Teton County
Town of Jackson
Wyoming

Emergency Operations Plan 2025

Teton County, WY
Emergency Management
Adopted August 5, 2022
Updated April 14, 2025

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I. TABLE OF CONTENTS

II. PROMULGATION

The Teton County/Town of Jackson Emergency Operations Plan (TC-EOP) is a policy-level framework outlining a collaborative approach to emergency response activities within Teton County. The TC-EOP serves as the homeland security plan for Teton County and the Town of Jackson as required in Wyoming State Statute *(W.S. 19-13-108).*

The TC-EOP is considered part of Teton County's and the Town of Jackson's emergency plan canon by Teton County Emergency Management (TCEM), and as such, all Teton County and Town of Jackson departments, divisions, and boards are expected to review, exercise, and follow this plan during incident response.

This plan was initially adopted **August 5, 2022**

The most recent update of this plan is **April 14, 2025**

Approval of Plan Update

_____   April 9, 2025
                                                                          _____
Rich Ochs, Coordinator   Date
Teton County Emergency Management
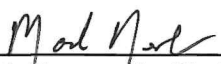
III. APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION

The TC-EOP establishes an all-hazards approach to enhance Teton County and the Town of Jackson's ability to manage emergencies and disasters. Its purpose is to save lives, establish leadership to stabilize and incident and reduce future impacts, protect property and the environment, and restore any disruptions across the community. The organizations identified in the TC-EOP will coordinate efforts to provide the resources required to meet the urgent needs arising from a natural, technological, or human-caused incident.

The TC-EOP was developed through collaborative efforts of the TCEM, Town and County departments and divisions, and other Whole Community partners, including nonprofits, business organizations, and the public. Plan development also included Integrated Solutions Consulting and followed the review of local emergency management best practices, including the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG 101) Version 3. The TC-EOP is organized in accordance with CPG 101 and, as such, is designed to achieve the desired effects outlined in that document.
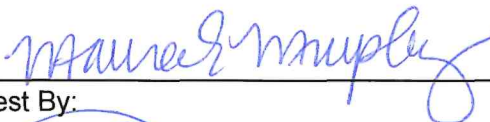
This version dated **April 14, 2025**, supersedes all previous editions. The TC-EOP is applicable to all local departments and agencies that may be asked to support or conduct emergency response operations within Teton County, excluding Yellowstone National Park which functions under exclusive jurisdiction *(W.S. 36-10-106)*.

Approval and Adoption

_____
Mark Newcomb, Chair
Teton County Board of County Commissioners
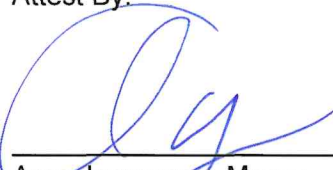
April 8, 2025
Date

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Attest By:
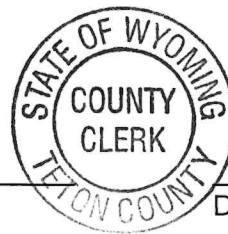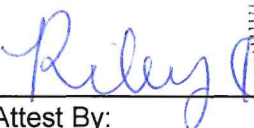
4/8/2025
Date

_____
Arne Jorgensen, Mayor
Jackson Town Council

7 APR 2025
Date

_____
Attest By:
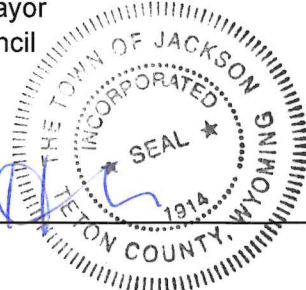
April 7, 2025
Date

IV. RECORD OF CHANGES

The table below provides an ongoing list of changes or revisions throughout the plan review cycle. Any new changes, additions, or modifications to the EOP are to be added to the table below at the time of revision. Changes will be shared with the departments identified on the distribution list.

Record of Changes			
Change Number: YR-XXX	**Date of Change: MM/DD/YYYY**	**Change Summary/Sections Affected**	**Position Name/Initials**
22-001	09/30/2022	ESF #02 update "Teton IT Coordinator" to manager, remove "Teton County ARRL" and replace with Teton ARES and RACES.	Coordinator, RO
22-002	10/13/2022	Winter Storm Incident Annex update "Relevant ESFs" table to include ESF #12.	Coordinator, RO
22-003	10/25/2022	Updated PDF page numbers to match document page numbers	Coordinator, RO
22-004	11/11/2022	Winter Storm Incident Annex added Snow Squall to list of winter warnings	Coordinator, RO
22-005	11/17/2022	Added Wyoming 2-1-1 to ESF #15 with associated EEIs; updated ESF list and EEI list	Coordinator, RO
22-006	11/17/2022	Removed "Mandarin" from EEI C-25, now just reads "translator".	Coordinator, RO
23-001	01/12/2023	Changed "PAWS of JH" to "PAWS" to reflect organization branding name change.	Coordinator, RO
23-002	03/23/2023	Updated Plan Distribution with new personnel, added TC Facilities. Added "Level 4" designator to EOC steady state operations 2.3.1. Added TC Facilities to 2.3.3, Table 3.1, ESF #03, ESF #06, and corrected name in ESF #12. Hyperlinked Table 3.1. Updated Lower Valley Energy preparedness items in ESF #12.Updated cover page.	Coordinator, RO
23-003	03/28/2023	Updated Plan Distribution List with personnel in new positions.	Coordinator, RO
23-004	04/27/2023	Updated ESF #01 EOC activation trigger for full activation to 6 of 6 corridors impacted.	Coordinator, RO

Record of Changes			
Change Number: YR-XXX	**Date of Change: MM/DD/YYYY**	**Change Summary/Sections Affected**	**Position Name/Initials**
23-005	07/05/2023	Updated ESF #12 Table B12.3, Lower Valley Energy, with feedback from LVE leadership	Coordinator, RO
23-006	07/10/2023	Added new section 3.13 Communities, adjusted all following section numbers as appropriate. Also added Annex A3. Community Emergency Planning and included CEP as an Acronym for Community Emergency Plan.	Coordinator, RO
23-007	07/10/2023	Updated figure 4.1 with parenthetical descriptions.	Coordinator, RO
23-008	07/17/2023	Updated Authorities and Jurisdictions in Annex B5, Appendix 5.1 Public Alert, Warning, and Notification to add NWS role.	Coordinator, RO
23-009	07/18/2023	Updated TCEM logos throughout plan with new updated logo.	Coordinator, RO
24-001	11/27/2024	Updated reference stream gauge for Gros Ventre River flooding from Kelly gauge to Zenith gauge. Annex C3. Flood Incident	Coordinator, RO
24-002	11/27/2024	Changed "AWN Plan" references to "AWN SOP" in Annex B5, Appendix 5.1. Public Alert, Warning, and Notification	Coordinator, RO
24-003	11/27/2024	Added consideration of call center activation when protective actions are issued to Annex A2. Protective Actions	Coordinator, RO
24-004	11/27/2024	Updates to the Plan Distribution List.	Coordinator, RO
24-005	11/27/2024	Added ESF #04, #06, and #13 to Annex C3. Flood Incident. Also added reference to the USBR's new Regional Emergency Coordination Center (RECC).	Coordinator, RO
24-006	11/27/2024	Replaced references throughout plan to old Nixle notification system with new Teton_WY Alerts powered by Everbridge.	Coordinator, RO

Record of Changes			
Change Number: YR-XXX	**Date of Change: MM/DD/YYYY**	**Change Summary/Sections Affected**	**Position Name/Initials**
24-007	11/27/2024	Changed reference to JH Airport's full-scale exercise from tri-annual (occurring three times per year) to triennial (occurring once every three years) throughout the plan.	Coordinator, RO
24-008	11/27/2024	Removed reference to JH Airport Family Assistance Plan from Annex B6. ESF #06 – Mass Care Services	Coordinator, RO
24-009	11/27/2024	Added references to RERT 8 and the 84th CST to Annex C6. Terrorism Incident – Law Enforcement and Investigation Incident and Annex B13. ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security	Coordinator, RO
24-010	11/27/2024	Added Level 4 – Steady State to EOC activation levels in 2.3.1. EOC Activation	Coordinator, RO
24-011	11/27/2024	Added Teton County GIS Administrator to Annex B5. ESF #05 – Information and Planning.	Coordinator, RO
24-012	12/02/2024	Changed references to Jackson Hole Historical Society and Museum to History Jackson Hole; added to Distribution list	Coordinator, RO
24-013	12/02/2024	Added Plan Sensitivity section; designated entire plan TLP: CLEAR in headers.	Coordinator, RO
24-014	12/02/2024	Added Information Sensitivity (Traffic Light Protocol) section. Added acronym and glossary entry.	Coordinator, RO
24-015	12/02/2024	Added Teton Village Resort Transportation to ESF #01 Transportation support agencies along with roles and responsibilities.	Coordinator, RO
24-016	12/02/2024	Updated Annex C1. Cyber Incident with lessons learned from exercises.	Coordinator, RO
24-017	12/02/2024	Added Town of Jackson Ecosystem Stewardship Administrator and Teton County Sustainability Coordinator to ESF #11 – Agriculture, Natural, and Cultural Resources	Coordinator, RO

Record of Changes			
Change Number: YR-XXX	**Date of Change: MM/DD/YYYY**	**Change Summary/Sections Affected**	**Position Name/Initials**
24-018	12/02/2024	Updated references to 2024 Water Quality Management Plan in ESF #11 – Agriculture, Natural, and Cultural Resources	Coordinator, RO
24-019	12/02/2024	Added roles and responsibilities for UW Teton County Extension in ESF #11 – Agriculture, Natural, and Cultural Resources	Coordinator, RO
24-020	12/02/2024	Updated ESF #12 – Energy coordinator to Lower Valley Energy. Moved Energy Conservation Works JH to supporting agency. Added Teton County Sustainability Coordinator and Town of Jackson Ecosystem Stewardship Administrator as supporting agencies.	Coordinator, RO
24-021	12/03/2024	Updated ESF #06 – Mass Care Services to include Good Samaritan Mission, definitions of mass care facilities, changed Jackson Cupboard to One22, added Teton/ Jackson Recreation Center, created table of potential mass care facility locations.	Coordinator, RO
24-022	12/03/2024	Removed references to the Interagency Support (Rehab) Bus from ESF #04 Firefighting and ESF #06 – Mass Care Services.	Coordinator, RO
24-023	12/03/2024	Added "Town of Jackson Government" to parent organizations of JH Fire/EMS and TCEM in 1.4 Situation Overview.	Coordinator, RO
24-024	12/03/2024	Updated 1.4.1 Hazard Vulnerability Assessment with information from 2025 Region 8 Hazard Mitigation Plan.	Coordinator, RO
24-025	12/03/2024	Added Hot Meals USA and Crisis Cleanup to ESF #06 – Mass Care Services supporting resources.	Coordinator, RO
24-026	12/03/2024	Updates supporting resources for ESF #02 – Communications to include Information Technology Disaster	Coordinator, RO

Record of Changes			
Change Number: YR-XXX	Date of Change: MM/DD/YYYY	Change Summary/Sections Affected	Position Name/Initials
		Resource Center in Organization section; removed PIO from Training section; added satellite devices to Equipment section.	
24-027	12/03/2024	Added Teton County Assessor's Office to Annex A2. Protective Actions and Appendix 5.2 Damage Assessment Coordination	Coordinator, RO
24-028	12/03/2024	Added Appendix 5.2 Damage Assessment Coordination; made relevant updates to Annex C2. Earthquake Incident, ESF #01, ESF #02, ESF #03, ESF #11, ESF #12, and ESF #14.	Coordinator, RO
24-029	12/04/2024	Added TCSO Radio Coordinator to ESF #02; also added roles and responsibilities for TCSO Dispatch.	Coordinator, RO
24-030	12/04/2024	Added Good Samaritan Mission to ESF #06 and Plan Distribution List.	Coordinator, RO
24-031	12/05/2024	Updated Community Lifelines throughout plan from v1.0 to v2.1; removing Food, Water, Shelter lifeline and replacing with Food, Hydration, Shelter and Water Systems lifelines. Added further information on community lifeline analysis, color coding, and assignment of status.	Coordinator, RO
24-032	12/05/2024	Updated and refined Essential Elements of Information (EEIs) to correspond to Community Lifelines v2.1	Coordinator, RO
24-033	12/13/2024	Multiple grammatical and spelling corrections throughout document.	Coordinator, RO
24-034	12/16/2024	Updated agency of ESF #01 coordinator to Teton County Public Works and updated associated tables.	Coordinator, RO
24-035	12/16/2024	Updated agency of ESF #15 coordinator to Town of Jackson External Affairs and updated associated tables.	Coordinator, RO

Record of Changes			
Change Number: YR-XXX	Date of Change: MM/DD/YYYY	Change Summary/Sections Affected	Position Name/Initials
24-036	12/16/2024	Updated Flood Incident Annex to correct missing action for Gros Ventre flow stage trigger, included flooding of critical infrastructure as a trigger point, and clarified Flood/Flash Flood definitions.	Coordinator, RO
25-001	02/21/2025	Added Town of Jackson PIO to EOP Distribution List.	Coordinator, RO
25-002	02/24/2025	Removed JHFEMS Wildland Fire Medical Unit Trailer from Equipment in ESF#04 – Firefighting.	Coordinator, RO
25-003	02/24/2025	Changed ESF #10 – Hazardous Materials Response coordinator to JHFEMS Deputy Fire Chief.	Coordinator, RO
25-004	02/24/2025	Updated elected official signatories in Approval and Implementation	Coordinator, RO
25-005	02/24/2025	Added Town of Jackson Public Works Street Division and Fleet Division to ESF #01 – Transportation supporting agencies	Coordinator, RO
25-006	02/24/2025	Added Town of Jackson Public Works Engineering, Facilities, Wastewater, and Water Divisions to ESF #03 – Public Works	Coordinator, RO
25-007	02/24/2025	Added Slow Food in the Tetons as a Supporting Agency in ESF #06 – Mass Care Services	Coordinator, RO
25-008	02/24/2025	Added Hole Food Rescue and Slow Food in the Tetons as Supporting Agencies to ESF #11 Agriculture, Natural, and Historical Resources	Coordinator, RO
25-009	02/24/2025	Added Town of Jackson Public Works Facilities and Fleet Divisions as Supporting Agencies to ESF #12 Energy	Coordinator, RO
25-010	02/24/2025	ESF #15 External Affairs updated Primary Agencies to Teton County Administration and Town of Jackson External Affairs. Added Town of Jackson Public Works – Water Division as Supporting Agency.	Coordinator, RO

Record of Changes			
Change Number: YR-XXX	Date of Change: MM/DD/YYYY	Change Summary/Sections Affected	Position Name/Initials
25-011	02/24/2025	Changed several instances of "Town Administrator" to correct title of "Town Manager"	Coordinator, RO
25-012	02/24/2025	JH Airport Operations Manager job title corrected to Operations Director in Plan Distribution List; Enplanement data and corrected NOTAM acronym in ESF #01 - Transportation	Coordinator, RO
25-013	02/24/2025	Updated Plan Distribution List contact for Community Foundation of Jackson Hole from Chief Operating Officer to President	Coordinator, RO
25-014	02/25/2025	Updated Plan Distribution List contact for Good Samaritan Mission, added Teton Squadron Civil Air Patrol, START Bus, Teton County Pathways, ToJ Public Works Streets/Fleets	Coordinator, RO
25-015	02/28/2025	Added Teton County CERT as a Supporting Agency in ESF #15 External Affairs.	Coordinator, RO
25-016	02/28/2025	Added section on Incident Information Boards (IIBs) to ESF #15 External Affairs.	Coordinator, RO
25-017	02/28/2025	Added Caribou-Targhee National Forest to ESF #04 Firefighting and ESF #13 Public Safety and Security.	Coordinator, RO
25-018	02/28/2025	Multiple updates to Plan Distribution List to include more ESF Supporting Agencies.	Coordinator, RO
25-019	03/03/2025	Changed plan update cycle to biennial to match state guidelines and clarified delegated update authority to TCEM Coordinator in Plan Review and Maintenance. Shortened Plan Development and Coordination section.	Coordinator, RO
25-020	03/03/2025	Various grammar and conciseness corrections.	Coordinator, RO
25-021	03/05/2025	Added Town and County Attorney's Offices to Plan Distribution List	Coordinator, RO

Record of Changes			
Change Number: YR-XXX	Date of Change: MM/DD/YYYY	Change Summary/Sections Affected	Position Name/Initials
25-022	03/07/2025	Added Caribou-Targhee National Forest as a supporting agency to ESF #01 Transportation	Coordinator, RO
25-023	03/07/2025	Added ESF #03 Public Works, ESF #04 Firefighting, and ESF #12 Energy to Annex C2. Earthquake Incident	Coordinator, RO
25-024	03/10/2025	Rearranged order of preamble chapters for more logical flow of information.	Coordinator, RO
25-025	03/21/2025	Added ESF #13 Public Safety and Security to Annex C7. Wildfire Incident	Coordinator, RO
25-026	03/21/2025	Added Annex C7, Appendix 7.1. Privately Retained Firefighting Resources	Coordinator, RO
25-027	03/21/2025	Added Annex C9. Special Events	Coordinator, RO
25-028	03/21/2025	Added Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan to 4.2.2 Plan Integration	Coordinator, RO

VI. PLAN SENSITIVITY
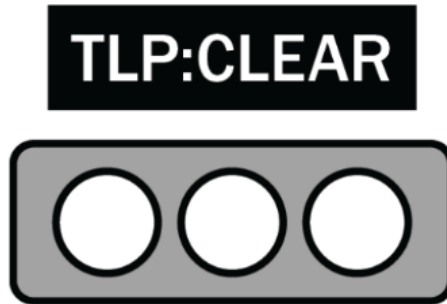
This plan is considered to be Traffic Light Protocol Clear (TLP:CLEAR) according to the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency's (CISA) Traffic Light Protocol 2.0. This means that recipients of the TC-EOP can spread this document to the world and there is no limit on disclosure. This plan may be shared without restriction.

V. PLAN DIRECTION AND ORGANIZATION

The TC-EOP is modeled after the National Response Framework (NRF) and consists of a base plan, appendices, and three types of annexes: Emergency Support Function (ESF), Support, and Incident. To facilitate efficient navigation, the TC-EOP includes hyperlinks between sections when referenced. The plan is best read using a PDF viewer.

Base Plan

The Base Plan describes the structure and processes comprising a countywide approach to incident management. It also integrates the efforts and resources of local, private sector, and non-governmental organizations. The Base Plan includes the following sections:

- **Introduction:** plan purpose and scope, relevant authorities, situation overview, hazard vulnerability assessment, and planning assumptions.
- **Concept of Operations:** key concepts and organizing principles, guidance for emergency and disaster declarations, and Teton County Emergency Operations Center (TC-EOC) organization.
- **Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities:** actions across the emergency management cycle, roles and responsibilities of all partner agencies, and the role of mutual aid agreements. This section includes a quick summary of all ESFs and their Primary and Supporting Agencies.
- **Direction, Control, and Coordination:** structures to ensure coordinated decision-making, mechanisms for control within departments/agencies, and coordination with state and federal partners.
- **Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination:** structures for information sharing across key stakeholders.
- **Communications:** interoperable, integrated, and redundant systems for incident communications, including monitoring and notification.
- **Administration, Finance, and Logistics:** systems and policies to ensure proper documentation that facilitate reimbursement and assistance.
- **Plan Management and Maintenance:** procedures to develop, update, maintain, exercise, and train on the TC-EOP.

Appendices provide other relevant, more detailed supporting information, including terms, definitions, acronyms, authorities, and a summary two surveys distributed community members and Whole Community partners as a part of this plan update.

Support Annexes

The Support Annexes provide guidance for the functional processes and administrative requirements necessary to ensure efficient and effective implementation of TC-EOP incident management objectives. The Support Annexes include:

- **Financial Management Support Annex** ensures the proper documentation, tracking, and reporting of all emergency or disaster-related expenditures for Teton County and the

Town of Jackson to support effective cost recovery and good stewardship of public funds.

- **Protective Actions Support Annex** describes the process for issuing clear protective actions, including evacuation, to ensure the efficient and coordinated protection of residents and visitors in the event of an emergency/disaster.
- **Community Emergency Planning Annex** describes what communities can expect from emergency services during a major disaster and steps communities can take to develop a community emergency plan.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes

The ESF Annexes detail the missions, policies, structures, and responsibilities of local agencies for coordinating resource and programmatic support during large-scale incidents.

ESF Annex List	
ESF Number	**ESF Name**
ESF #01	Transportation
ESF #02	Communications
ESF #03	Public Works
ESF #04	Firefighting
ESF #05	Information and Planning
ESF #06	Mass Care Services
ESF #07	Resource Support
ESF #08	Public Health and Medical Services
ESF #09	Search and Rescue
ESF #10	Hazardous Materials Response
ESF #11	Agriculture, Natural, and Cultural Resources
ESF #12	Energy
ESF #13	Public Safety and Security
ESF #14	Private Sector Support
ESF #15	External Affairs

Incident Annexes

The Incident Annexes address contingency or hazard situations requiring specialized application of the TC-EOP. The inclusion of specific incident annexes reflects the impacts, frequency, or special circumstances around certain incidents. The omission of any incidents does not imply they are not important or have been overlooked in developing the TC-EOP, and these annexes are not intended to serve as a thorough hazard and vulnerability assessment.

The Incident Annexes describe the policies, responsibilities, and coordination processes that govern the interaction of coordinating agencies engaged in incident management and support operations. These annexes are typically augmented by a variety of supporting plans and operational guidance. The Incident Annexes include:

- **Cyber Incident Annex** provides a framework for digital security and data recovery to respond to threats that jeopardize the confidentiality and availability of computer infrastructures, and communications or information systems for Teton County and Town of Jackson agencies and essential services.
- **Earthquake Incident Annex** enables a coordinated, multiagency response to an earthquake incident.
- **Flood Incident Annex** enables a coordinated, multiagency response to a flood incident.
- **Hazardous Materials Incident Annex** describes roles, responsibilities, and coordinating mechanisms for managing a hazardous materials (HazMat) incident that has exceeded local capabilities.
- **Mass Casualty Incident Annex** describes roles, responsibilities, and coordinating mechanisms for responding to a Mass Casualty Incident involving five or more casualties and impacting Teton County residents and/or visitors.
- **Terrorism - Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex** facilitates effective law enforcement and investigation in response to any threats or acts of terrorism.
- **Wildfire Incident Annex** enables a coordinated, multiagency response to a wildland fire incident that has exceeded local firefighting capabilities.
- **Winter Storm Incident Annex** enables a coordinated, multiagency response to a winter storm incident.
- **Special Events Annex** describes processes for event organizers to plan safe special events and how they will integrate with emergency services if necessary.

VII. PLAN DISTRIBUTION LIST

The TC-EOP will be distributed electronically to primary participating Town and County agencies, state and federal government agencies, and community-based and private sector organizations. ESF Primary Agencies will distribute the plan to their ESF Supporting Agencies. The TC-EOP will also be publicly available on the [TCEM website](#). Hard copies of the plan will be maintained at the TC-EOC.

The record of distribution for the 2025 TC-EOP is provided below.

TC-EOP Plan Distribution List		
Agency/Department	**Contact Name**	**Contact Title**
American Red Cross	Robby Gallob	Disaster Program Manager WY
Bridger-Teton National Forest	James Turner	Fire Management Officer
Bridger-Teton National Forest	Jason Wilmot	Blackrock District Ranger
Bridger-Teton National Forest	Mary Cernicek	Public Information Officer
Bridger-Teton National Forest	Todd Stiles	Jackson District Ranger
Caribou-Targhee National Forest	Jay Pence	Teton Basin District Ranger
Caribou-Targhee National Forest	Mike Johnston	Fire Management Officer
Civil Air Patrol, Teton Squadron	Steve Foster	Squadron Commander
Community Foundation of Jackson Hole	Laurie Andrews	President
Energy Conservation Works Jackson Hole	Melissa Turley	Executive Director
Fall River Rural Electric Cooperative	Ted Austin	Communications Officer
Flat Creek Watershed Improvement District	Sandy Buckstaff	Chair
Fremont County Emergency Management	Milan Vinich	Coordinator
Good Samaritan Mission	Jeremy Aughenbaugh	Chief Executive Officer
Grand Teton National Park	Emily Davis	Public Information Officer
Grand Teton National Park	Erika Jostad	Chief Ranger
Grand Teton National Park	Gopaul Noojibail	Deputy Superintendent
Grand Teton National Park	Levi Yardley	Emergency Services Coordinator
Grand Teton National Park	Matt Wilber	Law Enforcement Specialist
Grand Teton National Park	Will Basye	Fire Management Officer
History Jackson Hole	Morgan Jaouen	Executive Director
Hole Food Rescue	Shell Hills	Operations Manager
Jackson Hole Airport	Alton George	Operations Director
Jackson Hole Airport	Kevin Dunnigan	Communications Assistant
Jackson Hole Airport	Tyler Anderson	Operations Supervisor
Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce	Andrew Kruger	Communications Manager
Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce	Rick Howe	President
Jackson Hole Fire/EMS	Brian Coe	Interim Assistant Chief
Jackson Hole Fire/EMS	Mike Moyer	Chief
Jackson Hole Travel and Tourism Board	Crista Valentino	Executive Director
Jackson Police Department	Jerad Weston	Community Service Officer Corporal
Jackson Police Department	Michelle Weber	Chief
Jackson Police Department	Russ Ruschill	Lieutenant
Jackson Police Department	Shawn Stephens	IT Manager
Jackson/Teton County Affordable Housing	April Norton	Director

TC-EOP Plan Distribution List		
Agency/Department	**Contact Name**	**Contact Title**
Lincoln County Emergency Management	Jay Hokanson	Coordinator
Lower Valley Energy	Brian Tanabe	Communications Manager
Lower Valley Energy	Jim Webb	CEO
Mental Health and Recovery Services of Jackson Hole	Deidre Ashley	Executive Director
National Elk Refuge	Dan Huckel	Law Enforcement Officer
National Elk Refuge	Frank Durbian	Project Leader
National Elk Refuge	Sean Brophy	Deputy Project Leader
One22 Resource Center	Carey Stanley	Program Director
Park County Emergency Management	Jeff Martin	Coordinator
PAWS	Stephanie Sokol	Director of Programs
Senior Center of Jackson Hole	Rebecca Erskine	Executive Director
Slow Food in the Tetons	Scott Steen	Executive Director
St. John's Health	Karen Connelly	Public Information Officer
St. John's Health	Sean Ryan	Emergency Manager
START Bus	Bruce Abel	Director
START Bus	Jason Pitts	Transit Operations Manager
Sublette County Emergency Management	Jim Mitchell	Coordinator
Team Rubicon	Augusta Friendsmith	Wyoming Colorado Membership Lead
Teton Conservation District	Carlin Gerard	Executive Director
Teton Conservation District	Liz Collins	Grants & Communications Specialist
Teton County Administration	Jodie Pond	County Commissioners' Administrator
Teton County Assessor's Office	Melissa Shinkle	County Assessor
Teton County Attorney's Office	Keith Gingery	Chief Deputy Attorney - Civil
Teton County Board of County Commissioners	Mark Newcomb	Chair
Teton County Clerk's Office	Maureen Murphy	County Clerk
Teton County Coroner's Office	Brent Blue	Coroner
Teton County Emergency Management	Anna Day	Program Specialist
Teton County Emergency Management	Rich Ochs	Coordinator
Teton County General Services	Eliza Dunn	Information Technology Manager
Teton County General Services	Jansen Lyons	GIS Administrator
Teton County General Services	Josiah Nash	Facilities Maintenance Manager
Teton County General Services	Kristen Waters	Public Information Specialist
Teton County General Services	Sarah Mann	Director
Teton County General Services	*VACANT*	Fair Manager
Teton County Health Department	McKinnley Cox	Public Health Response Coordinator
Teton County Health Department	Rachael Wheeler	Interim Director
Teton County Historic Preservation Board	Michael Stern	President
Teton County Idaho Emergency Management	Greg Adams	Coordinator
Teton County Idaho Fire/Rescue	Mike Maltaverne	Fire Chief
Teton County Library	James Silva	IT Manager
Teton County Library	Kip Roberson	Director
Teton County Library	Stella Terrazas	Administrative Services Manager
Teton County Planning and Building	Billy Nunn	County Building Official
Teton County Planning and Building	Chris Neubecker	Director
Teton County Public Works	Amy Ramage	County Engineer

TC-EOP Plan Distribution List		
Agency/Department	**Contact Name**	**Contact Title**
Teton County Public Works	Becky Kiefer	Integrated Solid Waste and Recycling Superintendent
Teton County Public Works	Brian Schilling	Pathways Coordinator
Teton County Public Works	Charlotte Frei	Regional Transportation Planning Administrator
Teton County Public Works	Dave Gustafson	Road & Levee Division Manager
Teton County Public Works	Heather Overholser	Director
Teton County School District #1	Charlotte Reynolds	Executive Director of Communications and District Services
Teton County School District #1	Gillian Chapman	Superintendent
Teton County Sheriff's Office	Dustin Richards	IT Manager
Teton County Sheriff's Office	Mark Priest	Lieutenant
Teton County Sheriff's Office	Matt Carr	Sheriff
Teton County Sheriff's Office	Quentin Johnston	Radio Coordinator
Teton County Sheriff's Office Dispatch	Riclyn Betsinger	Communications Manager
Teton County Sheriff's Office Search & Rescue	Mike Estes	Coordinator
Teton County Sustainability Coordinator	Erik Kimball	Coordinator
Teton County Victim Services	Tracey Trefren	Coordinator
Teton County Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters	Rev. David Bott	Chair
Teton County Weed & Pest	Erika Edmiston	Supervisor
Teton County/Jackson Parks & Recreation	Steve Foster	Interim Director
Teton District Health Officer	Dr. Travis Riddell	County Health Officer
Teton Interagency Dispatch Center	Heather McDonald	Center Manager
Teton Outpatient Services (TOPS)	Phillip Ramsey	Administrator
Teton Village Association	Meghan Quinn	Executive Director
Teton Village Fire Department	Jon Bishop	Chief
Town of Jackson Administration	Tyler Sinclair	Town Manager
Town of Jackson Attorney	Lea Colasuonno	Town Attorney
Town of Jackson Clerk's Office	Riley Taylor	Town Clerk
Town of Jackson Ecosystem Stewardship Administrator	Tanya Anderson	Administrator
Town of Jackson External Affairs	Susan Scarlata	External Affairs Director
Town of Jackson External Affairs	Wanna Johansson	Public Information Officer
Town of Jackson Finance	Kelly Thompson	Finance Director
Town of Jackson IT	Zolo	IT Manager
Town of Jackson IT	Talon Stephens	Network Engineer
Town of Jackson Planning & Building	Kelly Sluder	Town Building Official
Town of Jackson Planning & Building	Paul Anthony	Director
Town of Jackson Public Works	Brian Lenz	Town Engineer
Town of Jackson Public Works	Dan Stewart	Water Utility Manager
Town of Jackson Public Works	Dustin Christensen	Wastewater Systems Manager
Town of Jackson Public Works	Eric Hiltbrunner	Fleet Manager
Town of Jackson Public Works	Floren Poliseo	Director
Town of Jackson Public Works	Johnny Ziem	Assistant Director
Town of Jackson Public Works	Sam Jewison	Streets Manager
Town of Jackson Public Works	Win Furber	Facilities Manager
Town of Jackson Town Council	Arne Jorgensen	Mayor
US Army Corps of Engineers	Kenny Koebberling	Jackson Levee Project Manager
US Bureau of Reclamation	David McCarville	Emergency Management Specialist

TC-EOP Plan Distribution List		
Agency/Department	**Contact Name**	**Contact Title**
UW Teton County Cooperative Extension Service	Mary Martin	Community Development Extension Educator
Wyoming 2-1-1	Ann Clement	Executive Director
Wyoming Department of Transportation	Bob Hammond	Resident Engineer
Wyoming Department of Transportation	Don Lawless	Avalanche Forecasting Supervisor
Wyoming Department of Transportation	Troy Jerup	Maintenance Foreman, Jackson
Wyoming Game and Fish	Brad Hovinga	Jackson Regional Supervisor
Wyoming Game and Fish	Raegin Akhtar	Jackson Regional Public Info Officer
Wyoming Highway Patrol	Jason Moller	Lieutenant, Troop K
Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	Bryan Early	Senior Planner
Wyoming Office of Homeland Security	Lynn Budd	Director
Wyoming State Forestry Division	Nate Wilson	District #4 Forester
Yellowstone National Park	Chris Flesch	Chief Ranger
Yellowstone National Park	Jim Warren	Emergency Services Chief

SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

Teton County and the Town of Jackson take a proactive role in preventing, protecting against, mitigating, responding to, and recovering from potential natural hazards, technological hazards, and human-caused threats. The jurisdictions intend to act quickly to prevent emergencies as much as possible, and to facilitate an orderly, efficient response and recovery to all disasters.

The TC-EOP serves as the homeland security plan for Teton County and the Town of Jackson as required in Wyoming State Statute *(W.S. 19-13-108).*

1.1. Purpose

The TC-EOP is a policy-level framework outlining a collaborative approach to emergency response activities within Teton County. This collaborative approach, known as the Whole Community, brings together all levels of government, volunteer and community-based organizations, nongovernmental organizations (NGO), the private sector, and the public. Early involvement by the Whole Community in the response to an emergency or disaster event will ensure more efficient and effective coordination of local resources and assistance to impacted communities.

> *The organizations identified in the TC-EOP will coordinate efforts to provide the resources required to meet the urgent needs arising from a natural, technological, or human-caused incident.*

These organizations will work to coordinate lifesaving and property-saving actions essential to emergency response for Teton County and the Town of Jackson. The TC-EOP is a response plan that complements other planning efforts within the emergency management cycle, as illustrated in **Figure 1.1.**

- **Mitigate: Wyoming Region 8 Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP)** outlines strategies for reducing the impacts of hazards.
- **Prepare: Teton County/Town of Jackson Integrated Preparedness Plan (IPP)** outlines multi-year preparedness priorities and steps to achieve them.
- **Recover: Teton County/Town of Jackson All-Hazards Recovery Plan (AHRP)** outlines strategies for long-term community recovery.

The TC-EOP follows the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Third Edition 2017 and leverages guidance established within the National Response Framework (NRF) Fourth Edition 2019,

Figure 1.1 – Emergency Management Cycle and Planning

and the Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3.0 2021.

Additionally, the TC-EOP incorporates the three goals from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) 2022-2026 Strategic Plan:

- **Goal 1 – Instill Equity as a Foundation of Emergency Management:** Teton County and the Town of Jackson recognize that vulnerable populations are less likely to be self-sufficient during a disaster. Teton County and the Town of Jackson will prioritize services for those without the resources to meet their own immediate needs. Community-based organizations serving vulnerable populations, as identified in Section 2.1.6, were involved in plan development through a targeted survey. Through collaboration with these service providers, the TC-EOP recognizes the need to continually develop strategies necessary to support traditionally underserved communities.
- **Goal 2 – Lead Whole of Community in Climate Resilience:** While the TC-EOP does not directly address preventing or mitigating climate change impacts, the Hazard Vulnerability Assessment in Section 1.4.1 recognizes the increased frequency, duration, and intensity of some hazards due to changing climate. The TC-EOP supports a more resilient, flexible, and adaptable response to emergencies and disasters influenced by climate change. Teton County and the Town of Jackson recognize that climate change will place increasing demands on emergency management and government services.
- **Goal 3 – Promote and Sustain a Ready FEMA and Prepared Nation:** The TC-EOP prioritizes integration and coordination across the Whole Community to better adapt to emerging threats and leverage available resources. This includes the coordinating structures identified throughout the TC-EOP. Additionally, the TC-EOP encourages prepared businesses, individuals, families, and organizations to improve our readiness and ensure a disaster-resilient Teton County.

1.2. Scope

The TC-EOP covers the full range of resource, coordination, and support needs in anticipation of or in response to threats, major disasters, and other emergencies. The TC-EOP is structured to be used for any type of event impacting Teton County and the Town of Jackson, including locally declared emergencies or disasters, a State Declared Disaster, or a Federal Declared Disaster. The TC-EOP establishes interagency and multijurisdictional mechanisms for local government involvement in, and coordination of, incident management operations. This includes coordinating structures and processes for incidents requiring:

- State support to local (County and Town) governments
- Local-to-local support
- The exercise of direct local authorities and responsibilities, as appropriate under the law
- Public and private sector incident management integration

In addition, the TC-EOP:

- Recognizes and incorporates the various jurisdictional and functional authorities of local government, NGOs, and private sector organizations involved in incident management.
- Details the specific incident management roles and responsibilities of the Teton County Board of County Commissioners (BCC), Jackson Town Council (JTC), Teton County

Emergency Management (TCEM), Teton County Sheriff's Office (TCSO), Jackson Hole Fire/EMS, Jackson Police Department, Teton County Health Department, and other departments and agencies involved in incident management as defined in Homeland Security Presidential Declaration (HSPD) 5, the Wyoming Homeland Security Act, and other relevant statutes and directives.

- Establishes the multiagency organizational structures and processes required to implement the authorities, roles, and responsibilities for incident management.

The TC-EOP is applicable to all local departments and agencies that may be asked to support or conduct emergency response operations within Teton County, excluding Yellowstone National Park which functions under exclusive jurisdiction *(W.S. 36-10-106).*

1.3. Authorities

Various federal, state, and local statutory authorities and policies provide the basis for local emergency response operations. Nothing in the TC-EOP alters the existing authorities of individual departments and agencies, nor does the TC-EOP convey new authorities upon any local official.

Rather, this plan establishes the coordinating structures, processes, and protocols required to integrate the specific statutory and policy authorities of various departments and agencies in a collective framework for action. **Appendix C** provides a summary of relevant statutes, Executive orders, and Presidential directives that provide additional authority and policy direction.

The TC-EOP may be used in conjunction with other emergency operations plans developed under these and other authorities as well as memorandums of understanding (MOUs) among various agencies.

1.4. Situation Overview

Teton County encompasses approximately 4,008 square miles of northwestern Wyoming. Approximately 97% of the county is publicly owned. [1] The county shares its western border with Idaho, which creates an important relationship between Wyoming and Idaho. For example, while traveling to Alta, a community in unincorporated Teton County, one must first travel through Idaho if coming from Wyoming. Within the County boundaries lie the Town of Jackson (the county's only incorporated municipality), Grand Teton National Park, Bridger-Teton National Forest, Caribou-Targhee National Forest, the National Elk Refuge, and roughly the southern half of Yellowstone National Park.

Emergencies or disasters in any community can result in suffering, injuries, fatalities, property damage, impacts to natural and cultural resources, loss of essential community services, disruptions to the local and regional economy, and disruption to critical infrastructure and government operations. In Teton County, with a year-round population of 23,331,[2] emergencies or disasters can cause significant disruption, both due to the isolated nature of the county and

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[1] Wyoming Region 8 Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan. (2020). Teton County Emergency Management. https://www.tetoncountywy.gov/DocumentCenter/View/14355/Wyoming-Region-8-Hazard-Mitigation-Plan
[2] Total Population. (2020). U.S. Census Bureau.

the addition of more than 1.5 million overnight visitors with many more passing through each year.[3]

TCEM is a division of Jackson Hole Fire/EMS, which is a department within Teton County and Town of Jackson government. Its mission is to empower the Whole Community, including the county's visitors, to become more disaster-resilient through the coordination of disaster prevention, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation between a multitude of partners, both public and private.

In 2015, both Teton County and the Town of Jackson adopted resolutions *(TC #2015-039 and ToJ #15-24)* to designate TCEM as the local homeland security program for both the County and the Town to meet Wyoming Statute *(W.S. 19-13-108),* with the appointed Teton County Emergency Management Coordinator serving as the lead for emergency management coordination efforts in both jurisdictions.

1.4.1. Hazard Vulnerability Assessment

Teton County encompasses the entirety of Wyoming Region 8, which updated its HMP in 2025. The HMP identifies 10 natural hazards that pose a significant and potentially life-threatening risk to community members. **Table 1.1** illustrates the risk scores for the natural hazards included in the HMP based on geographic extent, frequency of occurrence, and potential magnitude/severity. Earthquakes, wildland fires, and floods pose the greatest risk to Teton County, noted in red in **Table 1.1**, while six hazards are considered medium risk, and one hazard is considered a lower risk incident. In a 2022 survey of residents conducted as a part of the TC-EOP update, participants overwhelmingly indicated that wildfires, earthquakes, and infrastructure failure broadly were the top hazards of concern. Survey results are detailed in **Appendix D**.

The HMP integrates climate change considerations within future hazard risks and conditions, in alignment with FEMA Strategic Plan Goal 2 – Climate Resilience.[4] Teton County anticipates more frequent, more intense, and longer duration hazard events, requiring investments in mitigation for our most vulnerable community members. More details on the hazard identification and risk assessment process and results is available in the 2025 HMP, which is updated every five years and approved by FEMA.

Table 1.1 – Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (2025 HMP)				
Hazard	**Geographic Extent**	**Frequency of Occurrence**	**Magnitude/ Severity**	**Overall Significance**
Avalanche	Limited	Highly Likely	Limited	**Medium**
Dam/Levee Incident	Significant	Unlikely	Critical	**Medium**
Drought	Extensive	Likely	Moderate	**Medium**

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[3] Jackson Hole Travel and Tourism Board Annual Report – Fiscal Year 2021 http://visit-jackson-hole.s3.amazonaws.com/assets/pdfs/JHTTB-2021-Annual-Report.pdf
[4] 2022-2026 FEMA Strategic Plan. (FEMA). https://www.fema.gov/about/strategic-plan

Table 1.1 – Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (2025 HMP)				
Hazard	**Geographic Extent**	**Frequency of Occurrence**	**Magnitude/ Severity**	**Overall Significance**
Earthquake	Significant	Occasional	Catastrophic	**High**
Flood	Limited	Likely	Limited	**High**
Landslide	Limited	Likely	Critical	**Medium**
Severe Summer Weather (Hail/ Extreme Heat/ Lightning/ Thunderstorms)	Limited	Highly Likely	Limited	**Low**
Severe Winter Weather (including Extreme Cold)	Extensive	Highly Likely	Limited	**Medium**
High Winds (including Tornado)	Significant	Likely	Limited	**Medium**
Wildfire	Extensive	Highly Likely	Critical	**High**

1.5. Planning Assumptions

Incidents are typically managed at the lowest possible geographic, organizational, and jurisdictional level. While resources may eventually become available through mutual aid and from the State of Wyoming and Federal government, Teton County and the Town of Jackson will first be responsible for managing emergency operations using local resources. The TC-EOP uses the combined expertise and capabilities of government at all levels, the private sector, and NGOs, which will be required to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from emergencies and disasters.

The TC-EOP is based on the following planning assumptions and considerations:

- Disasters or emergencies may occur at any time, some with little or no warning, while others will have enough warning that some notifications and alerts can be issued.
- Members of the public, as well as local government, community-based organizations, and businesses should plan to be self-sufficient for at least two weeks after a catastrophic emergency or disaster.
- In a 2022 survey of Teton County residents, 39% of respondents indicated disaster preparedness is mostly a responsibility of individuals, while 33% believed it was mostly a responsibility of government. Community members with more resources (financial, family support, etc.) are more able to be self-sufficient than others. Those with fewer resources will require more support from local government during emergencies and disasters.
- A significant emergency or disaster will likely result in numerous fatalities, displaced people, property loss, disruption of normal life support systems, essential public services, and basic infrastructure, and significant damage to the environment, natural, and cultural resources.

- Incident response will require significant information-sharing across multiple agencies and jurisdictions, and between the public and private sectors.
- An incident may involve single or multiple geographic areas.
- An incident may involve multiple, highly varied hazards or threats.
- An incident may overwhelm the capabilities of local and private-sector infrastructure owners and operators, leading to disruption of essential services.
- An incident may attract a sizeable influx of independent, spontaneous volunteers and donations.
- Incident response may require extremely short-notice asset coordination and response timelines; as well as prolonged, sustained incident management operations and support activities.

SECTION 2. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The Concept of Operations (CONOPS) section describes the concepts, policies, and structures that will organize Teton County and Town of Jackson incident response. Incident management activities align with NIMS.

Plan Activation

TCEM will activate and use the TC-EOP as an operational and policy guide outside of "blue sky" steady-state operations. This includes enhanced monitoring activities by TCEM. The TC-EOP is "de-activated" when the jurisdiction returns to steady-state operations.

2.1. General Concepts

Teton County and the Town of Jackson identified the following priorities for incident response:

- **Life Safety:** Ensure the safety and security of community members, first responders, and support personnel.
- **Incident Stabilization:** Establish leadership to stabilize Community Lifelines and reduce future impacts.
- **Protect Property and Environment:** Protect infrastructure assets, systems, and networks, whether physical or virtual, and preserve environmental resources.
- **Societal Restoration:** Reestablish disrupted Community Lifelines.

2.1.1. Unity of Effort

Teton County, the Town of Jackson, and all relevant agencies and departments will coordinate incident operations to achieve common objectives, build consensus, and participate in transparent and inclusive planning efforts. Unity of Effort enables Teton County, the Town of Jackson, and other independent organizations to support each other while maintaining their own jurisdictional authorities. Unity of Effort is reflected in the TC-EOP coordinating structures.

2.1.2. Emergency Support Functions (ESF)

Emergency Support Functions (ESF) are the way we organize across community agencies and organizations **- the means -** to enhance coordination and integration. Inter-agency coordination enables Teton County and the Town of Jackson to better adapt to emerging threats and serve individuals and communities, in alignment with FEMA Strategic Plan Goal #3 – Readiness.[5] The TC-EOP uses the ESF concept to organize incident operations, in alignment with the State of Wyoming and the Federal government. ESFs provide the structure to coordinate appropriate agencies within the Town and County, as well as NGOs, the private sector, and some state and federal agencies. Fifteen (15) ESFs are responsible for various resources and capabilities, as described in the **ESF Annexes.** The ESF structure, in alignment with the Modular Organization concept within NIMS, allows for flexible and adaptable response by activating the functions that are most relevant for the incident.

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[5] 2022-2026 FEMA Strategic Plan. FEMA. https://www.fema.gov/about/strategic-plan

2.1.3. Core Capabilities

The National Preparedness Goal establishes 32 Core Capabilities to address our greatest risks. Core Capabilities describe the actions that can be taken **- the ways -** to stabilize and re-establish Community Lifelines. Each ESF is associated with various capabilities across the five mission areas of Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery.

2.1.4. Community Lifelines

FEMA developed the Community Lifelines concept to create a common framework to prioritize and ensure the delivery of critical services within a community that must be stabilized or re-established **- the ends -** to alleviate threats to life and property. The eight (8) Community Lifelines are illustrated in **Figure 2.1** below.

Figure 2.1 – FEMA Community Lifelines
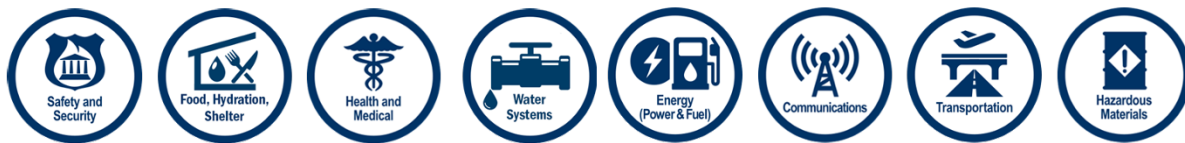
2.1.5. Whole Community

The TC-EOP uses a Whole Community approach, ensuring that all levels of government, residents, NGOs, and the private sector are partners in emergency operations. The degree of involvement by various organizations and community groups will depend on authority, jurisdiction, and other factors including:

- The need to protect the public health or welfare, with special consideration of vulnerable populations within the community
- The need to protect property and critical infrastructure
- The need to protect, preserve, and restore natural and cultural resources
- Type or location of the incident
- Severity and magnitude of the incident
- Requests for external support, or local ability to manage the incident
- Economic ability of the affected entity to recover from the incident

TCEM engaged Whole Community partners, including ESF agencies, community organizations serving our most vulnerable populations, and the public, in the development of the TC-EOP.

2.1.6. Vulnerable Populations

Teton County and the Town of Jackson are committed to serving our communities' most vulnerable populations before, during, and after an emergency or disaster. In alignment with FEMA Strategic Plan Goal #1 – Equity, [6] TCEM recognizes that vulnerable populations are less likely to be self-sufficient during a disaster and Teton County and Town of Jackson will prioritize services for those without the resources to meet their own immediate needs.

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[6] 2022-2026 FEMA Strategic Plan. FEMA. https://www.fema.gov/about/strategic-plan

FEMA defines vulnerable populations as the following:[7]

- Caregivers
- Children in special education
- Children, infants, and unaccompanied minors
- Diverse racial and ethnic populations
- Elderly persons
- Families using supported decision-making or guardianship
- Homeless individuals
- Immigrants
- Incarcerated individuals, people in jails or prison and people on parole
- Individuals with
    - Mental health needs
    - Limited cultural and English proficiency
    - Household pets
    - Emotional support or therapy animals
    - Limited or no transportation resources or who need public transportation to access essential services, commodities, and resources
    - Little or no trust in government
    - Special dietary concerns (e.g., life-threatening food allergies, fed by tube)
- Individuals requiring:
    - Durable medical and backup power suppliers
    - Power for ventilators or other life-sustaining/assistive technology

In addition to this comprehensive definition, the TC-EOP also includes tourists, visitors, and other temporary residents as vulnerable populations.

2.1.7. Multiagency Coordination Systems (MACS)

The TC-EOP recognizes several systems that provide multiagency coordination before emergencies even occur. These Multiagency Coordination Systems (MACS) provide coordination for routine activities and during emergencies may expand their capabilities to provide a higher level of coordination between response agencies. These MACS include:

- **Teton County Sheriff's Office Dispatch (TCSO Dispatch):** 9-1-1 Public Safety Answering Point for Teton County (exclusive of Yellowstone National Park) and 24/7/365 dispatch and warning point for the Town of Jackson and Teton County (exclusive of Yellowstone National Park, Grand Teton National Park, and Bridger-Teton National Forest).
- **Teton Interagency Dispatch Center (TIDC):** Dispatch center for Bridger-Teton National Forest and Grand Teton National Park and primary wildfire dispatch center for Teton County (exclusive of Yellowstone National Park).
- **Teton County Public Information Officers Group (TC PIO Group):** Informal group of governmental, NGO, and private sector public information professionals that meet

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[7] Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3. (September 2021). FEMA.
https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_cpg-101-v3-developing-maintaining-eops.pdf

periodically to coordinate public information activities and build a stronger Joint Information System (JIS).[8]

During a crisis, these MACS may expand, and new elements may be introduced to scale with the size of the incident requiring coordination:

- **Teton County Emergency Operations Center (TC-EOC):** The physical or virtual location from where Teton County and the Town of Jackson coordinate information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities. It is activated by TCEM to enhance coordination for significant incidents. Described further in Section 2.3.
- **Teton County Multiagency Coordination (TC-MAC) Group:** Group of agency administrators and executives that enables decision-making among elected and appointed officials and senior executives in other organizations, as well as those directly responsible for incident management. Activated by TCEM to enhance coordination for significant incidents, and administrative support provided by TC-EOC. Described further in Section 4.1.
- **TCSO Backup Dispatch:** Additional or redundant dispatch capacity at the TC-EOC activated by TCSO Dispatch as needed
- **Expanded Dispatch:** Additional dispatch capacity focused on wildfire incidents at TIDC. Activated by TIDC as needed.
- **Teton County Joint Information Center (TC-JIC):** Central location where personnel coordinate incident-related public information activities. Activated by ESF #15 (External Affairs) and supported by the TC-EOC.

Figure 2.2 illustrates the MACS and the coordination between the different systems that provide incident support, including those that are always activated (TIDC and TCSO Dispatch) and those that are activated as needed based on the incident requirements (TC-EOC, TC-MAC Group, and TC-JIC).

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[8] National Incident Management System, Third Addition. (October 2017). FEMA. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/fema_nims_doctrine-2017.pdf

Figure 2.2. Multiagency Coordination Systems (MACS)
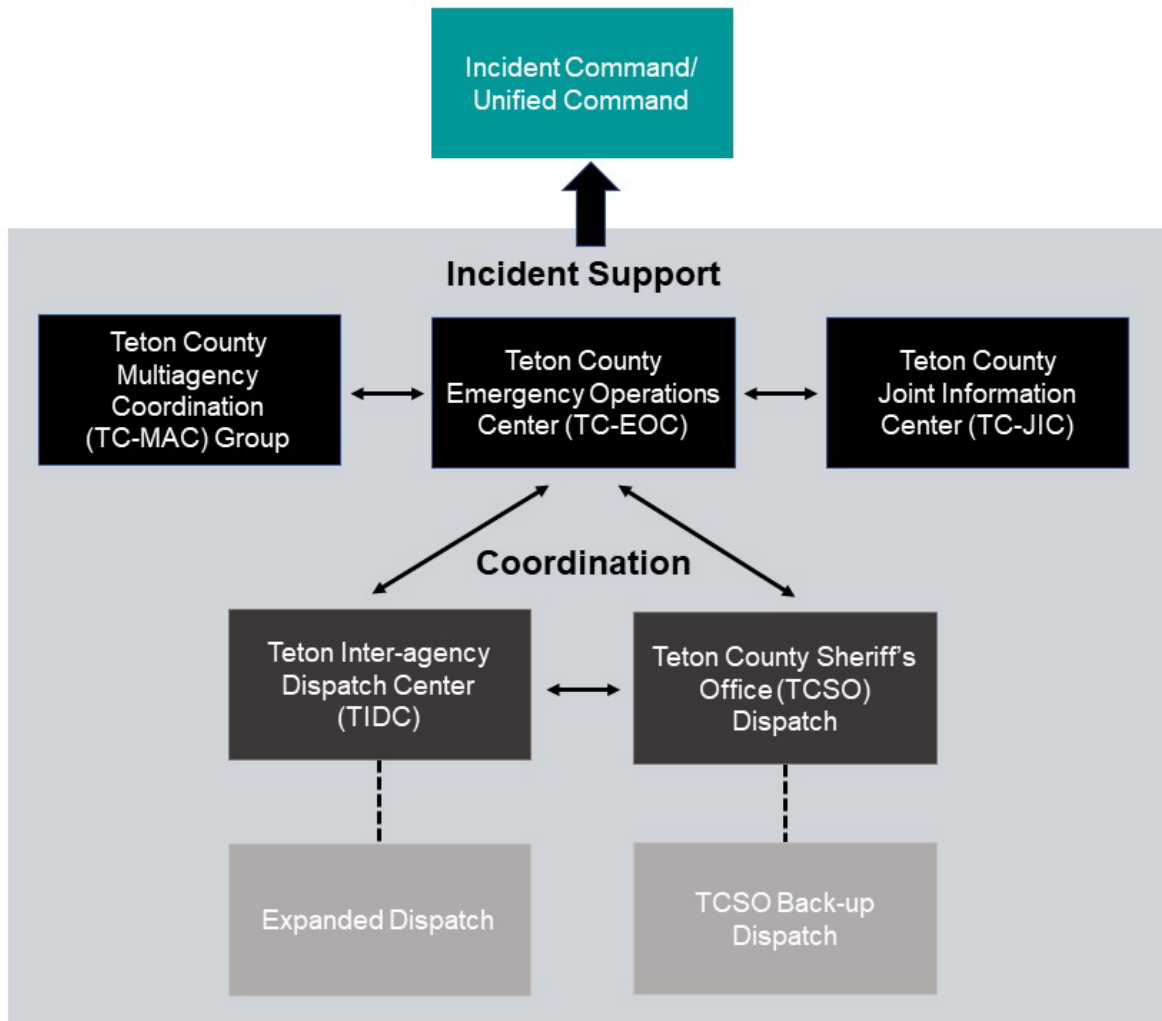
2.2. Emergency and Disaster Declarations

This section describes the process, templates, and individuals involved in issuing a declaration of emergency or disaster for all-hazards incidents, including potential coordination with the state and federal governments. A formal declaration of emergency or disaster may expedite access to necessary resources and assistance from neighboring communities, key stakeholders, and when appropriate the state or federal government.

2.2.1. Local Emergencies or Disasters

If an incident should exceed the capabilities of regular operations, the elected governing bodies, Teton County BCC and/or JTC, may declare an **emergency** or a **disaster** to secure additional assistance through established emergency management protocols and mutual aid agreements, including the Wyoming State Response Coordination Center (SRCC).

These terms are often used interchangeably. For Teton County and the Town of Jackson, the terms shall be defined as follows:

Emergency Declaration

- Activates the TC-EOC pursuant to Teton County/Town of Jackson Emergency Management Resolution *(TOJ #15-24; TC #2015-039).*
- Anticipates that the situation can be resolved with Town/County resources and limited mutual aid.
- Informs the public that it may not be "business as usual" in the jurisdiction until the emergency is resolved. This could apply to curfews, rationing, availability of government services, traffic routing, etc.
- Wyoming State Statute *(W.S.19-13-111)* and the Town/County Emergency Management Resolution *(TOJ #15-24; TC #2015-039)* give TCEM the authorization to employ all available resources and personnel of the Town/County.
- Informs local government employees that elected officials may need to temporarily suspend Town/County personnel policies regarding temporary hires, remote work, adjusting standard hours of operation, changing duty stations, and more for some or all employees in response to the emergency.

