

IGEM



Gem County Emergency Management

Gem County Disaster Declaration

DECLARATION GUIDE

Gem County Emergency Management

DISASTER EMERGENCY DECLARATION GUIDE

- Idaho Statutes, Title 46, Chapter 10
- Is there imminent threat to life and property?
- Does the situation appear to be more than current resources can manage?
- Will you or have you exhausted all your available resources?
- The Chief Elected Official may declare a disaster verbally for seven (7) days followed by a written and signed declaration by the governing body.
- Contact Clerk to post an emergency meeting of Commissioners to discuss the incident with Emergency Manager and County Officials and receive briefing.
- Complete Local Disaster Declaration form.
- Forward completed and signed form to County Emergency Manager for submission to IOEM.

A Local Disaster Declaration does:

- ✓ Provide limited immunity for emergency actions of public employees
- ✓ Authorize issuance of orders and regulations to protect life and property (e.g., establish curfews, suspend public events, ration water, etc.)
- ✓ Activate Emergency Operations Plan
- ✓ Ease purchasing and contracting restrictions, removes requirement to seek competitive bids.
- ✓ Allow jurisdiction to suspend non-emergency functions and fully commit resources and personnel to the disaster
- ✓ Fulfill requirement for reimbursement of extraordinary emergency costs and funds to repair damaged public facilities

Gem County Board of County Commissioners (BOCC)

Emergency Guide Checklist

The final responsibility for all disaster response belongs to the BOCC or their designees.

- Provide for the health and safety of the citizens and property of Gem County.
- Recognize threat or disaster. Monitor EOC Dashboards for current information.
- Contact Clerk to post an emergency meeting of Commissioners to discuss incident with Emergency Manager and County Officials and receive briefing.
- Declare a Disaster Declaration, as necessary (See Disaster Declaration Annex). Work with Emergency Manager to draft.
- Authorize the Emergency Manager to activate the EOC (See EOC plan Annex).
- Refer to applicable Standard Response Guide Checklists.
- Relieve County employees of normal duties and temporarily assign them to emergency duties, as required; employ temporary workers as necessary.
- Work with County Assessor and Damage Assessment Team to collect and disseminate damage assessment information. Damage Assessment must follow signed Declaration. Forward to Emergency Manager.
- Serve in the EOC if needed.
- Authorize evacuations or shelter-in-place, as needed (See Evacuation/Shelter-In-Place Annex).
- Approve release of emergency information and media releases.
- Authorize procurement of resources.
- Direct PIO to provide messages to public.
- Be prepared to offer policy guidance and make appropriate policy decisions.
- Authorize request for outside resources, mutual aid, state and federal assistance when local capabilities or resources are exhausted.
- Request for Assistance (RFA) should be forwarded from Emergency Manager to the Idaho Office of Emergency Management IRC.
- Ensure detailed documentation of emergency costs is being recorded and tracked for possible reimbursements.
- Understand what you are approving and signing as you are ultimately responsible and accountable.
- Receive continual briefings from Emergency Manager, EOC, and Unified Command. Continue to monitor EOC Dashboards for current information.

Request for Assistance (RFA) Process AT-A-Glance

State of Idaho Disaster Request

A request for State assistance is forwarded to the Governor through the Idaho Office of Emergency Management. The IOEM coordinates the provision of resources to requesting jurisdictions. The Emergency Manager is the point of contact with the IOEM.

Governor's Proclamation

The Governor issues a supporting State Disaster Proclamation. It may initially be verbal, but will always be in final written form. When a disaster exceeds the States capabilities for response or recovery the Governor can:

- 1) Request a joint Preliminary Damage Assessment with Federal, State, and Local authorities, or
- 2) Make a formal request to FEMA Region X for a Federal Presidential Major Disaster or Emergency Declaration.

Request for Assistance

Once the impacted county is included on a State Proclamation of Disaster Emergency, requests for state assistance can be made to IOEM by using the Web EOC system. All project agreements involve cost-sharing between the requesting jurisdiction and the State of Idaho.

Federal Disaster Declarations

Federal Disaster Declarations occur only when significant disasters present and it is clear at the onset of the emergency that local and state resources will be overwhelmed. The County must have declared an emergency and have resource needs beyond their capabilities and the Governor has declared a state of emergency. Seventy-five percent (75%) of allowable disaster costs are normally reimbursed by the Federal government to the State. Payment of the non-Federal share of eligible disaster costs (25%) is split between the State and the local community as determined by the Governor. Typically, the non-Federal share of allowable disaster costs are split 15% to the State and 10% to the affected local jurisdiction unless determined otherwise by the Governor. Precise record-keeping is required.

Timelines for Assistance

Local requests for assistance can be done immediately or weeks after an event has taken place. The Governor's State Declaration can take place within hours through a verbal declaration or within 48 hours with a written declaration. A Federal request can take from two to eight weeks to process and receive. State financial assistance takes place within weeks, while Federal financial assistance can take months. Recovery efforts from initial work to closeout may take months to several years.

TITLE 46
MILITIA AND MILITARY AFFAIRS
CHAPTER 10

STATE DISASTER PREPAREDNESS ACT

46-1009. LOCAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL DISASTER AGENCIES AND SERVICES. (1) Each county within this state shall be within the jurisdiction of and served by the office and by a county or intergovernmental agency responsible for disaster preparedness and coordination of response.

(2) Each county shall maintain a disaster agency or participate in an intergovernmental disaster agency which, except as otherwise provided under this act, has jurisdiction over and serves the entire county, or shall have a liaison officer appointed by the county commissioners designated to facilitate the cooperation and protection of that subdivision in the work of disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.

(3) The chairman of the board of county commissioners of each county in the state shall notify the office of the manner in which the county is providing or securing disaster planning and emergency services. The chairman shall identify the person who heads the agency or acts in the capacity of liaison from which the service is obtained, and furnish additional information relating thereto as the office requires.

(4) Each county and/or intergovernmental agency shall prepare and keep current a local or intergovernmental disaster emergency plan for its area.

(5) The county or intergovernmental disaster agency, as the case may be, shall prepare and distribute to all appropriate officials in written form a clear and complete statement of the emergency responsibilities of all local agencies and officials and of the disaster chain of command.