

Ada County HAZMAT Response Plan

This plan covers the following jurisdictions:

**Ada County
Ada County Highway District
City of Boise
City of Eagle**

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

**Eagle Fire District
Kuna Rural Fire Protection District
North Ada County Fire & Rescue
Star Joint Fire Protection District
Whitney Fire Protection District**



ADA COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



Emergency Instructions

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

¹

¹ Draft Plan September 2018

Forward

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	Healthsouth Treasure Valley Hospital
Ada County Assessor	Idaho Office of Emergency Management
Ada County Commissioners	Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Ada County Coroner	Idaho Department of Lands
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	Meridian City Clerk
American Red Cross	Meridian Fire Department
Boise Airport	Meridian Mayor
Boise Building Department	Meridian Police Department
Boise City Councilperson	Micron
Boise Emergency Preparedness Office	National Weather Service
Boise Fire Department	North Ada County Fire & Rescue District
Boise Mayor	Saint Alphonsus Regional Medical Center
Boise Parks Department	Saint Luke's Regional Medical Center
Boise Police Department	Star Fire District
Boise Public Library	Star Police
Boise Public Works	Star Mayor
Boise Risk Management	Star Public Library
Boise State University	SUEZ
Central District Health Department	US Bureau of Land Management
Community Planning Association	US Forest Service
Eagle Fire District	Valley Regional Transit
Eagle Mayor	Veterans Administration Medical Center
Flood Control District #10	Whitney Fire District
Garden City Mayor	

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 provide guidance to effectively mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from an incident involving chemical, toxic, explosive, radiological or other hazardous materials (HAZMAT); and

To protect emergency response workers and the public in affected areas, and to minimize damage to the environment from the adverse effects of a hazardous materials incident in Ada County; and

To meet the statutory planning requirements of the federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, SARA, Title III.

2. Authorities

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

2.1. Local

- Ada County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC); conducts hazardous materials planning in Ada County. It is the responsibility of the LEPC to develop an emergency plan, collect and store information provided by facilities, and to make that information available to the public.
- Ada County Resolution number 628; designates the following Fire Districts/Departments as the Local Emergency Response Authorities (LERA) for hazardous substance incidents occurring within their district/jurisdiction boundaries:
 - City of Boise Fire Department
 - Eagle Fire District
 - Kuna Fire District
 - Meridian Fire Department
 - Star Fire District
 - North Ada County Fire and Rescue (contract protection provided by Boise)
 - Whitney Fire District (contract protection provided by Boise)

2.2. State of Idaho

- Idaho Code, Section. 39-7101; et seq.: Idaho Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Act; concerns hazardous materials emergencies in Idaho.
- Idaho Code, Section. 31-2229 , concerns Sheriff's Office and Search and Rescue
- Idaho State Disaster Preparedness Act, Section. 46-1001; concerns disaster emergencies in Idaho.
- Post-Attack Resource Management Act, Idaho §67-55
- Idaho Title 46 – 1008, Evacuations

2.3. Federal

- This HAZMAT 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-5 (HSPD-5). It is consistent with the principles and concepts outlined in the National Response Framework.
- Clean Air Act (1977, 1990); federal law mandating air pollutant emissions standards for stationary sources and motor vehicles.
- Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (1975), as amended (1990, 1994, 2005); federal law assigning authority to various agencies to enforce hazardous materials transportation regulations.
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (1976, 1984); federal law regulating management and disposal of solid and hazardous waste.
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, or Superfund) (1980, 1986); federal law authorizing identification and remediation of unsupervised hazardous waste sites.
- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)(1986); federal law reauthorizing and expanding CERCLA jurisdiction; includes the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA), requiring public disclosure of chemical storage and release information and development of emergency response plans.

3. Situation and Assumptions

3.1. Situation

- Hazardous materials are produced, stored, and used in Ada County. In addition, they are routinely transported through the county on federal, state, and local highways and roads; by rail; air, and pipelines. The presence of these chemicals in Ada County creates the potential for a hazardous materials incident that may impact the citizens of the county.
- Hazardous materials incidents may occur as a result of natural disasters, human error or accident, or criminal or terrorist activity.
- Agricultural activities use herbicides, pesticides, and other toxic substances.
- Ada County has not received information from all fixed facilities concerning the presence of hazardous materials.
- Local hazardous materials incident response capability and equipment may not be considered to be adequate in the event of a significant incident involving hazardous materials in Ada County. There may be a need to request technical assistance for many types of emergencies.
- The resources of industry, cities, counties, state or the federal government, separately or in combination, may be required to cope with the situation. Trained federal, state and

private emergency response personnel are available to assist in response/cleanup activities. However, delays can be expected due to the time and location of the accident.

- 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 HAZMAT victims.
- A transportation hazardous materials incident may impact residents at any location within the county.
- A hazardous materials incident could contaminate water supplies or sewage systems. This may result in the release of untreated sewage with severe impacts upon the environment.
- Wind shifts may occur that result in re-designating protective action decisions.
- Hazardous materials incident response agencies may include:

Ada County Highway District
Ada County Paramedics
Ada County Sheriff's Office
Boise Fire Department
Boise Police Department
Central District Health Department
City Public Works Departments
Eagle Fire District
Garden City Police Department
Kuna Fire District
Meridian Fire Department
Meridian Police Department
Star Fire District

Assistance is available by request from:
Idaho Office of Emergency Management
Idaho Communications Center
Idaho Dept. of Environmental Quality
Idaho Department of Lands
Idaho Health and Welfare Department
Idaho State Police
Idaho Transportation Department
ING 101st Civil Support Team
National Transportation Safety Board
Regional Response Team 4 (Boise Fire)
US Bureau of Land Management
US Environmental Protection Agency
US Federal Regional Response Team

- Response to a hazardous materials incident will require a high degree of interagency cooperation and communication.
- Mutual aid between agencies, municipalities, business, counties, and states will be encouraged.
- A hazardous materials incident site requires the same prudent management as a crime scene. This will ensure the preservation of evidence regarding the cause of the accident and liability for clean-up costs.
- The Poison Control Center may be reached at 1-800-222-1222. This 24-hour center has the capability to identify the toxicity of hazardous substances and recommend treatment.

- On a federal or state highway the responding Idaho State Police Supervisor may be requested to take Incident Command.
- State response to hazardous materials incidents will be according to the Idaho State Hazardous Materials / Weapons of Mass Destruction Incident Command and Response Support Plan.

3.2. Assumptions

This section describes advance judgments that have been made concerning what might happen in the event of a hazardous materials spill or release.

- A natural disaster such as an earthquake or flood could cause an uncontrolled release of hazardous materials.
- There may be various quantities of hazardous materials, such as those used in agricultural activities, not covered by regulations or not placarded.
- The amount of time available to determine the scope and magnitude of the incident will impact the protective actions recommended.
- In the event of a serious hazardous materials incident, many of the residents in the risk area will choose to evacuate spontaneously, without official order or recommendation. Many will leave by routes not designated as main evacuation routes.
- 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.
- The reporting of accidental releases involving hazardous materials may not be timely, accurate, or in accordance with Title III requirements.
- Communications between Ada County and the State Emergency Operations Center may be limited or non-existent.
- Most facilities identified under Title III of SARA will provide Safety Data Sheets and/or inventory forms to the appropriate fire department/s.
- Most private entities involved in the manufacture, use, storage, and transport of hazardous materials will cooperate with local governments in preparing for and responding to hazardous materials incidents.
- 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.

4. Relationship to other Plans

The Ada County HAZMAT 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 LERA operating procedures, the county Joint Information System Plan and the county, city and district emergency operations plans. For HAZMAT incidents that may be the result of terrorist activity the Ada County Terrorism Response Plan may be implemented. For HAZMAT incidents at the airport the Boise Airport Emergency Response Plan may be implemented.

When local capabilities have been exceeded, the Idaho State HAZMAT Plan may be implemented. Regional Response Teams must follow the Idaho State HAZMAT Response Plan: <https://ioem.idaho.gov/Pages/HazardousMaterials/Plan.aspx>

5. Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

The LEPC is established through the authority of the Idaho State Emergency Response Commission and EPCRA. 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. The Committee may be composed of:

- Elected State and Local Officials
- Emergency Management
- Law Enforcement
- Fire Service
- Emergency Medical Service (EMS)
- Health Department
- Local Environmental
- Hospital
- Transportation
- Broadcast, Print and Social Media
- Community Groups
- Functional and Access Needs Organizations
- Emergency Communications
- Public Works
- Highway District
- Local Weather Service
- American Red Cross
- Business and Industry

6. Reviewing, Exercising and Updating the Plan

6.1. Reviewing this Plan

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

6.2. Exercising this Plan

- 6.2.1. The Emergency Management Office, through the Local Emergency Planning Committee, is responsible for scheduling, conducting, and evaluating discussion-based HAZMAT exercises, such as seminars to familiarize stakeholders and supporting organizations with their respective roles and

expectations for a HAZMAT response.

- 6.2.2. The Regional Response Team and jurisdictional fire agencies/districts are responsible for scheduling, conducting, and evaluating operations-based HAZMAT exercises that test and train tactical response concepts.
- 6.2.3. Tabletop exercises or field simulation exercises may be conducted in coordination with The Regional Response Team and jurisdictional fire agencies/districts to train personnel on the use of this plan. The plan may be revised based on the results of the exercise After Action Report.

6.3. Updating this Plan

- 6.3.1. After Action Reports from actual HAZMAT events may have findings that result in plan revisions.
- 6.3.2. Recommended changes to the plan should be sent to the Ada County Emergency Management Office.
- 6.3.3. 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.

7. Training

7.1. HAZMAT Incident Training

Ada County intends to use courses sponsored by Federal, State and local governments, as well as private organizations to fulfill the training requirements of SARA Title III. Each emergency response agency must determine what level of training is required. The Idaho Attorney General's Office has expressed the opinion that, at a minimum, all responders should be trained to the First Response Operation level. The following five training and competency levels should be addressed; training requirements for each level are found in 29 CFR 1910.120, paragraph (q).

- First Response Awareness
- First Response Operation
- Hazardous Materials Technician
- Hazardous Materials Specialist
- On-Scene Incident Commander

7.2. National Incident Management System (NIMS) Training

In order to satisfy NIMS regulations, at a minimum emergency responders must complete the following courses.

- ICS-100.a: Introduction to the Incident Command System (ICS)
- ICS-200.a: ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents
- ICS-700.a: National Incident Management System (NIMS), An Introduction
- ICS-800.b: National Response Framework (NRF), An Introduction
- ICS-300 Intermediate ICS (Command Staff, Section. Chiefs, Strike/ Task Force Leaders)
- ICS-400 Advanced ICS (Command Staff, Section. Chiefs, Strike/Task Force Leaders)

7.3. Training Schedules

NIMS and ICS training opportunities are posted on the Ada County Training webpage :webpage: <https://adacounty.id.gov/accem/Training-Resources>

HAZMAT-specific courses are scheduled by individual agencies for their personnel.

8. Incident Command and Coordination

8.1. Incident Command System

In accordance with federal law SARA Title III, the Incident Command System (ICS) will be used in hazardous materials incident response. The ICS is a management tool that provides a flexible structure for response to emergency situations. It allows local, state, federal, and private entities to be integrated under a single command structure. That structure can vary in accordance with incident complexity and could include the use of a Unified Command or Incident Management Team.

8.2. Who's In Charge

The fire agency having jurisdiction at the HAZMAT incident scene, except when explosives are involved, should normally assume Incident Command. For large or complex HAZMAT incidents the jurisdiction fire agency may want to form a Unified Command with other involved agencies. For HAZMAT incidents affecting more than one fire jurisdiction, the fire agencies involved will employ a Unified Command. If a Unified Command is established, a qualified Operations Section Chief should be assigned to manage all interagency HAZMAT operations. At HAZMAT incidents involving explosives, or outside of a fire district, the jurisdiction law enforcement agency will normally assume Incident Command.

8.3. Mutual Aid Agreements

Existing mutual aid agreements will remain in effect.

8.4. 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.

8.4.1. 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.

8.4.2. A Delegation of Authority is a statement provided to the Incident Commander

by the Agency Executive delegating authority and assigning responsibility.

- 8.4.3. 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.
- 8.4.4. All Delegations of Authority should be reviewed by legal counsel.

8.5. City Coordination Centers

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

- 8.5.1. 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.
- 8.5.2. The City of Boise CCC is located in City Hall West at 333 N Mark Stall Pl in Boise.
- 8.5.3. The City of Eagle CCC is located in Eagle Fire District Station #1 at 966 Iron Eagle Dr in Eagle.
- 8.5.4. The City of Garden City CCC is located in the Garden City Police Department building at 301 E 50th St in Garden City.
- 8.5.5. The City of Kuna CCC is located in Kuna Fire District Station #1 at 150 W Boise St in Kuna.
- 8.5.6. The City of Meridian CCC is located in Meridian Fire Station #1 at 540 E Franklin Rd in Meridian.
- 8.5.7. The City of Star CCC is located in Star City Hall at 10769 W State St in Star.

8.6. Emergency Operations Center

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

- 8.6.1. The Ada County EOC is located in the Vernon L. Bisterfeldt Public Safety Building at 7200 Barrister Drive in Boise.
- 8.6.2. 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.

8.7. Community Emergency Coordinator

The Ada County Emergency Management Director will function as the designated community emergency coordinator.

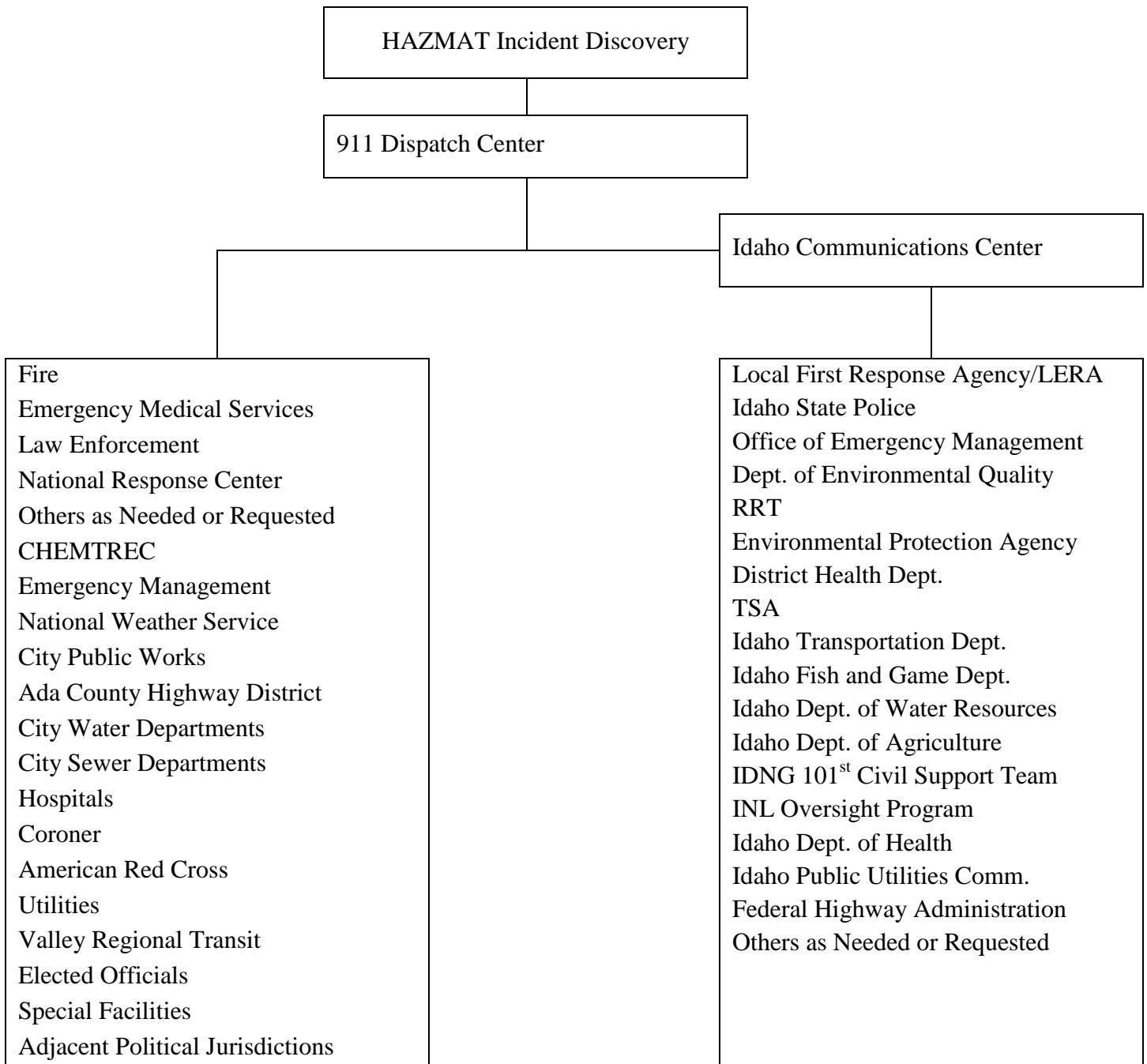
9. Notification

Notification of the release of a hazardous substance may originate from facility personnel, a user or transporter, or a private citizen. The Ada County 911 Dispatch Center (911 Dispatch) will serve as the 24-hour contact point for notification of all hazardous materials incidents.

9.1. SARA Title III Notification Requirements

Notifying 911 Dispatch will satisfy the SARA Title III requirement to notify the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), as well as the jurisdictional fire department/district. The 911 Dispatch Center will report hazardous materials incidents to the Idaho State Communications Center. The Communications Center will notify the Idaho Office of Emergency Management (& the Regional Response Team). This will satisfy the Title III requirement to notify the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), as well as the Idaho requirement to notify the Idaho Military Division. The 911 Dispatch Center will also notify the National Response Center, per SARA Title III rules.

9.2. Notification Chart



Additional local, state, and federal agencies may be involved depending on the nature and extent of the HAZMAT emergency.

INL = Idaho National Laboratory

LERA = Local Emergency Response Authority

RRT = Regional Response Team (HAZMAT team)

TSA = Transportation Security Administration

10. HAZMAT Incident Levels

The Communications Moderator is the Idaho Office of Emergency Management HAZMAT Duty Officer contacted by State Communications when a HAZMAT incident is reported. In accordance with the Ada County EOP and the Idaho Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Command and Response Support Plan, HAZMAT Incident Levels are classified by the Communications Moderator as follows:

- **Regulatory** - A hazardous materials release of a Reportable Quantity or less that does not require any emergency response on the part of the public-sector responders. Examples of such releases include a weapon-of-mass-destruction threat or suspicion that is clearly a hoax without requiring additional analysis.
- **Level 1** - An incident involving any response, public or private, to an incident involving hazardous materials that can be contained, extinguished, and/or abated using resources immediately available to the responders having jurisdiction. Examples of such incidents include a weapon-of-mass-destruction threat or suspicion that requires local response to determine whether or not it is life threatening. A Level 1 incident presents little threat to the environment and/or public health with containment and cleanup.
- **Level 2** - An incident involving hazardous materials that is beyond the capability of the first responders on the scene, and may be beyond the capabilities of the public-sector response agency having jurisdiction. Level 2 incidents may require the services of the State of Idaho Regional Response Team, or other state/federal assistance. Examples of such incidents would include a weapon-of-mass-destruction threat or incident that involves explosives, a release of toxic materials, a release of radioactive material, or a release of organisms that can be analyzed and stabilized using resources that exists within the State of Idaho. Level 2 incidents may pose immediate and/or long-term risk to the environment and/or public health and could result in a local declaration of disaster.
- **Level 3** - An incident involving weapons of mass destruction or hazardous materials that will require multiple State of Idaho Regional Response Teams or other resources that do not exist within the State of Idaho. Level 3 incidents may require resources from state and federal agencies and/or private industry. Level 3 incidents generally pose extreme, immediate, and/or long-term risk to the environment and/or public health.

11. Initial Actions

The first responder to arrive on scene is responsible for evaluating the situation and reporting to 911 Dispatch. First actions on the scene will be to establish the Incident Command System, isolate the area, attempt to identify the chemical(s) and deny entry into the area. If the personnel on location are trained to the Hazardous Materials Operations level and they are properly equipped and staffed they may try to contain the material. Identification of the material may be made using MSDS, shipping papers, Emergency Response Guidebook, people on scene, NFPA 704 Diamonds, container labels and DOT placards.

11.1. ICS Features

The Incident Commander will establish and identify an Incident Command Post (ICP) (See [Section. 15.2](#)). The ICP will be clearly recognizable and indicated through a combination of signage, traffic control devices and flagging. Other ICS features – Staging, Base, etc., should be established and communicated as required.

11.2. Control Zones

The HAZMAT site may be organized into three control zones:

- The **Hot Zone** is the HAZMAT operations area.
- The **Warm Zone** is the decontamination/buffer area.
- The **Cold Zone** is the support area.

These zones should be clearly identified. Movement of personnel and equipment should be through a Decontamination Corridor, and Access Control Points (See [Sections 15.2.3-15.2.6](#)).

11.3. On-Scene Communications

The Incident Commander will establish on-scene communications at hazardous materials incidents. Specific frequencies will be determined at the time of the incident. A Communications Plan (CommPlan) will be created to document all pertinent information. This plan may include the use of 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. 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.

11.4. Public Protection Strategies

Depending upon the extent of the incident, public protection strategies may include sheltering-in-place or evacuation, and notification concerning contaminated water or food supplies.

12. HAZMAT Resources

12.1. Regional Response Team

When local response capabilities have been or may be exceeded, the Incident Commander may contact the Ada County 911 Dispatch Center and request a Regional Response HAZMAT Team to respond. Boise Fire Department hosts one of seven (7) Idaho State Regional Response HAZMAT Teams that are specially trained and equipped to handle hazardous materials incidents. Obtaining a Regional Response Team (RRT) first requires a State HAZMAT Bridge Call with specific parties on the line: HAZMAT Duty Officer, RRT Technician, IC, and others. If the Region 4 Team (Boise Fire) is not available a request may be made at this time for another team to be deployed. As a support team they will operate under the Incident Commander and will normally fill the HAZMAT Group function.