Disaster Declaration

- Includes everything for an Emergency Declaration with the exception that the jurisdiction does not have adequate local or immediately available mutual aid resources.
- Includes a request for assistance from the next-higher level of government. For example, the Town of Jackson can make a Disaster Declaration to Teton County asking for specific resources to assist with an emergency. Teton County can make a Disaster Declaration to the State of Wyoming.
- If a situation is in both the Town and the County, it is recommended that the two bodies make a joint Disaster Declaration to the State.

Local Declaration Considerations

- An Emergency Declaration *does not* need to be made as a pre-requisite to creating a Disaster Declaration.
- The Emergency or Disaster Declaration may extend to all or any geographic area within Town or County jurisdiction.
- All Emergency/Disaster Declarations should be made in writing.
- A joint Town/County Declaration formalized by resolution is preferred.
- If separate Town/County declarations are to be made, it is preferred that the Town makes a Disaster Declaration to the County. This process will improve the likelihood of receiving state assistance. However, nothing prevents the Town from making a Disaster Declaration directly to the State.
- Once the Local Disaster Declaration is forwarded to the Wyoming Office of Homeland Security (WOHS), a State of Emergency can then be declared by the Governor of Wyoming using an executive order or proclamation.

TCEM shall maintain supporting documentation for the Disaster Declaration through damage assessment and ESF information. In many cases, implementation of the Wyoming State Response Coordination Plan (SRCP) and access to state and federal programs or funding are contingent on correctly following the declaration process in a timely manner.

2.2.2. State Declared Disasters

If the Governor determines the disaster is beyond the ability of local government to effectively respond, a State of Emergency can be declared through an executive order or proclamation.

- TCEM will provide documentation in support of a Declaration request, in accordance with Wyoming State Statute and WOHS policy.
- The action of the Governor will be in support of the local jurisdiction's expressed needs.

The Declaration of a State of Disaster or State of Emergency by the Governor serves to:

- Activate the emergency response, recovery, and mitigation phases of the state and local emergency management plans, including the SRCP.
- Provide authority for the mobilization and deployment of all resources to which the plans refer, or any other provision of law relating to emergencies.
- In alignment with the SRCP, various state agencies authority and responsibility for emergency functions.

WOHS will present the Governor with the following information:

- Nature and the amount of state and local resources that have been or will be committed
- An estimate of the amount and severity of damage and impacts
- An estimate of the type and amount of state assistance needed

The State of Disaster or Emergency shall continue until the Governor finds that the threat of danger has passed or that the disaster has been dealt with to the extent that emergency conditions no longer exist, and the Governor terminates the State of Disaster or Emergency by executive order or proclamation. The executive order shall indicate:

1. The nature of the disaster
2. The area threatened
3. The conditions which have brought it about, or which make possible termination of the State of Disaster or Emergency

An executive order or proclamation shall be disseminated promptly by means calculated to bring its contents to the attention of the public and, unless the circumstances attendant upon the disaster prevents or impede, shall be promptly filed with WOHS, the Secretary of State, and the local jurisdiction in the area to which it applies.

Documentation of the complete State of Wyoming process for disaster assistance is described in **Figure 2.3.**

Figure 2.3. Disaster Assistance Process Flow Chart[9]

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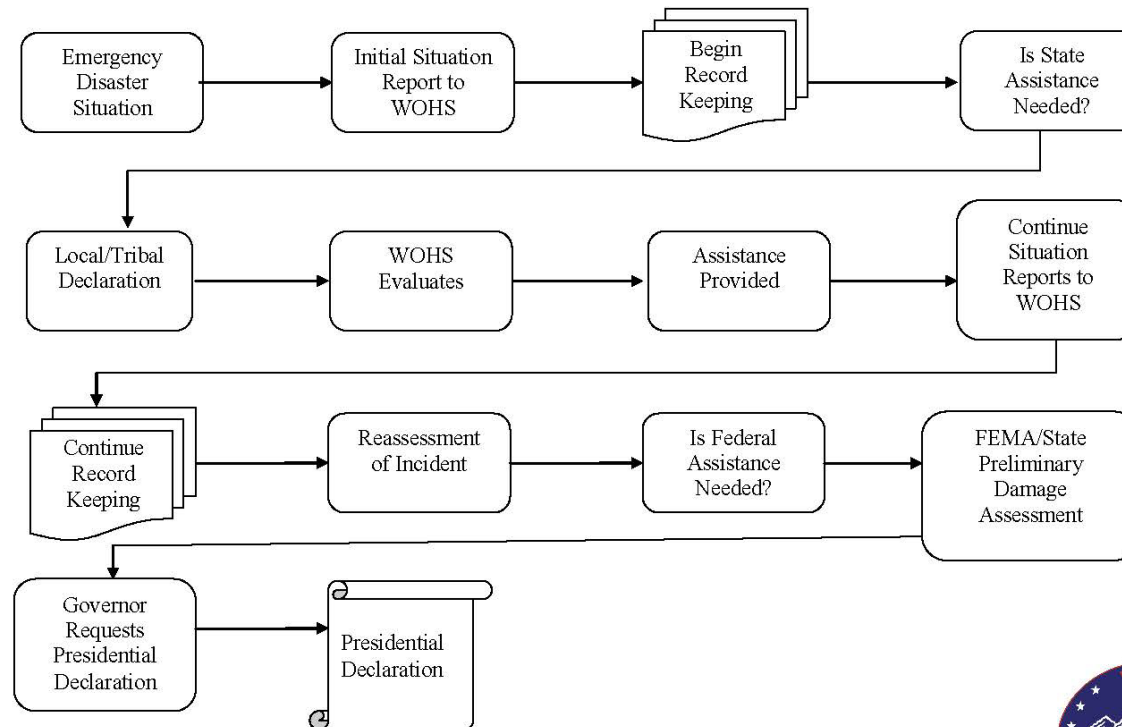
[9] Disaster Assistance Process Flow Chart. Wyoming Office of Homeland Security (WOHS). https://hls.wyo.gov/plans-and-documents

2.2.3. Presidential Disaster Declarations

As established in the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), all requests for a Declaration by the President that a major disaster exists shall be made by the Governor. The Stafford Act includes two types of disaster declarations:

- **Emergency Declarations:** The President can declare an emergency for any occasion or instance when the President determines federal assistance is needed. Emergency declarations supplement state and local efforts in providing emergency services.
- **Major Disaster Declarations:** The President can declare a major disaster for any natural event that the President determines has caused damage of such severity that it is beyond the combined capabilities of state and local governments to respond. A major disaster declaration provides a wide range of federal assistance programs for individuals and public infrastructure, including funds for both emergency and permanent work.

Federal assistance through a Presidential Disaster Declaration is requested by the Governor if the situation meets the criteria for a declaration. The Governor submits a written request to the president through FEMA Region VIII in Denver, CO. FEMA gathers information to supplement the Governor's request, and this is sent to the President who determines the final disposition. The disposition of the request is transmitted through FEMA Region VIII back to the Governor. FEMA, part of the Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate of the Department of Homeland Security, is tasked with coordinating the response of federal agencies with state and local governments.

Based on the Governor's request, the President may declare that a Major Disaster or Emergency exists, thus activating an array of federal programs to assist in the response and recovery effort. Not all programs, however, are activated for every disaster. The determination of which programs are activated is based on the needs found during the damage assessment and any subsequent information that may be discovered.

2.3. Teton County Emergency Operations Center (TC-EOC)

The TC-EOC serves as the focal point for emergency management and coordination with and between governmental departments, ESF Agencies, and incident response personnel.

The TC-EOC is the physical or virtual location from where Teton County and the Town of Jackson will coordinate information and resources to support incident management activities. The TC-EOC houses the staff, equipment, and communications technology that local leadership needs during emergency response.

The primary TC-EOC is located at 3240 S Adams Canyon Drive, Jackson, WY 83001.

The main functions of the TC-EOC include:

- Collecting, analyzing, and sharing information related to the incident
- Maintaining and reporting on situational status regarding the incident, including but not limited to, threats, impacts, trends, and response activities.
- Supporting requests, allocating, and tracking resources needed for response.
- Developing plans, projecting current and future needs, and assuring successful demobilization of TC-EOC operations.
- Determining policy direction through decision-making, direction, and coordination.

2.3.1. EOC Activation

There are three functional levels of EOC activation, outside of "steady state" operations (aka **Level 4**), based on the individual situation and need for coordinated response. Steady-state operations include regular, day-to-day public safety, emergency management operations, and monitoring activities. The TC-EOC is a "warm" EOC, meaning that it is not staffed 24/7 for monitoring or watch desk type activities. TCSO Dispatch and TIDC provide day-to-day monitoring, watch desk, alert, and notification functions.

TC-EOC activation levels include:

- **Level 4 – Steady State:** This is normal daily operations of TCEM staff. EOC facility may be used for general meetings, trainings, or other non-incident related events.
- **Level 3 – Monitoring/Enhanced Activation:** Certain incidents that have the potential to rise to the level of an emergency or disaster. This activation is primarily supported by TCEM staff. This activation level may include one or more subject matter experts depending on the nature of the incident (e.g., hazardous materials spill) and may be activated virtually. The situation may require additional staff or equipment and supplies from another department or jurisdiction to deal with the incident.
- **Level 2 – Partial Activation:** Emergencies or non-catastrophic disasters which have special characteristics requiring response by multiple municipal or county departments and partner agencies. This activation level requires the acquisition and/or use of special resources and will require support from selected departments.
- **Level 1 – Full Activation:** Extraordinary disasters which require the coordinated response of Teton County and the Town of Jackson, neighboring jurisdictions, and the greater community to save lives and preserve and protect property. This level of

activation will require 24-hour response coordination and utilization of staff from other county and municipal departments and agencies, state agencies, and federal partners.

The Emergency Management Coordinator, or their representative, will determine if and to what level the TC-EOC should be activated. TC-EOC activation may be initiated in advance and when practicable, such as a predicted windstorm, or in the immediate aftermath of an unexpected disaster, such as an earthquake.

TC-EOC activation is primarily triggered based on the capacity of dispatch centers, including situations when:

- TCSO Dispatch and/or TIDC are overwhelmed with requests for resources and assistance to the extent they cannot maintain primary 9-1-1 Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) responsibilities.
- TCSO Dispatch and/or TIDC cannot obtain incident response resources as requested by an Incident Commander (IC).

Table 2.1 includes additional TC-EOC trigger events.

Table 2.1 – TC-EOC Trigger Events	
Trigger Event	**Minimum TC-EOC Activation Level**
Upon request by Incident Commander	Level 3
Upon request by Governor (WOHS Director)	Level 3
Upon request from TCSO Dispatch	Level 3
Upon request from the TC-MAC Group	Level 3
Upon request by Teton County BCC or JTC (through Administrator and/or Managers)	Level 3
Teton County BCC and/or JTC issue a Local Emergency or Local Disaster Declaration	Level 2
Congregate Shelter(s) are Activated	Level 2
Protective Action Orders are Issued (Neighborhood or greater)	Level 2
Catastrophic Incident as determined by TCEM	Level 1

TC-EOC activation is also based on incident complexity. As established in the NIMS Incident Complexity Guide (June 2021), incident complexity is determined by the IC based on:

- Geographic area involved
- Level of threat to life and property
- Political sensitivity
- Organizational complexity
- Jurisdictional boundaries
- Values at risk
- Weather
- Strategy and tactics
- Agency policy
- How routine or unusual the incident is

A summary of the five (5) incident complexity levels, as well as incident effect and incident management indicators, is included in **Table 2.2** below. As indicated in the table, EOC activation is unnecessary for a Type 5 incident, may be necessary for a Type 4 or Type 3 incident, is likely necessary for a Type 2 incident, and is necessary for a Type 1 incident.

The NIMS Incident Complexity Levels will be used by ICs within Teton County unless there is a complexity analysis that is more appropriate for the incident (such as wildland fire, structure fires, search, and rescue, etc.)

Table 2.2 – NIMS Incident Complexity Levels[10]		
Type	**Incident Effect Indicators**	**Incident Management Indicators**
5	• Incident shows no resistance to stabilization or mitigation • Resources typically meet incident objectives within one or two hours of arriving on scene • Minimal effects to population immediately surrounding the incident • Few or no evacuations necessary during mitigation • No adverse impact on critical infrastructure • Elected officials and stakeholders require minimal or no coordination, and may not need notification	• IC position is filled, but Command and General Staff positions are unnecessary • ***EOC activation is unnecessary*** • One or more resources are necessary and receive direct supervision from the IC • Resources may remain on scene for several hours, up to 24, but require little or no logistical support • Formal incident planning process is not necessary
4	• Incident shows low resistance to stabilization or mitigation • Resources typically meet incident objectives within several hours of arriving on scene • Incident may extend from several hours to 24 hours • Limited effects to population surrounding incident • Few or no evacuations necessary during mitigation • Incident threatens, damages, or destroys a minimal number of properties • Elected officials and stakeholders require minimal or no coordination, but they may need to be notified	• IC/Unified Command (UC) role is filled, but Command and General Staff positions are typically not necessary • ***EOC activation may be necessary*** • Multiple kinds and types of resources may be necessary • Resources may remain on scene for 24 hours or longer and may require limited logistical support
3	• Incident shows moderate resistance to stabilization or mitigation	• IC/UC role is filled • ***EOC activation may be necessary*** • Command Staff positions are filled

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[10] National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Complexity Guide. (June 2021). FEMA. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nims-incident-complexity-guide.pdf

Table 2.2 – NIMS Incident Complexity Levels[10]		
Type	Incident Effect Indicators	Incident Management Indicators
	• Resources typically do not meet incident objectives within the first 24 hours of resources arriving on scene Incident may extend from several days to over one week • Population within and immediately surrounding incident area may require evacuation or shelter during mitigation • Incident threatens, damages, or destroys properties • Critical infrastructure may suffer adverse impacts • Elected officials and stakeholders require some level of coordination	• Incident typically extends into multiple operational periods • Resources may need to remain on scene for over a week and will require logistical support • Incident may require an incident base to support resources • Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required • Number of responders depends on the kind of incident but could add up to several hundred personnel • Leaders initiate and follow formal incident planning process
2	• Incident shows high resistance to stabilization or mitigation • Resources typically do not meet incident objectives within the first several days • Incident may extend from several days to two weeks • Population within and surrounding the general incident area is affected • Affected population may require evacuation, shelter, or housing during mitigation for several days to months • Incident threatens damages, or destroys properties • Critical infrastructure may suffer adverse impacts, including destruction • Elected officials and stakeholders require a moderate level of coordination • Incident has resulted in external influences, has widespread impact, and involves political/media sensitivities	• IC/UC role is filled • ***EOC activation is likely necessary*** • Incident extends into numerous operational periods • Resources may need to remain on scene for several weeks and will require complete logistical support, as well as possible personnel replacement • Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required • Size and scope of resource mobilization necessitates a formal demobilization process • Length of resource commitment may necessitate a transfer of command from one Incident Management Team (IMT) to a subsequent IMT • Number of responders depends on the kind of incident but could add up to over 1,000 personnel • Leaders initiate and follow formal incident planning process
1	• Incident shows high resistance to stabilization or mitigation • Incident objectives cannot be met within numerous operational periods • Incident extends from two weeks to over a month	• IC/UC role is filled • ***EOC activation is necessary*** • UC is complex due to the number of jurisdictions involved • Resources will likely need to remain on scene for several weeks and will require complete logistical support,

Table 2.2 – NIMS Incident Complexity Levels[10]		
Type	**Incident Effect Indicators**	**Incident Management Indicators**
	- Population within and surrounding the region or state where the incident occurred is significantly affected - Incident threatens, damages, or destroys significant numbers of properties - Incident damages or destroys numerous critical infrastructure - Evacuated or relocated populations may require shelter or housing for several days to months - Elected officials, political organizations and stakeholders require a high level of coordination - Incident has resulted in external influences, has widespread impact and - involves political/media sensitivities	- as well as possible personnel replacement - Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required, including many that trigger a formal demobilization process - Federal assets and other nontraditional organizations – such as VOAD and NGOs – may be involved in the response, requiring close coordination and support - Size and scope of resource mobilization necessitates a formal demobilization process - Number of responders depends on the kind of incident but could add up to over 1,000 personnel - Leaders initiate and follow formal incident planning process - Leaders may order and deploy out of state resources, such as through EMAC

Figure 2.4 outlines how the activation of the TC-EOP aligns with the TC-EOC Activation Levels.

Figure 2.4 – TC-EOP and TC-EOC Activation Process
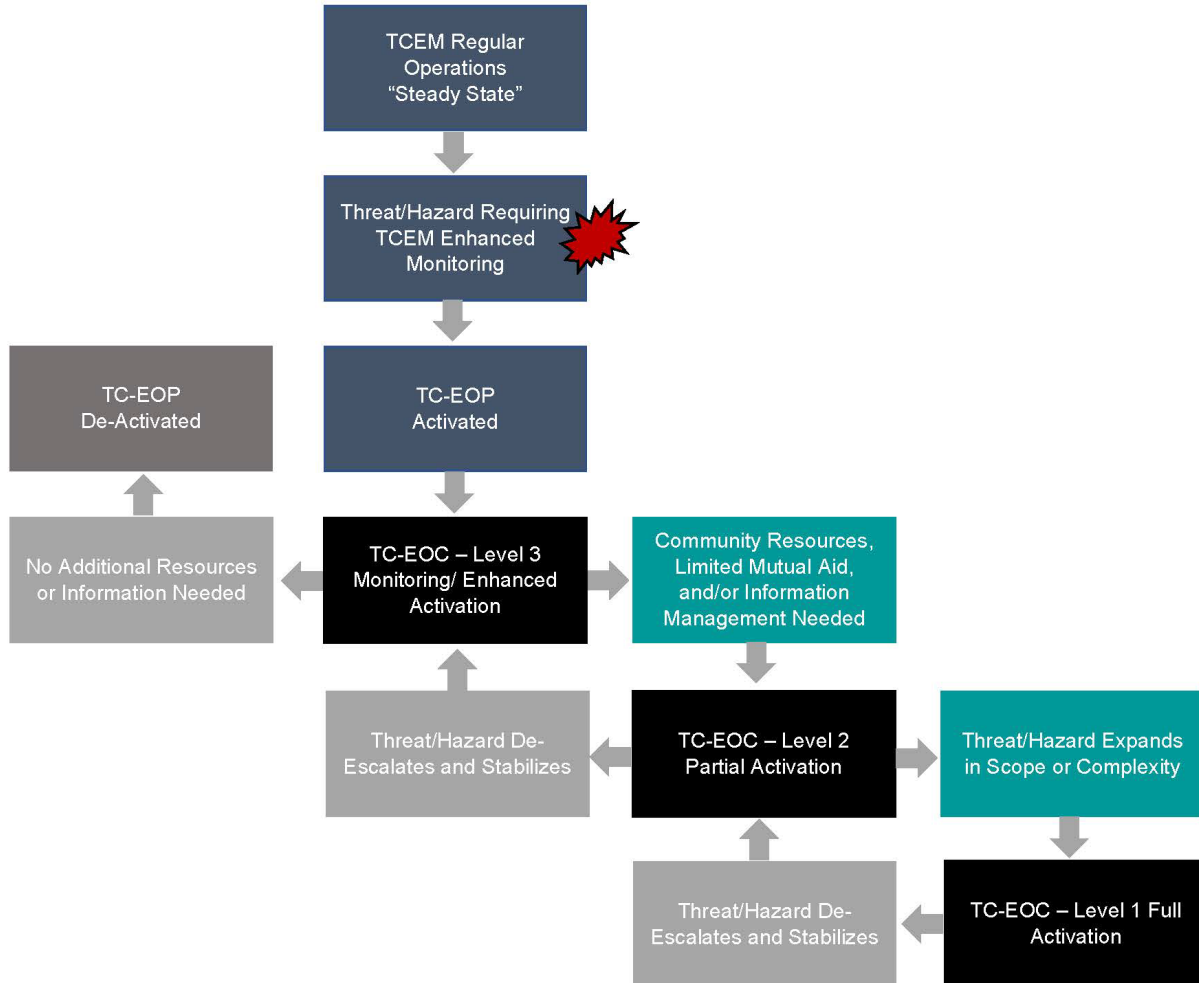
2.3.2. EOC De-activation

As the situation stabilizes and the need for coordination and support decreases, the TC-EOC will stand down to the next appropriate activation level and begin the process of transitioning to the recovery phase. In a complex recovery effort, the TC-EOC may activate the AHRP. After de-activating the TC-EOC and activating the AHRP, long-term recovery program management and monitoring transitions to the Local Disaster Recover Manager (LDRM) and the Recovery Coordination Group (RCG) that they oversee.

2.3.3. Alternate EOC

St. John's Health and Teton County Health Department both serve as alternate TC-EOC facilities. The location of each facility is detailed in **Table 2.3** below.

Table 2.3 – Alternate EOC Facilities	
Facility Name	**Address**
Teton County Health Department	460 E. Pearl Avenue, Jackson, WY 83001
St. John's Health	625 E. Broadway, Jackson, WY 83001

Additionally, incident support operations may continue using a virtual EOC option, facilitated by Microsoft Teams, WebEOC, and other virtual platforms as needed.

WebEOC is a cloud-based incident management solution used by TCEM to ensure situational awareness and track activities more effectively during an incident. This software includes tools for activity logging, standardized checklists, damage assessments, commodity distribution sites, critical facility status, file sharing, Incident Action Plan (IAP) development, resource/task request processing, battle rhythm, shelter status, road status, Situation Report (SITREP) development, chat, Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS), and more. For many small-to-moderate scale events, WebEOC may serve as the primary center of operations for communication and coordination. TCEM encourages daily use of WebEOC for division staff, but also for agencies that may use the system during a crisis such as TCSO Dispatch and TIDC, the primary MACS.

If both alternate EOC facilities are unavailable and a physical EOC is needed, TCEM will notify Teton County Facilities Maintenance Division to assist in finding adequate office space for EOC operations.

2.3.4. Organizational Structure and Staffing

The TC-EOC will be organized using the Incident Support Model (ISM) structure, illustrated in **Figure 2.5** below.

Figure 2.5 – TC-EOC Organizational Structure
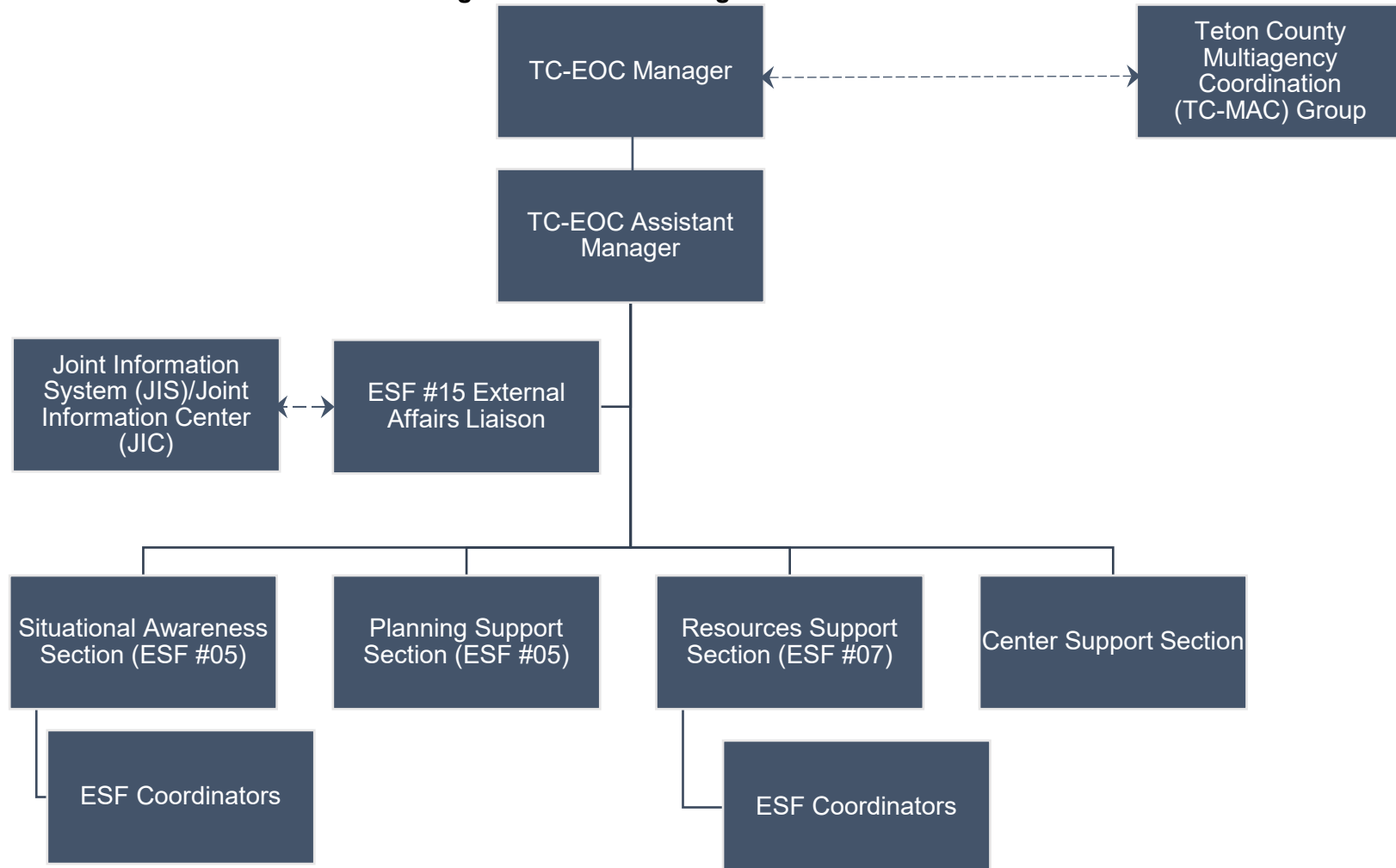
The TC-EOC Manager is supported by an Assistant Manager, four sections, and the ESF Coordinators. The TC-EOC Manager position will be filled by the Emergency Management Coordinator or their qualified designee. All other positions are filled as needed based on the incident scope, complexity, and duration.

The TC-EOC is staffed first by members of various County and Town departments and TC-EOC Support Staff. **All Town and County departments are directed by JTC and Teton County BCC (through their approval of this plan and under *W.S. 19-13-111*) to provide at least one staff member who serve as a TC-EOC Support Staff member.** These pre-identified TC-EOC staff members are subject to training expectations as detailed in the Teton County/Town of Jackson NIMS Training Plan and are deployed as requested by TCEM. During an EOC activation, departments will ensure TC-EOC Support Staff are excused from their primary duties and their schedules adjusted appropriately.

The **TC-EOC Manager** is responsible for:

- Setting TC-EOC objectives
- Facilitating the development of policy direction and resource prioritization by elected officials and administrative leadership through the TC-MAC Group (described in Section 4.1)
- Activating all relevant ESFs
- Determining the need for additional command-level staff, including an Assistant Manager, Legal Advisor, Safety Officer, or other technical specialists
- Assuming all tasks, roles, and responsibilities of non-activated/unfilled EOC positions

The **TC-EOC Assistant Manager** is responsible for:

- Overseeing TC-EOC operations and ensuring that objectives are carried out
- Managing coordination and communication with all activated EOC Sections and ESF Coordinators
- Supporting the TC-EOC Manager as needed

The TC-EOC Manager will activate ESF #15 (External Affairs) for all Level 2 (Partial) or Level 1 (Full) activations. The ESF #15 Coordinator will either serve as the **ESF #15 (External Affairs) Liaison** or support the TC-EOC Manager in determining an appropriate Liaison based on the incident. The ESF #15 Liaison is responsible for ensuring the dissemination of timely, accurate, and accessible information to the public. The responsibilities of the ESF #15 Liaison are further detailed in the **ESF #15 (External Affairs) Annex.**

The **Situational Awareness Section** is responsible for:

- Collecting, analyzing, and disseminating incident information through assessment of Community Lifelines (described in Section 5)
- Receiving Essential Elements of Information (EEIs) from ESF Coordinators
- Developing a SITREP for each operational period
- Creating and providing a variety of products for the TC-MAC Group, public affairs, and other internal and external stakeholders

- Monitoring weather and geologic forecasts and providing updates to the TC-EOC, IC, and TC-MAC Group, as appropriate
- Processing requests for information
- Developing reports, briefings, and presentation products
- Developing material to support public messaging
- Integrating Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and other technical information
- Maintaining updated displays in the TC-EOC, on WebEOC, in GIS, and other methods as appropriate

The **Planning Support Section** is responsible for:

- Providing a range of current and future planning services including development of an TC-EOC plan for support of the incident
- Developing an EOC Support Plan (ESP) and other incident reports as needed
- Developing contingency, deactivation, and recovery plans
- Assisting in developing and executing the shared goals of multiple jurisdictions and organizations involved in managing the incident
- Coordinating a standard planning process to achieve the objectives of the TC-EOC leadership and foster unity of effort among all organizations represented
- Coordinating closely with the Incident Command Planning Section (if established) to ensure that both on-scene and TC-EOC personnel have appropriate contingency plans
- Information and planning responsibilities are further detailed in the **ESF #05 (Information and Planning) Annex**.

The **Resource Support Section** is responsible for:

- Enhancing, but not replacing pre-existing resource management structures such as dispatch centers, expanded dispatch, or agency-specific mutual aid agreements
- Processing resource and task requests from on-scene ICs and/or their designated Logistics Section Chiefs
- Sourcing, requesting/ordering, and tracking to their assigned incident all resources, including supplies, equipment, and personnel, acquired from:
  - ESFs represented in the TC-EOC
  - Other community organizations
  - Mutual aid agreements
  - Nongovernmental partners
  - Purchased or leased items
- The responsibilities of the Resource Support Section are further detailed in the **ESF #07 (Resource Support) Annex**.

The **Center Support Section** is responsible for:

- Coordinating TC-EOC facility and staff support needs including:
  - Communications
  - Information technology
  - Administrative processes
  - General services such as supplies, equipment, facility security, and maintenance

- o Staff support, such as food
  - o Staff scheduling
- Supporting the needs of other facilities associated with the TC-EOC such as a JIC, when needed
- Financial tracking for the TC-EOC
- Filing and archiving TC-EOC documentation

2.3.5. EOC Functions and Skillsets

Table 2.4 below describes each TC-EOC section or position in the context of the 20 EOC Skillsets.

Table 2.4 – EOC Functions and Skillsets		
EOC Position	**EOC Skillsets**	**Description**
All Positions	Coordination and Individual Contribution	Common tasks related to individual accountability and coordination that apply to all EOC positions
MAC Group	Policy and Direction	Tasks suitable for MAC Group/Policy Group roles, to support coordinated incident management among all parties
EOC Manager	Leadership	Generic leadership tasks that apply to anyone in an EOC leadership position
	Policy and Direction	Tasks suitable for MAC Group/Policy Group roles, to support coordinated incident management among all parties
	Center Management	Tasks related to overseeing all center activities
EOC Assistant Manager	Leadership	Generic leadership tasks that apply to anyone in an EOC leadership position
	Action Tracking	Tasks for communicating and tracking action items through resolution
	Center Management	Tasks related to overseeing all center activities
ESF #15 Liaison	Public Affairs Coordination	Tasks for working with the media and disseminating information to the public
Situational Awareness	Situational Awareness	Tasks for gathering and analyzing an incident's situational information to inform EOC actions and decision-making
Planning Support	Performance Improvement	Tasks for collecting and analyzing information about EOC operations to support process and performance improvements during and after an incident
	Planning	Tasks focused on developing incident specific plans
	Recovery Coordination	Tasks focused on understanding the incident's impact on the community and preparing for long-term recovery
Resource Support	Resource Ordering and Acquiring	Tasks for understanding how to order and acquire resources
	Resource Sourcing	Tasks for understanding resource options to acquire resources to support incident operations
	Resource Tracking	Tasks for tracking acquired resources from mobilization through demobilization
	Understanding the Resource Requirement	Tasks for gathering and understanding resource needs to communicate resource specifications
Center Support	Facility Management	Tasks associated with the operational and logistical management of the EOC facility

Table 2.4 – EOC Functions and Skillsets		
EOC Position	**EOC Skillsets**	**Description**
	Finance	Tasks related to EOC procurement policies and fiscal management activities
	Safety Advising	Tasks focused on communication and fostering safety within the EOC
	Documents and Records Management	Tasks for gathering, handling, sharing, and archiving incident documentation
Legal Advisor	Legal Counseling	Tasks for advising EOC personnel on relevant laws and regulations
ESF Coordinators	Organizational Representation	Tasks associated with representing your organization in the EOC to support incident operations

SECTION 3. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

Teton County and the Town of Jackson will use ESFs to organize incident response and assure vertical and horizontal integration of all activities before, during, and after an emergency. Following a Whole Community approach, all levels of government, the private sector, NGOs, community-based organizations, and community members will have a role in incident response. The ESFs provide the structure for coordinating interagency support for large-scale incidents, including declared disasters under the Stafford Act and for non-Stafford Act emergencies.

For each ESF, there is a designated ESF Coordinator, and their agency/organization serves as the ESF Primary Agency. In some cases, multiple Primary Agencies are identified to recognize distinct jurisdictional authorities between Teton County and the Town of Jackson. Additionally, each ESF includes multiple Supporting Agencies that may be responsible for specific functional components or have jurisdiction/authority in a certain geographic area or incident type. ESF Coordinators notify and activate Supporting Agencies as required for the incident. TCEM will assist ESF Coordinators with developing standard operating guidelines (SOGs), notification protocols, and maintaining current rosters and contact information.

The roles and responsibilities of Primary and Supporting Agencies, as well as within each ESF, are detailed further in the **ESF Annexes**.

Table 3.1 below includes the Primary and Supporting Agencies for each of the 15 ESFs.

	Table 3.1 – Emergency Support Function (ESF) Assignment of Responsibilities		
Community Lifeline(s)	**ESF # - Name**	**Primary Agency(ies)**	**Supporting Agencies**
Transportation	#01 – Transportation	Teton County Public Works	Bridger-Teton National Forest Civil Air Patrol Grand Teton National Park Jackson Hole Airport Jackson Hole Fire & EMS Jackson Police Department Teton County Public Works - Pathways START Bus Teton County/Jackson Parks & Recreation Teton County Road & Levee Teton County School District #1 – Transportation Services Teton County Sheriff's Office (TCSO) TCSO Search and Rescue Teton Village Association Resort Transportation Town of Jackson Public Works – Street Division Town of Jackson Public Works – Fleet Division Wyoming Department of Transportation (WYDOT) Wyoming Highway Patrol
Communications	#02 – Communications	Teton County Information Technology (IT)	FirstNet Authority Jackson Hole Public Safety Radio Committee (JHPSRC) Jackson Police Department IT Teton County ARES / RACES Teton County Sheriff's Office (TCSO) – Dispatch, IT, Radio Coordinator Teton County Library IT Teton Interagency Dispatch Center (TIDC) Town of Jackson IT Wyoming Department of Transportation (WYDOT) – WyoLink

Table 3.1 – Emergency Support Function (ESF) Assignment of Responsibilities			
Community Lifeline(s)	ESF # - Name	Primary Agency(ies)	Supporting Agencies
Food, Hydration, Shelter; Safety and Security; Water Systems	#03 – Public Works	Teton County Public Works Town of Jackson Public Works	Flat Creek Watershed Improvement District (FCWID) Integrated Solid Waste and Recycling (ISWR) Special Improvement Districts Teton County Facilities Maintenance Teton County/Jackson Parks & Recreation Teton County Planning & Building Department Teton County Public Works • Road & Levee • Engineer Teton Village Association Town of Jackson Public Works • Engineer Division • Facilities Division • Wastewater Division • Water Division Town of Jackson Planning & Building Department U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) Wyoming Department of Transportation (WYDOT)
Safety and Security	#04 – Firefighting	Jackson Hole Fire/EMS	Bridger-Teton National Forest Caribou-Targhee National Forest Grand Teton National Park Teton Interagency Dispatch Center (TIDC) Jackson Hole Airport Fire Department Teton County, ID Fire & Rescue Teton Village Fire Department Wyoming State Forestry Division (WSFD)

Table 3.1 – Emergency Support Function (ESF) Assignment of Responsibilities			
Community Lifeline(s)	**ESF # - Name**	**Primary Agency(ies)**	**Supporting Agencies**
Communications / Safety and Security	#05 – Information and Planning	Teton County Emergency Management (TCEM)	Teton County GIS Administrator Teton County, ID Emergency Management Teton County Sheriff's Office (TCSO) Dispatch Teton Interagency Dispatch Center (TIDC) Wyoming Office of Homeland Security (WOHS)
Food, Hydration, Shelter	#06 – Mass Care Services	One22 Resource Center	American Red Cross Good Samaritan Mission Hole Food Rescue Jackson/Teton County Affordable Housing Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce PAWS Senior Center of Jackson Hole Slow Food in the Tetons Team Rubicon Teton County/Jackson Animal Shelter Teton County/Jackson Parks & Recreation Teton County CERT Teton County Facilities Maintenance Teton County Fair & Fairgrounds Teton County Health Department Teton County Library Teton County School District #1 UW Cooperative Extension Service Teton County Victim Services Teton County VOAD

Table 3.1 – Emergency Support Function (ESF) Assignment of Responsibilities			
Community Lifeline(s)	ESF # - Name	Primary Agency(ies)	Supporting Agencies
Safety and Security	#07 – Resource Support	Teton County Emergency Management (TCEM)	Teton County Sheriff's Office (TCSO) Dispatch Teton Interagency Dispatch Center (TIDC) Wyoming State Response Coordination Center (SRCC)
Health and Medical	#08 – Public Health and Medical Services	Teton County Health Department	American Red Cross Grand Teton National Park Jackson Hole Fire/EMS Jackson Police Department Mental Health & Recovery Services of JH Senior Center of Jackson Hole St. John's Health Teton County Coroner's Office Teton County Search and Rescue Teton County Sheriff's Office Teton County Victim Services Teton District Health Officer Teton Outpatient Services
Safety and Security	#09 – Search and Rescue	TCSO - Search and Rescue	Bridger-Teton National Forest Caribou-Targhee National Forest Civil Air Patrol Grand Teton National Park Jackson Hole Fire/EMS Mountain Resort Ski Patrols (Snow King, Grand Targhee, Jackson Hole Mountain Resort) Regional Emergency Response Team (RERT) 8 Regional Search & Rescue Teams Rotor Wing Air Ambulance Services Wyoming Department of Transportation (WYDOT)

Table 3.1 – Emergency Support Function (ESF) Assignment of Responsibilities			
Community Lifeline(s)	**ESF # - Name**	**Primary Agency(ies)**	**Supporting Agencies**
	#10 – Hazardous Materials Response	Jackson Hole Fire/EMS	Grand Teton National Park Hazardous Materials Shipping Companies Jackson Hole Airport Fire Department Regional Emergency Response Team (RERT) 8 Teton Village Fire Department Teton County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) Tier II Facilities Wyoming State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)
	#11 – Agriculture, Natural, and Cultural Resources	Teton Conservation District	Bridger-Teton National Forest Caribou-Targhee National Forest Flat Creek Watershed Improvement District (FCWID) Grand Teton National Park History Jackson Hole (HJH) Hole Food Rescue National Elk Refuge Slow Food in the Tetons Teton County Fair & Fairgrounds Teton County Historic Preservation Board (TCHPB) Teton County Sustainability Coordinator Teton County Weed and Pest Teton County University of Wyoming (UW) Cooperative Extension Service Town of Jackson Ecosystem Stewardship Administrator Wyoming Game & Fish

	Table 3.1 – Emergency Support Function (ESF) Assignment of Responsibilities		
Community Lifeline(s)	**ESF # - Name**	**Primary Agency(ies)**	**Supporting Agencies**
Energy (Power & Fuel)	#12 – Energy	Lower Valley Energy	Bonneville Power Administration Energy Conservation Works Jackson Hole Fall River Rural Electric Cooperative Jackson Hole Airport Private Fuel Supply Companies (AmeriGas, Conrad & Bischoff, Suburban Propane, and Valley Wide Cooperative Propane) Teton County Facilities Maintenance Teton County Sustainability Coordinator Town of Jackson Ecosystem Stewardship Administrator Town of Jackson Public Works • Facilities Division • Fleet Division
Safety and Security	#13 – Public Safety and Security	Teton County Sheriff's Office Jackson Police Department	Bridger-Teton National Forest Caribou-Targhee National Forest Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) Grand Teton National Park National Elk Refuge Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigations (DCI) Wyoming Game & Fish Wyoming Highway Patrol Regional Emergency Response Team (RERT) 8

Table 3.1 – Emergency Support Function (ESF) Assignment of Responsibilities			
Community Lifeline(s)	**ESF # - Name**	**Primary Agency(ies)**	**Supporting Agencies**
Communications; Food, Hydration, Shelter; Safety and Security	#14 – Private Sector Support	Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce	Commercial Stores/Distribution Centers Critical Infrastructure Providers Jackson Hole Travel & Tourism Board (JHTTB) Mountain Ski Resorts (Grand Targhee Resort, Jackson Hole Mountain Resort, and Snow King Mountain)

Table 3.1 – Emergency Support Function (ESF) Assignment of Responsibilities			
Community Lifeline(s)	ESF # - Name	Primary Agency(ies)	Supporting Agencies
Food, Hydration, Shelter / Safety and Security / Water Systems	#15 – External Affairs	Teton County Public Information Specialist Town of Jackson External Affairs	Bridger-Teton National Forest Caribou-Targhee National Forest Grand Teton National Park Jackson Hole Airport Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce Jackson Hole Travel & Tourism Board (JHTTB) Lower Valley Energy Mountain Ski Resorts National Elk Refuge St. Johns Health Teton Conservation District Teton County CERT Teton County/Jackson Parks & Recreation Teton County Health Department Teton County Library Teton County Public Information Officers (PIO) Group Teton County School District #1 Town of Jackson Public Works – Water Division Wyoming 2-1-1 Wyoming Game & Fish

3.1. Emergency Management Actions

The National Preparedness Goal is to achieve "a secure and resilient nation with the capabilities required across the whole community to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk." Incident operations include actions within each of the five mission areas described in the goal – Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery.

Preparedness encourages a state of readiness for local government. In addition to those actions described below, preparedness includes:

- Develop operational capabilities and plans to facilitate an effective response
- Conduct planning studies of potential hazards and disasters
- Review capabilities and upgrade procedures to accommodate changing technology
- Encourage and maintain interagency cooperation and coordination
- Maintain vehicles, equipment, and facilities
- Conduct public information, education, and awareness programs on disaster preparedness and personal survival
- Review and improve response capabilities through trainings and exercises

Preparedness priorities are further detailed in the Teton County/Town of Jackson IPP.

3.1.1. Prevention Actions

Prevention involves actions necessary to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism. These actions include:

- Provide timely, accurate, and appropriate information relating to known or anticipated terror incidents
- Integrate security design elements in the construction/renovation of facilities
- Implement security procedures to identify or locate threats through surveillance/search
- Preserve and protect physical and digital evidence

3.1.2. Protection Actions

Protection involves capabilities necessary to secure the community against acts of terrorism, human-caused, or natural disasters. These actions include:

- Develop protocols to verify and control access to sensitive locations and information
- Implement procedures to safeguard information systems and information
- Encourage procedures to detect, respond to, and report malicious cyber activities
- Construct physical security procedures to protect critical infrastructure, materials, systems, and personnel

- Identify risks and implement risk reduction strategies
- Increase the security of and resiliency of the supply chain

3.1.3. Mitigation Actions

Hazard mitigation involves reducing or eliminating long-term risk to people and property from hazards and their impacts. The TC-EOC is the central coordination point for beginning the process that leads to the delivery of mitigation assistance programs. TCEM coordinates the delivery of mitigation programs within the affected area, including:

- Assist with grant programs for loss reduction measures
- Deliver loss reduction expertise
- Promote of National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) initiatives
- Coordinate damage assessment data collection and analysis to assist with effective implementation of mitigation programs
- Obtain modeling to protect critical assets
- Document losses avoided due to previous hazard mitigation measures
- Facilitate community education and outreach necessary to foster loss reduction

Hazard mitigation priorities and actions are further detailed in the Wyoming Region 8 HMP.

3.1.4. Response Actions

Once an incident occurs, the priorities shift from preparedness and mitigation to immediate and short-term response activities to preserve life, property, the environment, and the social, economic, and political structure of the community. Depending upon the scope and magnitude of the incident, the TC-EOC activates the appropriate ESFs to mobilize assets and request additional resources (including state and federal) to support the incident. Response actions by ESF are detailed in the **ESF Annexes**.

In the context of a single incident, once immediate response missions and life-saving activities conclude, the emphasis shifts from response to recovery operations and hazard mitigation.

3.1.5. Recovery Actions

Recovery involves actions needed to help individuals and communities return to a "new normal". The TC-EOC is the central coordination point among local and voluntary organizations for the initiation of delivering short-term recovery assistance programs. Long-term recovery actions may include:

- Cleanup and restoration of public facilities, businesses, and residences
- Re-establishment of habitats and prevention of subsequent damage to natural resources
- Protection of cultural sites
- Protection of natural, cultural, and historical resources from intentional damage during other recovery operations
- Societal restoration

Long-term recovery priorities and actions are further detailed in the Teton County/Town of Jackson AHRP.

3.2. Federal Government

FEMA is responsible for the coordination of federal response operations in accordance with the NRF. FEMA provides resources in support of state and local government capabilities and coordinates the delivery of federal disaster relief assistance programs.

Other federal agencies with specific roles as an ESF Supporting Agency in the TC-EOP include:

- Bridger-Teton National Forest – Blackrock and Jackson Ranger Districts
- Caribou-Targhee National Forest – Teton Basin Ranger District
- Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) – Rock Springs Satellite Office
- Grand Teton National Park
- National Elk Refuge
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Walla Walla District
- U.S. Bureau of Reclamation – Upper Snake Field Office
- Yellowstone National Park

In many instances, the federal agencies above, through various agreements and protocols, act as neighboring jurisdictions to Teton County throughout this plan.

3.3. State Government

As a State's Chief Executive, the Governor of Wyoming is responsible for the public safety and welfare of the people of Wyoming. The Governor is responsible for:

- Coordinating state resources to address the full spectrum of emergency management actions across all hazards that may pose a threat to Wyoming communities
- Making, amending, and rescinding orders and regulations under a Governor's emergency declaration
- Providing leadership in communicating to the public and in helping people, businesses, and organizations cope with the consequences of any type of declared emergency
- Encouraging participation in mutual aid and implementing authorities for the State to enter into mutual aid agreements with other states to facilitate resource sharing
- Serving as the Commander-in-Chief of state military forces (National Guard when in State Active Duty or Title 32 Status and the authorized state militias)
- Requesting federal assistance when it becomes clear that state capabilities will be insufficient or have been exceeded or exhausted

State agencies with specific roles as an ESF Supporting Agency in the TC-EOP include:

- Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality
- Wyoming Department of Transportation
- Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigations
- Wyoming Game and Fish
- Wyoming Highway Patrol
- Wyoming Office of Homeland Security
- Wyoming State Emergency Response Commission
- Wyoming State Forestry Division

3.4. Wyoming Office of Homeland Security (WOHS)

WOHS is responsible for:

- Implementing all policy decisions related to emergency management
- Coordinating with local emergency management coordinators
- Coordinating state emergency operations and resources in support of local government capabilities
- Directing and coordinating the delivery of state disaster relief assistance programs
- Maintaining the Wyoming SRCP which outlines policies and procedures to organize and implement state assistance

3.5. Teton County Board of County Commissioners (BCC)

Teton County is responsible under all applicable laws, executive orders, resolutions, proclamations, rules, and regulations for incident management within unincorporated areas of Teton County (exclusive of Yellowstone National Park). Teton County BCC is responsible for:

- The BCC shall recommend a local homeland security coordinator (referred to as the emergency management coordinator) to the Governor for appointment *(W.S. 19-13-108)*
- Authorizing, staffing, and funding an emergency management program (TCEM) to coordinate with all government, private, and community-based organizations which have responsibilities in a comprehensive emergency management program
- Providing policy and direction of the overall emergency incident, as described in Section 4.1, and for the organization of personnel, resources, and facilities for emergency operations in unincorporated Teton County
- Coordinating with JTC to provide direction and control for emergencies/disasters impacting both the Town and County
- Following the disaster assistance process as outlined in Section 2.2. With the assistance of TCEM and the Teton County Attorney, declaring a Local Emergency or Local Disaster, requesting the Governor declare a State of Emergency or Disaster, or, if necessary, invoking the emergency powers of government.
- Drafting a Delegation of Authority and assigning an IC or UC to manage the declared emergency or disaster if the delegation is not already implied through current duties
- Approving Mutual Aid Agreements and MOUs
- Monitoring emergency response during disaster situations and providing policy direction where appropriate
- Keeping the public informed through the JIS
- Ensuring the continuity of Teton County governance functions through implementation of a Continuity of Government (COG) plan

3.6. Jackson Town Council (JTC)

The Town of Jackson is responsible under all applicable laws, executive orders, proclamations, rules, regulations, and ordinances for incident management within the Town's jurisdiction. The JTC is responsible for:

- Recommending a homeland security coordinator (referred to as an emergency management coordinator) to the Governor for appointment or passing through resolution and forwarding to the Governor acceptance of Teton County's emergency management coordinator for the Town of Jackson *(W.S. 19-13-108)*
- Providing support for an emergency management program (TCEM) to coordinate with all government, private, and community-based organizations which have responsibilities in a comprehensive emergency management program
- Providing policy and direction of the overall emergency incident, as described in Section 4.1, and for the organization of personnel, resources, and facilities for emergency operations within Town of Jackson
- Coordinating with Teton County elected officials to provide direction and control for emergencies/disasters impacting both the Town and County
- Determining when an incident exceeds the capacity of Town departments and whether informal assistance from TCEM or formal assistance from Teton County is needed
- Following the disaster assistance process as outlined in Section 2.2.
- With the assistance of TCEM and the Town of Jackson Attorney, declare a Local Emergency or Local Disaster, request the Teton County BCC declare a State of Emergency, or, if necessary, invoke the emergency powers of government
- Drafting a Delegation of Authority and assigning an IC or UC to manage the declared emergency or disaster if the delegation is not already implied through current duties
- Requesting assistance from Teton County when needed
- Approving mutual aid agreements and MOUs
- Monitoring the emergency response during disaster situations and providing policy direction where appropriate
- Keeping the public informed through the JIS
- Ensuring the continuity of Town of Jackson governance functions through implementation of a COG plan

3.7. Teton County Emergency Management (TCEM)

TCEM is charged with maintaining an emergency management program involving all government, private sector, and community-based organizations with responsibilities within a comprehensive emergency management program for Teton County *(Resolution #2015-039)* and Town of Jackson *(Resolution #15-24)*. TCEM is responsible for:

- Serving as the local homeland security program for Teton County and the Town of Jackson, pursuant to Wyoming Statute *(WS 19-13-108)*
- Developing, maintaining, and implementing the TC-EOP (referred to as "homeland security plan" in W.S. 19-13-108)

- Issuing emergency alert, warning, and notifications in coordination with the TCSO Dispatch, TIDC, and local IC/UC
- Activating the TC-EOC, when required
- Managing the TC-EOC, including the development of TC-EOC SOGs and facilitating training and exercises for TC-EOC Support Staff and ESF Agencies
- Facilitating the TC-MAC Group, which will develop and implement policy direction and prioritize resources for emergency operations, as described in Section 4.1
- Serving as the staff advisor to local elected officials on emergency management matters.
- Keeping elected officials apprised of Teton County and Town of Jackson preparedness status and emergency management needs
- Coordinating local preparedness activities, including planning, training, and exercises, as outlined in the Teton County/Town of Jackson IPP
- Serving as the liaison to all Whole Community partners with a role in emergency operations, as identified in the TC-EOP
- Requesting assistance from other local governments through Mutual Aid Agreements and MOUs, or from the State of Wyoming when necessary
- Developing and maintaining the Wyoming Region 8 HMP, Teton County/Town of Jackson AHRP, and Teton County/Town of Jackson IPP

3.8. Teton County Commissioners' Administrator

The Teton County Commissioners' Administrator is responsible for:

- Participating in the TC-MAC Group to develop and implement policy direction and allocate resources for emergency operations on behalf of the BCC, as described in Section 4.1
- Serving as the primary contact point and liaison for the BCC with TCEM
- Relaying notifications and appropriate information from TCEM to the BCC in a timely manner
- In coordination with the Teton County Attorney, assisting the BCC with drafting emergency declarations, disaster declarations, and delegations of authority as needed

3.9. Town of Jackson Town Manager

The Town of Jackson Town Manager is responsible for:

- Participating in the TC-MAC Group to develop and implement policy direction and allocate resources for emergency operations on behalf of the JTC, as described in Section 4.1
- Serving as the primary contact point and liaison for the JTC with TCEM
- Relaying notifications and appropriate information from TCEM to the JTC in a timely manner
- In coordination with the Town Attorney, assisting the JTC with drafting emergency declarations, disaster declarations, and delegations of authority as needed

3.10. Legal Affairs

The Teton County Attorney and Town of Jackson Attorney are responsible for providing legal advice and guidance to emergency management and the BCC and JTC for incidents impacting Teton County and the Town of Jackson, respectively. Counsel may be asked to provide legal opinions regarding jurisdictional policies, authority by ordinances, and relevant state or federal laws. Additionally, legal counsel will support the development of delegations of authority and local emergency or disaster declarations made by elected officials. TCEM, as a County division, is a client of the Teton County Attorney's Office.

3.11. Town/County Departments, Divisions, and Agencies

Local departments and agencies provide support in accordance with national, state, and local authorities and guidance. All Teton County and Town of Jackson departments or divisions designated as an ESF Primary Agency or Supporting Agency are responsible for:

- Assigning at least one (1) staff member to work in the TC-EOC as Support Staff when requested by TCEM to provide coordination and support during emergency operations
- Providing the name and contact information for the assigned staff member serving as a TC-EOC Support Staff who will then participate in training, exercises, and activations
- Serving as an ESF Primary or Supporting Agency and reporting to the TC-EOC, as requested, when the ESF is activated, either virtually or in-person
- Excusing assigned TC-EOC Support Staff and ESF Coordinators from regular duties and/or adjusting their schedules to accommodate emergency support operations work
- Mobilizing departmental equipment, supplies, and other resources to support emergency operations as requested by the TC-EOC
- Developing and maintaining SOGs to effectively carry out their respective ESFs
- Participating in initial and/or ongoing response under their own authorities and funding
- Making personnel, resources, and facilities available for essential emergency use upon request from TCEM
- Developing and maintaining a Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) to ensure that critical functions and services are maintained during an emergency
- Developing Mutual Aid Agreements and MOUs for activities during emergencies

3.12. Community-based and Private Sector Organizations

Community-based and private sector organizations designated as an ESF Primary Agency or Supporting Agency should integrate their planning efforts with the development, maintenance, implementation, and testing of the TC-EOP and supporting procedures. These organizations may be asked to respond on short notice to provide timely and effective aid and/or assistance.

Additionally, community-based and private sector organizations are responsible for:

- Coordinating with government agencies to ensure broad and comprehensive coverage of assistance during emergencies
- Providing and coordinating supplementary services not provided by the government
- Developing and maintaining capabilities to respond to and manage a complete spectrum of incidents and emergencies

- Developing Mutual Aid Agreements and MOUs for activities during emergencies
- Providing TCEM with insight into underserved populations, unmet needs, and special considerations for vulnerable community members

Community-based organizations that would like to assist in times of crisis are highly encouraged by TCEM to become members of Teton County Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD).[11]

3.13. Communities

For the TC-EOP, "communities" are defined as neighborhoods, homeowners' associations (HOAs), subdivisions, apartment complexes, special districts, or any other organizational structure that may geographically unite community members. The Town of Jackson and Teton County are made up of many different communities that all contribute to the fabric of Jackson Hole.

The TC-EOP recognizes the importance of community-level preparedness. This is a level above individual, family, and business preparedness highlighted in the "3.14. Community Members" section, but a level below governmental planning and preparedness highlighted in sections 3.5 through 3.12. Whereas the TC-EOP mainly focuses on the policy-level framework for Teton County and Town of Jackson government response to an emergency or disaster, community emergency planning gets into further detail of emergency responsibilities at the community level. Community emergency plans and planning are ultimately the responsibility of the community itself. Community emergency planning must be initiated, conducted, and maintained by the community, because no one knows or cares for a community more than the members of that community.

Teton County Emergency Management supports community emergency planning by:

- Performing community outreach to raise awareness of the need for community-level emergency planning.
- Offering suggestions of planning frameworks, templates, and classes to help a community develop an emergency plan.
- Conducting community emergency plan review to assist with deconfliction with the TC-EOP and other emergency management plans of Teton County and the Town of Jackson.
- Archiving community emergency plans so they are accessible by emergency services.

