. Evacuation bus routes should be as follows: 8th-9th streets, 13th-15th streets, Harrison Boulevard-21st Street, 26th-28th streets. (See [Section 24.13](#))

8.3. Shelters

The American Red Cross will provide sheltering for evacuees, as required. Shelter locations could include school or church properties. Shelters will be located in accessible buildings.

9. Boise River Information

9.1. Boise River Water Release Rates

The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), US Bureau of Reclamation, and the Boise River Water-Master (representing canal operators) determine release/flow rates from Lucky Peak Dam into the Boise River.

- 9.1.1. Flood control season occurs most often during April, May and June.
- 9.1.2. Generally, but not always, there will be several hours to several days advance notice before water levels (river flows) are significantly changed.
- 9.1.3. The USACE will follow their notification tree for alerting various agencies about changes in the river level. In Ada County the USACE will notify Ada County 911 Dispatch and/or emergency management. These agencies in turn will notify other local entities involved in flood response, including public works, fire, and law enforcement.
- 9.1.4. In the event of major changes in flow rates the USACE will schedule a teleconference/Webinar to inform all of the affected jurisdictions.

9.2. Boise River Floodwater Travel Times

The following tabulation outlines approximate travel times for water released from Lucky Peak Dam, assuming that Diversion Dam pondage is full and irrigation diversions remain constant. (Source: US Army Corps of Engineers)

Location	Travel Time from Lucky Peak
Diversion Dam	¼ hour
Ridenbaugh Canal	1 hour
Capitol Boulevard Bridge	2 hours
Glenwood Bridge	3 ½ hours
Head of Eagle Island	4 hours
Eagle Road	5 hours
Star Road	6 ¼ Hours

9.3. Boise River Bridges

Twenty-one motor vehicle bridges cross the Boise River within Ada County. The Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) and the Ada County Highway District (ACHD) maintain these bridges as indicated below. (See Map in [Section 23](#)).

ACHD Bridges – listed east to west	ITD Bridges – listed east to west
Eckert Rd. (Barber Park)	Highway 21
East Parkcenter	Broadway Avenue
West Parkcenter	Interstate 184 Connector, eastbound
Capitol Boulevard	Interstate 184 Connector, westbound
Ninth Street	Glenwood Street
Americana (Sixteenth Street)	Eagle Highway (South Channel)
Fairview Avenue	Eagle Highway (North Channel)
*Main Street	Highway 16
Veteran's Memorial Parkway (South Channel)	
Veteran's Memorial Parkway (North Channel)	
Linder Road (South Channel)	
Linder Road (North Channel)	
Highway at Star	

*If the clearance under the bridge is unimpeded, all but one bridge should allow a 2% Flood Event (11,000 cfs.) to pass. The Main Street Bridge may overtop at this flow.

9.4. Annual Peak Spring Discharge Flow Frequencies (CFS)

Flow Frequency	Unregulated Flow	Regulated Flow*
2 YEAR	13,800	4,900
10 YEAR	25,200	7,200
50 YEAR	36,200	11,000
100 YEAR	41,200	16,600
500 YEAR	54,000	34,800

10. Boise River Potential Flood Impacts

The Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service, a part of the NWS, provides the following information on potential flood impacts based on flow rates as measured at the Glenwood Bridge gauge. (Source: <http://water.weather.gov/ahps2/inundation/index.php?gage=big1>)

6500 cfs. or 9.9 feet depth	Large sections of the greenbelt path adjacent to the river will be submerged. Minor flooding may affect portions of Eagle Island.
7000 cfs. or 10.2 feet depth (Flood Stage)	Large sections of the greenbelt path adjacent to the river will be submerged. Erosion of river banks will also become a significant problem. Debris in the river including small trees and logs may begin piling up at bridge crossings. Minor flooding will be observed on sections of Eagle Island and in other low spots near the river. Minor flooding will spread downstream to low areas near the river in Star and Caldwell.
8900 cfs. or 11.2 feet depth	Large sections of the green belt will be submerged and severe bank erosion will occur. Flooding will occur in low areas close to the river in Boise, Garden City, Eagle and Caldwell, but the water should remain below the level of most residential areas. The river will spill over its banks between 45th and 46th Street in Garden City into the warehouse district.
10500 cfs. or 12 feet depth	Large sections of the green belt will be submerged and severe bank erosion will occur. Flooding will occur in low areas close to the river in Boise, Garden City, Eagle and Caldwell, but the water should remain below the level of most residential areas. The river will spill over its banks between 45th and 46th Street in Garden City into the warehouse district.
16000 cfs. or 13.3 feet depth (16600 cfs. is 100 year or 1% event)	Major flooding will occur near the river in Boise, Garden City, Eagle, and Star. Some residential areas in low lying areas near the river will be flooded with water entering some houses. A flood of this magnitude has not occurred on the Boise River since 1943. Most of the area within the 100 year flood plain, including many city parks near the river, will be underwater. Debris piling up on bridge crossings will cause additional flood damage.

11. Other Flooding Sources

11.1. Snake River Flooding

When the 911 Dispatch Center receives reports of flooding along the Snake River they will notify the Ada County Sheriff's Office. The ACSO will assess the situation and take appropriate actions. For flooding caused by ice jams the Incident Commander should contact the National Weather Service for the latest forecast information. The Incident Commander should have the 911 Dispatch Center contact the C.J. Strike Dam Operator to find out if water flow can be reduced. [Section 26](#) shows a map of the Snake River bordering Ada County.

11.2. Canal Flooding

For floods involving a canal, the Incident Commander may ask the 911 Dispatch Center to contact the canal owner/operator to have the water flow shut off. However, depending on the distance between the head gate and the incident, it may take several hours for the shut off to take effect. (See [Section 25](#))

12. Public Protection Strategies Summary

More detailed information on Public Protection Strategies is located in Section 20 of the plan.

12.1. Sandbagging

The use of sandbags is a simple but effective way to prevent or reduce floodwater damage. All levels of government (city, county, state, federal), as well as private property owners, are responsible for sandbagging their own property. For sandbag construction techniques see [Section 21](#).

12.2. Flood-Proofing

Flood proofing means building or remodeling using materials and methods that will prevent or minimize flood damage. Private property owners are responsible for flood-proofing their own structures.

12.3. Evacuation

Evacuation involves relocating threatened populations to safer areas. Due to the fact that people are subjected to risks when evacuated from their homes, evacuation should not be recommended unless the situation clearly warrants it the responsibility for recommending an evacuation rests with the Incident Commander or the Chief Elected Official. Emergency Medical Services (both public and private) and Valley Regional Transit should work together to assist in evacuating those with access or functional needs.

12.4. Sheltering-in-Place

Sheltering-in-place means taking refuge indoors. For flash floods or if the flooding is expected to be minor and brief, sheltering-in-place may be the best option. If safe to do so, Sheltering-in-Place can reduce the requirements for public shelters. It keeps people in familiar surroundings with the items and goods needed for daily life; additionally it keeps people and their pets together.

12.5. Relocating Possessions

For serious flooding events, when time permits, citizens in the floodplain may be encouraged to move their possessions. Belongings may be moved to self-storage units or other safe areas. Citizens who choose to move and/or store belongings will assume all costs associated with these actions.

12.6. Other Public Protection Strategies

Other Public Protection Strategies include: long-term relocation of victims, water supply protection, and sewage system protection.

13. Flood Phase Definitions

The following definitions describe the activities conducted at four phases of flood preparedness and response.

13.1. Phase 1 – Pre-Event Preparedness

All routine activities conducted by jurisdictions in preparation for a flood event. This includes mitigation, response planning, training/equipping responders and conducting public outreach.

13.2. Phase 2 – Increased Readiness

Measures taken when conditions require increased monitoring or preliminary action.

13.2.1. Phase 2 factors can vary greatly based on the potential flooding. Below are four general examples of conditions that could cause increased readiness:

13.2.1.1.1. NWS Flash Flood Watch for the Boise Foothills.

13.2.1.1.2. Boise River flows starting at 6500 cfs.

13.2.1.1.3. USACE notification of future Boise River flows at or above 7000 cfs.

13.2.1.1.4. NWS notification of an impending, significant rain on snow event or other strong storm system that could cause flooding.

13.2.2. Phase 2 activities could include but are not limited to:

13.2.2.1.1. Increase public awareness through television, radio, internet and social media. Include flood preparedness actions the public should engage in.

13.2.2.1.2. Increase communications between jurisdictions, NWS and USACE.

- 13.2.2.1.3. Identify the Incident Command agency in charge for each area at risk.
- 13.2.2.1.4. Consider implementation of the ICS to begin response planning and operations.
- 13.2.2.1.5. Based on projected water levels, use available flood maps to pre-position resources near areas at greatest risk from identified flood threats. Coordinate using Boise River Flood Inundation Maps online: <https://adacounty.id.gov/accem/How-to-Prepare-Resources/Flood>
- 13.2.2.1.6. Patrol and evaluate areas at risk of flooding.
- 13.2.2.1.7. Partial activation of CCC or EOC.

13.3. Phase 3 – Response Operations

Conditions and official notifications indicate that flooding is either occurring or is imminent. The roles and responsibilities section provides more detail of the actions taken during the response phase. General actions taken during this phase may include but are limited to the following:

- 13.3.1. Establish or expand the Incident Command structure in charge of response.
- 13.3.2. Establish and identify a Command Post (CP) in a safe location when the situation warrants it. At a flood scene displaying a flashing green light or a fluorescent orange flag or traffic cone may signify the Command Post. Other ICS features should be established as required (Staging, Area Command, etc.).
- 13.3.3. Conduct risk assessments of flooded areas.
- 13.3.4. Respond to flooding issues, prioritized by risk.
- 13.3.5. Implement evacuations as needed.
- 13.3.6. If needed, open shelters to receive evacuees.
- 13.3.7. Form a Joint Information Center to keep the public up to date with the most recent information available to include personal protective actions and evacuation notices.
- 13.3.8. Distribute sand and sandbags to locations for public use. Property owners' are responsible for sandbagging their own property.
- 13.3.9. Dependent on the magnitude of the flood event, CCC's could be activated to support a localized flood response or the EOC could be activated to support a multi-jurisdictional response.
- 13.3.10. Establish processes to manage self-deployed responders and spontaneous unaffiliated volunteers.

13.4. Phase 4 – Recovery

As response-phase emergency operations are completed and requests for assistance associated with emergency response are resolved, Recovery activities will become the focus for the jurisdictions affected by the flood event. Government assistance could be required for an extended period of time. Recovery activities could include, but are not limited to the following:

- 13.4.1. Clear roadways and remove debris.
- 13.4.2. Re-establish essential public services and utilities.
- 13.4.3. Provide for the care and welfare of the affected population, to include as required, temporary housing for displaced persons.
- 13.4.4. Complete and submit damage assessments for affected areas

- 13.4.5. Long-term actions will work to restore the affected areas to pre-disaster conditions and include hazard mitigation activities, restoration of public facilities and disaster response cost recovery.

14. Roles and Responsibilities

This section lists those organizations and officials who are responsible for planning and/or executing the mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities for a flood incident. The Emergency Support Functions (ESF) listed with each discipline coincides with those found in the Ada County Emergency Operations Plan. The various ESF may be activated, dependent on need, to support flood operations in accordance with area emergency operations plans and located within City Coordination Centers or the Ada County EOC. These ESF may function as stand-alone components of the EOC Operations Support Section (Transportation, Health/Medical) or organized into more generalized branches consisting of complementary functions (Infrastructure, Human Services). ESF definitions are in [Section 29.3](#)

14.1. Local Emergency Planning Committee

The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) is established through the authority of the Idaho Office of Emergency Management (IOEM). The role of the LEPC is to form a partnership with state and local government, responders, and industry as an enhancement for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery, planning, exercising and training. Local government is responsible for planning and response within their jurisdiction. This includes ensuring the local hazard analysis adequately addresses any possible incidents that may occur in the jurisdiction; incorporating planning for those incidents in the local emergency operations plan; assessing capabilities and developing response capability using local resources, mutual aid and contractors; training responders; and exercising the plan.

The Committee may be composed of:

- Elected state or local officials
- Emergency Medical Personnel
- Fire Departments
- Health Officials
- Emergency Management
- Community Groups
- Law Enforcement
- Hospital personnel
- Owners and operators of covered facilities
- Broadcast and/or print media
- Local Environmental Groups
- Public Works and Engineering staff

14.2. Chief Elected Official

The Chief Elected Official has ultimate responsibility for decision making within their jurisdiction in the event of a flood incident. For most flood incidents the Incident Commander will assume this responsibility. If multiple jurisdictions, districts and agencies are involved in the response, financial cost shares and reimbursements may be negotiated either pre or post event (depending on time available), by the elected officials involved in the response.

14.3. Incident Commander

The Incident Commander varies by jurisdiction see [Who's In Charge](#) on section 6.2.

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Roles and Responsibilities</u>
1. Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the appropriate level of ICS training to fulfill the duties of an Incident Commander. • Participate in interagency training and review of emergency and disaster response procedures.
2. Increased Readiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate the ICS and appoint staff necessary to begin response planning and pre-staging of resources for response. • Maintain situational awareness and coordinate information with appropriate CCC, EOC and Joint Information System.
3. Response Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appoint IC staff including Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance, expand the ICS structure as needed. • Establish a Command Post in a safe area, as needed. • Request representatives with communications capabilities, at the CP, as needed to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Floodplain Administrator/s, facilities and public works staff of impacted jurisdiction/s ◦ ACHD ◦ Flood Control District #10 (if within their district) • Conduct a Risk Assessment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Priority 1: Life Safety ◦ Priority 2: Public Infrastructure/Critical Facilities ◦ Priority 3: Homes / Commercial Properties ◦ Priority 4: Agriculture / Parks / Open Space • Establish Staging/Base in a safe area, as needed. • Assess situation and determine area and number of people affected. • Coordinate information with appropriate CCC, EOC and Joint Information System. • Determine the need and method(s) of providing public warning. (Section 16) • Public Warning options include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Community Mass Notification System (911 Dispatch) and the Idaho State Alert and Warning System (ISAWS) ◦ Social Media (Twitter, Facebook, Next Door etc.) ◦ Television and radio news services ◦ Emergency vehicles with public address systems or door to door ◦ NOAA Weather Radio – this requires Dispatch to contact the Idaho State Communications Center ◦ Emergency Alert System – this requires Dispatch to contact the Idaho State Communications Center ◦ Pres-scripted messages are available (Section 18)

- In coordination with on-scene authorities, activated CCCs and/or EOC, decide which public protection strategies are appropriate.
- Determine appropriate response actions.
 - For Evacuation:
 - Designate area/s to be evacuated.
 - Determine evacuation routes.
 - Contact Red Cross at 800 853-2570 and request shelter arrangements for evacuees.
 - Inform public of the need to evacuate, the designated evacuation routes and shelter locations. ([Section 18.1](#))
 - Request Paramedics and Valley Ride assist with evacuation of those with access or functional needs.
 - Assign responsibility for establishing barriers/security around evacuated area/s.
 - Develop re-entry plans for evacuated areas.
 - For Shelter-in-Place
 - Designate area/s to be sheltered.
 - Develop a public information message or use the pre-scripted Shelter-in-Place Message ([Section 18.2](#)), fill in necessary information
 - Notify the public when it is safe to re-emerge.
- Prioritize flood operations and deploy resources accordingly.
 - Determine the need for sandbags, sand, and select locations to stockpile these materials.
 - Sand is available from ACHD.
 - ACHD can provide heavy equipment/personnel for flood operations. ACHD resource deployment is based on priorities listed in their emergency operations plans.
- Coordinate with critical infrastructure facilities at risk (schools, medical facilities, long term care facilities, etc.) ([Section 19.2](#))
- Coordinate with appropriate CCC or EOC for special resources.
- Monitor size and movement of flood. Receive reports from NWS and USACE.
- Update Public Information Officer, approve the release of information to the media.
- Contact either ACHD or ITD for bridge flood protection measures.
- Warn and assist recreationists (Boise and Snake Rivers) as appropriate.
- If the flooding involves a canal, contact the canal owner/operator. If the canal is shut off at its mouth for response operations, the distance between the problem area and the shut off will affect the time required to drain.
- Update new Incident Commander at shift change.
- When appropriate, in coordination with CCC/s and EOC, declare

	<p>response phase over or incident terminated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implement Demobilization Plan• Complete and collect necessary documentation
4. Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Declares flooded areas safe for reentry of general public under supervision of law enforcement.• Determines cleanup requirements.