12.2. Idaho Civil Support Team

The Idaho National Guard (IDNG) Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team (CST) is designed to support local incident commanders and local emergency first responders twenty-four hours a day, seven days per week. The CST partners with regional HAZMAT Teams and other state/federal responders in a scalable package to provide: presumptive identification of chemical, biological, and radiological agents; recommendations on event mitigation, medical treatment, and follow-on resources; and field site communications connectivity.

12.3. Federal Regional Response Team

The US Environmental Protection Agency, Federal on Scene Coordinator may be contacted and may request assistance from the Federal Regional Response Team. This Team may be able to provide expertise and certain resources. The Incident Commander may request this Team through a Bridge Call with Idaho State Communications. Response time for this call to be activated is about four (4) hours.

12.4. Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) & CHEMPACK

US Health and Human Services (HHS) Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) manages the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS). The SNS is a national repository of antibiotics, chemical antidotes (including nerve agent antidotes), antitoxins, vaccines, and other life-saving medications. During a public health emergency, state and local public health systems may be overwhelmed. The SNS is designed to supplement and re-supply state and local public health agencies in the event of such an emergency, anywhere, and at any time, within the United States or its territories.

Acknowledging that nerve agent antidotes are extremely time-sensitive in their utility and effectiveness, ASPR maintains forward deployed CHEMPACK containers of these antidotes that are a component of the overall SNS to many communities across the country. CHEMPACK containers to support both EMS (up to 454 casualties per container) and Hospitals (up to 1000 casualties per container) are physically located in the county. The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare and/or Central District Health Department (CDHD) pager carrier can authorize utilization of these federally managed resources in the community during a large scale nerve agent exposure response. CDHD pager carriers are typically involved in all Ada County HAZMAT Bridge Calls facilitated by the State Communications Center. Authorization to access and deploy CHEMPACK resources to the appropriate place of use for the resource can be coordinated during the HAZMAT IC Bridge Call.

13. Responsibility for Clean Up

Both Federal and Idaho State statutes indicate that it is the spiller's (or culpable party) legal and financial responsibility to provide for clean up, and to minimize health risks to the general public and response personnel. The Idaho Office of Emergency Management will coordinate litigation for recovery costs incurred during spill response and clean up. If the responsible party cannot be located, or is unable or unwilling to initiate a cleanup, then the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will be contacted to initiate site clean-up. However, overall responsibility for protection of the public remains with the incident response agencies.

14. Public Warning and Information

Public warning and information may be accomplished through a variety of means. A Public Information Officer (PIO) will provide emergency information to the media and the public. The Incident Commander and/or EOC staff will provide information to the PIO to facilitate the timely flow of news and to assist in rumor control. In response to large HAZMAT incidents a Joint Information System (JIS) may be activated. Public information must be approved by the Incident Commander (IC) prior to release. Immediate, time-sensitive warning information may go directly from the IC to 911 Dispatch for appropriate dissemination. 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 (EAS) - Contact 911 Dispatch
- National Weather Service (NOAA Weather Radios)
- Television and radio news broadcasts
- Vehicles equipped with loudspeakers / Door-to-door

15. 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 HAZMAT 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, either as the primary on-scene responders or as support for HAZMAT operations in accordance with area emergency operations plans. Support staff may be located within City Coordination Centers (CCC) or the Ada County EOC. ESF responders will function as components of the ICS structure in the field. ESF support staff may be in a CCC or in the EOC Operations Support Section (Transportation, Health/Medical) where they may be organized into more generalized branches consisting of complementary functions (Infrastructure, Human Services). ESF definitions are in [Section. 31.3](#)

15.1. Local Emergency Planning Committee

The Committee's responsibilities include:

- Forming a local planning team.
- Establishing appropriate sub-committees as required.
- Evaluating the resources needed to develop, implement, and exercise this plan.
- Identifying emergency response equipment and personnel.
- Providing oversight for preparation of the plan by the planning team.
- Scheduling and supervising the conduct of HAZMAT emergency preparedness exercises.
- Scheduling an annual review of the plan and making the plan available to the public.
- Establishing procedures for receiving and processing requests from the general public for information under Section. 324 (including Tier II information under Section. 312), Title III. Such procedures shall include the designation of an official to serve as committee coordinator for information requests.

15.2. Chief Elected Official

The Chief Elected Official has ultimate responsibility for decision making within their jurisdiction in the event of a hazardous materials incident. For most HAZMAT 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.

15.3. Initial Responder

	<u>Roles and Responsibilities</u>
Response Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe the situation from a safe distance. Approach cautiously, from upwind if possible. Resist urge to rush in! • Identify the hazards; use binoculars to read placards. Refer to current DOT Emergency Response Guidebook. • Deny access. Without entering the immediate hazard area do what you can to isolate the area and ensure the safety of people and the environment. • Establish ICS, if qualified; request additional aid (fire, EMS, law enforcement, ACHD). • Gather and report the following information to 911 Dispatch: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location/description of incident ◦ Material, quantity involved ◦ Injuries and/or fire involved ◦ Scene description (traffic, weather, wind, etc.) • Obtain technical help, if needed. Idaho Communications Center: 800 632-8000. • REMEMBER: Any efforts you make to rescue persons or protect property or the environment must be weighed against the possibility that you could become part of the problem. • Request involved persons remain at the scene. • Above all - Don't walk into or touch spilled material. Avoid inhalation of fumes, smoke, and vapors. DO NOT ENTER THE INCIDENT AREA WITHOUT PROPER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT. • Serve as the on-scene communications point until help arrives.

15.4. Incident Commander

The Incident Commander varies by jurisdiction see [Who's In Charge](#) in Section. 7.2. On most incidents, a single Incident Commander carries out the command activity. However, Unified Command may be appropriate.

	<u>Roles and Responsibilities</u>
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 HAZMAT response procedures.
Response Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate ICS, appoint IC staff including Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance and expand the ICS structure as needed. • Establish incident objectives. • Determine and assign appropriate Channel/Talkgroup (ICS Form 205). • Establish a Command Post (CP) in a safe area, as needed. • Coordinate activity of all command and general staff. • Request command level agency representatives with communications capabilities report to the CP, as needed. • Advise 911 Dispatch of the situation and the need for additional resources. • Obtain information on hazardous material from ERG, shipper, manufacturer, NRC, CHEMTREC, etc. See web links at the end of this checklist for further information. • Advise Idaho State Comm. of the situation. • Ensure adequate safety measures are in place and communicated to all workers. Section. 16.1 • If radiological materials are involved follow precautions in Section. 16.2, establish monitoring and decontamination, and request INL assistance, if necessary. • If explosives are involved follow precautions in Section. 16.3, and request Bomb Disposal Unit. • If disease causing agents are involved contact CDHD and/or ATSDR • Request State Regional Response Team, if required. • From NWS obtain and plot wind speed and direction. • Establish “Hot” “Warm” and “Cold” zones (DOT). See Section. 15.2. • Determine if any special facilities (hospitals, schools, etc.) may be at enhanced risk due to proximity to an EHS facility. Section. 29.6 • Establish Staging Area in safe, upwind area, as required. • If necessary, notify appropriate elected officials. • Notify neighboring cities/counties if there is imminent threat to their air or water.

- Determine, develop, and implement public protection strategy, as needed.
 - For Sheltering:
 - Designate area to be sheltered.
 - Assign responsibility for barriers/security.
 - Decide on which system(s) to use to warn the public (Code Red, TV/radio news bulletins, Social Media, vehicle PA, door-to-door, Emergency Alert System).
 - For EAS select EAS message #1, Sheltering ([Section. 27.2](#)), fill in necessary information. Contact Dispatch to request EAS activation and follow procedure in [Section. 27.5](#) .
 - Determine when toxic cloud has passed and it is safe for the public to emerge.
 - For Evacuation:
 - Designate area to be evacuated.
 - Determine evacuation routes.
 - Assign responsibility for barriers/security.
 - Decide on which system(s) to use to warn the public (Code Red, TV/radio news bulletins, Social Media, vehicle PA, door-to-door, Emergency Alert System).
 - For EAS, select EAS message #2, Evacuation ([Section. 27.3](#)), fill in the necessary information. Contact ACSO to request EAS activation and follow procedure in [Section. 27.5](#).
 - If it is safe to do so, provide for security in evacuated areas.
 - Develop Re-entry Plan.
- Upon arrival of RRT, manufacturer, owner, ISP or DEQ, maintain control of overall situation but designate a Hazardous Materials Group to mitigate the emergency situation. Remain at the scene to ensure that all phases of the operation are carried out.
- Consider requesting through State Comm 101st CST support for suspected or actual Weapons of Mass Destruction incidents.
- Coordinate action of all responders, local, state, federal, and industry.
- Establish communications with EOC, if activated.
- Approve the release of information by the PIO.
- Monitor public, emergency workers, and equipment for contamination. Document and maintain records of exposure.
- Evaluate and ensure that incident objectives are being accomplished.
- Facilitate incident investigation as necessary.
- Ensure that evidence pertaining to a criminal or accident investigation is preserved.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement Re-entry Plan when safe to do so. • Demobilize resources as appropriate. • Arrange for Critical Incident Stress Management, if needed. • Declare incident terminated or response phase over. Remember that SERC will only participate in cost recovery associated with response operations. Refer to IOEM website for cost recovery instructions. Make best effort to document the incident (photos, videos, etc.) and keep accurate records (receipts).
4. Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement Recovery Plan. • Conduct Post Incident Analysis (PIA). • The Incident Commander will submit a completed incident report to the Ada County Emergency Management Office within seven days after termination of incident for which a Disaster Emergency Declaration is issued.

15.5. Unified Command

Experience has proven that at incidents involving multi-agencies, there is a critical need for integrating management of resources into one operational organization that is managed and supported by one command structure. This is best established through an integrated, multi-disciplined organization. In the ICS, employing what is known as Unified Command fills this critical need.

	<u>Roles and Responsibilities</u>
Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the appropriate level of ICS training to fulfill the duties of a member of Unified Command. • Participate in interagency training and review of emergency and HAZMAT response procedures.
Response Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start early (if the incident has potential to develop and spread into other jurisdictions) to implement Unified Command and the ICS • Collocate (stick together). • Develop one common set of objectives. Each jurisdiction will bring some concerns, needs, and priorities to the incident. • Designate the most qualified and acceptable Operations Chief. • Collaborate and collectively decide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Media Policy (information releases, spokesperson). ◦ Accident Investigation Policy. ◦ Demobilization policy (who goes home first?). ◦ Cost-sharing agreement. ◦ Single Source Ordering Process ◦ Incident Planning should be a single, integrated process that addresses the needs of those involved with the response. ◦ Establish location and identify resources used to set up and maintain the single, unified, Incident Command Post. ◦ Allow each agency to maintain authority and responsibility for its own jurisdiction. ◦ Allow coordinated application of resources and personnel to accomplish operational needs. • Use unified command for collective problem solving and better decision making. • Use unified command to eliminate duplication, promote cost effectiveness and support communications between agencies. • Document incident, keep accurate records.
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement Recovery Plan • Conduct Post Incident Analysis (PIA).

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

Chain of Command: The fire agency having jurisdiction at the HAZMAT incident scene, except when explosives are involved, should normally assume Incident Command. For large or complex HAZMAT incidents the jurisdiction fire agency may want to form a Unified Command with other involved agencies. For HAZMAT incidents affecting more than one fire jurisdiction, the fire agencies involved should employ a Unified Command. If a Unified Command is established, a qualified Operations Section Chief should be assigned to manage all interagency HAZMAT operations. At HAZMAT incidents involving explosives, or outside of a fire district, the jurisdiction law enforcement agency will normally assume Incident Command.

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Roles and Responsibilities</u>
Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate planning activities with appropriate agencies, jurisdictions, and departments to develop efficient departmental HAZMAT Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs). • Conduct on-site visits and walk-throughs of fixed facilities, as required. • Provide staff support to the LEPC. • Identify potential hazards areas and conduct planning of fixed HAZMAT facilities. • Conduct appropriate HAZMAT emergency response and Incident Command System training for response personnel. • Maintain inventories of local hazardous materials response resources. • Develop and maintain mutual aid agreements providing for emergency manpower and resources as required. • Provide for interagency training and review of emergency and disaster response procedures.
Response Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire fighters should be trained in proper safety procedures when approaching a hazardous materials incident. They should have appropriate reference material such as the DOT's North American Emergency Response Guidebook and know how to obtain shipping manifests. • Operate within the Incident Command System and use the ICS check-in process. • Ensure Site Safety and Control Plan is developed and implemented. • Ensure that nationally recommended safe operational procedures are followed. • Provide analysis of hazardous material sample. • Conduct HAZMAT operations as the situation demands and as outlined in departmental SOGs. • Maintain situational awareness of current weather conditions and future weather predictions. • Conduct and coordinate environmental monitoring of the hazard site for contaminants. • Render lifesaving assistance as necessary and as conditions permit.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Hot, Warm and Cold zones (DOT) at HAZMAT scene; see Section. 15.2 • Maintain control of the movement of people and equipment within the Hot (Exclusion) Zone, and Warm (Contamination Reduction) Zone, including contaminated victims. • Coordinate the handling, storage, and transfer of contaminants within the Warm (Contamination Reduction) Zone. • Establish the Safe Refuge Area within the Warm (Contamination Reduction) Zone. • Extinguish fires as the situation or conditions permit. • Establish decontamination and casualty collection points in a safe location in conjunction with command post requests. • Provide, assist, or assign on-site treatment of victims. • Decontaminate any victims exposed to hazardous materials with the assistance of HAZMAT Specialists and health departments. • Coordinate the transfer of contaminated patients requiring medical attention (after decontamination) to the Emergency Medical staff. • Provide technical information management with public and private agencies i.e.: Poison Control Center (800 222-1222), Toxicology Center, CHEMTREC, State Department of Agriculture, and National Response Team. • Assist Planning Section with projecting the potential environmental effects of the release. • Provide staff support to CCC or EOC, if activated. • Provide field operations support to the Incident Command Post • Conduct or assist with evacuation of areas posing an adverse health effect on the public. • Work with appropriate agencies to determine site safety and when to declare the incident over. • Make best effort to document the incident (photos, videos, etc.) and keep accurate records (receipts).
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demobilize resources in accordance with operational requirements. • Assist with the implementation of the site re-entry plan. • Support community recovery activities. • Participate in after-action briefings and develop after-action reports.

15.7. Ada County Dispatch (Emergency Support Function 2)

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Roles and Responsibilities</u>
1. Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide staff support to LEPC.
2. Response Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receive notification of HAZMAT incident. • Obtain and record as much information about the incident as possible. Use Section. 25.1, Hazmat Incident Notification Form. • Instruct the reporting party to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Remain at the scene at a safe distance. ○ Deny access, isolate the area. ○ Establish ICS, if qualified. ○ Gather relevant information. ○ Stay upwind of release or fire. ○ Request involved persons remain at the scene. ○ Avoid eating, drinking or smoking. • Make required notifications per federal law SARA Title III: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Jurisdiction Fire Agency (and other appropriate response agencies) ○ Idaho Comm. Center: 800 632-8000 ○ National Response Center: 800 424-8802 ○ If necessary, Poison Control Center: 800 222-1222 • Record name and location of the Command Post • Designate and manage radio channels for response operations. • At Incident Commander's request, obtain technical information/resources from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National Response Center: 800 424-8802 ○ CHEMTREC: 800 424-9300 ○ Others, as necessary • Contact the National Weather Service, record wind speed and direction, and other important weather information. • At an Incident Commander's request, contact Idaho State Communications to request they initiate a Hazardous Materials Conference Call. • Record location of Staging Area, if established. • At the Incident Commander's request, notify neighboring jurisdictions, if they are threatened. • At an Incident Commander's request, use Code Red to perform a mass notification to the public with pertinent information. • Contact Emergency Alert System at request of Incident Commander. Follow the procedures listed in Section. 27.5 . • Assist in the coordination of transportation requests for evacuations.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If evacuation is ordered, record the designated evacuation routes. • Coordinate special facility transportation needs (nursing homes, hospitals, prisons etc.). • If evacuation is ordered, notify Red Cross and record the name and location of the Shelter(s). • Notify involved agencies/personnel when incident is terminated.
3. Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May designate and facilitate radio channels for recovery operations as needed. • Participate in after-action briefings and develop after-action reports.

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

Chain of Command: The law enforcement agency having jurisdiction at the scene of the HAZMAT incident will be the lead law enforcement agency. At HAZMAT incidents involving explosives, or outside of a Fire District, the same agency will also assume Incident Command. The Ada County Sheriff’s Office, other city police departments, the Idaho State Police, and the Idaho Military Division will support them. The jurisdiction fire agency will assume Incident Command for HAZMAT incidents not involving explosives. The law enforcement chain of command will be as follows:

- First – Jurisdiction law enforcement agency
- Second – Ada County Sheriff’s Office
- Third – City Police Departments in Ada County
- Fourth – Idaho State Police
- Fifth – Neighboring County and City law enforcement agencies (if involved)
- Sixth – Idaho Department of the Military

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Roles and Responsibilities</u>
1. Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct appropriate HAZMAT emergency response and Incident Command System training for response personnel. • Participate in planning activities with appropriate agencies, jurisdictions, and departments to develop efficient departmental Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). • Maintain a working knowledge of DOT's North American Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) and know how to find shipping manifests in trucks, trains, and vessels. • Maintain mutual aid agreements providing for staffing and resources as needed. • Participate in interagency training and review of emergency and disaster response procedures. • Conduct training and develop procedures to conduct an evacuation. • Provide staff support to the LEPC.
2. Response Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operate within the Incident Command System and use the ICS check-in process. • Provide Incident Commander when HAZMAT incident involves explosives. • Request/Deploy Bomb Disposal Unit for incidents involving explosives. • Manage criminal investigations at incident scene, collect and preserve evidence. • Provide field operations support to the Incident Command Post • Perform rescue and first aid as training, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and conditions permit. • Establish scene perimeters and access control points, in conjunction with the Incident Command Post, to protect the public; see Section 16.1.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform crowd control at HAZMAT scene. • Perform traffic control at HAZMAT scene. • Establish traffic control for staging areas. • Maintain security for vital facilities. • Dependent on the needs of the incident, as available, provide staff to support activated CCC or EOC. • Conduct or assist with, the evacuation of areas posing an adverse health effect on the public and provides security to evacuated areas; see Section. 27.1. • Patrol evacuated areas, if it is safe to do so. • Document response activities.
3. Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes re-entry procedures for the general public to return after the Incident Commander has declared the area safe for reentry. • Supervises the re-entry of the general public into a designated area. • Conduct HAZMAT accident investigation. • Conduct HAZMAT criminal action investigation. • Demobilize resources in accordance with operational requirements. • Participate in after-action briefings and develop after-action reports.

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

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Roles and Responsibilities</u>
1. Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides staff support to the LEPC. • Ensure Incident Command System training for appropriate personnel. • Develop efficient departmental HAZMAT Standard Written Orders (SWOs). • Conduct appropriate HAZMAT emergency response training for response personnel. • Update HAZMAT resource list, annually. • Develop procedures for assisting in emergency evacuations of sick or disabled persons during a HAZMAT threat.
2. Response Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in Unified Command, if established. • Acquire & organize work materials including appropriate PPE • Establish casualty collection points in a safe location in conjunction with command post requests. • Provide on-site triage/treatment of victims. • Provide and/or coordinate transport of victims to hospitals. • Assist with 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 CCC or EOC. • Maintain records and documentation of incident actions.
3. Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demobilize resources in accordance with operational requirements. • Assist with return of medical evacuees to specific area(s) the Incident Commander has declared safe for reentry. • Participate in after-action briefings and develop after-action reports.

15.10. 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 HAZMAT incident.
2. Response Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operate within the Incident Command System and use the ICS check-in process. • Acquire & organize work materials including appropriate PPE. • Provide mortuary services for HAZMAT incident fatalities. • Make all death notifications to next of kin. • Maintain records and documentation of incident actions.
3. Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demobilize resources in accordance with operational requirements. • Participate in after-action briefings and develop after-action reports.

15.11. Health Department (Emergency Support Function 8A)

The Health Department will provide requested support in a HAZMAT incident in accordance with internal policies and procedures.

<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. • Participate in HAZMAT response planning and coordination with other affected agencies, hospitals and emergency medical services.
2. Response Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operate within the Incident Command System and use the ICS check-in process. • Health Department will 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 an evolving hazard within scope. • Test, or provide for the testing of water, air, soil, or food as applicable. • Assist environmental personnel in the assessment of health effects of the hazardous material. • Coordinate medical services in accordance with Emergency Support Function 8 using the Hospital Bridge Call Process identified in the Health Department Operations Plan. • Coordinate or provide medical consultation throughout the incident, as requested by the Incident Commander. • Provide staff support to the EOC, if activated. • Coordinate request(s) for additional critical medical supplies as defined in the CDHD Emergency Operations Plan. • Maintain records and documentation of incident actions • Facilitate access to Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) resources when needed (i.e., Nerve Agent Antidotes from local cache, SNS Managed Inventory [MI], etc.)
3. Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct environmental evaluations of shelter sites after occupation. • Assist in advising appropriate cleanup. • Collaborate with Ada County Highway District and other agencies to establish procedures for disposal of hazardous materials. • Coordinate with Idaho Department of Health and Welfare – Mental Health Services, American Red Cross, and other agencies to provide mental health care for HAZMAT incident victims. • Demobilize resources in accordance with operational requirements. • Participate in after-action briefings and develop after-action reports.

15.12. Emergency Management (Emergency Support Function 5)

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Roles and Responsibilities</u>
1. Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the county Emergency Operations Center (EOC). • Maintain plans and coordinate training and exercise programs in support of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA). • Provide administrative support to the LEPC.
2. 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. • Assist in the facilitation and coordination of the Joint Information System and/or the Joint Information Center (JIC). • 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.
3. Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue public information bulletins as necessary. • Close incident with the Idaho 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. • As requested, support after-action briefings and develop after-action reports.