Communities looking for guidance and information on creating their own community emergency plan should contact Teton County Emergency Management at 307-733-9572 or em@tetoncountywy.gov. Refer to "Annex A3. Community Emergency Planning" for helpful information on developing a community emergency plan.

3.14. Community Members

Community preparedness is the bedrock of Teton County's disaster resilience. Community members are responsible for personal, family, and business preparedness. TCEM encourages

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[11] For more information on Teton County VOAD, please visit www.tetoncountywy.gov/voad

all community members to "Be Two Weeks Ready" in recognition that individuals and families should plan to meet their own needs for at least two weeks during a catastrophic emergency due to Teton County's distance from major metropolitan areas, limited transportation routes, and harsh climate.

Strong partnerships with community groups provide support for prevention, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation activities. In Teton County, key community preparedness programs including the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), are responsible for:

- Providing opportunities for community members' special skills and interests
- Developing targeted outreach for vulnerable groups
- Organizing special projects and community events
- Expanding the resources and materials available to the local community through partnerships with programs and organizations that offer resources for public education, outreach, and training
- Representing volunteers interested in helping to make their communities safer
- Offering volunteer service opportunities to support first responders, disaster relief activities, and community safety efforts

3.15. Mutual Aid

When an emergency requires additional assistance and resources that exceed Teton County and the Town of Jackson's capabilities, certain agreements are set in place for the delivery of such emergency services. Each **ESF Annex** includes the relevant Mutual Aid Agreements and MOUs that help to augment local capacity for specific skills, resources, or personnel. Outside of these functionally specific agreements, Teton County and the Town of Jackson have access to several mutual aid systems, which may be activated by TCEM, including:

3.15.1. Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)[12]

EMAC is an all-hazards, national system of mutual aid that has been ratified by the U.S. Congress and is law in all 50 states and territories. Through EMAC, Wyoming can access resources from all disciplines, protect personnel who deploy in an emergency or disaster, and be reimbursed for mission-related costs. To receive resources, the Governor must have declared an emergency or disaster which authorizes funds to be expended for response and recovery and activating EMAC. Administration of EMAC is handled by WOHS, and EMAC cannot be accessed directly by town or county governments.

EMAC requests from other states may come to Wyoming, and WOHS may put EMAC resource requests out to counties for fulfillment. Teton County and the Town of Jackson may provide resources for EMAC requests from WOHS if staffing and other circumstances allow for the release of those resources.

3.15.2. Wyoming Inter-County Mutual Aid Agreement (WICMAA)

The Wyoming Inter-County Mutual Aid Agreement (WICMAA) establishes the terms and conditions by which signatory Wyoming counties, including Teton County, and/or tribes may request aid and assistance from any other signatory counties and/or tribes in responding to an emergency, disaster, or overtaxing planned event that exceeds the resources available to a requesting jurisdiction.

3.15.3. Providing Mutual Aid Assistance

Teton County and the Town of Jackson recognize the importance of assisting other communities across the state and nation in times of crisis, as they themselves have received the same assistance from communities across the United States during their own emergencies. Teton County and the Town of Jackson believe the experience gained by personnel sent to other communities to assist during emergencies greatly enhances our community's resilience.

Requests for mutual aid to Teton County and the Town of Jackson may be received by TCSO Dispatch or TCEM directly. TCEM may activate the TC-EOC to help process and coordinate these requests. Unless otherwise stated in a Mutual Aid Agreement or MOU, TCEM is designated as Teton County and the Town of Jackson's agent for mutual aid requests.

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[12] More information on the Emergency Management Assistance Compact is available at
https://www.emacweb.org/

SECTION 4. DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

This section outlines the relevant structures and authorities to:

1) **Direct** resources for incident response
2) **Control** assets and personnel to maintain critical operations
3) **Coordinate** within the local government structures and with state and federal partners for emergency response

4.1. Direction

When the TC-EOC is activated, it is essential to establish a division of responsibilities between Incident Command, TC-EOC, and local leadership and policymakers. **Figure 4.1** illustrates the distinct roles of these coordination structures within incident management, as well as the JIS which organizes information sharing and communication.

Figure 4.1 – Multiagency Coordination System

Elected Officials
Issue Delegations of Authority, provide policy direction, and approve spending
(Fiduciary of Citizens of Teton County and Town of Jackson)
Teton County BCC
Jackson Town Council

Multiagency Coordination (MAC) Group
Develop and implement policy guidance and resource prioritization
(Policy Management)
Administration and Emergency Services Leadership

Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
Organize off-site support of emergency operations
(Consequence Management)
Teton County Emergency Management

Incident Command (IC)
Conduct on-scene management of an incident
(Crisis Management)
Incident Commander or Unified Command

Joint Information System (JIS)

Multiagency Coordination System
Provides the basic architecture for facilitating the allocation of resources, incident prioritization, coordination and integration.

4.1.1. Elected Officials

Teton County BCC and JTC are responsible for the safety and security of community members within their jurisdictions. As established in Wyoming Homeland Security Act *(W.S. 19-13-108)*, the BCC will identify an Emergency Management Coordinator to establish the homeland security program. The Emergency Management Coordinator also serves as the TC-EOC Manager and coordinates incident support operations when the TC-EOC is activated.

Local elected officials are responsible for setting policy and approving resource allocations. These policy-level decisions are administered and implemented by the TC-MAC Group.

4.1.2. Teton County Multiagency Coordination (TC-MAC) Group

The TC-MAC Group is facilitated by the TC-EOC Manager to support policy guidance and resource allocation when the TC-EOC is activated. Other entities such as the National Wildfire Coordination Group (NWCG), the State of Wyoming, or other response organizations may have their own MAC groups. The TC-MAC Group is made up of the following individuals or their qualified, designated alternatives:

- Commissioners' Administrator, Teton County
- Town Manager, Town of Jackson
- Fire Chief, Jackson Hole Fire/EMS
- Police Chief, Jackson Police Department
- Sheriff, Teton County Sheriff's Office
- Other local leadership as needed, including legal counsel and others as identified by TCEM and appropriate for the incident

4.1.3. Teton County Emergency Operations Center (TC-EOC)

The TC-EOC is generally responsible for:

- Providing off-site resource support for Incident Command
- Facilitating and providing administrative support to the TC-MAC Group
- Issuing community-wide alert and warning
- Relaying protective action instructions from IC/UC to the public
- Gathering and disseminating information in support of response operations
- Developing incident reports, including SITREPs and others as needed
- Organizing and implementing large-scale evacuations
- Requesting assistance from the State and other external sources
- Activating relevant ESFs to organize and implement key operations (e.g., shelter and mass care assistance for survivors, coordinating traffic control for large-scale evacuations, conducting damage assessments)

The responsibilities of the TC-EOC are further detailed in [Section 2.3](#).

4.1.4. Incident Command

Response during otherwise routine incidents is managed by the IC and follows the Incident Command System (ICS).

- The first local emergency responder to arrive at the scene of an incident will implement the ICS and serve as the IC until relieved by a more senior or more qualified individual. In some instances where the scene is not well defined (such as a bomb threat, a missing person, or widespread flooding), Incident Command may be filled by someone not "on-scene" since there is not a defined scene. In either case, this person will advise TCSO Dispatch or TIDC over the radio the name of the incident (usually named after a nearby geographic feature), clearly identify themselves as IC, identify a command radio channel, identify the location of their Incident Command Post (ICP), and identify a staging area for arriving resources. The IC will then provide an assessment of the

situation to the appropriate dispatch center, request necessary resources from dispatch, and begin to direct the on-scene response from the ICP.

- The IC is responsible for carrying out the command function of ICS. Other ICS functions include operations, planning, logistics, finance/administration, and intelligence/investigations. For small-scale incidents, the IC and their available staff resources may perform all these functions. For larger incidents, several individuals from different departments or agencies may be assigned to separate staff sections charged with those functions. These assignments are made by the IC and coordinated through TCSO Dispatch or TIDC as needed.
- In emergency situations where other jurisdictions or the State or Federal government are providing significant response resources or technical assistance, it is generally desirable to transition from the normal IC structure to a UC structure. This arrangement helps to ensure all participating agencies are involved in developing objectives and strategies to deal with the emergency yet retain their agency's authorities.

It is important to note that the role of the on-scene IC is distinct from the TC-EOC Manager. The TC-EOC *supports* incident operations by securing resources, documenting activities and situational updates, and other key activities as described in Section 2.3. The IC is responsible for response operations at the site of an emergency or incident. Most incidents will not require TC-EOC support and are handled with available agency resources.

Incident Command is generally responsible for field operations, including:

- Defining and isolating the scene
- Directing and controlling the on-scene response to the incident and managing the emergency resources committed there
- Warning the population in the immediate area of the incident and providing them with protective action instructions
- Implementing traffic control in and around the incident scene
- Conducting public information activities relating to the incident
- Requesting community level public alert and warning through TCEM by providing the area requiring alert, the alert message, protective action instructions, and what emergency responders are doing to remedy the situation
- Requesting activation of the TC-EOC if incident support is needed such as additional resources beyond what dispatch can provide, information management, or policy direction

This is not an exhaustive list of responsibilities but clarifies the distinct roles of on-scene IC and off-site support operations coordinated at the TC-EOC.

4.1.5. Joint Information System (JIS)

The JIS is a system that integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information during incident operations. In Teton County, the JIS is a function of ESF #15 (External Affairs). The JIS in Teton County is embodied by the Teton County PIO Group, which meets periodically throughout the year to build public information coordination capabilities, share agency information, and prepare

for incident responses. This group is comprised of governmental, NGO, and private sector public information professionals in Teton County.

4.2. Control

As routine incidents evolve into emergencies, there may be a need to activate the TC-EOC as described in Section 2.3. As an incident develops, each jurisdiction (Teton County, Town of Jackson, State of Wyoming, and federal partners) retain control over their personnel, assets, and response resources. Within each jurisdiction, administrative and departmental leadership retain policy control over their employees and equipment. However, these departments will carry out mission assignments as directed by the TC-EOC Manager during activation.

4.2.1. Continuity of Operations

In addition to supporting the TC-EOC and incident operations, each department head is responsible for continuing operations within their respective departments. Departments and divisions shall develop, exercise, and maintain a COOP which describes lines of authority, direction, and control, as well as considerations to ensure continuity of essential functions. During an emergency, it may be appropriate for some departments to operate from an alternate site or virtually. Each departmental COOP operates separately from the TC-EOP but supports the overall continuity of local government and ensures the availability of resources to respond to an emergency or disaster while maintaining essential functions.

4.2.2. Plan Integration

The TC-EOP integrates concepts and procedures outlined in federal and state guidance to ensure consistent incident response operations and effective interagency coordination. In turn, local government departments will integrate key TC-EOP concepts and procedures when developing or updating incident management and emergency response plans. Incident management and emergency response plans must include:

- Principles and terminology of the NIMS
- Linkages to key TC-EOP organizational elements (such as the TC-EOC)
- Procedures for transitioning from localized incidents to large-scale incidents

Integrated documents include strategic, operational, tactical, and incident specific or hazard-specific contingency plans and procedures. **Table 4.1** summarizes the various levels of plans and the opportunities for vertical integration.

Table 4.1 – Vertical Plan Integration	
Document Name	**Description**
Federal	
National Incident Management System (NIMS)	The NIMS provides a core set of doctrine, concepts, terminology, and organizational processes to enable effective, efficient, and collaborative incident management at all levels.
National Response Framework (NRF)	The NRF provides a foundational emergency management doctrine for how the Nation responds to all types of incidents
State	
Wyoming State Response Coordination Plan (SRCP)	The SRCP guides how the State conducts all-hazards incident management. It defines the responsibilities of local, state, and federal governments.
Local/Organizational	
Emergency Response Plan	Emergency response plans manage single hazards or contingencies under the purview of a single responsible department or agency or a small group of agencies that coordinate their response.
Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)	COOPs describe the lines of authority, direction, and control and considerations to ensure continuity of essential functions of each Town and County department. Non-governmental organizations and businesses may also choose to develop COOPs, especially those involved in incident operations.
Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG) and/or Procedures (SOP)	SOG/SOP provide operational guidance for use by ESF Agencies and other personnel involved in incident management. Agencies may also develop job aids, such as checklists or other tools, to support effective job performance or job training.

Additionally, TCEM develops and maintains related plans that organize other phases of emergency management. Horizonal integration between these plans ensures that Teton County and the Town of Jackson employ consistent coordinating structures to achieve common priorities throughout the complete life cycle of an incident, emergency, or disaster. **Table 4.2** describes existing plans and opportunities for horizontal integration. Priorities for future plan development are not included.

Table 4.2 – Horizonal Plan Integration	
Plan Name	**Description**
All-Hazards Recovery Plan (AHRP)	The AHRP describes the structures to organize and guide the disaster recovery process.
Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan	Outlines specific hazardous materials response activities. Maintained by the Teton County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC).

Table 4.2 – Horizontal Plan Integration	
Plan Name	**Description**
Elected Officials Guide to Emergency Operations	This Guide provides streamlined guidance and considerations for local elected officials based on the TC-EOP and other policy-level documents.
Integrated Preparedness Plan (IPP)	The IPP combines efforts across the preparedness cycle to ensure Teton County and Town of Jackson have the capabilities to handle relevant threats and hazards.
Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP)	The HMP describes the vulnerability of Teton County to various threats and hazards, as well as assessing risk and identifying strategies to reduce risk.
NIMS Training Plan	This document outlines the NIMS training requirements for all Teton County and Town of Jackson employees involved in incident operations.

4.3. Coordination

Coordination between the Town and County, local government departments and agencies, ESF agencies, and partners identified in mutual aid or other agreements, will serve as the primary basis for incident operations.

4.3.1. State Assistance

If local resources are inadequate to deal with an emergency, additional assistance will be requested from the State. State assistance is intended to supplement local resources and not substitute for such resources, including mutual aid resources, equipment purchases or leases, or resources covered by emergency service contracts. It is strongly recommended that the Town of Jackson request assistance from Teton County before requesting state assistance. While nothing prevents the Town of Jackson from submitting a request directly to the State, the chances of assistance are much higher after exhausting all other options, including the County.

Requests for state assistance should be made to WOHS or through a Disaster Declaration, as described in Section 2.2. State emergency assistance begins with WOHS to validate, obtain, and provide that state assistance. The WOHS Director has the authority to utilize all state resources to respond to a request for assistance, apart from the National Guard, which requires the approval of the Governor.

4.3.2. Federal Assistance

If resources required to control an emergency are not available within the State, the Governor may request assistance from other states pursuant to several interstate compacts or from the federal government through FEMA. The process to request federal assistance through a Disaster Declaration is described in Section 2.2.

SECTION 5. INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION

The priorities for information collection, analysis, and dissemination will mirror those of incident operations, including:

- **Life Safety:** Ensure the safety and security of community members, first responders, and support personnel.
- **Incident Stabilization:** Establish leadership to stabilize the Community Lifelines and reduce future impacts.
- **Protect Property and Environment:** Protect infrastructure assets, systems, and networks, whether physical or virtual, and preserve environmental resources.
- **Societal Restoration:** Reestablish the Community Lifelines.

5.1. Community Lifelines Conditions

The Community Lifelines concept will help to frame, organize, and report incident information throughout response efforts. Assessment and reporting of the status of Community Lifelines will provide the foundation for information collection and dissemination, allowing Teton County and the Town of Jackson to distinguish the highest priorities for incident operations, stabilization, and ultimately societal restoration from other incident information.

Each of the Community Lifelines, illustrated in **Figure 5.1** below, are composed of multiple components and subcomponents to assess key services.

Figure 5.1 – FEMA Community Lifelines Components

Community Lifeline Components

Multiple components and subcomponents establish the parameters of the lifeline; component-level assessment is required to determine the condition of each lifeline.

1. Safety and Security
- Law Enforcement/Security
- Fire Service
- Search and Rescue
- Government Service
- Community Safety

2. Food, Hydration, Shelter
- Food
- Hydration
- Shelter
- Agriculture

3. Health and Medical
- Medical Care
- Public Health
- Patient Movement
- Medical Supply Chain
- Fatality Management

4. Energy
- Power Grid
- Fuel

5. Communications
- Infrastructure
- Responder Communications
- Alerts, Warnings, and Messages
- Finance
- 911 and Dispatch

6. Transportation
- Highway/Roadway/Motor Vehicle
- Mass Transit
- Railway
- Aviation
- Maritime

7. Hazardous Material
- Facilities
- HAZMAT, Pollutants, Contaminants

8. Water Systems
- Potable Water Infrastructure
- Wastewater Management

ASSESSMENT	
Status	*"What?"*
Impact	*"So What?"*
Actions	*"Now What?"*
Limiting Factors	*"What's the Gap?"*
ETA to Green	*"When?"*

To see both Community Lifeline Components and Subcomponents, visit FEMA's website at https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/practitioners/lifelines and download the latest version of the Community Lifelines Toolkit. The TC-EOC Situational Awareness Section, as directed by the TC-EOC Manager, is responsible for analyzing lifeline conditions throughout response operations. The Situational Awareness Section will coordinate with the relevant ESF Coordinators assigned to each Community Lifeline, as defined in Section 3, Table 3.1.

Assessment of each Community Lifeline component includes five elements, detailed in **Table 5.1**. The results of this analysis are incorporated within the SITREP for each operational period and shared with IC and the TC-MAC Group to inform policy direction and resource allocation.

Table 5.1 – Community Lifeline Component Analysis	
Assessment Category	**Description**
Component	Identify the component of the lifeline impacted
Component Status	*What?* – Summarize the root cause(s) of disruption to lifeline services.
Impacts	*So What?* - Explain the disaster impacts to specific communities, disaster survivors, and response operations. Detail how the survivor experience or response operation will improve if this component is stabilized. Specify the impacted areas and population totals.
Actions	*Now What?* - Describe the actions that are being taken to stabilize and re-establish the disrupted services. Summarize the most critical actions being taken across the Whole Community.
Limiting Factors	*What's the Gap?* - Express issues that are preventing services from being stabilized or re-established. Such issues can stem from another lifeline/component, resource shortfall, management, policy, etc.
Estimated Time to Status Change and Re-Establishment Requirements	*When?* - Provide current component condition or an estimated timeframe for when a change in condition is expected.

Once analyzed, FEMA's Community Lifeline system utilizes standardized iconography and color coding to indicate lifeline or component conditions as seen in **Table 5.2**.

Table 5.2 – Community Lifeline Condition Color Coding				
Condition	**Color**	**Description**	**Example**	**Example Icon**
Unknown	**Grey** RGB 145 147 149	Indicates the extent of disruption and impacts to lifeline services is unknown	Assessment teams have been unable to establish the status of bridge infrastructure.	

Table 5.2 – Community Lifeline Condition Color Coding				
Condition	**Color**	**Description**	**Example**	**Example Icon**
Significant Impact	**Red** RGB 197 32 56	Indicates there are severe challenges and obstacles hindering the essential services and resources associated with the lifeline. Immediate attention and resources are required to address the situation and restore functionality.	The community is unable to be reached via roadway to deliver emergency resources and assistance to survivors. Plans to find alternative means to transport emergency supplies to survivors not yet established. No supplies currently being delivered.	
Moderate Impact	**Yellow** RGB 251 186 22	Indicates that there are disruptions or limitations to the delivery of normal, pre-incident services and resources. The situation requires attention and proactive measures to prevent further deterioration and ensure community needs are met. Restoration of this lifeline is still in progress and the community has not returned to pre-incident levels of service. This includes instances in which lifeline restoration is being addressed through temporary means.	Emergency supplies have been identified and resourced, but transportation issues are restricting and limiting delivery and therefore not back to pre-disaster conditions.	
Minimal Impact	**Green** RGB 94 156 66	Indicates that the lifeline is functioning at pre-incident levels, with only minor disruptions or limitations.	The main transportation route is re-established. All community needs met.	

Table 5.2 – Community Lifeline Condition Color Coding				
Condition	**Color**	**Description**	**Example**	**Example Icon**
Administrative	**Blue** RGB 1 82 135	Does not indicate an operational status or condition; used for administrative purposes such as presentations and briefings.	Blue does not indicate an operational status or condition; it is used for administrative purposes, such as presentations and briefings.	Transportation

Figure 5.2 shows a helpful algorithm for assigning a condition color to a community lifeline. This should be done on a continuous basis.

Figure 5.2 – FEMA Community Lifelines Condition Assignment Algorithm
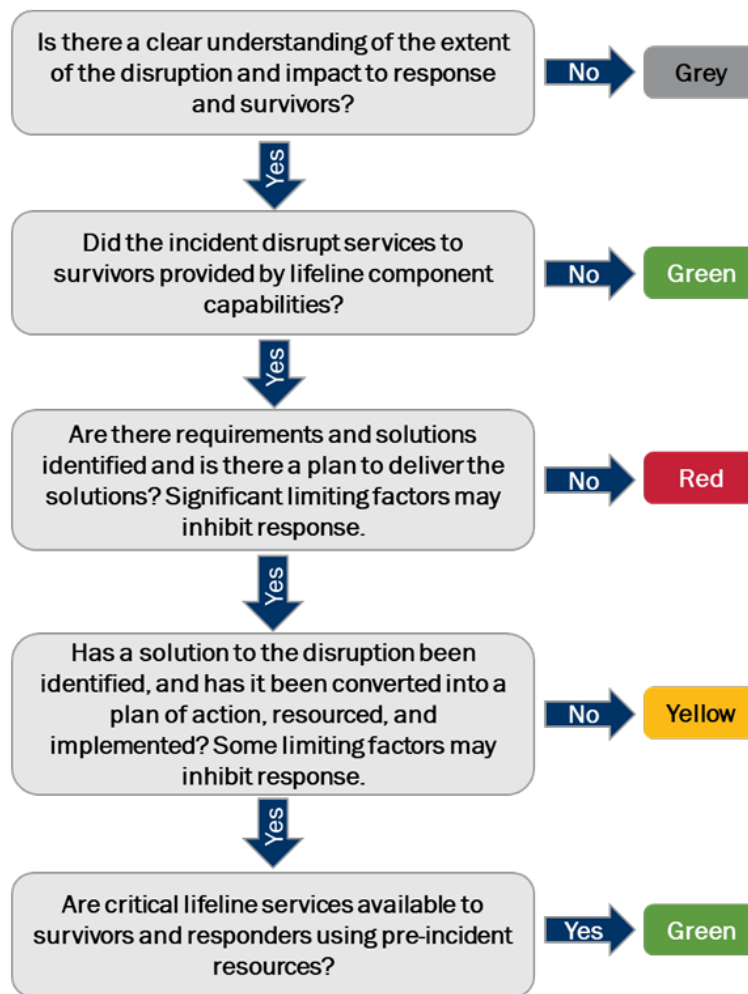
5.2. Essential Elements of Information (EEI)

Another key source of information is the Essential Elements of Information (EEI). The EEI is a list of questions categorized by Community Lifeline, that will need to be answered by the ESF agencies during activation. Each of the **ESF Annexes** includes the relevant EEI and describes potential sources

Table 5.3 below summarizes all the ESF EEIs, organized by Community Lifeline and Component. ESFs are the way we organize across community agencies *- the means -* to enhance coordination and integration to deliver the Core Capabilities. Core Capabilities describe the actions that can be taken *- the ways -* to stabilize and re-establish the Community Lifelines. Lifelines describe the critical services within a community that must be stabilized or re-established *- the ends -* to alleviate threats to life and property. The Core Capabilities are summarized in Section 2.1.3 and the Community Lifelines are summarized in Section 2.1.4.

Table 5.3 – ESF Essential Elements of Information					
Community Lifeline	**ESF #**	**Component**	**EEI #**	**Essential Elements of Information (EEI)**	**Potential Sources**
Communications	ESF #02	911 & Dispatch	C-001	Is 9-1-1 operational?	TCSO Dispatch, Telecommunication Providers, WY Public Service Commission
Communications	ESF #02	911 & Dispatch	C-002	Is TCSO Dispatch center up and running?	TCSO Dispatch
Communications	ESF #02	911 & Dispatch	C-003	Is Teton Interagency Dispatch Center (TIDC) up and running?	TIDC
Communications	ESF #02	911 & Dispatch	C-004	Is there adequate staffing for TCSO Dispatch?	TCSO Dispatch
Communications	ESF #02	911 & Dispatch	C-005	Is there adequate staffing for Teton Interagency Dispatch Center?	TIDC
Communications	ESF #02	Alerts, Warnings, and Messages	C-006	Is the Teton County National Warning System (NAWAS) terminal operational?	TCSO Dispatch, WHP Dispatch, AT&T
Communications	ESF #05	Alerts, Warnings, and Messages	C-007	Are alerts & warnings required and/or up to date?	IC, TCEM
Communications	ESF #05	Alerts, Warnings, and Messages	C-008	Are outdoor warning sirens operational?	TCEM

Table 5.3 – ESF Essential Elements of Information					
Community Lifeline	**ESF #**	**Component**	**EEI #**	**Essential Elements of Information (EEI)**	**Potential Sources**
Communications	ESF #05	Alerts, Warnings, and Messages	C-009	Are TCEM's Facebook Alerts operational?	TCEM, Facebook
Communications	ESF #05	Alerts, Warnings, and Messages	C-010	Are Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) operational?	TCEM, commercial cell phone providers
Communications	ESF #05	Alerts, Warnings, and Messages	C-011	Do any alerts, warnings, or notifications need to be coordinated with neighboring jurisdictions or federal partners?	TCEM
Communications	ESF #05	Alerts, Warnings, and Messages	C-012	Is a Teton County Warning and Disaster Fanout notification needed?	TCEM, IC
Communications	ESF #05	Alerts, Warnings, and Messages	C-013	Is FEMA's Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) operational?	TCEM, FEMA
Communications	ESF #05	Alerts, Warnings, and Messages	C-014	Is NOAA All-Hazards Weather Radio operational?	TCEM
Communications	ESF #05	Alerts, Warnings, and Messages	C-015	Is TCEM's TCIncident.org website operational?	TCEM, Esri ArcGIS
Communications	ESF #05	Alerts, Warnings, and Messages	C-016	Is the Emergency Alert System (EAS) operational?	TCEM, Local broadcasters
Communications	ESF #05	Alerts, Warnings, and Messages	C-017	Is the Everbridge mass notification system operational?	TCEM, Everbridge
Communications	ESF #05	Alerts, Warnings, and Messages	C-018	What alert, warning, and notification methods should be used?	TCEM
Communications	ESF #14	Finance	C-019	Are banking services functioning?	Local banks
Communications	ESF #14	Finance	C-020	Are commercial payment processing systems functioning?	Local businesses, Credit card companies, Local banks

Community Lifeline	ESF #	Component	EEI #	Essential Elements of Information (EEI)	Potential Sources
			Table 5.3 – ESF Essential Elements of Information		
Communications	ESF #02	Infrastructure	C-021	Are networks, wireless and wirelines all affected? Which?	Cell providers, landline providers, cable broadband providers
Communications	ESF #02	Infrastructure	C-022	Are there alternate systems available for critical facilities?	Agency COOP plans
Communications	ESF #02	Infrastructure	C-023	Has there been or suspected to have been a cyber attack?	Governmental IT departments, private sector IT departments
Communications	ESF #02	Infrastructure	C-024	How long will the impacts to the cell phone network last?	Cell providers
Communications	ESF #02	Infrastructure	C-025	How long will the impacts to the internet last?	Internet service providers
Communications	ESF #02	Infrastructure	C-026	How many critical facilities are without communications capabilities?	Town/County IT departments
Communications	ESF #02	Infrastructure	C-027	How many people are without cell phone/mobile communications service?	Cell providers
Communications	ESF #02	Infrastructure	C-028	How many people are without internet?	Internet service providers
Communications	ESF #02	Infrastructure	C-029	If there is or has been a suspected cyber attack, has the WY Cyber Assistance Response Team (CARE) been notified?	Governmental IT departments, private sector IT departments
Communications	ESF #02	Infrastructure	C-030	Is there critical communications infrastructure damage?	Cell providers, landline providers, cable broadband providers
Communications	ESF #02	Infrastructure	C-031	What is the communications infrastructure status?	Cell providers, landline providers, cable broadband providers, WY Public Service Commission
Communications	ESF #02	Infrastructure	C-032	What is the extent of damage (operational, damaged, destroyed, unknown)?	Cell providers, landline providers, cable broadband providers

				Table 5.3 – ESF Essential Elements of Information	
Community Lifeline	**ESF #**	**Component**	**EEI #**	**Essential Elements of Information (EEI)**	**Potential Sources**
Communications	ESF #02	Infrastructure	C-033	What is the timeline for restoration to critical communications infrastructure?	Cell providers, landline providers, cable broadband providers
Communications	ESF #02	Responder Communications	C-034	Is the amateur radio community active and what are their task(s)?	ARES Emergency Coordinator, RACES Coordinator
Communications	ESF #02	Responder Communications	C-035	Is the current intergovernmental radio system adequate?	JH Public Safety Radio Group, TIDC, TCSO Dispatch, TCSO Radio Coordinator
Communications	ESF #02	Responder Communications	C-036	What first responder communications systems are affected?	JH Public Safety Radio Group, TIDC, TCSO Dispatch, TCSO Radio Coordinator
Communications	ESF #02	Responder Communications	C-037	What is the status of public safety radio infrastructure?	JH Public Safety Radio Group, TIDC, TCSO Dispatch, TCSO Radio Coordinator
Energy	ESF #12	Fuel	E-001	What are the available local fuel sources?	Private Fuel Providers
Energy	ESF #12	Fuel	E-002	What are the fuel needs for essential services providers?	TC Facilities, ToJ Public Works
Energy	ESF #12	Fuel	E-003	What are the fuel needs for first responder transportation?	IC, JHFEMS, JPD, TCSO
Energy	ESF #12	Fuel	E-004	What are the fuel needs for response facilities/operations?	TC Facilities, ToJ Public Works
Energy	ESF #12	Fuel	E-005	What is the duration of the fuel supply to support critical infrastructure and essential services?	Private Fuel Providers, TC Facilities, ToJ Public Works
Energy	ESF #12	Fuel	E-006	What is the local fuel capacity?	Private Fuel Providers

				Table 5.3 – ESF Essential Elements of Information	
Community Lifeline	**ESF #**	**Component**	**EEI #**	**Essential Elements of Information (EEI)**	**Potential Sources**
Energy	ESF #12	Fuel	E-007	What resources are available to deliver fuel to temporary power systems for critical infrastructure facilities?	Private Fuel Providers, TC Facilities, ToJ Public Works
Energy	ESF #12	Power Grid	E-008	Are temporary portable power systems needed by critical infrastructure facilities?	Critical infrastructure providers
Energy	ESF #12	Power Grid	E-009	Are there any critical facilities without power?	TC Facilities, ToJ Public Works, St. Johns Health
Energy	ESF #12	Power Grid	E-010	Are there any utility/energy facilities incapacitated?	All ESF Agencies
Energy	ESF #12	Power Grid	E-011	How many businesses are without power?	LVE, FRREC
Energy	ESF #12	Power Grid	E-012	How many crews are operational?	LVE, FRREC
Energy	ESF #12	Power Grid	E-013	How many homes are without power?	LVE, FRREC
Energy	ESF #12	Power Grid	E-014	What is the anticipated return of energy service?	LVE, FRREC
Energy	ESF #12	Power Grid	E-015	What is the transmission, distribution, and service status?	LVE, FRREC
Energy	ESF #12	Power Grid	E-016	What temporary portable power systems are available to power critical facilities?	Local rental centers, contractors, WOHS, mutual aid partners
Energy	ESF #12	Power Grid	E-017	What is the incident impact on the energy sector?	LVE, FRREC, Fuel Suppliers
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #11	Agriculture	FHS-001	Are animal food sources at risk?	TCD, UW Extension
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #11	Agriculture	FHS-002	Are human food sources at risk?	UW Extension

Table 5.3 – ESF Essential Elements of Information					
Community Lifeline	ESF #	Component	EEI #	Essential Elements of Information (EEI)	Potential Sources
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #11	Agriculture	FHS-003	Are natural water systems (non-drinking water sources) compromised?	TCD, GTNP, BTNF, NER
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #11	Agriculture	FHS-004	Are there personnel trained to handle a disease outbreak in animals?	WGF, TC Fair
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #11	Agriculture	FHS-005	Are there provisions for dead animal storage?	ISWR
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #11	Agriculture	FHS-006	Is there a need for animal technical specialists?	IC
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #11	Agriculture	FHS-007	What are water sources near the incident that can be used for aerial firefighting purposes?	Local ranchers and agriculture producers, Local landowners, Land management agencies
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #11	Agriculture	FHS-008	What is the expected impact to the animal community?	WGF, TC Fair
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #11	Agriculture	FHS-009	What sensitive natural resources are within or near the hazard impact area?	TCD
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #11	Agriculture	FHS-010	What technical specialists are needed to identify and mitigate impacts to sensitive natural resources?	TCD
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #06	Food	FHS-011	Are there mass feeding operations?	Teton County VOAD, Good Samaritan Mission
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #06	Food	FHS-012	Are there operating Points of Distribution (PODs) for food, water, and other mass care assistance/supplies?	American Red Cross, Hole Food Rescue, ESF #07, Good Samaritan Mission, Jackson Cupboard

Table 5.3 – ESF Essential Elements of Information					
Community Lifeline	**ESF #**	**Component**	**EEI #**	**Essential Elements of Information (EEI)**	**Potential Sources**
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #06	Food	FHS-013	How many and what are the location(s) of the mass feeding operations?	Teton County VOAD, Good Samaritan Mission
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #06	Food	FHS-014	How many meals per day are required?	Shelter managers, case managers
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #06	Food	FHS-015	How many PODs are operating and what type and location?	American Red Cross, Hole Food Rescue, ESF #07
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #06	Food	FHS-016	How many responder meals are required for each operational period?	Incident Commanders, Logistics Section Chiefs
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #06	Food	FHS-017	Is food production adequate?	Jackson Cupboard, Hole Food Rescue, UW Extension
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #06	Food	FHS-018	What are the anticipated food storage capacity requirements?	Jackson Cupboard, Hole Food Rescue
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #06	Food	FHS-019	What is the current and anticipated demand for non-prepared food (groceries as opposed to meals)?	Shelter managers, case managers
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #14	Food	FHS-020	How many food service establishments are functional?	Food Service Businesses, Resorts
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #14	Food	FHS-021	What are the long-term supply needs for commercial establishments?	Food Service Businesses, Resorts
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #14	Food	FHS-022	What are the short-term supply needs for commercial establishments?	Food Service Businesses, Resorts
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #14	Food	FHS-023	What is the anticipated supply of food and water for emergency provision?	Food Service Businesses, Resorts

				Table 5.3 – ESF Essential Elements of Information	
Community Lifeline	**ESF #**	**Component**	**EEI #**	**Essential Elements of Information (EEI)**	**Potential Sources**
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #14	Food	FHS-024	What resources are needed to start food production and restaurants?	Food Service Businesses, Resorts
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #14	Food	FHS-025	Which food services establishments can support emergency food and water provision?	Food Service Businesses, Resorts
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #06	Hydration	FHS-026	Are temporary water filling stations from portable water tanks needed in impacted areas?	IC, ESF #03
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #06	Hydration	FHS-027	What is the current and anticipated demand for temporary hydration (bottled water distribution)?	Shelter managers, case managers
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #14	Hydration	FHS-028	Is the commercial water supply chain impacted?	Local businesses
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #15	Hydration	FHS-029	Do instructions on rendering water safe for drinking need to be distributed to the public?	ESF #08, TCHD
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #03	Shelter	FHS-030	How many buildings/facilities/systems require inspection?	Building Officials
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #06	Shelter	FHS-031	Are additional shelters required?	American Red Cross
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #06	Shelter	FHS-032	Are the shelters operational?	American Red Cross
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #06	Shelter	FHS-033	Are there unmet DAFN needs for shelters?	American Red Cross

Table 5.3 – ESF Essential Elements of Information					
Community Lifeline	ESF #	Component	EEI #	Essential Elements of Information (EEI)	Potential Sources
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #06	Shelter	FHS-034	How many residential structures are damaged, what is the extent of their damage, and where are they located?	Team Rubicon, American Red Cross, Teton County CERT
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #06	Shelter	FHS-035	Is responder support housing available?	Jackson/Teton County Affordable Housing
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #06	Shelter	FHS-036	Is there a day care facility for emergency workers' families?	Commissioners' Administrator/ Town Manager
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #06	Shelter	FHS-037	Is there a need for an employee shelter?	Commissioners' Administrator/ Town Manager
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #06	Shelter	FHS-038	Is transportation to housing and shelters available?	ESF #01
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #06	Shelter	FHS-039	What are the shelter locations?	American Red Cross
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #06	Shelter	FHS-040	What is the anticipated shelter capacity?	American Red Cross
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #06	Shelter	FHS-041	What is the current shelter capacity?	American Red Cross
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #06	Shelter	FHS-042	Is there intermediate-term transitional housing available?	Jackson/Teton County Affordable Housing
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #14	Shelter	FHS-043	How many commercial rooms/beds are available for emergency sheltering?	Hotels/ Motels/Resorts, Email Listserv
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #14	Shelter	FHS-044	What are the long-term supply needs for commercial shelter facilities?	Hotels/ Motels/Resorts, Email Listserv
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #14	Shelter	FHS-045	What are the short-term supply needs for commercial shelter facilities?	Hotels/ Motels/Resorts, Email Listserv

				Table 5.3 – ESF Essential Elements of Information	
Community Lifeline	**ESF #**	**Component**	**EEI #**	**Essential Elements of Information (EEI)**	**Potential Sources**
Food, Hydration, Shelter	ESF #14	Shelter	FHS-046	What is the status of commercial/private sector shelter facilities in the area?	Hotels/ Motels/Resorts, Email Listserv
Hazardous Materials	ESF #10	Facilities	HAZ-001	Is this a Tier II facility?	LEPC
Hazardous Materials	ESF #10	Facilities	HAZ-002	What is the chemical or hazardous substance?	LEPC, Tier II Facility, RERT 8
Hazardous Materials	ESF #10	Facilities	HAZ-003	What is the facility's formal plan to reduce the impacts from a release?	LEPC, Tier II Facility
Hazardous Materials	ESF #10	Facilities	HAZ-004	What is the hazardous material (hazmat)?	Tier II Facility, RERT 8
Hazardous Materials	ESF #10	HazMat, Pollutants, Contaminants	HAZ-005	Are additional resources needed to provide additional assistance to individuals with access and functional needs due to the hazmat incident?	ESF #08, ESF #06
Hazardous Materials	ESF #10	HazMat, Pollutants, Contaminants	HAZ-006	Are Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or Explosive (CBRNE) agents involved?	IC
Hazardous Materials	ESF #10	HazMat, Pollutants, Contaminants	HAZ-007	Are the current resources capable of mitigating the hazardous materials incident?	IC
Hazardous Materials	ESF #10	HazMat, Pollutants, Contaminants	HAZ-008	Are there areas that need to be isolated due to hazardous materials contamination?	IC
Hazardous Materials	ESF #10	HazMat, Pollutants, Contaminants	HAZ-009	Are there hazmat responder protocols or mandatory safety elements in place?	IC, Safety Officer, RERT 8

Table 5.3 – ESF Essential Elements of Information					
Community Lifeline	ESF #	Component	EEI #	Essential Elements of Information (EEI)	Potential Sources
Hazardous Materials	ESF #10	HazMat, Pollutants, Contaminants	HAZ-010	Are there special hazardous materials protective actions that need to be put into place for the public?	IC
Hazardous Materials	ESF #10	HazMat, Pollutants, Contaminants	HAZ-011	Has the WY National Guard 84th Civil Support Team (CST) been activated?	TCEM, IC
Hazardous Materials	ESF #10	HazMat, Pollutants, Contaminants	HAZ-012	Has the Wyoming Regional Emergency Response Team (RERT) been activated?	TCEM, IC
Hazardous Materials	ESF #10	HazMat, Pollutants, Contaminants	HAZ-013	Have appropriate agencies such as WY DEQ, EPA, NRC, etc. been notified?	IC, LEPC, WY DEQ
Hazardous Materials	ESF #10	HazMat, Pollutants, Contaminants	HAZ-014	How many first responders have been exposed to the hazardous material?	IC
Hazardous Materials	ESF #10	HazMat, Pollutants, Contaminants	HAZ-015	How many members of the public have been exposed to the hazardous material?	IC
Hazardous Materials	ESF #10	HazMat, Pollutants, Contaminants	HAZ-016	Is additional help needed with evacuating or decontaminating individuals with access and functional needs?	ESF #08
Hazardous Materials	ESF #10	HazMat, Pollutants, Contaminants	HAZ-017	Is Incident Command established with an IAP developed (this is required for hazmat incidents by OSHA)?	TCSO Dispatch, TIDC
Hazardous Materials	ESF #10	HazMat, Pollutants, Contaminants	HAZ-018	Is there a hazardous materials leak or spill?	IC, Tier II Facility

Table 5.3 – ESF Essential Elements of Information					
Community Lifeline	**ESF #**	**Component**	**EEI #**	**Essential Elements of Information (EEI)**	**Potential Sources**
Hazardous Materials	ESF #10	HazMat, Pollutants, Contaminants	HAZ-019	Is there a HazMat substance leaking into water?	IC, Tier II Facility
Hazardous Materials	ESF #10	HazMat, Pollutants, Contaminants	HAZ-020	Is this an accidental hazardous materials release or does it appear to be intentional?	IC
Hazardous Materials	ESF #10	HazMat, Pollutants, Contaminants	HAZ-021	What are the methods to detect and assess the extent of contamination?	RERT 8
Hazardous Materials	ESF #10	HazMat, Pollutants, Contaminants	HAZ-022	What are the methods to stabilize a release and prevent the spread of contamination?	RERT 8
Hazardous Materials	ESF #10	HazMat, Pollutants, Contaminants	HAZ-023	What are the needs for decontamination and levels required?	RERT 8, ESF #08
Hazardous Materials	ESF #10	HazMat, Pollutants, Contaminants	HAZ-024	What are the resource needs for environmental cleanup, waste disposition, and remediation?	RERT 8, ESF #11
Hazardous Materials	ESF #10	HazMat, Pollutants, Contaminants	HAZ-025	What is the source of the hazmat release?	IC, Tier II Facility
Health and Medical	ESF #08	Fatality Management	HM-001	Are there incident related fatalities?	Teton County Coroner's Office, St. John's Health
Health and Medical	ESF #08	Fatality Management	HM-002	Is there an active mass fatality plan?	Teton County Coroner's Office
Health and Medical	ESF #08	Fatality Management	HM-003	What is the morgue status/capacity?	Teton County Coroner's Office
Health and Medical	ESF #08	Fatality Management	HM-004	What level mass fatality/casualty should be declared?	Teton County Coroner's Office, JH Fire/EMS, St. John's Health

Community Lifeline	ESF #	Component	EEI #	Essential Elements of Information (EEI)	Potential Sources
				Table 5.3 – ESF Essential Elements of Information	
Health and Medical	ESF #08	Fatality Management	HM-005	Who is releasing incident fatality numbers through the JIS?	ESF#15, Teton County Coroner's Office
Health and Medical	ESF #08	Medical Care	HM-006	Is a hospital/public health PIO needed at the incident site?	ESF #15, IC, St. John's Health
Health and Medical	ESF #08	Medical Care	HM-007	What are the actions that will be taken to initiate, maintain, and demobilize medical surge capacity?	St. John's Health, Teton Outpatient Services
Health and Medical	ESF #08	Medical Care	HM-008	What medical care is required in shelters?	American Red Cross
Health and Medical	ESF #08	Medical Care	HM-009	What non-emergency medical facilities are operating?	Local health care providers
Health and Medical	ESF #08	Medical Care	HM-010	What pharmacies are operating?	ESF #14, Local pharmacies
Health and Medical	ESF #08	Medical Supply Chain	HM-011	Are there drug shortages?	Local pharmacies
Health and Medical	ESF #08	Medical Supply Chain	HM-012	What are the long-term medical supply needs?	Local health care providers
Health and Medical	ESF #08	Medical Supply Chain	HM-013	What are the short-term medical supply needs?	Local health care providers
Health and Medical	ESF #08	Medical Supply Chain	HM-014	What supplies and resources are available at non-emergency facilities for re-distribution?	Local health care providers
Health and Medical	ESF #08	Patient Movement	HM-015	Are health care facilities being evacuated?	IC, TC-EOC
Health and Medical	ESF #08	Patient Movement	HM-016	Are local incident triage sites established? Locations?	JHFEMS, GTNP EMS
Health and Medical	ESF #08	Patient Movement	HM-017	Are there any EMS personnel fatalities?	IC

Community Lifeline	ESF #	Component	EEI #	Essential Elements of Information (EEI)	Potential Sources
				Table 5.3 – ESF Essential Elements of Information	
Health and Medical	ESF #08	Patient Movement	HM-018	Are there any EMS personnel injuries?	IC
Health and Medical	ESF #08	Patient Movement	HM-019	Are there any EMS personnel missing?	IC
Health and Medical	ESF #08	Patient Movement	HM-020	Are there private EMS services operating in the area of the incident?	IC, JH Fire/EMS, St. John's Health
Health and Medical	ESF #08	Public Health	HM-021	Are public health alerts active?	Teton County Health Department
Health and Medical	ESF #08	Public Health	HM-022	Are vector controls in place?	Teton County Health Department
Health and Medical	ESF #08	Public Health	HM-023	Is a public health emergency in place?	Teton District Health Officer
Health and Medical	ESF #08	Public Health	HM-024	Is an Area Command established for the public health threat?	Wyoming Department of Health
Health and Medical	ESF #08	Public Health	HM-025	Is epidemiology required?	Teton County Health Department
Health and Medical	ESF #08	Public Health	HM-026	Is reunification required?	IC, St. John's Health, American Red Cross
Health and Medical	ESF #08	Public Health	HM-027	Is the region/state affected by the public health threat?	Wyoming Department of Health
Health and Medical	ESF #08	Public Health	HM-028	Is water testing required?	Teton County Health Department
Health and Medical	ESF #08	Public Health	HM-029	Should information on personal protective measures be shared through the JIS?	IC, Teton County Health Department
Health and Medical	ESF #08	Public Health	HM-030	What actions need to be taken to assess and provide mental health services for the public?	Mental Health & Recovery Services of JH, Teton County Health Department

				Table 5.3 – ESF Essential Elements of Information	
Community Lifeline	**ESF #**	**Component**	**EEI #**	**Essential Elements of Information (EEI)**	**Potential Sources**
Health and Medical	ESF #08	Public Health	HM-031	What are the mechanisms or processes to identify children and families that need additional assistance, as well as individuals with disabilities?	Teton County Health Department
Health and Medical	ESF #08	Public Health	HM-032	What is the nature of the public health threat?	Teton County Health Department
Safety and Security	ESF #03	Community Safety	SS-001	Are there emergency action plans for the flood control system impacted?	USACE, USBR, TCRL, FCWID
Safety and Security	ESF #03	Community Safety	SS-002	Are there flood inundation models and GIS files available of the impacted area?	USACE, USBR, TCRL, FCWID
Safety and Security	ESF #03	Community Safety	SS-003	Are waterway flow control systems affected?	USACE, USBR, TCRL, FCWID
Safety and Security	ESF #03	Community Safety	SS-004	Have water resource operators been contacted?	USACE, USBR, TCRL, FCWID
Safety and Security	ESF #03	Community Safety	SS-005	What is the capacity to move, flow, or restrict water?	USACE, USBR, TCRL, FCWID
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Community Safety	SS-006	Are any protective action orders in place?	IC
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Community Safety	SS-007	Are protective actions (evacuation, shelter-in-place, area exclusion, etc.) needed for public safety?	IC
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Community Safety	SS-008	Has social media, TCIncident.org, and other online sources been updated with protective action information?	TCEM, PIO, ESF #15

Table 5.3 – ESF Essential Elements of Information					
Community Lifeline	**ESF #**	**Component**	**EEI #**	**Essential Elements of Information (EEI)**	**Potential Sources**
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Community Safety	SS-009	Have periodic updates been provided to the public regarding ongoing protective action orders?	IC,TCEM, PIO
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Community Safety	SS-010	How long will protective action orders be necessary?	IC, TCEM
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Community Safety	SS-011	How many are dead?	IC, Teton County Coroner
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Community Safety	SS-012	How many are injured?	IC, ESF#08 Public Health and Medical Services, St. John's Health
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Community Safety	SS-013	How many are missing?	IC, ESF#09 Search and Rescue
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Community Safety	SS-014	How many people are under protective action orders?	IC, TCEM
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Community Safety	SS-015	Is mapping of the hazard impact area available?	IC, Teton County GIS Administrator, TC-EOC
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Community Safety	SS-016	What areas are covered by protective action orders?	IC
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Community Safety	SS-017	What is the hazard impact area?	IC, TC-EOC
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Community Safety	SS-018	What protective actions need to be communicated to the public?	IC
Safety and Security	ESF #04	Fire Service	SS-019	Are firefighting systems diminished due to water system damage?	ESF#03 Public Works
Safety and Security	ESF #04	Fire Service	SS-020	Are there any firefighter fatalities?	IC
Safety and Security	ESF #04	Fire Service	SS-021	Are there any firefighter injuries?	IC
Safety and Security	ESF #04	Fire Service	SS-022	Are there any firefighters missing?	IC

Table 5.3 – ESF Essential Elements of Information					
Community Lifeline	**ESF #**	**Component**	**EEI #**	**Essential Elements of Information (EEI)**	**Potential Sources**
Safety and Security	ESF #04	Fire Service	SS-023	Are there outstanding firefighting resource orders?	Dispatch Centers
Safety and Security	ESF #04	Fire Service	SS-024	Are there private fire protection services operating in the area of the incident?	IC, Local fire services
Safety and Security	ESF #04	Fire Service	SS-025	Have staging areas been established for arriving mutual aid resources? Where? How many?	IC
Safety and Security	ESF #04	Fire Service	SS-026	Is there any unintentional property damage caused by firefighting operations?	IC
Safety and Security	ESF #04	Fire Service	SS-027	What is the current firefighting resource and staffing capability in the County?	Duty Officers
Safety and Security	ESF #04	Fire Service	SS-028	What is the status of incoming/expected firefighting mutual aid resources?	IC
Safety and Security	ESF #03	Government Service	SS-029	Are waste diversion and reduction systems operational?	ISWR, Ecosystem Stewardship Administrator, Sustainability Coordinator
Safety and Security	ESF #03	Government Service	SS-030	How many waste collection/reduction sites are active?	ISWR, Ecosystem Stewardship Administrator, Sustainability Coordinator
Safety and Security	ESF #03	Government Service	SS-031	Is special permitting required for demolition, construction, or waste disposal?	Planning and Building Departments, ISWR, WY DEQ
Safety and Security	ESF #03	Government Service	SS-032	What is the debris management status?	ISWR, Public Works agencies

		Table 5.3 – ESF Essential Elements of Information			
Community Lifeline	**ESF #**	**Component**	**EEI #**	**Essential Elements of Information (EEI)**	**Potential Sources**
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Government Service	SS-033	Are schools or colleges impacted?	TCSD #1, Central Wyoming College, Local private schools
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Government Service	SS-034	Are there impacts to public records systems?	Teton County Clerk, Town of Jackson Clerk, Teton County Treasurer, Town of Jackson Finance Director
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Government Service	SS-035	Do elected officials need to consider putting a curfew into place?	ESF #13, TC-MAC, TC-EOC, Legal counsel
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Government Service	SS-036	Do elected officials need to consider putting rationing measures into place?	ESF #13, TC-MAC, TC-EOC, Legal counsel
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Government Service	SS-037	Has the IAP been documented and archived?	IC
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Government Service	SS-038	Has the SITREP been documented and archived?	TCEM
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Government Service	SS-039	Has the Wyoming Office of Homeland Security Duty Officer been notified?	TCEM
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Government Service	SS-040	Have local elected officials been informed about response and recovery efforts?	Town Manager, County Commissioners' Administrator
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Government Service	SS-041	Is a local emergency or disaster declaration needed?	TCEM, TC-MAC
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Government Service	SS-042	Is a SITREP needed?	TCEM
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Government Service	SS-043	Is an IAP needed?	IC
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Government Service	SS-044	Is mutual aid active and/or available?	TIDC, TCSO Dispatch, TCEM

Community Lifeline	ESF #	Component	EEI #	Essential Elements of Information (EEI)	Potential Sources
				Table 5.3 – ESF Essential Elements of Information	
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Government Service	SS-045	Is the TC-EOC operational?	TCEM
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Government Service	SS-046	Is the TC-EOC physical, virtual, or hybrid? What is the location or virtual location?	TCEM
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Government Service	SS-047	Is the threat/hazard ongoing?	TIDC, TCSO Dispatch, IC
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Government Service	SS-048	What agencies are on-scene? In command?	TIDC, TCSO Dispatch
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Government Service	SS-049	What ESFs should be activated?	TCEM
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Government Service	SS-050	What executive actions or decisions are required?	TCEM, TC-MAC
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Government Service	SS-051	What is the current impact on government?	IC
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Government Service	SS-052	What is the expected impact to properties and/or initial extent of damage?	IC
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Government Service	SS-053	What is the status of Community Lifelines?	ESF Coordinators, TC-EOC
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Government Service	SS-054	What level of TC-EOC activation is needed?	TCEM
Safety and Security	ESF #05	Government Service	SS-055	What population is affected? How are they affected? How long will they be affected?	IC
Safety and Security	ESF #07	Government Service	SS-056	Are Incident Management Teams required?	IC, TCEM, TC-EOC

Table 5.3 – ESF Essential Elements of Information					
Community Lifeline	**ESF #**	**Component**	**EEI #**	**Essential Elements of Information (EEI)**	**Potential Sources**
Safety and Security	ESF #07	Government Service	SS-057	Has the TC-EOC resource ordering policy and workflow been shared with Incident Commanders and dispatch centers?	TC-EOC, Logistics Section Chiefs, IC, TCSO Dispatch, TIDC, State Response Coordination Center (SRCC)
Safety and Security	ESF #07	Government Service	SS-058	How many personnel are on scene and operating externally in support of the incident?	IC
Safety and Security	ESF #07	Government Service	SS-059	How many resource requests are at the State level?	TC-EOC, SRCC
Safety and Security	ESF #07	Government Service	SS-060	How many resource requests are pending?	IC, TCSO Dispatch, TIDC
Safety and Security	ESF #07	Government Service	SS-061	Is personnel check-in established?	IC
Safety and Security	ESF #07	Government Service	SS-062	Is the demobilization plan started?	IC
Safety and Security	ESF #07	Government Service	SS-063	What are the resource shortfalls/needs?	IC, TCSO Dispatch, TIDC
Safety and Security	ESF #07	Government Service	SS-064	What is the current status of response resources? How many?	IC, TCSO Dispatch, TIDC
Safety and Security	ESF #14	Government Service	SS-065	Is there evidence of hoarding? If so, what items?	Local businesses
Safety and Security	ESF #14	Government Service	SS-066	Is there evidence of price gouging? If so, what items?	Local businesses
Safety and Security	ESF #15	Government Service	SS-067	Are messaging trends (common questions, concerns, rumors, etc.) are being reported to the Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce and Wyoming 2-1-1 if activated as call centers?	JH Chamber of Commerce, Wyoming 2-1-1

Community Lifeline	ESF #	Component	EEI #	Essential Elements of Information (EEI)	Potential Sources
Safety and Security	ESF #15	Government Service	SS-068	Are press conferences needed?	Incident PIO
Safety and Security	ESF #15	Government Service	SS-069	Are there rumor control issues?	TC PIO Group
Safety and Security	ESF #15	Government Service	SS-070	Are translators available?	TC Library, TCSD #1, TC Parks & Recreation
Safety and Security	ESF #15	Government Service	SS-071	Are Wyoming 2-1-1 and Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce call centers coordinating information if both are activated as call centers?	ESF #15, Wyoming 2-1-1, JH Chamber of Commerce
Safety and Security	ESF #15	Government Service	SS-072	Does the news media need additional assistance or supplies to disseminate information in a timely manner?	Local media sources
Safety and Security	ESF #15	Government Service	SS-073	Has a Joint Information System (JIS) been established?	TC PIO Group
Safety and Security	ESF #15	Government Service	SS-074	Has the Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce been contacted to staff an emergency information line?	JH Chamber of Commerce
Safety and Security	ESF #15	Government Service	SS-075	Has Voices JH, One22, and Houses of Worship been contacted to share emergency information with underrepresented populations?	Voices JH, One22, Local houses of worship
Safety and Security	ESF #15	Government Service	SS-076	Has Wyoming 2-1-1 been contacted about available resources to support an info line/call center?	ESF #15