14.4. Ada County Dispatch (Emergency Support Function 2)

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Roles and Responsibilities</u>
1. Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides staff support to LEPC.
2. Increased Readiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain situational awareness, receive weather and flood information from NWS and ACEM. • Forecast staffing needs based on information. • Receive a Flash Flood Watch. • Conduct Flash Flood Watch notification fan-out. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Notify these agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ada County Paramedics: Command Page ▪ Ada County Highway District: Emergency contact number ▪ Jurisdiction Fire Agency: Command Page ▪ Jurisdiction Law Enforcement Agency: Command Page ▪ Jurisdiction Public Works Agency ▪ Ada County Emergency Management: Emergency contact number
3. Response Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receive notification of flood incident or a Flash Flood Warning. • Conduct Flood notification fan-out. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Notify appropriate jurisdictions flood incident command agency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ada County: Ada County Sheriff’s Office ▪ Boise: Boise Fire Department ▪ Eagle: Eagle Fire District ▪ Garden City: Garden City Public Works ▪ Kuna: Kuna Fire District ▪ Meridian: Meridian Public Works ▪ Star: Star Fire District • Facilitate communications among emergency responders. Gather and document important ICS information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Incident Commander’s name ◦ Name and location of Command Post ◦ Staging and Base locations, if established ◦ Activation of CCCs or EOC • Make other notifications or contacts at the Incident Commander’s request. • If evacuation is recommended, contact Red Cross at 800-853-2570 and request shelter arrangements for evacuees. Record the name and locations of shelters. • For flooding that involves a canal, at the Incident Commander’s request, contact the canal owner to shut off the flow of water. • Obtain weather and other information at Incident Commander’s request.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ascertain from IC if the situation requires the use of the Community Mass Notification System (Code Red). • Obtain IC approved messaging to be delivered through Code Red; messaging may also be used for WEA text or EAS announcement. • At Incident Commanders request, facilitate activation of Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA), NOAA Weather Radios and Emergency Alert System (EAS) by communicating with Idaho State Communications Center. Policy requires that EAS requests must come from law enforcement or the county emergency manager. Follow procedure in Section 18.4. • Assist in coordination of transportation requests for evacuations. • If a public information phone line is set up through the JIS, document and distribute the public information phone number as needed.
4. Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May designate and facilitate radio channels for recovery operations as needed.

14.5. Fire Service (Emergency Support Function 4, 9, 10)

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Roles and Responsibilities</u>
1. Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates planning activities with appropriate agencies, jurisdictions, and departments to develop efficient departmental flood SOPs. • Develops procedures for conducting or assisting with evacuation and rescue, especially for disadvantaged persons, in flood areas. • Develops fire plans for vital structures that may be unattended during flood situations. • Provides staff support to the LEPC. • Ensures Incident Command System training for appropriate personnel. • Participates in interagency training and review of emergency and disaster response procedures. • Develops and maintains mutual aid agreements providing for emergency staffing and resources as required.
2. Increased Readiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appoint staff necessary to begin response planning and pre-staging of resources for response. • Maintain situational awareness and coordinate information with appropriate CCC, EOC and Joint Information System.
3. Response Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eagle, Kuna, and Star Fire Districts function as Incident Command agency for floods within the city limits of Eagle, Kuna, and Star respectively. • Provide field operations support to the Command Post. • Conduct flood operations as the situation demands and as outlined in departmental SOPs. • Render lifesaving assistance as necessary and as conditions permit. • Boise Fire Department can deploy a Dive Rescue and/or a Swift Water Rescue unit as necessary. • Boise Fire Department can deploy the Regional Hazardous Materials Team and set up a decontamination area if necessary. • Respond to fires and hazards associated with flood. • Conduct or assist with evacuations, as required. • Dependent on the needs of the incident, as available, provide staff to support activated CCC or EOC. • Maintain records and documentation of expenditures.
4. Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists in recovery of surviving persons or pets, damage assessment, and fire prevention. • Coordinates to eliminate fire access deficiencies during restoration. • Demobilize resources in accordance with operational requirements.

14.6. Law Enforcement (Emergency Support Functions 9, 13)

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Roles and Responsibilities</u>
1. Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in planning activities with appropriate agencies, jurisdictions, and departments to develop efficient departmental flood SOPs. • Ensure Incident Command System training for appropriate personnel. • Maintain mutual aid agreements providing for manpower and resources as needed. • Participate in interagency training and review of emergency and disaster response procedures. • Conduct training and develops procedures to conduct warning and evacuation. • Provide staff support to the LEPC.
2. Increased Readiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin response planning and coordination with other affected agencies. • Maintain situational awareness and coordinate information with appropriate CCC, EOC and Joint Information System.
3. Response Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide field operations support to the Command Post. • Perform rescue and first aid as training and conditions permit. • Establish scene perimeters and access control points, in conjunction with the command post, to protect the public. • Perform traffic control and re-routing at flood scene and staging area(s). • Designate alternate routes for the traveling public, and coordinates placement of warning devices and barricades. • If possible, maintain security for vital facilities. • Conduct or assist with evacuations, and provide security to evacuated areas, if possible; see Section 20. • Dependent on the needs of the incident, as available, provide staff to support activated CCC or EOC. • Maintain records and documentation of expenditures.
4. Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established re-entry procedures for the general public to return to specified areas after those areas have been declared safe for reentry by the Incident Commander. • Supervise re-entry of the general public into designated areas. • Provide access for rescue and damage assessment teams. • Dependent on resource availability, will maintain security for evacuated areas, with provisions for residents to recover critical possessions. • Demobilize resources in accordance with operational requirements.

14.7. Emergency Medical Services (Emergency Support Function 8B)

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Roles and Responsibilities</u>
1. Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide staff support to the LEPC • Develop and maintain efficient departmental flood SOPs. • Ensure Incident Command System training for appropriate personnel. • Assist in identifying disadvantaged and bedridden populations in flood prone areas. • Develop procedures for assisting in emergency evacuations of sick or disabled persons during a flood threat.
2. Increased Readiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin response planning and coordination with other affected agencies, hospitals and public health department. • Maintain situational awareness and coordinate with EOC if activated.
3. Response Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish casualty collection points in a safe location in conjunction with command post requests. • Provide on-site treatment of victims and transportation to hospitals. • Work with Valley Regional Transit to provide for evacuation of disabled persons, including those in nursing homes or hospitals, etc. • Dependent on the needs of the incident, as available, provide staff to support activated EOC. • Maintain records and documentation of expenditures.
4. Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with return of medical evacuees to usable facilities. • Demobilize resources in accordance with operational requirements.

14.8. Coroner (Emergency Support Function 8B)

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Roles and Responsibilities</u>
1. Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure Incident Command System training for appropriate personnel. • Prepare guidelines for fatality management during a flood incident.
2. Increased Readiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin response planning and coordination with other affected agencies, hospitals and emergency medical services. • Maintain situational awareness.
3. Response Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide mortuary services for flood incident fatalities. • Provide tracking and replacement for graves disturbed during flooding. • Make all death notifications to next of kin. • Maintain records and documentation of expenditures. • Demobilize resources in accordance with operational requirements.

14.9. Health Department (Emergency Support Function 8A)

The Health Department will have a supportive role to the primary responders in a flood incident.

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Roles and Responsibilities</u>
1. Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide staff support to LEPC. • Ensure Incident Command System training for appropriate personnel. • Prepare health and sanitation guidance for flood affected populations. • Prepare guidelines for preventive health and sanitation management during a flood.
2. Increased Readiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin response planning and coordination with other affected agencies, hospitals and emergency medical services. • Maintain situational awareness and coordinate with EOC if activated.
3. Response Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operate within the Incident Command System and use the ICS check-in process. • Provide staff to support the Incident Command Post at the request of the Incident Commander through the Health Department Operations Center. • Assist in assessment of health effects of an evolving hazard. • Test, or provide for the testing of water or food, as applicable. • Issue health and sanitation guidance for flood affected populations. • Coordinate medical services in accordance with Emergency Support Function 8 using the Hospital Bridge Call Process identified in the Health Department Operations Plan. • Provide medical consultation throughout the incident (within the scope of Communicable Disease Control as requested). • Provide facility assessments for shelter operations in consultation with the American Red Cross. • Coordinate inoculations, as required. • Provide staff support to the EOC, if activated. • Facilitate access to Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) resources when needed (e.g., antidotes from local cache, SNS Push Package, etc.). • Maintain records and documentation of expenditures.
4. Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine damage to sanitary waste and water systems (public and private), makes recommendations and oversees correction. • Recommend actions to improve and permanently restore sanitary systems. • Coordinate with Ada County Indigent Services, Idaho Health and Welfare Department Mental Health Services, and other agencies to provide mental health care for flood victims. • Demobilize resources in accordance with operational requirements.

14.10. Emergency Management (Emergency Support Function 5)

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Roles and Responsibilities</u>
1. Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the Ada County Emergency Operations Center (EOC). • Maintain county plans, and coordinate training and exercise programs. • Maintain liaison with local response agencies. • Ensure Incident Command System training for appropriate personnel. • Provide community awareness for flood prone residents. • Provide administrative support to the LEPC.
2. Increased Readiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance EOC activation level to Monitoring status. Monitor Boise River flow gauges, snowpack and reservoir levels through available government websites. • Receive weather and river forecasts from NWS and USACE. Reports of Boise River high release levels (to include CFS level and the time increase should take effect) will result in a notification of the elected officials and the following agencies/districts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ All local fire departments/districts ◦ All local law enforcement departments ◦ All local public works departments ◦ Ada County Paramedics ◦ Ada County Highway District ◦ Ada County Parks (Barber Park) ◦ Boise Parks and Recreation ◦ Flood Control District #10
3. Response Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate and manage the county EOC, as required. • Coordinate requests for special resources and personnel. • Assist in the coordination of large-scale evacuations. • Maintain situational awareness, update elected officials as necessary. • Prepare/coordinate Disaster Emergency Declaration, if necessary. • Advise IOEM of the situation, as necessary. • Coordinate MAC Group during activation. • Assist in the facilitation and coordination of the Joint Information System and/or the Joint Information Center (JIC). • Coordinate Media announcements • Establish Public Concern phone lines, if requested • Coordinate with the Idaho Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (IDAVOAD) for mass care and volunteer/donations management. • Maintain records and documentation of expenditures.
4. Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close incident with the Office of Emergency Management. • Coordinate damage assessment activities, state and federal support requests, and temporary restoration of government facilities. • Coordinate processing Individual and Public Assistance applications, when necessary.

14.11. American Red Cross (Emergency Support Function 6)

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Roles and Responsibilities</u>
1. Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct training in the operation of shelters and mass feeding. • Maintain list of shelters and shelter resources. • Attend scheduled county LEPC meetings when possible.
2. Increased Readiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain situational awareness, coordinate with EOC if activated. • Begin coordination with IDAVOAD member organizations.
3. Response Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As needed, provide sheltering, and mass care in accordance with current American Red Cross policy and procedures. • Utilize the National Shelter System (NSS) to identify shelter locations in close but safe proximity to the event. Time permitting, will coordinate with the EOC prior to final selection of shelter location/s. • Red Cross Health and Mental Health will provide minor first aid in shelters. • Coordinate with other IDAVOAD organizations as needed for mass care operations.
4. Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Direct Client Assistance in accordance with current American Red Cross policy and procedures. • Coordinate with IDAVOAD members to identify other forms of assistance that may correspond with unmet needs. • Demobilize resources in accordance with operational requirements. .

14.12. Highway District (Emergency Support Function 1A)

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Roles and Responsibilities</u>
1. Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide staff support to the LEPC. • Ensure Incident Command System training for appropriate personnel
2. Increased Readiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May receive and fill authorized orders for sand delivery. • Maintain situational awareness, coordinate with CCC/EOC if activated.
3. Response Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide field operations support to the Command Post. • Provide "DETOUR" signs and other traffic control devices. • Remove debris, as directed, to provide access to traffic routes. • Provide materials and support to sandbagging operations. • Assess jurisdiction bridges, shores or sandbag bridges, as necessary. • Provide heavy equipment, personnel, and materials (sand, gravel, etc.) to trench or dike as necessary to protect public roads. Requests for material, heavy equipment or personnel will be determined on a case-by-case basis at the sole discretion of ACHD. • Maintain records and documentation of expenditures. • Dependent on the needs of the incident, as available, provide staff to support activated EOC
4. Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct damage assessment. • Coordinate with Public Works on debris removal operations. • Facilitate and communicate with utility owners for the emergency restoration of vital utility services. • Demobilize resources in accordance with operational requirements.

14.13. Valley Regional Transit (Emergency Support Function 1B)

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Roles and Responsibilities</u>
1. Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide staff support to the LEPC.
2. Increased Readiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain situational awareness, coordinate with EOC if activated:
3. Response Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If evacuation is implemented and upon request by Incident Command, establish emergency bus loops (See Section 24.13). • Transport evacuees to designated shelter/s. • Provide specialized transport for persons with functional and access needs.
4. Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once evacuated area/s are declared safe by Incident Command, return evacuees to designated drop off locations. • Provide specialized transport for persons with functional and access needs. • Maintain records and documentation of expenditures. • Demobilize resources in accordance with operational requirements.

14.14. Public Works Departments (Emergency Support Function 3)

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Roles and Responsibilities</u>
1. Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide staff support to the LEPC. • Ensure Incident Command System training for appropriate personnel. • Act as technical advisor to the Planning and Community Development Departments and the Planning and Zoning Commissions regarding planning, zoning, and development in high-risk areas. • If possible, government facilities should be video-documented to establish current condition and contents.
2. Increased Readiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain situational awareness; coordinate with appropriate CCC/EOC if activated. • Assess threat to jurisdictional facilities, begin response planning and perform flood mitigation actions as necessary.
3. Response Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide staff to support appropriate CCC/EOC. • Provide field operations support to the Command Post, as requested. • Deploy equipment, supplies, and personnel to perform flood control as the situation demands. • Protect wastewater collection and treatment facilities from flood contamination, if possible. • Assist with sandbagging operations. • Provide GIS services to other departments/agencies.
4. Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If needed, prepare/submit a time/cost estimate for flood debris cleanup to appropriate CCC/EOC using: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public agency labor/equipment • Private contractors • Perform damage assessment. • Assist in the cleanup of the jurisdiction's structures. • May inspect, clean and repair jurisdiction's sewers. • May inspect and repair jurisdiction's flood control structures. • If possible, flood damages to government facilities should be video-documented. • Coordinate emergency restoration of vital utility services. • Maintain records and documentation of expenditures. • Demobilize resources in accordance with operational requirements.

14.15. Flood Control District # 10 (Emergency Support Function 3)

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Roles and Responsibilities</u>
1. Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attend scheduled county LEPC meetings when possible. • Participate in the Ada County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.
2. Increased Readiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain situational awareness, coordinate with EOC if activated. • May report observed Boise River conditions to CCC/EOC.
3. Response Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist flood response with flood fighting materials, heavy equipment and equipment operators. • Facilitate access to the Boise River. • Provide technical advice.
4. Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with damage assessment. • Assist with cleanup and debris removal. • Maintain records and documentation of expenditures. • Demobilize resources in accordance with operational requirements.

14.16. Building Departments (Emergency Support Function 3)

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Roles and Responsibilities</u>
1. Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify contract resources to assist with building inspections during an emergency event.
2. Increased Readiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain situational awareness; coordinate with CCC/EOC if activated.
3. Response Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess damage; declare buildings safe/unsafe for occupancy. • Assist in the collection of damage loss information.
4. Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct damage assessments, condemn unsafe buildings. • Assist in the collection of damage loss information. • Maintain records and documentation of expenditures. • Demobilize resources in accordance with operational requirements.

15. Responder Communications

15.1. Communications Plan

The Incident Commander shall establish a Communications Plan (CommPlan). This plan may include Command, Tactical and Support channels/talkgroups as required to manage an incident. The CommPlan may include telephone/cellphone numbers of individuals that may be of assistance to the incident or who may not have land mobile radio (LMR) communication capabilities.

15.2. Plain Language

All communications between organizational elements at an incident should be in plain English. No codes should be used and communications should be confined to essential messages.

16. Methods for Alerting the Public

Multiple means of public alert and warning are available in Ada County. In order to keep information accurate and consistent, messages should be coordinated through the Joint Information System, by the PIO and approved through Incident Command.

16.1. Community Mass Notification System (Code Red)

A Community Mass Notification system can be activated from 911 Dispatch. This service can be programmed to call households and cell phones registered to a home address in a user-defined area. Emergency texts will also go to citizens that register their information on the website:

<https://public.coderedweb.com/cne/en-US/BF01DC4DD213>

16.2. Social Media

Social media is used daily by agency PIOs to deliver information to the public. Examples of platforms used include Twitter, Facebook and Nextdoor. All of these and any others available at the time of the incident will be utilized to deliver messages coordinated through the Joint Information Center.

16.3. Idaho State Alert & Warning System (ISAWS)

ISAWS is the Community Mass Notification System managed by the Idaho office of Emergency Management. 911 Dispatch may request this system be employed by contacting State Communications. For those enrolled in this system, messages may be sent via cell phone, pager, email, home phone or other specialty communication device. This last capability grants greater flexibility in reaching those enrollees with special needs or who have English as a second language. ISAWS is also capable of delivering a Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA). A WEA is a geographically targeted, text-like message that will reach WEA enabled mobile phones within the selected area. No enrollment into ISAWS is required to receive a WEA.

ISAWS enrollment may be completed online at: <http://www.isaws.org/SignUp/public.aspx>

16.4. Emergency Alert System (EAS)

- The Emergency Alert System exists to furnish an expedited means of providing real time communications to the public, including information, direction, and instruction; in the event of war; threat of war; or grave national, regional, or local crisis.
- A law enforcement officer or the county emergency management coordinator may request EAS activation, through Idaho State Communications. (EAS Procedure [Section 18.4](#))
- Pre-scripted messages are available and located in the plan at: Sections [18.1,18.2,18.3](#).

16.5. Television and Radio News/Public Service Announcements

The news broadcast media may be contacted directly and requested to air messages aimed at alerting the public.

16.6. Loudspeakers on Emergency Vehicles/Door to Door

Law enforcement, fire, or other emergency personnel may warn the public by driving through the designated area in vehicles equipped with loudspeakers, or by going door-to-door. In some cases members of Neighborhood Watch Organizations or Amateur Radio Operators may assist emergency responders. The warning message delivered should include actions to be taken by the public, any special instructions, and how to obtain more information.