15.13. 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. Response Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operate within the Incident Command System and use the ICS check-in process. • Ensure on-scene staff is aware of hazards and have all necessary PPE to conduct operations. • Provide staff support to the Incident Command Post. • Designate alternate routes for the traveling public, and provide "DETOUR" signs and other traffic direction devices. • Remove debris, as directed, to provide access to traffic routes. • Provide heavy equipment, personnel, and materials (sand, gravel, etc.) to aid in containing and/or stabilizing HAZMAT runoff or spills by trenching or diking, etc. • Provide staff support to the EOC, if activated. • Maintain records and documentation of incident actions.
3. Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demobilize resources in accordance with operational requirements. • Participate in after-action briefings.

15.14. 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. • If possible, government facilities should be video-documented to establish current condition and contents.
2. Response Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide staff to support appropriate CCC/EOC. • Operate within the Incident Command System and use the ICS check-in process. • Provides staff support to the Incident Command Post. • Protect wastewater collection and treatment facilities from HAZMAT contamination. • Provide potable water systems. • Coordinate emergency restoration of vital utility services.
3. Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform damage assessment of government facilities affected by the incident. • Assist in the cleanup of the jurisdiction's structures. • May inspect, clean and repair jurisdiction's sewers. • Maintain records and documentation of expenditures. • Demobilize resources in accordance with operational requirements. • Participate in after-action briefings.

15.15. 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. 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.
3. 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.

15.16. Facility/Shipper/Spiller

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Roles and Responsibilities</u>
1. Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When possible have staff attend LEPC meetings. • Develop standard operating procedures for a HAZMAT event.
3. Response Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify 911 Dispatch regarding any release, as required by SARA Title III. • Initiate containment measures where possible and safe to do so. • Provide technical assistance to the Initial Responder and the Incident Commander.
4. Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate decontamination, clean-up activities, where possible. • Assume responsibility for disposal and financial impact of spill or release. • Per federal law, fixed site facilities must complete follow-up form, Section. 25.2.

16. Safety Procedures for Response Personnel

To reduce the risks to first responders in the event of a hazardous materials incident, health and safety procedures have been developed that include: [Section. 16.1](#), Contamination Safety Procedures; [Section. 16.2](#), Radiological Material Safety Procedures; [Section. 16.3](#), Explosive Material Safety Procedures; as well as:

- Medical monitoring
- Establishing Control Zones
- Personnel protective equipment
- Critical incident stress debriefing

16.1. Medical Monitoring

The Medical Unit of the HAZMAT Group in the Incident Command System will use trained emergency medical personnel to observe emergency responders, in particular the entry personnel. Medical personnel are responsible for detecting indicators of toxic exposure, including:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| ▪ Changes of complexion, skin discoloration | ▪ Headaches |
| ▪ Lack of coordination | ▪ Dizziness |
| ▪ Excessive salivation, pupillary response | ▪ Blurred vision |
| ▪ Changes in demeanor | ▪ Cramps |
| ▪ Irritation of eyes, or respiratory tract | ▪ Changes in speech pattern |

16.2. HAZMAT Control Zones

The HAZMAT site is organized into three zones based on function and risk. The Hot Zone is where contamination does or could occur. First response personnel entering the Hot Zone must wear prescribed levels of protective equipment. The Warm Zone is where the Decontamination Corridor is located, and the Cold Zone is the support zone. Access Control Points must be established at zone perimeters to regulate the flow of personnel and equipment into and out of the zones, and to verify that the procedures established to enter and exit are followed.

16.2.1. The Hot Zone

- This is the area of hazmat operations. The Hot Zone represents the highest degree of danger to emergency workers because it contains the greatest concentration of chemicals, and presents the greatest opportunity for contamination spread and personal injury.
- Once the Hot Zone is identified its outer perimeter, known as the Hot Line, (or Red Line) should be clearly marked by barrier tape (red tape, if available) traffic cones, rope, etc.,

whenever possible. The distance between the hazmat release point and the Hot Line will vary depending upon the materials involved and the scene characteristics. The minimum distance should be 50 feet, or as recommended in the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook.

- No one should enter the Hot Zone except those members of the response team and specialists who are actively conducting hazmat operations and who are properly trained and wearing proper protective gear. Federal regulation 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(3)(v) emphasizes that "the individual in charge of ICS shall limit the number of emergency response personnel at the emergency site, in those areas of potential or actual exposure to incident or site hazards, to those who are actively performing emergency operations."
- All personnel and equipment leaving the Hot Zone will require monitoring and/or decontamination. Therefore all personnel and equipment must exit through the designated Access Control Point to the Warm Zone Decontamination Corridor where monitoring and decontamination are conducted.
- The primary activities performed in the Hot Zone include:
 - Rescue
 - Reconnaissance
 - Mapping
 - Monitoring
 - Sampling
 - Containment
 - Product Identification
 - Control
 - Cleanup

16.2.2. The Warm Zone

- The Warm Zone is a buffer area between the Hot and Cold Zones. This zone is where decontamination takes place. The Warm Zone represents an area of intermediate danger to emergency workers. Decontamination activities put personnel in this area in close contact with the hazardous materials in question. Furthermore, if the incident were to escalate, workers in the Warm Zone may become contaminated.
- Once the Warm Zone is identified its outer perimeter, known as the Warm Line, or (Clean Line) should be clearly marked by barrier tape (Yellow tape, if available) traffic cones, rope, etc., whenever possible. The distance between the Hot Line (Red Line) and the Warm Line (Clean Line) will vary depending upon the extent of decontamination necessary to control the spread of contamination.
- Only properly trained decontamination personnel wearing proper protective gear should be allowed to work in the Warm Zone. No personnel should be allowed to exit from the Hot Zone without being monitored or decontaminated in the Warm Zone Decontamination Corridor. It should be assumed that there could be some contamination spread in this area due to work operations.

16.2.3. Decontamination Corridor

- The Decontamination Corridor is a specified path through the Warm Zone where monitoring and decontamination take place. There should be an Access Control Point at each end of the corridor. All personnel and equipment exiting the Hot Zone should pass through the Decontamination Corridor.
- The Decontamination Corridor should be placed upwind, uphill, at a right angle (perpendicular) to the Hot Zone, preferably near an available source of water. Location of this corridor should take into consideration topographical and geographical features such as terrain, slope, drainage, etc. The prevailing wind should be blowing from the corridor toward the Hot Zone.
- Once the Decontamination Corridor is identified it should be clearly marked by tape (orange tape, if available) traffic cones, rope, etc., whenever possible. The size of the corridor will vary depending upon the extent of decontamination necessary to control the spread of contamination.

16.2.4. The Cold Zone

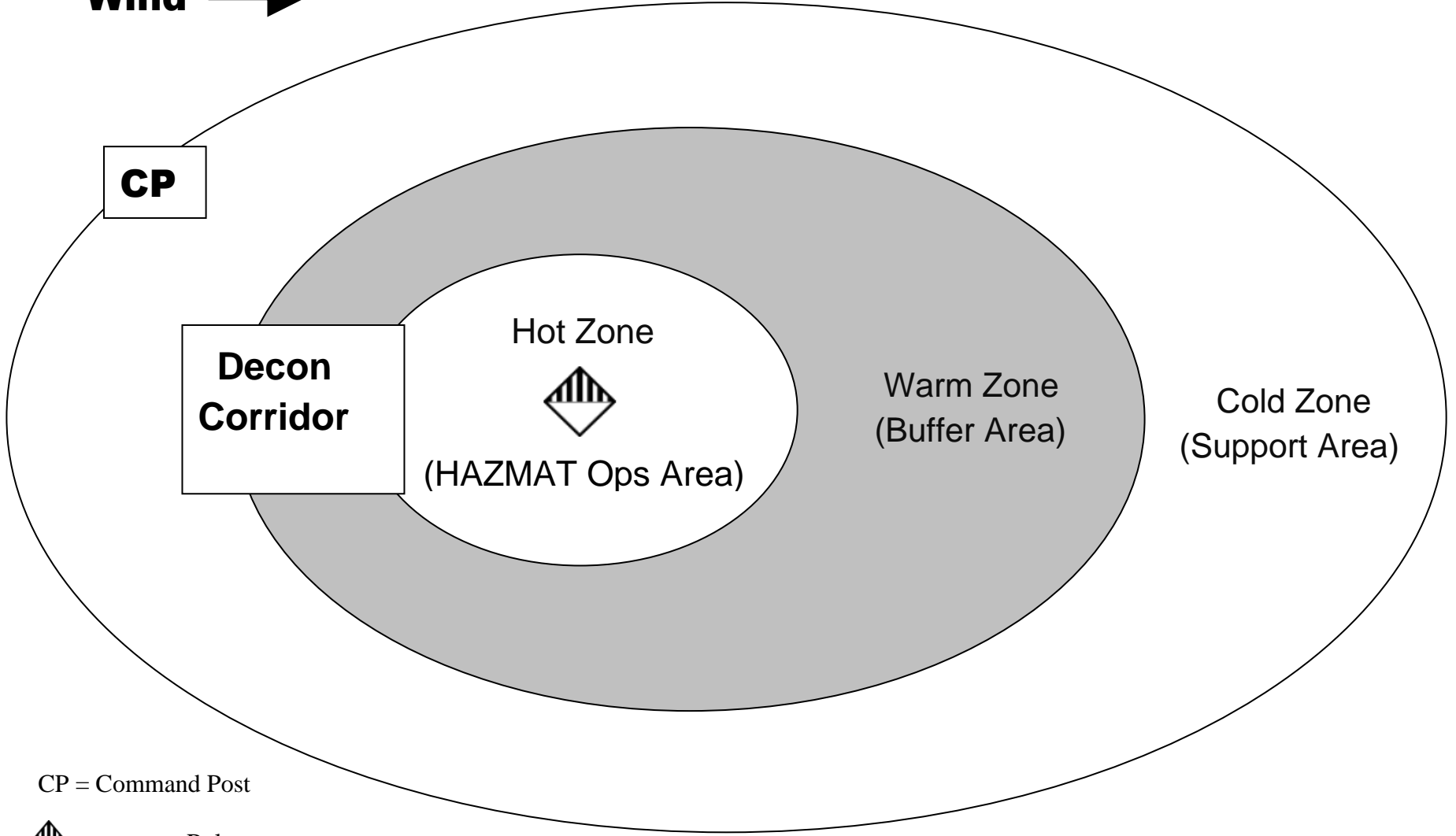
- The Cold Zone is where operations and command functions required to support the incident are established. All emergency operations and personnel, other than entry and decontamination, should be located in this zone. The Cold Zone represents the lowest degree of danger to personnel at the scene and is considered to be the safest area at the incident. Even if the incident were to escalate, workers in this zone should be far enough away that they would not become contaminated.
- Once the Cold Zone is identified its outer perimeter, known as the Cold Line, (or Evacuation Line) should be clearly marked by barrier tape (Green tape, if available) traffic cones, rope, etc., whenever possible. The distance between the Warm Line (Green Line) and the Cold Line (Evacuation Line) will vary depending upon the scene characteristics. The Cold Line is maintained by law enforcement personnel, if available, or by personnel assigned by the Incident Commander.
- Only essential personnel should be allowed within the Cold Zone. Normal emergency scene clothing (Level D) is adequate within this zone.

16.2.5. Access Control Points (ACPs)

Movement of personnel and equipment to and from each zone should be limited to specific Access Control Points. An ACP should be established for each zone. Only emergency response personnel should be allowed into the Cold Zone. Only active monitoring and decontamination personnel should be allowed into the Warm Zone. Only assigned personnel should be allowed into the Hot Zone. Establishing ACPs prevents unauthorized personnel from entering controlled areas. It also provides a means of logging and maintaining personal exposure records.

16.2.6. HAZMAT Scene Diagram

Wind →



CP = Command Post

 HAZMAT Release

17. Incident Safety Information

17.1. Contamination Safety

The following procedures are unique to contamination emergencies (hazardous materials incidents). All responding personnel, especially those who do not normally deal with hazmat incidents, should be made aware of this information:

- Under no circumstances should response personnel unnecessarily enter the contaminated area. Avoid contact with contaminated persons.
- Personnel experiencing skin irritation, sore throat, dizziness, or any discoloration of the skin should report to a safe refuge area and immediately seek medical attention. These are the initial symptoms of chemical poisoning.
- Do not drive through contaminated areas.
- Do not eat, drink, or smoke near the scene.
- Do not use flares; instead request barricades.
- Do not touch any material or container involved in the incident. Treat all material as toxic or explosive until proven otherwise.
- Stay upwind of the scene, if possible.
- In a container-on-fire situation (example: tanker car, tanker truck, or fixed tank), if rescue of downed personnel is to be attempted always approach from the side of the involved tank, never from the end of the tank.
- On-scene traffic accident investigation shall not begin until the area has been decontaminated.
- If RADIOACTIVE material is involved, establish radiation monitoring and decontamination areas, including medical facilities.

CONTAMINATED PERSONNEL:

- Isolate them from non-contaminated personnel.
- Establish a *Safe Refuge* area at the edge of the Hot Zone; keep contaminated victims there until a Decon Corridor is established.
- Contaminated personnel may be directed to remove all clothing and equipment and be washed down.
- Clothing, including uniforms and equipment such as leather belts, must be sealed in plastic bags marked "Contaminated," not unnecessarily handled, and held for decontamination or disposal.
- Any personnel who may have become contaminated should receive medical treatment.

17.2. Radiological Material Safety

- 1) Always assume that a leak has occurred; establish control zones, see [Section. 15.2](#).
- 2) Radiological monitors should approach from upwind with full protective gear, including self-contained breathing apparatus and detection gear.
 - a) Scan area for presence of radiological contamination.
 - b) Examine shipping papers or placards whenever possible.
 - c) Establish monitoring and decontamination areas.
- 3) Do not eat, drink, or smoke until you are out of the contaminated area, have been monitored and found "clean." Avoid inhaling dust that may be radioactive. Personal exposure records must be accurately logged and maintained.
- 4) Fight fire from as far upwind as possible.
- 5) If right-of-way must be cleared, wash spill to shoulders of right-of-way and confine water and material, if possible.
- 6) All apparatus, equipment and personnel must be monitored and decontaminated if necessary.
- 7) If it is necessary to protect life, and prevent the spread of contamination, sandbag or cover radioactive material with a minimum of eight (8) inches of sand or earth. Stand as far away as possible while covering the material, use very long handled shovels, etc.
- 8) Do not attempt to cleanup or touch any radioactive material.
- 9) Cleanup/restoration requirements will be determined by appropriate agencies:
 - a) Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, and Department of Environmental Quality.
 - b) Idaho Office of Emergency Management.
 - c) INL Oversight Program health physicist.

17.3. Explosive Material Safety

1) Use extreme caution; request qualified help — Ada County Sheriff, or Boise Police, Bomb Disposal Unit.

2) Safety precautions:

- **Do not** handle explosives unless properly trained.
- **Do not** drop, throw, step on, or otherwise mistreat explosive material.
- **Do not** attempt to thaw out dynamite if it is frozen, or take it into a warm vehicle or room.
- **Do not** fight fires involving explosives.
- **Do not** try to detonate explosives by shooting at them.
- **Do not** try to detonate explosives that are deteriorated or damaged.
- **Do not** try to take apart detonators or initiators.
- **Do not** handle deteriorated explosives.
- **Do not** remove the shunt from electrical blasting caps.
- **Do not** perform disposal operations during foul weather or electrical storms.
- **Do not** store blasting caps with explosives.
- **Do not** park explosive loaded vehicles in congested or built up areas.
- **Do not** use radio devices near explosives (recommend turning radios off).
- **Avoid** inhaling fumes from burning or detonated explosives.
- **Wear** proper protective clothing and equipment when handling explosives.
- **Store** explosives in a proper, secure storage container safe from exposure to the weather.

18. HAZMAT Incident Countermeasures

- The responsibility for selecting and implementing the appropriate countermeasures is assigned to the Incident Commander, and when present, in coordination with the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Environmental Coordinator, and Federal on Scene Coordinator. DEQ maintains a list of HAZMAT service providers.
- By law the spiller (or culpable party) is responsible for all cleanup countermeasures. The DEQ is responsible for monitoring the cleanup operations to ensure that the following actions are taken:
 - An approved disposal site is selected.
 - Temporary storage sites are selected that are safe and secure.
- The Incident Commander is responsible for monitoring the response activity to ensure that appropriate containment/displacement techniques are being initiated. Containment/confinement methods may include:
 - Dikes
 - Berms and drains
 - Trenches
 - Booms
 - Barriers in soil
 - Stream diversion
 - Patching and plugging of containers or vessels
 - Portable catch basins
 - Over-pack drums or other forms of containerization
 - Reorientation of the container
- The Incident Commander, in conjunction with the EOC or 911 Dispatch, may secure private contractors for displacement techniques. These technologies may include:
 - Hydraulic and mechanical dredging
 - Excavating
 - Pumping
 - Dispersion/dilution
 - Vacuuming
- Treatment of spilled hazardous substances can be physical, chemical, or biological in nature. Treatment operations are the responsibility of the spiller.
- Exposure Assessment: Initial assessment of a facility incident is the responsibility of the fixed facility. It should be recognized that industrial capability to assess the situation is supported by in-depth knowledge of the chemicals, facilities, and the environment. The fixed facility is liable for damages resulting from a release and is motivated to provide timely and accurate assessment of each situation. Other assessment resources available:
 - The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality has some assessment and monitoring capability.

- The Idaho Regional Response Team 4 resides at Boise Fire. A RRT 4 response within Ada County is about the same as a fire response. The Idaho State HAZMAT Plan will dictate the nature of response by Idaho's Regional Response Teams.
- The Federal Regional Response Team has in-depth assessment and monitoring resources. This Team is usually accessed by a telephone conference call, through the Federal On-Scene-Coordinator (local EPA office). Response time for this conference call to be activated is about 4 hours. Response time for deployment of Federal Regional Response Team resources is estimated at 8-12 hours.

19. Monitoring the Incident

- The Idaho State Regional Response Team 4 (Boise Fire) has monitoring and sampling capabilities. Other Regional Response Teams, such as the RRT in Caldwell also have this capability. The RRTs will conduct monitoring and sampling during the response phase of the incident.
- The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, assisted by the Department of Health; the Central District Health Department; and when possible, the facility at which a release has occurred, will provide field monitoring during the recovery phase. Specially trained and equipped personnel may perform sampling, environmental assessment, biological monitoring, and contamination surveys of the hazardous material.
- A detailed log of all sampling results, including the size, concentration, and areas affected by the release, should be maintained. This information should be made available to the Incident Commander for distribution. An accurate assessment of the spill or plume, movement and concentration, is critical for decisions concerning response personnel safety, citizen protection strategies (whether indoor sheltering or evacuation should be recommended), and food and water controls.

20. Protective Action Decision Factors

The two principal strategies for public protection are evacuation and sheltering-in-place. The choice of which strategy to use in a given situation depends upon several factors. Sometimes these two actions may be used in combination. In any case, officials need to give the public information and instructions as soon as possible. The affected population will need continuing news and instructions until the situation returns to normal. The Emergency Management Office can assist in determining the number of people at risk in a given area of the County.

Evacuating people from their homes places them at risk, therefore, it should not be recommended without due cause. Proper evaluation of the factors listed below will determine the effectiveness of evacuation or sheltering-in-place. The relative importance of these factors can vary with emergency conditions. Other factors may also need to be considered. This list shows the kinds of information needed to make the initial decision.

The Hazardous Material

- Degree of health hazard
- Amount of hazardous material involved
- Rate of release from the container, versus control efforts
- Rate of vapor movement

The Population Threatened

- Location
- Number of people affected, injured, dead
- Time to evacuate or shelter-in-place
- Ability to control evacuation or shelter-in-place
- Building types and availability
- Special institutions or populations (hospitals, nursing homes, prisons, etc.)
- The Weather Conditions
- Effect on vapor and cloud movement
- Potential for change
- Effect on evacuation or sheltering

21. Strategies for Protecting the Public

There are essentially two ways to protect the public from the effects of toxic gas or vapor discharges into the atmosphere. One method is sheltering in place and involves instructing people to remain indoors until the danger passes. The other method is evacuation and involves relocating threatened populations to safer areas.

21.1. EVACUATION

Usually, if there is time, evacuation is likely to be the safer option, especially for toxic gas or vapor hazards. For an evacuation to be successful there must be enough time for the people to be warned, to get ready, and to leave the area. Large-scale evacuations should be considered when:

- There is a strong potential for a toxic discharge, the discharge has not yet taken place, and there appears to be time available to relocate people, or
- The discharge has taken place but people are sufficiently downwind to permit time for evacuation, or
- People not yet in the direct path of a cloud or plume are threatened by a future shift in the wind direction, or
- The safety hazards of the evacuation are outweighed by the benefits of the action, or
- Telling people to shelter-in-place might not fully protect them from serious consequences.

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. Access and Functional Needs persons 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.

21.1.1. Evacuation Considerations and Strategies

- Evacuation can be completely effective in protecting the public if it can be accomplished before the arrival of the toxic cloud at a particular location. The effectiveness of evacuation depends upon the time required to evacuate the area, compared to the time available before the cloud arrives.
- The responsibility for recommending an evacuation rests with the Incident Commander, or the Chief Elected Official. 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 will conduct the evacuation. For large-scale evacuations, the Emergency Management Director may coordinate evacuation procedures, supported by city, county and private sector operational forces.