Table 5.3 – ESF Essential Elements of Information

				Table 5.3 – ESF Essential Elements of Information	
Community Lifeline	**ESF #**	**Component**	**EEI #**	**Essential Elements of Information (EEI)**	**Potential Sources**
Safety and Security	ESF #15	Government Service	SS-077	Have official information hotline phone numbers (JH Chamber of Commerce, Wyoming 2-1-1, etc.) and official websites been shared with the public and the media?	Local media sources
Safety and Security	ESF #15	Government Service	SS-078	Is having a multi-jurisdictional or multi-agency external affairs function needed?	ESF #15
Safety and Security	ESF #15	Government Service	SS-079	Is the use of private agencies needed to disseminate information to the public?	Incident PIO
Safety and Security	ESF #15	Government Service	SS-080	Should a Joint Information Center (JIC) be activated? In-person or virtually?	IC, Incident PIO
Safety and Security	ESF #15	Government Service	SS-081	What are the special considerations for disability, access, and functional needs groups?	ESF #08
Safety and Security	ESF #15	Government Service	SS-082	What are the special considerations for tourist and visitors?	JH Chamber of Commerce
Safety and Security	ESF #15	Government Service	SS-083	What information needs to be translated?	ESF #15
Safety and Security	ESF #15	Government Service	SS-084	What media outlets are distributing information to the public?	Incident PIO, local media sources
Safety and Security	ESF #11	Government Service	SS-085	Are resources available to document the current disaster for historic preservation?	TC Historic Preservation Board, History Jackson Hole

Table 5.3 – ESF Essential Elements of Information					
Community Lifeline	ESF #	Component	EEI #	Essential Elements of Information (EEI)	Potential Sources
Safety and Security	ESF #11	Government Service	SS-086	Are there special mitigation actions that need to be taken to protect sensitive cultural and/or historical resources?	TC Historic Preservation Board, History Jackson Hole
Safety and Security	ESF #11	Government Service	SS-087	What sensitive cultural and/or historical resources are within or near the hazard impact area?	TC Historic Preservation Board, History Jackson Hole
Safety and Security	ESF #13	Law Enforcement/ Security	SS-088	Are coordinated security efforts needed at designated facilities?	IC
Safety and Security	ESF #13	Law Enforcement/ Security	SS-089	Are there any additional resources needed for a long-duration law enforcement event?	IC, OSC
Safety and Security	ESF #13	Law Enforcement/ Security	SS-090	Are there any escaped or missing inmates from the County Jail?	TCSO Jail
Safety and Security	ESF #13	Law Enforcement/ Security	SS-091	Are there any law enforcement personnel fatalities?	IC
Safety and Security	ESF #13	Law Enforcement/ Security	SS-092	Are there any law enforcement personnel injuries?	IC
Safety and Security	ESF #13	Law Enforcement/ Security	SS-093	Are there any law enforcement personnel missing?	IC
Safety and Security	ESF #13	Law Enforcement/ Security	SS-094	Are there private security firms working in the area of the incident?	IC, Law enforcement entities, ESF #14, Local businesses
Safety and Security	ESF #13	Law Enforcement/ Security	SS-095	Do any protective action orders include the County Jail?	TCSO Jail
Safety and Security	ESF #13	Law Enforcement/ Security	SS-096	Do officers need lodging?	IC, LSC
Safety and Security	ESF #13	Law Enforcement/ Security	SS-097	Does the County Jail require resources to keep inmates safe and secure?	TCSO Jail

Table 5.3 – ESF Essential Elements of Information					
Community Lifeline	**ESF #**	**Component**	**EEI #**	**Essential Elements of Information (EEI)**	**Potential Sources**
Safety and Security	ESF #13	Law Enforcement/ Security	SS-098	Have there been any fatalities of inmates at the County Jail due to the incident?	TCSO Jail
Safety and Security	ESF #13	Law Enforcement/ Security	SS-099	Have there been any injuries of inmates at the County Jail due to the incident?	TCSO Jail
Safety and Security	ESF #13	Law Enforcement/ Security	SS-100	How many back-up law enforcement resources are available?	TCSO, JPD, GTNP, BTNF, NER, WGF, WHP
Safety and Security	ESF #13	Law Enforcement/ Security	SS-101	How many inmates are currently incarcerated at the County Jail?	TCSO Jail
Safety and Security	ESF #13	Law Enforcement/ Security	SS-102	How many law enforcement resources are available?	TCSO, JPD, GTNP, BTNF, NER, WGF, WHP
Safety and Security	ESF #13	Law Enforcement/ Security	SS-103	How many law enforcement units are needed for traffic operations?	IC, ESF #01
Safety and Security	ESF #13	Law Enforcement/ Security	SS-104	How many law enforcement units are needed in shelters?	ESF #06
Safety and Security	ESF #13	Law Enforcement/ Security	SS-105	How many law enforcement units are needed to operate access control points for evacuations?	IC
Safety and Security	ESF #13	Law Enforcement/ Security	SS-106	If there is the need to evacuate the County Jail, is there adequate equipment and staffing available?	TCSO Jail
Safety and Security	ESF #13	Law Enforcement/ Security	SS-107	Is a curfew necessary?	IC, TC-MAC, TC-EOC
Safety and Security	ESF #13	Law Enforcement/ Security	SS-108	Is terrorism suspected? If so, has the FBI been contacted?	IC, Law enforcement entities
Safety and Security	ESF #13	Law Enforcement/ Security	SS-109	Is the County Jail impacted?	TCSO Jail

Community Lifeline	ESF #	Component	EEI #	Essential Elements of Information (EEI)	Potential Sources
Table 5.3 – ESF Essential Elements of Information					
Safety and Security	ESF #13	Law Enforcement/ Security	SS-110	Is there civil disturbance or rioting?	IC, Law enforcement entities, ESF #14, Local businesses
Safety and Security	ESF #13	Law Enforcement/ Security	SS-111	Is there evidence of vigilantism?	IC, Law enforcement entities, ESF #14, Local businesses
Safety and Security	ESF #13	Law Enforcement/ Security	SS-112	Is there looting?	IC, Law enforcement entities, ESF #14, Local businesses
Safety and Security	ESF #13	Law Enforcement/ Security	SS-113	What types of law enforcement resources are needed?	IC
Safety and Security	ESF #09	Search and Rescue	SS-114	Are Search and Rescue (SAR) operations ongoing?	TCSO SAR, TCSO Dispatch, TIDC
Safety and Security	ESF #09	Search and Rescue	SS-115	Are there any SAR personnel fatalities?	IC
Safety and Security	ESF #09	Search and Rescue	SS-116	Are there any SAR personnel injuries?	IC
Safety and Security	ESF #09	Search and Rescue	SS-117	Are there private or independent search and rescue groups working in the area of the incident?	IC, TCSO SAR
Safety and Security	ESF #09	Search and Rescue	SS-118	Is Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping needed for SAR response?	IC, Teton County GIS Administrator
Safety and Security	ESF #09	Search and Rescue	SS-119	Is TCSO SAR leading operations or are they a resource?	TCSO SAR
Safety and Security	ESF #09	Search and Rescue	SS-120	Is the TCSO SAR helicopter available for mission tasking?	TCSO SAR
Safety and Security	ESF #09	Search and Rescue	SS-121	What geographic areas are included in the search?	IC
Safety and Security	ESF #09	Search and Rescue	SS-122	What is the SAR communications plan?	IC

Table 5.3 – ESF Essential Elements of Information					
Community Lifeline	**ESF #**	**Component**	**EEI #**	**Essential Elements of Information (EEI)**	**Potential Sources**
Safety and Security	ESF #09	Search and Rescue	SS-123	What SAR efforts are ongoing?	TCSO SAR, TCSO Dispatch, TIDC
Safety and Security	ESF #09	Search and Rescue	SS-124	What SAR teams are activated?	TCSO SAR, TCSO Dispatch, TIDC
Safety and Security	ESF #09	Search and Rescue	SS-125	What specific SAR resources are needed? (i.e., personnel, equipment, functions)	IC
Transportation	ESF #01	Aviation	T-001	Are alternate options available for nearby air transport?	Jackson Hole Airport
Transportation	ESF #01	Aviation	T-002	How long will the airport be affected?	Jackson Hole Airport
Transportation	ESF #01	Aviation	T-003	If air resources have been requested, are there adequate facilities to accommodate them for landing, fuel, and maintenance?	Jackson Hole Airport, Teton Helibase, TIDC, St. John's Health, National Elk Refuge, TCSO SAR
Transportation	ESF #01	Aviation	T-004	Is the helipad at St. John's Health (Hospital) operational?	St. John's Health
Transportation	ESF #01	Aviation	T-005	Is the helipad at TCSO Search and Rescue Hangar operational?	TCSO SAR
Transportation	ESF #01	Aviation	T-006	Is the helipad at the National Elk Refuge Headquarters operational?	National Elk Refuge
Transportation	ESF #01	Aviation	T-007	Is the helispot at Teton Village operational?	Jackson Hole Mountain Resort, TVFD
Transportation	ESF #01	Aviation	T-008	Is the Teton Helibase operational at the airport?	Jackson Hole Airport, TIDC
Transportation	ESF #01	Aviation	T-009	What is the extent of damage to the airport?	Jackson Hole Airport

Table 5.3 – ESF Essential Elements of Information					
Community Lifeline	**ESF #**	**Component**	**EEI #**	**Essential Elements of Information (EEI)**	**Potential Sources**
Transportation	ESF #01	Highway/Roadway/ Motor Vehicle	T-010	Are there any active one-way or contra-traffic plans?	Law enforcement, traffic engineers
Transportation	ESF #01	Highway/Roadway/ Motor Vehicle	T-011	Are there traffic management plans included in the IAP or special event plan?	Event planners, IC
Transportation	ESF #01	Highway/Roadway/ Motor Vehicle	T-012	Can any secondary access roads be opened?	Land management agencies, private subdivisions
Transportation	ESF #01	Highway/Roadway/ Motor Vehicle	T-013	Can Pathways routes be opened to alternative traffic? What types of vehicles?	Pathways
Transportation	ESF #01	Highway/Roadway/ Motor Vehicle	T-014	Have GIS maps, WYDOT maps, and/or TCIncident.org been updated with road closures?	TCEM, WYDOT, Teton County GIS Administrator
Transportation	ESF #01	Highway/Roadway/ Motor Vehicle	T-015	How long will the Pathways routes be affected?	Pathways
Transportation	ESF #01	Highway/Roadway/ Motor Vehicle	T-016	How long will the roadway system be affected?	Engineers and roadway maintainers: WYDOT, Town, County
Transportation	ESF #01	Highway/Roadway/ Motor Vehicle	T-017	If bridges have potentially been impacted by the incident, have they been assessed for safety?	WYDOT, TCRL, County Engineer, Town Engineer
Transportation	ESF #01	Highway/Roadway/ Motor Vehicle	T-018	Is there enough roadway capacity to evacuate the community?	TCEM, WYDOT, Town, County
Transportation	ESF #01	Highway/Roadway/ Motor Vehicle	T-019	What is the status of the Pathways routes?	Pathways
Transportation	ESF #01	Highway/Roadway/ Motor Vehicle	T-020	What is the status of the roadway system?	Engineers and roadway maintainers: WYDOT, Town, County
Transportation	ESF #01	Highway/Roadway/ Motor Vehicle	T-021	What is the status of traffic signaling devices?	WYDOT

				Table 5.3 – ESF Essential Elements of Information	
Community Lifeline	**ESF #**	**Component**	**EEI #**	**Essential Elements of Information (EEI)**	**Potential Sources**
Transportation	ESF #01	Highway/Roadway/ Motor Vehicle	T-022	What locations require alternate traffic plans?	WYDOT, TCRL, County Engineer, Town Engineer
Transportation	ESF #01	Mass Transit	T-023	Are mass transit vehicles needed to help move evacuees?	ESF #06, ESF #05
Transportation	ESF #01	Mass Transit	T-024	Are private shuttle buses operating?	Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce, mountain resorts, hotels
Transportation	ESF #01	Mass Transit	T-025	What are alternative mass transit routes?	TCEM, WYDOT, Town, County, START Bus, Jackson Hole Fire/EMS, Jackson Police, TCSO
Transportation	ESF #01	Mass Transit	T-026	What is the availability of TCSD #1 school buses?	TCSD #1
Transportation	ESF #01	Mass Transit	T-027	What is the availability of Teton Village Association buses?	Teton Village Association
Transportation	ESF #01	Mass Transit	T-028	What is the availability of the private shuttle buses?	Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce, mountain resorts, hotels
Transportation	ESF #01	Mass Transit	T-029	What is the availability of the School District buses?	School District
Transportation	ESF #01	Mass Transit	T-030	What is the status of the START bus system?	START Bus
Water Systems	ESF #03	Potable Water Infrastructure	WS-001	Are there any anticipated issues with water supply for firefighting purposes?	Public Works agencies
Water Systems	ESF #03	Potable Water Infrastructure	WS-002	Have damage assessments been activated for potable water resource infrastructures?	Public Works agencies
Water Systems	ESF #03	Potable Water Infrastructure	WS-003	How many households do not have potable water service?	Public Works agencies
Water Systems	ESF #03	Potable Water Infrastructure	WS-004	Is there a major water shortage anticipated?	Public Works agencies

				Table 5.3 – ESF Essential Elements of Information	
Community Lifeline	**ESF #**	**Component**	**EEI #**	**Essential Elements of Information (EEI)**	**Potential Sources**
Water Systems	ESF #03	Potable Water Infrastructure	WS-005	What is the status of critical potable facilities/systems (operational, damaged, destroyed, unknown)?	Building Officials, Public Works agencies
Water Systems	ESF #03	Potable Water Infrastructure	WS-006	What potable water conveyance systems are impacted?	Public Works agencies
Water Systems	ESF #15	Potable Water Infrastructure	WS-007	Have residential and commercial users been notified of potable water system issues?	ESF #03, PIO, Improvement Service Districts
Water Systems	ESF #03	Wastewater Management	WS-008	Have damage assessments been activated for wastewater resource infrastructures?	Public Works agencies
Water Systems	ESF #03	Wastewater Management	WS-009	How many households do not have wastewater treatment collection services?	Public Works agencies
Water Systems	ESF #03	Wastewater Management	WS-010	What is the status of critical wastewater facilities/systems (operational, damaged, destroyed, unknown)?	Building Officials, Public Works agencies
Water Systems	ESF #03	Wastewater Management	WS-011	What wastewater conveyance systems are impacted?	Public Works agencies
Water Systems	ESF #15	Wastewater Management	WS-012	Have residential and commercial users been notified of wastewater system issues?	ESF #03, PIO, Improvement Service Districts

5.2.1. EEI Collection

Each ESF Coordinator is responsible for collecting relevant information, as outlined in the EEI, when activated by the TC-EOC. Not all EEI may be relevant for every activation, but the tool provides a starting point for the collection and analysis of key incident information. The ESF Coordinator may delegate information collection to another Supporting Agency or to TC-EOC Support Staff, as relevant.

5.2.2. EEI Dissemination and Display Methods

The TC-EOC Situational Awareness Section is responsible for collecting, organizing, and disseminating incident information collected through EEIs. The Section will develop a strategy for dissemination in coordination with the TC-EOC Manager and Assistant Manager. Methods for dissemination may include:

- SITREPs for each operational period
- Verbal and written updates to the MAC Group
- Display on screens and boards within the TC-EOC
- Posting within Teton County's WebEOC system
- Public distribution as coordinated by the ESF #15 Liaison through the JIS
- Email distribution to Whole Community partners

5.3. Information Sensitivity (Traffic Light Protocol)

The Traffic Light Protocol (TLP) is a system of markings that designates the extent to which recipients may share potentially sensitive information. TLP is not legally binding and does not override legal restrictions or obligations. It is not a formal classification scheme and is designed to facilitate greater sharing of potentially sensitive information and more effective collaboration. TLP will be used by the TC-EOC when it develops situational awareness products. TLP will help recipients better understand who they can and cannot share information provided by the TC-EOC with.
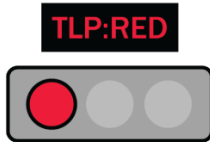
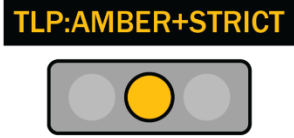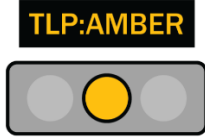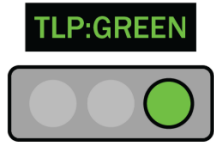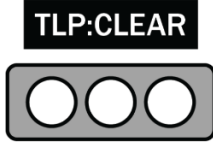| Table 5.4 – Traffic Light Protocol (TLP)		
TLP Designation	**Icon**	**Definition**
TLP: RED		For the eyes and ears of individual recipients only, no further disclosure. Sources may use TLP: RED when information cannot be effectively acted upon without significant risk for the privacy, reputation, or operations of the organizations involved. Recipients may therefore not share TLP: RED information with anyone else. In the context of a meeting, for example, TLP: RED information is limited to those present at the meeting.

Table 5.4 – Traffic Light Protocol (TLP)		
TLP Designation	**Icon**	**Definition**
TLP: AMBER+STRICT	TLP:AMBER+STRICT	Limited disclosure, recipients can only spread this on a need-to-know basis within their organization. Note that TLP: AMBER+STRICT restricts sharing to the organization only. Sources may use TLP: AMBER when information requires support to be effectively acted upon, yet carries risk to privacy, reputation, or operations if shared outside of the organizations involved. Recipients may share TLP: AMBER information with members of their own organization, but only on a need-to-know basis to protect their organization and prevent further harm.
TLP: AMBER	TLP:AMBER	Limited disclosure, recipients can only spread this on a need-to-know basis within their organization and its clients. Sources may use TLP: AMBER when information requires support to be effectively acted upon, yet carries risk to privacy, reputation, or operations if shared outside of the organizations involved. Recipients may share TLP: AMBER information with members of their own organization and its clients, but only on a need-to-know basis to protect their organization and its clients and prevent further harm. Note: If the source wants to restrict sharing to the organization only, they must specify TLP: AMBER+STRICT.
TLP: GREEN	TLP:GREEN	Limited disclosure, recipients can spread this within their community. Sources may use TLP: GREEN when information is useful to increase awareness within their wider community. Recipients may share TLP: GREEN information with peers and partner organizations within their community, but not via publicly

Table 5.4 – Traffic Light Protocol (TLP)		
TLP Designation	**Icon**	**Definition**
		accessible channels. TLP: GREEN information may not be shared outside of the community. Note: When "community" is not defined, assume the Teton County Emergency Management partner agency community.
TLP: CLEAR	TLP:CLEAR	Recipients can spread this to the world, there is no limit on disclosure. Sources may use TLP: CLEAR when information carries minimal or no foreseeable risk of misuse, in accordance with applicable rules and procedures for public release. Subject to standard copyright rules, TLP: CLEAR information may be shared without restriction.

The TC-EOP follows the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency's (CISA) Traffic Light Protocol 2.0.

SECTION 6. COMMUNICATIONS

Integrated communications inform effective incident management as well as TC-EOC support operations. Integrated communications establish and maintain contact between incident resources, enable connectivity, achieve situational awareness, and facilitate information sharing.

6.1. Monitoring and Notification

TCSO Dispatch, TIDC, and TCEM are responsible for monitoring and notification functions. Notification of incident stakeholders and local leadership is distinct from public alert and warning. Additional procedures for public alert and warning are described in the **ESF #05 (Information and Planning) Annex**.

6.1.1. TCSO Dispatch and TIDC

- TCSO Dispatch serves as the 24/7 Warning Point for Teton County. As the Warning Point, TCSO Dispatch provides continuous monitoring and maintains communications systems to gather and relay information to ICs and local leadership.
- TCSO Dispatch is the National Warning System (NAWAS) warning point for Teton County. NAWAS is a 24-hour continuous private line telephone system used to convey warnings to federal, state, and local governments and is maintained by FEMA. TCSO Dispatch will relay any NAWAS warnings received to TCEM. If TCEM cannot be reached, TCSO Dispatch will activate the Teton County Warning & Disaster Fanout.
- TCSO Dispatch and TIDC maintain and regularly test their back-up, dedicated voice and data systems. These systems are linked to other monitoring and alert organizations, including the National Weather Service (NWS), Wyoming Highway Patrol Dispatch, WOHS, and the Emergency Alert System (EAS).
- TCSO Dispatch and/or TIDC will notify TCEM when their coordination resources have been overwhelmed, triggering the activation of the TC-EOC (as described in Section 2.3).

6.1.2. Teton County Emergency Management (TCEM)

- Upon receiving notification or alert of an event from TCSO Dispatch or TIDC, the Emergency Management Coordinator will begin documentation, typically through WebEOC. Based on the severity of the event, the Emergency Management Coordinator will determine if elected officials and WOHS should be notified and if a SITREP should be issued.
- If the alert received is a NAWAS warning, TCEM will utilize the Teton County Warning & Disaster Fanout to notify appropriate agencies.
- Upon any activation of the TC-EOC, the Emergency Management Coordinator will notify their direct supervisor, the Town Manager, and the County Commissioners' Administrator.
- Upon partial (Level 2) or full activation (Level 1) of the TC-EOC, the Emergency Management Coordinator will notify all appropriate county, local, and state agencies.

6.1.3. ESF Coordinators

- Upon notification by TCEM, ESF Coordinators are responsible for notifying other relevant ESF Agencies. Agencies may be asked to place appropriate personnel on standby, log on to WebEOC, log on to Microsoft Teams, or to have personnel report to the TC-EOC.
- County, local, and state personnel assigned to the TC-EOC should be individuals who are delegated full authority to make decisions on all matters affecting their agency's/department's participation in the event.

6.2. Communications Organization

To achieve interoperability, Teton County and Town of Jackson will prioritize communications integration with state and federal disaster communications networks.

6.2.1. Local

ESF #02 (Communications) provides information and guidance concerning communications systems and redundancies. Communications systems are further described and assessed in the Teton County Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan (TIC-P).

6.2.2. State

Wyoming Highway Patrol (WHP) Dispatch serves as Wyoming's 24/7 NAWAS warning point. For NAWAS warnings, WHP Dispatch fans out the warning to downstream NAWAS warning points and the WOHS Duty Officer. For non-NAWAS warnings, the WOHS Duty Officer will notify the appropriate county Emergency Management Coordinators. Wyoming emergency communications are organized using the following plans:

- **Wyoming Communications Field Operations Guide (WY-CFOG):** Describes regional, state, and federal interoperable and mutual aid systems and assets to increase efficiency, create consistent knowledge of interoperable systems, and support pre-incident planning efforts.
- **Wyoming Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP):** A statewide strategic plan to enhance interoperable and emergency communications.
- **Wyoming Public Safety Communication Interoperability Guide:** Provides guidelines to initiate and sustain communication interoperability during an incident.

6.2.3. Federal

The National Emergency Communications Plan (NECP) is the Nation's strategic plan for emergency communications that promotes communication and sharing of information across all levels of government for all threats and hazards, as needed and when authorized. At the federal level, FEMA is the agency responsible for maintaining the NAWAS system, and they distribute warnings to state warning points for significant incidents.

SECTION 7. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

This section describes the general administrative, financial, and resource support policies and procedures to manage incident operations.

7.1. Administration

This section describes administrative protocols used during an emergency operation.

7.1.1. Documentation

Documentation is key during incident response and recovery to create a historical record, recover costs, address insurance needs, identify areas of improvement for future incidents, and develop mitigation strategies. Documentation also provides a legal account of the actions that took place before, during, and after an emergency event.

TCEM uses WebEOC for documentation of emergency response actions and incident communication. Additionally, the TC-EOC Planning Section is responsible for developing key incident reports documenting incident scope, resource needs and requests, decision-making, and assistance from mutual aid, state, or federal partners.

Key incident reports include, but are not limited to:

- Incident Action Plans
- Situation Reports
- Formal Status Reports
- Requests for Assistance/Resource Requests
- Documentation of Assistance Offered or Given
- Damage Assessment Reports
- Cost Accounting Reports

7.1.2. After-Action Report

Following an incident that requires the activation of the TC-EOC, TCEM will develop an After-Action Report (AAR) and Improvement Plan (IP) in coordination with all activated ESF Coordinators, relevant Supporting Agencies, and federal, state, and private sector partners as relevant. Each County/Town department and ESF Coordinator involved in incident response is responsible for documenting its activities to support the preparation of the AAR. Teton County WebEOC can be used to further document observations for incidents. The AAR will detail operational successes, problems, and key issues affecting emergency response operations. The AAR captures planning needs, staffing requirements, process refinement, equipment shortages, and training needs. The IP will identify specific actions to improve future emergency operations, TC-EOC and ESF activation, or the overall TC-EOP. TC-EOP maintenance and ongoing evaluation is further detailed in Section 8.

7.2. Finance

Teton County is responsible for procuring necessary supplies and equipment for County agencies/departments during a disaster event.

Town of Jackson is responsible for procuring necessary supplies and equipment for its municipal agencies/departments during a disaster event.

For an incident for which a Local Disaster Declaration (described in Section 2.2) is made:

a. Proper documentation will be needed to justify local expenditures for which reimbursement from FEMA will be requested.
b. Work may be completed for disaster recovery through two methods:
    i. **Contracting** with private businesses to do the work (Contract Work), ensuring that contractors have not been "debarred".
    ii. **Force Account**, which is using government personnel, equipment and supplies including extra hires (personnel hired to perform recovery work).

The policies and procedures outlined in this section, as well as the **Financial Management Support Annex**, do not take precedence over other, more specific agreements, including the Wildland Fire Management Annual Operating Plan and Wyoming Wildland Fire Resource Mobilization Guide.

7.2.1. Roles and Responsibilities

The Teton County Clerk, Town of Jackson Finance Director, and County/Town departments involved in incident response all play key roles in maintaining financial records and ensuring documentation for cost recovery. Roles and responsibilities are further described in the **Financial Management Support Annex**.

7.2.2. Insurance and Cost Recovery

While federal assistance may become available after a disaster, it will not cover the complete cost of losses. Teton County and the Town of Jackson encourage all community members to protect their assets through insurance policies as the primary option for cost recovery of losses due to a disaster. This includes encouraging homeowners and renters' insurance. Teton County and the Town of Jackson participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), which ensures homeowners and business owners are eligible for flood insurance. Local outreach and education programs emphasize personal preparedness for disasters, including sharing resources such as FEMA's Emergency Financial First Aid Kit to increase financial preparedness. More strategies to encourage property protection, insurance participation, and disaster education and outreach are included in the Wyoming Region 8 HMP.

Disaster Recovery Centers and Family Assistance Centers

For Presidentially Declared Disasters where FEMA has opened Individual Assistance or Small Business Administration assistance (detailed below), FEMA will establish a Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) in the community. The TC-EOC will assist in identifying and securing a location,

typically a neutral and accessible public facility (e.g., Teton County Library locations, Teton County School District #1 locations). The TC-EOC will also support distribution of public information regarding the DRC and available services through ESF #15 (External Affairs).

For emergencies or disasters that do not qualify for a FEMA DRC but require survivor assistance, the TC-EOC will establish a Family Assistance Center (FAC) which provides services and information supporting recovery at a single location. A FAC requires engagement from ESF #15 (External Affairs) to distribute public information, ESF #6 (Mass Care Services) to organize participating service providers, and ESF #7 to identify and secure a public facility.

7.2.3. Disaster Assistance Programs

If an incident is declared a State Disaster by the Wyoming Governor's Office, funding may be available through the Governor's Office's Emergency Disaster Fund, managed through WOHS. Additionally, state resources and funding are made available for wildland firefighting efforts through the Emergency Fire Suppression Account (EFSA) *(WS 36-1-401)* for participating counties, including Teton County.

The federal government has the authority to approve reimbursement of accepted costs for restoration efforts of certain public facilities and infrastructure after a Presidential Disaster Declaration or under the statutory authority of certain federal agencies. The most common disaster assistance programs are described below.

Public Assistance (PA) Program

The mission of FEMA's Public Assistance (PA) Program is to provide assistance so that communities can quickly respond to and recover from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President. Through the PA Program, FEMA provides supplemental Federal grant assistance for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and the restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and specific facilities of certain nonprofit organizations. The PA Program also encourages protection of these damaged facilities from future incidents by providing assistance for hazard mitigation measures. FEMA provides this assistance based on authority in statutes, executive orders, regulations, and policies.

Individual Assistance (IA) Program

FEMA helps individuals and households through the Individual Assistance (IA) Program, which include the following:

- **Mass Care and Emergency Assistance (MC/EA):** MC/EA services include sheltering; feeding; distribution of emergency supplies; support for individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs; reunification services for adults and children; support for household pets, service animals, and assistance animals; and mass evacuee support.
- **Individuals and Households Program:** Provides financial and direct services to uninsured or under-insured individuals/households affected by a disaster. However, this assistance is not a substitute for insurance.

- **Disaster Case Management:** Provides for a case manager and a disaster survivor to develop and carry out a Disaster Recovery Plan to facilitate access to a broad range of resources.
- **Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program:** A supplemental assistance program to provide community-based outreach, counseling, and other mental health services to survivors and training activities in presidentially declared major disaster areas.
- **Disaster Legal Services:** Provides free legal help to low-income disaster survivors. Such assistance to low-income survivors includes insurance claims, legal documentation, home repair contractors and contracts, proof of ownership, and FEMA appeals.
- **Disaster Unemployment Assistance:** After a Presidentially Declared Disaster, DUA is available for workers and self-employed people who do not qualify for regular unemployment insurance benefits.
- **Voluntary Agency Coordination**: FEMA's Voluntary Agency Liaisons (VALs) establish and maintain relationships among federal and local governments, as well as voluntary, faith-based and community organizations active in preparedness, response, and recovery; coordinate with Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD); assist with translating and navigating federal programs for their stakeholders; provide technical guidance and support with donations, unaffiliated and spontaneous volunteer management; and collaborate with and support NGOs that deliver an array of disaster relief services to affected jurisdictions.

Small Business Administration (SBA)

The Small Business Administration (SBA) provides disaster loans to businesses of all sizes located in declared disaster areas, as well as private nonprofit organizations, homeowners, and renters affected by those disasters. Losses that are not covered by insurance or FEMA funding can be covered, as well as business operating expenses that could have been met had the disaster not occurred. SBA disaster loan programs include the following:

- **Physical Damage Loans:** Loans to cover repairs and replacement of physical assets damaged in a declared disaster.
- **Mitigation Assistance:** Funding to cover small business operating expenses after a declared disaster.
- **Economic Injury Disaster Loans:** Loans provide economic relief to small businesses and nonprofit organizations that have suffered damage to their home or personal property.
- **Military Reservist Loans:** Loans to help eligible small businesses with operating expenses to make up for employees on active duty leave.

Fire Management Assistance Grants (FMAG)

Fire Management Assistance is available to states, local and tribal governments, for the mitigation, management, and control of fires on publicly or privately owned forests or grasslands, which threaten such destruction as would constitute a major disaster. The Fire Management Assistance declaration process is initiated when a state submits a request for

assistance to the FEMA Regional Director at the time a "threat of major disaster" exists. The entire process is accomplished on an expedited basis and a FEMA decision is rendered in a matter of hours. Eligible firefighting costs may include expenses for field camps; equipment use, repair and replacement; tools, materials, and supplies; and mobilization and demobilization. The primary administrator in Teton County for FMAG requests to the State of Wyoming is the County Fire Warden.

7.2.4. Procurement

All procedures for emergency and disaster-related procurement will follow established procurement procedures for Teton County and the Town of Jackson, in alignment with all local, state, and federal laws. The Town of Jackson will adhere to established Town Finance Procurement Procedures.

Teton County will adhere to procurement procedures as detailed in the 2018 Procurement Manual. According to *Section 2-2-4 Emergency Purchases*, in the event of an unanticipated emergency circumstance, where repairs must be made immediately, and the expense exceeds $5,000, such purchase or contracts may be made based on availability of a responsible provider. Verbal approval must be received from the Department Director or Elected Official prior to purchase or contract approval. The Emergency Purchase Notification Form shall be completed within 5 business days and retained in the contract file. According to *Section 2-2-5 Sole Source Procurement*, any purchase above $5,000 without competition must have the Sole Source Justification form completed and submitted to the BCC with a staff report for final approval.

7.2.4. Tracking and Documenting Disaster-Related Costs

Each County or Town department involved in incident response is responsible for incurring, tracking, and recording their own disaster-related costs. Incident-specific costs may include contract work, labor hours, vehicles, equipment, and materials. Capturing complete and accurate records of costs is necessary to document requests for reimbursement assistance applications, and for potential future audit reports. If an incident develops into a major disaster declaration (as described in Section 2.2), proper documentation will be needed to justify local expenditures for which reimbursement will be requested.

Specific procedures for contract work, forced account payroll, equipment, and supplies are documented in the **Financial Management Support Annex**.

Upon declaration of a Local Emergency and/or Local Disaster, the TC-MAC Group will determine whether a budget line item will be created for the incident. If an incident-specific line item is determined necessary, the Town Finance Department and County Clerk's Office will create the line item and ensure all submitted vouchers are included, following normal payment and processing procedures. Journal entries will be made by Town Finance and/or County Clerk's Office for any expenditures already made for an incident to the newly created incident-specific line item. The TC-EOC is responsible for notifying all responding agencies how to track, record, and process expenses using the assigned incident line item.

Finances shall be tracked, but not paid for, by the TC-EOC using this incident-specific line item for Town and County departments assisting with incident response that are not directly under an Incident Command structure with an established Finance Section. All **completed and signed** vouchers that are submitted for the incident line item are submitted through the TC-EOC Center Support Section, which will then affirm the expense is appropriate and forward to the Town/County for final payment. The TC-EOC Center Support Section will keep daily records of "burn rate" based on receipt of vouchers. Incidents with established Finance Sections that the TC-EOC is supporting, and that the Town and/or County government are financially responsible for will provide the TC-EOC Center Support Section with a daily burn rate of their incident's expenses.

When a voucher is paid, the Town Finance Department and County Clerk's Office **must save a copy of the warrant (proof of payment)**, to be documented for reimbursement requests and incident reports. The Town Finance Department and County Clerk's Office **shall not combine costs** for any declared emergencies or disasters with non-disaster-related costs on a single warrant, even for the same vendor.

This process also includes resources requested through WebEOC. The TC-EOC does not pay for the resources that it orders and must make that clear when the resource is requested, as described in the **ESF #07 (Resource Support) Annex**.

The TC-EOC has the final responsibility to document all disaster-related costs in coordination with the Town Finance Department and County Clerk's Office.

Figure 7.1 below illustrates the financial tracking procedures described in this section based on whether the TC-MAC Group determines an Incident Line Item is necessary. This process is relevant for all responding agencies that are not working under an IC with an established Finance Section.

Figure 7.1 – Financial Tracking Procedures Flow Chart
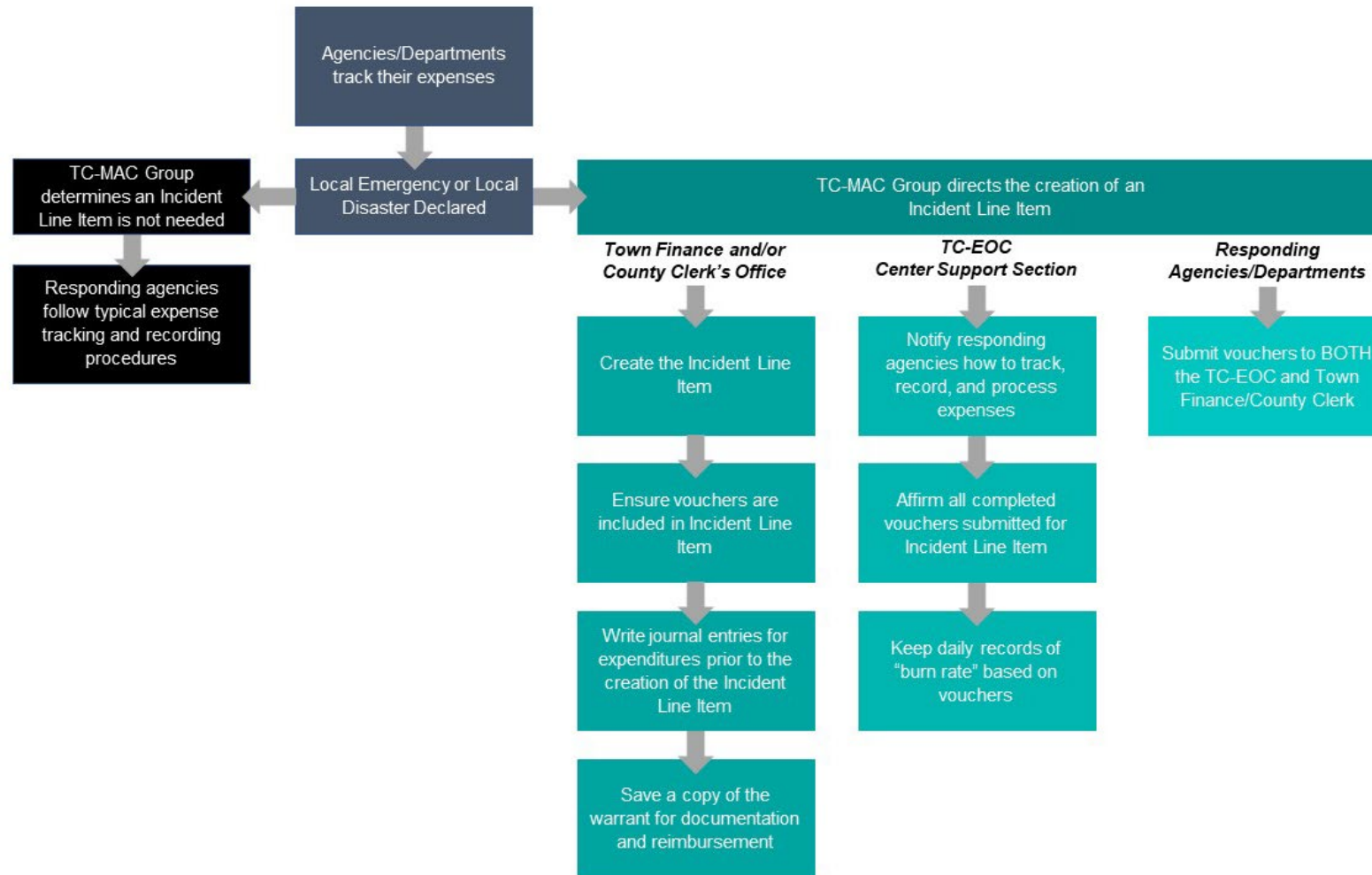
7.3. Logistics

This section describes the logistics and resource management mechanisms to identify and acquire resources in advance of and during emergency operations. ESF #07 (Resource Support) is responsible for facilitating logistical and resource support through coordinating the acquisition of resources. Resource coordination and request procedures are further detailed in **ESF #07 (Resource Support) Annex**.

7.3.1. Resource Management

Led by ESF #07 (Resource Support), the Resource Support Section of the TC-EOC will organize and implement resource management strategies. As described in NIMS, Teton County and the Town of Jackson will establish procedures aligned with the Resource Management Cycle (**Figure 7.1**). Resources may include personnel, equipment, teams, supplies, and facilities.

Resource management during an incident includes:

Figure 7.2 – Resource Management Cycle

Identify Requirements

The EOC Resource Support Section will identify resource requirements for an incident and will first attempt to fill the need from existing resources, mutual aid, or existing MOUs/MOAs. Resource identification should involve:

- Type and quantity of resources needed
- Location where the resources should be sent
- Determine who will receive and use the resources

Order and Acquire

The TC-EOC accepts resource orders from supported ICs or occasionally from other essential service providers. To place an order, the IC or Logistics Section will:

- Establish their team as an Authorized Requestor with TC-EOC using the TC-EOC Requestor Authorization form (new form required for each new incident).
- Using credentials provided by TC-EOC, the IC or their Logistics Section may place an order through Teton WY WebEOC or by submitting an ICS-213RR (Resource Request message form) to the TC-EOC Resource Support Section.

To process the resource/logistics requirements, the TC-EOC Resource Support Section will:

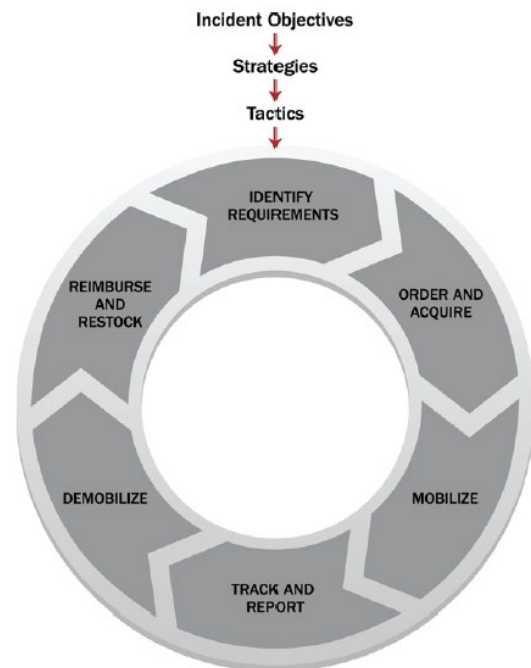- Determine the eligibility of the request based on prioritizations and policies provided by the TC-MAC.

- Source the resource first from local government sources, then from mutual aid partners, then from the State of Wyoming.
- Advise the requestor of the anticipated cost to be invoiced to them and gain approval to order.

Mobilize

The TC-EOC Resource Support Section will provide an ordered resource with a resource order to confirm they are authorized to mobilize. Resources must check-in upon arrival at the incident, and check-in is the responsibility of the incident.

Track and Report

Once resources have arrived at the incident requesting the resource, tracking is the responsibility of the incident. The requesting incident must inform the TC-EOC Resource Support Section that the resource has arrived and that they are now responsible for the resource. The TC-EOC Resource Support Section may also track supplies not directly assigned to an incident, such as at points of distribution established by the TC-EOC. This will be done through the "Distribution Sites" board in the Teton WY WebEOC or through spreadsheets as a backup.

Demobilize

Once response has been completed, all resources will be transitioned back into normal, day-to-day operations. This process will occur in stages and resources will be returned to normal function once their responsibilities and/or tasks are completed or transferred to other personnel groups. Incidents that received resources ordered by the TC-EOC are responsible for their demobilization. TC-EOC Resource Support Section can assist incidents in determining demobilization requirements from home agencies that provided resources.

Reimburse and Restock

County/Town departments and private sector entities are also responsible for maintaining accountability of their property throughout incident operations. In the event of a disaster declaration, property used for incident management operations which is lost, damaged, stolen, or consumed may be cost reimbursable. Local agencies must be able to provide the proper documentation to recover for loss. This includes condition of resources before and after mobilization, and proof of stockpile size of supplies before and after mobilization.

SECTION 8. PLAN MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

This section describes the overall approach to emergency operations planning and the assignment of plan development and maintenance responsibilities.

8.1. Plan Development and Coordination

TCEM developed, coordinates, and maintains the TC-EOP in alignment with FEMA's *Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101, Version 3 (CPG 101 v3) * and existing plans. The process involved collaboration with ESF Coordinators through interviews, public and organizational surveys (including over 430 participants and input from vulnerable communities), and review of relevant plan sections. A tabletop exercise with local, state, and federal agencies validated the 2022 TC-EOP adoption.

8.2. Plan Review and Maintenance

The Emergency Management Coordinator will conduct a review once every two years of the TC-EOP. Feedback will be sought from ESF Coordinators, Supporting Agencies, and other key stakeholders. Additionally, the Emergency Management Coordinator will maintain an ongoing list of plan update items leading up to the two-year review collected from plan activations, trainings, and exercises.

The Jackson Town Council (JTC) and Teton County Board of County Commissioners (BCC) delegates to the Teton Emergency Management Coordinator the authority to make minor updates and changes to the TC-EOP and to publish and distribute those updates as appropriate. Major changes to the organizational structure or authorities in the TC-EOP will require adoption by the Jackson Town Council and Teton County Board of County Commissioners.

Comments can be submitted at any time to TCEM. The review process will consider plan adequacy, feasibility, and acceptability, as well as incorporating comments from users and considering any recent TC-EOP activations and exercises.

8.3. Training & Exercises

TCEM will ensure the TC-EOP is exercised on an annual basis, either through a discussion-based tabletop exercise, a real-time functional exercise, or a real-world incident requiring TC-EOC activation. Through each exercise, TCEM will convene the organizations and agencies named in the TC-EOP to identify critical issues, lessons learned, and best practices for incident response planning. After each exercise, TCEM will develop an AAR/IP to document, validate, and assign action items and relevant plan updates. TCEM will also incorporate TC-EOP training and exercise into the Teton County IPP.

TCEM will host annual refresher trainings concurrently with annual plan revision for all ESF Coordinators, Primary Agencies, and ESF Supporting Agency staff. Refresher trainings provide opportunities for staff to learn about any changes to the EOP and clarify expectations of their duties.

APPENDICES

The following appendices are included to support the EOP Base Plan.

- Appendix A. Glossary
- Appendix B. Acronyms
- Appendix C. Applicable Laws, Regulations, and Statutes
- Appendix D. Whole Community Surveys

Appendix A. Glossary

After-Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP): The main product of the Evaluation and Improvement Planning process. The After-Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP) has two components: an After-Action Report (AAR), which captures observations of an exercise and makes recommendations for post-exercise improvements; and an Improvement Plan (IP), which identifies specific corrective actions, assigns them to responsible parties, and establishes targets for their completion.

All-Hazards: Natural, technological, or human-caused incidents that warrant action to protect life, property, environment, and public health or safety, and to minimize disruptions of critical services and daily activities.

Appendix: Supporting documents such as a list of acronyms, copies of statutes, and maps that provide additional guidance and references for planning.

Authorities and References: A component of the base plan that provides the legal basis for emergency operations and activities. When the TC-EOP is approved, the procedures and policies within the document become legally binding.

Chain of Command: The orderly line of authority within the ranks of the incident management organization.

Command: The act of directing, ordering, or controlling by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority.

Command Staff: The staff who report directly to the Incident Commander, including the Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and other positions as required. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed.

Community Emergency Response Team (CERT): A community-level program administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that trains residents to understand their responsibility in preparing for disaster. The program increases its members' ability to safely help themselves, their family, and their neighbors. Trained CERT volunteers provide immediate assistance to victims in their area, organize spontaneous volunteers who have not had the training, and collect disaster intelligence that will assist professional responders with prioritization and allocation of resources following a disaster.

Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101: A guide designed to assist jurisdictions with developing emergency operations plans. It promotes a common understanding of the fundamentals of planning and decision-making to help emergency planners examine a hazard and produce integrated, coordinated, and synchronized plans.

Continuity of Operations (COOP): A functional annex providing procedures to follow in the wake of an incident where the normal operations are severely disrupted.

Coordinate: To advance an analysis and exchange of information systematically among principals who have or may have a need-to-know certain information to carry out specific incident management responsibilities.

Critical Infrastructure: Assets, systems, and networks, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacitation or destruction of such assets, systems, or networks would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

Emergency Management/Response Personnel: Includes federal, state, territorial, tribal, substate regional, and local governments, non-governmental organizations, private sector organizations; critical infrastructure owners and operators, and all other organizations and individuals who assume an emergency management role. Also known as emergency or first responder.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC): The physical or virtual location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP): An ongoing plan for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards. An EOP describes how people and property will be protected; details who is responsible for carrying out specific actions; identifies the personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available; and outlines how all actions will be coordinated.

Emergency Support Functions (ESFs): ESFs provide the structure for coordinating interagency support for response to an incident. They are mechanisms for grouping functions most frequently used to provide support for both for declared disasters and emergencies under the Stafford Act and for non-Stafford Act incidents.

Evacuation: The organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of students, personnel, and visitors from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas.

Exercise: An instrument to train for, assess, practice, and improve performance in prevention, protection, response, and recovery capabilities in a risk-free environment. Exercises can be used for: testing and validating policies, plans, procedures, training, equipment, and inter-agency agreements; clarifying and training personnel in roles and responsibilities; improving interagency coordination and communications; identifying gaps in resources; improving individual performance; and identifying opportunities for improvement.

Functional Annexes: Individual chapters in the EOP that focus on procedures for a specific Emergency Support Function (ESF) or group of functions. These annexes address all-hazard critical operational functions and describe the actions, roles, and responsibilities of participating organizations.

Hazard: Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome.

Hazard Mitigation: Any action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards. The term is sometimes used in a stricter sense to mean cost-effective measures to reduce the potential for damage to a facility or facilities from a disaster or incident.

Hazard-Specific Annexes: Individual chapters in an EOP that describe strategies for managing missions for a specific hazard. They explain the procedures that are unique to that annex for a

hazard type and may be short or long depending on the details needed to explain the actions, roles, and responsibilities. The information in these annexes is not repeated elsewhere in the plan.

Hazardous Material (HAZMAT): Any substance or material that, when involved in an accident and released in sufficient quantities, poses a risk to people's health, safety, and/or property. These substances and materials include explosives, radioactive materials, flammable liquids or solids, combustible liquids or solids, poisons, oxidizers, toxins, and corrosive materials.

Human-Caused Hazards: Hazards that rise from deliberate, intentional human actions to threaten or harm the well-being of others. Examples include school violence, terrorist acts, or sabotage.

Incident: An occurrence, natural or human-caused, that requires a response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, civil unrest, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, tsunamis, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.

Incident Command: The Incident Command System organizational element responsible for overall management of the incident and consisting of the Incident Commander (either single or unified command structure) and any assigned supporting staff.

Incident Commander (IC): The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources. The Incident Commander has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Command Post (ICP): The field location where the primary functions are performed. The Incident Command Post may be co-located with the Incident Base or other incident facilities.

Incident Command System (ICS): A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. ICS is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

Incident Management: The broad spectrum of activities and organizations providing effective and efficient operations, coordination, and support applied at all levels of government, utilizing both governmental and non-governmental resources to plan for, respond to, and recover from an incident, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

Integrated Communications: Communications facilitated through the development and use of a common communications plan.

Joint Information Center (JIC): A facility established to coordinate critical emergency information, crisis communications, and public affairs functions. The JIC is the central point of contact for all news media. The Public Information Officer may activate the JIC to better manage external communication.

Joint Information System (JIS): A structure that integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, accurate, accessible, timely, and complete information during crisis or incident operations. The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the Incident Commander (IC); advising the IC concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU): An agreement to be used by federal, tribal, state, and local agencies to assist and define the relationship between and among agencies.

Multiagency Coordination (MAC) Group: A group of administrators or executives, or their appointed representatives, who are typically authorized to commit agency resources and funds. A MAC Group can provide coordinated decision-making and resource allocation among cooperating agencies, and may establish the priorities among incidents, harmonize agency policies, and provide strategic guidance and direction to support incident management activities. MAC Groups may also be known as policy groups, multiagency committees, emergency management committees, or as otherwise defined by the Multiagency Coordination System.

Multiagency Coordination System (MACS): A system that provides the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination. MACS assist agencies and organizations responding to an incident. The elements of a MACS include facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications. Two of the most used elements are Emergency Operations Centers and MAC Groups.

Mutual Aid Agreements: Agreements between agencies, organizations, and jurisdictions that provide a mechanism to quickly obtain emergency assistance in the form of personnel, equipment, materials, and other associated services.

National Incident Management System (NIMS): A set of principles that provides a systematic, proactive approach guiding government agencies at all levels, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life or property and harm to the environment.

National Response Framework (NRF): A guide establishing a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic incident response. It intends to capture specific authorities and

best practices for managing incidents ranging from the serious but purely local, to large-scale terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters.

Natural Hazard: Hazard related to weather patterns and/or physical characteristics of an area. Often natural hazards occur repeatedly in the same geographical locations.

Nongovernmental Organization (NGO): An entity with an association that is based on the interests of its members, individuals, or institutions. It is not created by a government, but it may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of nongovernmental organizations include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross. NGOs, including voluntary and faith-based groups, provide relief services to sustain life, reduce physical and emotional distress, and promote the recovery of disaster victims. Often these groups provide specialized services that help individuals with disabilities. NGOs and voluntary organizations play a major role in assisting emergency managers before, during, and after an emergency.

Preparedness: A continuous cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating, and taking corrective action to ensure effective coordination during incident response. Within the National Incident Management System (NIMS), preparedness focuses on the following elements: planning, procedures and protocols, training and exercises, personnel qualification and certification, and equipment certification.

Prevention: Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property.

Public Information: Processes, procedures, and systems for communicating timely, accurate, and accessible information on an incident's cause, size, and current situation; resources committed; and other matters of general interest to the public, responders, and additional stakeholders (both directly affected and indirectly affected).

Public Information Officer (PIO): A member of the Command Staff who serves as the conduit for information to internal and external stakeholders, including the media or other organizations seeking information directly from the incident or event.

Recovery: Encompasses both short-term and long-term efforts for the rebuilding and revitalization of affected communities. Examples: Short-term recovery focuses on crisis counseling and restoration of lifelines such as water and electric supply, and critical facilities. Long-term recovery includes more permanent rebuilding.

Response: Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of the EOP and of mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes.

Technological Hazard: These hazards originate from technological or industrial accidents, infrastructure failures, or certain human activities. These hazards cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption, or environmental degradation, and often come with little to no warning.

Terrorism: As defined in the Homeland Security Act of 2002, activity that involves an act that is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state or other subdivision of the United States; and appears to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion, or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.

Threat: Natural, technological, or human-caused occurrence, individual, entity, or action that has or indicates the potential to harm life, information, operations, the environment, and/or property.

Traffic Light Protocol (TLP): A system of markings that designates the extent to which recipients may share potentially sensitive information.

Unified Command (UC): In incidents involving multiple jurisdictions, a single jurisdiction with multiagency involvement, or multiple jurisdictions with multiagency involvement, unified command allows agencies with different legal, geographic, and functional authorities and responsibilities to work together effectively without affecting individual agency authority, responsibility, or accountability.

Warning: The alerting of emergency response personnel and the public to the threat of extraordinary danger and the related effects that specific hazards may cause. A warning issued by the National Weather Service (e.g., severe storm warning, tornado warning, tropical storm warning) for a defined area indicates that the severe weather is imminent in that area.

Watch: Indication by the National Weather Service that in a defined area, conditions are favorable for the specified type of severe weather such as flash floods, severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, and tropical storms.

Appendix B. Acronyms

Table 9.1 - TC-EOP Acronyms Guide	
Acronym	**Terminology**
AAR	After-Action Report
AHRP	All-Hazards Recovery Plan
BCC	Board of County Commissioners
CEP	Community Emergency Plan
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CISA	Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency
COG	Continuity of Government
CONOPS	Concept of Operations
COOP	Continuity of Operations Plan
CPG	Comprehensive Preparedness Guide
DAC	Damage Assessment Coordinator
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EEI	Essential Elements of Information
EFSA	Emergency Fire Suppression Account
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
ERC	Evacuee Reception Center
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ESF	Emergency Support Function
ESP	EOC Support Plan
FAC	Family Assistance Center
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigations
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FMAG	Fire Management Assistance Grants
FRC	Family Reunification Center
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HMP	Hazard Mitigation Plan
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
IA	Individual Assistance
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IIB	Incident Information Board
IP	Improvement Plan

Table 9.1 - TC-EOP Acronyms Guide	
Acronym	**Terminology**
IPAWS	Integrated Public Alert and Warning System
IPP	Integrated Preparedness Plan
ISM	Incident Support Model
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
JTC	Jackson Town Council
LDRM	Local Disaster Recovery Manager
MAC	Multiagency Coordination
MACS	Multiagency Coordination Systems
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAWAS	National Alert and Warning System
NECP	National Emergency Communications Plan
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NGO	Non-governmental organizations
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRF	National Response Framework
NWCG	National Wildfire Coordination Group
NWS	National Weather Service
PA	Public Assistance
PIO	Public Information Officer
POD	Point of Distribution (FEMA) or Point of Dispensing (HHS)
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point
RCG	Recovery Coordination Group
SBA	Small Business Association
SCIP	Wyoming Communications Interoperability Plan
SITREP	Situation Report
SOG	Standard Operating Guidelines
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SRCC	State Response Coordination Center
SRCP	State Response Coordination Plan
TC	Teton County
TCEM	Teton County Emergency Management
TCSO	Teton County Sheriff's Office
TIC-P	Teton County Interoperable Communications Plan
TIDC	Teton Interagency Dispatch Center
TLP	Traffic Light Protocol
TOJ	Town of Jackson
UC	Unified Command
VOAD	Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters

Table 9.1 - TC-EOP Acronyms Guide	
Acronym	**Terminology**
WHP	Wyoming Highway Patrol
WICMAA	Wyoming Inter-County Mutual Aid Agreement
WOHS	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security
WS	Wyoming Statute
WY	Wyoming

Appendix C. Applicable Laws, Regulations, and Statutes

The following federal laws, executive orders, and presidential directives are applicable:

- The **Homeland Security Act of 2002,** Pub. Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002) (codified predominantly at 6 U.S.C. §§ 101-557 and in other scattered sections of the U.S.C.), established the Department of Homeland Security with the mandate and legal authority to protect the American people from the continuing threat of terrorism.

- The **Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act,** 93 Pub. L. No. 288, 88 Stat. 143 (1974) (codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121- 5206, and scattered sections of 12 U.S.C., 16 U.S.C., 20 U.S.C., 26 U.S.C., 38 U.S.C. (2002)), establishes the programs and processes for the Federal Government to provide disaster and emergency assistance to states, local governments, tribal nations, individuals, and qualified private nonprofit organizations.