17. Methods for Informing the Public

Public information will be managed in accordance with the Ada County Joint Information System Plan. Some basics of that plan which could be employed during a flood incident include:

17.1. Joint Information Center (JIC)

A Joint Information Center may be virtual or a physical location. PIOs from multiple agencies will coordinate and share information through the JIC. The JIC will enhance information coordination, reduce misinformation and increase the accuracy and timeliness of messaging to the public.

- 17.1.1. A Joint Information Center (JIC) may be established in the Public Safety Building at 7200 Barrister Drive, Boise, or at another location.
- 17.1.2. The JIC should be equipped with telephones for a public concern section. The purpose of this section is to provide accurate, timely information, and to counteract misinformation and rumors.

17.2. Lead Public Information Officer

The Lead PIO coordinates the public information during multi-jurisdictional incidents.

- 17.2.1. The lead PIO is responsible for establishing and managing JIC operations. The size of a JIC is flexible and can grow or shrink to fit the situation. The JIC will coordinate public information with the Incident Command PIO.
- 17.2.2. The lead PIO is responsible for developing messages designed for release over the local media, as well as the Emergency Alert System, at the time of the emergency. These messages will provide the public with specific emergency instructions based on the seriousness of the incident. The Incident Commander must approve all incident information before it is released to the public.

18. Public Warning Information

The Lead PIO may generate messaging appropriate to the situation at the time of the event. Included in this section are some templates that may assist with this process or be used by Incident Command in the event a PIO is not available. Additionally, there is information on EAS activation.

18.1. Evacuation Pre-Scripted Message

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PREPARER ARE CAPITALIZED AND IN PARENTHESES, AND SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED IN THE MESSAGE. FILL OUT THE MESSAGE FORM COMPLETELY BEFORE CONTACTING 911 DISPATCH. GET EVACUATION ROUTES FROM LAW ENFORCEMENT, A TRANSPORTATION PHONE NUMBER FROM THE 911 DISPATCH CENTER, AND SHELTER INFORMATION FROM THE RED CROSS.

(NAME/TITLE/AGENCY)

has/have announced that dangerous flooding has occurred, or is likely at:

(LOCATION)

and recommends the evacuation of everyone living or working in this area. This advisory affects persons in the following areas:

(LOCATION)

(REPEAT THE LIST OF AREAS ONE TIME, THEN CONTINUE THE MESSAGE)

We are advising people to take the following protective actions:

- 1) Leave as soon as possible.
- 2) Take the following items with you: special medications or dietary needs, personal items, infant needs.
- 3) If you or someone in your household needs transportation help call _____.
(PHONE NUMBER)
- 4) Drive slowly and obey traffic laws and officials directing you along evacuation routes.
- 5) DO NOT drive over flooded roads.

(READ LIST OF DESIGNATED EVACUATION ROUTES)

6) If you will need a place to stay, report to the Shelter at:

(READ LIST OF SHELTER LOCATIONS)

- 7) Before leaving your home or business turn off all electrical appliances, including heating or air conditioners systems.
- 8) If you cannot evacuate in time take shelter in your home. Bring pets inside. Close and lock all outside doors and windows.
- 9) For further information, _____.
(READ LIST OF OPTIONS BEING USED, ie. SOCIAL MEDIA, TV, RADIO etc.)

18.2. Shelter-in-Place Pre-Scripted Message

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PREPARER ARE CAPITALIZED AND IN PARENTHESES, AND SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED IN THE MESSAGE. FILL OUT THE MESSAGE COMPLETELY BEFORE CONTACTING 911 DISPATCH.

(NAME/TITLE/AGENCY)

has/have announced that dangerous flooding has occurred, or is likely at:

(LOCATION)

and recommends the sheltering-in-place of everyone living or working in this area. This advisory affects persons in the following areas:

(LOCATION)

(REPEAT THE LIST OF AREAS ONE TIME, THEN CONTINUE THE MESSAGE)

We are advising people to take the following protective actions:

- 1) Bring all family members and pets indoors and stay there until further notice.
- 2) Close and lock all outside doors and windows.
- 3) If necessary, move to the second floor, or the roof. Take warm clothing, a flashlight, and portable radio with you.
- 4) If necessary there are a number of precautionary steps that can be taken.
 - a. Turn off all utilities at the main power switch and close the main gas valve. Do not touch any electrical equipment unless it is in a dry area.
 - b. Move valuable papers, furs, jewelry, clothing, and other contents to upper floors or higher elevations.
- 5) For further information, _____.
(READ LIST OF OPTIONS BEING USED, ie. SOCIAL MEDIA, TV, RADIO etc.)

18.3. Transfer Possessions Pre-Scripted Message

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PREPARER ARE CAPITALIZED AND IN PARENTHESIS, AND SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED IN THE MESSAGE. FILL OUT THE MESSAGE FORM COMPLETELY BEFORE CONTACTING STATE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER. CONSULT WITH COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FOR STORAGE LOCATIONS OUT OF THE FLOOD AREA. CONSULT WITH CORPS OF ENGINEERS AT LUCKY PEAK DAM FOR TIME AVAILABLE FOR MOVING POSSESSIONS. ***THIS OPTION SHOULD ONLY BE CONSIDERED FOR FLOODING ON THE BOISE RIVER CAUSED BY HIGH RELEASES FROM LUCKY PEAK DAM, WHEN ADEQUATE TIME IS AVAILABLE.***

(NAME/TITLE/AGENCY)

has/have announced that dangerous flooding has occurred, or is likely at:

(LOCATION)

and recommends that everyone living or working in this area consider moving their possessions out of the danger zone. This advisory affects persons in the following areas:

(REPEAT THE LIST OF AREAS ON TIME, THEN CONTINUE THE MESSAGE)

We are advising people to take the following protective actions:

- 1) Move valuable papers, furs, jewelry, clothing, and other contents to upper floors or higher elevations.
- 2) Bring outdoor items inside the house or tie them down securely.
- 3) Consider moving your possessions to a storage location out of the danger area. You will be responsible for all costs associated with moving your belongings.
- 4) The following storage locations are recommended:

(READ LIST OF STORAGE SITES ONE TIME, THEN CONTINUE WITH MESSAGE)

- 5) Moving should be completed by _____ when floodwaters
(TIME/DATE)
are expected to rise to dangerous levels.

- 6.) For further information, _____.
(READ LIST OF OPTIONS BEING USED, ie. SOCIAL MEDIA, TV, RADIO etc.)

18.4. EAS Activation Procedure

- 1) Emergency responders wanting to activate the Emergency Alert System (EAS) may select a pre-scripted message and fill in the missing essential information; or a PIO may write a message containing the appropriate information. The message should include a brief description of the emergency and specific instructions to the public.
- 2) NOTE: Only a law enforcement officer (or ACEM) may request EAS activation.
- 3) 911 Dispatch may assist the law enforcement officer (or ACEM) to activate EAS by contacting the Idaho State Communications Center (846-7610 or 800 632-8000). The following format should be used when contacting the State Communications Center.

"This Is (Name / Title) / Organization. I request that the Emergency Alert System be activated for the Southwest Idaho local area because of (Description of Emergency)."

- 4) Upon authentication, local officials and EAS personnel will determine transmission details (i.e., live or recorded, immediate or delayed). EAS messages must be limited to 90 seconds.
- 5) Local officials should maintain contact with EAS personnel and communicate any changes in the EAS message(s).
- 6) If the EAS message has the potential to impact neighboring counties please notify appropriate Dispatch Centers and request they contact their local emergency management coordinators.
- 7) Also notify local media concerning the EAS message prior to broadcast. This should reduce the number of calls to 911 Dispatch Centers following an EAS alert.
- 8) Notify the EAS personnel when the emergency is over and EAS should be de-activated.

19. Emergency Contact Information

19.1. Emergency Phone Numbers

State & Federal Agencies	Emergency	Administrative
ID Office of Emergency Management	800 632-8000	422-3040
ID Department of Water Resources	800 632-8000	287-4800
ID State Communications	800 632-8000	846-7610
US Army Corps of Engineers	509 527-7146	509 527-7141
US Bureau of Reclamation	208 365-2600 x10	383-2200
US National Weather Service	334-9508	334-9861
Utilities		
Tesoro Logistics (Nat'l 800-725-1514)	208-373-2144	373-2150
Idaho Power Company	800-488-6151	388-2200
Intermountain Gas	800-548-3679	377-6000
Williams - Northwest Pipeline	800 972-7733	884-4300
Public Works / Water / Sewer		
Ada County Highway District	484-0398	387-6100
Boise Project Board of Control	336-1884	344-1141
Boise Public Works	608-7200	384-4261
Boise Warm Springs Water District		342-3162
Boise Water Master (Water District #63)		908-5480
Capital Water Corporation		375-0931
Eagle Sewer District	939-0781	939-0132
Eagle Water	939-3733	939-0242
Garden City Public Works	941-5995	472-2900
Garden City Water, Sewer	941-5995	472-2930
Irrigation Districts (Call Ada Co Dispatch)	377-6790	
Kuna Sewer District	573-1511	922-5546
Kuna Water District	573-7676	922-3397
Meridian Public Works		898-5500
Meridian Water	489-6302	888-5242
Nampa & Meridian Irrigation District	489-6345	466-7861
Star Sewer & Water District	631-8588	286-7388
SUEZ (Water Company)	362-1300	362-7325
Warm Springs Mesa Water System (see SUEZ)		
West Boise Sewer District		375-8521
Floodplain Administrators		
Ada County, Unincorporated		287-7900
Boise City		384-3830
Eagle City		939-0227
Garden City		472-2921
Meridian City		898-5500
Star City		286-7247
Idaho State Floodplain Coordinator		287-4828

19.2. Contacts for Critical Facilities in a 100 yr. Flood Plain

Floodplain	Facility Owner	Location/s	Contact Number
Boise River	Ada County Emergency Medical Services	Garden City	208-287-2996
Boise River	Ada County – U of I Extension Office	Garden City	208-287-5900
Boise River	Ada County Parks and Waterways	Boise	208-577-4575
Boise River	Boise State University	Boise	208-426-6911
Boise River	City of Boise Parks and Recreation	Boise	866-298-8758
Boise River	City of Garden City	Garden City	208-941-5995
Boise River	Eagle Health Plaza – St. Alphonsus	Eagle	208-367-2121
Boise River	Eagle Water Company	Eagle	208-939-3733
Boise River	Idaho Power Company	Boise, Eagle	800-488-6151
Boise River	Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation	Boise	208-334-4199
Boise River	Coatings Plus, Inc.	Garden City	208-377-0900
Boise River	Maravia Corporation	Garden City	208-322-4949
Boise River	Star Sewer and Water District	Star	208-631-8588
Boise River	SUEZ (Water Company)	Boise	208-362-1300
Cottonwood Gulch	City of Boise – Fire Department	Boise	208-384-4031
Cottonwood Gulch	City of Boise –Community Center	Boise	866-298-8758
Cottonwood Gulch	Idaho State Veterans Home	Boise	208-780-1600
Cottonwood Gulch	St. Luke’s Rehabilitation Hospital	Boise	208-384-3375
Dry Creek	City of Eagle- Water	Eagle	208-994-9443
Eightmile Creek	City of Meridian- Water Department	Meridian	208-901-2843
Fivemile Creek	Ada County Emergency Medical Services	Meridian	208-287-7124
Fivemile Creek	Ada County Weed and Pest	Meridian	208-577-4646
Fivemile Creek	SUEZ (Water Company)	Meridian	208-362-1300
Ninemile Creek	Idaho Power Company	Meridian	800-488-6151
Snake River	Idaho Power Company	Kuna	800-488-6151
Stuart Gulch	Boise Independent School District	Boise	208-854-5120
Willow Creek	City of Eagle- Water	Eagle	208-994-9443

20. Public Protection Strategies

Evacuation, Sheltering-in-Place, Sandbagging, Flood-Proofing, and Relocating Possessions are the principal public protection strategies. For situations where lives are endangered, evacuation is the best option. When time is too short for evacuation, sheltering may be considered.

- 1) **Evacuation** involves relocating threatened populations to safer areas.
 - a) A *general evacuation* would involve the movement of the entire population located within a risk zone. A *selective evacuation* would involve a portion of the risk zone population. Evacuation plans must take into account people who do not have access to private vehicles, handicapped residents, and institutionalized populations. All of these groups require transportation to the specified shelter/s. Persons with access or functional needs may require special vehicles that can accommodate wheelchairs, or beds. Large-scale evacuations must be coordinated with the Emergency Management Office and the Red Cross.
 - b) The responsibility for recommending an evacuation rests with the Incident Commander, or the Chief Elected Official (CEO). Large evacuations should be cleared with the jurisdiction CEO whenever time allows. Due to the fact that people are subjected to risks when evacuated from their homes, evacuation should not be recommended unless the situation clearly warrants it. Law enforcement and/or fire department personnel, possibly assisted by volunteers, should conduct the evacuation.
 - c) Traffic Control Points must be established at major intersections along main evacuation routes to ensure an orderly traffic flow in the event of an evacuation. Access Control Points are needed to divert traffic from entering a risk zone. Law enforcement is responsible for establishing Traffic and Access Control Points. Evacuation should be conducted according to the following procedures:
 - i) Notification to evacuate may be made through the news media, the Emergency Alert System, vehicles with loudspeakers, or by door-to-door contact.
 - ii) Law Enforcement will ensure that traffic and access control points are staffed prior to evacuation, if possible.
 - iii) The Ada County Highway District will deploy road clearance and traffic control resources assigned to support evacuation operations.
 - iv) The Emergency Management Office will coordinate transportation requirements to support special facility evacuation.
- 2) **Sheltering-in-Place** involves bringing family members and pets inside and remaining indoors until the danger is passed. Sheltering may be the best option for flash flood events. Sheltering-in-place may also be recommended when flooding is expected to be brief in duration and limited in extent.
- 3) **Sandbagging** is a simple but effective way to prevent or reduce floodwater damage. Properly filled and placed, sandbags can act as a barrier to divert moving water around, instead of through, buildings. Sandbags can also be used to prevent overtopping of levees. Untied sandbags are recommended in most situations. Each level of government (city, county, state, federal), as well as private property owners will be responsible for sandbagging their own property. Sandbags may sometimes be purchased from local building materials stores or on the Internet. When flooding is severe and widespread an Incident Commander

may request that sandbags be stockpiled at designated locations for use by the public. This action should be requested through ACEM.

- 4) **Flood-Proofing** means building or remodeling using materials and methods that will prevent or minimize flood damage. Private property owners are responsible for flood-proofing their own structures. There are five types of flood-proofing:
 - a) Elevation. Many structures can be raised so that the lowest floor is above the flood protection level.
 - b) Relocation. Moving a building out of the flood-prone area is the surest way to protect it from flood damage.
 - c) Floodwalls. Floodwalls, berms, and levees all work to keep floodwaters from reaching your house.
 - d) Dry Flood-proofing. Dry flood proofing means sealing a building to keep floodwaters out. All areas below the flood protection level are made watertight.
 - e) Wet Flood-proofing. Wet Flood-proofing means modifying a building so that floodwaters will cause only minimal damage to the building and contents. Building materials below the flood protection level are replaced with materials that are resistant to water.
- 5) **Relocating Possessions.** For serious flooding events, when time permits, citizens in the floodplain may be encouraged to move their possessions. The Incident Commander should confer with the Emergency Management Office on this decision. Belongings may be moved to self-storage units or other safe areas. Emergency Management may recruit and coordinate volunteers to assist citizens who need help in moving their belongings. Citizens who choose to move and/or store belongings will assume all costs associated with these actions. Citizens may be encouraged to leave their house doors open so that mud and debris-laden water will run out. Law enforcement personnel will provide security to evacuated areas, when possible. Several factors must be evaluated to determine the feasibility of relocating possessions.
 - a) Time available: Only when there is ample time available should this option be considered. Citizens should not be encouraged to relocate possessions if there is any danger that they will be caught by rising floodwaters.
 - b) Extent of flooding: only when the flooding is expected to be severe should this option be considered.
- 6) **Sewage System Protection.** Flood waters entering the sewage system can cause serious and long term damage to a treatment plant. It may be necessary to divert sewage, creating another public health threat and environmental problems.

21. Sandbag Construction

The use of sandbags is a simple but effective way to prevent or reduce floodwater damage. Properly filled and spaced sandbags can act as a barrier to divert moving water around instead of through buildings. Sandbag construction does not guarantee a watertight seal, but is satisfactory for use in most situations. Sandbags can also be used successfully to prevent overtopping of leveed streams and for training current flow to specific areas.

Untied sandbags are recommended for most situations. Tied sandbags should be used only for special situations when pre-filling and stockpiling may be required for specific purposes such as filling holes, holding objects in position, or to form barriers backed by supportive planks. Tied sandbags are generally easier to handle and stockpile, however sandbags filling operations can generally be best accomplished at or near the placement site and tying of the bags would be a waste of valuable time and effort. If the bags are to be pre-filled at a distant location due consideration must be given to transportation vehicles and placement site access.

The most commonly used bags are untreated burlap sacks available at feed or hardware stores. Empty bags can be stockpiled for emergency use and will be serviceable for several years if properly stored. Filled bags of earth material will deteriorate quickly.