- To ensure an orderly traffic flow in the event of an evacuation, control points must be established at major intersections along main evacuation routes. To restrict traffic from entering a risk zone, access control points are needed to divert traffic. Law enforcement is responsible for establishing traffic and access control points. Evacuation operations will be initiated using the following procedures:
 - Law Enforcement should ensure that traffic and access control points are staffed in preparation for evacuation.
 - The Ada County Highway District will mobilize those road clearance resources assigned to support road clearance operations along evacuation routes.
 - The Emergency Management Office will coordinate transportation requirements to support special facility evacuation.
 - The Red Cross will operate shelters to receive the evacuees.
 - Emergency Medical Services (both public and private) and Valley Ride should work together to assist in evacuating persons with access and functional needs.

21.2. SHELTERING-IN-PLACE

Only airtight or over-pressurized structures will completely protect the occupants from external toxic gases or vapors. Sheltering in place may not be a good strategy if discharges are expected to be prolonged, or the vapors are explosive or otherwise especially harmful.

Sheltering-in-place should be considered when:

- The health hazard posed by the release is minor, or
- There is not enough time to evacuate the population at risk before the arrival of the toxic gas, or
- Evacuation may put people at greater risk than sheltering in place (for example, during a winter storm).
- As soon as the danger has passed people should be instructed to open windows, doors, and turn on ventilation systems to flush out any contaminants in buildings.

In order for an indoor protective strategy to be effective, planning and preparedness activities should provide:

- Decision making criteria for determining when an indoor protection strategy should be used.
- A system for warning and advising the public.

- A system for determining when a cloud has cleared a particular area.
- A system for advising people to leave a building at an appropriate time.
- Public instruction as to the value of indoor protection and on expedient means to reduce ventilation rates.

21.3. Other Public Protection Strategies

- Relocation: Some hazardous materials incidents may contaminate the soil or water of an area and pose a chronic threat to people living there. It may be necessary for people to move out of the area for a substantial period of time until the area is decontaminated or until natural weathering or decay reduces the hazard
- Water Supply Protection: Surface and ground water supplies can be contaminated by a hazardous chemical release. Planning must provide for the quick identification of a threat to the drinking water supply, notification of the public and private system operators, and warning to the users.
- Sewage System Protection: A hazardous chemical 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.

22. 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 by the PIO and approved through Incident Command. When time permits, information should also be coordinated through the Joint Information System in order to include as many partners as possible in the messaging.

22.1. 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>

22.2. 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.

22.3. 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>

22.4. 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 27.5](#)).
- Pre-scripted messages are available and located in the plan at: Sections 27.1, 27.2, 27.3, 27.4.

22.5. 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.

22.6. 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.

23. Methods of 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 HAZMAT incident include:

23.1. 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.

- A Joint Information Center (JIC) may be established in the Public Safety Building at 7200 Barrister Drive, Boise, or at another location.
- 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.

23.2. Lead Public Information Officer

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

- 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.
- 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.

24. Documentation and Investigative Follow-Up

For all incidents for which a Disaster Emergency Declaration is issued, the following documentation is required.

- The spiller's responsibility is to document accidental releases by preparing a narrative of the incident that includes time, cause of spill, material and quantity released, location, and response actions. The report should include a chronological log that details a minute-by-minute account of spill response activities (for example, emergency response team

activation, notification of off-site authorities, significant changes in situation, time of recommendations to off-site authorities, etc.) ([Section. 25.2](#)). This report should be sent to the Idaho Office of Emergency Management.

- For incidents in which a disaster/emergency is declared or a fatality occurs the 911 Dispatch Center should prepare a report detailing the communications between the jurisdiction and the spiller. The report should include: time, location, material and quantity spilled, spiller, source of spill, agencies contacted, comments, etc. This report should be sent to the Local Emergency Planning.

25. HAZMAT Incident Restoration

- Treatment of contaminated soils and sediments is a responsibility of the spiller, monitored by DEQ.
- When feasible, contaminated soils and sediments will be treated on the site. Technologies include:
 - Incineration
 - Wet air oxidation
 - Solidification
 - Encapsulation
 - Solution mining (soil washing or soil flushing)
 - Neutralization/detoxification
 - Microbiological degradation
- Off-site transportation or storage, treatment, destruction, or secure disposition off-site may be provided in cases where DEQ determines such actions:
 - Are most cost-effective
 - Will create increased capacity to manage
 - Are necessary to protect public health, welfare, or the environment.
- Contaminated soils and sediments may be removed from the site. Technologies used to remove contaminated sediment on soils include:
 - Excavation
 - Hydraulic Dredging
 - Mechanical Dredging
 - Provision of alternative water supplies can be provided in several ways.
 - Individual treatment units
 - Water distribution system
 - New or deeper wells
 - Cisterns

26. HAZMAT Incident Forms

26.1. HAZMAT Incident Notification Form

Federal Law Requires Information in Shaded Areas

1	Date of Incident:	Time of Incident:	<input type="checkbox"/> AM <input type="checkbox"/> PM
2	Company Name:		
3	Location. (street, route, town, county):		
4	Person Reporting:	Number Calling From:	
5	Call Back Name:	Call Back Number:	
6	Type of Incident: <input type="checkbox"/> Fixed <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	Truck/Rail Car#	
7	Substance:	Trade Name:	
	DOT ID: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Hazard Class <input type="checkbox"/>	CAS Number: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> - <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> - <input type="checkbox"/>	
8	Physical State Stored: <input type="checkbox"/> Solid <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid <input type="checkbox"/> Gas	State Released: <input type="checkbox"/> Solid <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid <input type="checkbox"/> Gas	
	Quantity Released: <input type="checkbox"/> Lbs <input type="checkbox"/> Gal <input type="checkbox"/> Cu Ft	Reportable Quantity Lbs	
9	Container (check all that apply):	Capacity: <input type="checkbox"/> Lbs <input type="checkbox"/> Gal <input type="checkbox"/> Cu Ft	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Fixed <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile <input type="checkbox"/> Portable <input type="checkbox"/> Insulated <input type="checkbox"/> Pressurized <input type="checkbox"/> Amortized <input type="checkbox"/> Steel <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic <input type="checkbox"/> Tank <input type="checkbox"/> Box <input type="checkbox"/> Barrel <input type="checkbox"/> Pipe <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		
10	Release: <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input type="checkbox"/> Confined	Duration:	
11	Released to: <input type="checkbox"/> Soil <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Air <input type="checkbox"/> Well <input type="checkbox"/> Sewer <input type="checkbox"/> Containment <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		
12	Wind Direction: MPH:	Weather Conditions:	Temp:
13	Assistance Needed: <input type="checkbox"/> Police <input type="checkbox"/> Fire <input type="checkbox"/> Ambulance <input type="checkbox"/> HAZMAT Team <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		
14	Health Effects / Emergency Care Instructions (if known) <input type="checkbox"/> Injuries <input type="checkbox"/> Fatalities		
15	Description of Incident:		
16	The facility must call: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 911 • The National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802 • For terrorism or suspicious incidents call the NRC at 1-800-24-WATCH. 		
17	Notification Date: Time:	Received By:	

26.2. HAZMAT Incident Follow-up Report Form

INSTRUCTIONS: As required by SARA Title III, section. 304, the owner or operator shall, as soon as practical after a release which requires emergency notification, provide a written follow-up notice(s) detailing and updating the following information.

1. REPORT DATE: _____ 2. INCIDENT DATE: _____

3. FACILITY / SHIPPER NAME: _____

4. ADDRESS: _____

5. CONTACT PERSON: _____

6. WORK PHONE: _____ 7. HOME PHONE: _____

8. LOCATION OF INCIDENT: _____

9. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL TRADE NAME: _____

CHEMICAL NAME: _____

CAS #: _____

IS THIS SUBSTANCE ON THE EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (SARA 302) LIST?
YES__ NO__ UNKNOWN

10. TIME OF RELEASE: _____

11. DURATION OF RELEASE: _____

12. QUANTITY OF MATERIAL RELEASED: _____

13. MATERIAL RELEASED INTO: AIR__ WATER__ SOIL__ SOLID SURFACE__

14. KNOWN ACUTE OR CHRONIC HEALTH RISKS: _____

15. EMERGENCY ACTIONS TAKEN: _____

26.3. HAZMAT Medical Monitoring Record

Date: _____ Incident Name and Number: _____

Name: (last, first, MI) _____

1st entry: _____ Subsequent entry # _____ Time of monitoring _____

Medical monitoring is required on all personnel who will perform tasks in Level A, B, or C protective clothing. All components must be completed with **ONE HOUR** of entry.

[Exclusion criteria are noted in brackets]

VITAL SIGNS	Pre-entry	Post Entry	Excluded?
Blood Pressure [diastolic >105]			
Pulse [>70% max (220 – age)]			
Respiratory Rate [>24/min]			
Temperature [>99.5 orally]			
SKIN EVALUATION [Open sores, large area of rash or sunburn]			
Rashes (Y/N)			
Lesions (Y/N)			
Open Sores (Y/N)			
Wounds (Y/N)			
MENTAL STATUS [Any altered mental status]			
Alert and oriented to time, place, and person (Y/N)			
RECENT MEDICAL HISTORY			
Medications w/in 72 hours, include OTC [Evaluate new prescriptions w/in 2 wks or OTC w/in 72 hrs]			
Alcohol consumption w/in 24 hours [Heavy consumption w/in 24 hrs or any alcohol w/in 2 hrs]			
Med treatment, diagnosis w/in 2 wks			
Fever, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, cough w/in 72 hrs [Presence]			
HYDRATION (Y/N)			

Signature of EMT/PM performing monitoring _____

26.4. Information for NRC or CHEMTREC

INSTRUCTIONS: The National Response Center (NRC) or CHEMTREC can usually provide hazard information warnings and guidance when given only the NAME OF THE PRODUCT and the NATURE OF THE PROBLEM. Call for more detailed information and/or assistance, or if the product is unknown, attempt to provide as much of the following additional information as possible. Limit calls to emergency conditions only. **NRC: 800 424-8802; CHEMTREC: 800 424-9300**

1. Caller's Name & Phone Number:

2. Name of Material released, or any identifying information:

3. Nature, Location., & Time of the Incident:

4. Name of Carrier, Shipper, Manufacturer, or Facility:

5. Container Type, Railcar or Truck Number, Vessel Name, or other Identifying information:

6. Local Conditions:

26.5. Information from NRC or CHEMTREC

INSTRUCTIONS: Use the space below to record information that the National Response Center or CHEMTREC gives you about the hazardous material.

1. Product Name:

2. Common Name:

3. Other Name/s:

4. Nature of Product:

5. Physical Form and Appearance:

6. Odor:

7. Shipping or Bill of Lading Description (DOT):

8. Shipper or Manufacturer:

9. Effect on Water:

10. Fire Hazard:

Flash Point:

Ignition Temperature:

Vapor Density:

Specific Gravity:

11. Exposure Hazard:

12. Pollution Hazard:

13. Other Information:

14. Request contact with Product Safety Specialist:

27. Emergency Phone Numbers

Local Agencies/Districts	Emergency	Administrative
Boise Fire	911	208 570-6500
Eagle Fire	911	208 939-6463
Kuna Fire	911	208 922-1144
Meridian Fire	911	208-888-1234
Star Fire	911	208 286-7772
Ada County 911 Dispatch	911	208 377-6790
Ada County Emergency Management	208-377-6790	208-577-4750
Idaho Mountain Search and Rescue	800-632-8000	208-466-8345
State & Federal Agencies	Emergency	Administrative
American Red Cross	800-853-2570	208-947-4357
Boise Interagency Dispatch Center (BLM, USFS, ID Dept. Lands)	208-384-3400	208-384-3398
ID Office of Emergency Management	800 632-8000	208 258-6500
ID-Fish and Game Department	800-632-8000	208-334-3700
ID State Communications	800 632-8000	208 846-7610
US National Weather Service	208 334-9508	208 334-9861
Utilities	Emergency	Administrative
Andeavor Logistics (Nat'l 800-725-1514)	208 373-2144	208 373-2150
Idaho Pipeline Corporation	208-344-0078	208-344-0078
Idaho Power Company	800-488-6151	208 388-2200
Intermountain Gas	800-548-3679	208 377-6000
Williams - Northwest Pipeline	800 972-7733	208 884-4300
Public Works / Water / Sewer	Emergency	Administrative
Ada County Highway District	208 484-0398	208 387-6100
Boise Public Works	208 608-7200	208 384-4261
Boise Water Master (Water District #63)		208-908-5480
Eagle Water	208-939-3733	208 939-0242
Garden City Water, Sewer	208-941-5995	208 472-2930
Kuna Water District	208 573-7676	208 922-3397
Meridian Public Works		208 898-5500
Meridian Water	208 489-6302	208 888-5242
Star Sewer & Water District	208 631-8588	208 286-7388
SUEZ (Water Company)	208-362-1300	208 362-7325

28. Public Warning Messages and Procedures

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.

28.1. Shelter/Evacuation Notification By Vehicle Procedure

INSTRUCTIONS: Divide the involved area into sectors. Personnel assigned to specific sectors should begin near the incident and move outward. To notify the public by vehicle, to shelter or evacuate, follow these steps:

1. Drive slowly along the streets and roads of your assigned route with the High-Low siren engaged.
2. Stop frequently, turn off siren and use public address system to make the appropriate announcement (sheltering or evacuation).

FOR SHELTERING ONLY. Announce in a calm clear voice:

"Attention! Immediate sheltering of this area is recommended due to a hazardous chemical emergency. Go inside your house or business, close or shut off anything that might bring air in from the outside such as all windows, doors, vents, heating or air conditioning units. Tune your radio to the Emergency Alert System station for further information."

FOR EVACUATION ONLY. Announce in a calm clear voice:

"Attention! Immediate evacuation of this area is recommended due to a hazardous chemical emergency. Leave the area immediately. Bring your pets. You should take the following items with you: special medication or dietary needs, personal items, change of clothes, and infant needs. Lock your home or business. Go to a friend or relative's home or:

(SHELTER LOCATION)

If you need help or transportation please come outside, or call 911. Tune your radio to the Emergency Alert System station for further information."

Instruct evacuees to use the designated evacuation routes.

(DESIGNATED ROUTES)

3. Continue along your assigned route until all residents and businesses have been notified to shelter/evacuate.

28.2. Shelter-in-Place Pre-Scripted Message

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PREPARER ARE CAPITALIZED AND IN PARENTHESIS THESE INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD NOT BE READ OVER THE AIR. FILL OUT THE MESSAGE COMPLETELY BEFORE CONTACTING THE IDAHO COMMUNICATIONS CENTER.

“(TITLE/NAME) has announced that a hazardous materials accident has occurred at:

(LOCATION)

and recommends the sheltering of everyone within an approximate _____

(DISTANCE)

radius of this location. This advisory affects persons living in the following areas:

(LIST AREAS ONE TIME, THEN CONTINUE WITH MESSAGE)

“We are advising people to take the following protective actions:

1. Go indoors and stay there until further notice.
2. Bring pets inside.
3. Close and lock all outside doors and windows.
4. Turn off heating or air conditioning systems.
5. Close or shut off any opening that might bring air in from the outside, such as any air conditioner, range fan, bathroom vent, clothes dryer, or fireplace damper.
6. Use tape and paper, or aluminum foil, to seal any openings to the outside.
7. Building superintendents should set all ventilation systems to 100 percent recirculation. If this is not possible, ventilation systems should be turned off.
8. If you are in a vehicle in this/these area(s), close your windows, vents, and turn off your heater or air conditioner. Continue to your destination in an orderly fashion.
9. Please do not telephone or go to the school your children are attending. They are in a protected environment and will be released when it is safe to do so.
10. Do not telephone government officials directly involved. They will keep you informed of the situation through this station. Do not use the telephone except for medical emergencies.

“The preceding has been an announcement by the (AGENCY). It calls for persons within a

_____ radius of _____ to take shelter.”

(DISTANCE)

(LOCATION)

###

(THIS INFORMATION SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ACROSS AS MANY INFORMATION PLATFORMS AS POSSIBLE IT SHOULD BE REPEATED UNTIL THE EVENT IS OVER.)

28.3. Evacuation Pre-Scripted Message

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PREPARER ARE CAPITALIZED AND IN PARENTHESES . THESE INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD NOT BE READ OVER THE AIR. FILL OUT THE MESSAGE COMPLETELY BEFORE CONTACTING THE IDAHO COMMUNICATIONS CENTER. RECORD THE LIST OF SHELTER LOCATIONS

"(TITLE/NAME) has announced that a hazardous materials accident has occurred at

(LOCATION)

and recommends the evacuation of everyone within an approximate _____
(DISTANCE)

radius of this location. This advisory affects persons living in the following areas:

(LIST AREAS ONE TIME, THEN CONTINUE WITH MESSAGE)

"We are advising people to take the following protective actions:

1. Leave as soon as possible and bring your pets.
2. Take the following items with you: special medications or dietary needs, personal items, infant needs.
3. If possible, use your own transportation. Help your neighbors, if you have room, take them with you.
4. If you have mobility impaired persons in your home and need help moving them, or if you need transportation help, call 911.
5. Keep your car windows and vents closed while traveling. Turn off your heater or air conditioner. Drive slowly and carefully obeying traffic laws and officials directing.
6. If you will need a place to stay, report to the designated Shelter.

(READ LIST OF SHELTER LOCATIONS)

7. Before leaving your home or business:
 - Turn off all lights and electrical appliances.
 - Turn down heating systems (or turn off air conditioners).
 - Secure your home or business.

"The preceding has been an announcement by the (AGENCY). It calls for persons within a

_____ radius of

(DISTANCE)

_____ to evacuate."

(LOCATION)

###

(THIS INFORMATION SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ACROSS AS MANY INFORMATION PLATFORMS AS POSSIBLE IT SHOULD BE REPEATED UNTIL THE EVENT IS OVER.)

28.4. School Evacuation Pre-Scripted Message

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PREPARER ARE CAPITALIZED AND IN PARENTHESES. THESE INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD NOT BE READ OVER THE AIR. FILL OUT THE MESSAGE COMPLETELY BEFORE CONTACTING THE IDAHO COMMUNICATIONS CENTER.

"The following message has been released by the (AGENCY). These are additional instructions given to the public concerning the evacuation announcement for an approximate _____ (DISTANCE) radius of _____ (LOCATION).

"Parents with children attending school within a _____ radius of _____ (DISTANCE) _____ are advised that their children are subject to a separate (LOCATION)

evacuation plan while school is in session. Children will be bused directly to schools outside the risk area. Parents are to meet their children at designated host schools located outside the emergency zone. I repeat, children will be bused directly to schools outside the risk area where parents are to meet their children. Parents are not to report to their children's school.

"Children attending schools within the risk area will be bused to the following schools where they can be picked up:

(LIST SCHOOLS ONE TIME THEN CONTINUE WITH MESSAGE)

"Parents are urged not to telephone or to go to the school that their children are attending. This will only create confusion. Parents are to meet their children at the assigned host schools. I repeat, parents are urged not to telephone or to go to the school that their children are attending, but to meet their children at assigned host schools.

"For more information, please refer to the school information and public information previously provided to you.

"The preceding has been an announcement by the (AGENCY), giving parents instructions on where to meet their children who are attending school within an approximate _____ radius of _____." (DISTANCE) (LOCATION)

###

(THIS INFORMATION SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ACROSS AS MANY INFORMATION PLATFORMS AS POSSIBLE)

28.5. EAS Activation Procedure

Emergency responders wanting to activate the Emergency Alert System (EAS) should first select a pre-scripted message (see Sections 19.1-19.4) and fill in the missing essential information; or write a message containing the information you wish to convey. The message should include a brief description of the emergency and specific instructions to the public.

In accordance with state policy, Law Enforcement, Emergency Management Director or the Fire Incident Commander may call Ada County Dispatch and authorize the EAS message. They should contact the Ada County Dispatch Supervisor or Lead to request EAS activation.

Ada County Dispatch Floor Supervisor or Lead should then contact the Idaho State Communications Center (208-846-7610 or 800 632 8000) to initiate activation. Supervisor or Lead should use the following format when contacting the State Communications Center.

"This Is (Name/Title) of the Ada County Dispatch Center, on behalf of (Name/Title) of (Organization). I request that the Emergency Alert System be activated for the Southwest Idaho local area because of (Description of Emergency)."

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.

Local officials should maintain contact with EAS personnel and communicate any changes in the EAS message(s).

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.

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.

Notify the EAS personnel when the emergency is over and EAS should be de-activated.

29. Evacuation and Sheltering Information for the Public

29.1. Evacuation Facts

Some kinds of chemical accidents or attacks, such as a train derailment or a terrorist incident, may make staying put dangerous. In such cases, it may be safer for you to evacuate, or leave the immediate area. You may need to go to an emergency shelter after you leave the immediate area.

How to know if you need to evacuate

You will hear from the local police, emergency coordinators, government through text, social media, or on the radio and/or television emergency broadcast system if you need to evacuate.

If there is a National Terrorism Alert System (NTAS) Alert, you should pay attention to radio and/or television broadcasts so you will know right away if an evacuation order is made for your area. You should also sign up for [Code Red](#), as geographic specific messaging may additionally be available through this system.

Every emergency is different and during any emergency people may have to evacuate or shelter in place (<https://emergency.cdc.gov/planning/shelteringfactSasp>) depending on where they live.

What to do

Act quickly and follow the instructions of local emergency coordinators, such as law enforcement personnel, fire departments, or local elected leaders. Every situation can be different, so local coordinators could give you special instructions to follow for a particular situation.

Local emergency coordinators may direct people to evacuate homes or offices and go to an emergency shelter. If so, emergency coordinators will tell you how to get to the shelter. If you have children in school, they may be sheltered at the school. You should not try to get to the school if the children are being sheltered there. Transporting them from the school will put them, and you, at increased risk.

The emergency shelter will have most supplies that people need. The emergency coordinators will tell you which supplies to bring with you, but you may also want to prepare a kit (<http://www.ready.gov/build-a-kit>). Be sure to bring any medications you are taking.

If you have time, call, text or message a friend or relative in another state to tell them where you are going and that you are safe. Local telephone lines may be jammed in an emergency, so you should plan ahead to have an out-of-state contact with whom to leave messages. If you do not have private transportation, make plans in advance of an emergency to identify people who can give you a ride.