- The **Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act** of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-188, 116 Stat. 294 (2002) (codified in scattered sections of 7 U.S.C., 18 U.S.C., 21 U.S.C., 29 U.S.C., 38 U.S.C., 42 U.S.C., and 47 U.S.C. (2002)), is designed to improve the ability of the United States to prevent, prepare for, and respond to bioterrorism and other public health emergencies.

- The **Defense Production Act** of 1950, 64 Stat. 798 (1950) (codified as amended by the Defense Production Act Reauthorization of 2003, Pub. L. 108-195, 117 Stat. 2892 (2003) at 50 U.S.C. app. §§ 2061-2170 (2002)), is the primary authority to ensure the timely availability of resources for national defense and civil emergency preparedness and response.

- The **Posse Comitatus Act**, 18 U.S.C. § 1385 (2002), prohibits the use of the Army or the Air Force for law enforcement purposes, except as otherwise authorized by the Constitution or statute.

- The **National Emergencies Act**, 50 U.S.C. §§ 1601- 1651 (2003), establishes procedures for Presidential declaration and termination of national emergencies.

- The **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act**, 42 U.S.C. §§ 9601-9675 (2002), and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act), 33 U.S.C. 80 | National Response Framework December 2004 §§ 1251-1387 (2002), established broad federal authority to respond to releases or threats of releases of hazardous substances and pollutants or contaminants that may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare and to discharges of oil.

- The **Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act** of 1978, 16 U.S.C. §§ 2101-2114 (2002), authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to assist in the prevention and control of rural fires, and to provide prompt assistance whenever a rural fire emergency overwhelms, or threatens to overwhelm, the firefighting capabilities of the affected state or rural area.

- The **Communications Act** of 1934, 47 U.S.C. §§ 151-615b (2002), provides the authority to grant special temporary authority on an expedited basis to operate radio frequency devices.

- The **Insurrection Act**, 10 U.S.C. §§ 331-335 (2002). Recognizing that the primary responsibility for protecting life and property and maintaining law and order in the civilian community is vested in state and local governments, the Insurrection Statutes authorize

the President to direct the armed forces to enforce the law to suppress insurrections and domestic violence. Military forces may be used to restore order, prevent looting, and engage in other law enforcement activities.

- The **Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act**, 50 U.S.C. §§ 2301-2368 (2003), is intended to enhance the capability of the Federal Government to prevent and respond to terrorist incidents involving WMD

- **Emergencies Involving Chemical or Biological Weapons**. Pursuant to 10 U.S.C. § 382 (2002), in response to an emergency involving biological or chemical WMD that is beyond the capabilities of civilian authorities to handle, the Attorney General may request DOD assistance directly. Assistance that may be provided includes identifying, monitoring, containing, disabling, and disposing of the weapon.

- **Volunteer Services**. There are statutory exceptions to the general statutory prohibition against accepting voluntary services under 31 U.S.C. § 1342 (2002) December 2004 National Response Framework | 81 that can be used to accept the assistance of volunteer workers. Such services may be accepted in "emergencies involving the safety of human life or the protection of property." Additionally, provisions of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5152(a), 5170a(2) (2002), authorize the President to, with their consent, use the personnel of private disaster relief organizations and to coordinate their activities.

- The **Public Health Service Act**, 42 U.S.C. §§ 201 et seq. Among other things, this act provides that the Secretary of HHS may declare a public health emergency under certain circumstances (see 42 U.S.C. § 247d), and that the Secretary is authorized to develop and take such action as may be necessary to implement a plan under which the personnel, equipment, medical supplies, and other resources of the Department may be effectively used to control epidemics of any disease or condition and to meet other health emergencies and problems.

- The **Veterans Affairs Emergency Preparedness Act** of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-287, 116 Stat. 2024 (2002) (amending and codifying various sections of 38 U.S.C.). 38 U.S.C. § 1785 (2003), if funded, directs the VA and DOD to develop training programs for current health-care personnel and those emergency/medical personnel in training in the containment of nuclear, biological, and chemical attacks and treatment of casualties.

- The **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act** of 1976, 42 U.S.C. §§ 6901-6986 (2002), which was passed as an amendment of the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965, Pub. L. 89-272, 79 Stat. 997 (1965), gave the EPA the authority to control hazardous waste from "cradle to grave."

- The **Occupational Safety and Health Act**, 29 U.S.C. §§ 651-678 (2002), among other things, assures safe and healthful working conditions for working men and women by authorizing enforcement of the standards developed under the act; by assisting and encouraging the states in their efforts to assure safe and healthful working conditions; and by providing for research, information, education, and training in the field of occupational safety and health.

- **Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies,** 33 U.S.C. § 701n (2002) (commonly referred to as Public Law 84-99), authorizes the USACE an emergency fund for preparation for emergency response to natural disasters, flood fighting and rescue operations, rehabilitation of flood control and hurricane protection structures, temporary

restoration of essential public facilities and services, advance protective measures, and provision of emergency supplies of water. The USACE receives funding for such activities under this authority from the Energy and Water Development Appropriation.

- The **Oil Pollution Act** of 1990, Pub. L. No. 101- 380, 104 Stat. 484 (1990) (codified as amended at 33 U.S.C. §§ 1203, 1223, 1321, 2701-2761 and various other sections of the U.S.C. (2002)), improves the Nation's ability to prevent and respond to oil spills by establishing provisions that expand the Federal Government's ability and provides the money and personnel necessary to respond to oil spills. The act also created the national Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.

- The **Clean Air Act**, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7401-7671q (2002) and 40 CFR § 80.73 (2003). The EPA may temporarily permit a refiner, importer, or blender to distribute nonconforming gasoline in appropriate extreme or unusual circumstances (e.g., an Act of God) that could not have been avoided. EPA may seek DOE's advice on fuel supply situations when deciding whether to grant a request to distribute nonconforming gasoline.

- The **Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act** of 1978, Pub. L. No. 95-617, 92 Stat. 3117 (1978) (codified at scattered sections of 15 U.S.C., 16 U.S.C., 30 U.S.C., 42 U.S.C., 43 U.S.C. (2002)), and the Power plant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978, Pub. L. No. 95- 620, 92 Stat. 3289 (1978) (codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. §§ 8301-8484 (2002)). The President has authority to prohibit any power plant or major fuel burning installation from using natural gas or petroleum as a primary fuel during an emergency.

- The **Federal Power Act**, 16 U.S.C. §§ 791a-828c, 824a(c) (2002), 10 CFR § 205.370 (2003). The Secretary of Energy has authority in an emergency to order temporary interconnections of facilities and/or the generation and delivery of electric power.

- The **Department of Energy Organization Act**, Pub. L. No. 95-91, 91 Stat. 567 (1977) (codified predominantly at 42 U.S.C. §§ 7101-7385o (2002)), and the Federal Power Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 791a-828c (2002), 10 CFR §§ 205.350, 205.353 (2003). DOE has authority to obtain current information regarding emergency situations on the electric supply systems in the United States.

- The **Department of Energy Organization Act,** Pub. L. No. 95-91, 91 Stat. 567 (1977) (codified predominantly at 42 U.S.C. §§ 7101-7385o (2002)), 10 CFR §§ 205.350, 205.353 (2003), and the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974, 15 U.S.C. §§ 761-790h (2002). DOE and the National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO) have agreed that DOE will develop, maintain, and distribute a contact list of state and federal individuals responsible for energy market assessment and energy emergency responses, and that the states will participate in the effort by providing timely assessments of energy markets to DOE and other states in the event of an energy supply disruption.

- The **Energy Policy and Conservation Act,** 42 U.S.C. §§ 6201-6422 (2002), as amended by the Energy Policy Act of 1992, Pub. L. No. 102-486, 106 Stat. 2776 (1992) (as amended and codified in scattered sections of the U.S.C.). The President may, in emergency, order federal buildings to close and/or conserve energy.

- **Transportation of Hazardous Material,** 49 U.S.C. §§ 5101-5127 (2002). Improves the regulatory and enforcement authority of the Secretary of Transportation to provide

adequate protection against the risks to life and property inherent in the transportation of hazardous material in commerce.

- The **Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act** of 1981, 42 U.S.C. §§ 8621-8629 (2002). HHS has discretionary funds available for distribution under the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), according to the criteria that relate to the type of emergency that precipitates their need. DOE may advise HHS on the fuel supply situation for such emergency funding.

- The **Small Business Act,** 15 U.S.C. §§ 631-651e (2002). The mission of the Small Business Administration is to maintain and strengthen the Nation's economy by aiding, counseling, assisting, and protecting the interests of small businesses and by helping families and businesses recover from incidents such as major disasters, emergencies, and catastrophes.

- The **Immigration Emergency Fund** (IEF) was created by section 404(b)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The IEF can be drawn upon to increase INS's enforcement activities, and to reimburse states and localities in providing assistance as requested by the Secretary of the DHS in meeting an immigration emergency declared by the President.

- The **Animal Health Protection Act** of 2002, 7 U.S.C. 8310, consolidates all of the animal quarantine and related laws and replaces them with one flexible statutory framework. This act allows APHIS Veterinary Services to act swiftly and decisively to protect U.S. animal health from a foreign pest or disease.

- **28 CFR § 0.85** designates the FBI as the agency with primary responsibility for investigating all crimes for which it has primary or concurrent jurisdiction and which involve terrorist activities or acts in preparation of terrorist activities within the statutory jurisdiction of the United States. This would include the collection, coordination, analysis, management, and dissemination of intelligence and criminal information as appropriate.

- **Executive Order 12148**, 44 Fed. Reg. 43239 (1979), as amended by Exec. Order 13286, 68 Fed. Reg. 10619 (2003), designates DHS as the primary agency for coordination of federal disaster relief, emergency assistance, and emergency preparedness. The order also delegates the President's relief and assistance functions under the Stafford Act to the Secretary of Homeland Security, with the exception of the declaration of a major disaster or emergency.

- **Executive Order 12656**, 53 Fed. Reg. 47491 (1988), Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities, as amended by Exec. Order 13286, 68 Fed. Reg. 10619 (2003), assigns lead and support responsibilities to each of the federal agencies for national security emergency preparedness. The amendment designates DHS as the principal agency for coordinating programs and plans among all federal departments and agencies.

- **Executive Order 13354**, 69 Fed. Reg. 53589 (2004), National Counterterrorism Center, establishes policy to enhance the interchange of terrorism information among agencies and creates the National Counterterrorism Center to serve as the primary federal organization in the U.S. Government for analyzing and integrating all intelligence information posed by the United States pertaining to terrorism and counterterrorism.

- **Executive Order 13356**, 69 Fed. Reg. 53599 (2004), Strengthening the Sharing of Terrorism Information to Protect Americans, requires the Director of Central Intelligence,

in consultation with the Attorney General and the other intelligence agency heads, to develop common standards for the sharing of terrorism information by agencies within the Intelligence Community with 1) other agencies within the Intelligence Community, 2) other agencies having counterterrorism functions, and 3) through or in coordination with the Department of Homeland Security, appropriate authorities of state and local governments.

- **Executive Order 12580**, 52 Fed. Reg. 2923 (1987), Superfund Implementation, as amended by numerous Executive orders, delegates to a number of federal departments and agencies the authority and responsibility to implement certain provisions of CERCLA. The policy and procedures for implementing these provisions are spelled out in the NCP and are overseen by the NRT.

- **Executive Order 12382**, 47 Fed. Reg. 40531 (1982), as amended by numerous Executive orders, President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee (NSTAC). This order provides the President with technical information and advice on national security telecommunications policy. Up to 30 members from the telecommunications and information technology industries may hold seats on the NSTAC.

- **Executive Order 12472**, 49 Fed. Reg. 13471 (1984), Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications Functions, as amended by Exec. Order 13286, 68 Fed. Reg. 10619 (2003). This order consolidated several directives covering NSEP telecommunications into a comprehensive document explaining the assignment of responsibilities to federal agencies for coordinating the planning and provision of NSEP telecommunications. The fundamental NSEP objective is to ensure that the Federal Government has telecommunications services that will function under all conditions, including emergency situations.

- **Executive Order 12742**, 56 Fed. Reg. 1079 (1991), National Security Industrial Responsiveness, as amended by Exec. Order 13286, 68 Fed. Reg. 10619 (2003). This order states that the United States must have the capability to rapidly mobilize its resources in the interest of national security. Therefore, to achieve prompt delivery of articles, products, and materials to meet national security requirements, the Government may place orders and require priority performance of these orders.

- **Executive Order 13284**, 68 Fed. Reg. 4075 (2003), Amendment of Executive Orders, and Other Actions, in Connection With the Establishment of the Department of Homeland Security. This order amended previous Executive orders in order to make provisions for the establishment of DHS.

- **Executive Order 13286**, 68 Fed. Reg. 10619 (2003), Amendment of Executive Orders, and Other Actions, in Connection With the Transfer of Certain Functions to the Secretary of Homeland Security. This order reflects the transfer of certain functions to, and other responsibilities vested in, the Secretary of Homeland Security, as well as the transfer of certain agencies and agency components to DHS, and the delegation of appropriate responsibilities to the Secretary of Homeland Security.

- **Executive Order 12333**, 46 Fed. Reg. 59941 (1981), United States Intelligence Activities, designates DOE as part of the Intelligence Community. It further defines counterintelligence as information gathered and activities conducted to protect against espionage, sabotage, or assassinations conducted for or on behalf of foreign powers,

organizations or persons, or international terrorist activities. This order specifically excludes personnel, physical, document, or communications security programs from the definition of counterintelligence.

- **Executive Order 12919**, 59 Fed. Reg. 29625 (1994), National Defense Industrial Resources Preparedness, as amended by Exec. Order 13286, 68 Fed. Reg. 10619 (2003). This order delegates authorities and addresses national defense industrial resource policies and programs under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, except for the amendments to Title III of the act in the Energy Security Act of 1980 and telecommunication authorities under Exec. Order 12472, 49 Fed. Reg. 13471 (1984).

- **Executive Order 12777**, 56 Fed. Reg. 54757 (1991), Implementation of Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of October 18, 1972, as amended, and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, as amended by Exec. Order 13286, 68 Fed. Reg. 10619 (2003). Implemented section 311 of the FWPCA as amended by OPA 90.

- **Executive Order 13295**, 68 Fed. Reg. 17255 (2003), Revised List of Quarantinable Communicable Diseases. Specifies certain communicable diseases for regulations providing for the apprehension, detention, or conditional release of individuals to prevent the introduction, transmission, or spread of suspected communicable diseases.

- **Executive Order 12196**, 45 Fed. Reg. 12769 (1980), Occupational Safety and Health Programs for Federal Employees. This order sets the OSHA program guidelines for all agencies in the Executive Branch except military personnel and uniquely military equipment, systems, and operations.

- **Presidential Decision Directive 39**: U.S. Policy on Counterterrorism, June 21, 1995, establishes policy to reduce the Nation's vulnerability to terrorism, deter and respond to terrorism, and strengthen capabilities to detect, prevent, defeat, and manage the consequences of terrorist use of WMD; and assigns agency responsibilities.

- **Presidential Decision Directive 62:** Combating Terrorism, May 22, 1998, reinforces the missions of federal departments and agencies charged with roles in defeating terrorism.

- **Homeland Security Presidential Directive-1:** Organization and Operation of the Homeland Security Council, Oct. 29, 2001. This directive establishes policies for the creation of the HSC, which shall ensure the coordination of all homeland security-related activities among executive departments and agencies and promote the effective development and implementation of all homeland security policies.

- **Homeland Security Presidential Directive-2:** Combating Terrorism Through Immigration Policies, Oct. 29, 2001. This directive mandates that, by November 1, 2001, the Attorney General shall create the Foreign Terrorist Tracking Task Force, with assistance from the Secretary of State, the Director of Central Intelligence, and other officers of the Government, as appropriate. The Task Force shall ensure that, to the maximum extent permitted by law, federal agencies coordinate programs to accomplish the following: 1) deny entry into the United States of aliens associated with, suspected of being engaged in, or supporting terrorist activity; and 2) locate, detain, prosecute, or deport any such aliens already present in the United States.

- **Homeland Security Presidential Directive-3:** Homeland Security Advisory System, Mar. 11, 2002. This directive establishes policy for the creation of a Homeland Security Advisory System, which shall provide a comprehensive and effective means to disseminate information regarding the risk of terrorist acts to federal, state, and local

authorities and to the American people. Such a system would provide warnings in the form of a set of graduated "Threat Conditions" that would increase as the risk of the threat increases. At each Threat Condition, federal departments and agencies would implement a corresponding set of "Protective Measures" to further reduce vulnerability or increase response capability during a period of heightened alert.

- **Homeland Security Presidential Directive-4:** National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction, Dec. 2002. Sets forth the National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction based on three principal pillars: (1) Counterproliferation to Combat WMD Use, (2) Strengthened Nonproliferation to Combat WMD Proliferation, and (3) Consequence Management to Respond to WMD Use. The three pillars of the U.S. national strategy to combat WMD are seamless elements of a comprehensive approach. Serving to integrate the pillars are four crosscutting enabling functions that need to be pursued on a priority basis: intelligence collection and analysis on WMD, delivery systems, and related technologies; research and development to improve our ability to address evolving threats; bilateral and multilateral cooperation; and targeted strategies against hostile states and terrorists.

- **Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5:** Management of Domestic Incidents, February 28, 2003, is intended to enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive national incident management system. In HSPD-5 the President designates the Secretary of Homeland Security as the PFO for domestic incident management and empowers the Secretary to coordinate federal resources used in response to or recovery from terrorist attacks, major disasters, or other emergencies in specific cases. The directive assigns specific responsibilities to the Attorney General, Secretary of Defense, Secretary of State, and the Assistants to the President for Homeland Security and National Security Affairs, and directs the heads of all federal departments and agencies to provide their "full and prompt cooperation, resources, and support," as appropriate and consistent with their own responsibilities for protecting national security, to the Secretary of Homeland Security, Attorney General, Secretary of Defense, and Secretary of State in the exercise of leadership responsibilities and missions assigned in HSPD-5. The directive also notes that it does not alter, or impede the ability to carry out, the authorities of federal departments and agencies to perform their responsibilities under law.

- **Homeland Security Presidential Directive-6:** Integration and Use of Screening Information, Sept. 16, 2003. In order to protect against terrorism, this directive establishes the national policy to: (1) develop, integrate, and maintain thorough, accurate, and current information about individuals known or appropriately suspected to be or have been engaged in conduct constituting, in preparation for, in aid of, or related to terrorism (Terrorist Information); and (2) use that information as appropriate and to the full extent permitted by law to support (a) federal, state, local, territorial, tribal, foreign-government, and private-sector screening processes, and (b) diplomatic, military, intelligence, law enforcement, immigration, visa, and protective processes.

- **Homeland Security Presidential Directive-7:** Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection, Dec. 17, 2003. This directive establishes a national policy for federal departments and agencies to identify and prioritize U.S. critical infrastructure and key resources and to protect them from terrorist attacks.

- **Homeland Security Presidential Directive-8:** National Preparedness, Dec. 17, 2003. This directive establishes policies to strengthen the preparedness of the United States to prevent and respond to threatened or actual domestic terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies by requiring a national domestic all-hazards preparedness goal, establishing mechanisms for improved delivery of federal preparedness assistance to state and local governments, and outlining actions to strengthen preparedness capabilities of federal, state, and local entities.
- **Homeland Security Presidential Directive-9**: Defense of United States Agriculture and Food, Jan. 30, 2004. This directive establishes a national policy to defend the agriculture and food system against terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies.
- **Homeland Security Presidential Directive-10:** Biodefense for the 21st Century, April 28, 2004. This directive provides a comprehensive framework for the Nation's biodefense and, among other things, delineates the roles and responsibilities of federal agencies and departments in continuing their important work in this area.
- **National Security Directive 42:** National Policy for the Security of National Security Telecommunications and Information Systems, July 5, 1990. This directive establishes initial objectives of policies, and an organizational structure to guide the conduct of activities to secure national security systems from exploitation; establishes a mechanism for policy development and dissemination; and assigns responsibilities for implementation.

The following Wyoming State Statues are applicable:

- The Wyoming Homeland Security Act, Wyo.Stat. § 19-13-101 et seq.
- Vacancy in Office of Governor, Wyo. Stat. § 9-1-211
- Health Regulations Generally, Wyo.Stat. § 35-4-101 et seq.
- Wyoming Emergency Response Act, Wyo.Stat. § 35-9-151 et seq.
- Assignment of Disaster/Emergency Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Functions to State Agencies, Executive Order 1988-7.
- Assignment of Emergency Response, Preparedness, and Recovery Functions for Radiological Materials Transportation Accidents, Executive Order 1990-4.
- Other Acts, Executive Orders, Proclamations, Compacts, Agreements and Plans pertaining to events, emergencies, and disasters including:
    - The Wyoming Public Assistance Administrative Plan (current version)
    - The Wyoming Individual and Family Grant Administrative Plan (current version)
    - The Wyoming Hazard Mitigation Grant Administrative Plan (current version)
    - The Wyoming Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (current version)
    - State Operations & Coordination Center Standard Operating Procedures
    - Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation Plan
    - Radiological Materials Transportation Accident Emergency Response Plan.
    - The Emergency Management Basic Administrative Handbook.
    - The Wyoming Energy Emergency Contingency Plan
    - The Wyoming Department of Health All Hazards Plan (current version)
    - The Animal Emergency Management & Operations Plan (current version)
- Other Acts pertaining to volunteers' exposure to liability:

- o   General Provisions as to Civil Actions, Wyoming Statute 1-1-125 (Immunity for Volunteers).

The following local government resolutions are applicable:

- Teton County/Town of Jackson Emergency Management Resolution *(TOJ #15-24; TC #2015-039)*

Appendix D. Whole Community Surveys

As a part of the 2022 TC-EOP update, TCEM distributed two surveys to solicit Whole Community involvement, including:

- **Targeted Survey** distributed to nonprofits and community groups serving Teton County's most vulnerable populations, as defined in Section 2.1.6.
- **Public Survey** using the Engage Teton County web platform, available for all members of the public for approximately one month during plan development.

This appendix includes the distribution and response list and survey questions for the targeted partner survey, as well as the public survey questions.

Targeted Survey

TCEM created a list of more than 50 agencies in Teton County and the Town of Jackson serving vulnerable community members and received 13 complete survey responses. TCEM reviewed the complete survey responses to inform the TC-EOP update, as well as ongoing partnerships with these agencies. A complete list of survey questions is included below.

1. **Who does your organization serve? Select all that apply.**
   a. Children
   b. Older adults
   c. People with disabilities or significant medical needs
   d. People with limited English proficiency
   e. Tourists, visitors, or temporary residents
   f. People without reliable transportation
   g. Low-income communities
   h. Unhoused people or those without stable housing
   i. Other groups with access and functional needs that might be vulnerable in a disaster (please describe): _____

2. **How does your organization support local emergencies or disasters? Select all that apply.**
   a. We coordinate with local nonprofits or community groups
   b. We provide and/or coordinate volunteers
   c. We help people navigate emergency assistance programs
   d. We provide direct emergency assistance (food, water, medicine, supplies, clothes, etc.)
   e. We provide direct emergency <u>financial</u> assistance
   f. We work with Teton County Emergency Management to support emergency operations
   g. We work with another Town or County agency to support emergency operations
   h. I'm not sure
   i. Other (please describe): _____

3. **What resources could your organization provide for future emergencies (given additional coordination and/or support)?**

4. **Has your organization ever been involved with an emergency management planning process?**

  a. Hazard Mitigation Plan
  b. All-Hazards Recovery Plan
  c. Other (please specify): _____
  d. No, we haven't

5. **How would you like to be involved with emergency management in the future?**
  a. We would like to support future planning efforts (i.e., shelter planning, evacuation planning)
  b. We would like to support future emergency response operations (i.e., organizing volunteers or resources during an emergency, conducting outreach to vulnerable community members)
  c. We would like to support projects that mitigate the impacts of potential disasters (i.e., reducing flood risk, reducing wildfire risk to homes)
  d. We would like to support programs that help families prepare for a disaster (i.e., preparedness workshops, writing family emergency plans)
  e. We would like to support people recovering from an emergency or disaster (i.e., navigating public assistance, finding permanent housing, economic recovery)

6. **How would you like to be notified and kept informed of on-going emergency operations (during an on-going emergency/disaster)?**
  a. Regular phone calls with other service providers
  b. Email updates from Teton County Emergency Management
  c. Send a liaison to the Emergency Operations Center to provide expertise during incident response
  d. Other (please describe): _____
  e. I am already informed enough

7. **Is your organization willing to review the draft Emergency Operations Plan to help incorporate considerations for the people you serve?**
  a. Yes
  b. No
  c. Maybe, need more information

8. **Would you like to participate in future trainings and exercises related to emergency preparedness, response, and recovery?**
  a. Yes
  b. No
  c. Maybe, need more information

9. **Is your organization interested in participating in the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program?**
  a. Yes
  b. No
  c. Maybe, need more information
  d. We already participate

10. **Is your organization interested in participating in the Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) program?**
  a. Yes
  b. No
  c. Maybe, need more information
  d. We already participate

11. Please include contact information for follow-up:
   a. Name
   b. Title
   c. Organization
   d. Email
   e. Phone

Public Survey

The public input survey was available for approximately one month between April and May of 2022. The survey was a part of a public information and engagement platform created by Teton County to encourage more public involvement in planning efforts. The Engage Teton County webpage include general information on the plan update, a project timeline, and a summary of key partners and roles. There were 433 participants in the quick survey, with a total of 5,936 responses.

1. **When you think of potential disasters in Teton County, what one word comes to mind?**
2. **How prepared do you feel if a disaster such as an earthquake or wildfire were to strike right now?**
3. **I believe disaster preparedness is mostly a responsibility of:**
   a. Individuals
   b. Families
   c. Neighborhoods
   d. Government
   e. Other: _____
4. **What activities have you done to prepare for an emergency or disaster? Select all that apply. I have…**
   a. signed up for emergency alerts
   b. a family emergency preparedness plan
   c. a family emergency communications plan
   d. an evacuation plan
   e. flood Insurance
   f. a 72-hour kit / disaster supply kit
   g. a weather radio
   h. visited a government website(s) for emergency preparedness information
   i. emergency training like CPR, First Aid, or Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)
   j. done drills with my family (such as home escape)
   k. Other: _____
5. **In an emergency or disaster, how would you expect to receive warnings or alerts?**
   a. Nixle text message
   b. Nixle email message
   c. Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)
   d. Mobile app (ex. Weather Channel, Weather Bug, AccuWeather)
   e. Outdoor warning sirens
   f. TCincident.org
   g. NOAA weather radio
   h. Local radio stations
   i. Local television/cable
   j. Social media
   k. Word of mouth
   l. I don't know

6. **Let's say a disaster strikes and you and your family are isolated at home. How many days' worth of supplies do you think you have on hand?**
   a. Less than one day
   b. 1 day to 3 days
   c. 3 days to 7 days
   d. 1 week to 2 weeks
   e. More than 2 weeks

7. **Ready, Set, GO! is a method used in public alerts in Teton County to communicate evacuation status. Have you heard of Ready, Set, GO! before?**
   • Yes, and I know what it means
   • Yes, but I don't really understand the meaning
   • Never heard of it

8. **If you made the decision to evacuate based on a public alert, how quickly could you, your family, and your pets evacuate your home?**
   a. Less than 15 minutes - We have a plan, a go kit, and have practiced it
   b. 15 minutes to an hour - We'd need to get some things together and prepare our home, but I think we could leave in under an hour
   c. One to two hours - I'm not ready to evacuate and would need some time to get ready
   d. Over two hours – I would wait to see how bad the situation really is, or would need some assistance to evacuate
   e. I would never evacuate, no matter what an alert tells me

9. **What might prevent you from leaving if there was an evacuation order? Select all that apply.**
   a. Pets
   b. No place to go
   c. Money
   d. Transportation
   e. Disability/health issues
   f. Need to protect property
   g. Other: _____

10. **If you were to evacuate, where would you most likely stay?**
    a. Shelter/evacuation center
    b. Church
    c. Work
    d. Home of a friend or relative
    e. Hotel/motel
    f. My recreational vehicle (camper, R/V, truck, van, etc.)
    g. I'm not sure

11. **What organization would you go to for support or resources if you and your family needed help during a disaster/emergency?**

Support Annexes

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A. SUPPORT ANNEXES

The Support Annexes provide guidance for the functional processes and administrative requirements necessary to ensure efficient and effective implementation of TC-EOP incident management objectives. The following support annexes are included in the TC-EOP:

- Financial Management Support Annex
- Protective Actions Support Annex
- Community Emergency Planning Annex

Annex A1. Financial Management

This annex ensures the proper documentation, tracking, and reporting of all emergency or disaster-related expenditures for Teton County and the Town of Jackson to support effective cost recovery and good stewardship of public funds.

Table A1.1 – Financial Management Support Annex At-a-Glance	
Primary Agencies	Teton County Clerk's Office Town of Jackson Finance Department
Supporting Agencies	Teton County Human Resources Town of Jackson Human Resources Teton County and Town of Jackson Departments/Agencies
Relevant Emergency Support Functions (ESF) *ESFs are the way we organize across community agencies to enhance coordination and integration to deliver the Core Capabilities and stabilize Community Lifelines.*	The Financial Management Support Annex should be used as guidance any time the TC-EOC is activated at any level. The Annex outlines the procedures and responsibilities for any ESF or agency providing resources to support incident response.

Scope

Financial Management includes the following primary functions:

- **Cost Tracking and Reporting** ensures timely and accurate reporting of disaster-related spending and "burn rate" to inform policy guidance and decision-making by the Teton County Multiagency Coordination (TC-MAC) Group, the Teton County Board of County Commissioners (BCC), and the Jackson Town Council (JTC).
- **Cost Recovery** involves the proper documentation of all disaster-related expenditures to ensure reimbursement when eligible.
- **Policies and Procedures** includes developing, maintaining, and exercising financial management standard operating procedures and supporting tools or job aids to support each jurisdiction and municipal department involved in incident response.

Concept of Operations

The Wyoming Homeland Security Act *(WS 19-13-111)* allows Teton County and the Town of Jackson to use services, equipment, supplies, and facilities of existing departments, offices, and agencies within their jurisdiction, as well as the personnel of those departments and agencies, to support the emergency management program. Teton County BCC and JTC will authorize the use of personnel and facilities as requested by the TC-EOC upon declaration of a Local Emergency or Local Disaster, as well as any subsequent declarations at the state or federal levels.

The Wyoming Good Samaritan Law *(WS 1-1-120)* ensures that any individual providing emergency assistance in a voluntary capacity is exempt from civil liability. This law protects spontaneous volunteers involved in emergency response operations. Teton County also secures workers compensation for emergency management agency workers, including its Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) volunteers and EOC Support Staff volunteers *(WS 27-14-108)*.

Teton County is responsible for procuring necessary supplies and equipment for County agencies/departments during a disaster event.

Town of Jackson is responsible for procuring necessary supplies and equipment for its municipal agencies/departments during a disaster event.

For an incident where a Local Disaster Declaration (described in TC-EOP Section 2.2) is made:

c. Proper documentation will be needed to justify local expenditures for which reimbursement from FEMA will be requested.
d. Work may be completed for disaster recovery through two methods:
    iii. **Contracting** with private businesses to do the work (Contract Work), ensuring that contractors have not been "debarred"
    iv. **Force Account**, which is using government personnel, equipment and supplies including extra hires (personnel hired to perform recovery work)

A Local Emergency or Disaster Declaration provide certain benefits for financial management during an incident, including:

- Activating the Teton County/Jackson Emergency Management Resolution *(TC 2015-039, ToJ 15-24)*, which includes:
    - Use of the emergency fund budget line item with the Town and County budgets, at the Emergency Management Coordinator's discretion, of up to $5,000 per incident per jurisdiction before seeking approval from the BCC and/or JTC.
    - Authorizing the Emergency Management Coordinator to use County and/or Town resources (personnel, equipment, and facilities) for incident support operations. The Town Manager and County Commissioner's Administrator will notify all department heads and senior staff that they should do everything in their power to respond to requests from the TC-EOC and the Emergency Management Coordinator.
    - Authorizing the Emergency Management Coordinator to utilize volunteers for preparedness, response, and recovery to be classified as Emergency Management Agency Personnel volunteers, qualifying under Wyoming Workers Compensation, and to classify them as Homeland Security workers for liability coverage.
    - Authorizing the Emergency Management Coordinator to employ mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions.
- Provide the BCC and JTC with the opportunity to temporarily suspend staffing or other policies that may help make life safety, property preservation, or environmental conservation emergency actions more efficient.

- Temporarily modify certain staffing policies, including the potential conversion of salaried staff to hourly to appropriately capture overtime expenses.

Contract Work

If work is completed on a lump sum contract, an invoice and copy of the contract is needed. If a cost-type contract is used, the contractor must furnish, in addition to an invoice and copy of contract, with a detailed breakdown of all costs, including equipment used, dates used, location of work, hourly rates and hours used. The requirement to provide this detailed breakdown should be included in the contract. For either type of work, each invoice must show the date, amount paid, and a receipt of payment.

Evidence of the contract advertisement, bidders, and selection of the low-bid contractor should be retained. Cost-plus-percentage of cost contracts are not reimbursable by FEMA.

Force Account Payroll

FEMA may reimburse force account labor based on actual hourly rates plus the cost of the employee's actual fringe benefits, calculated based on a percentage of the hourly rate. If no agreement provides an hourly rate, for all-hazards incidents Teton County and the Town of Jackson will use the Wyoming Wildland Fire Resource Mobilization Guide (MiniMob) to establish reimbursement rates. For volunteer hours, Teton County and the Town of Jackson will use the Independent Sector's[13] Value of Volunteer Time, which is updated on an annual basis.

To track incident-related hours for employees, Teton County and Town of Jackson Human Resources departments will create a pay code in the payroll system for an incident, upon declaration of a Local Emergency and/or Local Disaster. All exempt employees who are primarily assigned to the emergency/disaster are converted to hourly personnel using a Payroll Change Form. These employees must track their hours during an emergency/disaster declaration to record their overtime hours for possible reimbursement. Force account payroll for existing, converted employees will be equivalent to the hourly rate of their salaried position.

The TC-EOC Center Support Section will collect and track employee and volunteer hours supporting the TC-EOC. Personnel supporting Incident Command/Unified Command or an Incident Management Team are tracked by the Incident Commander (IC) and then submitted to the TC-EOC.

The TC-EOC will provide a sign-in/sign-out sheet for all employees and volunteers working on-site at the TC-EOC. For virtual TC-EOC support, everyone will maintain their own time sheets to submit to the TC-EOC Center Support Section on a weekly basis.

Any reimbursement claims to support force account labor costs must include:

- Summary of actual costs for completed work
- For everyone:
  - Name
  - Job title and function

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[13] Independent Sector "Value of Volunteer Time" https://independentsector.org/resource/value-of-volunteer-time/

- o Type of employee (i.e., full-time exempt, full-time non-exempt, part-time, temporary, etc.)
  - o Days and hours worked
  - o Pay rates and fringe benefit rate
  - o Description of work performed (required) with representative sample of daily logs/activity reports, if available
- Timesheets
- Fringe benefit calculations
- Pay policy

Only overtime pay of budgeted employees are eligible for reimbursement. All wages and payroll for extra hires (additional personnel hired to perform emergency work) are eligible for reimbursement. **Table A2.2** below shows Emergency Work Labor Eligibility, as described in the FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide (Version 4, Effective June 1, 2020).

Table A2.2 – Emergency Work Labor Eligibility[14]		
Budgeted Employee Hours	**Overtime**	**Straight-Time**
Permanent employee	X	
Part-time or seasonal employee working during normal hours or season of employment	X	
Unbudgeted Employee Hours	**Overtime**	**Straight-Time**
Reassigned employee funded from external source	X	X
Essential employee called back from furlough	X	X
Temporary employee hired to perform eligible work	X	X
Part-time or seasonal employee working outside normal hours or season of employment	X	X

Force Account Equipment and Supplies

To qualify for FEMA reimbursement, equipment owned or rented by Teton County and/or the Town of Jackson must be fully documented. Documentation must include the following:

- Type of equipment and attachments used, including year, make, and model
- Size/capacity (e.g., horsepower, wattage)
- Locations and days and hours used
- Operator name
- Schedule of rates, including rate components (required if not using FEMA rates)

If no agreement provides an hourly rate for equipment, for all-hazards incidents Teton County and the Town of Jackson will use the MiniMob for establishing reimbursement rates. If the equipment is not included in the MiniMob, Teton County and the Town of Jackson will use FEMA's rate sheet. By adopting the Annual Operating Plan each year, the Teton County BCC subsequently adopts the MiniMob.

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[14] Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide, Version 4. (June 1, 2020). Federal Emergency Management Agency. https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_pappg-v4-updated-links_policy_6-1-2020.pdf

For purchased equipment, the following documentation is required:

- Invoices or receipts
- Locations, days, and hours used

For leased equipment, the following documentation is required:

- Invoices or receipts showing the date, amount paid, and evidence of payment
- Locations, days, and hours used
- Amount of fuel used (if not included in rental cost)
- Lease agreements

FEMA may also request an analysis of the cost of leasing versus purchasing equipment and assurance that total leasing costs do not exceed the cost of purchasing and maintaining equipment during the life of the eligible project.

Teton County Road & Levee maintains an Equipment Prices List, developed through an annual solicitation of local contract and materials rates. Teton County uses this process to establish the most appropriate and cost-effective equipment for various jobs. As this list is solicited annually and prior to a disaster, it can provide base rates for various local heavy equipment contractors. This resource can provide a reference and a list of eligible contractors for emergency equipment and material expenditures.

Materials and supplies, both purchased and from stock, must be fully documented. Documentation must include:

- Supplies from Stock:
  - Cost documentation such as original invoices or other historical cost records
  - Inventory records
  - Type of supplies and quantities used (should include support documentation such as daily logs)
  - Location used
- Purchased Supplies
  - Receipts or invoices
  - Quantities used
  - Justification (required if supplies were not used)

Equipment is tracked using an emergency equipment shift ticket and submitted and approved through the IC and/or ICS Finance Section. The IC is responsible for providing all final documentation of force account equipment and supplies to the TC-EOC Resource Support Section who will accept the expenses on behalf of the Town/County. Emergency Equipment Shift Ticket books may be obtained from the TC-EOC or found online on the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) website as form OF-297.

Partner Organization Disaster Response Expenses

Teton County and the Town of Jackson maintain Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with PAWS and Teton County Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) to assist with the sheltering of pets as per the PETS Act (U.S.C.A 5196a-d, 2006) and to assist with unmet needs

of people, respectively. According to each of those MOUs, Teton County and the Town of Jackson shall incorporate allowable expenses incurred by Teton County VOAD and PAWS while fulfilling their responsibilities under said MOUs for the purposes of claiming against any disaster reimbursement program that the Town or County may be eligible for. If reimbursements are made available to the Town or County due to expenses submitted on behalf of Teton County VOAD and/or PAWS, the Town and/or County will reimburse those organizations accordingly from those disaster relief funds.

Roles and Responsibilities

This section provides a checklist of initial responsibilities for each agency involved in disaster-related financial management. Tasks are organized by emergency management phase.

A1.3 – Financial Management Roles and Responsibilities	

Teton County Clerk (Primary)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for the **Teton County Clerk**:
	
	Preparedness
	✓ Maintain standard operating procedures for financial management, procurement, and cost tracking during and after an emergency or disaster.
	✓ Organize and participate in relevant planning, training, and exercises to ensure departments have adequate processes and procedures in place.
	
	Response
	✓ Ensure necessary record keeping for Teton County during a disaster situation.
	✓ Provide advice on financial policy issues related to the incident and use of funds.
	✓ Upon declaration of a Local Emergency and/or Local Disaster and subsequent determination by the Teton County Multi-Agency Coordination (TC-MAC) Group, provide an incident-specific budget line item to the TC-EOC.
	✓ Process all documented and approved vouchers, ensuring they are assigned to the incident-specific line item, as needed.
	✓ Ensure a copy of each warrant is saved for reimbursement.
	✓ Review vouchers and invoices prior to processing payments to ensure that proper documentation supports the expenditures claimed.
	✓ Perform reviews of open obligations to ensure accuracy and timeliness and provide financial management reports.
	✓ Serve as a member of the TC-EOC Center Support Section, leading financial management and procurement activities.
	✓ Oversee contracting and acquisitions operations, including credit card purchases and grants management responsibilities.
	✓ Coordinate acquisition management with the TC-EOC Resource Support Section.
	✓ Provide policy guidance and necessary expertise and authority essential for effective fiscal management of expenditures to the Teton County Board of County Commissioners (BCC).
	✓ Monitor expenditures, including:
	   ○ Tracking funds
	   ○ Tracking and reporting commitments, obligations, and disbursements

A1.3 – Financial Management Roles and Responsibilities	
	o Reviewing commitments to ensure proper expenditure of funds o Reporting funding activity to the Teton County BCC on a regular basis o Ensuring adequate funding levels are maintained to meet anticipated obligations and expenditures **Recovery** ✓ Provide reports summarizing county expenses for incident response activities. ✓ Support cost recovery activities through state and federal funding streams.
Town of Jackson Finance Director (Primary)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for the **Town of Jackson Finance Director**: **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain standard operating procedures for financial management, procurement, and cost tracking during and after an emergency or disaster. ✓ Organize and participate in relevant planning, training, and exercises to ensure departments have adequate processes and procedures in place. **Response** ✓ Ensure necessary record keeping for Town of Jackson during a disaster situation. ✓ Provide advice on financial policy issues related to the incident and use of funds. ✓ Upon declaration of a Local Emergency and/or Local Disaster and subsequent determination by the TC-MAC Group, provide an incident-specific budget line item to the TC-EOC. ✓ Process all documented and approved vouchers, ensuring they are assigned to the incident-specific line item, as needed. ✓ Ensure a copy of each warrant is saved for reimbursement. ✓ Review vouchers and invoices prior to processing payments to ensure that proper documentation supports the expenditures claimed. ✓ Perform reviews of open obligations to ensure accuracy and timeliness and provide financial management reports. ✓ Serve as a member of the TC-EOC Center Support Section, leading finance and procurement activities ✓ Oversee contracting and acquisitions operations, including credit card purchases and grants management responsibilities. ✓ Coordinate acquisition management with the TC-EOC Resource Support Section.

	A1.3 – Financial Management Roles and Responsibilities

	✓ Provide policy guidance and necessary expertise and authority essential for effective fiscal management of expenditures to the Jackson Town Council (JTC).
	 ✓ Monitor expenditures, including:
	     o Tracking funds
	     o Tracking and reporting commitments, obligations, and disbursements
	     o Reviewing commitments to ensure proper expenditure of funds
	     o Reporting funding activity to the JTC on a regular basis
	     o Ensuring adequate funding levels are maintained to meet anticipated obligations and expenditures
	
	 Recovery
	 ✓ Provide reports summarizing town expenses for incident response activities.
	 ✓ Support cost recovery activities through state and federal funding streams.

Town and County HR Departments	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Town of Jackson and Teton County HR Departments**: **Preparedness** ✓ Develop and maintain human resources policies that incorporate procedures for emergencies and disasters such as surge staffing, temporary hires, temporary job reassignments, temporary pay rate changes, temporary job description modifications, temporary changes of exempt to non-exempt status. ✓ Participate in relevant planning, training, and exercises to test and improve human resources emergency processes and procedures. **Response** ✓ Advise the Town Manager and County Commissioner's Administrator on human resources emergency policies and how activation of them may need to be included in a local Emergency or Disaster Declaration. ✓ Prioritize onboarding of emergency temporary hires. ✓ Process payroll change forms. ✓ Maintain thorough and accurate documentation of personnel actions, including hiring, firing, and disciplinary actions. ✓ Process workers' compensation claims.
Town and County Departments	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Town of Jackson and Teton County departments/agencies**: **Preparedness**

A1.3 – Financial Management Roles and Responsibilities

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✓ Develop and maintain adequate department cost tracking processes and procedures.
✓ Participate in relevant planning, training, and exercises to test and improve cost tracking processes and procedures.

Response
✓ Document all disaster-related expenditures according to the procedures described in the TC-EOP.
✓ Ensure private contractors involved in Contract Work for the department document all disaster-related expenditures.
✓ Maintain documentation to support requests for reimbursement.
✓ Submit final reimbursement requests within the terms of the mission assignment or reimbursable agreement.
✓ Notify requesting agencies when a task is completed and/or when additional time is required to complete the work.
✓ Apply proper financial principles, policies, regulations, and management controls to ensure full accountability for the expenditure of funds.

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Annex A2. Protective Actions

The Protective Actions Support Annex describes the process for issuing clear protective actions, including evacuation, to ensure the efficient and coordinated protection of residents and visitors in the event of an emergency or disaster.

Table A2.1 – Protective Actions Annex At-a-Glance	
Primary Agency	Teton County Emergency Management (TCEM)
Supporting Agencies	Jackson Hole Fire/EMS
	PAWS
	Jackson Police Department
	Pathways
	START Bus
	Teton County Health Department
	Teton County School District #1
	Teton County Sheriff's Office (TCSO)
	Teton County Assessor's Office
Relevant Emergency Support Functions (ESF) *ESFs are the way we organize across community agencies to enhance coordination and integration to deliver the Core Capabilities and stabilize Community Lifelines.*	For a partial activation of the TC-EOC, the following ESFs are expected to be activated to support the Protective Actions function: - ESF #1 (Transportation) - ESF #5 (Information and Planning) - ESF #6 (Mass Care Services) - ESF #8 (Public Health and Medical Services) - ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security) - ESF #15 (External Affairs) A full activation of the TC-EOC would result in the activation of all 15 ESFs by the TC-EOC Manager.

Scope

Protective Actions includes the following primary functions:

- **Protective Action Orders** includes determining the need for a protective action order, the type of order and/or classification, as well as notifying the public through established alert and warning procedures.
- **Public Assistance** involves ensuring protective action orders are documented to support access to insurance reimbursement, public assistance and individual assistance programs, or other grant programs.
- **Evacuation Routes and Methods** includes pre-identifying and communicating primary and alternate evacuation routes and determining actual evacuation routes, as well as methods to evacuate vulnerable populations.

- **Evacuee Resources** involves the coordination of resources for evacuees, including transportation, mass care, and sheltering.

Activation

Support Annexes are always activated by the TC-EOC. This sub-section includes potential triggers for activating the Support Annex by the TC-EOC, categorized by EOC activation level.

Table A2.2 – Protective Actions Annex Activation Triggers	
Level 4: Steady State	Steady State (or regular, day-to-day operations) and Enhanced/Monitoring operations would not require Functional Annex activation.
Level 3: Enhanced/Monitoring	
Level 2: Partial Activation	A partial activation of the TC-EOC and subsequent activation of the Protective Actions Annex may include: • A localized protective action order is issued
Level 1: Full Activation	A full activation of the TC-EOC and subsequent activation of the Protective Actions Annex may include: • A major protective action order is issued

Concept of Operations

Protective actions are actions taken to minimize the potential impacts of an incident and protect the health and safety of the public. Teton County utilizes the "Ready, Set, GO!" methodology for protective action stage communication. "Ready" is primarily a mitigation action, as all members of the community should be "Ready" 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and 365 days a year. Officials will never put a neighborhood or community into the "Ready" stage because they should already be "Ready". In a 2022 survey of Teton County residents as a part of the TC-EOP update, nearly 3 of 4 respondents indicated they were familiar with "Ready, Set, GO!" and knew what it meant. About 20% of respondents had never heard of the method.

For all stages, the Incident Commander (IC) is responsible for putting an area into the appropriate stage and notifying people in the immediate area. TCEM is responsible for relaying that message to the public at large via public alert, warning, and notification tools as described in **Appendix 5.1. Public Alert, Warning, and Notification**. **Table A2.3** describes the standardized protective actions used in Teton County.

Table A2.3 – Standardized Protective Action Stages	
Stage Name and Color	**Stage Description**
Set (Yellow, #FFB000)	The **Set** stage is used, when possible, to provide advanced notice of further protective actions, such as evacuation, shelter-in-place, or avoidance. Those in an area under the **Set** stage should consider preparing their family and home for further protective actions. Households with mobility issues, pets, or livestock may consider leaving early in the event of evacuations or stocking up on necessary supplies in the event of shelter-in-place.

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Teton County and Town of Jackson, Wyoming
2025 Emergency Operations Plan (TC-EOP)

Table A2.3 – Standardized Protective Action Stages	
Stage Name and Color	**Stage Description**
GO! (Magenta, #DC267F)	The **GO!** Stage means to evacuate immediately as instructed by officials.
STAY! (Orange, #FE6100)	The **STAY!** Stage means to shelter-in-place. This action may be issued because all evacuation routes from a community are compromised, and it is safer to stay put than to travel. This action may also be issued if the environment outside is too dangerous, such as during a hazardous materials spill or tornado. Those under the **STAY!** Stage should turn off ventilation systems, close windows and doors, move to an interior room, and stay tuned to local Emergency Alert System (EAS) stations, NOAA All-Hazards Weather Radio, or https://tcincident.org for updates on when it is safe to leave.
AVOID! (Purple, #785EF0)	The **AVOID!** Stage means to stay away from the designated area. This might be due to a dangerous situation such as an active shooter, hazardous materials spill, or a law enforcement investigation. This is typically issued for areas that are not normally occupied by people or that have been completely evacuated by emergency responders, such as a building, backcountry area, parking lot, or road.
Return (Green, #1AFF1A)	The **Return** stage means that it is safe for residents and/or businesses to return to an area that has previously been in the **GO!** Or **AVOID!** Stage. This does not mean the area is open to the public as it may still have some restrictions in place due to hazardous conditions still being present.

These colors were chosen from the IBM Design Library to assist colorblind persons in distinguishing between these protective action stages on maps and other printed or screen materials.

Other protective actions may be issued that do not have a specific impact area or geography, but instead are relevant for the entire community, including protective measures during a public health emergency (e.g., public health orders) or technological threats (e.g., cyber-attacks).

A protective action order, issued by an appropriate authority, must include the following information on a Protective Action Order Form (available as **Appendix A2.1**):

- Nature of the order (Evacuate = GO!; Shelter-in-Place = STAY!; Exclusion = AVOID!, or other order with description)
- Exact area within the order
- Date/time on which the order shall become effective
- Authority from which permits for entry may be obtained if needed
- Signature from the IC

Annex A2. Protective Actions   165   Support Annexes

Authorities

The authority to issue protective action orders is delegated by the Teton County Board of County Commissioners (BCC) and Jackson Town Council (JTC) to appropriate agencies within the Board's and Council's jurisdiction through the TC-EOP. A protective action order may be issued by a local IC or a Unified Command (UC) with authority from one of the agencies listed in **Table A2.4.**

Table A2.4 – Delegated Protective Action Order Authorities for Teton County/Town of Jackson	
Agency	**Jurisdiction**
Jackson Hole Fire/EMS	Town of Jackson; Unincorporated Teton County
Jackson Police Department	Town of Jackson
Teton County Health Department/ County Health Officer	Town of Jackson; Unincorporated Teton County
Teton County Sheriff's Office	Unincorporated Teton County
Teton County Building Official	Structures in Teton County
Town of Jackson Building Official	Structures in Town of Jackson

Other agencies/persons may be delegated the authority to issue protective action orders through a formal delegation of authority issued and signed by the BCC and/or JTC to that agency/person appointing them as the IC/UC.

The IC/UC issuing the protective action order will complete and sign a Protective Action Order Form. A template is available as **Appendix A2.1.** For incidents without an IC/UC, a senior official from the authority having jurisdiction will complete and sign the Protective Action Order Form. TCEM will provide the completed and signed form to the BCC and/or JTC, depending on jurisdiction, as soon as practical.

The IC/UC also has the authority to lift the protective action order and does so by completing the section of the Protective Action Order Form that lists the date and time the order is lifted and signing the form. This does not have to be the same IC/UC that issued the order. Additionally, for incidents without an IC/UC, a senior official from the authority having jurisdiction may lift the order by signing the order form.

Other jurisdictions (particularly federal land management agencies) retain their own authorities for issuing protective action orders, including evacuation, within their jurisdictions as listed in **Table A2.5.**

Table A2.5 – Protective Action Order Authorities for Other Jurisdictions	
Agency	**Jurisdiction**
Bridger-Teton National Forest	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Grand Teton National Park	Grand Teton National Park
National Elk Refuge	National Elk Refuge
Teton Village Fire Department	Teton Village

The following Wyoming State Statutes describe the authority of local governments to issue protective action orders:

- **Removal of Combustible Material; Remedy of Flammable Conditions:** In the event of a hazard of immediate life-threatening severity, the State Fire Marshal, Teton County Fire Warden, or a Fire Chief may order evacuation of a building or area and may implement emergency measures to protect life and property and to remove the hazard. *(WS 35-9-116)*
- **Areas of Extreme Fire Danger:** The Teton County BCC can issue a resolution for a fire closure upon recommendation from the fire warden. The resolution cannot keep people from accessing their private property, nor those that have permission/reason to use that private property. *(WS 35-9-301 to 304, Article 3)*
- **Public Health:** Wyoming State Statute allows for the investigation of diseases, quarantine, regulation of travel, employment of police officers to enforce quarantine, report of county health officer, supplies and expenses, and restricting ingress and egress at a location based on a public health threat. The State Health Officer may direct the County Health Officer to place restrictions on ingress/egress, declare an infected place to be in quarantine, and maintain quarantine measures. *(WS 35-4-103)*
- **Closing or Restricting Roads:** As a result of conditions on or near a public highway that create a threat to public health or safety, Wyoming Highway Patrol, Jackson Police Department, or Teton County Sheriff's Office may close any highway to traffic to protect the public from danger. The authority with control over that highway must be notified of the closing immediately. *(WS 24-1-107)*
- **County Adopted Building Codes:** The County has adopted the International Building Code (IBC) and International Residential Code (IRC), as allowed in Wyoming Statute. Chapter 1 of both the IBC and IRC outlines the legal authorities for Building Officials, including "red tagging" buildings to force people to evacuate and not occupy a building. *(WS 35-9-121)*
- **Homeland Security:** "Homeland Security" includes the coordination of (but not authority for) evacuation of persons from stricken areas. *(WS 19-13-102)*
- **Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) or Hazardous Materials:** The IC of a WMD or hazardous materials incident has the authority to issue an order taking appropriate steps to minimize exposure to identified or suspected contamination. *(WS 35-9-156, subsection (d))*

Protective Action Order Classifications

A protective action order may affect some, or all, of Teton County's population and transient or visiting populations. There are three classifications:

- **Limited**: An incident requiring protective action orders for a limited geography (such as a neighborhood). IC/UC of the incident has the authority to issue and implement the protective action order, as well as initiate alert and warning.
- **Localized:** An incident or Local Emergency (as defined in TC-EOP Section 2.2) that requires protective action orders for a larger geographic area (e.g., multiple neighborhoods, large housing development, or isolated community) that requires support

from additional agencies to implement and/or the activation of the TC-EOC. The IC/UC of the incident has the authority to issue and implement the protective action order and will request public alert, warning, and notification from TCEM and/or TC-EOC.

- **Major**: A Local Emergency or Local Disaster (as defined in TC-EOP Section 2.2) that requires protective action orders throughout the entire Town or County, requiring additional mutual aid resources and activation of the TC-EOC to implement. This can be initiated by the IC/UC but will need to be ratified by the BCC and/or JTC.

Protective Action Order Considerations

The implementation of protective action orders, especially localized or major orders, require special considerations to achieve compliance and ensure all community members understand and receive appropriate guidance. Key areas of concern for Teton County are vulnerable populations and enforcement.

In a 2022 survey of Teton County residents administered as a part of the TC-EOP update, respondents indicated what reasons might prevent them from evacuating. The top reasons included the need to protect property (36%), pets (30%), and no place to go (24%).

Vulnerable Populations

In some cases, there will be limited time or resources to completely evacuate people with disabilities and other access and functional needs. Evacuating people with disabilities or others who cannot self-evacuate requires additional personnel, vehicles, and other resources. For this reason, Teton County and the Town of Jackson strongly encourage care facilities to develop, test, and exercise plans for evacuation or shelter-in-place. People who live in pre-identified high-risk areas, such as the Wildland-Urban Interface, should create personal evacuation plans in coordination with friends, family, and neighbors. Additionally, Teton County has adopted the "Ready, Set, Go!" methodology for evacuations, which provides additional time and guidance for those who may need to pre-evacuate given mobility limitations.

In a 2022 survey of Teton County residents, less frequent reasons limiting evacuation, but important for local government response, are a lack of financial resources (14%), disability or health issues (10%), and a lack of reliable transportation (7%). During the implementation of protective actions, especially evacuations, responders should consider how to support implementation for those with pets, no place to go, a lack of transportation, or health/medical concerns.

Similarly, tourists and temporary residents to Teton County are likely to speak a language other than English. ESF #15 (External Affairs), through the Joint Information System (JIS), will make every effort to communicate protective action orders in other languages, including Spanish. Additionally, the TC-EOC and ESF #14 (Private Sector Support) will work with hotels, mountain resorts, and other destinations to share protective action orders through all channels that may reach tourists and visitors.