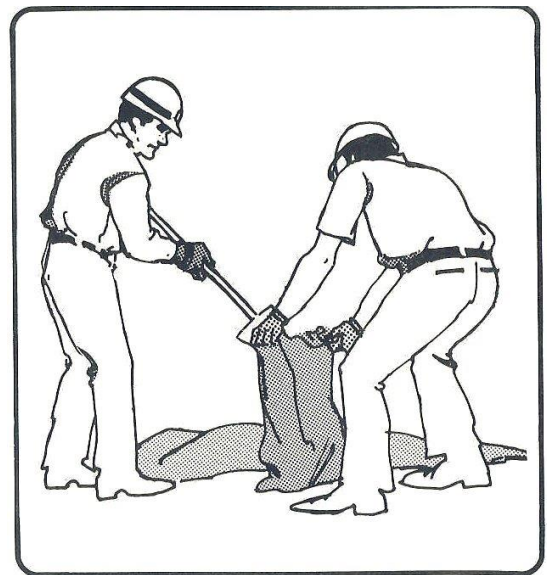
A heavy bodied or sandy soil is most desirable for filling sandbags, but any usable material at or near the site has definite advantages. Course sand could leak out through the weave in the bag. To prevent this double-bag the material. Gravelly or rocky soils are generally poor choices because of they are too permeable to effectively retard water flow.

Two people can easily construct sandbag barriers, as most individuals have the physical capabilities to carry or drag a sandbag weighing approximately 30 pounds.

How to Fill a Sandbag

Filling sandbags is a two-person operation. One member of the team should place the empty bag between or slightly in front of widespread feet with arms extended. The throat of the bag is folded to form a collar and held with the hands in a position that will enable the other team member to empty a rounded shovel full of material into the open end. The person holding the sack should be standing with knees slightly flexed and head and face as far away from the action of the shovel as practical. It is very important that both people wear gloves.

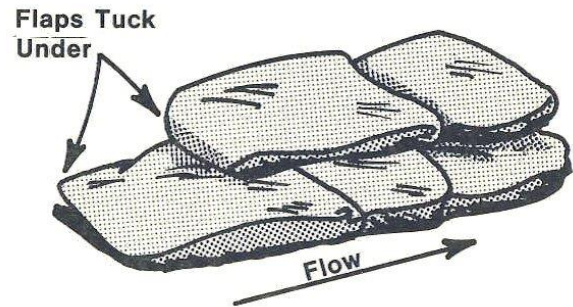
The shoveler should carefully release the rounded shovel fill of soil into the throat of the bag. Haste in this operation can result in undue spillage and added work. The use of safety goggles is desirable and sometimes necessary.



For large-scale operations filling sandbags can be expedited by using bag-holding racks, metals or plastic funnels, and power loading equipment. However the special equipment required is not always available during an emergency. Bags should not be filled more than half full or less than one third of their capacity.

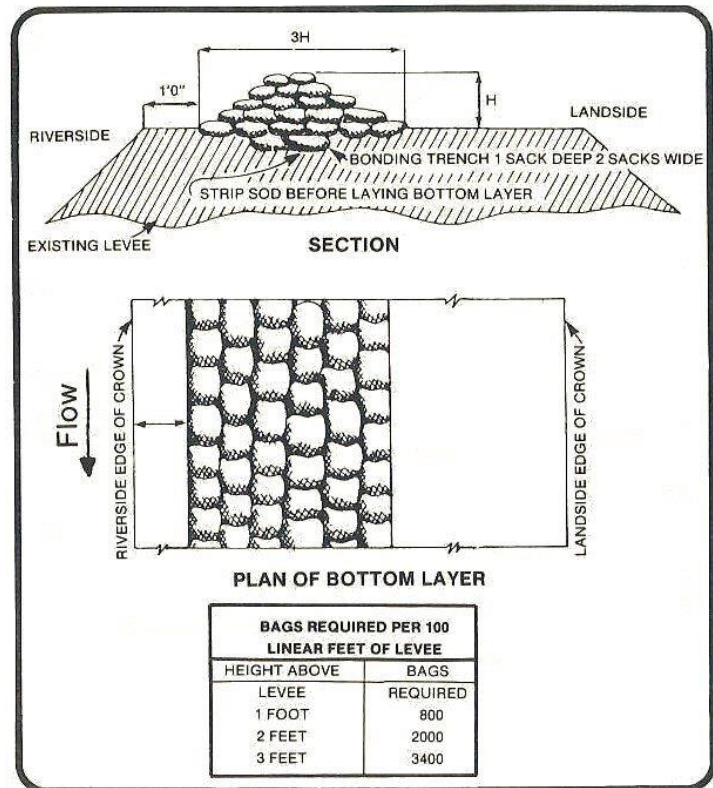
Placement

Remove any debris from the area where bags are to be placed. Fold the open end of the unfilled portion of the bag to form a triangle. (If tied bags are used flatten or flare the tied end.) Place the ½ filled bags lengthwise and parallel to the direction of flow, keeping the unfilled portion under the weight of the sack. Place succeeding bags on top, offsetting by ½ bag length of the previous bag and stamp into place to eliminate voids and form a tight seal. Stagger the joint connections when multiple layers are necessary. For unsupported layers over three courses high, use pyramid placement method.



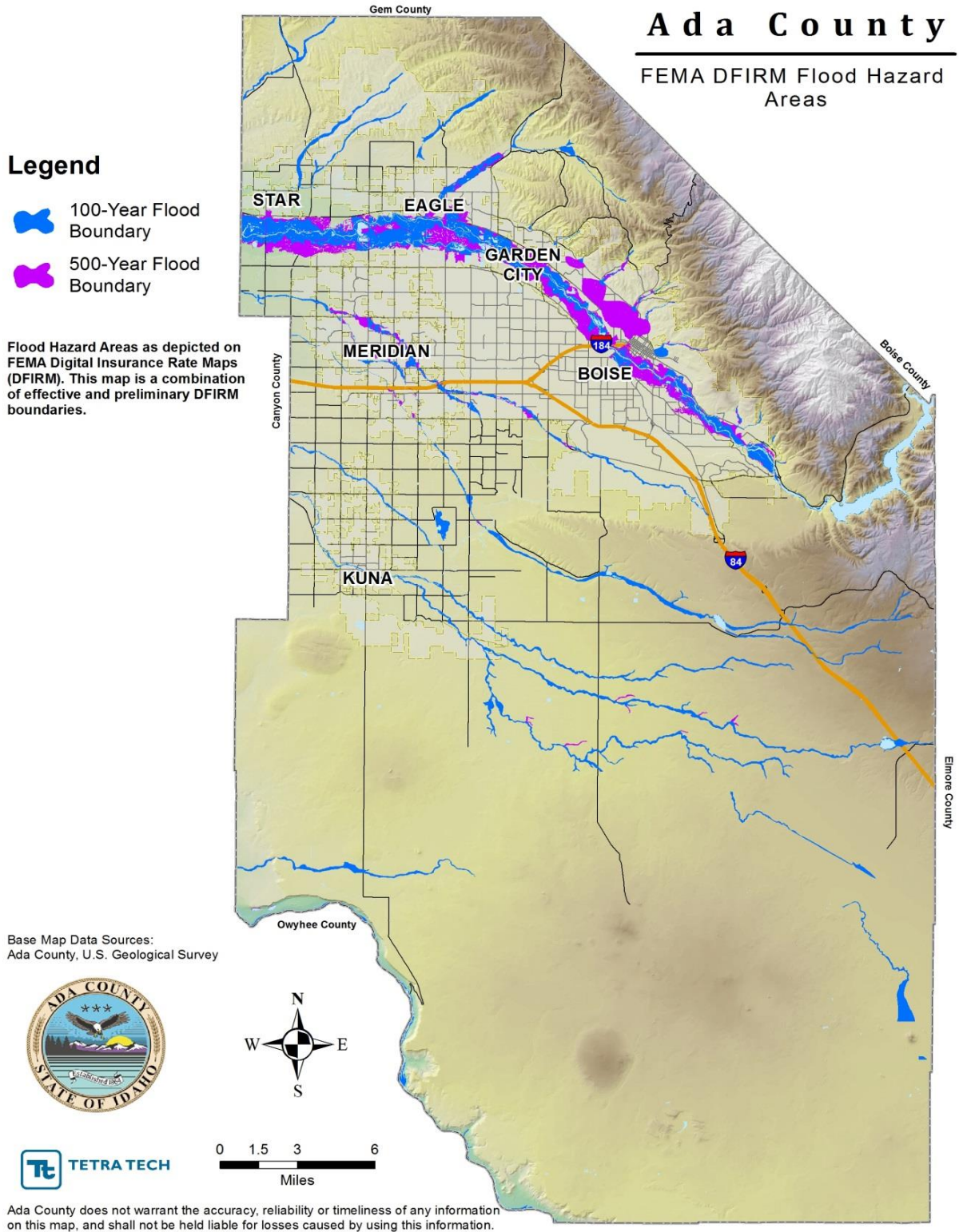
Pyramid Placement Method

Pyramid placement is used to increase the height of sandbag protection. Place the sandbags to form a pyramid by alternating header courses (bags placed crosswise) and stretcher courses (bags placed lengthwise). Stamp each bag in place, overlap sacks, maintain staggered joint placement and tuck under any loose ends.

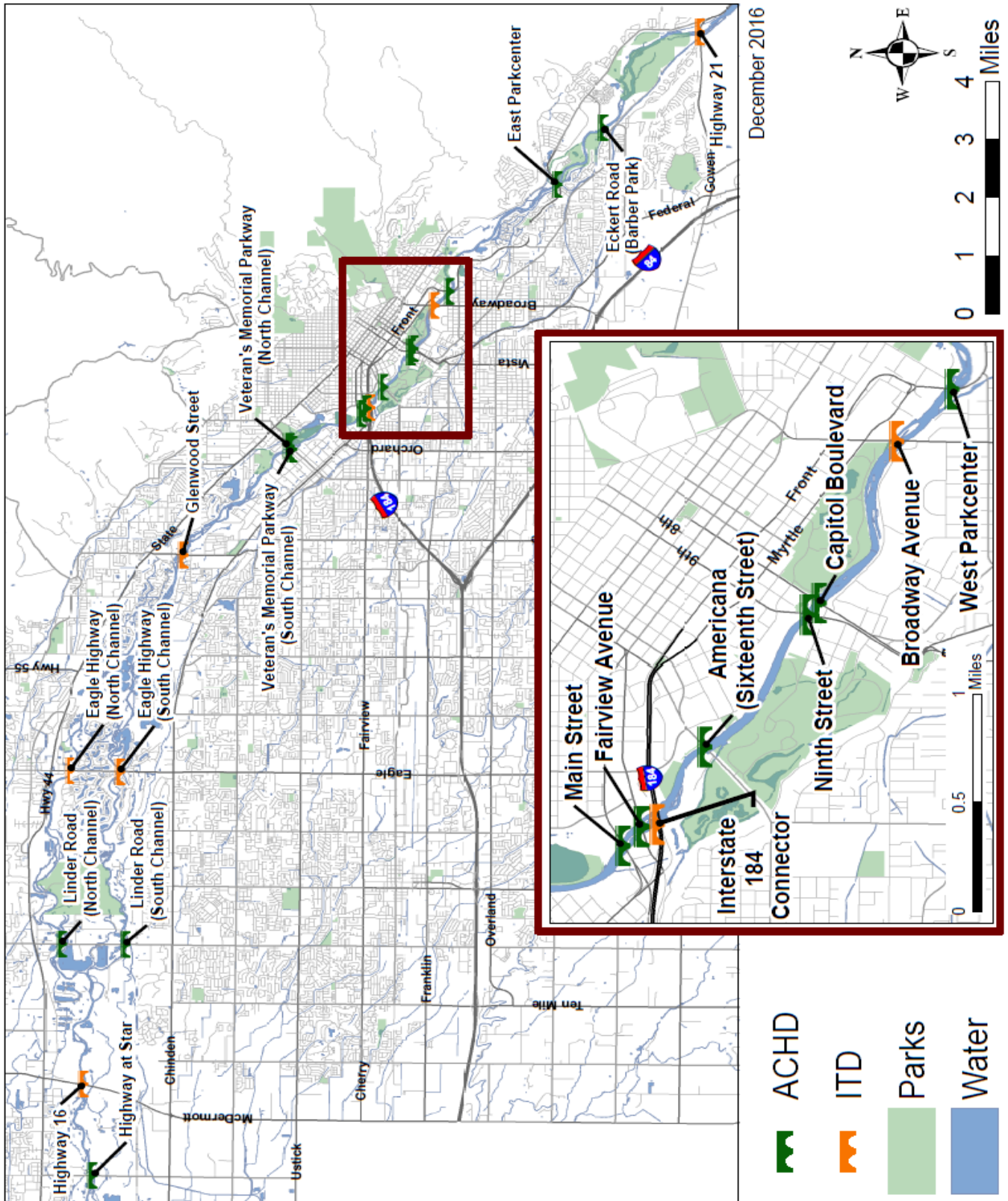


Source: U. S. Army Corps of Engineers

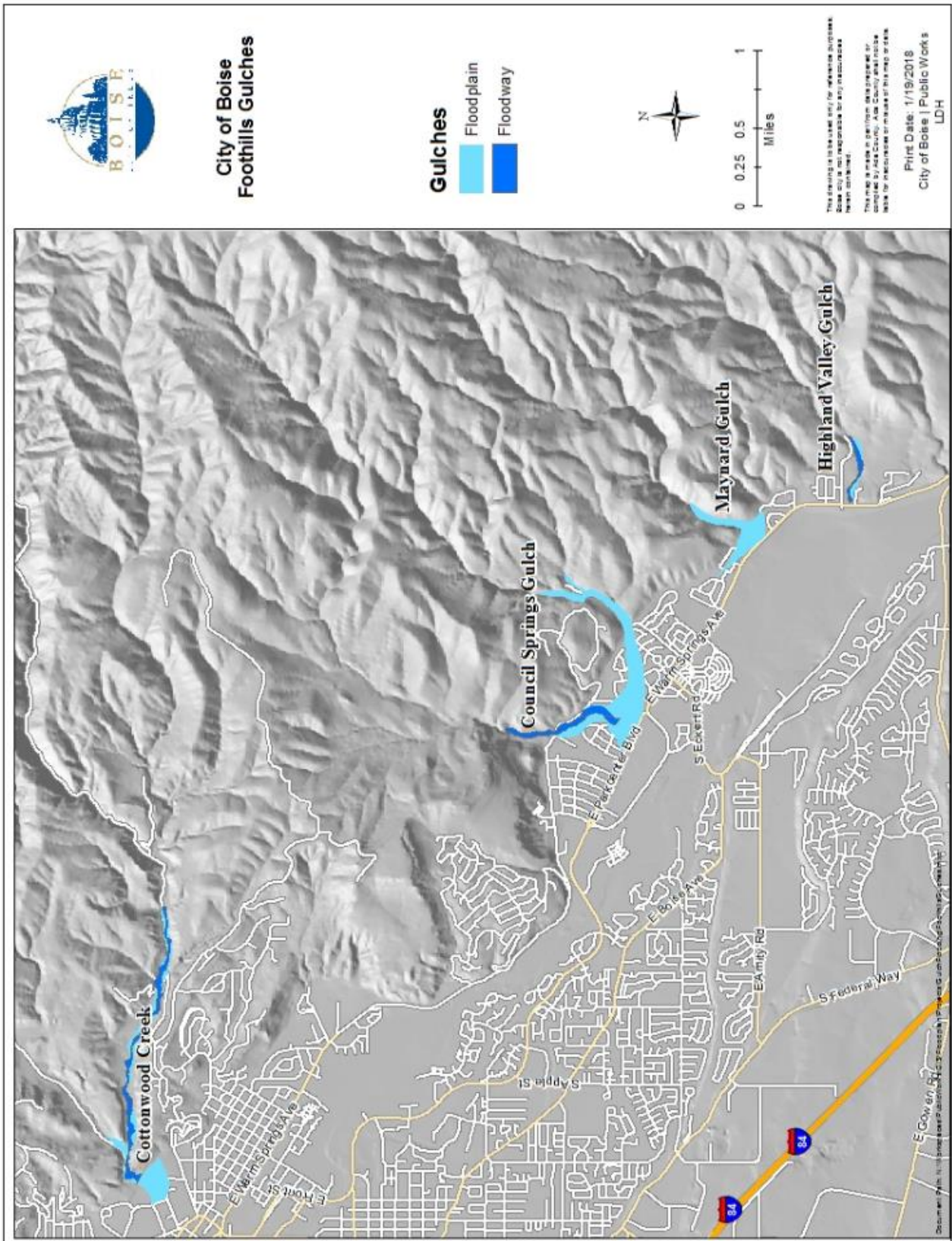
22. 100-Year and 500-Year Floodplain Map