Evacuating and sheltering in this way should keep you safer than if you stayed at home or at your workplace. You will most likely not be in the shelter for more than a few hours. Emergency

coordinators will let you know when it is safe to leave the shelter and anything you may need to do to make sure it is safe to re-enter your home.

29.2. Facts About Sheltering-in-Place

What “sheltering in place” means

Some kinds of chemical accidents or attacks may make going outdoors dangerous. Leaving the area might take too long or put you in harm’s way. In such a case it may be safer for you to stay indoors than to go outside.

“Shelter in place” means to make a shelter out of the place you are in. It is a way for you to make the building as safe as possible to protect yourself until help arrives. You should not try to shelter in a vehicle unless you have no other choice. Vehicles are not airtight enough to give you adequate protection from chemicals.

Every emergency is different and during any emergency people may have to evacuate (<https://emergency.cdc.gov/planning/evacuationfactSasp>) or to shelter in place depending on where they live.

How to prepare to shelter in place

Choose a room in your house or apartment for the shelter. The best room to use for the shelter is a room with as few windows and doors as possible. A large room with a water supply is best—something like a master bedroom that is connected to a bathroom. For chemical events, this room should be as high in the structure as possible to avoid vapors (gases) that sink. This guideline is different from the sheltering-in-place technique used in tornadoes and other severe weather and for nuclear or radiological (<https://emergency.cdc.gov/radiation/stayinsidEasp>) events, when the shelter should be low in the home.

You might not be at home if the need to shelter in place ever arises, but if you are at home, the following items, many of which you may already have, would be good to have in your shelter room:

- First aid kit
- Flashlight, battery-powered radio, and extra batteries for both
- A working telephone
- Food and bottled water. Store 1 gallon of water per person in plastic bottles as well as ready-to-eat foods that will keep without refrigeration in the shelter-in-place room. If you do not have bottled water, or if you run out, you can drink water from a toilet tank (not from a toilet bowl). Do not drink water from the tap.
- Duct tape and scissors
- Towels and plastic sheeting. You may wish to cut your plastic sheeting to fit your windows and doors before any emergency occurs.

How to know if you need to shelter in place

Most likely you will only need to shelter for a few hours.

- If there is a National Terrorism Alert System (NTAS) Alert, information will go out through social media, text, NOAA Weather Radios and traditional radio and/or television broadcasts so you will know right away if an evacuation order is made for your area..
- You will hear from the local police, emergency coordinators, or government on the radio and on television emergency broadcast system if you need to shelter in place.

What to do

Act quickly and follow the instructions of your local emergency coordinators such as law enforcement personnel, fire departments, or local elected leaders. Every situation can be different, so local emergency coordinators might have special instructions for you to follow. In general, do the following:

- Go inside as quickly as possible. Bring any outdoor pets indoors.
- If there is time, shut and lock all outside doors and windows. Locking them may pull the door or window tighter and make a better seal against the chemical. Turn off the air conditioner or heater. Turn off all fans, too. Close the fireplace damper and any other place that air can come in from outside.
- Go in the shelter-in-place room and shut the door.
- Turn on the radio. Keep a telephone close at hand, but don't use it unless there is a serious emergency.
- Sink and toilet drain traps should have water in them (you can use the sink and toilet as you normally would). If it is necessary to drink water, drink stored water, not water from the tap.
- Tape plastic over any windows in the room. Use duct tape around the windows and doors and make an unbroken seal. Use the tape over any vents into the room and seal any electrical outlets or other openings.
- If you are away from your shelter-in-place location when a chemical event occurs, follow the instructions of emergency coordinators to find the nearest shelter. If your children are at school, they will be sheltered there. Unless you are instructed to do so, do not try to get to the school to bring your children home. Transporting them from the school will put them, and you, at increased risk.
- Listen to the radio for an announcement indicating that it is safe to leave the shelter.
- When you leave the shelter, follow instructions from local emergency coordinators to avoid any contaminants outside. After you come out of the shelter, emergency coordinators may have additional instructions on how to make the rest of the building safe again.

29.3. Evacuation During a Radiation Emergency

In the event of a radiation emergency, such as the explosion of a radioactive “dirty bomb” (<https://emergency.cdc.gov/radiation/dirtybombSasp>), you may need to leave your home or the immediate area (evacuate). Depending on the direction the radioactive cloud or stream (called the plume) is moving from the incident site (the area where the accident or explosion took place),

you may have to evacuate or go to an emergency shelter. This fact sheet will help you decide on the best actions to protect yourself and your family.

What you should do during a radiation emergency

If an incident occurs that involves radiation, whether accidental or intentional, you should listen for radio or television reports that will tell you if your area should be evacuated. It is important to wait until you are told to evacuate so that you will know which direction the radioactive plume is moving and how to avoid it.

What you should do if you are told to take shelter where you are

You may need to take shelter where you are until an evacuation order is given. Stay inside. Close and lock all windows and doors, and close fireplace dampers. Turn off fans, air conditioners, and forced-air heating units that bring air in from the outside. Go to a room in the middle of your home or workplace, or go to the basement, if possible. Your shelter should have as few windows as possible. For more information on sheltering, see the fact sheet, “Shelter- in-Place During a Radiation Emergency” (<https://emergency.cdc.gov/radiation/pdf/shelter.pdf>) from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

How to know whether to evacuate

Local police officers, emergency coordinators, or government officials will alert you with radio and television messages if you need to evacuate. Each situation can be different, and local authorities will need to find out which direction the radioactive plume is moving before ordering people to evacuate. Local authorities will tell you when to go to an emergency shelter, where the shelter is located, and in which direction you should travel to avoid the radioactive plume.

Why you may be told not to evacuate

Some people may be safer staying in place than they would be evacuating. For example, your child in school may be miles away from the incident, and the wind may carry the radioactive plume away from the school. It may be safer for your child to remain at school than to come home to an area where there is a danger of exposure to the radioactive plume.

What to do if you're told to evacuate

Act quickly and follow the instructions of local officials and emergency coordinators. Each situation can be different, so local officials will give you special instructions to follow that are particular to the situation. If you have time, turn off the air conditioner, heater, or ventilation system to your house. Close and lock all windows and doors if you have time.

In your car, keep the windows closed and the ventilation system turned off. If you do not have your own transportation, make plans in advance of an emergency with people who can give you a ride. Check with local officials to see what plans are in place to evacuate people who cannot or do not drive.

What you should bring to the emergency shelter

Emergency shelters will have most of the supplies that people need. You should bring any medicines that you are taking and a change of clothes. Emergency coordinators will tell you any other supplies you should bring with you.

What you should do with your pets

If you are concerned about your pets, you should make plans before an emergency for taking them with you. Most emergency shelters will not accept pets (only service animals, such as dogs used by visually impaired people). You should contact friends or relatives in other areas to see if you may bring your pets to their homes in the case of an emergency. See the webpage “Make a Plan-Pets and Animals” (<https://www.ready.gov/animals>) from the Federal Emergency Management Agency for more information on what to do with pets during and emergency.

29.4. Sheltering During a Radiation Emergency

The terrorist events of 2001 made many people wonder about the possibility of a terrorist attack involving radioactive materials. People who live near but not in the immediate area of the attack may be asked to stay home and take shelter rather than try to evacuate. This action is called “sheltering in place.” Because many radioactive materials rapidly decay and dissipate, staying in your home for a short time may protect you from exposure to radiation. The walls of your home may block much of the harmful radiation. Taking a few simple precautions can help you reduce your exposure to radiation. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has prepared this fact sheet to help you protect yourself and your family and to help you prepare a safe and well-stocked shelter.

Preparing a Shelter in Your Home

The safest place in your home during an emergency involving radioactive materials is a centrally located room or basement. This area should have as few windows as possible. The further your shelter is from windows, the safer you will be.

Preparation is the key. Store emergency supplies in this area. An emergency could happen at any time, so it is best to stock supplies in advance and have everything that you need stored in the shelter.

Every 6 months, check the supplies in your shelter. Replace any expired medications, food, or batteries. Also, replace the water in your shelter every 6 months to keep it fresh.

Make sure that all family members know where the shelter is and what it is for. Caution them not to take any items from that area. If someone “borrows” items from your shelter, you may find that important items are missing when they are most needed.

If you have pets, prepare a place for them to relieve themselves in the shelter. Pets should not go outside during a radiation emergency because they may track radioactive materials from fallout into the shelter. Preparing a place for pets will keep the radioactive materials from getting inside the shelter.

Preparing Emergency Supplies

Stock up on supplies, just as you would in case of severe weather conditions or other emergencies. Following is a list of things to consider when preparing your emergency kit.

- **Food with a long shelf life**—Examples of this include canned, dried, and packaged food products. Store enough food for each member of the household for at least 3 days.
- **Water**—In preparation for an emergency, purchase and store bottled water or simply store water from the tap. Each person in the household will need about 1 gallon per day; plan on storing enough water for at least 3 days.
- **A change of clothes and shoes**—Check clothing every 6 months and remove clothes that no longer fit or are unsuitable for seasonal weather. Remember to include underwear, socks, sturdy shoes or work boots, and winter or summer clothes as needed.
- **Paper plates, paper towels, and plastic utensils**—Store disposable dishware and utensils because you will not have enough water to wash dishes and because community water sources may be contaminated.
- **Plastic bags**—Because you may not be able to leave your shelter for several days, you will need to collect your waste in plastic bags until it can be removed.
- **Bedding**—Store sheets, blankets, towels, and cots for use during the time that you cannot leave your shelter.
- **Battery-operated radio and batteries**—Electrical power may not be on for several days. A battery-operated radio will allow you to listen to emergency messages.
- **Medicines**—Have 2-3 days dose of your current prescription medicines in a childproof bottle for your shelter medical kit; label with the name and expiration date of the medicine. (Discuss with your doctor the best way to obtain this small amount of extra medicine.) Be sure to check medicines in your kit every 6 months to make sure they are not past the expiration date.
- **Toiletries**—Keep a supply of soap, hand sanitizer, toilet paper, deodorant, disinfectants, etc.
- **Flashlight and batteries**—Electrical power may be out for several days. A flashlight will help you see in your shelter.
- **A telephone or cell phone**—Although cell phone or ground phone service may be interrupted, there is still a chance that you will be able to use a phone to call outside for information and advice from emergency services.
- **Extra eyeglasses or contact lenses and cleaning supplies**
- **Duct tape and heavy plastic sheeting**—You can use these items to seal the door to your shelter and to seal any vents that open into your shelter for a short period of time if a radiation plume is passing over.
- **Pet food, baby formula, diapers, etc.**—Don't forget the other members of your family. If you have an infant, store extra formula and diapers. If you have pets keep a 3-day supply of pet food.
- **First aid kit**—You can purchase a first-aid kit or prepare one yourself. Be sure to include the

following items:

- ♦ Sterile gauze pads in 2 inch and 4 inch sizes
 - ♦ Tube of petroleum jelly or other lubricant
 - ♦ Sterile rolled bandages
 - ♦ Moistened towelettes
 - ♦ Thermometer
 - ♦ Antiseptic ointment
 - ♦ Soap or hand sanitizer
 - ♦ Antidiarrhea/Antacid medications
 - ♦ Syrup of ipecac to cause vomiting if advised by the Poison Control Center
 - ♦ Activated charcoal to stop vomiting if advised by the Poison Control Center
 - ♦ Sterile adhesive bandages
 - ♦ Adhesive tape
 - ♦ Scissors
 - ♦ Tweezers
 - ♦ Needle
 - ♦ Nitrile Gloves
 - ♦ Safety pins
 - ♦ Laxatives
- **Games, books, and other entertainment**—Because you may be in your shelter for several days, keep items on hand to occupy your family during that time. Children are likely to get bored if they have to stay in one place for long periods. Think of activities that they will enjoy doing while in the shelter – finger painting, coloring, playing games, etc. Electronic devices may not function during a radiation emergency.

Tips Before Entering a Shelter

If you are outside when the alert is given, try to remove clothing and shoes and place them in a plastic bag before entering the house. During severe weather, such as extreme cold, remove at least the outer layer of clothes before entering the home to avoid bringing radioactive material into your shelter. Leave clothing and shoes outside. Shower and wash your body with soap and water. Removing clothing can eliminate up to 90% of radioactive contamination (see <https://emergency.cdc.gov/radiation/index.asp>). By taking this simple step, you will reduce the time that you are exposed and also your risk of injury from the radiation.

Before entering the shelter, turn off fans, air conditioners, and forced-air heating units that bring air in from the outside. Close and lock all windows and doors, and close fireplace dampers.

When you move to your shelter, use duct tape and plastic sheeting to seal any doors, windows, or vents for a short period of time in case a radiation plume is passing over (listen to your radio for instructions). Within a few hours, you should remove the plastic and duct tape and ventilate the room. Suffocation could occur if you keep the shelter tightly sealed for more than a few hours.

Keep your radio tuned to an emergency response network at all times for updates on the situation. The announcers will provide information about when you may leave your shelter and whether you need to take other emergency measures.

29.5. Pets and Disasters

Make arrangements for your pets as part of your household disaster planning. If you must evacuate your home, always take your pets with you. But remember pets will not be allowed in public emergency shelters.

BEFORE

Contact your local animal shelter, humane society, veterinarian or emergency management office for information on caring for pets in an emergency. Find out if there will be any shelters set-up to take pets in an emergency. Also, see if your veterinarian will accept your pet in an emergency.

Decide on safe locations in your house where you could leave your pet in an emergency.

You will need a pet carrier that allows your pet to stand up and turn around inside. Put familiar items such as the pet's normal bedding and favorite toys inside. Train your pet to become comfortable with the carrier. Use a variety of training methods such as feeding it in the carrier or placing a favorite toy or blanket inside.

If your pet is on medication or a special diet, find out from your veterinarian what you should do in case you have to leave it alone for several days. Try and get an extra supply of medications.

Make sure your pet has a properly fitted collar that includes current license and rabies tags.

- Including an identification tag that has your name, address, and phone number.
- If your dog normally wears a chain link "choker" collar, have a leather or nylon collar available if you have to leave him alone for several days.

Keep your pet's shots current and know where the records are.

Most kennels require proof of current rabies and distemper vaccinations before accepting a pet.

Contact motels and hotels in communities outside of your area and find out if they will accept pets in an emergency.

When assembling emergency supplies for the household, include items for pets.

- Extra food (The food should be dry and relatively unappealing to prevent overeating. Store the food in sturdy containers.)
- Kitty litter
- Large capacity self-feeder and water dispenser
- Extra medications

Trained Service Dogs

In most states, trained service dogs that assist people with disabilities are allowed to stay in emergency shelters with their owners. Check with local emergency management officials for more information.

DURING

Bring your pets inside immediately.

Animals have instincts about severe weather changes and will often isolate themselves if they are afraid. Bringing them inside early can stop them from running away. Never leave a pet outside or tied up during a storm.

Separate dogs and cats.

Even if your dogs and cats normally get along, the anxiety of an emergency situation can cause pets to act irrationally.

Keep small pets away from cats and dogs.

If you evacuate and plan to take your pets, remember to bring your pet's medical records and medicines with your emergency supplies.

Birds

Birds must eat daily to survive. In an emergency, you may have to take your birds with you. Talk with your veterinarian or local pet store about special food dispensers that regulate the amount of food a bird is given. Make sure that the bird is caged and the cage is covered by a thin cloth or sheet to provide security and filtered light.

AFTER

If after a disaster you have to leave town, take your pets with you. Pets are unlikely to survive on their own.

In the first few days after the disaster, leash your pets when they go outside. Always maintain close contact. Familiar scents and landmarks may be altered and your pet may become confused and lost. Downed power lines are a hazard.

The behavior of your pets may change after an emergency. Normally quiet and friendly pets may become aggressive or defensive. Watch animals closely. Leash dogs and place them in a fenced yard with access to shelter and water.

30. Hazard Analysis

This section highlights those areas and hazardous materials in Ada County that have the greatest potential to be involved in a hazardous materials incident.

30.1. Highway Data

Ada County has more than 2,300 local and 183 state roadway miles. Information concerning hazardous materials shipments over highways is not generally available from governmental or private sources. The following information is extracted from Hazardous Material Transportation in Idaho: An Assessment of Risk to the Public, 1988; and the Commodity Flow Study, 1996. The Boise metropolitan statistical area is the most frequently listed destination for hazardous materials shipments in Idaho. Routes I-84, US 26 and US 20 are identified as the major thoroughfares for transporting hazardous materials through Ada County. The most prevalent type of hazardous material transported appears to be combustible liquids. Commonly shipped hazardous materials include: gasoline and diesel fuel, paint related material, phosphoric acid, propane, and wet batteries, to name a few. Significant amounts of radiological materials are also transported on Ada County roads.

30.2. Railroad Data

Ada County has roughly 110 miles of railroad track. The Union Pacific Railroad averages nearly 25 trains per day traveling through Ada County. Approximately 60 percent of these trains carry some hazardous materials cargo.

30.3. Airport Data

The Boise Air Terminal (BOI) is located in the southern part of the City of Boise. Collocated with BOI are Gowen Field Idaho Air National Guard, and several corporate bases. The airport reported more than 124,917 total operations in 2017, including commercial, military, general aviation and air taxi. Cargo flights in and out of BOI often transport hazardous materials.

30.4. Pipeline Data

In total, Ada County has 166 miles of active pipeline within its boundaries. The Intermountain Gas Company, Idaho Pipeline Corporation, Williams Pipeline Corporation, and Andeavor Refining Company Pipeline (formerly the Tesoro Pipe Line) have underground pipelines that run through Ada County. The Intermountain Gas Company pipes natural gas at pressures around 40-pounds/square inch (psi). The Idaho Pipeline Corporation pipes aviation fuel through their line. The Williams Pipeline Corporation pipes natural gas through their pipelines at pressures of up to 960 psi. Natural gas is the common name for Methane. Andeavor pipes a variety of flammable liquid fuel products, such as aviation fuel, diesel, gasoline, heating fuel, and crude oil through their lines.

30.5. Fixed Facility Data

Just over 200 facilities in Ada County have reported under SARA Title III; of these more than 100 have extremely hazardous substances (EHS). Among the EHS chemicals found in Ada County are: anhydrous ammonia, chlorine, ethanol, ethylene oxide, formaldehyde, hydrofluoric acid, liquid petroleum gas, mercuric chloride, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, sodium cyanide, sulfuric acid, and zinc phosphate. Several facilities in Ada County have radioactive materials licenses.

30.6. EHS and Proximity Facilities List

EHS Facility	Proximity Facilities (within ~ 1 mile)
Ada County Highway District 3730 Adams St Garden City ID 83714	Anser Charter School, 202 E 42 nd St, Garden City Koelsch Elementary School, 2015 N Curtis Rd, Boise Lowell Elementary School, 1507 N 28 th St, Boise St Mary’s School, 2620 W State St , Boise Whittier Elementary, 301 N 29 th St, Boise William Howard Taft Elementary School, 3722 Anderson St, Boise Boise WWTP, 790 Lander St, Boise
Ada County Highway District 440 N Cloverdale Rd Boise ID 83713	St Luke’s Meridian Medical Center, 520 S Eagle Road, Meridian Lewis & Clark Middle School, 4141 E Pine Ave, Meridian Boise Valley Adventist School, 925 N Cloverdale Rd, Boise Eliza Spalding Elementary School, 12311 W Braddock, Boise Boise Fire Station #11, 10895 Emerald St, Boise

EHS Facility	Proximity Facilities (within ~ 1 mile)
<p>AT&T (Century Link Main Office) - ID0300 619 W Bannock St Boise ID 83702-5919</p>	<p>Boise Fire Station # 1, 707 Reserve St, Boise Boise Fire Station # 5, 212 S 16th St, Boise Ada Co. Paramedics, 107 W State St, Boise Boise High School, 1010 W Washington, Boise Boise State University Campus, 1910 University, Boise Ada Canyon Medical Education Consortium, 305 W Jefferson, Boise St Luke’s Rehabilitation Hospital, 600 N Robbins, Boise Longfellow Elementary School, 1511 N 9th, Boise North Junior High School, 1105 N 13th, Boise Roosevelt Elementary School, 908 E Jefferson, Boise St Luke’s RMC, 190 E Bannock, Boise St Joseph’s Elementary School, 825 W Fort St, Boise VA Medical Center, 500 W Fort, Boise The Children’s School of Boise, 1015 N 8th St, Boise Washington Elementary School, 1607 N 15th St, Boise Justice Center, 417 S 6th St, Boise Ada County Courthouse, 200 W Front St, Boise Ada County Assessor, 190 W State St, Boise Ada County Indigent Services, 252 E Front St, Boise Boise City Hall, 150 N Capitol Blvd, Boise Idaho State Capital , 700 W Jefferson, Boise Boise Public Library, 715 S Capitol Blvd., Boise Zoo Boise, 355 W Julia Davis Dr, Boise</p>
<p>AT&T – ID4110 Orchard FT 1S Boise Orchard ID 83709</p>	<p>–</p>