Security and Enforcement

As indicated in the Authorities section above, Teton County has limited legal authority to enforce protective actions. ESF #13 (Safety and Security) agencies including Teton County Sheriff's

Office and the Jackson Police Department are responsible for enforcing protective action orders as issued by the IC/UC to the extent allowed under Wyoming state statute. ESF #13 is also responsible for the security of the area under the protective action orders.

Roles and Responsibilities

This section provides a checklist of initial responsibilities for each agency involved in supporting protective actions. Tasks are organized by emergency management phase.

Table A2.6 – Protective Actions Roles and Responsibilities

TCEM (Primary)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **TCEM**:
	
	Preparedness
	✓ Coordinate with ESF #06 (Mass Care Services) to identify shelter facilities across Teton County to serve evacuees.
	✓ Coordinate with ESF #01 (Transportation) to develop and maintain evacuation route maps that include primary and alternate routes and/or evacuation zones.
	✓ Coordinate with ESF #15 (External Affairs) to conduct public information campaigns to educate Teton County residents and visitors about possible protective actions, evacuation routes, and other relevant procedures.
	
	Response
	✓ Identify an appropriate Protective Action Coordinator to manage implementation of protective actions, including:
	    o Ensuring essential supplies and equipment to sustain operations and meet the needs of residents under protective action orders, including evacuees.
	    o Identifying current and potential perimeters for protective action orders and evacuation routes.
	    o Coordinating with ESF #01 (Transportation) to verify the structural safety of evacuation routes.
	    o Collect and disseminate relevant details of evacuation routes, including assembly areas, traffic capacity, designated mass care facilities, access, and movement control.
	✓ Recommend appropriate evacuation options to elected officials.
	✓ Initiate Alert, Warning, and Notification procedures to distribute protective action notices through all relevant tools, as described in **Appendix 5.1 Public Alert, Warning, and Notification.**
	✓ Organize transportation and shelter for evacuees in coordination with ESF #01 (Transportation) and ESF #06 (Mass Care Services).
	✓ Coordinate with ESF #14 (Private Sector Support) to notify tourists, visitors, lodging facilities, resorts, and other private sector agencies of protective action orders.
	✓ Coordinate with ESF #15 (External Affairs) to consider opening a call center.
	✓ Maintain complete records of the status of protective action orders and implementation, including protective action notices, number of people under protective action, number of evacuees in mass care centers or shelters, etc.
	✓ Maintain ongoing communication with all supporting agencies.

Table A2.6 – Protective Actions Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Provide regular, accurate, and relevant public information related protective action orders to the ESF #15 Coordinator (external affairs) for distribution through the Joint Information System (JIS).
Jackson Hole Fire/EMS (Supporting)	The following activities have been identified for **Jackson Hole Fire/EMS**: **Response** ✓ Coordinate with other emergency response agencies having jurisdiction to ensure an Incident Command structure is established with either an IC or UC. ✓ The IC/UC (or other defined incident leadership) issues a protective action order for incidents within jurisdiction. ✓ The IC/UC (or other defined incident leadership) determines when it is safe to end a protective action order. ✓ Initiate Alert, Warning, and Notification procedures to distribute protective action notices through all relevant tools, as described in **Appendix 5.1 Public Alert, Warning, and Notification.** ✓ Coordinate with TCEM to request transportation and shelter resources for evacuees. ✓ Coordinate the movement control plan with the Protective Action Coordinator.
PAWS (Supporting)	The following activities have been identified for **PAWS**: **Response** ✓ Activate the Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART). ✓ Estimate the numbers and types of animals that may need to be evacuated. ✓ Coordinate with the Protective Action Coordinator to arrange travel routes and schedules the timing for evacuation of farm animals, animals in kennels, pet stores, animal shelters, etc. and wildlife (as appropriate). ✓ As appropriate, mobilize transportation vehicles (stock trailers, trucks equipped with animal cages, etc.) that may be used to evacuate the animals. ✓ Load and transport the animals being evacuated.
Jackson Police Department (Supporting)	The following activities have been identified for **Jackson Police Department**: **Response** ✓ Coordinate with other emergency response agencies having jurisdiction to ensure an Incident Command structure is established with either an IC or UC. ✓ The IC/UC (or other defined incident leadership) issues a protective action order for incidents within jurisdiction. ✓ The IC/UC (or other defined incident leadership) determines when it is safe to end a protective action order.

Table A2.6 – Protective Actions Roles and Responsibilities	

	✓ Initiate Alert and Warning procedures to distribute protective action notices through all relevant tools, as described in **Appendix 5.1 Public Alert, Warning, and Notification.**
	✓ Secure the immediate area surrounding the protective action order, including access control and property protection.
	✓ Coordinate with TCEM to request transportation and shelter resources for evacuees.
	✓ Provide traffic control during evacuation operations. Operational considerations include:
	    o Route assignment departure scheduling
	    o Road capacity expansion
	    o Entry control for outbound routes
	    o Perimeter control on inbound routes
	    o Traffic flow, including dealing with breakdowns
	    o Establishment of rest areas
	✓ Implement protective action orders, including securing, protecting, and evacuating incarcerated individuals.
	✓ Coordinate the movement control plan with the Protective Action Coordinator.

START Bus (Supporting)	The following activities have been identified for **START Bus**: **Response** ✓ Coordinate, where appropriate, the use of buses/drivers to support the overall evacuation effort.
Pathways (Supporting)	The following activities have been identified for **Pathways**: **Response** ✓ Coordinate, where appropriate, the use of Pathways facilities to support the overall evacuation effort.
Teton County Health Department (Supporting)	The following activities have been identified for **Teton County Health Department**: **Response** ✓ Coordinate with other emergency response agencies having jurisdiction to ensure an Incident Command structure is established with either an IC or UC. ✓ Issue a protective action order for incidents within jurisdiction (e.g., public health emergencies). ✓ Determine when it is safe to end a protective action order. ✓ Coordinate with healthcare providers and care facilities to ensure patients, nursing home residents, and people in long-term care facilities are reduced as possible, evacuated, and receive ongoing medical care when evacuation is not possible.

Table A2.6 – Protective Actions Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Ensure medically vulnerable populations can implement protective actions through coordination with private healthcare facilities and service providers.
Teton County School District #1 (Supporting)	The following activities have been identified for **Teton County School District #1**: **Response** ✓ Evacuate students from school buildings when the situation warrants or when directed to do so by appropriate authority. ✓ Close school facilities and releases students from school when directed to do so by appropriate authority. ✓ Coordinate, where appropriate, the use of school buses/drivers to support the overall evacuation effort.

TCSO Officers & Dispatch (Supporting)	The following activities have been identified for **TCSO**:
	
	Response
	✓ Coordinate with other emergency response agencies having jurisdiction to ensure an Incident Command structure is established with either an IC or UC.
	✓ The IC/UC (or other defined incident leadership) issues a protective action order for incidents within jurisdiction.
	✓ The IC/UC (or other defined incident leadership) determines when it is safe to end a protective action order.
	✓ Initiate Alert, Warning, and Notification procedures to distribute protective action notices through all relevant tools, as described in **Appendix 5.1 Public Alert, Warning, and Notification.**
	✓ Secure the immediate area surrounding the protective action order, including access control and property protection.
	✓ Coordinate with TCEM to request transportation and shelter resources for evacuees.
	✓ Provide traffic control during evacuation operations. Operational considerations include:
	   o Route assignment departure scheduling
	   o Road capacity expansion
	   o Entry control for outbound routes
	   o Perimeter control on inbound routes
	   o Traffic flow, including dealing with breakdowns
	   o Establishment of rest areas
	✓ Implement protective action orders, including securing, protecting, and evacuating incarcerated individuals.
	✓ Assist with the evacuation of individuals with mobility issues or in areas with significant damage to the transportation network.
	✓ Coordinate the movement control plan with the Protective Action Coordinator.

Appendix A2.1. Protective Actions Order Form Template

TETON COUNTY/TOWN OF JACKSON PROTECTIVE ACTION ORDER

Protective Action Order	
Protective Action Order	*Note the Protective Action Order using one of the standardized protective action stages: Evacuate (GO!), Shelter-in-Place (STAY!), Restricted Access (AVOID!)*
Reason for Order	*Note the reason the order is being issued.*
Area(s) Covered by Action Order	*Describe the area covered by the Protective Action Order (neighborhood, subdivision, town/city, county, etc.)*

Authorization to Issue Protective Action Order	
Name	*Name of Incident Commander, Unified Command, or other senior official with delegated authority issuing the Protective Action Order*
Title	
Agency Having Authority	
Date and Time Effective	
Signature	

Authorization to Lift Protective Action Order	
Name	*Name of Incident Commander, Unified Command, or other senior official with delegated authority issuing the Protective Action Order*
Title	
Agency Having Authority	
Date and Time Lifted	
Signature	

This form must be signed and submitted to Teton County Emergency Management, who will then forward it to the relevant officials (including the Teton County Board of County Commissioners and/or Jackson Town Council) and enact relevant portions of the TC-EOP.

Annex A3. Community Emergency Planning

This annex provides guidance to communities to develop their own community emergency plans as suggested in section "3.13 Communities". Planning by communities is critical for whole-community preparedness in Teton County and the Town of Jackson. Although not required, Community Emergency Plans are highly recommended.

Table A3.1 – Community Emergency Planning At-a-Glance	
Primary Agencies	Apartment Complexes
	Homeowners' Associations (HOAs)
	Neighborhoods
	Special Districts
	Subdivisions
Supporting Agencies	Teton County Emergency Management (TCEM)
	Private planning contractors
Relevant Emergency Support Functions (ESF) *ESFs are the way we organize across community agencies to enhance coordination and integration to deliver the Core Capabilities and stabilize Community Lifelines.*	Community-level emergency preparedness and planning impacts all ESFs.

Scope

Community-level emergency planning involves a community taking responsibility for their safety and well-being during a disaster by developing a community emergency plan. This planning is initiated, conducted, and maintained by the community itself. This community-initiated effort ensures that there is buy-in and adoption of the plan, and that it is usable during a disaster. Some communities may utilize contractors or other outside assistance to help facilitate the planning process. TCEM supports community emergency planning through public outreach, suggested training, plan review, and plan archiving.

Objective

TCEM is committed to support self-sufficient communities that are prepared for the challenges of a major emergency or disaster, to continue active partnership in the development of a culture of community resilience, and aid in creation of community emergency plans that will help communities cope with disaster.

Background

TCEM and the Wyoming Office of Homeland Security both recommend that individuals, families, and businesses be 2 Weeks Ready. This means having supplies and a plan to be on your own for up to 2 weeks after a major disaster that overwhelms first responders. Most areas of the country prepare for 72 hours, but due to our remote location and limited access routes planning to be on your own for 2 weeks is necessary in Wyoming.

TCEM recommends that community emergency plans are also based around being self-sufficient as a community for up to 2 weeks following a major disaster.

Purpose

This Community Emergency Planning annex provides communities with an outline of what to expect from emergency response agencies during the response period following a major disaster as well as providing a basic structure for developing a community emergency plan.

Assumptions

These scenarios are the root conditions that may require implementation of a community emergency plan. Although they may not all occur, or may occur to varying degrees, community emergency plans should be based on these fundamental assumptions:

- Normal emergency response resources will initially be overwhelmed or rendered inoperable during and immediately after a major disaster.
- Communications methods will be disrupted, destroyed, or overloaded. This includes conventional telephones, cellular phones, mobile devices, internet service, etc.
- Critical infrastructure (energy, water, wastewater, etc.) may be damaged or destroyed.
- Transportation routes may be impassable due to roadway or bridge damage, downed trees or powerlines, flooding, vehicle accidents, smoke, landslides, or avalanches.
- Homes may be uninhabitable due to damage.
- Individuals may be injured or killed.
- Medically fragile persons may experience loss of the systems or care necessary for their survival.
- Conditions may result in loss or inaccessibility of essential goods and services, including food, water, fuel, pharmaceuticals, and trash collection.
- Evacuation or sheltering-in-place of the community may be required to protect community members from an impending hazard.
- Large disasters, including earthquakes, droughts, and pandemics, may not only impact Teton County, WY, but also our neighbors and the entire region making resources scarce.

Expectations of Emergency Response Agencies

This chain of events is generally how the emergency response agencies will deal with a sudden-onset disaster. Remember that in *any* plan there are conditions that prevent, delay, or impair operations.

- Emergency services personnel will take immediate protective actions to protect themselves so they can be ready to help the community.
- Emergency services will conduct a rapid assessment of their operational status (what is damaged and what is available for duty)
- Alert, Warning, and Notification (AWN) systems will be activated to alert the public and provide emergency information such as Teton_WY Alerts powered by Everbridge, Emergency Alert System (EAS), outdoor warning sirens, Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA), social media feeds, and/or TCincident.org website.
- "Windshield surveys" (a drive-through of a community to assess nature and scope of damage) may be conducted by emergency services and volunteer groups. Their initial assignment is to determine the "big picture", and they may not be able to deal initially with individual problems.
- Emergency services will establish an Incident Command System (ICS), with either a single Incident Commander or a Unified Command made up of several agencies. There may be more than one ICS active at any given time depending on the scope of the disaster. The ICS is the command-and-control element of disaster response. ICS deals with crisis management.
- The Teton County Emergency Operations Center (EOC), managed by TCEM, will be activated by an Incident Commander, elected officials, or the Emergency Management Coordinator, to support emergency service incident commanders by providing situational awareness and resource support. The EOC is the coordination element of disaster response and is the primary conduit to State and Federal resources. The EOC deals with consequence management.
- TCEM will convene the Teton County Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group to deal with policy issues surrounding disaster response. The MAC group is the policy element of disaster response.
- Mutual aid agreements will be activated by emergency services to bring in resources from other jurisdictions to assist with disaster response and recovery.
- Emergency shelters will be established by the American Red Cross to assist those displaced from their homes.
- Points of distribution will be established by local government to distribute critical supplies such as food, water, ice, medicine, or vaccines. This is not likely to occur in the immediate aftermath of a major disaster (up to two weeks).
- The Jackson Town Council and/or the Teton County Board of County Commissioners will declare an emergency or disaster and may make a formal request to the Governor of Wyoming for further assistance. In turn, the Governor may request assistance from the President of the United States (a Stafford Act Disaster Declaration).

Expectations of Community Emergency Plans

These are the expectations that emergency services have of communities and their emergency plans. Once again, it is understood that emergencies by their very nature may disrupt the best-laid plans.

- Identify at least two areas of refuge in the community that can serve as shelter-in-place locations from wildfire or as accountability gathering points.
- Identify at least two evacuation routes from the community's local roads to collector roads.
- Automatically trigger initial response to life-threatening emergencies in the absence of emergency services.
- Activate neighborhood communication networks and begin sharing info among the community.
- Identify a leader (or unified leadership), set up a decision-making organization, and deploy teams.
- Identify immediate critical needs and report to emergency officials.
- Survey shortfalls and organize community resource sharing.
- Assist vulnerable citizens who may need additional help.

Limitations and Realities

A disaster is defined as an exigent condition where demand exceeds resources. The worst-case situation might delay outside aid for many hours up to several weeks. Response will be prioritized using triage (the greatest good for the greatest number) processes. It is likely that some emergency needs cannot be met or will be significantly delayed. Teton County may also have to compete for scarce resources with other counties that may have also been impacted. These limitations and realities underscore the importance and need for community emergency planning.

Governmental Disaster Relief

There are disaster relief and recovery benefits available under federal law, mainly through the Stafford Act. These benefits are only triggered if certain conditions are met, and these conditions are rarely met for family and individual assistance in Wyoming due to our low population density. In any event, available federal benefits are seldom sufficient to completely restore private damage (maximum of $25,000 per household of financial assistance and a maximum of $25,000 for other needs assistance per declared federal disaster as of March 17, 2023). Neither the State of Wyoming, Teton County, nor the Town of Jackson have any financial disaster relief programs for the public. For these reasons, **private insurance will always be the first long-term defense for families and individuals from disasters**.

Collaboration among community members is often the best method of meeting near-term unmet needs. Governmental aid may be delayed by conditions, and gaps in access to critical goods may require neighborhood-level cooperation.

Importance of the Planning Process

The act of writing a plan can be as important as the plan itself. The process is enhanced by the inclusion of the neighbors that would be impacted by the plan, consideration of all the variables based on unique circumstances of the community, and organizational structures that can be customized to meet community needs. In general, the community emergency planning process should follow these six simple steps (FEMA Community Preparedness Guide 101 v3).

Figure A3.1. Community Emergency Planning Process

Step	Details
1. Form a collaborative Planning Team	This can be an HOA or ISD board, property management company, or other community members.
2. Understand the Situation	Learn about hazards that may impact your community → Use Teton County's Region 8 Hazard Mitigation Plan as a starting point. → Use FEMA's National Risk Index
3. Determine Goals and Objectives	Before writing the plan, what are your community's goals in developing the plan?
4. Develop the Plan	Develop and analyze courses of action for the top identified hazards → Identify resources in the community → Identify information needs
5. Prepare and Review the Plan	Write the plan → Review the plan → Approve and disseminate the plan
6. Implement and Maintain the Plan	Make sure community members are aware of the plan; review at least annually → Find opportunities to exercise the plan → Review, revise, and maintain the plan

Suggested Contents of a Community Emergency Plan (CEP)

At a minimum these elements should be included in the plan. The plan should be written to adapt to all hazards and consider the worst possible scenario. Two principles should underpin planning efforts:

1. **Do the greatest good for the greatest number –** By definition, a disaster is an emergency where there are more needs than resources to deal with them. Try to do the greatest amount of good for the greatest number of people; this will help when making tough decisions.
2. **Prioritize actions during a disaster with LIPS:**
   a. **Life Safety** is first and foremost. Provide immediate lifesaving care, move people away from hazards, and keep others from being impacted by the hazard.
   b. **Incident Stabilization** can be handled once life safety isn't an issue. This is keeping the hazard from getting bigger. Examples include turning off natural gas feeding a house fire or sandbagging an area to prevent flooding from expanding.
   c. **Property Preservation** can be dealt with after life safety and incident stabilization. This might be salvaging belongings from a previously flooded structure or using a fire extinguisher on an unoccupied car fire.
   d. **Societal Restoration** is getting community members connected with disaster relief and helping with unmet needs such as food, water, clothing, and shelter.

Base Plan

Item #	Description
1	Give the community a unique name to identify it from others. The title of your plan will be "{Community Name} Community Emergency Plan"
2	A table of contents will help readers find information quickly. This can easily be formatted in Microsoft Word if style headings are used.
3	Assign the plan a date and version number so community members know they have the most current plan. Date and version should be placed in the header or footer of each page.
4	Include a Record of Changes table towards the front of the plan. Any changes made to the plan should be documented with the nature of the change, date of change, and who changed it. This makes reviewing plan updates much easier.
5	Identify who is responsible (by position, not by name) for maintaining and updating the plan and identifying the review and revision interval.
6	Describe how the plan will be distributed (print version to everyone, posted on a website, emailed to community members, etc.)
7	Define the geographic area of your community that is covered by the plan. Provide descriptive information about the community such as number of homes, number of residents, unique conditions, and other demographic information that defines the community that could be useful to emergency responders.
8	List the threats, hazards, and risks to the community (this tends to be the "fun" part that gets the most engagement). One formula for doing this is listing all threats/hazards and coming up with a Risk Score for each which is (Probability + Scope + Impact + Warning Time + Duration) / 5. Use this relative score to rank your community's risks and focus your planning efforts.
9	Make a strategic map of your community. Show areas of refuge, potential shelter locations, gathering places, fire hydrants, evacuation routes, special resources, etc.
10	List key assets and special skills of community members that could be helpful following a disaster, such as medical training, disaster supplies, amateur radio licensees, managers/leaders, etc.

Item #	Description
11	Define a team structure for implementing the plan. This might mirror organizational structures from HOA/ISD boards, management companies, etc. Identify an overall leader (and alternate) and some teams that may be useful such as first aid, search and rescue, communications, damage assessment, shelter, etc.
12	Specify the response priorities (**the initial actions that every community member should take without prompting**): ✓ Take immediate action to prevent injury (evacuate, shelter-in-place, drop-cover-hold on, run-hide-fight, etc.) ✓ Check on family and roommates; render lifesaving care as needed. ✓ Check for unsafe conditions (power lines, gas leaks, water leaks, etc.) Know how to shut off gas, water, and electricity if needed. ✓ Tune to local Emergency Alert System stations, mobile device alerts, NOAA All-Hazards Weather Radio, or www.tcincident.org to get emergency information and instructions. ✓ Put on protective clothing (gloves, safety glasses, rain gear, sturdy shoes, etc.) to prevent further injury. ✓ Place OK/HELP sign on residence where it can easily be seen from the sidewalk or street. ✓ If able, go to the community gathering place for help or assignment to a team.
13	List communication methods and a general communications strategy (a Communications Annex with details on frequencies, channels, email addresses, phone numbers, group text/chat, etc. should be attached).
14	Identify initial notification procedures (how will residents be notified that the emergency plan is activated). Include a detailed Notification Annex.
15	Show how damage assessment and needs assessment information will be collected and reported to authorities.
16	List the frequency of plan trainings and exercises for community members.

Functional Annexes

Annexes provide stand-alone information that may be updated on a more frequent basis than the Base Plan.

Item #	Annex	Description
1	Coordination Annex	Team assignments, identification of a "command post", etc.
2	Notification Annex	Primary method and alternate for contact with residents via phone, radio, door-to-door, bulletin boards, website, group text/chat, etc. Also list ways that community members can receive official emergency alerts, warnings, and notifications from Teton County Emergency Management and how you will redistribute them.
3	Communications Annex	Channels, frequencies, contact numbers.
4	First Aid/Search and Rescue Annex	How identification of problems, triage, and treatment of injuries will be conducted and what equipment is needed.

Item #	Annex	Description
5	Damage Assessment Annex	Needs and damage assessment and reporting procedures.
6	Evacuation Annex	Outline primary and alternate evacuation routes, evacuation of pets/livestock, and assistance to those without transportation.

Special Note About 9-1-1 Calls

Depending on conditions our primary Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP), Teton County Sheriff's Office, will likely be overwhelmed. Callers may get a busy signal or an unanswered ring. This is where a community emergency plan is crucial and needs to be activated. **Only call 9-1-1 after a major disaster if there is a threat to life such as serious injury, entrapment, fire, or another immediate hazard.**

Special Note About Emergency Alerts, Warnings, and Notifications

Being able to receive official alerts, warnings, and notifications during and after a major disaster will be critical for a community. TCEM is responsible for public alerting, warnings, and notifications in Teton County, WY (exclusive of Yellowstone National Park) as outlined in Annex B5, Appendix 5.1 Public Alert, Warning, and Notification. TCEM's website also has more information on alerts, warnings, and notifications. TCEM recommends the following public alert, warning, and notification systems be referenced in a CEP:

- **Teton_WY Alerts –** Visit TCIncident.org and click Sign Up at the top of the page to register for text, email, voice, TTY, and app-based push notifications from Teton County Emergency Management.
- **Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)** – Enabled by default on most modern phones. Sends alerts to mobile devices from alerting authorities including TCEM. Used for critical life-safety emergencies. Will work even when cell towers are overloaded.
- **TCIncident.org** – Bookmark www.tcincident.org on your web browser. This is the location where TCEM posts official follow-up emergency information that cannot fit in text messages or WEA alerts.
- **NOAA Weather Radio** – These inexpensive radios can be found from local or online retailers. They receive weather information 24/7 from the National Weather Service. When there is an emergency, the radio can emit an alert tone and provide critical information from TCEM. These radios are a great resource if you have poor cellular phone coverage or as a backup if cellular networks fail.
- **Emergency Alert System (EAS)** – The following local media providers relay EAS messages from TCEM with critical alert and warning information:
  - KJAX 93.5 FM
  - KZJH 95.3 FM
  - KMTN 96.9 FM
  - KSGT 96.3FM, 1340 AM (Spanish)
  - KHOL 89.1 FM
  - KMLT 88.3 FM
  - Spectrum Cable Television

Note that although commercial satellite television and radio will test the EAS system as required by the FCC, subscribers *will not* receive local EAS alerts over satellite providers. Satellite providers only issue national level EAS alerts.

- **Outdoor Warning Sirens** – Outdoor warning sirens are placed in several population centers in Teton County. These sirens are designed to warn those that are outdoors that something is wrong, and that they should tune to one of the above sources to learn more. Sirens *do not* cover all areas of Teton County. A 1-minute wail is used for testing several times per year. A 3-minute wail or longer indicates an emergency. Learn more about the sirens and see a map of their modeled audible range on TCEM's website.

Initial Needs Assessment

An initial needs assessment in the community is necessary to determine the nature and scope of the impact of the disaster. The EOC will use this information to prioritize response and assistance. Information that should be relayed to the EOC electronically or to arriving first responders on written forms are:

- Number of persons killed or injured
- Number of displaced persons and pets/livestock needing shelter
- Number of persons with special needs, and what those needs are
- Number of residences and businesses severely damaged (cannot be occupied)
- Number of residences and businesses damaged (can still be occupied, but need repairs)
- Status of utilities including electricity, natural gas, propane, potable water, sewer/septic, telephone, cellular phone, internet access
- Road and bridge damage or obstructions
- Damage to critical community resources that substantially impact health and safety

How to Report A Needs Assessment

The Teton County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) collects needs assessments so they can best prioritize the allocation of scarce resources in the aftermath of a disaster. There are several ways a community can relay their completed needs assessment to the EOC (in order from most preferred at the top):

- Email to eoc@tetoncountywy.gov
- Telephone Teton EOC at 307-733-9572
- Hand deliver to Teton EOC at 3240 S Adams Canyon Dr., Jackson, WY
- Provide written assessment to first-arriving emergency responders to radio to EOC
- Amateur radio relay (relay report via amateur radio to an operator from outside the disaster area, have them either email or call the report in to the Teton EOC).

Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes

Teton County
Emergency Operations Plan

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B. EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) ANNEXES

This section provides an overview of the Emergency Support Function (ESF) structure, common elements of each of the ESFs, and the basic content contained in the ESF Annexes.

Background

ESFs provide the structure for coordinating interagency support for large-scale incidents. The ESF structure includes mechanisms used for declared disasters and emergencies under the Stafford Act and for non-Stafford Act incidents. The ESF Annexes describe the roles and responsibilities of government departments as well as non-governmental organizations that serve as an ESF Primary Agency or Supporting Agency.

ESF Notification and Activation

The Teton County Emergency Operations Center (TC-EOC) activates individual ESFs based on the scope and magnitude of the threat or incident. Each ESF Coordinator, the assigned staff lead from the ESF Primary Agency, is notified by the TC-EOC. ESF Coordinators then notify relevant Supporting Agencies as required for the threat or incident. Each ESF Coordinator is responsible for developing standard operating procedures (SOPs) and notification protocols and maintaining current rosters with contact information.

Each ESF Annex includes potential activation triggers. This list ensures that ESF Primary and Supporting Agencies understand when their support <u>may be needed</u>. This is not an exhaustive list, and a "trigger" event may not always result in ESF activation but is at the discretion of the TC-EOC Manager. TC-EOC activation is further described in TC-EOP Section 2.3.

ESF Continuity of Operations

Any ESF under this plan may be transferred from one governmental agency to another with the consent of the heads of the departments and with the concurrence of the appropriate governing body – Teton County Board of County Commissioners or Jackson Town Council.

In some cases, an ESF is led by a non-governmental organization. In a situation where the non-governmental organization is no longer able or willing to lead the ESF, Teton County Emergency Management (TCEM) will provide continuity until another appropriate entity is identified.

If a part of this plan, including assigned responsibilities and tasks, is found to be invalid for any reason, all valid parts that are severable from the invalid part remain in effect.

ESF Roles and Responsibilities

Each ESF Annex identifies an ESF Coordinator and their organization as the ESF Primary Agency. Relevant ESF Supporting Agencies are also listed.

Most ESFs incorporate multiple components or functions, with Supporting Agencies designated for each component to ensure seamless integration of and transition between preparedness, prevention, response, recovery, and mitigation activities.

The following is a discussion of the roles and responsibilities of the ESF Coordinator and the Supporting Agencies.

ESF Coordinator

The ESF Coordinator has ongoing responsibilities throughout the phases of incident management. Responsibilities of the ESF Coordinator include:

- Pre-incident planning and coordination
- Maintaining ongoing contact with ESF Supporting Agencies
- Conducting periodic ESF meetings and conference calls
- Coordinating efforts with corresponding private-sector organizations
- Notifying and requesting assistance from Supporting Agencies
- Providing staff from their agency for incident operations as needed
- Managing mission assignments and coordinating with support agencies, as well as appropriate state agencies
- Supporting and keeping other ESFs and the TC-EOC informed of ESF operational priorities and activities
- Ensuring financial and property accountability for ESF activities
- Planning for short-term and long-term incident management and recovery operations
- Identifying trained personnel to support interagency emergency response

Supporting Agencies

When an ESF is activated, Supporting Agencies are responsible for:

- Providing at least two (2) contacts (name, role, and contact information) for emergency response activities to the ESF Coordinator. Maintaining annual updates.
- Conducting operations, when requested by TCEM or the designated ESF Coordinator, using their own authorities, subject-matter experts, capabilities, or resources
- Participating in planning for short-term and long-term incident management and recovery operations and the development of supporting operational plans, SOPs, checklists, or other job aids, in concert with existing first-responder standards
- Assisting with situational assessments, including the collection of Essential Elements of Information (EEIs) detailed in each ESF Annex
- Furnishing available personnel, equipment, or other resource support as requested by the ESF Coordinator or TCEM

- Participating in training and exercises aimed at continuous improvement of prevention, response, and recovery capabilities
- Identifying new equipment or capabilities required to prevent or respond to new or emerging threats and hazards, or to improve the ability to address existing threats
- Presenting new technologies to TCEM for review and evaluation that have the potential to improve performance within or across functional areas
- Providing information or intelligence regarding their agency's area of expertise
- Participating in Hazard Mitigation Plan updates to identify potential opportunities for mitigating the impacts of future incidents.
- Participating in an After-Action Review in coordination with TCEM after any activation.
- Implementing assigned activities/improvements identified in the After-Action Report and Improvement Plan.

Annex B1. ESF #01 – Transportation

ESF #01 encompasses the repair and restoration of critical transportation routes during and after an emergency, as well as providing transportation support for agencies requiring access to impacted areas.

Table B1.1 – ESF #01 At-a-Glance		
ESF Coordinator	Teton County Regional Transportation Planning Administrator	
ESF Primary Agency	Teton County Public Works	
ESF Supporting Agencies *ESFs are the way we organize across community agencies - the means - to enhance coordination and integration to deliver the Core Capabilities.*	Bridger-Teton National Forest Caribou-Targhee National Forest Civil Air Patrol Grand Teton National Park Jackson Hole Airport Jackson Hole Fire & EMS Jackson Police Department TC Public Works - Pathways START Bus Teton County/Jackson Parks & Recreation Teton County Road & Levee	Teton County School District #1 – Transportation Services Teton County Sheriff's Office (TCSO) TCSO Search and Rescue Teton Village Association Resort Transportation Town of Jackson Public Works • Street Division • Fleet Division Wyoming Department of Transportation (WYDOT) Wyoming Highway Patrol
Core Capabilities *The National Preparedness Goal establishes 32 Core Capabilities to address our greatest risks. Core Capabilities describe the actions that can be taken - the ways - to stabilize and re-establish the lifelines.*	**Critical Transportation**	**Infrastructure Systems**
Community Lifelines *Lifelines describe the critical services within a community that must be stabilized or re-established - the ends - to alleviate threats to life and property.*	*Transportation*	
Community Lifeline Components	**Highway/Roadway/ Motor Vehicle** **Mass Transit** **Aviation**	

Scope

ESF #01 includes the following primary functions:

- **Damage Assessment** involves assessing and reporting damage to transportation infrastructure (roadways, air, and mass transit) resulting from an emergency or disaster.
- **Evacuation Planning** includes assessment and analysis of evacuation routes during a disaster.
- **Resource Distribution** includes coordinating alternate transportation services for responders and transporting materials and supplies necessary for response to and recovery from the emergency.
- **Transportation Infrastructure** includes coordinating the restoration and recovery of transportation infrastructure.
- **Monitoring** involves tracking the condition of all transportation corridors (roadways, air, and mass transit) in and around the affected area, and restricting access as necessary.
- **Maintenance and Repair** of critical transportation and other emergency response equipment.

ESF Activation

ESFs are always activated by the TC-EOC. This sub-section includes potential triggers for activating the ESF by the TC-EOC, categorized by EOC activation level.

Table B1.2 – ESF #01 Activation Triggers	
Level 4: Steady State	Steady State (or regular, day-to-day operations) and Enhanced/Monitoring operations would not require ESF activation.
Level 3: Enhanced/ Monitoring	
Level 2: Partial Activation	A partial activation of the TC-EOC and subsequent activation of ESF #01 may include: • An incident that compromises at least three of the six **major transportation corridors** within and leading in/out of Teton County (e.g., wildfire, flooding, landslides, winter storms) • An incident causing enough damage to transportation infrastructure that emergency response is compromised • A planned event that introduces enough traffic congestion that emergency response is compromised
Level 1: Full Activation	A full activation of the TC-EOC and subsequent activation of ESF #01 may include: • An incident that compromises all six of the six **major transportation corridors** within and leading in/out of Teton County. • A catastrophic incident that compromises transportation infrastructure for a long enough duration (longer than 72 hours) that the transportation of essential services and supplies is compromised (e.g., earthquake)

Concept of Operations

This Annex is aligned with the Concept of Operations as outlined in the TC-EOP Section 2.

Major Transportation Corridors

For the purposes of this plan, Teton County has the following **major transportation corridors** that form limited routes either within or into/out of Teton County. Additionally, many of these major transportation corridors combine several highways to form multi-numbered highways making identification difficult for visitors as well as residents. These will be the corridor references that will be used throughout the TC-EOP,

- **Wyoming Highway 22 or WYO 22 (Teton Pass):** Connecting Wilson, WY to Alta, WY and Teton County, ID and points west including Idaho Falls, ID and Salt Lake City, UT. Corridor is subject to closures due to rockslides, avalanches, winter weather, and mitigation work. Route administered by WYDOT.
- **U.S. Highway 89, South or S. Highway 89 (Snake River Canyon):** U.S. Highway 89 south of the junction with WYO 22 is called S. Highway 89. Connecting Teton County, WY to Lincoln County, WY and points south, west, and east including Cheyenne, WY, Idaho Falls, ID and Salt Lake City, UT. Corridor is subject to closures due to rockslides, avalanches, winter weather, and mitigation work. Route administered by WYDOT.
- **U.S. Highway 89, North or N. Highway 89 (Gros Ventre Junction to Airport Junction *and* Moose Junction to Moran Junction):** U.S. Highway 89 north of the Town of Jackson boundary to Yellowstone National Park is called N. Highway 89. This corridor connects Jackson, WY to Jackson Hole Airport and Moran, WY, and points north and east. In the winter, this is the only north-south route between Gros Ventre Junction and Moran Junction. The corridor is subject to closures due to winter weather. Moose to Moran closes more often than Gros Ventre Junction to Airport Junction, however the latter tends to be more impactful since it hinders access between the airport and Jackson. Route administered by GTNP.
- **U.S. Highway 26 (Togwotee Pass):** Connecting Moran to Fremont County, WY and points east including Casper, WY and Cheyenne, WY. The corridor is subject to closures due to rockslides, landslides, and winter weather. Route administered by WYDOT.
- **U.S. Highway 191, South or S. Highway 191 (Hoback Canyon):** U.S. Highway 191 from Hoback Junction to the Sublette County line is called S. Highway 191. This corridor connects Teton County, WY to Sublette County, WY and points south and east including Cheyenne, WY and Salt Lake City, UT. Route administered by WYDOT.
- **Jackson Hole Airport (JAC):** Teton County's only public airport with both commercial and general aviation services. It is by far the busiest airport in Wyoming with 494,863 enplanements in 2023 (compared to second busiest Casper-Natrona County International Airport with 87,181 enplanements). Jackson Hole Airport has a single 6,300' x 155' asphalt runway, aviation fuel farm, airport terminal with ground transportation, and its own airport fire department. The airport itself rarely "closes" due to adverse conditions, but airlines will occasionally meet company thresholds for stopping service due to poor visibility, winds, or other environmental factors. The more frequent cause of service interruptions for Jackson Hole Airport are closures of N. Highway 89

between Jackson and the Airport or between the Airport and Moran. Airport administered by the Jackson Hole Airport Board.

This list is not meant to be exhaustive nor list every important corridor in Teton County. Several other highways, including Grand Teton National Park's Inner Park Road and Moose-Wilson Road, plus all roadways in Yellowstone National Park, are important summer transportation corridors and economic drivers. However, due to their seasonal closures, they are not considered when planning for worst-case transportation isolation of Teton County, which most often occurs in the winter. If these or other routes are open, they will be considered by the ESF #01 Coordinator for evacuation route planning, delivering commodities to the community, or other emergency transportation missions. See **Figure B1.1** for a map of the major transportation corridors.

Figure B1.1 – Major Transportation Corridors
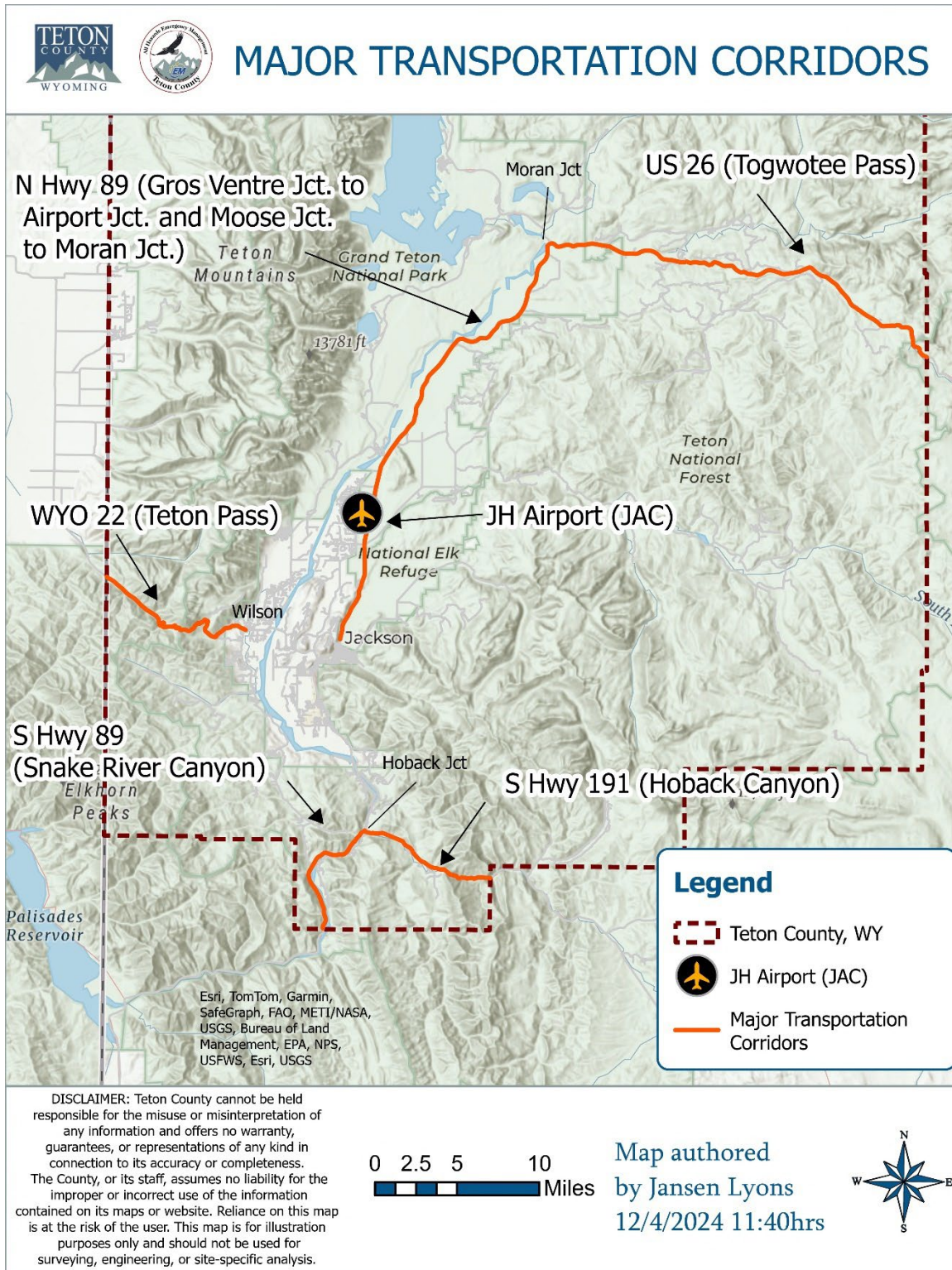
Public Alert, Warning, and Notification Responsibilities

Transportation networks are often the most impacted infrastructure. The interconnectivity of these networks, overlapping jurisdictions, and misunderstanding by the public of areas of responsibility make alert, warning, and notification and public information coordination critical. The table below outlines the agencies that have authority and primary responsibility for alert, warning, and notification and follow up public information for the listed transportation networks.

Table B1.3 – Alert, Warning, and Notification Responsibilities	
Network	**Responsible Agency and Information System**
State Highways	Wyoming Department of Transportation's (WYDOT) 511 Notify system
Federal Highways outside of Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks	WYDOT's 511 Notify system
Federal Highways in Grand Teton National Park	Grand Teton National Park's "Park Roads" web page (also relays through WYDOT's 511 Notify system)
Non-Federal Roads in Grand Teton National Park	Grand Teton National Park's "Park Roads" web page
Federal Highways and Roads in Yellowstone National Park	Yellowstone National Park's "Park Roads" web page and Yellowstone National Park's public Nixle text/email alerts (text 82190 to 888777 to register)
County Roads	Teton County Road & Levee (relayed through TCEM's Teton_WY Alerts powered by Everbridge text/email alerts and TCIncident.org as requested)
Town of Jackson Roads	Town of Jackson Public Works (relayed through TCEM's Teton_WY Alerts powered by Everbridge text/email alerts and TCIncident.org as requested)
Private Roads	Special Districts and owners
Jackson Hole Airport	Jackson Hole Airport's website and Notices to Air Missions (NOTAMs)

Roles and Responsibilities

This sub-section provides a checklist of initial responsibilities for each ESF Agency. Tasks are organized by emergency management phases. Additional responsibilities for all ESF Primary and Supporting Agencies are included in the ESF Annexes Introduction.

Table B1.4 – ESF #01 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
Teton County Public Works (Primary)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County Public Works**: **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain a notification list for all ESF #01 Supporting Agencies. ✓ Develop and maintain supporting plans and procedures for ESF #1 in coordination with Supporting Agencies, including community-based evacuation planning and resilience planning to introduce adapted response and recovery strategies. ✓ Maintain a list of ESF #01 assets and resources that can be deployed during activation. ✓ Maintain a map of roads/facilities by jurisdictional authority for reference during ESF #1 activation. ✓ Maintain list of private shuttle and bus capacity. Update annually. ✓ Ensure County roads are maintained. **Response** ✓ Notify relevant ESF #01 Supporting Agencies upon activation by the TC-EOC. ✓ Carefully manage and task the transportation support requests for threatened and/or impacted areas. ✓ In partnership with owning agencies, assess the damage to transportation infrastructure and the impact of the incident on transportation operations. ✓ Monitor restoration under the jurisdiction of other agencies. ✓ Facilitate transportation support for first responders and families. ✓ Coordinate the mobilization of personnel and equipment in response to damage of the local transportation system. ✓ Provide regular, accurate, and relevant public information related to road closures and transportation operations to the ESF #15 Coordinator (External Affairs) for distribution through the Joint Information System (JIS). ✓ Assess the damage to transportation infrastructure and the impact of the incident on transportation operations. ✓ Restore essential transportation infrastructure. ✓ Conduct temporary traffic control and detours. ✓ Coordinate with ESF #03 (Public Works) to provide appropriate engineering and contracting/procurement personnel and equipment to assist in emergency removal of debris, demolition, repair of roads and bridges, and temporary repair of essential public facilities.

Table B1.4 – ESF #01 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
Bridger-Teton National Forest (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Bridger-Teton National Forest**: **Preparedness** ✓ Identify and maintain priority evacuation routes for people traveling within and through the National Forest. ✓ Provide a map of roads indicating jurisdiction and appropriate contacts, to the ESF #01 Coordinator. **Response** ✓ Allow motorized access to restricted access roads for emergency services vehicles or to support evacuation. ✓ Assess the damage to transportation infrastructure and the impact of the incident on transportation operations within and adjacent to the National Forest. ✓ Restore essential transportation infrastructure within and adjacent to the National Forest. ✓ Provide regular, accurate, and relevant public information related to road closures and transportation operations with the National Forest to the ESF #15 Coordinator (External Affairs) for distribution through the JIS.
Caribou-Targhee National Forest (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Caribou-Targhee National Forest**: **Preparedness** ✓ Identify and maintain priority evacuation routes for people traveling within and through the National Forest. ✓ Provide a map of roads indicating jurisdiction and appropriate contacts, to the ESF #01 Coordinator. **Response** ✓ Allow motorized access to restricted access roads for emergency services vehicles or to support evacuation. ✓ Assess the damage to transportation infrastructure and the impact of the incident on transportation operations within and adjacent to the National Forest. ✓ Restore essential transportation infrastructure within and adjacent to the National Forest. ✓ Provide regular, accurate, and relevant public information related to road closures and transportation operations with the National Forest to the ESF #15 Coordinator (External Affairs) for distribution through the JIS.
Civil Air Patrol (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Civil Air Patrol**: **Preparedness**

Table B1.4 – ESF #01 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Contribute to evacuation planning efforts for the region. **Response** ✓ Transport relief supplies necessary for incident response and recovery operations. ✓ Provide transportation support for first responders.
Grand Teton National Park (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Grand Teton National Park**: **Preparedness** ✓ Identify and maintain priority evacuation routes within National Park boundaries. ✓ Provide a map of roads, indicating jurisdiction and appropriate contacts, to the ESF #01 Coordinator. **Response** ✓ Allow motorized access to restricted access roads for emergency services vehicles or to support evacuation. ✓ Assess the damage to transportation infrastructure and the impact of the incident on transportation operations within and adjacent to the National Park. ✓ Restore essential transportation infrastructure within and adjacent to the National Park, in coordination with WYDOT and other jurisdictions as relevant. ✓ Provide regular, accurate, and relevant public information related to road closures and transportation operations with the National Park to the ESF #15 Coordinator (External Affairs) for distribution through the JIS. ✓ Provide maintenance and repair support for critical transportation equipment.
Jackson Hole Airport (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Jackson Hole Airport**: **Mitigation** ✓ Complete transportation infrastructure projects that reduce the impact of future hazards. **Preparedness** ✓ Research and plan transportation infrastructure improvement projects. **Response** ✓ Conduct damage assessments for impacted critical transportation infrastructure and report back to ESF #01 Coordinator.

Table B1.4 – ESF #01 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Work with the ESF #01 Coordinator to identify alternative travel operations at the airport when regular operations are disrupted. ✓ Provide regular, accurate, and relevant public information related to airport closures and transportation operations to the ESF #15 Coordinator (External Affairs) for distribution through the JIS.
Jackson Hole Fire & EMS (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Jackson Hole Fire & EMS:** **Response** ✓ Provide maintenance and repair support for critical transportation equipment.
Jackson Police Department (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Jackson Police Department**: **Preparedness** ✓ Contribute to evacuation planning efforts for the region. **Response** ✓ Perform traffic control and maintain flow on essential routes. ✓ Monitor the condition of all roadways and transportation corridors in and around the affected area and restrict access as necessary.
Teton County Public Works - Pathways (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Pathways**: **Preparedness** ✓ Identify on-road and off-road transportation facilities that can serve as alternative transportation corridors during an emergency. ✓ Contribute to evacuation planning efforts for the region. ✓ Provide a map of facilities, indicating jurisdiction and appropriate contacts, to the ESF #01 Coordinator. **Response** ✓ Facilitate the use of alternative transportation corridors for emergency response and evacuation operations. ✓ Assess the damage to the Pathways transportation infrastructure and the impact of the incident on transportation operations.
START Bus (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **START Bus**: **Preparedness** ✓ Provide at least two (2) *full-time (non-seasonal)* contacts (name, role, and contact information) for emergency response activities to the ESF #01 Coordinator. Maintain semi-annual updates. ✓ Contribute to evacuation planning efforts for the region. **Response**

Table B1.4 – ESF #01 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Redirect buses and identify priority routes to support incident operations, including access to the impacted areas, evacuation efforts, or first responder transportation. ✓ Transport relief supplies necessary for incident response and recovery operations. ✓ Provide transportation support for first responders and families.
Teton County/Jackson Parks & Recreation (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County/Jackson Parks & Recreation:** **Preparedness** ✓ Provide at least two (2) *full-time (non-seasonal)* contacts (name, role, and contact information) for emergency response activities to the ESF #01 Coordinator. Maintain semi-annual updates. **Response** ✓ Provide vehicles and drivers to assist with transporting and delivering supplies necessary for incident response and recovery operations.
Teton County Road & Levee (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County Road & Levee:** **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain a list of ESF #01 assets and resources that can be deployed during activation. ✓ Ensure County roads are maintained. ✓ Provide a map of roadways, indicating jurisdiction and appropriate contacts, to the ESF #01 Coordinator. **Response** ✓ Carefully manage and task the transportation support requests for threatened and/or impacted areas. ✓ Assess the damage to transportation infrastructure and the impact of the incident on transportation operations. ✓ Restore essential transportation infrastructure. ✓ Provide transportation support for first responders and families. ✓ Coordinate the mobilization of personnel and equipment in response to damage to the local transportation system. ✓ Conduct temporary traffic control and determine where and how to re-route people. ✓ Coordinate with ESF #03 (Public Works) to provide appropriate engineering and contracting/procurement personnel and equipment to assist in emergency removal of debris, demolition, repair of roads and bridges, and temporary repair of essential public facilities.

Table B1.4 – ESF #01 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Provide regular, accurate, and relevant public information related to road closures and transportation operations to the ESF #15 Coordinator (External Affairs) for distribution through the JIS.
Teton County School District Transportation Services (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County School District #1 – Transportation Services:** **Preparedness**. ✓ Contribute to evacuation planning efforts for the region. **Response** ✓ Redirect buses and identify priority routes to support incident operations, including access to the impacted areas, evacuation efforts, or first responder transportation. ✓ Transport relief supplies necessary for incident response and recovery operations. ✓ Provide maintenance and repair support for critical transportation equipment.
TCSO (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **TCSO:** **Preparedness** ✓ Contribute to evacuation planning efforts for the region. **Response** ✓ Perform traffic control and maintain flow on essential routes. ✓ Monitor the condition of all roadways and transportation corridors in and around the affected area and restrict access as necessary.
TCSO Search and Rescue (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **TCSO Search and Rescue**: **Preparedness** ✓ Contribute to evacuation planning efforts for the region. **Response** ✓ Transport relief supplies necessary for incident response and recovery operations. ✓ Provide transportation support for first responders. ✓
Teton Village Association Resort Transportation	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton Village Association Resort Transportation:** **Preparedness**

Table B1.4 – ESF #01 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Provide at least two (2) *full-time (non-seasonal)* contacts (name, role, and contact information) for emergency response activities to the ESF #01 Coordinator. Maintain semi-annual updates. ✓ Contribute to evacuation planning efforts for the region. **Response** ✓ Redirect buses and identify priority routes to support incident operations, including access to the impacted areas, evacuation efforts, or first responder transportation. ✓ Transport relief supplies necessary for incident response and recovery operations. ✓ Provide transportation support for first responders and families.
Town of Jackson Public Works • **Street** • **Fleet** **(Supporting)**	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Town of Jackson Public Works – Street and Fleet Division:** **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain a list of ESF #01 assets and resources that can be deployed during activation. ✓ Ensure Town roads are maintained. ✓ Provide a map of roadways, indicating jurisdiction and appropriate contacts, to the ESF #01 Coordinator. **Response** ✓ Carefully manage and task the transportation support requests for threatened and/or impacted areas. ✓ Assess the damage to transportation infrastructure and the impact of the incident on transportation operations. ✓ Restore essential transportation infrastructure. ✓ Provide transportation support for first responders and families. ✓ Coordinate the mobilization of personnel and equipment in response to damage to the local transportation system. ✓ Conduct temporary traffic control and determine where and how to re-route people. ✓ Provide maintenance and repair support for critical transportation equipment. ✓ Coordinate with ESF #03 (Public Works) to provide appropriate engineering and contracting/procurement personnel and equipment to assist in emergency removal of debris, demolition, repair of roads and bridges, and temporary repair of essential public facilities. ✓ Provide regular, accurate, and relevant public information related to road closures and transportation operations to the ESF #15 Coordinator (External Affairs) for distribution through the JIS.
WYDOT (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **WYDOT:** **Preparedness** ✓ Ensure State roads and highways are properly maintained

Table B1.4 – ESF #01 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Provide a map of roadways, indicating jurisdiction and appropriate contacts, to the ESF #01 Coordinator. ✓ Contribute to evacuation planning efforts for the region. **Response** ✓ Manage alternative transportation services for responders and support emergency response by transporting materials and supplies. ✓ Manage the restoration and recovery of State transportation infrastructure. ✓ Transport relief supplies necessary for recovery from the emergency. ✓ Provide maintenance and repair support for critical transportation equipment. ✓ Monitor the condition of all roadways and transportation corridors in and around the affected area and restrict access as necessary. ✓ Conduct damage assessments for critical transportation infrastructure impacted and report back to ESF #01 Coordinator. ✓ Assess the damage to State transportation infrastructure and the impact of the incident on transportation operations. ✓ Restore essential State transportation infrastructure. ✓ Coordinate the mobilization of personnel and equipment in response to damage to the local transportation system. ✓ Implement temporary traffic control measures and determine where and how to re-route people. ✓ Coordinate with ESF #03 (Public Works) to provide appropriate engineering and contracting/procurement personnel and equipment to assist in emergency removal of debris, demolition, repair of roads and bridges, and temporary repair of essential public facilities on State roadways. ✓ Provide regular, accurate, and relevant public information related to road closures and transportation operations to the ESF #15 Coordinator (External Affairs) for distribution through the JIS.
Wyoming Highway Patrol (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Wyoming Highway Patrol**: **Preparedness** ✓ Contribute to evacuation planning efforts for the region. **Response** ✓ Perform traffic control and maintain flow on essential routes. ✓ Monitor the condition of all roadways and transportation corridors in and around the affected area and restrict access as necessary. ✓ Conduct temporary traffic control and determine where and how to re-route people.

Essential Elements of Information (EEIs)

This sub-section includes a list of Essential Elements of Information (EEI) that are relevant to the ESF. EEIs are a list of categorized questions that will need to be answered by ESF Agencies during activation. EEIs are categorized and numbered by FEMA Community Lifeline.

EEI #	EEI	Potential Sources
**Table B1.5 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Transportation**
*Aviation*
T-001	Are alternate options available for nearby air transport?	Jackson Hole Airport
T-002	How long will the airport be affected?	Jackson Hole Airport
T-003	If air resources have been requested, are there adequate facilities to accommodate them for landing, fuel, and maintenance?	Jackson Hole Airport, Teton Helibase, TIDC, St. John's Health, National Elk Refuge, TCSO SAR
T-004	Is the helipad at St. John's Health (Hospital) operational?	St. John's Health
T-005	Is the helipad at TCSO Search and Rescue Hangar operational?	TCSO SAR
T-006	Is the helipad at the National Elk Refuge Headquarters operational?	National Elk Refuge
T-007	Is the helispot at Teton Village operational?	Jackson Hole Mountain Resort, TVFD
T-008	Is the Teton Helibase operational at the airport?	Jackson Hole Airport, TIDC
T-009	What is the extent of damage to the airport?	Jackson Hole Airport
*Highway/Roadway/Motor Vehicle*
T-010	Are there any active one-way or contra-traffic plans?	Law enforcement, traffic engineers
T-011	Are there traffic management plans included in the IAP or special event plan?	Event planners, IC
T-012	Can any secondary access roads be opened?	Land management agencies, private subdivisions
T-013	Can Pathways routes be opened to alternative traffic? What types of vehicles?	Pathways
T-014	Have GIS maps, WYDOT maps, and/or TCIncident.org been updated with road closures?	TCEM, WYDOT, Teton County GIS Administrator
T-015	How long will the Pathways routes be affected?	Pathways
T-016	How long will the roadway system be affected?	Engineers and roadway maintainers: WYDOT, Town, County
T-017	If bridges have potentially been impacted by the incident, have they been assessed for safety?	WYDOT, TCRL, County Engineer, Town Engineer

EEI #	EEI	Potential Sources
**Table B1.5 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Transportation**		
T-018	Is there enough roadway capacity to evacuate the community?	TCEM, WYDOT, Town, County
T-019	What is the status of the Pathways routes?	Pathways
T-020	What is the status of the roadway system?	Engineers and roadway maintainers: WYDOT, Town, County
T-021	What is the status of traffic signaling devices?	WYDOT
T-022	What locations require alternate traffic plans?	WYDOT, TCRL, County Engineer, Town Engineer
*Mass Transit*		
T-023	Are mass transit vehicles needed to help move evacuees?	ESF #06, ESF #05
T-024	Are private shuttle buses operating?	Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce, mountain resorts, hotels
T-025	What are alternative mass transit routes?	TCEM, WYDOT, Town, County, START Bus, Jackson Hole Fire/EMS, Jackson Police, TCSO
T-026	What is the availability of TCSD #1 school buses?	TCSD #1
T-027	What is the availability of Teton Village Association buses?	Teton Village Association
T-028	What is the availability of the private shuttle buses?	Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce, mountain resorts, hotels
T-029	What is the availability of the School District buses?	School District
T-030	What is the status of the START bus system?	START Bus

ESF Supporting Resources

This sub-section addresses the additional Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training, and Exercise (POETE) resources that help to maintain and build the capability of each ESF Agency.