23. Boise River Bridges



24. Boise Foothills Maps and Evacuation Information





City of Boise Foothills Gulches

Gulches

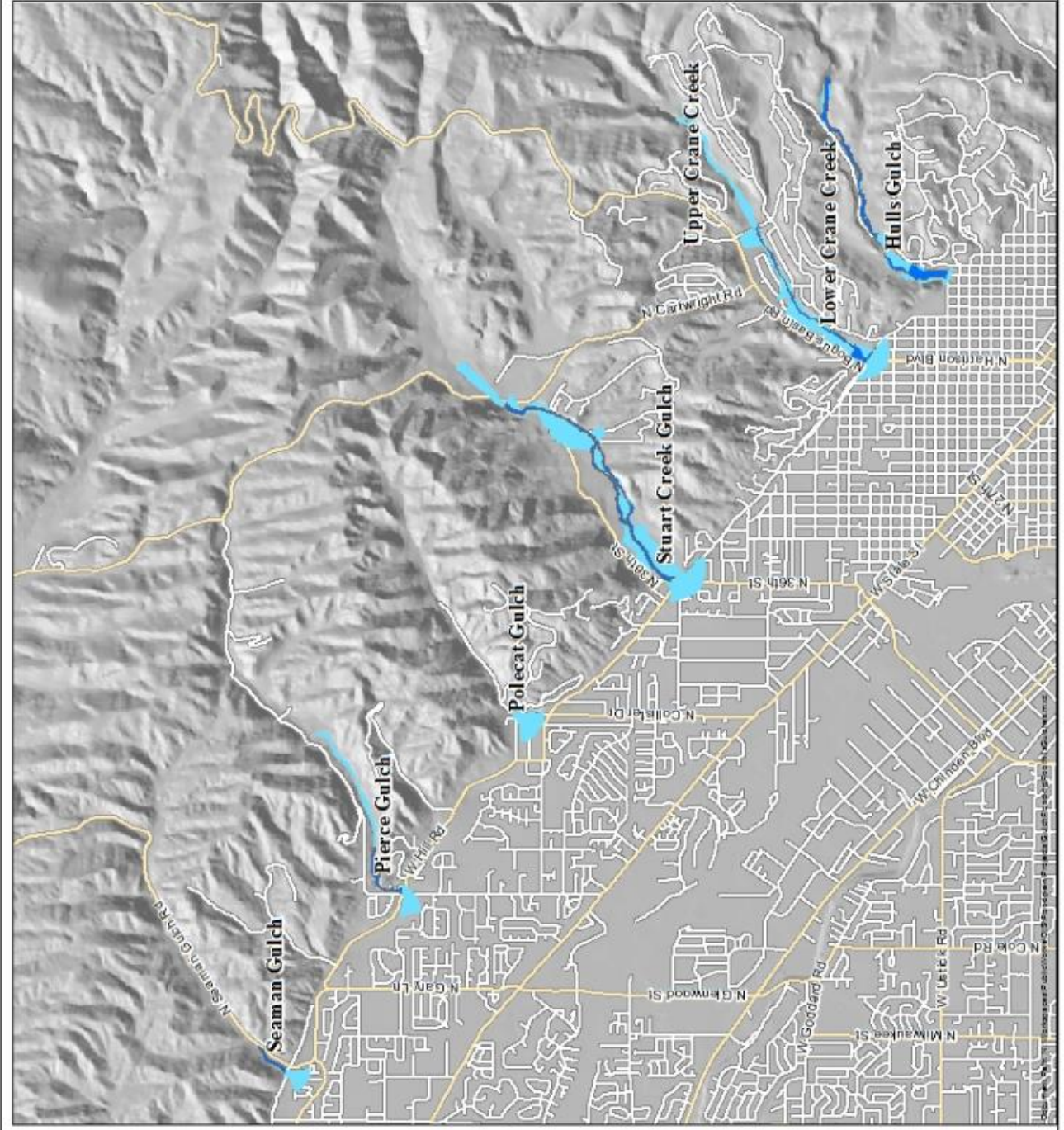
- Floodplain
- Floodway



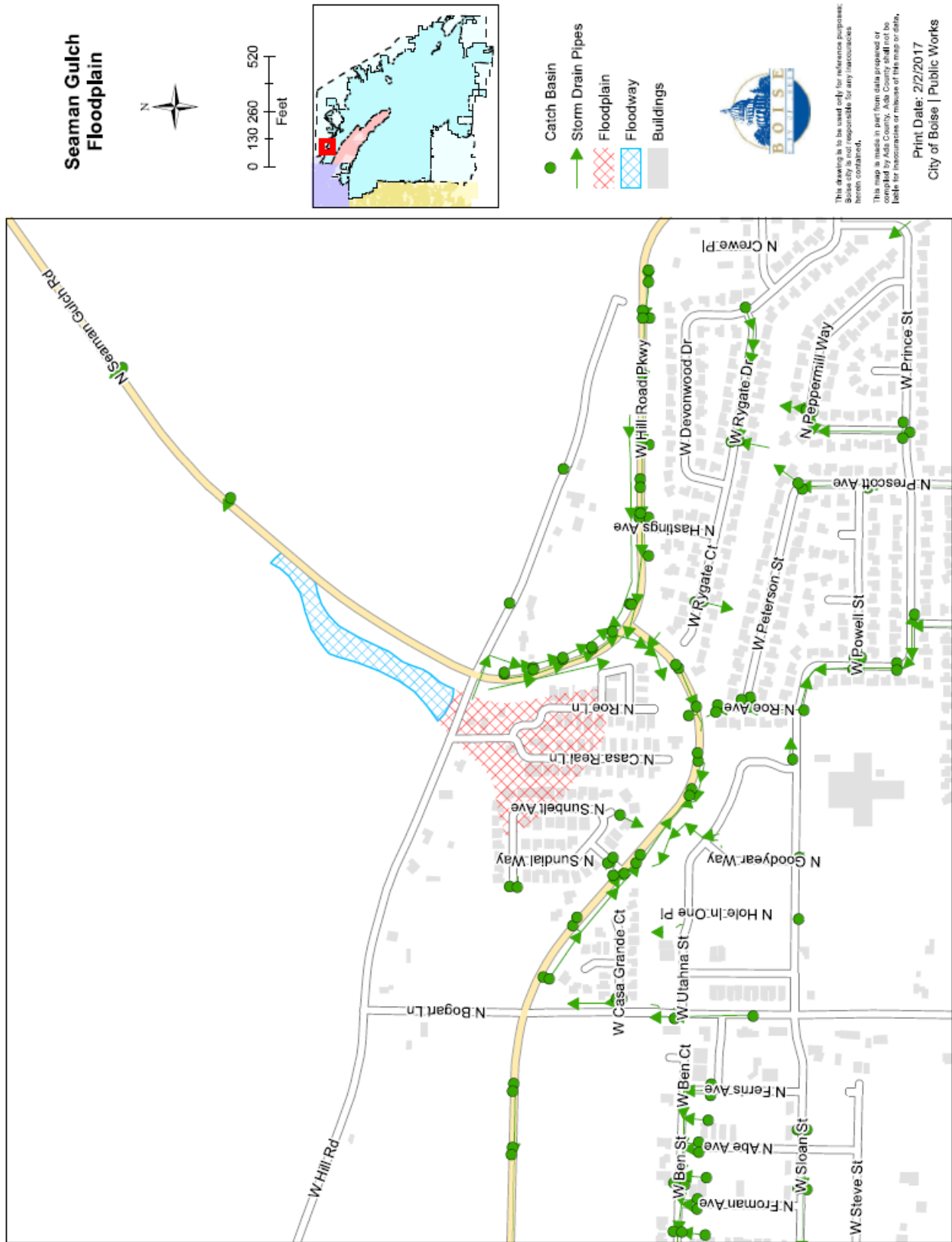
This drawing is to be used only for reference purposes. Boise City is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

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Print Date: 1/18/2018
City of Boise | Public Works
LDH

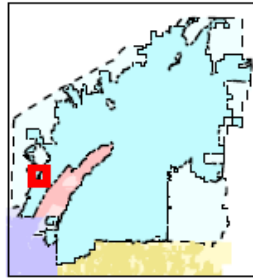
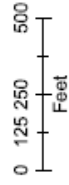


24.1. Seaman Gulch Floodplain



24.2. Pierce Gulch Floodplain

Pierce Gulch Floodplain



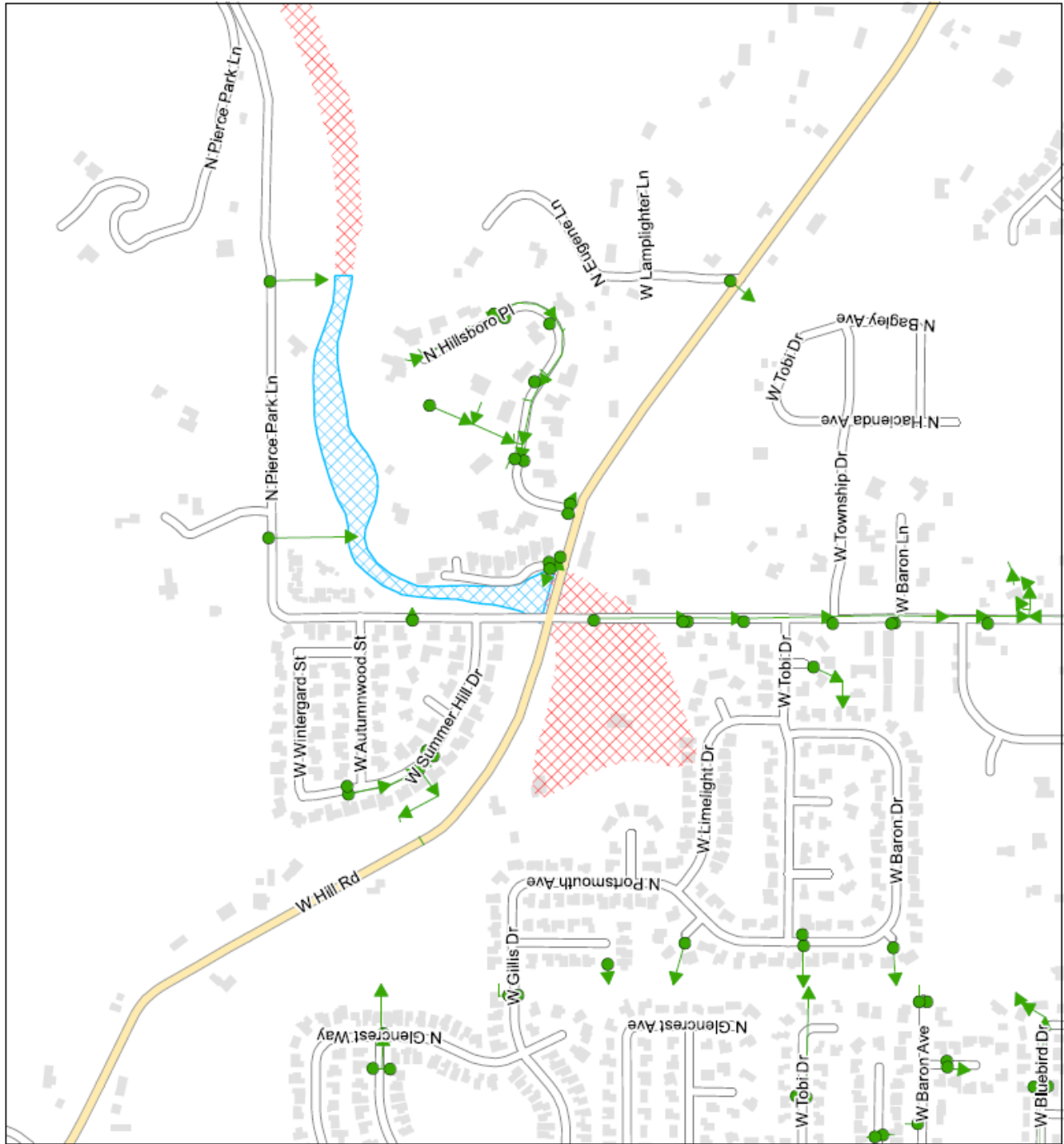
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- Floodway
- Buildings



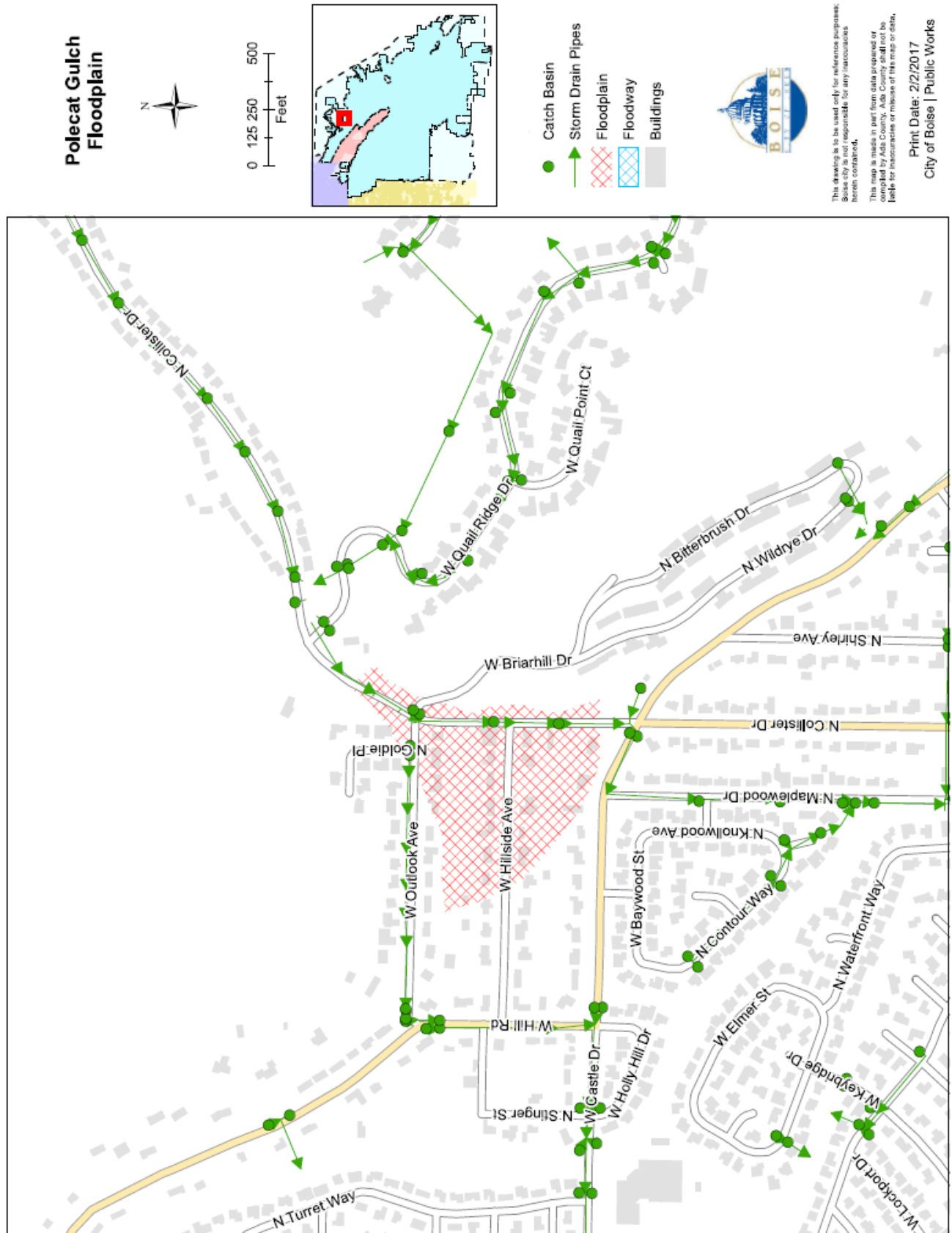
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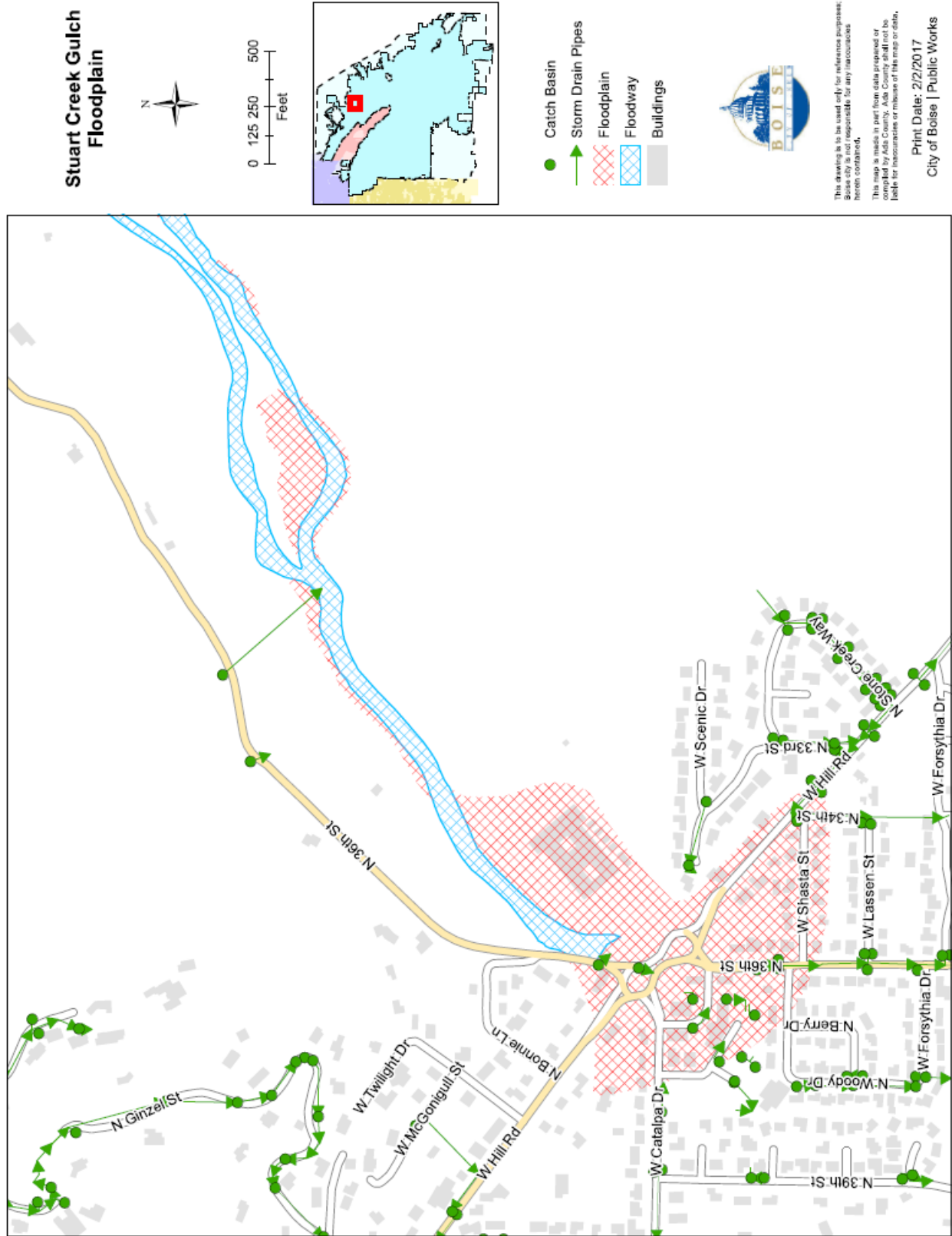
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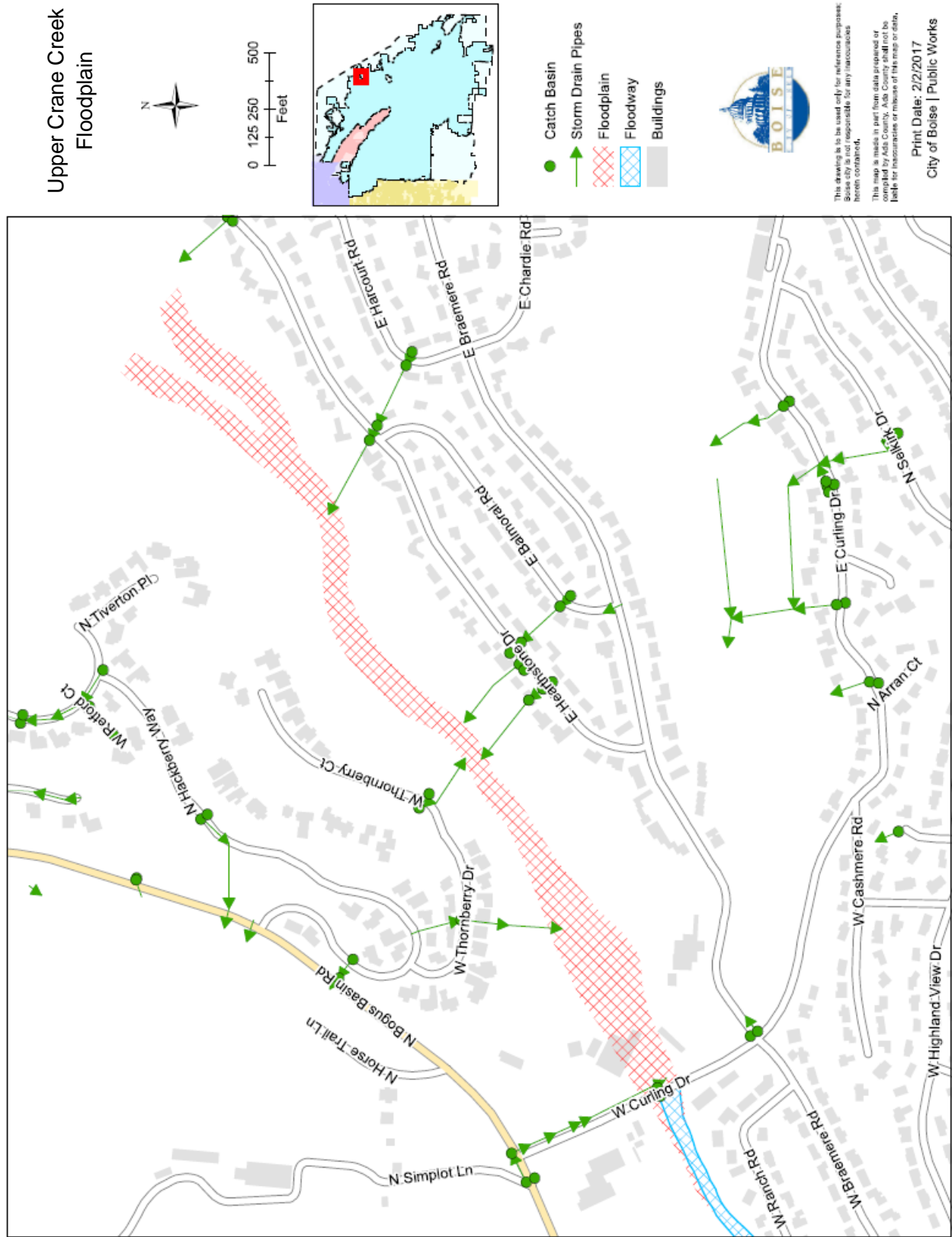
24.3. Polecat Gulch Floodplain