EHS Facility	Proximity Facilities (within ~ 1 mile)
AT&T - ID4220 10 Miles North Of Meridian Meridian ID 83642	Chaparral Elementary School, 1155 N Deer Creek Ln, Meridian Peregrine Elementary School, 1860 Waltman St, Meridian Stonehouse Christian School, 1450 N Ten Mile Rd, Meridian
AT&T Boise 5800 N Meeker Ave Boise ID 83713	Boise Fire Station #10, 12065 W McMillan Rd, Boise Boise Fire Training Center, 12142 Joplin Rd, Boise Ada Co. Paramedics, 12065 W McMillan Rd, Boise Cecil D. Andrus Elementary School, 6100 Park Meadow Dr, Boise Centennial High School, 12400 W McMillan Rd, Boise Cloverdale Montessori 12255 W Goldenrod Ave, Boise Joplin Elementary School, 12081 W DeMeyer St, Boise Lowell Scott Middle School, 13600 W McMillan Rd, Boise Pioneer Elementary School, 13255 W McMillan Rd, Boise
AT&T Cloverdale 400 N Cloverdale Rd Boise ID 83713	Lewis & Clark Middle School, 4141 E Pine Ave, Meridian Boise Valley Adventist School, 925 N Cloverdale Rd, Boise Eliza Spalding Elementary School, 12311 W Braddock, Boise Boise Fire Station #11, 10895 Emerald St, Boise
AT&T East Bench 700 W Cunningham Pl Boise ID 83702	Boise Fire Station # 1, 707 Reserve St, Boise Boise Fire Station # 5, 212 S 16th St, Boise Ada Co. Paramedics, 107 W State St, Boise Ada Co. Paramedics, 1666 Ridenbaugh St, Boise Boise High School, 1010 W Washington, Boise East Junior High School, 415 E Warm Springs Ave, Boise Foothills School of the Arts, 678 S 8 th St, Boise Fort Boise Mid High School, 300 W Fort St, Boise Idaho State University, 322 E Front St, Boise Ada Canyon Medical Education Consortium, 305 W Jefferson, Boise St Luke's Rehabilitation Hospital, 600 N Robbins, Boise Longfellow Elementary School, 1511 N 9th, Boise

<p>AT&T East Bench 700 W Cunningham Pl Boise ID 83702</p>	<p>North Junior High School, 1105 N 13th, Boise Roosevelt Elementary School, 908 E Jefferson, Boise St Luke’s RMC, 190 E Bannock, Boise St Joseph’s Elementary School, 825 W Fort St, Boise VA Medical Center, 500 W Fort, Boise The Children’s School of Boise, 1015 N 8th St, Boise Washington Elementary School, 1607 N 15th, Boise Justice Center, 417 S 6th St, Boise Ada County Courthouse, 200 W Front St, Boise Ada County Assessor, 190 W State St, Boise Ada County Indigent Services, 252 E Front St, Boise Boise City Hall, 150 N Capitol Blvd, Boise Idaho State Capital , 700 W Jefferson, Boise Boise Public Library, 715 S Capitol Blvd, Boise Zoo Boise, 355 W Julia Davis Dr, Boise</p>
<p>AT&T Fairview 1761 N Hampton Rd Boise ID 83704</p>	<p>Boise City Hall West, 333 N Mark Stall Pl, Boise Boise Fire Station #11, 10895 Emerald St, Boise Horizon Elementary School, 730 N Mitchell St, Boise</p>
<p>AT&T 4622 S Maple Grove Rd Boise ID 83709</p>	<p>Amity Elementary School, 10000 W Amity Rd, Ada Co. Frank Church High School, 8051 W Salt Creek Ct, Boise Silver Sage Elementary School, 7700 Snohomish St, Ada Co. West Junior High School, 8371 W Salt Creek Ct, Boise</p>

EHS Facility	Proximity Facilities (within ~ 1 mile)
Baird Oil Company 311 N Curtis Road Boise ID 83706	Saint Alphonsus RMC, 1055 N Curtis Rd, Boise Intermountain Hospital, 303 N Allumbaugh St, Boise Public Safety Building, 7200 Barrister Dr, Boise Ada Co. Juvenile Center, 6300 Denton St, Boise Borah High School, 6001 Cassia St, Boise Bishop Kelly High School, 7009 W Franklin Rd, Boise Good Shepherd Lutheran School, 5009 Cassia St, Boise Rose Hill Montessori, 4603 Albion St, Boise
Baird Oil Company 234 W Franklin Road Meridian ID 83642	Meridian City Hall, 33 E Broadway Ave, Meridian Meridian Fire Station #1, 540 E Franklin Rd, Meridian Meridian Middle School, 1507 W 8th St, Meridian Cole Valley Christian Schools, 200 E Carlton Ave, Meridian Compass Charter School-Tech Campus, 1422 S Tech Ln, Meridian Discovery Elementary School, 2100 E Leigh Field Dr, Meridian Meridian Elementary School, 48 W State Ave, Meridian Juvenile Court, 124 W Franklin Rd, Meridian
Baird Oil Company 549 Partridge Place Boise ID 83713	Boise City Hall West, 333 N Mark Stall Place, Boise Boise Fire Station #11, 10895 Emerald St, Boise Boise Valley Adventist School, 925 N Cloverdale Rd, Boise Horizon Elementary School, 730 N Mitchell St, Boise
Baird Oil Company 3712 Chinden Boulevard Garden City ID 83714	Ada County Highway District, 3775 Adams St, Boise Anser Charter School, 202 E 42 nd St, Boise Koelsh Elementary School, 215 N Curtis Rd, Boise Whittier Elementary School, 301 N 29th St, Boise Boise Fire Station #18, 3895 Chinden Blvd, Garden City Boise Lander WWTP, 790 Lander St, Boise

EHS Facility	Proximity Facilities (within ~ 1 mile)
Boise Warehouse 120 North Curtis Road Boise ID 83706	Public Safety Building, 7200 Barrister Dr, Boise Saint Alphonsus RMC, 1055 N Curtis Rd, Boise Intermountain Hospital, 303 N Allumbaugh St, Boise
Boise West Central Office (340016) 1630 N Maple Grove Rd Boise ID 83704	Boise City Hall West, 333 N Mark Stall Way, Boise Collister Elementary School, 4426 Catalpa, Boise Horizon Elementary, 730 N Mitchell, Boise Morley Nelson School, 7701 W Northwood, Boise
Cabela's #19 8109 W Franklin Rd Meridian ID 83709	Public Safety Building, 7200 Barrister Dr, Boise Boise City Hall West, 333 N Mark Stall Dr, Boise Ada County Paramedics, 370 N Benjamin Ln, Boise Intermountain Hospital, 303 N Allumbaugh St, Boise Bishop Kelly High School, 7009 W Franklin Rd, Boise Jackson Elementary School, 334 S Cole Rd, Boise Ada Co. Benjamin Complex, 400 N Benjamin Ln, Boise
CarMax #6039 4043 E Elden Gray St Meridian ID 83642	Boise Valley Adventist School, 925 N Cloverdale Rd, Boise Lewis and Clark Middle School, 4141 E Pine Ave, Meridian River Valley Elementary School, 2900 E River Valley St, Meridian Ustick Elementary School, 12435 W Ustick Rd, Boise
Century Link-Boise 4978 Holcomb Rd Boise, ID 83716	Boise Police Dept. -Columbia Village, 3655 E Lake Forest Dr, Boise Liberty Elementary School, 1740 E Bergeson St, Boise Trail Wind Elementary, 3701 E Lake Forest Dr, Boise
Century Link Eagle Central Office 62 N Eagle Rd Eagle ID 83616	Eagle Academy, 100 S Academy, Eagle Eagle City Hall, 660 E Civic, Eagle Eagle Elementary School, 475 N Eagle, Eagle Eagle Fire Department, 966 E Iron Eagle, Eagle Eagle Hills Elementary School, 650 Ranch, Eagle Eagle Middle School, 1000 W Floating Feather, Eagle

EHS Facility	Proximity Facilities (within ~ 1 mile)
Century Link – Kuna 467 W 4 th St Kuna ID 83634	Kuna Fire Dept., 150 W Boise St, Kuna Kuna Police Dept., 763 W Avalon, Kuna Falcon Ridge Public Charter School, 278 S Ten Mile Rd, Kuna Fremont H. Teed Elementary School, 441 E Porter Rd, Kuna Hubbard Elementary , 311 E Porter Rd, Kuna Kuna Middle School, 311 E Porter Rd, Kuna Indian Creek Elementary, 911 W 4 th St, Kuna Initial Point High School, 1080 N Ten Mile Rd, Ada Co. Reed Elementary School, 1670 N Linder Rd, Kuna Ross Elementary School, 610 N School Ave, Kuna Kuna School District #3, 311 E Porter Rd, Kuna Kuna City Hall, 763 W Avalon St, Kuna
Century Link - Star 11258 W 1 st St Star, ID 83669	Star City Hall/Police Dept., 10769 W State St, Star Star Fire Department, 10831 W State St, Star Star Elementary School, 700 N Star Rd, Star Star WWTP, 11551 W Tempe LN, Star
Century Link -Boise Southwest Central Office 6514 S Maple Grove Rd Boise ID 83709	Desert Sage Elementary School, 9325 W Mossywood, Boise
Citi Cards Site 2200 South Cobalt Point Way Meridian ID 83642	Mountain View High School, 2000 Millennium Way, Meridian Siena K8 Magnet School, 2870 E Rome Dr, Meridian Pepper Ridge Elementary School, 2252 S Sumpter Way, Boise
Conduent 456 N Kimball Place Boise ID 83704	Boise City Hall West, 333 N Mark Stall Dr, Boise Ada County Paramedics, 370 N Benjamin LN, Boise Horizon Elementary School, 730 N Mitchell St, Boise Ada Co. Benjamin Complex, 400 N Benjamin LN, Boise

EHS Facility	Proximity Facilities (within ~ 1 mile)
COSTCO Warehouse (0761) 2051 S Cole Road Boise ID 83709	Ada Co. Paramedics, 2758 S Featherly Way, Boise Boise School District #1, 8169 W Victory Rd, Boise Dehryl Dennis Professional/Technical Center, 8201 W Victory Rd, Boise Idaho Virtual Academy, 1488 S Eagle Rd, Boise Maple Grove Elementary School, 2800 S Maple Grove Rd, Boise McKinley Elementary School, 6400 Overland Rd, Boise Edwards Boise Stadium 22 & IMAX, 7701 Overland Rd Boise
Crown Lift Trucks – Boise 11605 W Executive Dr Boise ID 83713	Boise Fire Station #11, 10895 Emerald St, Boise Boise Valley Adventist School, 925 N Cloverdale Rd, Boise Eliza Spalding Elementary School, 12311 W Braddock, Boise
Darigold, Inc. - Bethel Street Warehouse 7185 W Bethel St Boise ID 83704	Public Safety Building, 7200 Barrister Dr, Boise Ada Co. Paramedics, 370 N Benjamin LN, Boise Ada Co. Paramedics, 923 N Liberty Rd, Boise Boise Fire Station #6, 6933 Franklin Rd, Boise Intermountain Hospital, 303 N Allumbaugh St, Boise Boise Towne Square, 350 N Milwaukee, Boise Ada Co. Benjamin Complex, 400 N Benjamin LN, Boise Ada County Juvenile Center, 6300 Denton St, Boise Saint Alphonsus RMC, 1055 N Curtis Rd, Boise Saint Alphonsus Emerald Clinic, 6051 Emerald St, Boise Borah High School, 6001 W Cassia St, Boise Bishop Kelly High School, 7009 W Franklin Rd, Boise

EHS Facility	Proximity Facilities (within ~ 1 mile)
<p>Darigold, Inc. - Boise Facility 618 Allumbaugh Street Boise ID 83704-9213</p>	<p>Bishop Kelley High School, 7009 W Franklin, Boise Fairmont Junior High School, 2121 N Cole Rd, Boise Boise Towne Square, 350 N Milwaukee, Boise Koelsch Elementary School, 2015 N Curtis, Boise Saint Alphonsus RMC, 1055 N Curtis Rd, Boise Saint Alphonsus Emerald Clinic, 6051 Emerald St, Boise Intermountain Hospital, 303 N Allumbaugh St, Boise Ada County Juvenile Center, 6300 Denton St, Boise Ada Co.-Morris Hill, 5550 W Morris Hill Rd, Boise Ada Co. Paramedics, 923 N Liberty Rd, Boise Boise Fire Station #6, 6933 Franklin Rd, Boise Public Safety Building, 7200 Barrister, Boise</p>
<p>Darigold, Inc. - Market St Warehouse 4719 Market St Boise ID 83705</p>	<p>Boise Fire Station #7, 1666 Commerce Ave, Boise</p>
<p>Fiberon 420 W Franklin Road Meridian ID 83642</p>	<p>Meridian City Hall, 33 E Broadway Ave, Meridian Meridian Fire Station #1, 540 E Franklin Rd, Meridian Meridian Middle School, 1507 W 8th St, Meridian Meridian High School, 1900 E Pine St, Meridian Cole Valley Christian Schools, 200 E Carlton Ave, Meridian Compass Charter School-Tech Campus, 1422 S Tech LN, Meridian Discovery Elementary School, 2100 E Leigh Field Dr, Meridian Meridian Elementary School, 48 W State Ave, Meridian Juvenile Court, 124 W Franklin Rd, Meridian Roaring Springs/Wahooz Amusement Park, 400 W Overland Rd, Meridian</p>

EHS Facility	Proximity Facilities (within ~ 1 mile)
Food Services of America 1495 N Hickory Ave Meridian ID 83642	Pine Dispatch Center, 945 E Pine St, Meridian Ada Co. Paramedics, 963 E Pine St, Meridian Ada Co. Weed and Pest, 975 E Pine St, Meridian Lewis and Clark Elementary School, 4141 E Pine St Meridian Crossroads Middle School, 650 N Nola Rd, Meridian Meridian Academy, 2311 E Lanark, Meridian River Valley Elementary School, 2900 E River Valley, Meridian Chief Joseph Elementary, 1100 E Chateau Dr, Meridian
Franklin United - Boise Terminal 70 N Phillipi Boise ID 83707	Ada Co. Paramedics, 923 N Liberty Rd, Boise Boise Fire Station #6, 6933 Franklin Rd, Boise Saint Alphonsus RMC, 1055 N Curtis Rd, Boise Saint Alphonsus Emerald Clinic, 6051 Emerald St, Boise Intermountain Hospital, 303 N Allumbaugh St, Boise Public Safety Building, 7200 Barrister, Boise Ada County Juvenile Center, 6300 Denton St, Boise Bishop Kelley High School, 7009 W Franklin, Boise Borah High School, 6001 W Cassia St, Boise Good Shepherd Lutheran School, 5009 W Cassia St, Boise Jefferson Elementary School, 200 S Latah St, Boise Rose Hill Montessori School, 4603 Albion St, Boise Ada Co.-Morris Hill, 5550 W Morris Hill Rd, Boise

EHS Facility	Proximity Facilities (within ~ 1 mile)
<p>Franklin United -Boise Warehouse 120 N Curtis Road Boise ID 83706</p>	<p>Ada Co. Paramedics, 923 N Liberty Rd, Boise Boise Fire Station #6, 6933 Franklin Rd, Boise Saint Alphonsus RMC, 1055 N Curtis Rd, Boise Saint Alphonsus Emerald Clinic, 6051 Emerald St, Boise Intermountain Hospital, 303 N Allumbaugh St, Boise Public Safety Building, 7200 Barrister, Boise Borah High School, 6001 W Cassia St, Boise Good Shepherd Lutheran School, 5009 W Cassia St, Boise Jefferson Elementary School, 200 S Latah St, Boise Rose Hill Montessori School, 4603 Albion St, Boise Ada County Juvenile Center, 6300 Denton St, Boise Ada Co.-Morris Hill, 5550 W Morris Hill Rd, Boise Bishop Kelley High School, 7009 W Franklin, Boise Boise Towne Square, 350 N Milwaukee, Boise</p>
<p>Franklin United - Mossy Cup 7676 W Mossycup St Boise ID 83705</p>	<p>Public Safety Building, 7200 Barrister Dr, Boise Boise Fire Station #17, 3801 S Cole Rd, Boise Ada Co. Paramedics, 2758 S Featherly Way, Boise Boise Fire Station #6, 6933 Franklin Rd, Boise Bishop Kelley High School, 7009 W Franklin, Boise Borah High School, 6001 W Cassia St, Boise Boise School District #1, 8169 W Victory Rd, Boise Dehyrl Dennis Technical Education School, 8201 W Victory, Boise Frank Church Junior High School, 8051 W Salt Creek, Boise Maple Grove Elementary School, 2800 S Maple Grove, Boise West Junior High School, 8731 W Salt Creek, Boise Edwards Boise Stadium 22 & IMAX, 7701 Overland Rd Boise</p>

EHS Facility	Proximity Facilities (within ~ 1 mile)
<p>Fresca Mexican Foods, Inc. 11193 W Emerald St Boise ID 83713-8932</p>	<p>Boise City Hall West, 333 N Mark Stall Pl, Boise Boise Fire Station #11, 10895 Emerald Rd, Boise Boise Valley Adventist School, 925 N Cloverdale, Boise Horizon Elementary School, 730 N Mitchell, Boise Lewis and Clark Middle School, 4141 E Pine, Meridian</p>
<p>Gran-Del Products 2757 Federal Way Boise, ID 83705</p>	<p>Boise Fire Station #3, 2202 S Gekeler Ln, Boise Ada Co. Paramedics, 2202 S Gekeler Ln, Boise Garfield Elementary School, 1914 Broadway Ave, Boise Boise Fire Station #7, 1666 Commerce Ave, Boise Hawthorne Elementary School, 2041 Targee St, Boise Kids Connection Montessori, 2310 S Columbus St, Boise Lakewood Montessori School, 133 E. Linden, Boise White Pine Elementary School, 401 E Linden St, Boise</p>
<p>H & E Equipment Services, Inc. #4035 7489 S Federal Way Boise ID 83716</p>	<p>Boise Fire Station #12, 3240 Hwy 21, Boise Ice World, 7072 S Eisenman Rd, Boise</p>
<p>Hearthside Food Solution 7031 S Eisenman Rd Boise ID 83716</p>	<p>Ice World, 7072 S Eisenman Rd, Boise</p>
<p>Hewlett-Packard Company Boise Idaho 11311 Chinden Blvd Boise ID 83714</p>	<p>Boise Fire Station #10, 12065 W McMillan Rd, Boise Centennial High School, 12400 W McMillan Rd, Boise Ada Co. Paramedics, 12065 W McMillan Rd, Boise Boise Fire Training Center, 12142 W Joplin Rd, Boise Boise Joplin WWTP, 11818 W Joplin Rd, Boise Joplin Elementary School, 12081 W Demeyer St, Boise McMillan Elementary School, 10901 McMillan Rd, Boise</p>

EHS Facility	Proximity Facilities (within ~ 1 mile)
Horizon Air 3201 Airport Way Boise ID 83705	Boise Air Terminal Gowen Field, Boise National Interagency Fire Center, Boise Hawthorne Elementary School, 2401 Targee, Boise Owyhee Elementary School, 3434 Pasadena, Boise Lee Pesky Learning Center, 3324 W Elder St, Boise ARFF, 2855 Lockheed LN, Boise
Idaho Air National Guard (Gowen Field) 4447 S Byrd Street, Bldg 412 Boise ID 83706-8092	Boise Air Terminal Gowen Field, Boise National Interagency Fire Center, Boise ARFF, 2855 Lockheed LN, Boise Lee Pesky Learning Center, 3324 W Elder St, Boise
Idaho Helicopters, Inc. 2471 Commerce Ave Boise ID 83705	Boise Air Terminal Gowen Field, Boise
Idaho Materials and Construction 1700 E Yamhill Boise ID 83716	-
Idaho Materials and Construction 155 E Amity Rd Boise ID 83716	ARFF, 2855 Lockheed Ln, Boise
Idaho Pipeline Corporation 1220 West Gowen Rd Boise ID 83705	Boise Air Terminal Gowen Field, Boise ARFF Training Site, 220 W Gowen Rd, Boise
Idaho Power Company 10790 & 10792 Franklin Rd Boise ID 83709	Boise City Hall West, 333 N Mark Stall Pl, Boise Boise Fire Station #11, 10895 Emerald Rd, Boise Horizon Elementary School, 730 N Mitchell, Boise
Idaho Power Company- 2001 E Amity Rd Boise ID 83710	Liberty Elementary, 1740 Bergeson, Boise

EHS Facility	Proximity Facilities (within ~ 1 mile)
Idaho Power Company 12601 W Bridger Boise ID 83713	Boise Fire Station #10, 12065 N McMillan Rd, Boise Boise Fire Training Center, 12142 Joplin Rd, Boise Ada Co. Paramedics, 12065 W McMillan Rd, Boise Cecil D. Andrus Elementary School, 6100 Park Meadow Dr, Boise Centennial High School, 12400 W McMillan Rd, Boise Cloverdale Montessori 12255 W Goldenrod Ave, Boise Joplin Elementary School, 12081 W DeMeyer St, Boise Lowell Scott Middle School, 13600 W McMillan Rd, Boise Pioneer Elementary School, 13255 W McMillan Rd, Boise
Idaho Power Company 11900 W Franklin Rd Boise ID 83709	Boise Valley Adventist School, 925 N Cloverdale Rd, Boise Lewis and Clark Middle School, 4141 E Pine Ave, Meridian Eliza Spalding Elementary School, 12311 W Braddock, Boise Boise Fire Station #11, 10895 Emerald Rd, Boise
Idaho Power Company (WAEC) 5701 W Albatros St Boise ID 83705	City of Boise Maintenance Facility, 4833 W Dorman St, Boise
Involta LLC - Eagle Flight 1450 S Eagle Flight Way Boise ID 83709	Idaho Virtual Academy, 1488 S Eagle Rd, Boise
Involta LLC – Victory View 2653 Victory View Way Boise ID 83709	Boise Public Schools, 8169 W Victory Rd, Boise Frank Church High School, 8051 W Salt Creek Dr, Boise Professional Technical Center, 8201 W Victory Rd, Boise West Junior High School, 8371 W Salt Creek Dr, Boise Ada Co. Paramedics, 2758 S Featherly Way, Boise Idaho Virtual Academy, 1488 S Eagle Rd, Boise Maple Grove Elementary School, 2800 S Maple Grove Rd, Boise Edwards Boise Stadium 22 & IMAX, 7701 Overland Rd Boise