Table B1.6 – ESF #01 Supporting Resources	
Planning	The following plans should be referenced and maintained to support ESF #01: • Town of Jackson Public Works Emergency Response Plan
Organization	The following standard operating procedures and MOUs/MOAs should be referenced and maintained to support ESF #01: • Wyoming Inter-County Mutual Aid Agreement (WICMAA) Additional staffing resources that may be required to support ESF #01, as defined by FEMA's Resource Typing database, include: • Evacuation Coordination Team • Aeromedical Transport Manager • Damage Assessment Team • WPS/GETS assignment to staff involved
Equipment	The following specialty equipment may be needed and should be inventoried and maintained to support ESF #01: • Buses • Tractors • Salt / Sand • Generators • Chainsaws • Pick-up Trucks • Dump Trucks • Dozers • Loaders • Sanders • Graders • Lifts • Excavators
Training	ESF #01 agencies should participate in standard FEMA trainings as outlined in the Teton County/Town of Jackson National Incident Management System (NIMS) Training Plan. Additional training courses provided through the National Training and Education Division that are relevant to ESF #01 include: • AWR-213: Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience Awareness • AWR-345: Unmanned Aircraft Systems • E0202: Debris Management Planning for State, Tribal, Territorial, and Local Officials • E0987: NIMS ICS All-Hazards Introduction to Air Operations • PER330: The Surface Transportation Emergency Preparedness and Security for Mass Transit and Passenger Rail • G0358: Evacuation and Re-Entry Planning Course • MGT-317: Disaster Management for Public Services • MGT-414: Advanced Critical Infrastructure Protection

Table B1.6 – ESF #01 Supporting Resources	
Exercises	The following exercises are regularly conducted to support ESF #01: • Annual TC-EOP Tabletop Exercise • Triennial Jackson Hole Airport Full-Scale Exercise • Annual Jackson Hole Airport Tabletop Exercise The following procedures and equipment should be exercised and maintained regularly to support ESF #01: • Radio systems • Equipment mobilization • Phone trees/first contacts • Evacuations • Equipment inventories • Emergency notification system tests

Annex B2. ESF #02 – Communications

ESF #02 is responsible for ensuring communications infrastructure can support ongoing emergency response efforts and restore it if there are any damages.

Table B2.1 – ESF #02 At-a-Glance	
ESF Coordinator	Teton County Information Technology (IT) Manager
ESF Primary Agency	Teton County Information Technology (IT)
ESF Supporting Agencies *ESFs are the way we organize across community agencies - the means - to enhance coordination and integration to deliver the Core Capabilities.*	FirstNet Authority Jackson Hole Public Safety Radio Committee (JHPSRC) Jackson Police Department IT Teton County Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) Teton County Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) Teton County Sheriff's Office (TCSO) – Dispatch, IT, Radio Coordinator Teton County Library IT Teton Interagency Dispatch Center (TIDC) Town of Jackson IT Wyoming Department of Transportation (WYDOT) – WyoLink
Core Capabilities *The National Preparedness Goal establishes 32 Core Capabilities to address our greatest risks. Core Capabilities describe the actions that can be taken - **the ways** - to stabilize and re-establish the lifelines.*	**Operational Communications**
Community Lifelines *Lifelines describe the critical services within a community that must be stabilized or re-established - **the ends** - to alleviate threats to life and property.*	*Communications*
Community Lifeline Components	**Alerts, Warnings, and Messages** **911 & Dispatch** **Finance** **Infrastructure** **Responder Communications**

Scope

ESF #02 includes the following primary functions:

- **Incident Management Continuity** involves providing temporary communications to support incident operations, including communications to and from the TC-EOC.
- **Responder Communications** includes ensuring the capacity for incident response personnel to communicate with the affected population and establish interoperable voice and data communications.
- **Communications Infrastructure** includes coordination of damaged communication infrastructure restoration within the affected area as well as any critical information networks.
- **Critical Infrastructure Damage Assessments** includes identifying a management and coordination structure for critical infrastructure damage assessment activities, as well as providing initial reports to the TC-EOC describing damages to response infrastructure and essential services. Damage assessments of residential structures is addressed in **ESF #06 (Mass Care Services) Annex** and **Annex B5, Appendix 5.2. Damage Assessment Coordination**.

ESF Activation

ESFs are always activated by the TC-EOC. This sub-section includes potential triggers for activating the ESF by the EOC, categorized by EOC activation level.

Table B2.2 – ESF #02 Activation Triggers	
Level 4: Steady State	Steady State (or regular, day-to-day operations) would not require ESF activation.
Level 3: Enhanced/Monitoring	TCEM and the ESF #02 Coordinator will increase monitoring activities and inter-agency communication in the case of a suspected cyber threat or attack or individual service (software, telecom, or internet) outage.
Level 2: Partial Activation	A partial activation of the EOC and subsequent activation of ESF #02 may include: • Confirmed cyber threat or attack • Widespread internet or radio outage • Multiple service outage (software, telecom, and/or internet)
Level 1: Full Activation	A full activation of the EOC and subsequent activation of ESF #02 may include: • Any power failure significantly compromising community lifelines within the County, including impacts to water, wastewater, or communications infrastructure • Widespread digital communications outage

Concept of Operations

This Annex is aligned with the Concept of Operations as outlined in the TC-EOP Section 2.

Roles and Responsibilities

This sub-section provides a checklist of initial responsibilities for each ESF Agency. Tasks are organized by emergency management phases. Additional responsibilities for all ESF Primary and Supporting Agencies are included in the ESF Annex Introduction.

Table B2.3 – ESF #02 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
Teton County IT (Primary)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County IT**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical communications infrastructure from potential threats, including investments in cybersecurity and physical protective measures. ✓ Complete the annual Nationwide Cybersecurity Review (NCSR) **Mitigation** ✓ Ensure back-up power/climate control for server rooms. ✓ Conduct cybersecurity training for employees and new hires. ✓ Cross-train agency staff in communications systems and dispatch procedures. **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain a notification list for all ESF #02 Supporting Agencies. ✓ Develop and maintain supporting plans and procedures for ESF #02 in coordination with Supporting Agencies. ✓ Develop and maintain an inventory of ESF #02 equipment and assets. ✓ Establish protocols for access to the communications infrastructure during response. ✓ Maintain a list of communications infrastructure owners/operators providing services within Teton County. ✓ Maintain communications equipment (both primary and secondary) and coordinate a schedule for regular replacement and upgrades. ✓ Test interoperable communications systems through training, exercise, and evaluation to identify gaps and necessary improvements. ✓ Act as the primary contact for the Wyoming Computer Assistance Response Effort (CARE) Team and forward any cyber information to the ESF #02 support agencies ✓ Establish a Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) account to allow for the CARE team to communicate securely with ESF #02 and ESF #05 (Information and Planning). ✓ Understand the agency's cyber insurance, if there is a policy in place, and any limitations that exist.

Table B2.3 – ESF #02 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	Response ✓ Notify relevant ESF #02 Supporting Agencies upon activation by the TC-EOC. ✓ Assign a liaison to serve in the TC-EOC to coordinate requests for additional resources and provide regular updates to EOC staff and leadership. ✓ Establish situational awareness and crisis communications protocols with the TC-EOC. ✓ Conduct damage assessment of the local communications infrastructure and necessary resources for restoration through the TC-EOC. ✓ Coordinate ESF #02 assets to establish temporary communications between the TC-EOC, first responders, 911 PSAP, Teton County, Town of Jackson, and other community lifelines. ✓ Receive reports of suspected or actual cyber breaches from ESF#02 support agencies and relay to TC-EOC for reporting to the Wyoming Office of Homeland Security (WOHS). ✓ Engage amateur radio operators for emergency communications, as needed. ✓ Provide regular, accurate, and relevant public information related to communications infrastructure damage and restoration activities to the ESF #15 Coordinator (External Affairs) for distribution through the Joint Information System (JIS).
FirstNet Administration (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **FirstNet Administration**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical communications infrastructure from potential threats, including investments in cybersecurity and physical protective measures. **Preparedness** ✓ Build lists of employees that will be pre-populated in the portal, in coordination with TCEM and the ESF #02 Coordinator. ✓ Organize webinars to demonstrate the functionalities of the systems and introduction to updates and new information. **Response** ✓ Provide high-speed wireless broadband network to public safety officials and first responders. ✓ Provide deployable high-speed wireless broadband solutions such as FirstNet phones, Cell On Wheels (COWs), and Cell On Light Truck (COLT) to areas with damaged infrastructure or outside of normal cellular reception.

	Table B2.3 – ESF #02 Agency Roles and Responsibilities
	✓ Work with the TC-EOC and ESF #02 Coordinator to manage users and uplift their phones.
JHPSRC (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **JHPSRC**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical communications infrastructure from potential threats, including investments in cybersecurity and physical protective measures. **Response** ✓ Assess damage to radio infrastructure and report to ESF#02 Coordinator. ✓ Develop and implement recovery strategies to restore any interruptions to public safety communications infrastructure under the purview of the JHPSRC.
Jackson Police Department IT (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Jackson Police Department IT**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical communications infrastructure from potential threats, including investments in cybersecurity and physical protective measures. **Preparedness** ✓ Identify any potential threats and notify ESF#02 Coordinator. ✓ Oversee updates and maintenance of public safety networks. ✓ Understand the agency's cyber insurance, if there is a policy in place, and any limitations that exist. **Response** ✓ Report suspected or actual cyber breaches to ESF#02 Coordinator. ✓ Conduct damage assessment of critical IT infrastructure and report back to ESF #02 Coordinator. ✓ Implement or determine recovery strategies to restore any interruptions to communications infrastructure.
Teton County ARRL (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County ARRL**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical communications infrastructure from potential threats, including investments in cybersecurity and physical protective measures. **Response**

	Table B2.3 – ESF #02 Agency Roles and Responsibilities
	✓ Provide amateur radio services during an incident to supplement other public safety communications. ✓ RACES stations under 47 CFR § 97.407 are the only stations that may transmit on certain frequencies if the President's War Emergency Powers are invoked and will do so when requested by TCEM or ESF#02 Coordinator.
TCSO Dispatch (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **TCSO Dispatch**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical communications infrastructure from potential threats, including investments in cybersecurity and physical protective measures. **Preparedness** ✓ Oversee updates and maintenance of public safety networks. ✓ Develop Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) for 9-1-1 and dispatch services. Practice failovers on a periodic basis. **Response** ✓ Maintain continuity of dispatch communications between incident responders, TC-EOC, the public, and other stakeholders. ✓ Report suspected or actual cyber breaches to ESF#02 Coordinator. ✓ Conduct damage assessment of critical dispatch center equipment and report back to ESF #02 Coordinator. ✓ Implement or determine recovery strategies to restore any interruptions to communications infrastructure or enact COOP as necessary.
TCSO IT (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **TCSO IT**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical communications infrastructure from potential threats, including investments in cybersecurity and physical protective measures. ✓ Complete the annual Nationwide Cybersecurity Review (NCSR) **Preparedness** ✓ Oversee updates and maintenance of public safety networks. ✓ Understand the agency's cyber insurance, if there is a policy in place, and any limitations that exist. **Response** ✓ Report suspected or actual cyber breaches to ESF#02 Coordinator. ✓ Conduct damage assessment of critical IT infrastructure and report back to ESF #02 Coordinator.

	Table B2.3 – ESF #02 Agency Roles and Responsibilities
	✓ Implement or determine recovery strategies to restore any interruptions to communications infrastructure.
TCSO Radio Coordinator (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **TCSO Radio Coordinator**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical communications infrastructure from potential threats, including investments in cybersecurity and physical protective measures. **Preparedness** ✓ Oversee updates and maintenance of public safety radio networks. ✓ Work with emergency response agencies to develop communication contingency plans for public safety radio. **Response** ✓ Maintain continuity of communications between incident responders, TC-EOC, and other stakeholders via public safety radio. ✓ Report suspected or actual cyber breaches to ESF#02 Coordinator. ✓ Conduct damage assessment of critical public safety radio infrastructure and report back to ESF #02 Coordinator. ✓ Implement or determine recovery strategies to restore any interruptions to public safety radio communications infrastructure.
Teton County Library IT (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County Library IT**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical communications infrastructure from potential threats, including investments in cybersecurity and physical protective measures. **Preparedness** ✓ Oversee updates and maintenance of the Library's networks. ✓ Understand the agency's cyber insurance, if there is a policy in place, and any limitations that exist. **Response** ✓ Report suspected or actual cyber breaches to ESF#02 Coordinator. ✓ Conduct damage assessment of critical IT infrastructure and report back to ESF #02 Coordinator. ✓ Implement or determine recovery strategies to restore any interruptions to the infrastructure.

Table B2.3 – ESF #02 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
TIDC (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **TIDC**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical communications infrastructure from potential threats, including investments in cybersecurity and physical protective measures. **Preparedness** ✓ Oversee updates and maintenance of Dispatch communications infrastructure and networks. ✓ Understand the agency's cyber insurance, if there is a policy in place, and any limitations that exist. **Response** ✓ Maintain continuity of dispatch communications between incident responders, TC-EOC, and other stakeholders. ✓ Implement or determine recovery strategies to restore any interruptions to the infrastructure.
Town of Jackson IT (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Town of Jackson IT**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical communications infrastructure from potential threats, including investments in cybersecurity and physical protective measures. ✓ Complete the annual Nationwide Cybersecurity Review (NCSR) **Preparedness** ✓ Oversee updates and maintenance of the Town's networks. ✓ Understand the agency's cyber insurance, if there is a policy in place, and any limitations that exist. **Response** ✓ Report suspected or actual cyber breaches to ESF#02 Coordinator. ✓ Conduct damage assessment of critical IT infrastructure and report back to ESF #02 Coordinator. ✓ Implement or determine recovery strategies to restore any interruptions to the infrastructure.
WYDOT – WyoLink (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **WyoLink**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical communications infrastructure from potential threats, including investments in cybersecurity and physical protective measures.

Table B2.3 – ESF #02 Agency Roles and Responsibilities

	Preparedness ✓ Oversee updates and maintenance of public safety communications network. **Response** ✓ Maintain continuity of interoperable radio communications system for public safety agencies. ✓ Report suspected or actual cyber breaches to WY Enterprise Technology Services (ETS) ✓ Implement or determine recovery strategies to restore any interruptions to communications infrastructure.

Essential Elements of Information (EEIs)

This sub-section includes a list of Essential Elements of Information (EEI) that are relevant to the ESF. EEIs are a list of categorized questions that will need to be answered by ESF Agencies during activation. EEIs are categorized and numbered by FEMA Community Lifeline.

Table B2.4 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Communications		
EEI #	**EEI**	**Potential Sources**
911 & Dispatch		
C-001	Is 9-1-1 operational?	TCSO Dispatch, Telecommunication Providers, WY Public Service Commission
C-002	Is TCSO Dispatch center up and running?	TCSO Dispatch
C-003	Is Teton Interagency Dispatch Center (TIDC) up and running?	TIDC
C-004	Is there adequate staffing for TCSO Dispatch?	TCSO Dispatch
C-005	Is there adequate staffing for Teton Interagency Dispatch Center?	TIDC
Alerts, Warnings, and Messages		
C-006	Is the Teton County National Warning System (NAWAS) terminal operational?	TCSO Dispatch, WHP Dispatch, AT&T
Infrastructure		
C-021	Are networks, wireless and wirelines all affected? Which?	Cell providers, landline providers, cable broadband providers
C-022	Are there alternate systems available for critical facilities?	Agency COOP plans
C-023	Has there been or suspected to have been a cyber attack?	Governmental IT departments, private sector IT departments
C-024	How long will the impacts to the cell phone network last?	Cell providers
C-025	How long will the impacts to the internet last?	Internet service providers

Table B2.4 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Communications		
EEI #	**EEI**	**Potential Sources**
C-026	How many critical facilities are without communications capabilities?	Town/County IT departments
C-027	How many people are without cell phone/mobile communications service?	Cell providers
C-028	How many people are without internet?	Internet service providers
C-029	If there is or has been a suspected cyber attack, has the WY Cyber Assistance Response Team (CARE) been notified?	Governmental IT departments, private sector IT departments
C-030	Is there critical communications infrastructure damage?	Cell providers, landline providers, cable broadband providers
C-031	What is the communications infrastructure status?	Cell providers, landline providers, cable broadband providers, WY Public Service Commission
C-032	What is the extent of damage (operational, damaged, destroyed, unknown)?	Cell providers, landline providers, cable broadband providers
C-033	What is the timeline for restoration to critical communications infrastructure?	Cell providers, landline providers, cable broadband providers
Responder Communications		
C-034	Is the amateur radio community active and what are their task(s)?	ARES Emergency Coordinator, RACES Coordinator
C-035	Is the current intergovernmental radio system adequate?	JH Public Safety Radio Group, TIDC, TCSO Dispatch, TCSO Radio Coordinator
C-036	What first responder communications systems are affected?	JH Public Safety Radio Group, TIDC, TCSO Dispatch, TCSO Radio Coordinator
C-037	What is the status of public safety radio infrastructure?	JH Public Safety Radio Group, TIDC, TCSO Dispatch, TCSO Radio Coordinator

ESF Supporting Resources

This sub-section addresses the additional Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training, and Exercise (POETE) resources that help to maintain and build the capability of each ESF Agency.

Table B2.5 – ESF #02 Supporting Resources	
Planning	The following plans should be referenced and maintained to support ESF #02: • Teton County IT Disaster Response and Recovery Plan • Teton County Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan (TIC-P) • Wyoming Communications Field Operations Guide (WY-CFOG)
Organization	The following standard operating procedures and MOUs/MOAs should be referenced and maintained to support ESF #02: • Laramie County, Wyoming DMR Agreement • Wyoming Inter-County Mutual Aid Agreement (WICMAA) Additional staffing resources that may be required to support ESF #02, as defined by FEMA's Resource Typing database, include: • Land Mobile Radio Support Team Outside organizations that can support ESF #02 include: • Information Technology Disaster Resource Center (ITDRC), a non-profit that provides connectivity, volunteer support, and technology services to communities and relief organizations impacted by disasters.
Equipment	The following specialty equipment may be needed and should be inventoried and maintained to support ESF #02: • Agency radio caches • Agency computer caches • RERT 8 ACU-1000 Interface • RERT 8 Amateur Radio • FirstNet devices • Internet hot spots • WY Amateur Radio DMR • Satellite phones/data devices
Training	ESF #02 agencies should participate in standard FEMA trainings as outlined in the Teton County/Town of Jackson National Incident Management System (NIMS) Training Plan. Additional training courses provided through the National Training and Education Division that are relevant to ESF #02 include: • E0105: Public Information and Warning • G0251: WEM Amateur Radio Resources • Teton County Cyber Security Awareness Training Program
Exercises	The following exercises are regularly conducted to support ESF #02: • Annual TC-EOP Tabletop Exercise • The Great Shake Out Earthquake Drills (Amateur Radio element) • Local Cybersecurity Tabletop Exercise • Cyber and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) Annual Exercises

Annex B3. ESF #03 – Public Works

ESF #03 ensures that essential public works, engineering, and utility services are repaired and restored following a major emergency or disaster to sustain life saving actions.

Table B3.1 – ESF #03 At-a-Glance		
ESF Coordinators	Director of Public Works (Teton County) Public Works Director (Town of Jackson)	
ESF Primary Agencies	Teton County Public Works Town of Jackson Public Works	
ESF Supporting Agencies *ESFs are the way we organize across community agencies - the means - to enhance coordination and integration to deliver the Core Capabilities.*	Flat Creek Watershed Improvement District (FCWID) Integrated Solid Waste and Recycling (ISWR) Special Improvement Districts Teton County Facilities Maintenance Teton County/Jackson Parks & Recreation Teton County Planning & Building Department Teton County Public Works • Road & Levee • Engineer Teton Village Association	Town of Jackson Public Works • Engineer Division • Facilities Division • Wastewater Division • Water Division Town of Jackson Planning & Building Department U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) Wyoming Department of Transportation (WYDOT)
Core Capabilities *The National Preparedness Goal establishes 32 Core Capabilities to address our greatest risks. Core Capabilities describe the actions that can be taken - the ways - to stabilize and re-establish the lifelines.*	**Infrastructure Systems**	
Community Lifelines *Lifelines describe the critical services within a community that must be stabilized or re-established - the ends - to alleviate threats to life and property.*	*Food, Hydration, Shelter* *Safety and Security* *Water Systems*	
Community Lifeline Components	**Shelter** **Community Safety** **Government Service** **Potable Water Infrastructure** **Wastewater Management**	

Scope

ESF #03 includes the following primary functions related to critical public works and engineering services:

- **Safety of Water/Wastewater Treatment Facilities** includes coordinating with critical water and wastewater services providers to assess damage, restore operations, and conduct safety inspections.
- **Safety of Flood Control Infrastructure** includes inspection, maintenance, and emergency response for levees, dams, thaw wells, and other flood control devices.
- **Critical Infrastructure Damage Assessments** includes identifying a management and coordination structure for critical infrastructure damage assessment activities, as well as providing initial reports to the TC-EOC describing damages to response infrastructure and essential services. Damage assessments of residential structures is addressed in **ESF #06 (Mass Care Services) Annex** and **Annex B5, Appendix 5.2. Damage Assessment Coordination**.
- **Restoration of Essential Services** involves managing operations to repair, restore, or maintain essential services for affected communities. This also includes ensuring situational awareness for the status of critical services infrastructure.
- **Debris Removal** includes providing and coordinating the deployment of all local and contracted private debris removal resources and snow removal services to affected communities.

Additionally, ESF #03 integrates with the other critical infrastructure ESFs (including #01 Transportation, #02 Communications, and #12 Energy) to protect infrastructure and support emergency restoration activities.

ESF Activation

ESFs are always activated by the TC-EOC. This sub-section includes potential triggers for activating the ESF by the TC-EOC, categorized by EOC activation level.

Table B3.2 – ESF #03 Activation Triggers	
Level 4: Steady State	Steady State (or regular, day-to-day operations) and Enhanced/Monitoring operations would not require ESF activation.
Level 3: Enhanced/ Monitoring	
Level 2: Partial Activation	A partial activation of the EOC and subsequent activation of ESF #03 may include: • A power failure that impacts a significant area, such as the entire Town of Jackson or at least three neighborhoods/ subdivisions, and is expected to last longer than 24 hours • A sewage conveyance or treatment system failure • A water supply treatment or distribution system failure • Release of a hazardous material into a water source • A significant road blockage by debris (including snow) that hinders the ability of emergency services • Significant flooding that circumvents flood control mechanisms or compromises a flood control device such as a levee or dam, as defined in the **Flood Incident Annex**
Level 1: Full Activation	A full activation of the EOC and subsequent activation of ESF #03 may include: • Any power failure compromising critical lifelines within the County for more than 48 hours, including impacts to water or wastewater infrastructure • Major flood and/or catastrophic failure of a flood control mechanism, as defined in the **Flood Incident Annex** • Major earthquake with significant infrastructure damage, as defined in the **Earthquake Incident Annex**

Concept of Operations

This Annex is aligned with the Concept of Operations as outlined in the TC-EOP Section 2.

The County has adopted the International Building Code (IBC) and International Residential Code (IRC), as allowed in Wyoming Statute. Chapter 1 of both the IBC and IRC outlines the legal authorities for Building Officials, including "red tagging" buildings to force people to evacuate and not occupy a building. *(WS 35-9-121)*

Roles and Responsibilities

This sub-section provides a checklist of initial responsibilities for each ESF Agency. Tasks are organized by emergency management phase. Additional responsibilities for all ESF Primary and Supporting Agencies are included in the ESF Annex Introduction.

Table B3.3 – ESF #03 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
Teton County Public Works • **Engineer** • **Road and Levee (Primary)**	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County Public Works**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical infrastructure, including cybersecurity and physical protective measures. **Mitigation** ✓ Develop and maintain a Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) for all county owned/operated water and wastewater facilities. ✓ Encourage development of COOPs for private operators serving Teton County or connected to the County's water supply and sewer collection systems. ✓ Join and maintain membership in the Wyoming Water and Wastewater Agency Response Network (WYOWARN) mutual aid compact. **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain a notification list for all ESF #03 Supporting Agencies. ✓ Develop and maintain support plans and procedures for ESF #03 in coordination with Supporting Agencies. ✓ Maintain a list of private critical and essential infrastructure services serving Teton County. ✓ Coordinate evaluation trainings for inspectors and local engineers for rapid evaluations of damaged facilities. ✓ Inventory, maintain, and replace equipment needed for the core functions of ESF #03. ✓ Identify contracting needs with private operators to provide emergency response activities, including debris removal. ✓ Ensure proper flood control mechanisms and maintain levee, dam, and other flood control infrastructure. ✓ Secure county owned and USACE levees to reduce vulnerabilities during a disaster. ✓ Manage the Levee Watcher program and ensure regular monitoring of levee and other flood control infrastructure. ✓ Maintain and inspect levees in accordance with USACE procedures. ✓ Notify USACE of any significant levee maintenance and repair issues or needs.

Table B3.3 – ESF #03 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Develop and maintain a COOP for all County owned/operated flood control facilities.
	✓ Maintain a sand and sandbag stockpile for critical infrastructure protection from flooding using sandbags provided through WOHS and USACE.
	Response
	✓ Notify relevant ESF #03 Supporting Agencies upon activation by the TC-EOC.
	✓ Assign a liaison to serve in the TC-EOC to coordinate requests for additional resources and provide regular updates to EOC staff and leadership.
	✓ Coordinate with the TC-EOC to request state or federal mutual aid resources as needed.
	✓ Assess critical lifelines (including water supply, sewer services, and flood control) for any restoration needs, in coordination with the County Engineer.
	✓ Identify damage assessment personnel, equipment, and technical expertise in coordination with the Building Official, County Engineer, and IT Division Manager.
	✓ Establish priorities to stabilize and repair critical lifelines and find alternative services during repair.
	✓ Coordinate debris removal and disposal operations.
	✓ Coordinate with ESF #01 (Transportation) to clear debris from any route type to facilitate response and repair or restore transportation infrastructure.
	✓ Coordinate with ESF#02 (Communications) to repair and restore critical communications infrastructure.
	✓ Coordinate with ESF #12 (Energy) to repair and restore power and energy infrastructure.
	✓ Coordinate with ESF #11 (Agriculture and Natural Resources) to identify, evaluate, and implement measures to prevent and minimize impacts on the environment, natural and cultural resources, and historic properties from damaged infrastructure.
	✓ Provide regular, accurate, and relevant public information related to water and wastewater service provision and restoration to the ESF #15 Coordinator (External Affairs) for distribution through the Joint Information System (JIS).
	✓ Provide damage assessment personnel, equipment, and technical expertise in coordination with Teton County Engineer, the Building Official, and IT Division Manager.
	✓ Assess critical flood control infrastructure for any damages.
	✓ Implement flood control response strategies as detailed in existing emergency response plans and the **Flood Incident Annex**

Table B3.3 – ESF #03 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	Recovery ✓ Continue updating the status of public and private critical systems to the TC-EOC.
Town of Jackson Public Works • **Engineer Division** • **Facilities Division** • **Wastewater Division** • **Water Division (Primary)**	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Town of Jackson Public Works**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical infrastructure, including cybersecurity and physical protective measures. ✓ Maintain a sand and sandbag stockpile for critical infrastructure protection from flooding using sandbags provided through the Wyoming Office of Homeland Security (WOHS) and USACE. **Mitigation** ✓ Develop and maintain a COOP for all town owned/operated water and wastewater facilities. ✓ Encourage development of COOPs for private operators serving the Town of Jackson or connected to the Town's water supply and sewer collection systems. ✓ Join and maintain membership in the WYOWARN mutual aid compact. **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain a notification list for all ESF #03 Supporting Agencies. ✓ Develop and maintain support plans and procedures for ESF #03 in coordination with Supporting Agencies. ✓ Maintain a list of private critical and essential infrastructure services serving Town of Jackson. ✓ Coordinate evaluation trainings for inspectors and local engineers for rapid evaluations of damaged facilities in collaboration with ESF Supporting Agencies. ✓ Inventory, maintain, and replace equipment needed for the core functions of ESF #03. ✓ Identify contracting needs with private operators to provide emergency response activities, including debris removal. **Response** ✓ Notify relevant ESF #03 Supporting Agencies upon activation by the TC-EOC. ✓ Assign a liaison to serve in the TC-EOC to coordinate requests for additional resources and provide regular updates to EOC staff and leadership.

	Table B3.3 – ESF #03 Agency Roles and Responsibilities
	✓ Coordinate with the TC-EOC to request state or federal mutual aid resources as needed. ✓ Assess critical lifelines (water supply and sewer services) for any restoration needs in coordination with the Water Manager, Wastewater Manager, and Town Engineer. ✓ Identify damage assessment personnel, equipment, and technical expertise in coordination with the Building Official, Water Manager, Wastewater Manager, Town Engineer, and IT Department Director. ✓ Establish priorities to stabilize and repair critical lifelines and find alternative services in the meantime. ✓ Coordinate debris removal and disposal operations in coordination with the Street Manager. ✓ Coordinate with ESF #01 (Transportation) to clear debris from any route type to facilitate response and repair or restore transportation infrastructure. ✓ Coordinate with ESF #02 (Communications) to repair and restore critical communications infrastructure. ✓ Coordinate with ESF #12 (Energy) to repair and restore power and energy infrastructure. ✓ Coordinate with ESF #11 (Agriculture and Natural Resources) to identify, evaluate, and implement measures to prevent and minimize impacts on the environment, natural and cultural resources, and historic properties from damaged infrastructure. ✓ Provide regular, accurate, and relevant public information related to water and wastewater service provision and restoration to the ESF #15 Coordinator (External Affairs) for distribution through the JIS. **Recovery** ✓ Continue updating the status of public and private critical systems to the EOC.
FCWID (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for the **FCWID**: **Mitigation** ✓ Continue to pursue frazil (anchor) ice flood mitigation strategies and projects on Flat Creek within the District. **Preparedness** ✓ Develop and maintain a COOP for all district owned/operated flood control facilities and critical functions. ✓ Maintain and provide training on the Flat Creek Water Improvement District Emergency Wintertime and Spring Runoff Action Plan.

Table B3.3 – ESF #03 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	Response ✓ Assess critical flood control infrastructure for any damages. ✓ Reduce or prevent rising water levels on the Flat Creek through available mitigation strategies. ✓ Implement flood control response strategies as detailed in existing emergency response plans and the **Flood Incident Annex.**
ISWR (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **ISWR**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Provide education of proper disposal of hazardous material to the public. ✓ Provide appointments for residents and businesses to dispose of household hazardous waste. **Mitigation** ✓ Develop and maintain a COOP for Teton County Trash Transfer Station, Recycling Center, and Household Hazardous Waste operations. **Preparedness** ✓ Develop and maintain a Debris Management Plan. **Response** ✓ Accept, handle, and process hazardous materials from residents and businesses. ✓ Coordinate the routing of debris to appropriate collection points.
Special Improvement Districts[15] (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for the **Special Improvement Districts**: **Mitigation** ✓ Join and maintain membership in the WYOWARN mutual aid compact. **Response** ✓ Coordinate damage assessment of wastewater infrastructure and report back to ESF #03 Coordinator.

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[15] Teton County, Wyoming Special Districts. Teton County GIS
https://gis.tetoncountywy.gov/portal/apps/sites/#/teton-county-gis-hub

Table B3.3 – ESF #03 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
Teton County Facilities Maintenance (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for the **Teton County Facilities Maintenance Division**: **Preparedness** ✓ Develop and maintain critical facility priority list in coordination with TCEM for County facilities. ✓ Develop and maintain contact list of qualified facility inspection personnel. ✓ Maintain list of qualified contractors to repair critical facilities. **Response** ✓ Coordinate damage assessment of buildings and facilities according to the critical facility priority list and report back to ESF #03 Coordinator. ✓ Begin coordinating repair and restoration of critical county facilities using facility priority list.
Teton County/Jackson Parks & Recreation (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County/Jackson Parks & Recreation:** **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain flood control mechanisms within County parks, including ditches and irrigation infrastructure. **Response** ✓ Provide equipment and personnel to support snow removal and debris removal, including Pathways.
Teton County Planning & Building Department (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for the **Teton County Planning & Building Department**: **Preparedness** ✓ Develop and maintain critical facility priority list in coordination with TCEM. ✓ Develop and maintain contact list of qualified facility inspection personnel. **Response** ✓ Coordinate damage assessment of buildings and facilities according to the critical facility priority list and report back to ESF #03 Coordinator.

Table B3.3 – ESF #03 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
Teton Village Association (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for the **Teton Village Association**: **Mitigation** ✓ Join and maintain membership in the WYOWARN mutual aid compact. **Response** ✓ Coordinate damage assessment of water, wastewater, and transportation infrastructure and report back to ESF #03 Coordinator.
Town of Jackson Planning & Building Department (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for the **Town of Jackson Planning and Building Department**: **Preparedness** ✓ Develop and maintain critical facility priority list in coordination with TCEM. ✓ Develop and maintain contact list of qualified facility inspection personnel. **Response** ✓ Coordinate damage assessment of buildings and facilities according to the critical facility priority list and report back to ESF #03 Coordinator.
USACE (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **USACE**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical infrastructure, including cybersecurity and physical protective measures. **Mitigation** ✓ Secure levees to reduce vulnerabilities during a disaster through contracts with Teton County Road & Levee. **Response** ✓ Stabilize any immediate threat to flood control mechanisms through pre-established and ad hoc contracts. ✓ Deploy personnel such as the Planning and Response Team (PRT) and/or the Deployable Tactical Operating System (DTOS) Team.

Table B3.3 – ESF #03 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
USBR (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **USBR**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical infrastructure services. ✓ Conduct ongoing maintenance and inspection of USBR dams to ensure safe operation. **Mitigation** ✓ Secure dams and reservoirs to reduce vulnerabilities during a disaster. **Preparedness** ✓ Develop and maintain Emergency Action Plans (EAP) for US Bureau of Reclamation dams and provide plans, training, and exercises to public safety agencies involved in the EAP. **Response** ✓ Activate EAP for impacted dams and make initial notifications. ✓ Secure water infrastructure that is at risk to an emergency or disaster. ✓ Notify local resources when support is needed to secure infrastructure and protect resources downstream. ✓ Coordinate with the ESF #03 Coordinator, ESF #11 (Agriculture and Natural Resources), and ESF #15 (External Affairs) to communicate any risks to people, property, or natural resources due to a potential failure of water infrastructure.
WYDOT (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **WYDOT:** **Response** ✓ Coordinate with ESF #01 (Transportation) to provide appropriate engineering and contracting/procurement personnel and equipment to assist in emergency removal of debris from state roadways. ✓ Provide engineering, geotechnical, and avalanche technical specialists to assist with risk assessment during disasters.

Essential Elements of Information (EEIs)

This sub-section includes a list of Essential Elements of Information (EEI) that are relevant to the ESF. EEIs are a list of categorized questions that will need to be answered by ESF Agencies during activation. EEIs are categorized and numbered by FEMA Community Lifeline.

Table B3.5 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Food, Hydration, and Shelter		
EEI #	**EEI**	**Potential Sources**
Shelter		
FHS-030	How many buildings/facilities/systems require inspection?	Building Officials

Table B3.6 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Safety and Security		
EEI #	**EEI**	**Potential Sources**
Community Safety		
SS-001	Are there emergency action plans for the flood control system impacted?	USACE, USBR, TCRL, FCWID
SS-002	Are there flood inundation models and GIS files available of the impacted area?	USACE, USBR, TCRL, FCWID
SS-003	Are waterway flow control systems affected?	USACE, USBR, TCRL, FCWID
SS-004	Have water resource operators been contacted?	USACE, USBR, TCRL, FCWID
SS-005	What is the capacity to move, flow, or restrict water?	USACE, USBR, TCRL, FCWID
Government Service		
SS-029	Are waste diversion and reduction systems operational?	ISWR, Ecosystem Stewardship Administrator, Sustainability Coordinator
SS-030	How many waste collection/reduction sites are active?	ISWR, Ecosystem Stewardship Administrator, Sustainability Coordinator
SS-031	Is special permitting required for demolition, construction, or waste disposal?	Planning and Building Departments, ISWR, WY DEQ
SS-032	What is the debris management status?	ISWR, Public Works agencies

Table B3.7 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Water Systems		
EEI #	**EEI**	**Potential Sources**
Potable Water Infrastructure		
WS-001	Are there any anticipated issues with water supply for firefighting purposes?	Public Works agencies

Table B3.7 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Water Systems		
EEI #	**EEI**	**Potential Sources**
WS-002	Have damage assessments been activated for potable water resource infrastructures?	Public Works agencies
WS-003	How many households do not have potable water service?	Public Works agencies
WS-004	Is there a major water shortage anticipated?	Public Works agencies
WS-005	What is the status of critical potable facilities/systems (operational, damaged, destroyed, unknown)?	Building Officials, Public Works agencies
WS-006	What potable water conveyance systems are impacted?	Public Works agencies
Wastewater Management		
WS-008	Have damage assessments been activated for wastewater resource infrastructures?	Public Works agencies
WS-009	How many households do not have wastewater treatment collection services?	Public Works agencies
WS-010	What is the status of critical wastewater facilities/systems (operational, damaged, destroyed, unknown)?	Building Officials, Public Works agencies
WS-011	What wastewater conveyance systems are impacted?	Public Works agencies

ESF Supporting Resources

This sub-section addresses the additional Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training, and Exercise (POETE) resources that help to maintain and build the capability of each ESF Agency.

Table B3.8 – ESF #03 Supporting Resources	
Planning	The following plans should be referenced and maintained to support ESF #03: • Flat Creek Watershed Improvement District Emergency Wintertime and Spring Runoff Action Plan • Teton County/Town of Jackson All-Hazards Recovery Plan • Teton County Public Works COOP • Teton County Public Works Emergency Action Plans • Teton County Facilities Maintenance COOP • Town of Jackson Public Works COOP • Town of Jackson Public Works Emergency Action Plans
Organization	The following standard operating procedures and MOUs/MOAs should be referenced and maintained to support ESF #03: • Wyoming Water and Wastewater Agency Response Network (WyoWARN) Mutual Aid Compact • Teton County Public Works Standard Operations Manual • Town of Jackson Public Works Standard Operations Manual • Wyoming Inter-County Mutual Aid Agreement (WICMAA) Additional staffing resources that may be required to support ESF #03, as defined by FEMA's Resource Typing database, include: • Debris Removal Team
Equipment	The following specialty equipment may be needed and should be inventoried and maintained to support ESF #03: • Sewer Camera Van • Sewer Jet Truck • Water Truck including valve, hydrant, and other specialty tools/equipment • Haulers • Dozers • Backhoes • Excavators • Snow Blowers • Street Sweepers • Motor Graders and other trucks with plow blades • Wood grinders/chippers • Sandbags
Training	ESF #03 agencies should participate in standard FEMA trainings as outlined in the Teton County/Town of Jackson National Incident Management System (NIMS) Training Plan. Additional training courses provided through the National Training and Education Division that are relevant to ESF #03 include: • IS0552: The Public Works Role in Emergency Management • IS0554: Emergency Planning for Public Works

Table B3.8 – ESF #03 Supporting Resources	
	- IS0556: Damage Assessment for Public Works - IS0558: Public Works and Disaster Recovery - IS0632: Intro to Debris Operations - IS0633: Debris Management Plan Development - G0361: Flood Fight Operations - MGT-317: Disaster Management for Public Services - MGT-343: Disaster Management for Water and Wastewater Utilities - E0202: Debris Management Planning for State, Tribal, Territorial and Local Officials
Exercises	The following exercises are regularly conducted to support ESF #03: - Annual TC-EOP Tabletop Exercise - USBR Emergency Action Plan Drills and Exercises

Annex B4. ESF #04 – Firefighting

ESF #04 is responsible for coordinating activities to detect and suppress structural and wildland fires, as well as fire incidents with specialized operational needs.

Table B4.1 – ESF #04 At-a-Glance	
ESF Coordinator	Fire Chief
ESF Primary Agency	Jackson Hole Fire/EMS
ESF Supporting Agencies *ESFs are the way we organize across community agencies - the means - to enhance coordination and integration to deliver the Core Capabilities.*	Bridger-Teton National Forest Caribou-Targhee National Forest Grand Teton National Park Teton Interagency Dispatch Center (TIDC) Jackson Hole Airport Fire Department Teton County, ID Fire & Rescue Teton Village Fire Department Wyoming State Forestry Division (WSFD)
Core Capabilities *The National Preparedness Goal establishes 32 Core Capabilities to address our greatest risks. Core Capabilities describe the actions that can be taken - the ways - to stabilize and re-establish the lifelines.*	**Fire Management and Suppression**
Community Lifelines *Lifelines describe the critical services within a community that must be stabilized or re-established - the ends - to alleviate threats to life and property.*	*Safety and Security*
Community Lifeline Components	**Fire Service**

Scope

ESF #04 includes in the following primary functions:

- **Firefighting Activities** includes the detection and suppression of fires, and provides personnel, equipment, and supplies in support of local entities involved in structural, wildland, and specialized firefighting activities.
- **Mobilizing Firefighting Resources** involves managing relationships with support organizations through the development of processes and procedures and execution of inter-agency mutual aid agreements.

More details on wildland firefighting operations is addressed in the **Wildfire Incident Annex**.

ESF Activation

ESFs are always activated by the TC-EOC. This sub-section includes potential triggers for activating the ESF by the EOC, categorized by EOC activation level.

Table B4.2 – ESF #04 Activation Triggers	
Level 3: Enhanced/ Monitoring	Enhanced/monitoring activation of the TC-EOC due to a firefighting incident may include: • A fire incident requiring protective actions, such as evacuation or shelter-in-place • A wildfire incident within 1/2 mile of the Wildland-Urban Interface • A red flag warning for Teton County (exclusive of Yellowstone National Park) • A fully involved single structure fire
Level 2: Partial Activation	A partial activation of the EOC and subsequent activation of ESF #04 may include: • A structural, wildland, or specialized fire incident requiring mutual aid resources from outside Teton County • A fire incident that has involved multiple structures or a multi-family dwelling • A fire incident that requires sheltering operations • A fire incident that compromises community lifelines within the County, including impacts to water, wastewater, or communications infrastructure
Level 1: Full Activation	A full activation of the EOC and subsequent activation of ESF #04 may include: • A fire incident that requires protective actions for multiple subdivisions or neighborhoods, or for at least 100 homes and/or businesses • A fire incident that has involved an entire subdivision or neighborhood • A wildland fire incident complex with multiple significant wildfires burning in Teton County • A FEMA Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) declaration

Concept of Operations

This Annex is aligned with the Concept of Operations as outlined in the TC-EOP Section 2.

Roles and Responsibilities

This sub-section provides a checklist of initial responsibilities for each ESF Agency. Tasks are organized by emergency management phases. Additional responsibilities for all ESF Primary and Supporting Agencies are included in the ESF Annex Introduction.

Table B4.3 – ESF #04 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
Jackson Hole Fire/EMS (Primary)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Jackson Hole Fire/EMS**: **Mitigation** ✓ Through the Wildland Fire Prevention Specialist and Teton Area Wildfire Protection Committee (TAWPC), develop and update a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) with specific wildfire mitigation strategies and tactics for Teton County. **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain a notification list for all ESF #04 Supporting Agencies. ✓ Develop and maintain supporting plans and procedures for ESF #04 in coordination with Supporting Agencies. ✓ Develop and maintain MOUs/MOAs with support fire departments and first responder agencies who can provide mutual aid. ✓ Maintain a list of ESF #04 assets that can be deployed during activation. ✓ Ensure adoption of the Wyoming Fire Management Annual Operating Plan by the Teton County Board of County Commissioners and encourage participation in the Wyoming Emergency Fire Suppression Account (EFSA) program. **Response** ✓ Notify relevant ESF #04 Supporting Agencies upon activation by the TC-EOC. ✓ Ensure that an Incident Commander (IC) has been identified and the decision documented. Establish an on-scene Incident Command Post (ICP). Transition to Unified Command or Area Command for multi-jurisdictional and/or expanding incidents, as appropriate. ✓ Assign a liaison to serve in the TC-EOC to coordinate requests for additional resources and mutual aid and provide regular updates to EOC staff and leadership. ✓ Coordinate and perform fire prevention, suppression, and investigation services. ✓ Coordinate search and rescue activities with ESF #09 (Search and Rescue). ✓ Coordinate hazardous materials response activities with ESF #10 (Hazardous Materials). ✓ Coordinate the mobilization of personnel and equipment needed for response by activating existing MOUs/MOAs.

Table B4.3 – ESF #04 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Coordinate with the TC-EOC to request state or federal mutual aid resources as needed. ✓ Conduct a situation assessment and determine resources needed. ✓ Coordinate with the TC-EOC Resource Support Section to identify mutual aid resource needs, locate staging areas, and determine the duration of resource support. ✓ Provide regular, accurate, and relevant public information related to fire activity, response operations, and evacuation to the ESF #15 Coordinator (External Affairs) for distribution through the Joint Information System (JIS). ✓ Coordinate with ESF #03 (Public Works) on debris removal from affected areas to clear critical roads. ✓ If wildland fire will likely exceed the "floor cost", begin the Wyoming EFSA request process. ✓ If structures are threatened by a wildland fire, begin the FMAG request process through WSFD.
Bridger-Teton National Forest (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Bridger-Teton National Forest**: **Mitigation** ✓ Manage fire load around Bridger-Teton National Forest to reduce unplanned and uncontrolled fires. ✓ Participate in TAWPC and development of the CWPP. **Preparedness** ✓ Develop and maintain MOUs/MOAs with Jackson Hole Fire/EMS and other responding agencies in and around Teton County. ✓ Regularly service and maintain equipment. ✓ Ensure agency adoption of the Wyoming Fire Management Annual Operating Plan. **Response** ✓ Lead fire suppression operations within the National Forest. ✓ Contribute firefighting resources (personnel, equipment, etc.) for incidents near the National Forest or within Teton County when the capacity of Jackson Hole Fire/EMS is overwhelmed.
Caribou-Targhee National Forest (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Caribou-Targhee National Forest**: **Mitigation** ✓ Manage fire load around Caribou-Targhee National Forest to reduce unplanned and uncontrolled fires. ✓ Participate in TAWPC and development of the CWPP. **Preparedness**

Table B4.3 – ESF #04 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Develop and maintain MOUs/MOAs with Jackson Hole Fire/EMS and other responding agencies in and around Teton County. ✓ Regularly service and maintain equipment. ✓ Ensure agency adoption of the Wyoming Fire Management Annual Operating Plan. **Response** ✓ Lead fire suppression operations within the National Forest. ✓ Contribute firefighting resources (personnel, equipment, etc.) for incidents near the National Forest or within Teton County when the capacity of Jackson Hole Fire/EMS is overwhelmed.
Grand Teton National Park (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Grand Teton National Park**: **Mitigation** ✓ Manage fire load around Grand Teton National Park to reduce unplanned and uncontrolled fires. ✓ Participate in TAWPC and development of the CWPP. **Preparedness** ✓ Develop and maintain MOUs/MOAs with Jackson Hole Fire/EMS and other responding agencies in and around Teton County. ✓ Regularly service and maintain equipment. ✓ Ensure agency adoption of the Wyoming Fire Management Annual Operating Plan. **Response** ✓ Lead fire suppression operations within the National Park. ✓ Contribute firefighting resources (personnel, equipment, etc.) for incidents near the National Park or within Teton County when the capacity of Jackson Hole Fire/EMS is overwhelmed.
Teton Interagency Dispatch Center (TIDC)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **TIDC**: **Response** ✓ Assist Teton County wildland fire response by serving as primary wildland fire dispatch center and resource ordering point for County ICs as requested and as TIDC resources allow.
Jackson Hole Airport Fire Department (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Jackson Hole Airport Fire Department**: **Preparedness** ✓ Regularly service and maintain equipment. ✓ Develop and conduct annual multi-agency exercises focused on airport incidents.

Table B4.3 – ESF #04 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	Response ✓ Provide specialized expertise, capabilities, and equipment, primarily in airplane crashes, and additional personnel to support response activities.
Teton County, ID Fire & Rescue (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County, ID Fire & Rescue**: **Preparedness** ✓ Develop and maintain MOUs/MOAs with Jackson Hole Fire/EMS and other responding agencies in and around Alta, WY. ✓ Regularly service and maintain equipment. **Response** ✓ Provide firefighting services for Alta, WY as described in the existing MOU. ✓ Contribute firefighting resources (personnel, equipment, etc.) for incidents within Teton County, WY when the capacity of local fire responders is overwhelmed. ✓ Provide specialized expertise and additional personnel to support response activities.
Teton Village Fire Department (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton Village Fire Department**: **Mitigation** ✓ Manage fire load around Teton Village to reduce unplanned and uncontrolled fires. ✓ Participate in TAWPC and development of the CWPP. **Preparedness** ✓ Develop and maintain MOUs/MOAs with Jackson Hole Fire/EMS and other responding agencies in and around Teton County. ✓ Regularly service and maintain equipment. **Response** ✓ Lead fire suppression operations within Teton Village. ✓ Contribute firefighting resources (personnel, equipment, etc.) for incidents near Teton Village or within Teton County when the capacity of Jackson Hole Fire/EMS is overwhelmed. ✓ Provide expertise and additional personnel to support response activities.
WSFD (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **WSFD**: **Mitigation**

Table B4.3 – ESF #04 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Manage fire load on State Forest lands to reduce unplanned and uncontrolled fires. ✓ Participate in TAWPC and development of the CWPP. **Preparedness** ✓ Conduct training and exercise activities for WFSD firefighters. **Response** ✓ Provide state wildland firefighting resources when local capabilities have been exceeded based on existing mutual aid. ✓ Access interstate mutual aid for firefighting resources in coordination with the ESF #04 Coordinator and the TC-EOC. ✓ Provide specialized expertise and additional personnel to support response activities. ✓ Assist Teton County in processing FMAG and EFSA requests.

Essential Elements of Information (EEIs)

This sub-section includes a list of Essential Elements of Information (EEI) that are relevant to the ESF. EEIs are a list of categorized questions that will need to be answered by ESF Agencies during activation. EEIs are categorized and numbered by FEMA Community Lifeline.

Table B4.4 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Safety and Security		
EEI #	**EEI**	**Potential Sources**
Fire Service		
SS-019	Are firefighting systems diminished due to water system damage?	ESF#03 Public Works
SS-020	Are there any firefighter fatalities?	IC
SS-021	Are there any firefighter injuries?	IC
SS-022	Are there any firefighters missing?	IC
SS-023	Are there outstanding firefighting resource orders?	Dispatch Centers
SS-024	Are there private fire protection services operating in the area of the incident?	IC, Local fire services
SS-025	Have staging areas been established for arriving mutual aid resources? Where? How many?	IC
SS-026	Is there any unintentional property damage caused by firefighting operations?	IC
SS-027	What is the current firefighting resource and staffing capability in the County?	Duty Officers
SS-028	What is the status of incoming/expected firefighting mutual aid resources?	IC

ESF Supporting Resources

This sub-section addresses the additional Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training, and Exercise (POETE) resources that help to maintain and build the capability of each ESF Agency.

Table B4.5 – ESF #04 Supporting Resources	
Planning	The following plans should be referenced and maintained to support ESF #04: • Jackson Hole Fire/EMS Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) • Teton County Community Wildlife Protection Plan (CWPP) • Wyoming Wildland Fire Management Annual Operating Plan • Wyoming Wildland Fire Resources Mobilization Guide
Organization	The following standard operating procedures and MOUs/MOAs should be referenced and maintained to support ESF #04: • MOU with Teton County, ID for Alta, WY Fire Services • Wyoming Inter-County Mutual Aid Agreement (WICMAA) Additional staffing resources that may be required to support ESF #4, as defined by FEMA's Resource Typing database, include: • Fire Engine Strike Team – Structural • Hand Crew • Incident Management Team – Firefighting • Wildland/Urban Interface Protection Specialist
Equipment	The following specialty equipment may be needed and should be inventoried and maintained to support ESF #04: • JHFEMS Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) Program
Training	ESF #04 agencies should participate in standard FEMA trainings as outlined in the Teton County/Town of Jackson National Incident Management System (NIMS) Training Plan. Additional training courses provided through the National Training and Education Division that are relevant to ESF #04 include: • S-130: Firefighter Training • S-190: Introduction to Wildland Fire Behavior
Exercises	The following exercises are regularly conducted to support ESF #04: • Annual TC-EOP Tabletop Exercise • Annual Wildfire Exercise • Jackson Hole Airport Annual Tabletop Exercise • Jackson Hole Airport Triennial Full-Scale Exercise

Annex B5. ESF #05 – Information and Planning

ESF #05 collects, analyzes, processes, and disseminates information about a potential or actual incident, and conducts deliberate and crisis planning activities to facilitate the overall activities in aiding the whole community, including public alert, warning, and notification.

Table B5.1 – ESF #05 At-a-Glance	
ESF Coordinator	Emergency Management Coordinator
ESF Primary Agency	Teton County Emergency Management (TCEM)
ESF Supporting Agencies *ESFs are the way we organize across community agencies - the means - to enhance coordination and integration to deliver the Core Capabilities.*	Teton County GIS Administrator Teton County, ID Emergency Management Teton County Sheriff's Office (TCSO) Dispatch Teton Interagency Dispatch Center (TIDC) Wyoming Office of Homeland Security (WOHS) *Supporting Agencies for the Public Alert, Warning, and Notification function are listed in Appendix B5.1.*
Core Capabilities *The National Preparedness Goal establishes 32 Core Capabilities to address our greatest risks. Core Capabilities describe the actions that can be taken - the ways - to stabilize and re-establish the lifelines.*	**Planning** **Situational Awareness** **Public Information & Warning** **Operational Coordination**
Community Lifelines *Lifelines describe the critical services within a community that must be stabilized or re-established - the ends - to alleviate threats to life and property.*	*Communications* *Safety and Security*
Community Lifeline Components	**Alerts, Warnings, and Messages** **Community Safety Government Service**

Scope

ESF #05 includes the following primary functions:

- **Inter-agency Coordination** involves developing, maintaining, and exercising structures to organize community-wide response, including local government, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and the public.
- **Situational Awareness** involves information collection, information management, modeling and analysis, and the development and distribution of reports on the status of operations and impacts, including Situation Reports (SITREP) and Incident Action Plans (IAP).
- **Incident Documentation** includes maintaining documentation of disaster response activities and costs to secure post-disaster recovery assistance, as available.
- **Alert and Warning** includes ensuring the timely warning of Teton County residents and visitors of an impending or actual emergency/disaster.

ESF Activation

ESFs are always activated by the TC-EOC. ESF #05 will be activated any time the EOC is activated to Level 1 (Full), Level 2 (Partial), or Level 3 (Enhanced/Monitoring).

Concept of Operations

This Annex is aligned with the Concept of Operations as outlined in the TC-EOP Section 2.

Roles and Responsibilities

This sub-section provides a checklist of initial responsibilities for each ESF Agency. Tasks are organized by emergency management phases. Additional responsibilities for all ESF Primary and Supporting Agencies are included in the ESF Annex Introduction.

Table B5.2 – ESF #05 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	

TCEM (Primary)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **TCEM**:
	
	 Mitigation
	 ✓ Facilitate Hazard Mitigation Plan updates to identify potential opportunities for mitigating the impacts of future incidents.
	 ✓ Develop and maintain a Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP) for TCEM.
	 ✓ Promote COOP planning for Teton County and Town of Jackson departments, divisions, and agencies.
	