24.4. Stuart Creek Gulch Floodplain

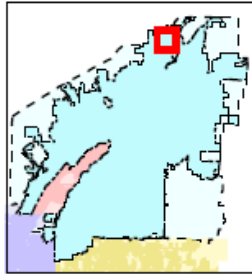
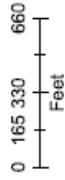


24.6. Upper Crane Creek Floodplain



24.8. Council Spring Gulch Floodplain

Council Spring Gulch Floodplain



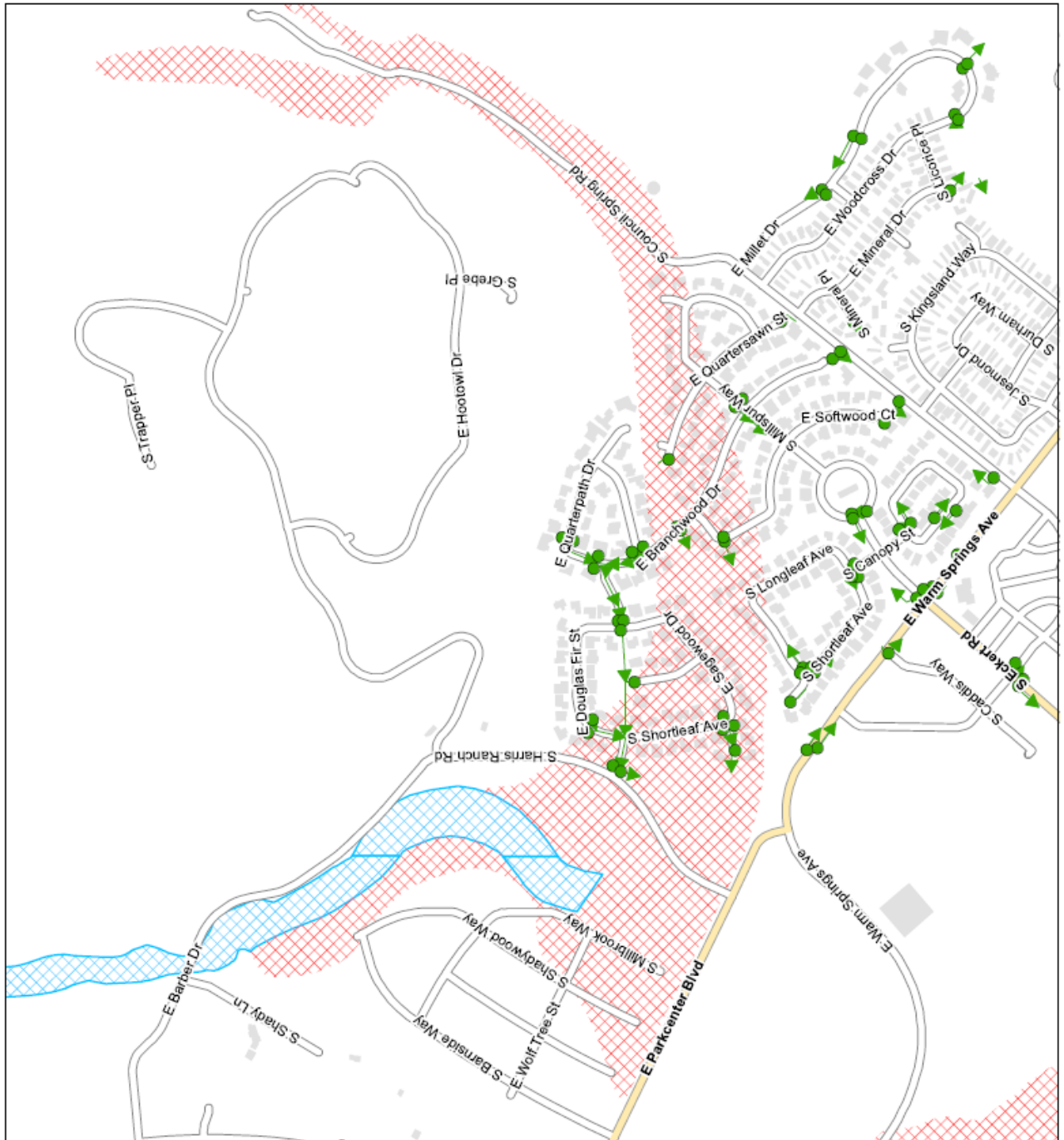
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- Buildings



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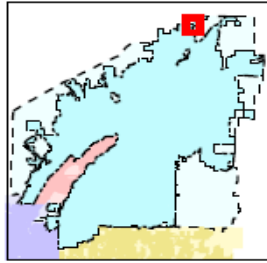
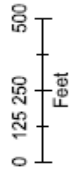
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24.9. Maynard Gulch Floodplain

Maynard Gulch Floodplain



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-  Storm Drain Pipes
-  Floodplain
-  Floodway
-  Buildings

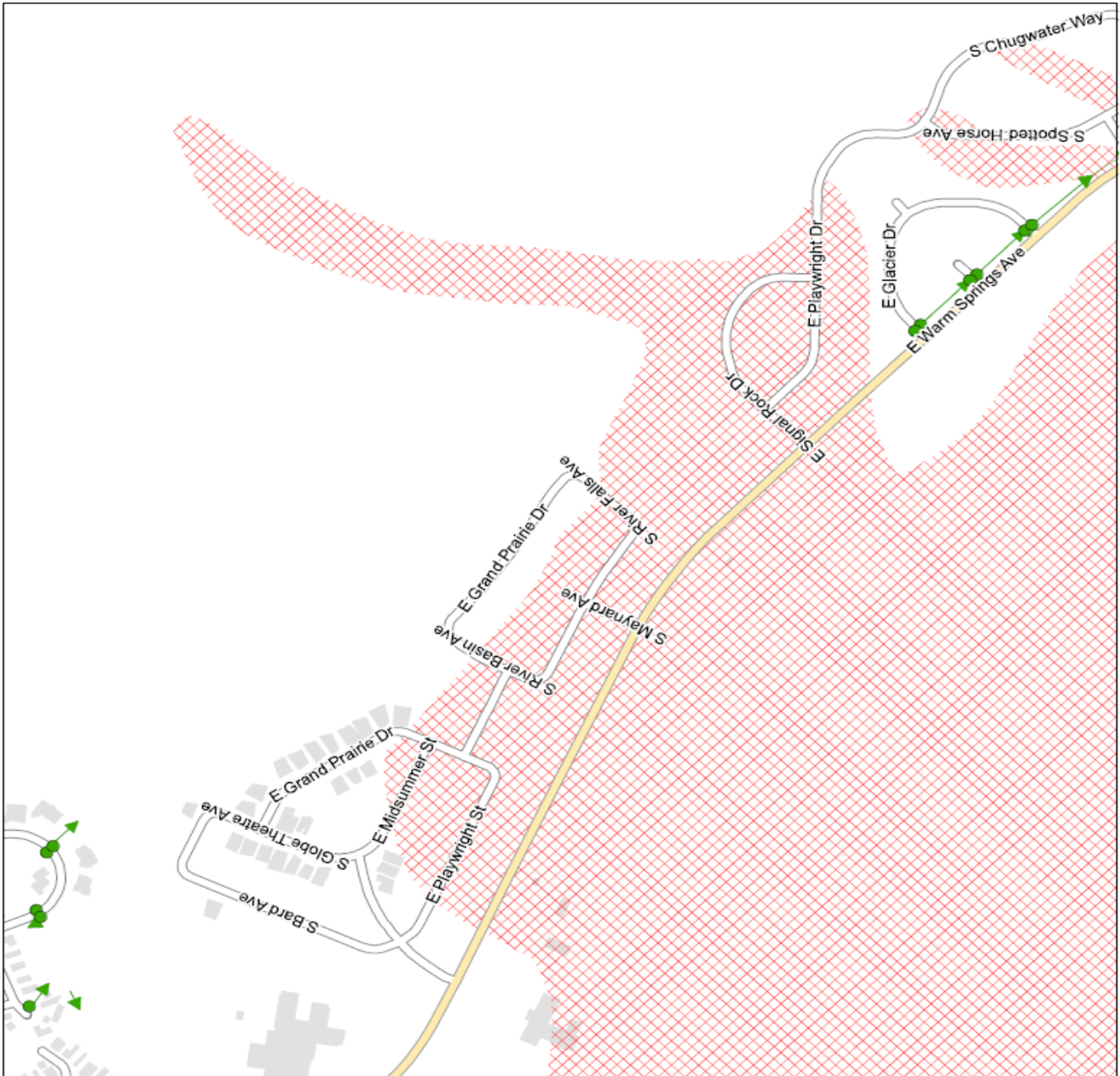


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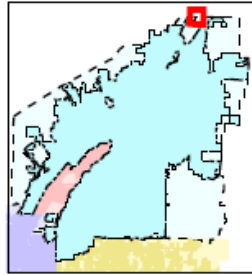
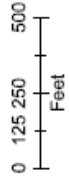
Print Date: 2/2/2017

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24.10. Highland Valley Gulch Floodplain

Highland Valley Gulch Floodplain



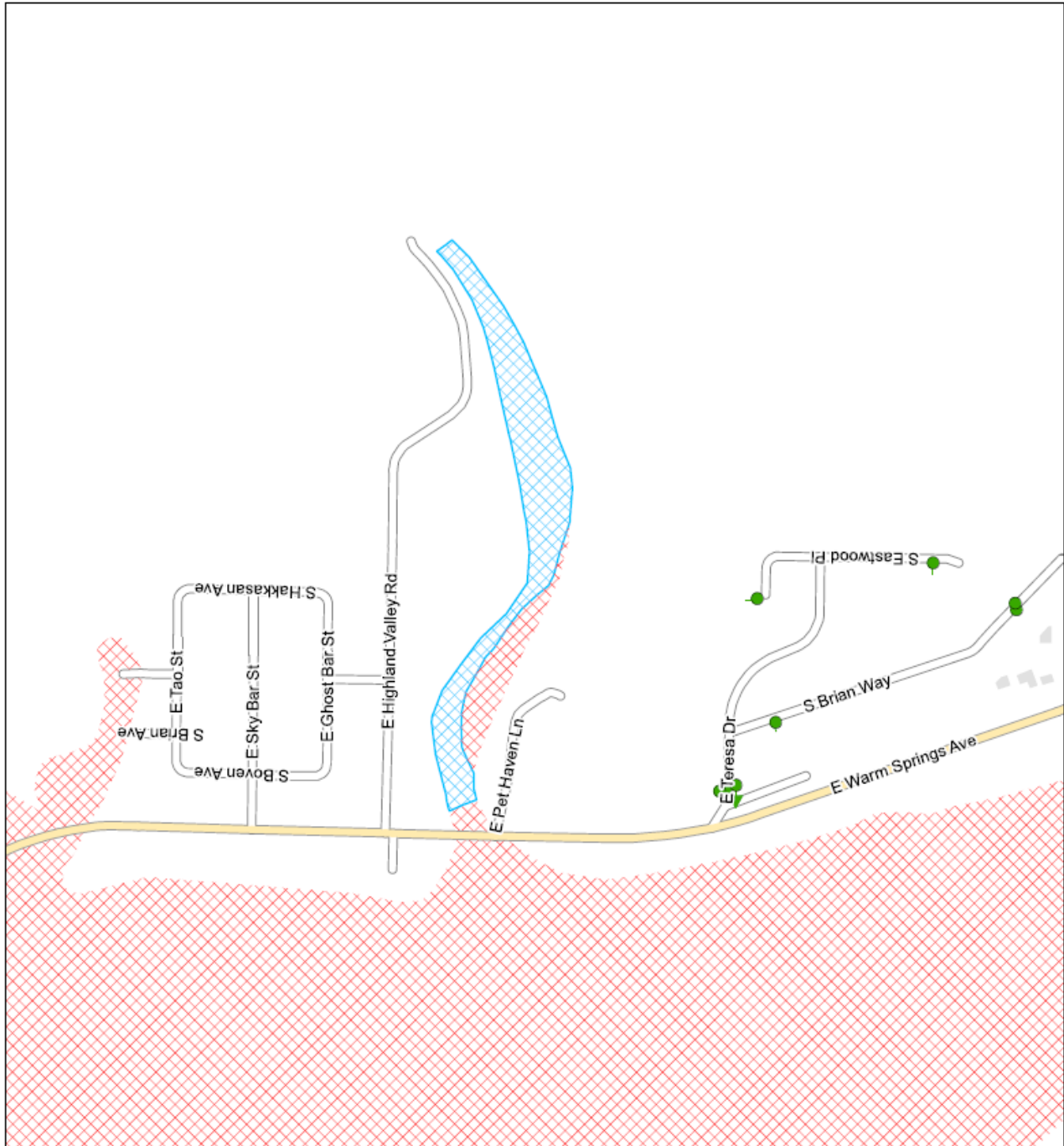
- Catch Basin
- ↑ Storm Drain Pipes
- ▨ Floodplain
- ▨ Floodway
- Buildings



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24.11.4. Stuart Gulch Observation Point



24.12. Boise Foothills Flash Flood Zone Descriptions

FLASH FLOOD ZONE: A Flash Flood Zone has been identified for Stuart, Crane, Hulls, and Cottonwood gulch. A Flash Flood Zone is defined as the highest hazard area and includes the gulches and the immediate flood fan area at the mouth of the gulches. During a flash flood residents should bring family members and pets indoors and shelter-in-place. Anyone recreating outdoors should seek high ground immediately. In the rare event that there is sufficient cause and lead time to evacuate, residents will be advised of this. Residents should not attempt to drive down the gulch in a vehicle or to drive over flooded roads.