EHS Facility	Proximity Facilities (within ~ 1 mile)
Level 3 Communications - Boise BOISID96 435 West McGregor Dr Boise ID 83705	Boise Fire Station #7, 1666 Commerce Ave, Boise Lakewood Montessori School, 133 E. Linden, Boise
Level 3 Communications - Boise BOISIDWK 4696 S Holcomb Road Boise ID 83716	Boise Fire Station #7, 1666 Commerce Ave, Boise Lakewood Montessori School, 133 E. Linden, Boise Boise Police Dept.-Columbia Village, 3655 E Lake Forest Dr, Boise Liberty Elementary School, 1740 Bergeson, Boise Trail Wind Elementary School, 3701 E Lake Forest, Boise
Level 3 Communications - Boise BOISIDXS 1103 Miller Street Boise ID 83702	Boise Fire Maintenance, 1791 W Shoreline Dr, Boise Boise Fire Station # 5, 212 S 16 th St, Boise Ada Co. Paramedics, 107 W State St, Boise Boise High School, 1010 W Washington, Boise Boise State University Campus, 1910 University, Boise St Luke's Rehabilitation Hospital, 600 N Robbins, Boise North Junior High School, 1105 N 13th, Boise Foothills School of the Arts and Sciences, 618 S 8 th St, Boise St Luke's RMC, 190 E Bannock, Boise St Joseph's Elementary School, 825 W Fort St, Boise VA Medical Center, 500 W Fort, Boise The Children's School of Boise, 1015 N 8 th St, Boise Fort Boise Mid (Alt) High School, 300 W Fort St, Boise Ada County Courthouse, 200 W Front St, Boise Ada County Assessor, 190 W State St, Boise Ada County Indigent Services, 252 E Front St, Boise Boise City Hall, 150 N Capitol Blvd, Boise Idaho State Capital, 700 W Jefferson, Boise Boise Public Library, 715 S Capitol Blvd, Boise Zoo Boise, 355 W Julia Davis Dr, Boise

EHS Facility	Proximity Facilities (within ~ 1 mile)
<p>Level 3 Communications – Boise- BOIUIDKZ 2233 W Airport Way Boise ID 83702-5964</p>	<p>Boise State University Campus, 1910 University, Boise Foothills School of the Arts and Sciences, 618 S 8th St, Boise Fort Boise Mid (Alt) High School, 300 W Fort St, Boise Idaho State University, 322 E Front St, Boise Madison Pre-School, 2215 Madison, Boise North Junior High School, 1105 N 13th, Boise St Joseph’s Elementary School, 825 W Fort St, Boise The Children’s School of Boise, 1015 N 8th St, Boise Justice Center, 417 S 6th St, Boise Ada County Courthouse, 200 W Front St, Boise Ada County Assessor, 190 W State St, Boise Ada County Indigent Services, 252 E Front St, Boise Boise City Hall, 150 N Capitol Blvd, Boise Idaho State Capital , 700 W Jefferson, Boise Boise Public Library, 715 S Capitol Blvd, Boise Zoo Boise, 355 W Julia Davis Dr, Boise Boise Air Terminal Gowen Field, Boise National Interagency Fire Center, Boise ARFF, 2855 Lockheed LN, Boise Lee Pesky Learning Center, 3324 W Elder St, Boise Owyhee Elementary School, 3434 Pasadena, Boise Boise Fire Station #7, 1666 Commerce Ave, Boise Hawthorne Elementary School, 2041 Targee St, Boise Kids Connection Montessori, 2310 S Columbus St, Boise</p>
<p>Linde Electronics 6803 S Business Way Boise ID 83716</p>	<p>ARFF Training Site, 220 W Gowen Rd, Boise Ice World, 7072 S Eisenman Rd, Boise</p>

EHS Facility	Proximity Facilities (within ~ 1 mile)
MCI- BISEID (IDBISEID) 1020 Main St Ste 10 Boise ID 83702-5722	Boise Fire Maintenance, 1791 W Shoreline Dr, Boise Boise Fire Station # 5, 212 S 16 th St, Boise Ada Co. Paramedics, 107 W State St, Boise St Luke’s RMC, 190 E Bannock, Boise VA Medical Center, 500 W Fort, Boise St Luke’s Rehabilitation Hospital, 600 N Robbins, Boise Ada Canyon Medical Education Consortium, 305 W Jefferson, Boise Boise State University Campus, 1910 University, Boise East Junior High School, 415 E. Warm Springs Ave, Boise Foothills School of the Arts and Sciences, 618 S 8 th St, Boise Fort Boise Mid (Alt) High School, 300 W Fort St, Boise Idaho State University, 322 E Front St, Boise Longfellow Elementary School, 1511 N 9 th , Boise Madison Pre-School, 2215 Madison, Boise St Joseph’s Elementary School, 825 W Fort St, Boise The Children’s School of Boise, 1015 N 8 th St, Boise Justice Center, 417 S 6 th St, Boise Ada County Courthouse, 200 W Front St, Boise Ada County Assessor, 190 W State St, Boise Ada County Indigent Services, 252 E Front St, Boise Boise City Hall, 150 N Capitol Blvd, Boise Idaho State Capital , 700 W Jefferson, Boise Boise Public Library, 715 S Capitol Blvd, Boise Zoo Boise, 355 W Julia Davis Dr, Boise

EHS Facility	Proximity Facilities (within ~ 1 mile)
Meadow Gold Dairy - Dean Foods 1301 West Bannock Street Boise ID 83702	Boise Fire Maintenance, 1791 W Shoreline Dr, Boise Boise Fire Station # 5, 212 S 16 th St, Boise Ada Co. Paramedics, 107 W State St, Boise Ada Co. Paramedics, 1666 Ridenbaugh Rd, Boise St Luke’s Rehab Hospital, 600 N Robbins, Boise St Luke’s RMC, 190 E Bannock, Boise VA Medical Center, 500 W Fort, Boise Ada Canyon Medical Education Consortium, 305 W Jefferson, Boise Boise High School, 1010 W Washington, Boise Foothills School of the Arts and Sciences, 618 S 8 th St, Boise Fort Boise Mid (Alt) High School, 300 W Fort St, Boise Longfellow Elementary School, 1511 N 9th, Boise Madison Pre-School, 2215 Madison, Boise North Junior High School, 1105 N 13th, Boise St Joseph’s Elementary School, 825 W Fort St, Boise St Mary’s School, 2620 W State St, Boise The Children’s School of Boise, 1015 N 8 th St, Boise Washington Elementary School, 1607 N 15th, Boise Justice Center, 417 S 6 th St, Boise Ada County Courthouse, 200 W Front St, Boise Ada County Assessor, 190 W State St, Boise Ada County Indigent Services, 252 E Front St, Boise Boise City Hall, 150 N Capitol Blvd, Boise Idaho State Capital , 700 W Jefferson, Boise Boise Public Library, 715 S Capitol Blvd, Boise Zoo Boise, 355 W Julia Davis Dr, Boise

EHS Facility	Proximity Facilities (within ~ 1 mile)
Meridian Comm Facility 700 South Stratford Drive, Building 6 Meridian ID 83642	Boise Valley Adventist School, 925 N Cloverdale, Boise Meridian Fire Station #1, 540 E Franklin Rd, Meridian Ada Co. Paramedics, 963 E Pine St, Meridian Meridian Police Department, 1401 E Watertower St, Meridian Ada Co. Weed and Pest, 975 E Pine St, Meridian Idaho State University, 1311 E Central Dr, Meridian Juvenile Court, 124 W Franklin Rd, Meridian Mountain View High School, 2000 S Millennium Way, Meridian
Micron Technology, Inc. 3475 E Commercial Court Meridian ID 83642	St Luke's RMC-Meridian, 520 S Eagle Rd, Meridian Boise Valley Adventist School, 925 N Cloverdale, Boise Crossroads Middle School, 650 N Nola, Meridian River Valley Elementary School, 2900 E River Valley, Meridian Lewis and Clark Middle School, 4141 E Pine, Meridian Meridian Academy, 2311 E Lanark, Meridian
Micron Technology, Inc. 8000 S Federal Way Boise ID 83716	Boise Fire Station #12, 3240 Hwy 21, Boise Ice World, 7072 S Eisenman Rd, Boise
Mondelez Global LLC 945 W Amity Boise ID 83705	Boise Fire Station #7, 1666 Commerce Ave, Boise
NxEdge Inc. Of Boise 7500 W Mossy cup Street Boise ID 83709	Boise Fire Station #17, 3801 S Cole Rd, Boise Ada Co. Paramedics, 2758 S Featherly Way, Boise Boise School District #1, 8169 W Victory Rd, Boise Dehyrl Dennis Technical Education School, 8201 W Victory, Boise Frank Church Junior High School, 8051 W Salt Creek, Boise Maple Grove Elementary School, 2800 S Maple Grove, Boise West Junior High School, 8731 W Salt Creek, Boise Edwards Boise Stadium 22 & IMAX, 7701 Overland Rd Boise

EHS Facility	Proximity Facilities (within ~ 1 mile)
Old Dominion Freight Line Boise 1175 Lake Hazel Ln Boise ID 83705	Airport ARFF Training Site, 220 W Gowen Rd, Boise
Oxarc, Inc 2076 Century Way Boise ID 83709	Ada Co. Paramedics, 2758 S Featherly Way, Boise Boise School District #1, 8169 W Victory Rd, Boise Dehryl Dennis Professional/Technical Center, 8201 W Victory Rd, Boise Maple Grove Elementary School, 2800 S Maple Grove Rd, Boise McKinley Elementary School, 6400 Overland Rd, Boise Edwards Boise Stadium 22 & IMAX, 7701 Overland Rd Boise
Pacific Recycling - #44 5120 Emerald Street Boise ID 83706	Ada Co. Paramedics, 923 N Liberty Rd, Boise Ada County Juvenile Center, 6300 Denton St, Boise Saint Alphonsus RMC, 1055 N Curtis Rd, Boise Saint Alphonsus Emerald Clinic, 6051 Emerald St, Boise Ada Co.-Morris Hill, 5550 W Morris Hill Rd, Boise Koelsch Elementary School, 2015 N Curtis, Boise Rose Hill Montessori, 4603 Albion St, Boise
Photronics, Inc. 10136 S. Federal Way Boise ID 83716	-
Roaring Springs Waterpark 400 W Overland Rd Meridian ID 83642	Compass Charter School-Tech Campus, 1422 S Tech Ln, Meridian Juvenile Court-Meridian, 124 W Franklin Rd, Meridian

EHS Facility	Proximity Facilities (within ~ 1 mile)
Rolling Frito-Lay Sales LP 2860 S Vala Hala Ave Boise, ID 83709	Boise Fire Station #17, 3801 S Cole Rd, Boise Ada Co. Paramedics, 2758 S Featherly Way, Boise Boise School District #1, 8169 W Victory Rd, Boise Dehyrl Dennis Technical Education School, 8201 W Victory, Boise Frank Church Junior High School, 8051 W Salt Creek, Boise Maple Grove Elementary School, 2800 S Maple Grove, Boise West Junior High School, 8731 W Salt Creek, Boise Edwards Boise Stadium 22 & IMAX, 7701 Overland Rd Boise
Saint Alphonsus Regional Medical Center 1055 N Curtis Road Boise ID 83706	Public Safety Building, 7200 Barrister Dr, Boise Ada Co. Paramedics, 923 N Liberty Rd, Boise Boise Fire Station #6, 6933 Franklin Rd, Boise Intermountain Hospital, 303 N Allumbaugh St, Boise Ada County Juvenile Center, 6300 Denton St, Boise Ada Co.-Morris Hill, 5550 W Morris Hill Rd, Boise Saint Alphonsus Emerald Clinic, 6051 Emerald St, Boise Koelsch Elementary School, 2015 N Curtis Rd, Boise Bishop Kelly High School, 7009 W Franklin Rd, Boise
Scentsy, Inc 2901 E. Pine Ave Meridian ID 83642	Pine Dispatch Center, 945 E Pine St, Meridian Ada Co. Paramedics, 963 E Pine St, Meridian Ada Co. Weed and Pest, 975 E Pine St, Meridian St Luke's RMC-Meridian, 520 S Eagle Rd, Meridian Crossroads Middle School, 650 N Nola, Meridian River Valley Elementary School, 2900 E River Valley, Meridian Lewis and Clark Middle School, 4141 E Pine, Meridian Meridian Academy, 2311 E Lanark, Meridian

EHS Facility	Proximity Facilities (within ~ 1 mile)
Service Partners - 2051 641 W McGregor Court, Suite 100 Boise ID 83705	Boise Fire Station #7, 1666 Commerce Ave, Boise Lakewood Montessori School, 133 E. Linden, Boise
St Luke's Health System - Idaho Elks Rehab 600 Robbins Road Boise ID 83712	St Luke's RMC, 190 E Bannock, Boise VA Medical Center, 500 W Fort, Boise Ada Canyon Medical Education Consortium, 305 W Jefferson, Boise Boise High School, 1010 W Washington, Boise Boise Fire Station # 1, 707 Reserve St, Boise Ada Co. Paramedics, 107 W State St, Boise Boise State University Campus, 1910 University, Boise East Junior High School, 415 E Warm Springs Ave, Boise Foothills School of the Arts and Sciences, 618 S 8 th St, Boise Fort Boise Mid High School, 300 W Fort St, Boise Idaho State University, 322 E Front St, Boise Longfellow Elementary School, 1511 N 9th, Boise North Junior High School, 1105 N 13th, Boise Roosevelt Elementary School, 908 E Jefferson, Boise St Joseph's Elementary School, 825 W Fort St, Boise The Children's School of Boise, 1015 N 8 th St, Boise Justice Center, 417 S 6 th St, Boise Ada County Courthouse, 200 W Front St, Boise Ada County Assessor, 190 W State St, Boise Ada County Indigent Services, 252 E Front St, Boise Boise City Hall, 150 N Capitol Blvd, Boise Idaho State Capital , 700 W Jefferson, Boise Boise Public Library, 715 S Capitol Blvd., Boise Zoo Boise, 355 W Julia Davis Dr, Boise_

EHS Facility	Proximity Facilities (within ~ 1 mile)
St Luke's Health System - Eagle 3101 E State St Eagle ID 83616	Ada Co. Paramedics, 3101 E State St, Eagle
St Luke's Health System - Laundry Center 3000 South Denver Way Boise ID 83705	Boise Fire Station #3, 2202 S Gekeler Ln, Boise Ada Co. Paramedics, 2202 S Gekeler Ln, Boise Boise Fire Station #7, 1666 Commerce Ave, Boise Hawthorne Elementary School, 2041 Targee St, Boise Kids Connection Montessori, 2310 S Columbus St, Boise Lakewood Montessori School, 133 E. Linden, Boise White Pine Elementary School, 401 E Linden St, Boise
Shopko Distribution Center #997 1001 E Gowen Rd Boise, ID 83716	ARFF Training Site, 220 W Gowen Rd, Boise Ice World, 7072 S Eisenman Rd, Boise
Sinclair Transportation 321 N Curtis Rd Boise ID 83706	Ada Co. Paramedics, 923 N Liberty Rd, Boise Boise Fire Station #6, 6933 Franklin Rd, Boise Saint Alphonsus RMC, 1055 N Curtis Rd, Boise Saint Alphonsus Emerald Clinic, 6051 Emerald St, Boise Intermountain Hospital, 303 N Allumbaugh St, Boise Public Safety Building, 7200 Barrister, Boise Ada County Juvenile Center, 6300 Denton St, Boise Bishop Kelley High School, 7009 W Franklin, Boise Borah High School, 6001 W Cassia St, Boise Jefferson Elementary School, 200 S Latah St, Boise Rose Hill Montessori School, 4603 Albion St, Boise Ada Co. Juvenile Center, 6300 Denton St, Boise Ada Co.-Morris Hill, 5550 W Morris Hill Rd, Boise Edwards Boise Stadium 22 & IMAX, 7701 Overland Rd Boise

EHS Facility	Proximity Facilities (within ~ 1 mile)
<p>Sinclair Transportation 712 N Curtis Rd Boise ID 83716</p>	<p>Ada Co. Paramedics, 923 N Liberty Rd, Boise Boise Fire Station #6, 6933 Franklin Rd, Boise Saint Alphonsus RMC, 1055 N Curtis Rd, Boise Saint Alphonsus Emerald Clinic, 6051 Emerald St, Boise Intermountain Hospital, 303 N Allumbaugh St, Boise Public Safety Building, 7200 Barrister, Boise Ada County Juvenile Center, 6300 Denton St, Boise Bishop Kelley High School, 7009 W Franklin, Boise Borah High School, 6001 W Cassia St, Boise Koelsch Elementary School, 5009 W Cassia St, Boise Good Shepherd Lutheran School, 4603 Albion St, Boise Ada Co. Juvenile Center, 6300 Denton St, Boise Ada Co.-Morris Hill, 5550 W Morris Hill Rd, Boise</p>
<p>Sunbelt Rentals #329 483 E Franklin Rd Meridian ID 83642</p>	<p>Meridian Fire Station #1. 540 E Franklin Rd, Meridian Meridian Police Department, 1401 E Watertower St, Meridian Cole Valley Christian School, 200 E Carlton Ave, Meridian Pine Dispatch Center, 945 E Pine St, Meridian Ada Co. Paramedics, 963 E Pine St, Meridian Ada Co. Weed and Pest, 975 E Pine St, Meridian Discovery Elementary School, 2100 E Leigh Field Dr, Meridian Crossroads Middle School, 650 N Nola Rd, Meridian Idaho State University, 1311 E Central Dr, Meridian Meridian Elementary School, 48 W State Ave, Meridian Juvenile Court-Meridian, 124 W Franklin Rd, Meridian Meridian City Hall, 33 E Broadway Ave, Meridian</p>

EHS Facility	Proximity Facilities (within ~ 1 mile)
<p>Sysco Idaho Inc. 5710 Pan Am Ave Boise ID 83716</p>	<p>Boise Fire Station #12, 3240 Hwy 21, Boise Boise Police Dept.-Columbia Village, 3655 E Lake Forest Dr, Boise Trail Wind Elementary School, 3701 E Lake Forest, Boise Ice World, 7072 S Eisenman Rd, Boise</p>
<p>Tesoro 201 N Phillippi St Boise ID 83706</p>	<p>Ada Co. Paramedics, 923 N Liberty Rd, Boise Boise Fire Station #6, 6933 Franklin Rd, Boise Saint Alphonsus RMC, 1055 N Curtis Rd, Boise Saint Alphonsus Emerald Clinic, 6051 Emerald St, Boise Intermountain Hospital, 303 N Allumbaugh St, Boise Public Safety Building, 7200 Barrister, Boise Ada County Juvenile Center, 6300 Denton St, Boise Bishop Kelley High School, 7009 W Franklin, Boise Borah High School, 6001 W Cassia St, Boise Jefferson Elementary School, 200 S Latah St, Boise Rose Hill Montessori School, 4603 Albion St, Boise Ada Co. Juvenile Center, 6300 Denton St, Boise Ada Co.-Morris Hill, 5550 W Morris Hill Rd, Boise Edwards Boise Stadium 22 & IMAX, 7701 Overland Rd Boise</p>
<p>The Home Depot Store #1801 1200 Milwaukee Street Boise ID 83704</p>	<p>Public Safety Building, 7200 Barrister, Boise Intermountain Hospital, 303 N Allumbaugh St, Boise Ada Co. Paramedics, 370 N Benjamin Ln, Boise Ada County Benjamin Complex, 400 N Benjamin Ln, Boise Fairmont Junior High School, 2121 N Cole, Boise Morley Nelson Elementary School, 7701 W Northview St, Boise Northview Montessori School, 7670 W Northview St, Boise St Mark's Elementary School, 37503 W Northview St, Boise</p>

EHS Facility	Proximity Facilities (within ~ 1 mile)
<p>The Home Depot Store #1804 1100 S Progress Meridian ID 83642</p>	<p>Meridian Fire Station #1, 540 E Franklin Rd, Meridian Meridian Police Department, 1401 E Watertower St, Meridian Compass Charter School-Tech Campus, 1422 S Tech LN, Meridian Idaho State University, 1311 E Central Dr, Meridian Juvenile Court, 124 W Franklin Rd, Meridian Roaring Springs/Wahooz Amusement Park, 400 W Overland Rd, Meridian</p>
<p>The Home Depot Store #1806 3639 E Federal Way Boise ID 83705</p>	<p>Boise Fire Station #7, 1666 Commerce Ave, Boise Lakewood Montessori School, 133 E. Linden, Boise White Pine Elementary School, 401 E Linden St, Boise Timberline High School, 701 E Boise Ave, Boise</p>
<p>The Home Depot Store #1809 2808 E State Street Eagle ID 83616</p>	<p>St Luke's Eagle, 3101 E State, Eagle</p>
<p>T-Mobile USA, Inc. ID Boise Call Center 3265 E Goldstone Drive Meridian ID 83642</p>	<p>Mountain View High School, 2000 S Millennium, Meridian Siena K8 Magnet School, 2870 E Rome, Meridian Meridian Fire Station #4, 2515 S Eagle Rd, Meridian</p>
<p>T-Mobile USA, Inc. ID Boise MSC 9288 Emerald Street, Ste 101 Boise ID 83704</p>	<p>Boise City Hall West, 333 N Mark Stall Dr, Boise Ada County Paramedics, 370 N Benjamin LN, Boise Horizon Elementary School, 730 N Mitchell St, Boise Ada Co. Benjamin Complex, 400 N Benjamin LN, Boise</p>
<p>UPS Boise Freight 2750 Saturn Way Boise ID 83709</p>	<p>Boise Fire Station #17, 3801 S Cole Rd, Boise Ada Co. Paramedics, 2758 S Featherly Way, Boise Boise School District #1, 8169 W Victory Rd, Boise Dehyrl Dennis Technical Education School, 8201 W Victory, Boise Frank Church Junior High School, 8051 W Salt Creek, Boise Maple Grove Elementary School, 2800 S Maple Grove, Boise West Junior High School, 8731 W Salt Creek, Boise Edwards Boise Stadium 22 & IMAX, 7701 Overland Rd Boise</p>