Flood Zones shall include:

Cottonwood Gulch plus the area bordered on the

South by Jefferson St and McKinley St

West by N 3rd St

Hulls Gulch plus the area bordered on the

South by Ridenbaugh St

East by N 8th St

West by N 11th St

Crane Gulch/Bogus Basin Road (between Curling Dr & Hill Rd) plus the area bordered on the

South by Dewey St

East by N 15th St

West by N 18th St

Stuart Gulch/Quail Hollow GC/Hillside JHS area plus the area bordered on the

South by Forsythia St to Hill Rd

West by Whitehead St & 39th St

24.13. Foothills Flash Flood Evacuation Bus Loops

In the rare event that there is sufficient cause and lead time to evacuate residents, emergency bus loops may be established. ValleyRide may implement emergency bus routes in the north end of Boise on the streets listed below. Two buses should be assigned to each loop on a continuous basis. Buses will begin the loops from the Origin/Transfer point at the intersection of 8th and Idaho streets.

Loop #1 West on Idaho, North on 10th, East on State, North on 8th, West on Lemp, South on 9th, East on State, South on 6th, and West on Idaho to Transfer Point.

Loop #2 West on Idaho, North on 13th, West on Lemp, South on 15th, East on State, South on 6th, West on Idaho to Transfer Point.

Loop #3 West on Idaho, North on 10th, West on Hayes, North on Harrison, West on Irene, South on 20th, East on Alturas, South on Harrison, East on Hayes, South on 6th, West on Idaho to Transfer Point.

Loop #4 West on Idaho, North on 13th, West on State, North on 26th, West on Smith, South on 28th, East on State, South on 6th, West on Idaho to Transfer Point.

Transfer Point: Evacuees should be shuttled from the flood zone areas via the Loop routes to the transfer point at 8th and Idaho. At least one to two additional buses will be assigned to transport evacuees from the transfer point at the intersection of 8th and Idaho to a designated shelter. Evacuees will be returned to the North End by bus when the area is authorized for reentry by the Incident Command after the emergency is over.

When debris flow is imminent or verified all buses should be withdrawn from the hazard area and recalled to the bus shops at Orchard and Gowen road. This should be done with adequate lead-time (at least 15 minutes) via bus Dispatch to clear all loops. ValleyRide has several small buses with wheelchair lifts for special needs clients.

CONTACT: ValleyRide Dispatch: 336-0886

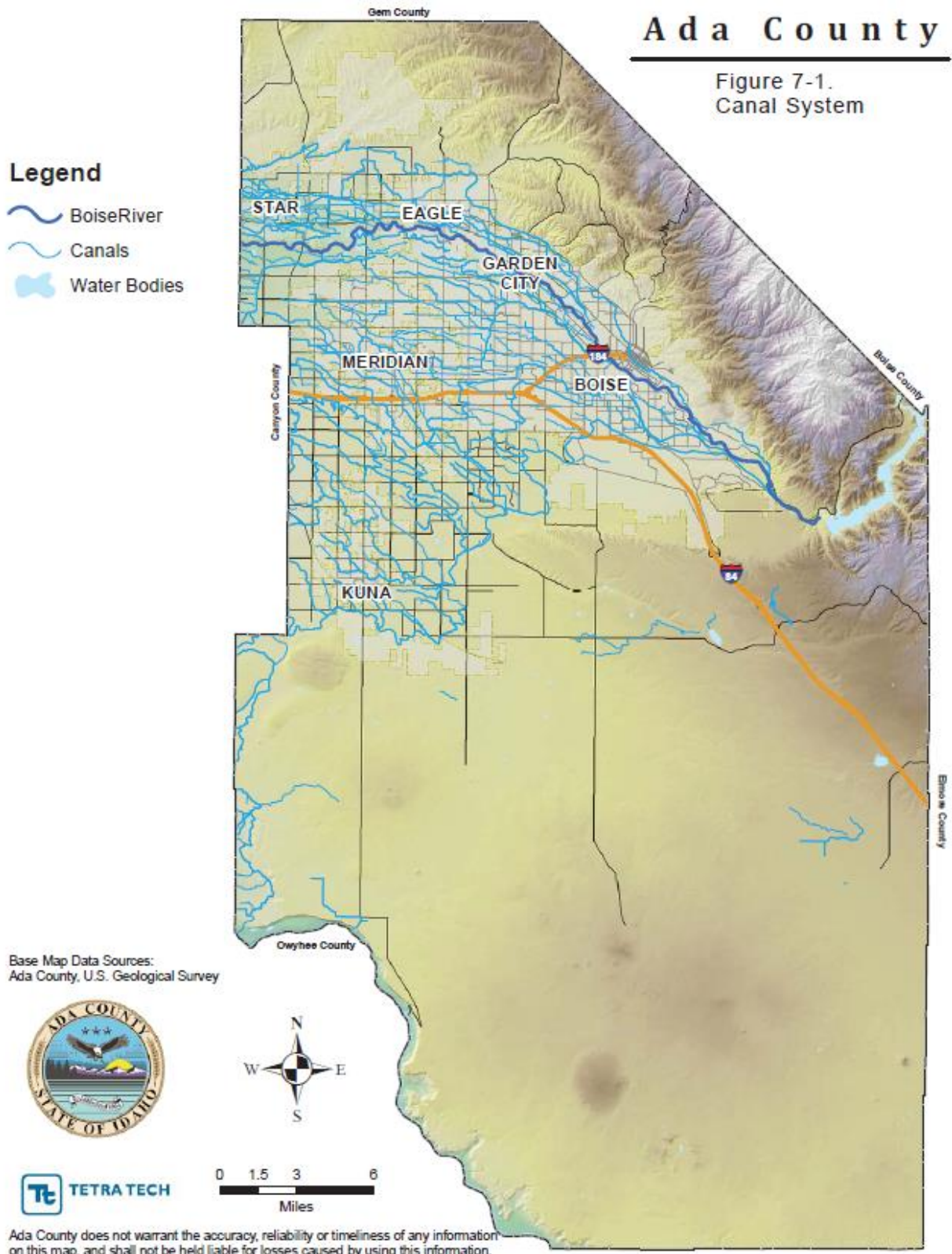
25. Ada County Canal Information

25.1. Ada County Canals List

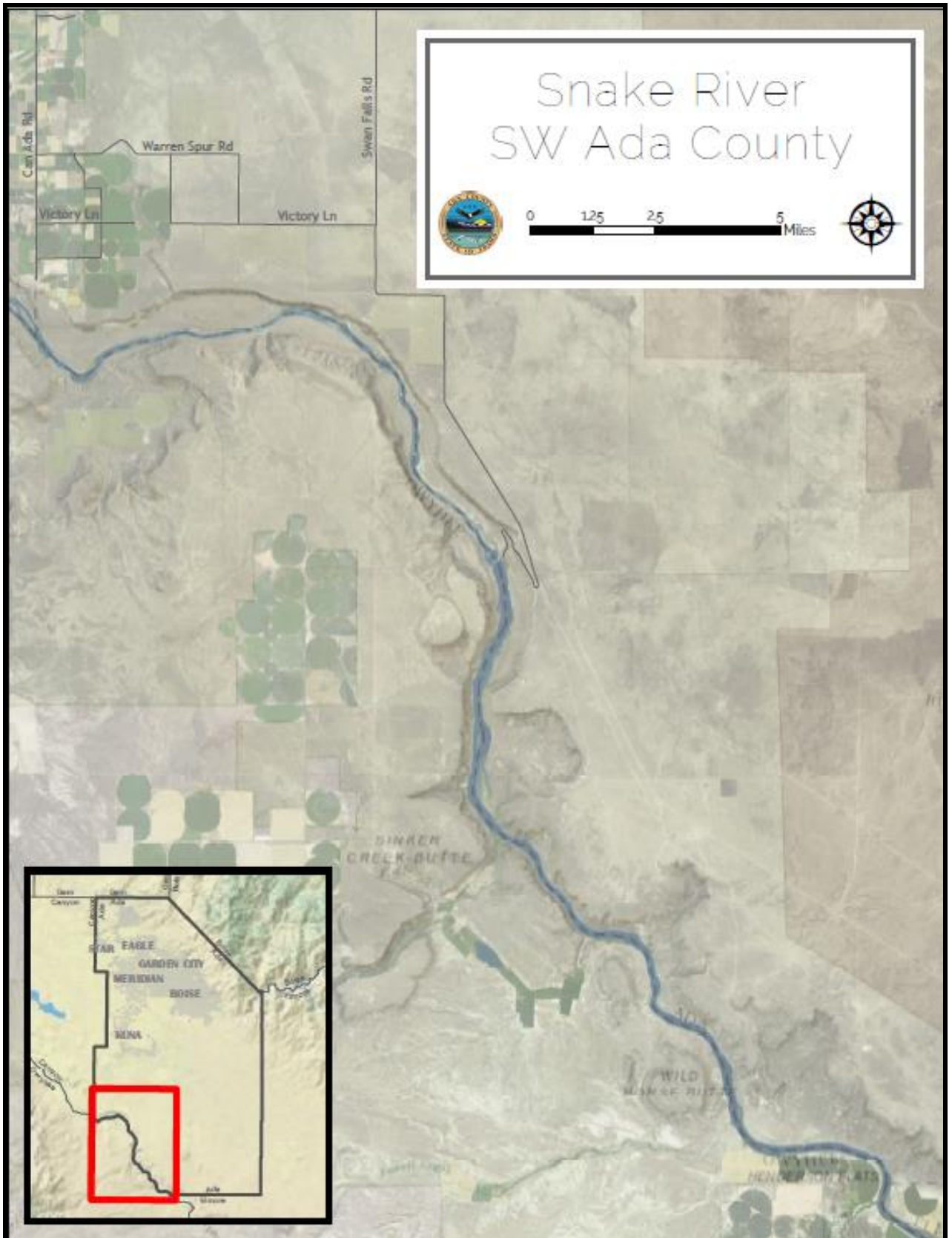
The canals in Ada County include:

- 1) Aiken (Eagle Island)
- 2) Ballentyne
- 3) Boise City (diversion dam)
- 4) Boise Water Corporation Diversions
- 5) Bubb ditch
- 6) Canyon County
- 7) Conway-Hamming ditch
- 8) Davis ditch
- 9) Farmers Union
- 10) Graham-Gilbert ditch (Eagle Island)
- 11) Hart-Davis (Eagle Island)
- 12) Lemp ditch (Eagle Island)
- 13) Little Pioneer
- 14) Mace Mace (Eagle Island)
- 15) Mace-Catlin
- 16) Middleton
- 17) Mora (not on Boise River)
- 18) New Dry Creek
- 19) New York (Diversion Dam)
- 20) Penitentiary
- 21) Phyllis
- 22) Ridenbaugh (diversion dam)
- 23) Rossi Mill ditch
- 24) Settlers (diversion dam)
- 25) Seven Suckers ditch (Eagle Island)
- 26) Spoil Banks (not on Boise River)
- 27) Thurman Mill
- 28) Warm Springs

25.2. Ada County Canals Map



26. Snake River Map



27. Hazard Analysis

27.1. Boise River

- 27.1.1. The Boise River is about 200 miles long and flows generally from east to west. The headwaters are in the Sawtooth Mountains and the mouth is near Parma, Idaho, where it empties into the Snake River Principal tributaries of the Boise River are the North, Middle, and South Forks, and Mores Creek.
- 27.1.2. Total drainage area of the Boise River is about 4,134 square miles. Deep V shaped valleys, steep slopes, and narrow ridges characterize the watershed above Lucky Peak Dam. In the upper basin elevation ranges from 3,000 to 10,600 feet, with a mean elevation of 5,800 feet. The watershed below Lucky Peak Dam is roughly 1,485 square miles and is composed of river bottoms, terraces, and low rolling to steep hills. The bottomland adjoining the main stream constitutes the floodplain and varies from one to three miles in width.
- 27.1.3. Water gradients on the Boise River vary from 150 feet per mile in the upper reaches, to 6 feet per mile in the lower reaches of the watershed. In the stretch from Barber Dam to the Ada-Canyon County border, the river has an average slope of 11.5 feet per mile.
- 27.1.4. The natural runoff of the Boise River usually consists of low flows from late July through February, increasing flows during March, and high flows in April, May and June. Occasionally this pattern is interrupted by high flows of short duration during the winter months caused by rainstorms. The vast majority of the runoff is generated above Lucky Peak Dam. Average discharge near Boise is about 2,750 cubic feet per second (CFS) or 2 million acre-feet per year. There is a 1% chance in any year of flows exceeding 16,600 CFS, and a 2% chance in any year of flows exceeding 11,000 CFS on the river in Boise. Maximum-recorded mean daily discharge was 35,500 CFS on June 14, 1896. See Section 9.4 for information about Boise River flow levels.
- 27.1.5. The principal dams on the Boise River are Anderson Ranch, Arrowrock, and Lucky Peak. These three dams provide flood control storage for about 65% of the Boise River watershed, and have greatly reduced the magnitude and frequency of Boise River floods. The Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation operate these reservoirs collectively as the Boise River System. These agencies jointly determine the release rate from Lucky Peak Dam. A key point to remember is that releases from the Boise River System (through Lucky Peak dam) can catastrophically flood Ada County without dam failure. This nearly happened in May 2012. It's a more likely scenario than dam failure.
- 27.1.6. In spite of the impressive amount of flood protection provided by the existing system, major floods still cannot be fully controlled. In fact, the Boise River poses a frequent flood threat because water levels reach bank-full stage (6,500 CFS at the Glenwood Bridge gage) virtually every year. However, the upstream reservoirs provide enough regulation so that there should be some advance warning before cities along the Boise River in Ada County would experience major flooding.
- 27.1.7. Siltation, resulting from many years of controlled water flows, has significantly reduced the Boise River's capacity to carry floodwaters. Before

the upstream dams regulated flows, spring runoff flushed and scoured the river channel. This diminished channel capacity has increased the risk of flooding from above normal spring runoff which could be caused by the early onset of warm temperatures or rain on snow events.

- 27.1.8. Other factors that affect flooding on the Boise River include the erection and state of repair of levees, the proliferation of plant growth along the river, and the construction of homes and other structures in the floodway. Levee protection is limited to low levels of flooding in specific areas. Flows above 8000 CFS will generally bypass any existing levees. The end result of these changes is that water levels, which in the past were merely an inconvenience, may now result in significant damage.
- 27.1.9. The amount and extent of damage caused by any flood depends on several variables. These include: how much area is flooded, the height of flooding, the velocity of flow, the rate of rise, sediment and debris carried, the duration of flooding, and the effectiveness of flood fighting. The potential for destruction from large floods is magnified because most people do not recognize and/or accept the potential hazard. Large floods are more frequent than most suspect. Ten and 50-year floods may sustain elevations that are only slightly less than the 100 year flood. Unforeseen debris blockages (trees, mobile homes, etc.) may cause 500-year elevations from a 10-year flood. The 10, 50, 100, and 500-year floods have a 10%, 2%, 1%, and 0.2% chance respectively, of being equaled or exceeded during any year.