EHS Facility	Proximity Facilities (within ~ 1 mile)
VA Medical Center 500 W Fort Street Boise ID 83702	Boise Fire Station # 1, 707 Reserve St, Boise Ada Co. Paramedics, 107 W State St, Boise Boise High School, 1010 W Washington, Boise Ada Canyon Medical Education Consortium, 305 W Jefferson, Boise St Luke’s Rehabilitation Hospital, 600 N Robbins, Boise St Luke’s RMC, 190 E Bannock, Boise East Junior High School, 415 E Warm Springs Ave, Boise Fort Boise Mid (Alt) High School, 300 W Fort St, Boise Idaho State University, 322 E Front St, Boise Longfellow Elementary School, 1511 N 9th, Boise North Junior High School, 1105 N 13th, Boise Roosevelt Elementary School, 908 E Jefferson, Boise St Joseph’s Elementary School, 825 W Fort St, Boise The Children’s School of Boise, 1015 N 8 th St, Boise Justice Center, 417 S 6 th St, Boise Ada County Courthouse, 200 W Front St, Boise Ada County Assessor, 190 W State St, Boise Ada County Indigent Services, 252 E Front St, Boise Boise City Hall, 150 N Capitol Blvd, Boise Idaho State Capital , 700 W Jefferson, Boise
Valley Ride - Boise 4701 S Northrup Street Boise ID 83705	Idaho Office of Emergency Management 4040 Guard St., Bldg. 600, Boise City of Boise Maintenance Facility, 4833 W Dorman St, Boise
Verizon Wireless BANBURY 6290 N Eagle Rd Boise ID 83713	Boise Fire Training Center, 12142 Joplin Rd, Boise Cecil D. Andrus Elementary School, 6100 Park Meadow, Boise Lowell Scott Middle School, 13600 W McMillan, Boise Pioneer Elementary School, 13255 W McMillan, Boise

EHS Facility	Proximity Facilities (within ~ 1 mile)
Verizon Wireless BOI AIRPORT, 3815 Rickenbacker Street Boise ID 83705	Boise Air Terminal Gowen Field, Boise National Interagency Fire Center, Boise Idaho Office of Emergency Management 4040 Guard St., Bldg. 600, Boise City of Boise Maintenance Facility, 4833 W Dorman St, Boise Lee Pesky Learning Center, 3324 W Elder St, Boise ARFF, 2855 Lockheed LN, Boise Owyhee Elementary School, 3434 Pasadena, Boise
Verizon Wireless BOI BSU 1161 West River Street Boise ID 83702	Boise Fire Maintenance, 1791 W Shoreline Dr, Boise Boise Fire Station # 5, 212 S 16 th St, Boise Ada Canyon Medical Education Consortium, 305 W Jefferson, Boise Boise State University Campus, 1910 University, Boise Foothills School of the Arts and Sciences, 618 S 8 th St, Boise Jefferson Elementary School, 200 S Latah St, Boise Madison Pre-School, 2215 Madison, Boise Justice Center, 417 S 6 th St, Boise Ada County Courthouse, 200 W Front St, Boise Ada County Assessor, 190 W State St, Boise Boise City Hall, 150 N Capitol Blvd, Boise Zoo Boise, 355 W Julia Davis Dr, Boise Idaho State Capital , 700 W Jefferson, Boise Boise Public Library, 715 S Capitol Blvd, Boise
Verizon Wireless BOI COLE VILLAGE 3085 North Cole Rd Boise ID 83704	Boise Fire Station #4, 8485 W Ustick Rd, Boise Fairmont Junior High School, 2121 N Cole, Boise Morley Nelson Elementary School, 7701 W Northview St, Boise Northview Montessori School, 7670 W Northview St, Boise St Mark's Elementary School, 37503 W Northview St, Boise Mountain View Elementary School, 3500 Carbarton Ln, Boise Valley View Elementary School, 3555 N Milwaukee St, Boise

EHS Facility	Proximity Facilities (within ~ 1 mile)
Verizon Wireless BOI FLICKS 2099 Century Way Boise ID 83709	Ada Co. Paramedics, 2758 S Featherly Way, Boise Boise School District #1, 8169 W Victory Rd, Boise Dehryl Dennis Professional/Technical Center, 8201 W Victory Rd, Boise Maple Grove Elementary School, 2800 S Maple Grove Rd, Boise McKinley Elementary School, 6400 Overland Rd, Boise Edwards Boise Stadium 22 & IMAX, 7701 Overland Rd Boise
Verizon Wireless BOI GARDEN CITY 2033 N. 35th Street Boise ID 83703	Boise Fire Station #9, 3101 Sycamore Dr, Boise Boise Police-Bikes Site, 4419 Willow Ln, Boise Anser Charter School, 202 E 42 nd St, Garden City Foundations Academy, 202 E 2 nd St, Garden City Lowell Elementary School, 1507 N 28 th St, Boise Marian Pritchett School, 1617 N 24 th St, Boise St Mary's School, 2620 W State St , Boise Whittier Elementary, 301 N 29 th St, Boise William Howard Taft Elementary School, 3722 Anderson St, Boise Boise WWTP, 790 Lander St, Boise
Verizon Wireless BOI MAVERICK 2078 S Silverstone Way Meridian ID 83642	Meridian Fire Station #4, 2515 S Eagle Rd, Meridian St Luke's RMC-Meridian, 520 S Eagle Rd, Meridian Siena K8 Magnet School, 2870 E Rome Dr, Meridian Pepper Ridge Elementary School, 2252 S Sumpter Way, Boise
Verizon Wireless BOI MERIDIAN 627 S Meridian Rd Meridian ID 83642	Meridian City Hall, 33 E Broadway Ave, Meridian Meridian Fire Station #1, 540 E Franklin Rd, Meridian Compass Charter School-Tech Campus, 1422 S Tech Ln, Meridian Discovery Elementary School, 2100 E Leigh Field Dr, Meridian Roaring Springs/Wahooz Amusement Park, 400 W Overland Rd, Meridian Meridian Elementary School, 48 W State Ave, Meridian Meridian Police Department, 1401 E Watertower St, Meridian Juvenile Court, 124 W Franklin Rd, Meridian

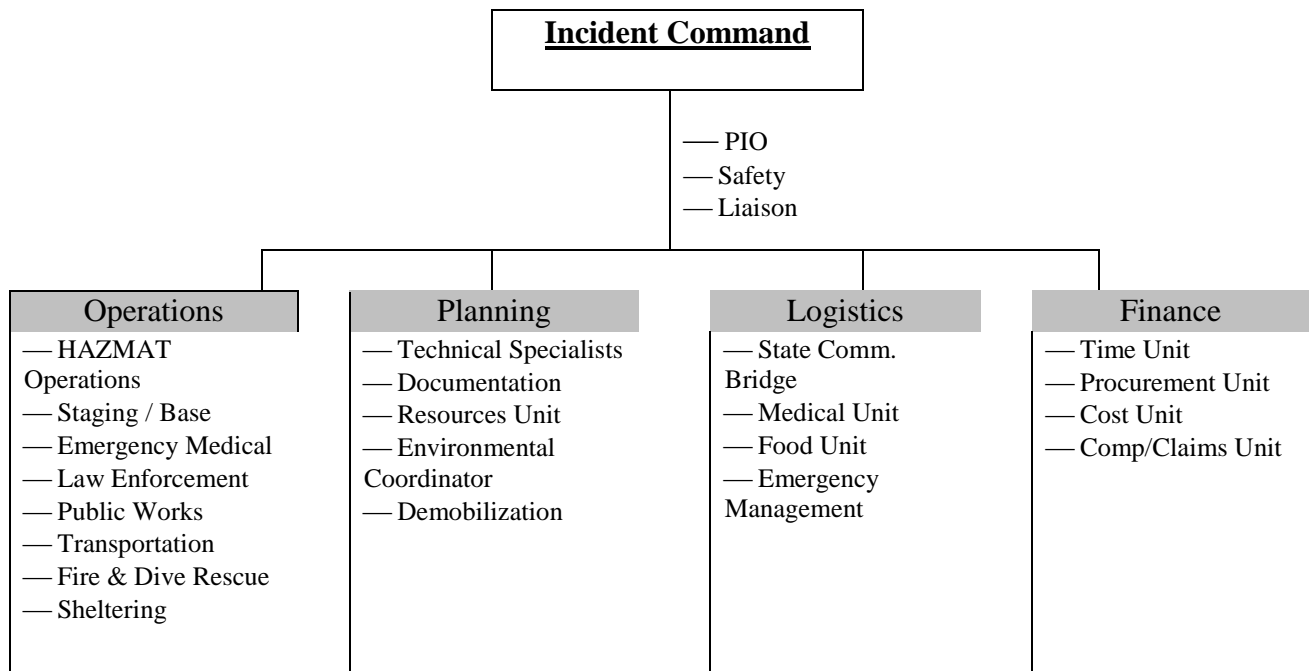
EHS Facility	Proximity Facilities (within ~ 1 mile)
Verizon Wireless BOI MSC Switch (ID52136) 12877 W McMillan Rd Boise ID 83713	Boise Fire Station #10, 12065 W McMillan Rd, Boise Boise Fire Training Center, 12142 Joplin Rd, Boise Ada Co. Paramedics, 12065 W McMillan Rd, Boise Cecil D. Andrus Elementary School, 6100 Park Meadow Dr, Boise Centennial High School, 12400 W McMillan Rd, Boise Cloverdale Montessori 12255 W Goldenrod Ave, Boise Joplin Elementary School, 12081 W DeMeyer St, Boise Lowell Scott Middle School, 13600 W McMillan Rd, Boise Pioneer Elementary School, 13255 W McMillan Rd, Boise Boise Joplin WWTP, 11818 W Joplin Rd, Boise
Verizon Wireless BOI SUNRISE 2895 S Federal Way Boise ID 83705	Boise Fire Station #3, 2202 S Gekeler Ln, Boise Ada Co. Paramedics, 2202 S Gekeler Ln, Boise Garfield Elementary School, 1914 Broadway Ave, Boise Boise Fire Station #7, 1666 Commerce Ave, Boise Hawthorne Elementary School, 2041 Targee St, Boise Kids Connection Montessori, 2310 S Columbus St, Boise Lakewood Montessori School, 133 E. Linden, Boise White Pine Elementary School, 401 E Linden St, Boise
Verizon Wireless BOI VISTA 2417 Bank Drive Boise ID 83705	Boise Fire Station #8, 3575 W Overland Rd, Boise Boise State University Campus, 1910 University, Boise Garfield Elementary School, 1914 S Broadway Ave, Boise Hawthorne Elementary School, 2041 Targee St, Boise Kids Connection Montessori, 2310 S Columbus St, Boise Monroe Elementary School, 3615 W Cassia St, Boise South Junior High School, 3101W Cassia St, Boise Whitney Elementary School, 1609 S Owyhee St, Boise

EHS Facility	Proximity Facilities (within ~ 1 mile)
Verizon Wireless DIVOTZ 381 North Partridge Place Boise ID 83713	Boise City Hall West, 333 N Mark Stall Place, Boise Boise Fire Station #11, 10895 Emerald St, Boise Boise Valley Adventist School, 925 N Cloverdale Rd, Boise Horizon Elementary School, 730 N Mitchell St, Boise
Verizon Wireless FIVE MILE 9500 Overland Road Boise ID 83705	Idaho Virtual Academy, 1488 S Eagle Rd, Boise Boise Fire Station #14, 2515 S Five Mile Rd, Boise
Verizon Wireless SKYBOX DAS 2200 University Drive Boise ID 83725	Boise Fire Station # 1, 707 Reserve St, Boise Boise State University Campus, 1910 University, Boise St Luke’s RMC, 190 E Bannock, Boise St Luke’s Rehabilitation Hospital, 600 N Robbins, Boise Ada Canyon Medical Education Consortium, 305 W Jefferson, Boise East Junior High School, 415 E Warm Springs Ave, Boise Foothills School of the Arts, 678 S 8 th St, Boise Fort Boise Mid High School, 300 W Fort St, Boise Idaho State University, 322 E Front St, Boise Garfield Elementary School, 1914 S Broadway Ave, Boise Roosevelt Elementary School, 908 E Jefferson, Boise Justice Center, 417 S 6 th St, Boise Ada County Courthouse, 200 W Front St, Boise Ada County Assessor, 190 W State St, Boise Boise City Hall, 150 N Capitol Blvd, Boise Zoo Boise, 355 W Julia Davis Dr, Boise Idaho State Capital , 700 W Jefferson, Boise Boise Public Library, 715 S Capitol Blvd, Boise
WinCo Foods LLC Distribution Center #91 2390 E Freight St Boise ID 83716	–

EHS Facility	Proximity Facilities (within ~ 1 mile)
<p>Windstream Paetec Boise Switch 314 South 6th Street Boise ID 83702</p>	<p>Boise Fire Station # 1, 707 Reserve St, Boise Ada Co. Paramedics, 107 W State St, Boise St Luke’s RMC, 190 E Bannock, Boise VA Medical Center, 500 W Fort, Boise Boise State University Campus, 1910 University, Boise Ada Canyon Medical Education Consortium, 305 W Jefferson, Boise Boise High School, 1010 W Washington, Boise East Junior High School, 415 E Warm Springs Ave, Boise Foothills School of the Arts, 678 S 8th St, Boise Fort Boise Mid High School, 300 W Fort St, Boise North Junior High School, 1105 N 13th, Boise Roosevelt Elementary School, 908 E Jefferson, Boise St Joseph’s Elementary School, 825 W Fort St, Boise The Children’s School of Boise, 1015 N 8th St, Boise Justice Center, 417 S 6th St, Boise Ada County Courthouse, 200 W Front St, Boise Ada County Assessor, 190 W State St, Boise Ada County Indigent Services, 252 E Front St, Boise Boise City Hall, 150 N Capitol Blvd, Boise Zoo Boise, 355 W Julia Davis Dr, Boise Idaho State University, 322 E Front St, Boise</p>

31. Incident Command Diagram

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



32. Acronyms and Definitions

32.1. Acronyms

ACEM	Ada County Emergency Management	HHS	Department of Health and Human Services (US)
ACHD	Ada County Highway District	IC	Incident Commander
ACSO	Ada County Sheriff's Office	ICS	Incident Command System
ARC	American Red Cross	ILETS	Idaho Law Enforcement Teletype System
ASPR	Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response	IDNG	Idaho National Guard
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	INL	Idaho National Laboratory
BAT	Boise Air Terminal	IP	Implementing Procedure
IOEM	Office of Emergency Management (Idaho)	ISP	Idaho State Police
BLM	Bureau of Land Management (US)	ITD	Idaho Transportation Department
CAMEO	Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations	JIC	Joint Information Center
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service (number)	LERA	Local Emergency Response Agency
CDC	Centers for Disease Control	LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
CDHD	Central District Health Department	MAC	Multi-Agency Coordination (Group)
CEO	Chief Elected Official	MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	NACA	National Agricultural Chemicals Association
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center	NACF&R	North Ada County Fire & Rescue
CHLOREP	Chlorine Emergency Plan	NIMS	National Incident Management System
CISM	Critical Incident Stress Management	NIOSH	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
ICP	Incident Command Post	NOAA	National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality (Idaho)	NRC	National Response Center
DOT	Department of Transportation (US)	NWS	National Weather Service
DWI	Disaster Welfare Inquiry	OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
EAS	Emergency Alert System	PIO	Public Information Officer
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
EMS	Emergency Medical Services	PSI	Pounds per square inch
EOC	Emergency Operations Center	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (US)	RRT	Regional Response Team
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act	SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
ERG	Emergency Response Guidebook	SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency	SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials	SNS	Strategic National Stockpile
		SOG	Standard Operating Guideline
		SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
		SWO	Standard Written Order
		USFS	United States Forest Service
		WMD	Weapon of Mass Destruction

32.2. Definitions

ACCESS CONTROL POINTS – Specified points of entry and exit to the control zones through which all personnel and equipment must pass

ACCIDENT SITE – The location of an unexpected occurrence, failure, or loss, either at a plant or along a transport route, resulting in a release of a listed chemical.

BASE – That location at which the primary logistics functions are coordinated and administered. The Incident Command Post may be collocated with the Base. There is only one base per incident.

CHEMTREC – The Chemical Transportation Emergency Center is a centralized toll-free telephone service, which has been set up by the Chemical Manufacturers Association to provide immediate advice on the nature of a chemical product, and the steps to be taken in handling the early stages of transportation emergencies where hazardous chemicals are involved.

CHLOREP – The Chlorine Emergency Plan was established by the Chlorine Institute to enable the nearest producer of chlorine products to respond to an accident involving chlorine

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.

COLD LINE – Also known as the Green Line or Support Line. The perimeter surrounding the Cold Zone

COLD ZONE – Also known as the Green Zone or the Support Zone. A support area around the Warm Zone in which emergency response personnel not actually engaged in HAZMAT operations may standby. It is an area of minimal danger to emergency response workers. Access should be limited to emergency response personnel only.

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

CONTROL ZONES – Three zones, Hot, Warm and Cold, established around a hazardous materials incident site. Each zone has a specific function and should be clearly identified.

DECONTAMINATION – The removal of hazardous materials from persons and equipment to the extent necessary to prevent potential adverse health effects and spread of contaminants beyond the accident site

DECONTAMINATION CORRIDOR – A designated section of the Warm Zone in which decontamination activities take place. All personnel and equipment exiting the Hot Zone must pass through the Decontamination Corridor.

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM – Consists of broadcast stations and interconnecting facilities, which 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 national emergency.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER –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 hazardous materials incident. Emergency responders may be local, state, federal, or industry personnel who have received appropriate hazardous materials training.

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.

EPCRA – The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986, is a federal law concerned with chemical emergency response and preparedness. It requires emergency planning efforts at the state and local levels and provides the public and local governments with information concerning potential chemical hazards present in their communities. EPCRA is part of SARA Title III legislation.

EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES – Chemicals that can cause both severe short and long-term health effects after a single, brief exposure (short duration). These chemicals can

cause damage to living tissue, impairment of the central nervous system, or severe illness, when ingested, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin. In extreme cases they can cause death.

FIXED FACILITY – A plant site where handling/transfer, processing, and/or storage of chemicals is performed.

HAZARD – A situation that may result in death or injury to persons or damage to property. It includes the effects of toxicity, fire, explosion, shock, concussion, fragmentation, and corrosion.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS – Any chemical or substance that may present a substantial threat to people, wildlife or the environment if released. Hazardous materials referred to in this plan include products or wastes and may be further classified as chemical, biological, radiological, or explosive substances including petroleum products

HOT LINE – Also known as the RED Line, it is the perimeter surrounding the Hot Zone.

HOT ZONE – Also known as the Red Zone, Exclusion Zone, or the Restricted Zone, it is the area of hazardous materials operations at a HAZMAT incident site. It is the area of greatest potential danger to emergency response personnel. Access is limited to those actually engaged in HAZMAT operations.

IDAHO COMMUNICATIONS CENTER – The communications center for Idaho State hazardous materials emergency response. The Idaho Communications Center can be reached by calling 1-800-632-8000. Notification is the first step in initiating the Idaho State *Hazardous Materials / Weapons of Mass Destruction Incident Command and Response Support Plan*

INCIDENT – An event that results in the release or potential release of a hazardous material to the environment. This may include transportation or fixed location spills, leaks, or accidents involving hazardous materials.

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. A local jurisdiction, based on its local plan and resource assessment, may request that Idaho State Police assume incident command, particularly for incidents on interstate, US, and state numbered routes, including rights-of-way.

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.

LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC) – A committee created under the authority of the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), 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 (NIMS) – A system described in 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.

OFF-SITE – The area, outside the boundary of the On-Site area, which may be affected by the consequences of an extraordinary situation.

ON-SCENE – The total area that may be impacted by the effects of an extraordinary situation. The on-scene area is divided into mutually exclusive On-Site and Off-Site areas.

ON-SITE – The area within the boundary established by the owner of a fixed facility.

PLACARD – Diamond shaped markers required on hazardous materials transporting vehicles such as a truck or tank car, containing 640 cubic feet, or 1000 pounds or more, of a hazardous substance. Placards contain information about the identity, health hazards, reactivity and flammability of the hazardous material contained.

PLUME – A vapor cloud formation that has shape and buoyancy.

PREPAREDNESS - Actions designed to build community resiliency and capabilities for response to and recovery from hazard impacts. The process includes activities that establish, exercise, refine, and maintain systems used for emergency response and recovery.

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.

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

RESPONSIBLE PARTY – The owner, user, site operator, shipping agent or others having custody of hazardous materials as defined in this section. This includes property or facility owners where hazardous materials have been spilled or released to the environment and/or where hazardous materials may present a threat to public health or the environment.

RISK AREA – A generic area defined around a chemical plant or hazardous materials transportation corridor to facilitate emergency planning by designating vulnerable areas.

SARA TITLE III – The *Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act*, (EPCRA). Specifies requirements for organizing the planning process at the state and local levels for specified extremely hazardous substances, minimum plan content requirements for fixed facility owners and operators to inform officials about extremely hazardous substances present at the facilities, and mechanisms for making information about extremely hazardous substances available to citizens.

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.

TOXIC SUBSTANCE – Chemical materials that can interfere with normal biological activity.

UNIFIED COMMAND (UC) – is composed of designated agency officials representing different legal authorities and functional areas of responsibility. UC uses a collaborative process to jointly determine objectives, priorities and a single Incident Action Plan. One member of UC is designated as spokesperson.

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

WARM LINE – Also known as the Yellow Line or Clean Line, it is the perimeter surrounding the Warm Zone.

WARM ZONE – Also known as the Yellow Zone, Contamination Reduction Zone, or the Limited Access Zone; it is a buffer area around the Hot Zone in which decontamination activities are carried out. It is an area of some potential danger to emergency response personnel, particularly if the incident should escalate. Access is limited to those performing HAZMAT or decontamination operations.

WARNING – Notifies people of a specific hazard and immediate actions to be taken.

32.3. ESF Definitions

The information below describes the ESF positions listed in the HAZMAT 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.