27.2. Tributaries

- 27.2.1. The most hazardous streams in Ada County are the Boise River tributaries that have their headwaters in the Boise Foothills. The danger here is flash flooding. These tributaries include: Seaman Gulch, Pierce Gulch, Polecat Gulch, Stuart Gulch, Crane Creek, Hulls Gulch, and Cottonwood Creek. These streams flow in a southwesterly direction and are dry most of the year. Only after periods of heavy rainfall or snowmelt do they have significant flows. The soil of these streams is almost entirely deep sandy loam, loam with areas of clay, or clay loam, and all are highly erodible. Vegetation in these gulches is sparse and consists mainly of sagebrush, bitterbrush, and perennial grasses. Elevations range from about 2,800 feet at the Boise City limits, to about 5,800 feet at the summit of Boise Ridge. Cottonwood Creek is the largest of the seven drainages and probably carries the greatest threat for extensive flash flooding. The largest flood in recent history from these Foothills streams occurred August 20, 1959, when Cottonwood Creek flooded, inundating about 50 blocks in Boise and several hundred acres of farmland with water, rocks, and mud.
- 27.2.2. Precipitation normally varies from 12 inches in Boise, to about 22 inches in the higher elevations. Both frontal storms and thunderstorms can be sufficiently heavy to cause flooding. The maximum-recorded 24-hour rainfall in Boise is 2.7 inches. The maximum observed short-duration rainfall at the Boise weather station is 4.1 inches/hour. However, intensities as high as 7.5 inches/hour have been logged in southwestern Idaho and eastern Oregon. Peaks for both of these types of floods occur in a rather short time: from 15

- minutes to several hours.
- 27.2.3. There are two conditions which may cause floods in the drainages on the Boise Front: (a) the combination of a rainstorm, with snowmelt, on frozen ground in the winter and early spring months, and; (b) high intensity thunderstorms, usually during the summer months. Winter storm floods generally occur during the months of January through March. Thunderstorms may occur at any time of the year, although they usually happen from March through September.
 - 27.2.4. Sandy soil and sparse vegetation combine to foster flash floods when intense thunderstorms hit the area. Floods from thunderstorms do not occur as frequently as those from general rain and snowmelt conditions, but are far more severe. The possibility for injury and death from flash floods is heightened because they are so uncommon that people do not recognize or accept the potential danger.
 - 27.2.5. The onset of flooding in these gulches can range from extremely slow to very fast. This variability depends on the cause of flooding and other factors such as rainfall intensity, the areas receiving the rain, temperature, and the condition of the soil. Floods that occur quickly are usually caused by thunderstorms, while floods that occur more slowly are often the result of moderate but prolonged rainfall, snowmelt, or a combination of both. In the case of intensive rainfall immediately above developed areas, the onset of flooding may occur in a matter of minutes.
 - 27.2.6. The lower portions of most of the gulches contain residential developments including single-family homes, mobile home parks, and apartment complexes. A large portion of the older residential district in the city of Boise is located within the floodplains of these gulches. Residential streets form the flood channel in several locations. A number of gulches and areas immediately below the gulches contain commercial and public facilities.
 - 27.2.7. In 1996 the Eight Street wildfire burned approximately 15,300 acres of the Boise Foothills. This resulted in a temporary increase in the threat of flash flooding.
 - 27.2.8. Within the FEMA 500-year floodplains for the four burned gulches there are schools, child care facilities, nursing homes, three hospitals, and many businesses. To reduce the flood risk several flood control structures were completed in the burned areas. They include the following:
 - Enlarging the Cottonwood Creek Mountain Cove ponds to 150 acre/feet combined, and re-channeling the flow through Mountain Cove Road to turn at the head of the flume, and constructing a wall along Reserve Street to direct the flow of water
 - Constructing a 35 acre/feet upper catch basin and a 15 acre/feet lower catch basin on Hulls Gulch
 - Constructing a 19 acre/feet dam on the Main Fork of Crane Gulch, and a 28 acre/feet dam on the East Fork of Crane Gulch
 - Elevating sections of the Bogus Basin Road to act as a 61 acre/feet dam across Stuart Gulch

27.3. Canals

- 27.3.1. There are more than two dozen canals in Ada County. These canals draw their water from the Boise River. (See [Section 25](#)).
- 27.3.2. Canal diversions generally occur from about the first day of April to the last day of October. This is the time of year when canals present the greatest flood danger.
- 27.3.3. There are several types of flood threats posed by canals. The first type is through a break or breach in the canal. This has the potential for significant flooding, especially if the canal is elevated, or located on a hillside. Another possibility would be from an obstruction in a canal that causes water to overtop the canal bank. Other potential risks include vandalism, piping of water, gopher holes, and flash floods, which may occur anytime, anywhere. A break in an elevated section would pose the most serious problem.
- 27.3.4. Canals run through many residential neighborhoods as well as rural areas in Ada County.
- 27.3.5. The onset of flooding due to a canal problem would probably be extremely fast. This is because a break or blockage in the canal is usually completely unexpected.
- 27.3.6. Some people will probably be reluctant to leave their homes if evacuation is recommended.

27.4. Snake River

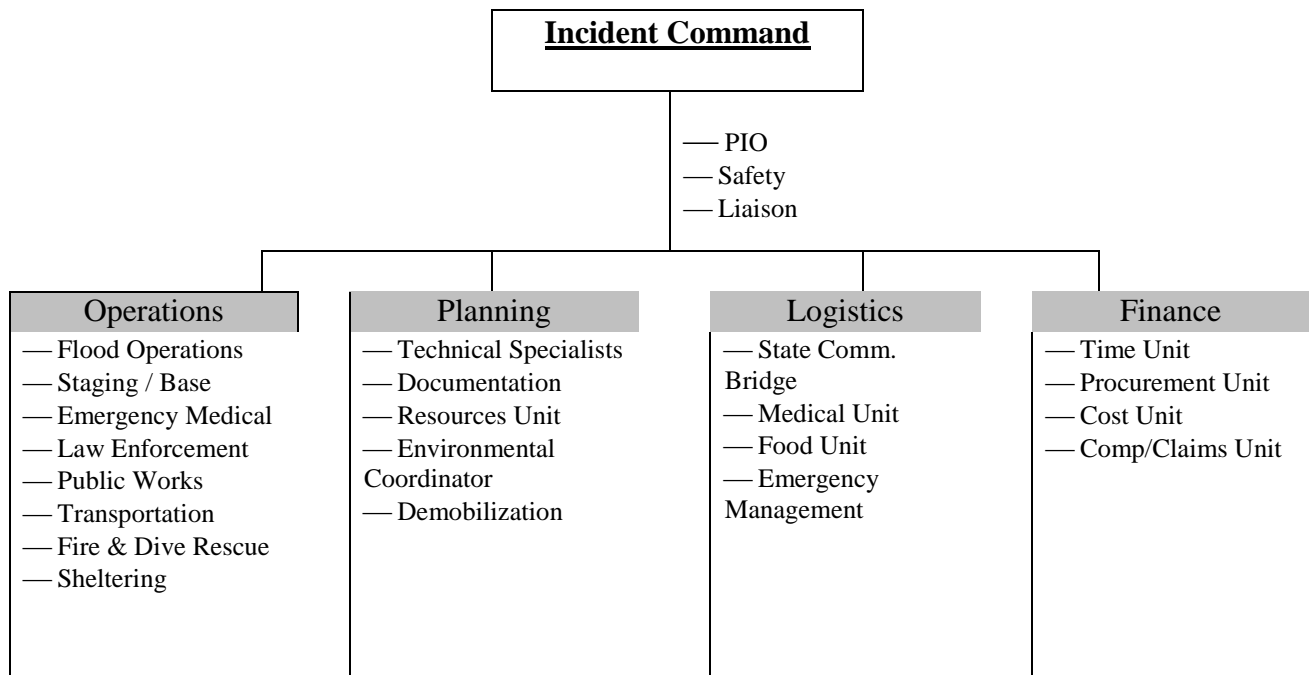
- 27.4.1. The Snake River forms part of the southern boundary of Ada County, running approximately from Castle Butte in the east, to Guffey Butte in the west. The river flows east to west through a deep canyon bordered by high, steep walls.
- 27.4.2. The main threat of flooding on the Snake River is from ice jams. The potential for other types of flooding is limited since large dams mostly control the river. Dam failures are dealt with in a separate document entitled: Ada County Dam Failure Response Plan.
- 27.4.3. There is very little development along this part of the Snake River. The main residential area is near Swan Falls Dam. Depending on the time of year, varying numbers of recreationists may be on the river.

27.5. Miscellaneous Causes of Flooding

- 27.5.1. Miscellaneous flooding includes problems with water mains, water towers, sewers, fire hydrants, localized rain, etc.
- 27.5.2. Miscellaneous flooding, including flash flooding (discussed further on) may occur anywhere in the county, at any time of the year.

28. Incident Command Diagram

Below is an example of how the Incident Command Structure could be organized for a large flood event. The command at the top could be a single Incident Commander or a Unified Command based on the needs of the incident.



29. Acronyms and Definitions

29.1. Acronyms

ACEM	Ada County Emergency Management	FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
ACHD	Ada County Highway District	GCPWD	Garden City Public Works Department
ACP	Ada County Paramedics	IC	Incident Command
ACSO	Ada County Sheriff's Office	ICS	Incident Command System
ARC	American Red Cross	IDWR	Idaho Department of Water Resources
BFD	Boise Fire Department	ILETS	Idaho Law Enforcement Teletype System
BOR	Bureau of Reclamation (US)	IMT	Incident Management Team
BPD	Boise Police Department	IOEM	Idaho Office of Emergency Management
BPW	Boise Public Works	IP	Implementing Procedure
CCC	City Coordination Center	ISP	Idaho State Police
CDHD	Central District Health Department	ITD	Idaho Transportation Department
CEO	Chief Elected Official	JIC	Joint Information Center
CFS	Cubic Feet per Second	LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
CISM	Critical Incident Stress Management	MAC	Multi-Agency Coordination (Group)
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality (ID)	NIMS	National Incident Management System
DOH	Department of Health & Welfare (ID)	NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
DOT	Department of Transportation (US)	NWS	National Weather Service
DWI	Disaster Welfare Inquiry	PIO	Public Information Officer
EAS	Emergency Alert System	PL	Public Law
EOC	Emergency Operations Center	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (US)	USFS	United States Forest Service
ESF	Emergency Support Function	VA	Veterans Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency		

29.2. Definitions

ACCESS CONTROL POINTS - Specified points of entry and exit to the controlled areas through which all personnel and equipment must pass.

ADVISORY - Public statement issued by NWS used to inform or advise the public of meteorological events which do not meet 'Warning' criteria but are considered to have significant impact.

BANK FULL - Bank Full is defined as the maximum amount of water that the river channel can carry. This may vary considerably from point to point along the river. At this level some minor flooding of low lying areas can be expected. A flow of 6,500 cubic feet per second measured at the Glenwood Bridge gage has been established as Bank Full for the Boise River below Lucky Peak Dam.

BASE - That location at which the primary logistics functions are coordinated and administered. The Command Post may be co-located with the Base. Usually there is only one Base per incident, although for failure of a major dam on the Boise River there may be two.

BERM - A mound of earth shorter than a levee, engineered to keep water out of a floodplain.

CITY COORDINATION CENTER (CCC) – A physical location at which a city may perform the following three primary roles in a disaster: 1.) Manage emergency response policy-level processes; 2.) Share information with emergency organizations and the public; 3.) Perform jurisdictional level emergency response and coordination activities. Each city within Ada County has a designated City Coordination Center.

COMMAND POST - A facility established at a safe distance from an incident site where the Incident Commander, responders, and technical representatives can make response decisions, deploy personnel and equipment, maintain liaison with the media, and handle communications.

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM - Consists of broadcast stations and interconnecting facilities that have been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to operate in a controlled manner during a war, state of public peril or disaster, or other emergency.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC) - The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. The Ada County EOC is located in the basement at 7200 Barrister Drive in Boise.

EMERGENCY PLAN - A document developed to identify and catalog the elements required to respond to an emergency, to define responsibilities and specific tasks, and to serve as a response guide.

EMERGENCY RESPONDER - Person affiliated with an emergency response agency that is dispatched to the scene upon notification of a flood incident. Emergency responders may be local, state, or federal personnel.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (ESFs) - Groupings of governmental and certain private sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely needed to save lives, protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help victims and communities return to normal following domestic incidents.

FIVE HUNDRED YEAR FLOOD - A flood having an average frequency of occurrence of once in 500 years (.2%), although the flood may occur in any year. It is based on statistical analyses of stream flow records, and rainfall and runoff characteristics in the general region of the watershed.

FLASH FLOOD - A flood that is caused by heavy or excessive rainfall in a short period of time, generally less than 6 hours.

FLOOD - The inundation of a normally dry area caused by an increased water level in an established watercourse, such as a river or stream, or pooling of water at or near the point where the rain fell.

FLOODPLAIN - The relatively flat lowlands adjoining the channel of a river or stream, which has been or may be covered by flood water.

FLOOD STAGE - The stage at which water overflowing the banks of a river begins to cause damage. Flood stage is not to be confused with the depth of floodwaters.

FLOOD WALL - A flood barrier constructed of brick, stone, or concrete, and often made watertight by the application of a commercial sealant.

HAZARD - A situation that may result in death or injury to persons or damage to property. It includes the effects of flood, fire, hazardous materials etc.

INCIDENT - An event that results in flooding.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM - A management tool designed so that diverse agencies can work together effectively during an emergency response. The system provides a structure for

controlling personnel, facilities, equipment and communications. The Incident Command System can be established and expanded depending upon the changing conditions of an incident.

INCIDENT COMMANDER - The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM - An Incident Management Team (IMT) is an incident command organization made up of command and general staff members and other appropriate personnel in an ICS organization and can be deployed or activated, as needed.

LEVEE - A flood barrier constructed of local fill material (soil, sand, etc.), often covered by sod.

LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC) - A committee created under the authority of the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security as required by Title III of SARA, to formulate a comprehensive emergency plan for its district.

MITIGATION - Mitigation activities are those that eliminate or reduce the probability of a disaster occurrence. They also include those long-term activities that lessen the undesirable effects of unavoidable hazards.

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM – A system described by Homeland Security Presidential Directive-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.

ON-SCENE - The total area that may be impacted by the effects of an extraordinary situation.

ONE HUNDRED YEAR FLOOD - A flood having an average frequency of occurrence of once in 100 years (1%), although the flood may occur in any year. It is based on statistical analyses of stream flow records, and rainfall and runoff characteristics in the general region of the watershed.

OUTLOOK - Public statement issued by the NWS on either a seasonal basis to indicate the potential for flooding from the snowpack, or on an event basis to alert the public that conditions are ripe for flooding. It is usually issued with greater than 36-hour lead-time.

PIPING - Erosion by percolating water in a soil resulting in caving and the formation of narrow conduits, tunnels, or pipes through the soil.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER- The person responsible for the transfer of information to other agencies, the public, and/or the news media during the response phase of an incident. The Public Information Officer may be the Incident Commander or a designee of the Incident Commander. In some Federal agencies this person is known as the Public Affairs Officer, tasked with similar duties.

RESPONSE - The efforts to minimize the hazards created by an emergency by protecting people, the environment, and property and returning the scene to normal pre-emergency conditions.

SPECIAL POPULATIONS - Concentrations of people in one area or building for a particular purpose or in special circumstances (for example deaf, handicapped, homebound persons; schools; hospitals; nursing homes; orphanages; shopping centers; etc.).

STAGING AREA - That location where personnel and equipment are assigned on a three-minute available status.

STATE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER -The communications center for Idaho State government. The Communications Center can be reached by calling 1 800 632 8000.

VULNERABILITY - Susceptibility of life, property, or the environment to damage if a hazard manifests its potential.

WARNING –

- Public statement issued by the NWS when a particular hazard is "imminent" or reported.
- Notifies people of a specific hazard and immediate actions to take.

WATCH - Public statement issued by the NWS to indicate that there is a risk of a hazardous weather or hydrologic event occurring. The occurrence, location, and/or timing are not certain. The intent is to grant sufficient lead-time for those who need to take action based on the information.

29.3. ESF Definitions

The information below describes the ESF positions listed in the flood plan that may be activated according to the City and County EOPs. Until an ESF is activated, the responsibility of that position falls to the appropriate ICS Section Chief, CCC or EOC Manager.

Transportation (ESF # 1A and 1B):

The ESF 1 Transportation positions provide coordination for all aspects of transportation-related support as it relates to an incident. This includes support for evacuation, coordination, and prioritization for transportation-related infrastructure; restoration and equipment support; and coordination for the movement of large numbers of people from point to point. ESF 1A manages the infrastructure issues and ESF 1B facilitates the movement of people.

Communications (ESF # 2):

The ESF 2 Communications position supports a variety of communications functions within the jurisdiction. These functions may include radio systems, telephone, computer networks, satellite communications, and critical data links.

Public Works and Engineering (ESF # 3):

The ESF 3 Public Works and Engineering position provides coordination for engineering and public works support services. These tasks include (but are not limited to) engineering evaluations for infrastructure, damage assessments, repair of essential services, planning, and repair and restoration of sewer and water services.

Firefighting (ESF # 4):

The ESF 4 Firefighting position coordinates all firefighting activities within the jurisdiction in response to an incident or event. Activities may include operational coordination of fire department assets, route alerting, coordination with evacuation, and the tracking of incident-specific equipment and needs.

Emergency Management (ESF # 5):

The ESF 5 Emergency Management position coordinates the collection, analysis, and distribution of information pertaining to a potential or actual emergency or disaster in an attempt to enhance preparedness, response, and/or recovery. In addition, the role of the ESF 5 position is to support and coordinate field response units prior to, during, and following an incident.

Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services (ESF # 6):

The ESF 6 Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services position supports the delivery of programs that provide sheltering, feeding, and emergency aid distribution following an incident. The

position supports both the residential population impacted by the disaster and also the first responders mobilized to support the disaster response.

Health/Medical (ESF # 8A and 8B):

The ESF 8 Health/Medical positions support the health and medical assistance functions for residents and responders within the jurisdiction. Assistance may include medical care, disease prevention, and psychological support. ESF 8A is responsible for public health and ESF 8B provides emergency medical services.

Urban Search and Rescue (ESF # 9):

The ESF 9 Urban Search and Rescue position supports the search and rescue functions in all phases of emergency management in response to all hazards throughout a jurisdiction.

Oil and Hazardous Materials Response (ESF # 10):

The ESF 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response position provides coordination for the management of any emergent hazardous materials spill and/or any other unanticipated release of product.

Public Safety and Security (ESF # 13):

The ESF 13 Public Safety and Security position provides coordination and support for law enforcement, public safety, and security resources.

External Affairs (ESF #15)

The ESF 15 External Affairs position coordinates the release of public information in an effort to minimize the loss of life and property before, during, and after an incident. This position coordinates with the public information officers in the county, cities and private agencies through the Joint Information Center.