	 Preparedness
	 ✓ Maintain a notification list for all ESF #05 Supporting Agencies.
	 ✓ Develop and maintain supporting plans and procedures for ESF #05 in coordination with Supporting Agencies, including:
	    o TC-EOC Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG)
	    o SITREP and IAP templates
	    o WebEOC policies and user guidance
	 ✓ Maintain the following plans for Teton County and Town of Jackson:
	    o Alert, Warning, and Notification (AWN) SOPs
	    o Integrated Preparedness Plan (IPP)
	    o NIMS Training Plan
	    o Elected Officials' Guide to Emergency Operations
	    o All-Hazards Recovery Plan
	    o Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan
	    o Region 8 Hazard Mitigation Plan
	 ✓ Coordinate with ESFs to identify and develop necessary incident and support plans, including but not limited to:
	    o Debris Management Plan
	    o Family Resource Assistance Plan
	    o Evacuation Plan
	    o Joint Information System (JIS) Plan
	 ✓ Develop and conduct relevant training and exercises related to TC-EOC operations and emergency management principles.
	 ✓ Monitor potential threats/hazards and track and incidents.
	 ✓ Ensure ongoing operational coordination with emergency services agencies by acting as part of Teton County's day-to-day Multi-Agency Coordination System made up of TIDC, TCSO Dispatch, and TCEM.
	
	 Response

Table B5.2 – ESF #05 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Notify relevant ESF #05 Supporting Agencies upon activation by the TC-EOC. ✓ Serve as the primary liaison to WOHS, the State Response Coordination Center (SRCC), and FEMA. ✓ Collect information through ESF Essential Elements of Information, analyze that information, and put relevant information into SITREPS and distribute it to appropriate personnel and agencies. ✓ Support field incident command planning activities and assist with IAP development if needed. ✓ Support the development of protective action guidelines with field incident commanders. ✓ Provide public alert, warning, and notification on behalf of incident commanders. ✓ Activate the Teton County Multi-Agency Coordination (TC-MAC) Group as appropriate and facilitate meetings. ✓ Provide regular, accurate, and relevant public information related to emergency operations and protective action guidelines to the ESF #15 Coordinator (External Affairs) for distribution through the JIS. ✓ Coordinate damage assessment and relay to WOHS. **Recovery** ✓ Activate Teton/Jackson All-Hazards Recovery Plan (AHRP) ✓ Facilitate After-Action Review after any activation. ✓ Implement assigned activities/improvements identified in the After-Action Report and Improvement Plan.
Teton County GIS Administrator (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County, GIS Administrator**: **Preparedness** ✓ Work with TCEM to develop situational awareness tools for the EOC and first responder agencies using GIS. ✓ Assist with mapping elements for emergency plans and procedures. ✓ Suggest data sources that should be gathered or that are available to assist during an emergency. **Response** ✓ Coordinate with other GIS professionals in mutual aid organizations to share data and gain situational awareness. ✓ When requested, assist in the EOC with situational awareness displays, applications, and maps. ✓ Assist with damage assessment procurement and analysis, including analyzing imagery.

Table B5.2 – ESF #05 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
Teton County, ID Emergency Management (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County, ID Emergency Management**: **Preparedness** ✓ Work with TCEM to develop and maintain an interstate mutual aid agreement between Teton County, ID and Teton County, WY County Commissioners **Response** ✓ Coordinate information sharing for the Alta, WY area with TCEM, TCSO, and Jackson Hole Fire & EMS. ✓ Provide regular, accurate, and relevant public information related to emergency operations in the Alta, WY area to the ESF #15 Coordinator (External Affairs) for distribution through the JIS.
TCSO Dispatch (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **TCSO Dispatch**: **Mitigation** ✓ Develop and maintain a COOP to ensure uninterrupted alert, warning, operational coordination, and resource management functions. **Preparedness** ✓ Ensure ongoing operational coordination with emergency services agencies. ✓ Carry out the role of Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) for 9-1-1 calls in Teton County, WY exclusive of Yellowstone National Park and Alta, WY. ✓ Develop and maintain agreements with Teton County, ID PSAP regarding 9-1-1 service to Alta, WY. ✓ Ensure ongoing operational coordination with emergency services agencies by acting as part of Teton County's day-to-day Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS). **Response** ✓ Ensure resource coordination for incident response. ✓ Collect and disseminate incident information to the Incident Commander (IC), TCEM, and TC-EOC when activated. ✓ Act as 24/7 warning point for Teton County via the National Warning System (NAWAS), relay all NAWAS alerts to ESF#05 Coordinator. ✓ Relay requests for public alerts, warnings, and notifications from incident commanders to TCEM. ✓ Issue public alerts, warnings, and notifications at the request of ICs if TCEM is unavailable or incapacitated.

Table B5.2 – ESF #05 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
TIDC (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **TIDC**: **Mitigation** ✓ Develop and maintain a COOP to ensure uninterrupted alert, warning, operational coordination, and resource management functions. **Preparedness** ✓ Ensure ongoing operational coordination with emergency services agencies by acting as part of Teton County's day-to-day MACS. **Response** ✓ Ensure resource coordination for incident response. ✓ Collect and disseminate incident information to the Incident Commander, TCEM, and TC-EOC when activated. ✓ Relay requests for public alerts, warnings, and notifications from ICs to TCEM.
WOHS (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **WOHS**: **Preparedness** ✓ Develop and maintain the Wyoming State Response Coordination Plan, SOGs, and accompanying materials. **Response** ✓ Notify TCEM when a threat or disaster is imminent. ✓ Notify appropriate state and federal agencies, including the State Emergency Response Commission. ✓ Designate a liaison to the TC-EOC as needed. ✓ Lead intelligence planning, collection, and analysis at the State.

Essential Elements of Information (EEIs)

This sub-section includes a list of Essential Elements of Information (EEI) that are relevant to the ESF. EEIs are a list of categorized questions that will need to be answered by ESF Agencies during activation. EEIs are categorized and numbered by FEMA Community Lifeline.

	Table B5.3 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Communications	
EEI #	**EEI**	**Potential Sources**
	Alerts, Warnings, and Messages	
C-007	Are alerts & warnings required and/or up to date?	IC, TCEM
C-008	Are outdoor warning sirens operational?	TCEM
C-009	Are TCEM's Facebook Alerts operational?	TCEM, Facebook
C-010	Are Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) operational?	TCEM, commercial cell phone providers
C-011	Do any alerts, warnings, or notifications need to be coordinated with neighboring jurisdictions or federal partners?	TCEM
C-012	Is a Teton County Warning and Disaster Fanout notification needed?	TCEM, IC
C-013	Is FEMA's Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) operational?	TCEM, FEMA
C-014	Is NOAA All-Hazards Weather Radio operational?	TCEM
C-015	Is TCEM's TCIncident.org website operational?	TCEM, Esri ArcGIS
C-016	Is the Emergency Alert System (EAS) operational?	TCEM, Local broadcasters
C-017	Is the Everbridge mass notification system operational?	TCEM, Everbridge
C-018	What alert, warning, and notification methods should be used?	TCEM

	Table B5.4 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Safety and Security	
EEI #	**EEI**	**Potential Sources**
	Community Safety	
SS-006	Are any protective action orders in place?	IC
SS-007	Are protective actions (evacuation, shelter-in-place, area exclusion, etc.) needed for public safety?	IC
SS-008	Has social media, TCIncident.org, and other online sources been updated with protective action information?	TCEM, PIO, ESF #15
SS-009	Have periodic updates been provided to the public regarding ongoing protective action orders?	IC,TCEM, PIO
SS-010	How long will protective action orders be necessary?	IC, TCEM
SS-011	How many are dead?	IC, Teton County Coroner
SS-012	How many are injured?	IC, ESF#08 Public Health and Medical Services, St. John's Health

Table B5.4 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Safety and Security		
EEI #	**EEI**	**Potential Sources**
SS-013	How many are missing?	IC, ESF#09 Search and Rescue
SS-014	How many people are under protective action orders?	IC, TCEM
SS-015	Is mapping of the hazard impact area available?	IC, Teton County GIS Administrator, TC-EOC
SS-016	What areas are covered by protective action orders?	IC
SS-017	What is the hazard impact area?	IC, TC-EOC
SS-018	What protective actions need to be communicated to the public?	IC
Government Service		
SS-033	Are schools or colleges impacted?	TCSD #1, Central Wyoming College, Local private schools
SS-034	Are there impacts to public records systems?	Teton County Clerk, Town of Jackson Clerk, Teton County Treasurer, Town of Jackson Finance Director
SS-035	Do elected officials need to consider putting a curfew into place?	ESF #13, TC-MAC, TC-EOC, Legal counsel
SS-036	Do elected officials need to consider putting rationing measures into place?	ESF #13, TC-MAC, TC-EOC, Legal counsel
SS-037	Has the IAP been documented and archived?	IC
SS-038	Has the SITREP been documented and archived?	TCEM
SS-039	Has the Wyoming Office of Homeland Security Duty Officer been notified?	TCEM
SS-040	Have local elected officials been informed about response and recovery efforts?	Town Manager, County Commissioners' Administrator
SS-041	Is a local emergency or disaster declaration needed?	TCEM, TC-MAC
SS-042	Is a SITREP needed?	TCEM
SS-043	Is an IAP needed?	IC
SS-044	Is mutual aid active and/or available?	TIDC, TCSO Dispatch, TCEM
SS-045	Is the TC-EOC operational?	TCEM
SS-046	Is the TC-EOC physical, virtual, or hybrid? What is the location or virtual location?	TCEM
SS-047	Is the threat/hazard ongoing?	TIDC, TCSO Dispatch, IC
SS-048	What agencies are on-scene? In command?	TIDC, TCSO Dispatch

EEI #	EEI	Potential Sources
**Table B5.4 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Safety and Security**		
SS-049	What ESFs should be activated?	TCEM
SS-050	What executive actions or decisions are required?	TCEM, TC-MAC
SS-051	What is the current impact on government?	IC
SS-052	What is the expected impact to properties and/or initial extent of damage?	IC
SS-053	What is the status of Community Lifelines?	ESF Coordinators, TC-EOC
SS-054	What level of TC-EOC activation is needed?	TCEM
SS-055	What population is affected? How are they affected? How long will they be affected?	IC

ESF Supporting Resources

This sub-section addresses the additional Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training, and Exercise (POETE) resources that help to maintain and build the capability of each ESF Agency.

Table B5.5 – ESF #05 Supporting Resources	
Planning	The following plans should be referenced and maintained to support ESF #05: • TCEM Continuity of Operations Plan • Teton County Outdoor Warning Siren System Plan • Teton County/Town of Jackson Alert, Warning, and Notification Plan • Teton County/Town of Jackson All-Hazards Recovery Plan • Teton County/Town of Jackson Elected Officials Guide to Emergency Operations • Teton County/Town of Jackson Integrated Preparedness Plan • Teton County/Town of Jackson National Incident Management System (NIMS) Training Plan • Wyoming Association of Broadcasters Emergency Alert System Plan • Wyoming Region 8 Hazard Mitigation Plan
Organization	The following standard operating procedures and MOUs/MOAs should be referenced and maintained to support ESF #05: • Teton County Warning and Disaster Fanout List • TCEM AWN Standard Operating Procedures • National Warning System (NAWAS) Info Document • TC-EOC Standard Operating Guidelines • SITREP and IAP templates • WebEOC policies and user guidance • Agreement with National Weather Service for the Installation and Operation of EAS Equipment in the NOAA Weather Radio System and Conditions for Direct Audio Access to Broadcast Non-Weather Emergency Messages • Wyoming Inter-County Mutual Aid Agreement (WICMAA)
Equipment	The following specialty equipment may be needed and should be inventoried and maintained to support ESF #05: • Teton County Emergency Operations Center (TC-EOC) • TCSO Dispatch Center • TCSO Backup Dispatch Center • Teton Interagency Dispatch Center • TIDC Expanded Dispatch • Teton County's WebEOC crisis information management system

Table B5.5 – ESF #05 Supporting Resources	
	• Everbridge public alert and warning software • Digital Alert Systems DASDEC-II Emergency Alert System (EAS) encoder/decoder • CodeRED Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) software • Portable satellite telephone system • AT&T FirstNet / Verizon Frontline cell phone modem broadband data backup system • Starlink backup satellite data service • Teton County GIS database and ArcGIS Online tools
Training	ESF #05 agencies should participate in standard FEMA trainings as outlined in the Teton County/Town of Jackson National Incident Management System (NIMS) Training Plan. Additional training courses provided through the National Training and Education Division that are relevant to ESF #05 include: • E0103: Planning: Emergency Operations • IS0102.c: Preparing for Federal Disaster Operations: FEMA Response Partners • IS2002: Introduction to FEMA Operational Planning • MGT-314: Enhanced All-Hazards Incident Management/Unified Command • MGT-458: Building Whole Community Engagement through Local Emergency Planning Committees • G0272: Warning Coordination • E0431: Understanding the Emergency Management Assistance Compact • G0191: Emergency Operations Center/Incident Command System Interface • G0400: Advanced Incident Command System for Command and General Staff – Complex Incidents • MGT-360: Incident Command: Capabilities, Planning, and Response Actions for All-Hazards • AWR-160: Standardized Awareness Training • E0143: Advanced Situational Awareness and Common Operating Picture • E0948: Situational Awareness and Common Operating Picture • E0964: NIMS ICS All-Hazards Situation Unit Leader Course
Exercises	The following exercises are regularly conducted to support ESF #05: • Annual TC-EOP Tabletop Exercise • Jackson Hole Airport Annual Tabletop Exercise • Jackson Hole Airport Triennial Full-Scale Exercise

Table B5.5 – ESF #05 Supporting Resources
- Annual Teton County Wildland Fire Exercise   - Monthly IPAWS Drills   - Bi-annual Outdoor Warning Siren Full Scale Exercise   - Jackson Lake Dam Triennial Emergency Action Plan Exercise   - Grassy Lake Dam Triennial Emergency Action Plan Exercise

Annex B5, Appendix 5.1. Public Alert, Warning, and Notification

The Public Alert, Warning, and Notification (AWN) Appendix describes the actions necessary to ensure the timely warning of Teton County residents and visitors of an impending or actual emergency/disaster.

Table B5.1.1 – Public Alert, Warning, and Notification Supporting Agencies	
Function Coordinator	Emergency Management Coordinator
Primary Agency	Teton County Emergency Management (TCEM)
Function Supporting Agencies	Emergency Alert System (EAS) Participating Broadcasters Jackson Hole Fire/EMS Jackson Police Department National Weather Service (NWS) – Riverton Teton County, ID – Emergency Management Teton County Sheriff's Office (TCSO) Officers & Dispatch Teton Interagency Dispatch Center (TIDC) Wyoming Highway Patrol Dispatch Wyoming Department of Transportation (WYDOT) Wyoming Office of Homeland Security (WOHS) Yellowstone National Park Dispatch

Scope

Public AWN includes the following primary functions:

- **Alert, Warning, and Notification Tools** includes securing, maintaining, and deploying various, redundant AWN tools.
- **Policies and Procedures** involves developing instructions, policies, and informational guidance for dispatch organizations, first responders, and senior officials about the various AWN tools and their functionalities.

Concept of Operations

ESF #05 is responsible for generating and disseminating **alerts, warnings, and notifications** of emergency incidents, whereas ESF #15 (External Affairs) deals with generating and disseminating **public information**. Although ESF #15 will assist in amplifying **alerts, warnings, and notifications** of incidents, ESF #15 does not generate those messages. For the purposes of this plan, the definitions of these terms are as follows:

- **Alerts, Warnings, and Notifications**: Emergency messages generated by ESF #05 and are typically disseminated through the systems and tools listed below. These messages include the source of the message, what the emergency is, where it is located, what responders are doing to rectify the issue, and actions the public needs to take. The key distinction is that AWNs include an action the public should take in a

timely manner. If there is no action for the public to take in a timely manner, the message is considered public information.

- **Public Information**: Contextual information about an incident or emergency. It provides the who, what, where, when, and why for the public and the media. Often, public information will amplify AWNs and provide more background information to help the public better understand the issue. There is typically less time constraint on public information compared to alerts, warnings, and notifications.

It is crucial that ESF #15 and ESF #05 work closely together during an emergency, because without **public information**, the **alerts, warnings, and notifications** have no context, and the public may not heed their messages and instructions.

Public AWN Tools

Each Public AWN tool is described in further detail in the Teton County/Town of Jackson Alert, Warning, and Notification Plan. Teton County relies on several redundant systems to notify and warn the public, including:

- **Teton_WY Alerts powered by Everbridge:** Teton_WY Alerts is an SMS/email notification service managed by TCEM. The underlying web-based software for the tool is Everbridge. The primary purpose of Teton_WY Alerts is to alert residents and visitors to public safety issues that are within TCEM's jurisdiction (Teton County exclusive of Yellowstone National Park). Teton_WY Alerts is a subscription-based tool and only notifies people who have pre-registered for alerts. Policies are documented TCEM's Alert, Warning and Notifications (AWN) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).
- **Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS):** FEMA's national system for local alerting that provides authenticated emergency and life-saving information to the public through mobile phones using Wireless Emergency Alerts, to local broadcast radio and television via the Emergency Alert System, on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) All-Hazards Weather Radio and over the internet via Common Alerting Protocol. TCEM is the designated Alerting Authority for Town of Jackson and Teton County. Yellowstone National Park is the designated Alerting Authority for areas within Yellowstone National Park.
  - **Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA):** WEA allows for geographically targeted, text-like messages alerting people with mobile devices of imminent threats. These alerts do not require prior registration. Visitors will receive alerts if they are in the alert area and have not disabled WEA on their phone.
  - **Emergency Alert System (EAS):** EAS allows for public warning through radio and television broadcasters (KHOL 89.1FM, KJAX 93.5FM, KMLT 88.3FM, KMTN 96.9FM, KSGT 1340AM, KZJH 95.3FM), and cable TV (Charter). Satellite radio and television will only broadcast national level EAS messages and not local EAS messages from TCEM. KUWJ 90.3FM will broadcast national and state level EAS messages, but not local EAS messages from TCEM.
  - **NOAA All-Hazards Weather Radio:** A nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest NWS office in Riverton. Teton County's southern NOAA transmitter is on Snow King Mountain, call sign KWN39 and broadcasts on 162.525MHz (Channel 6). There

are two other Teton County NOAA transmitters (Elk Plaza WNG686 and Grant Village WNG667) that primarily carry Yellowstone National Park EAS messaging. Alta, WY is primarily covered by KJY57 162.450MHz (Channel 3) on Relay Ridge, ID. This transmitter is managed by Pocatello, ID NWS office, and broadcasts both Pocatello, ID and Riverton, WY NWS alerts and warnings.

- **Common Alerting Protocol (CAP):** The Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) allows emergency messages to be simultaneously disseminated over a wide variety of existing and emerging public alerting systems. CAP is an international technical data specification developed by the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS). Many web-based services and apps, such as Google Maps, use CAP alerts to display emergency information from Teton_WY Alerts "alert" level messages (highest priority level messages) and IPAWS messages.

- **Outdoor Warning Sirens:** The authority to activate Teton County's outdoor warning siren system rests with TCEM, but in TCEM's absence, TCSO Dispatch has the authority to activate. The system can be used when an incident is either imminent or occurring that may cause significant injury, loss of life, or significant loss of property to a large portion of the population, and there is a need to warn people who are outdoors (e.g., dam failure, tornado, hazardous materials, severe storms, or wildfire). Policies for using the outdoor siren system are documented in the Outdoor Warning Siren System Plan.

- **National Warning System (NAWAS):** NAWAS is a FEMA operated; 24-hour continuous private telephone system used for alert of all-hazards events. After receipt of a warning by TCSO Dispatch, TCEM initiates a "fan out" procedure using the Teton County Warning and Disaster Fanout List to senior officials. Policies for using NAWAS are documented in the NAWAS Info document and FEMA's NAWAS Manual. Policies for using the fanout process are detailed in the Teton County Warning and Disaster Fanout List.

- **Mobile Warning Sirens:** Sirens and public address systems on fire apparatus and police cars may be used for small evacuations and neighborhood-based alerts.

- **Dynamic Message Signs:** TCEM may request Wyoming Department of Transportation, TCSO, or the Town of Jackson to use and position dynamic messaging signs along major transportation corridors to notify the traveling public.

- **Social media:** TCEM and all public safety agencies maintain social media pages to share updates on ongoing or anticipated incidents. Additionally, TCEM has a verified government agency Facebook page and can send Facebook "Local Alerts". These are special Facebook posts that can send prioritized posts to people in the area that may not be subscribers to the page.

- **Teton County Incident Webpage:** This page (TCincident.org), hosted on the Teton County website, includes information about ongoing incidents, including incident area, sheltering, protective actions, etc. This page is managed by TCEM.

In a survey of Teton County residents, administered as a part of the TC-EOP Update, 91% of respondents indicated they have signed up for emergency alerts of some kind, and 83% of respondents indicated they subscribed to Nixle text messages (Nixle is the service used prior to

Teton_WY Alerts powered by Everbridge). Teton_WY Alerts powered by Everbridge serves as the primary tool for public AWN, although use of redundant tools as listed above are essential for emergencies.

Authorities and Jurisdictions

Several agencies are authorized to issue AWNs within their jurisdictions. Clarification of authorities and jurisdictions crucial in ensuring the public receives accurate, consistent AWNs.

- **NOAA National Weather Service**: The National Weather Service (NWS) Office in Riverton is authorized to issue weather-related warnings in Teton County, WY. They can also issue non-weather emergency messages on behalf of the State of Wyoming and local jurisdictions if requested. NWS maintains the nationwide NOAA Weather Radio network, which is their primary means of alerting. Teton County has a NOAA Weather Radio transmitter on Snow King Mountain, and another one at Grant Village in Yellowstone National Park. NWS can also initiate Wireless Emergency Alerts when they issue Flash Flood Warnings, Tornado Warnings, Snow Squall Warnings, and Tsunami Warnings.
- **State of Wyoming**: WOHS is the Alerting Authority for the State of Wyoming, including all Teton County. Wyoming Highway Patrol (WHP) is the Alerting Authority for AMBER Alerts for Wyoming. WOHS maintains the MOU with FEMA for the IPAWS and is the administrator for any local jurisdiction application for IPAWS MOUs in Wyoming.
- **Teton County**: TCEM is the Alerting Authority and maintains the MOU with FEMA for use of the IPAWS system to alert all Teton County, including Yellowstone National Park to the Teton County line.
- **Yellowstone National Park**: Yellowstone National Park Dispatch is the Alerting Authority and maintains the MOU with FEMA for use of the IPAWS system to alert Yellowstone National Park, which includes the northern portion of Teton County from the South Gate north to the Teton County line.
- **Grand Teton National Park**: TIDC is the Alerting Authority for Grand Teton National Park but does not have an IPAWS MOU with FEMA. TIDC does have internal AWN systems to alert staff and may request public AWNs from TCEM for messages that meet minimum alerting criteria.
- **Bridger-Teton National Forest**: TIDC is the Alerting Authority for Bridger-Teton National Forest but does not have an IPAWS MOU with FEMA. TIDC does have internal AWN systems to alert staff and may request public AWNs from TCEM for messages that meet minimum alerting criteria.
- **Caribou-Targhee National Forest**: Caribou-Targhee National Forest may request public AWNs from TCEM for messages that meet minimum alerting criteria.
- **National Elk Refuge:** The National Elk Refuge may request public AWNs from TCEM for messages that meet minimum alerting criteria.

Roles and Responsibilities

This section provides a checklist of initial responsibilities for each agency involved in public alert and warning. Tasks are organized by emergency management phase.

Table B5.1.2 – Public Alert, Warning, and Notification Roles and Responsibilities	
TCEM (Primary)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **TCEM**: **Preparedness** ✓ Act as the Alerting Administrator (AA), as outlined in the Teton County/Town of Jackson AWN SOP. ✓ Develop, maintain, train on, and exercise the Teton County/Town of Jackson AWN SOP. ✓ Ensure operational readiness of AWN systems, including appropriate registration and regular testing. ✓ Provide training and conduct exercises on AWN tools for first responders and dispatchers. ✓ Develop resources to support the appropriate use of AWNs by first responders and increase understanding of different tools. ✓ Conduct public information campaigns to educate Teton County residents and visitors about AWNs. ✓ Develop plans with neighboring or overlapping AWN agencies to ensure coordinated public alerting. **Response** ✓ Coordinate AWN activities and act as the IPAWS Alerting Authority for Teton County, excluding Yellowstone National Park. ✓ Act as the primary Alert Originator (AO) for AWN requests from incident commanders. ✓ Gather information for each AWN from the IC and determine eligibility. ✓ Determine appropriate public alert method (e.g., Teton_WY Alerts, sirens, IPAWS), deconflict information, craft message, and issue alert on behalf of requesting agency. ✓ Ensure AWNs are accessible to vulnerable populations (e.g., translation, accessible technology, various alerting methods). ✓ Work with ESF#15 (External Affairs) Coordinator to integrate AWNs (actionable life or property safety information) and public information (contextual information relevant to the ongoing incident). ✓ Maintain ongoing communication with all Supporting Agencies and issue follow-up alerts as needed.
EAS Participating Broadcasters (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **EAS Participating Broadcasters**: **Preparedness** ✓ Set EAS encoder/decoder to monitor the NOAA All-Hazards Weather Radio frequency 162.525MHz.

Table B5.1.2 – Public Alert, Warning, and Notification Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Set EAS encoder/decoder to monitor IPAWS OPEN server for all alerts for Teton County FIPS code 56039. ✓ Set EAS encoder/decoder to monitor Teton County's Local Primary (LP-1) EAS station, KZJH 95.3FM. ✓ Develop and maintain procedures for discontinuing normal operations to broadcast AWNs. ✓ Ensure EAS equipment is operating properly. ✓ Conduct and record weekly and monthly tests of EAS equipment. **Response** ✓ Follow the procedures described in the Wyoming Association of Broadcasters Wyoming EAS Plan upon receipt of an authorized request to activate the EAS. ✓ Provide incident updates to the public through live broadcasts.
Jackson Hole Fire/EMS (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Jackson Hole Fire/EMS**: **Preparedness** ✓ Participate in planning, training, and exercises on alert and warning tools. **Response** ✓ Respond to incident, assess situation, establish Incident Command. ✓ IC requests AWN from TCSO Dispatch via radio, telephone, or Alert/Warning Activation Form. At a minimum, provide incident location, incident summary, what responders are doing to resolve the incident, and what actions the public needs to take. ✓ Issue alerts within Teton County, as relevant, using personnel for door-to-door notifications and/or apparatus sirens and public address systems.
Jackson Police Department (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Jackson Police Department**: **Preparedness** ✓ Participate in planning, training, and exercises on alert and warning tools. **Response** ✓ Respond to incident, assess situation, establish IC. ✓ IC requests AWN from TCSO Dispatch via radio, telephone, or Alert/Warning Activation Form. At a minimum, provide incident location, incident summary, what responders are doing to resolve the incident, and what actions the public needs to take.

Table B5.1.2 – Public Alert, Warning, and Notification Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Issue alerts within the Town of Jackson, as relevant, using personnel for door-to-door notifications and/or apparatus sirens and public address systems. ✓ Deploy portable dynamic message signs as requested by TCEM.
NWS – Riverton (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **NWS – Riverton**: **Preparedness** ✓ Participate in planning, training, and exercises on alert and warning tools. ✓ Conduct Routine Weekly Tests over NOAA All-Hazards Weather Radio. ✓ Maintain the "Agreement for the installation and operation of emergency alert system equipment in the NOAA weather radio system and conditions for direct audio access to broadcast non-weather emergency messages" MOU with Teton County. ✓ Develop and maintain agreement with NWS Pocatello to broadcast Teton County, WY EAS alerts over Relay Ridge NOAA All-Hazards Weather Radio to reach Alta, WY residents. **Response** ✓ Issue alerts within Teton County for weather-related watches and warnings, as relevant. ✓ Forward IPAWS-issued alerts from TCEM via NOAA All-Hazards Weather Radio. ✓ Allow TCEM to issue EAS alerts via Snow King NOAA All-Hazards Weather Radio transmitter if communications with transmitter are cut to Riverton.
Teton County, ID – Emergency Management (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County, ID Emergency Management**: **Preparedness** ✓ Participate in planning, training, and exercises on alert and warning tools. ✓ Coordinate with TCEM on AWN policies and procedures for communities along shared county/state line, including Alta, WY. **Response** ✓ Amplify AWNs for the Alta, WY area using appropriate local public alert and warning tools.
TCSO Officers & Dispatch (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **TCSO Officers & Dispatch**: **Preparedness**

Table B5.1.2 – Public Alert, Warning, and Notification Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Participate in planning, training, and exercises on AWN tools. ✓ Operate the 24/7 Warning Point for the Town of Jackson and unincorporated Teton County. **Response** ✓ Respond to incident, assess situation, establish IC. ✓ IC requests AWN from TCSO Dispatch via radio, telephone, or Alert/Warning Activation Form. At a minimum, provide incident location, incident summary, what responders are doing to resolve the incident, and what actions the public needs to take. ✓ TCSO Dispatch receives public alert request from IC. ✓ TCSO Dispatch passes information and requestor contact info to TCEM. ✓ TCSO Patrol will issue alerts within the Teton County, as relevant, utilizing personnel for door-to-door notifications and/or apparatus sirens and public address systems. ✓ TCSO Patrol will deploy portable dynamic message signs as requested by TCEM. ✓ TCSO Dispatch will serve as the primary agency for this Public Alert, Warning, and Notification Appendix if TCEM and alternates are unavailable. TCSO Dispatch has the full authority to issue public alerts and warnings in Teton County in the absence of TCEM, especially if time is of the essence.
TIDC (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **TIDC**: **Preparedness** ✓ Participate in planning, training, and exercises on AWN tools. **Response** ✓ IC for Grand Teton National Park or Bridger-Teton National Forest incident requests AWN from TIDC via radio, telephone, or Alert/Warning Activation Form. At a minimum, provide incident location, incident summary, what responders are doing to resolve the incident, and what actions the public needs to take. ✓ TIDC relays public alert request to TCEM or TCSO Dispatch. ✓ TIDC amplifies public alert within Grand Teton National Park and Bridger-Teton National Forest through use of Everbridge internal notification system and posting of alert information at entrance stations, visitor centers, and trailheads as appropriate. ✓ Deploy portable dynamic message signs if appropriate.
Wyoming Highway Patrol – Dispatch (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Wyoming Highway Patrol Dispatch**: **Preparedness**

Table B5.1.2 – Public Alert, Warning, and Notification Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Participate in planning, training, and exercises on alert and warning tools. **Response** ✓ Issue WEAs for AMBER Alerts statewide.
WOHS (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **WOHS**: **Preparedness** ✓ Participate in planning, training, and exercises on AWN tools. ✓ Administer the IPAWS MOU renewal process for Wyoming counties. ✓ Coordinate between IPAWS MOU agencies to ensure there are no conflicting AWN jurisdictions in Wyoming. **Response** ✓ If all AWN alerting originators in Teton County are unavailable or incapacitated, issue authorized AWNs for Teton County through IPAWS.
WYDOT (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **WYDOT**: **Preparedness** ✓ Participate in planning, training, and exercises on AWN tools. **Response** ✓ Within WYDOT policies and procedures, deploy portable dynamic message signs as requested by TCEM. ✓ Within WYDOT policies and procedures, update messaging on fixed dynamic messaging signs as requested by TCEM. ✓ Within WYDOT policies and procedures, amplify public alerts using 511 Notify system as requested by TCEM.
Yellowstone National Park - Dispatch	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Yellowstone National Park**: **Preparedness** ✓ Ensure operational readiness of alert and warning systems, including appropriate registration and regular testing. ✓ Participate in planning, training, and exercises on alert and warning tools. **Response** ✓ Gather information for public alerts within Yellowstone National Park and determine eligibility.

Table B5.1.2 – Public Alert, Warning, and Notification Roles and Responsibilities
<table><tr><td></td><td>✓ Determine appropriate public alert method (e.g., Teton_WY Alerts, YNP Everbridge/Nixle, IPAWS), deconflict information, craft message, and issue alert within Yellowstone National Park. ✓ Ensure alerts and notifications are accessible to vulnerable populations (e.g., translation, accessible technology). ✓ Coordinate with TCEM for alert and notification for events impacting both Yellowstone National Park and Teton County.</td></tr></table>

Annex B5, Appendix 5.2. Damage Assessment Coordination

Damage assessment is the process to determine the severity and magnitude of a disaster. Damage assessments are important because they:

- Provide a snapshot of damage extent
- Help to set priorities
- Identify mitigation opportunities
- Provide support for disaster declarations

Table B5.2.1 – Damage Assessment Coordination ESFs	
Function Coordinator	Emergency Management Coordinator
Primary ESF	ESF #05 – Information and Planning
Supporting Agencies	Teton County Assessor's Office
	American Red Cross
	Team Rubicon
	Teton County CERT
Relevant Emergency Support Functions (ESF) *ESFs are the way we organize across community agencies to enhance coordination and integration to deliver the Core Capabilities and stabilize Community Lifelines.*	ESF #01 – Transportation
	ESF #02 – Communications
	ESF #03 – Public Works
	ESF #06 – Mass Care Services
	ESF #11 – Agriculture, Natural, and Cultural Resources
	ESF #12 – Energy
	ESF #14 – Private Sector Support

Scope

This appendix addresses how ESF #05 – Information and Planning coordinates damage assessment information from various ESFs and what is done with that information.

Concept of Operations

There are four basic types of damage assessments:

- **Internal Damage Assessments –** Polling departments and ESFs for damage they have incurred directly.
- **Rapid Damage Assessments –** Windshield surveys, public damage assessments via social media or surveys
- **Initial Damage Assessment –** A timely (within 24 hours) and comprehensive assessment of the scope and impacts of a disaster. Includes number of properties destroyed or sustained major damage and economic impact. This is used to determine the need for a local or state disaster declaration.

- **Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) –** Conducted with WOHS staff to determine if damage is extensive enough for the Governor to seek a Presidential disaster declaration. Uses FEMA's Preliminary Damage Assessment Guide.

Internal Damage Assessment

ESF #05 will poll ESFs and Town/County Elected Officials, Department Directors, and Division Managers to see if their agencies have incurred any damages following a disaster or emergency. This poll may be conducted via informal email, internal Teton County WY Everbridge notification, WebEOC notification, or ArcGIS Survey123 poll.

Rapid Damage Assessments

If the Internal Damage Assessment or public reports indicate more widespread damage, first responders and emergency management volunteers will be utilized to conduct windshield surveys of damage around the county. Utilizing either WebEOC Damage Assessment boards, ArcGIS Damage Assessment Solution, or paper forms. The ArcGIS Damage Assessment Solution also allows for self-reporting by the public of damage. If damage is expected to be extensive, ESF #05 may appoint a Damage Assessment Coordinator (DAC).

Initial Damage Assessment

Information from the Internal and Rapid Damage Assessments will be analyzed and compiled by ESF #05 into WebEOC's Jurisdiction Assessment Damage Assessment board. If possible, information on insured vs. uninsured losses and damage to primary vs. secondary residences will be captured (FEMA does not consider insured losses or secondary homes in calculations for disaster relief). This information will be provided to the Town Manager and the County Commissioners' Administrator, in addition to WOHS.

Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)

If WOHS determines that the Governor may wish to pursue a Presidential disaster declaration, ESF #05 will work with WOHS to conduct a Preliminary Damage Assessment using FEMA's Preliminary Disaster Assessment Guide.

Roles and Responsibilities

This section provides a checklist of initial responsibilities for each agency involved in damage assessment coordination. Tasks are organized by emergency management phase.

Table B5.1.2 – Damage Assessment Coordination Roles and Responsibilities	
TCEM (Primary)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **TCEM**: **Preparedness** ✓ Ensure tools are in place to assist with damage assessment, including ArcGIS Damage Assessment Solution, WebEOC Damage Assessment boards, Everbridge notification groups, and paper forms. ✓ Conduct training and exercises on damage assessment for personnel in this appendix. **Response** ✓ Initiate Internal Damage Assessment. ✓ If Internal Damage Assessment or other information indicates more widespread damage, request first responders to conduct Rapid Damage Assessments and report back to TC-EOC. ✓ Open public Rapid Damage Assessment collection via ArcGIS Damage Assessment Solution, social media, or other means to crowd-source damage assessment collection. ✓ Appoint a Damage Assessment Coordinator (DAC) if Rapid Damage Assessment indicates widespread damage. ✓ Compile Internal and Rapid Damage Assessment information into an Initial Damage Assessment and share with Town Manager, County Commissioners' Administrator, and WOHS Duty Officer. ✓ If determined necessary by WOHS, prepare to conduct a Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA).
Teton County Assessor's Office (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County Assessor's Office**: **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain accurate and updated records of property in Teton County and its assessed value. ✓ Regularly obtain and archive off-site aerial imagery of improved properties in Teton County. ✓ Regularly update property assessment data on the Teton County GIS server. **Response** ✓ Provide property assessment information to TC-EOC for areas impacted by a disaster.

Table B5.1.2 – Damage Assessment Coordination Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Provide TC-EOC with access to Assessor staff to help interpret data and develop a shared situational picture of the extent of damage. ✓ Provide access to aerial imagery for before/after comparisons for damage assessment and assist with analysis. **Recovery** ✓ Work with TC-EOC to confirm destroyed properties so they can be properly assessed or removed from the tax roll.
American Red Cross, Team Rubicon, Teton County CERT (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **American Red Cross, Team Rubicon, and Teton County CERT:** **Preparedness** ✓ Train in your respective agency's damage assessment curriculum. ✓ Review FEMA's Preliminary Damage Assessment Guide. ✓ Complete FEMA's IS-559 Local Damage Assessment independent study course ✓ Receive training from TC-EOC on their damage assessment tools **Response** ✓ When requested by TC-EOC, organize volunteers within your organization to assess damage in the area assigned to you by TC-EOC. ✓ Document all damage in writing and with photos and report it to TC-EOC using the method they request.

All Supporting ESFs (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **All Supporting ESFs**:
	
	 Preparedness
	 ✓ Maintain inventory of critical infrastructure to include location, purpose, insured status, and value.
	 ✓ Complete FEMA's IS-559 Local Damage Assessment independent study course
	 ✓ Complete FEMA's IS-556 Damage Assessment for Public Works independent study course
	 ✓ Receive training from TC-EOC on their damage assessment tools
	
	 Response
	 ✓ When requested by ESF #05, provide an Internal Damage Assessment. This will include:
	     o Impact on personnel, including injuries and fatalities.
	     o Type and extent of damage to facilities and equipment.

Table B5.1.2 – Damage Assessment Coordination Roles and Responsibilities	
	o Assessment of ability to continue providing services. o Whether you have activated your Continuity of Operations (COOP) plan. ✓ Send out personnel to further assess critical infrastructure related to your ESF for damage and report to TC-EOC. ✓ Document in writing and with photos all damage.

Annex B6. ESF #06 – Mass Care Services

ESF #06 supports the basic and immediate non-medical mass care, temporary housing, and human services needs of the individuals and families impacted by disaster events.

Table B6.1 – ESF #06 At-a-Glance		
ESF Coordinator	Executive Director	
ESF Primary Agency	One22 Resource Center	
ESF Supporting Agencies *ESFs are the way we organize across community agencies - the means - to enhance coordination and integration to deliver the Core Capabilities.*	American Red Cross Good Samaritan Mission Hole Food Rescue Jackson/Teton County Affordable Housing Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce PAWS Senior Center of Jackson Hole Team Rubicon Teton County/Jackson Animal Shelter Teton County/Jackson Parks & Recreation	Slow Food in the Tetons Teton County CERT Teton County Facilities Maintenance Teton County Fair & Fairgrounds Teton County Health Department Teton County Library Teton County School District #1 Teton County University of Wyoming (UW) Cooperative Extension Service Teton County Victim Services Teton County VOAD
	Supporting Agencies for the Volunteers and Donations Management function are listed in Appendix 6.1.	
Core Capabilities *The National Preparedness Goal establishes 32 Core Capabilities to address our greatest risks. Core Capabilities describe the actions that can be taken - the ways - to stabilize and re-establish the lifelines.*	**Mass Care Services**	
Community Lifelines *Lifelines describe the critical services within a community that must be stabilized or re-established - the ends - to alleviate threats to life and property.*	*Food, Hydration, Shelter*	
Community Lifeline Components	Food Hydration Shelter	

Scope

ESF #06 includes the following primary functions:

- **Mass Care** includes the coordination of non-medical mass care services such as sheltering of victims, organizing feeding operations, providing emergency first aid at designated sites, collecting, and providing information to impacted individuals and families, and coordinating bulk distribution of emergency relief items.
- **Food Supply** includes determining nutrition assistance needs, obtaining appropriate food supplies, arranging for delivery of the supplies, and authorizing disaster relief.
- **Sheltering** includes coordinating and providing assistance for short-term shelter needs of disaster survivors and their pets.
- **Human Services** includes providing victim-related recovery efforts, which may include establishing a Family Assistance Center (FAC). Note that ESF #08 (Public Health and Medical Services) is responsible for family reunification.
- **Residential Damage Assessments** includes identifying a management and coordination structure for residential damage assessment activities, as well as providing initial reports to the TC-EOC describing extent of damages. Damage assessments of critical infrastructure are included in the **ESF #03 (Public Works) Annex** and **Annex B5, Appendix 5.5. Damage Assessment Coordination**.

Additionally, **Appendix 6.1** addresses Volunteers and Donations Management functions.

ESF Activation

ESFs are always activated by the TC-EOC. This sub-section includes potential triggers for activating the ESF by the TC-EOC, categorized by EOC activation level.

Table B6.2 – ESF #06 Activation Triggers	
Level 3: Enhanced/ Monitoring	Enhanced/monitoring activation of the TC-EOC for mass care services may include: • Any incident involving evacuations
Level 2: Partial Activation	A partial activation of the TC-EOC and subsequent activation of ESF #06 may include: • Any incident that requires sheltering operations
Level 1: Full Activation	A full activation of the TC-EOC and subsequent activation of ESF #06 may include: • Any incident significantly compromising community lifelines within the County • A significant incident that, either due to duration or season, requires sheltering operations for tourists and visitors • Any incident declared as a mass fatality event, including diseases (e.g., pandemic), natural disasters (e.g., earthquake), or human-caused (e.g., active shooter or terrorism)

Concept of Operations

This Annex is aligned with the Concept of Operations as outlined in the TC-EOP Section 2.

Mass Care Facilities

The following facilities may be needed to carry out ESF #06's mission and are defined here:

- **Clean Air Shelter –** an indoor space where people can find temporary refuge from poor air quality conditions caused by environmental hazards such as wildfires, industrial accidents or severe pollution events. These shelters are equipped with enhanced air filtration systems to reduce particulates and harmful contaminants, providing a safe environment for those at risk of health complications from exposure. These shelters do not have sleeping, feeding, or other accommodations.
- **Cleaner Air Shelter –** an indoor space where people can find temporary refuge from poor air quality conditions caused by environmental hazards such as wildfires, industrial accidents, or severe pollution events. The term "cleaner" is used to clarify that the facility may not be equipped with enhanced air filtration systems, and that the air in the facility is relatively cleaner than that outdoors. These shelters do not have sleeping, feeding, or other accommodations.

- **Cooling Shelter –** a temporary facility established to provide a safe, air-conditioned environment for individuals during periods of extreme heat or heat-related emergencies. These shelters do not have sleeping, feeding, or other accommodations.
- **Disaster Animal Shelter –** a temporary facility set up during emergencies or disasters to provide care, shelter, and support for domestic animals and/or livestock displaced or affected by the event.
- **Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) –** a physical location established by FEMA after a presidential disaster declaration (Stafford Act) to provide direct, in-person support to individuals and businesses affected by the event. These centers are typically set up in accessible locations within or near the impacted area and are staffed by representatives from FEMA, state and local governments, and disaster-related non-governmental organizations. The local version of a DRC is the Family Assistance Center (FAC).
- **Donation Distribution Center –** a temporary facility established to distribute donations to disaster survivors and partner organizations. This can be combined with a Point of Distribution (POD).
- **Donation Receiving and Sorting Facility –** a temporary facility established to receive, inspect, and categorize incoming donations.
- **Donation Storage Facility –** a temporary facility established to securely store donations until they are needed.
- **Evacuee Reception Center (ERC) –** a site established to provide initial support and assistance to individuals displaced by an emergency or disaster. These centers serve as a temporary location where evacuees can receive essential services, information, and resources. Functions include evacuee registration and tracking, immediate needs assistance, information dissemination, and resource referral. Information from displaced people gathered by the evacuee reception center will be used to determine if and what kind of sheltering or feeding sites need to be established. An evacuee reception center may be turned into a shelter and/or feeding center.
- **Family Assistance Center (FAC) –** a physical or virtual location for survivors and family members to get information and services after Family Reunification is complete. If the disaster becomes a presidential declaration (Stafford Act), this location may turn into a FEMA Disaster Recovery Center (DRC). To avoid confusion, there will not be both an FAC and DRC operating at the same time for the same disaster.
- **Family Reunification Center (FRC) –** a location for authorities to provide information to victims' families and collect information that can be used for victim identification by investigators. This is typically established before a Family Assistance Center.
- **Feeding Center –** a fixed location used to provide meals to disaster survivors, first responders, and volunteers. Food may be prepared on site or at another location. Meals may be eaten at the location, or they may be provided solely in a to-go container.
- **Field Kitchen –** a temporary kitchen setup capable of preparing large quantities of meals on-site and serving to disaster survivors, responders, and volunteers. They are often used in remote or heavily impacted areas.
- **Mobile Feeding Unit –** Vehicles or portable setups that deliver meals to disaster survivors, responders, and volunteers.

- **Points of Distribution (POD) –** Centralized locations in impacted area where survivors pick up life-sustaining relief supplies following a disaster or emergency.
- **Shelter –** An accessible facility set up to provide comfort, food, water, information, and sleeping accommodations to meet the immediate disaster-caused needs of individuals, families, and communities.
- **Volunteer Coordination Area –** a temporary facility established to organize and coordinate affiliated and unaffiliated disaster volunteers.
- **Warming Shelter –** a temporary facility established to provide a safe, warm environment for individuals during periods of extreme cold or severe winter weather. These shelters do not have sleeping, feeding, or other accommodations.

Due to limited resources within the community, including trained volunteers, facilities, and equipment, **there are not pre-designated mass care facilities**. ESF #06 (Mass Care Services) will work with ESF #07 (Resource Support) to identify appropriate locations for required mass care facilities during a disaster or emergency to do the greatest good for the greatest number with the available resources. The location of the emergency or disaster, availability of staff and resources, access to the area, segments of the population impacted, and facility schedules all come into play when determining where to establish appropriate mass care facilities.

Figure B6.1 – Mass Care Facility Establishment Flow Chart
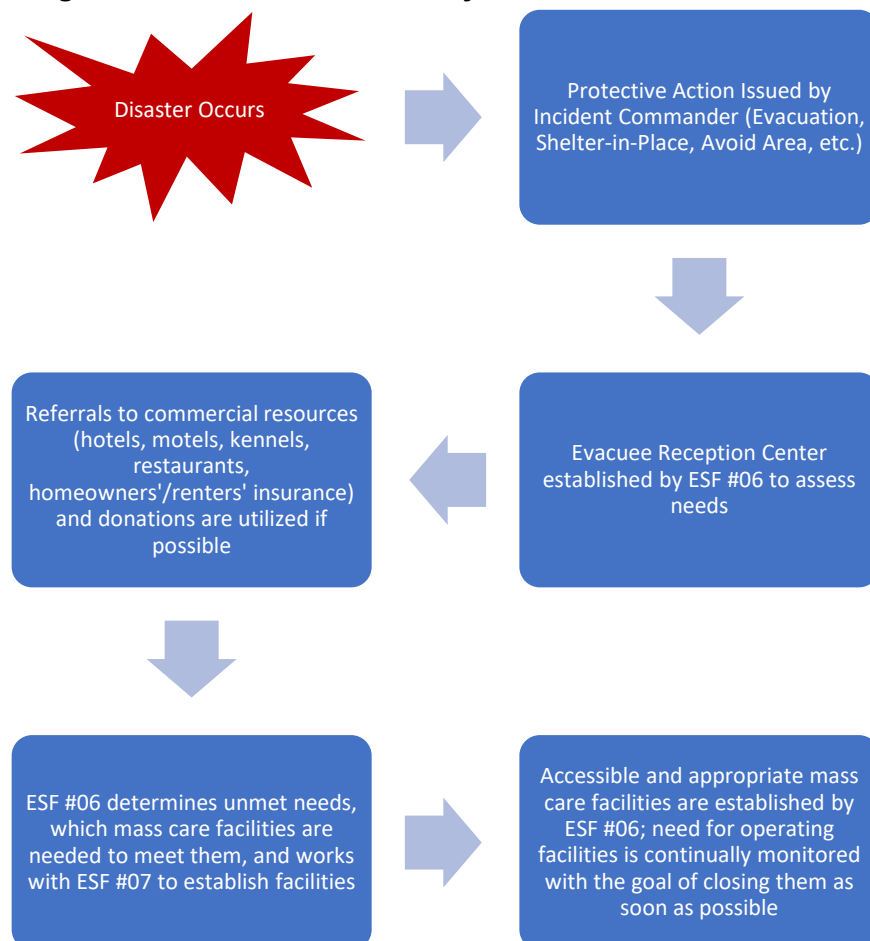
Mass Care Facility Potential Locations

Although there are no pre-designated mass care facilities as noted above, preliminary assessments have been conducted on several facilities to determine their suitability as mass care facilities. This table presents options and in no way indicates that an agreement has been established nor that the facility will be available when a mass care facility needs to be established.

Facility	ERC/ FAC/ DRC/ FRC	Warming/ Cooling Shelter	Clean/ Cleaner Air Shelter	Shelter	Disaster Animal Shelter	Feeding Center	Field Kitchen	Mobile Feeding Unit	Donation Receiving & Sorting Facility	Donation Storage Facility	Donation Distribution Center	POD	Volunteer Coordination Area
Astoria Park Conservancy												X	
Deloney Parking Lot							X					X	
Good Samaritan Mission		X	X	X		X			X	X	X		
Hoback Junction Park and Ride							X					X	
Hole Food Rescue									X	X	X	X	
Home Ranch Parking Lot							X					X	
Houses of Worship	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Jackson Cupboard (One22)									X	X	X		X
Jackson Elks Lodge #1713	X	X	X			X			X	X	X		X
Jackson Public Works Yard/ Vehicle Maintenance										X		X	
Jackson Town Council Chambers		X											
Jackson/ Teton County Animal Shelter					X								
Old Wilson Schoolhouse Community Center	X	X	X	X		X			X		X	X	X
R Park (JH Land Trust)							X					X	
Senior Center of JH	X	X	X	X		X			X		X	X	X
Snow King Center	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X

Table B6.3 – Mass Care Facility Potential Locations													
Facility	ERC/FAC/DRC/FRC	Warming/Cooling Shelter	Clean/Cleaner Air Shelter	Shelter	Disaster Animal Shelter	Feeding Center	Field Kitchen	Mobile Feeding Unit	Donation Receiving & Sorting Facility	Donation Storage Facility	Donation Distribution Center	POD	Volunteer Coordination Area
START Bus Facility		X			X							X	
Stilson Parking Lot							X					X	
TC Board of County Commissioners' Chambers		X											
TC Extension Building (UW)	X	X	X			X							X
TC Fairgrounds	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
TC Library (Jackson and Alta)	X	X	X				X					X	X
TC School District #1 Facilities	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Teton County/Jackson Parks & Recreation Parks							X					X	
Teton/ Jackson Recreation Center	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X

Roles and Responsibilities

This sub-section provides a checklist of initial responsibilities for each ESF Agency. Tasks are organized by emergency management phases. Additional responsibilities for all ESF Primary and Supporting Agencies are included in the ESF Annex Introduction.

Table B6.4 – ESF #06 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
One22 (Primary)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **One22**: **Mitigation** ✓ Establish and maintain an emergency supply stockpile of food. **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain a notification list for all ESF #06 Supporting Agencies. ✓ Develop and maintain support plans and procedures for ESF #06 in coordination with Supporting Agencies. ✓ Develop and maintain an inventory of mass care and food assistance resources within Teton County. ✓ Monitor the food supply chain for any gaps or areas of vulnerability. ✓ Maintain active participation with Teton County VOAD. **Response** ✓ Notify relevant ESF #06 Supporting Agencies upon activation by the TC-EOC. ✓ Identify and oversee the support, care, and recovery needs of Teton County's disability, access, and functional needs (DAFN) groups and other vulnerable populations. ✓ Provide regular, accurate, and relevant public information related to mass care services, donated goods and services, and emergency sheltering to the ESF #15 Coordinator (External Affairs) for distribution through the Joint Information System (JIS). ✓ Distribute emergency food and supplies to evacuees, people seeking disaster assistance, and people in shelters. ✓ Advise Jackson Cupboard to anticipate surge in food bank use and donations and to closely coordinate food supply efforts with Hole Food Rescue. ✓ Initiate emergency assistance programs for families and individuals impacted by disasters by leveraging partnerships with other local and statewide agencies. ✓ Coordinate delivery of translation services in FAC, shelters, or other community service centers with ESF #06 Supporting Agencies. ✓ Work with the TC-EOC to determine the best venue to organize and provide family assistance, either virtually or through a FAC. ✓ Coordinate the provision of case management for families and individuals seeking assistance between One22, the American Red Cross, Teton County Victim Services, and other potential disaster case management agencies.

Table B6.4 – ESF #06 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	Recovery ✓ Provide reliable and regular communication to evacuees using shelters and other emergency housing about the status of the disaster and actions to take upon returning home.
American Red Cross (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **American Red Cross**: **Preparedness** ✓ Develop and maintain an inventory of sheltering resources within Teton County. ✓ Develop and maintain a disaster sheltering plan for Teton County. ✓ Support the MOU between the American Red Cross, Teton County, and the Town of Jackson. ✓ Maintain active participation in Teton County VOAD. **Response** ✓ Upon notice from TC-EOC or the ESF #06 Coordinator of neighborhood or multi-family structure evacuation, establish an Evacuee Reception Center (ERC) to account for those evacuated and determine their immediate needs. ✓ Provide information gathered at the ERC to the ESF #06 Coordinator. ✓ Activate adequate sheltering strategies based on information gathered from the ERC. ✓ Coordinate adequately staffed shelter sites. ✓ Support distribution of emergency relief items. ✓ Provide multi-agency resources and support services through a virtual FAC for impacted individuals and families. ✓ Provide staffing for any physical FAC established by ESF #06 as requested. ✓ Provide residential damage assessment teams as requested by the ESF #06 Coordinator. ✓ Support the provision of case management for families and individuals seeking assistance between One22, the American Red Cross, Teton County Victim Services, and other potential disaster case management agencies.
Good Samaritan Mission (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **American Red Cross**: **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain active participation in Teton County VOAD. ✓ Have a mass feeding plan, personnel, and means to provide meal support of 3 meals per day for 30 days for up to 100 first responders and disaster survivors.

Table B6.4 – ESF #06 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Have prepared frozen heat-and-eat meals for 50 people available at the request of TC-EOC. ✓ Maintain ability to shelter with 43 beds and configurations for additional surge capacity in emergencies. **Response** ✓ Provide emergency overnight shelter for those displaced by emergencies or disasters based on available beds for up to 2 weeks. ✓ Upon request from TC-EOC or ESF #06 Coordinator and with at least 3 hours' notice, provide heat and eat meals for up to 50 people. ✓ Upon request from TC-EOC or ESF #06 Coordinator, activate mass feeding plan for up to 100 persons with 3 meals per day for up to 30 days. **Recovery** ✓ Make client casework resources available to those unable to recover on their own and transition out of emergency sheltering.
Hole Food Rescue (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Hole Food Rescue:** **Response** ✓ Provide groceries to disaster survivors, considering their ability or inability to prepare meals. ✓ Establish mobile grocery points of distribution for disaster survivors to lessen their burden and increase their access to wholesome and healthy foods. ✓ Assess survivor's nutritional needs and shortfalls, report to ESF #06 Coordinator and seek appropriate donations.
Jackson/Teton County Affordable Housing (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Jackson/Teton County Affordable Housing**: **Response** ✓ Coordinate with emergency shelter providers to identify potential short-term housing resources. ✓ Prepare to transition into role as Recovery Support Function (RSF) #04 Housing Coordinator if it appears that there will be intermediate or long-term housing needs as per the Teton County/Town of Jackson All-Hazards Recovery Plan. **Recovery** ✓ Transition into RSF #04 Housing Coordinator role upon activation by TCEM.

	Table B6.4 – ESF #06 Agency Roles and Responsibilities
	✓ Begin coordinating intermediate and long-term housing solutions with RSF #04 Supporting Agencies.
Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce**: **Response** ✓ Gather information from hotels, resorts, and other private lodging providers about the immediate needs for mass care and sheltering services for visitors and tourists. ✓ Coordinate with the private sector and local businesses to secure volunteers, donations, and services for mass care services and emergency sheltering. ✓ Provide regular, accurate, and relevant public information related to needed donations from businesses and the private sector to the ESF #15 Coordinator (External Affairs) for distribution through the JIS.
PAWS (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **PAWS**: **Preparedness** ✓ Support the MOU between PAWS, Teton County, and the Town of Jackson. ✓ Maintain active participation in Teton County VOAD. **Response** ✓ Activate the Disaster Animal Response Team (DART) to provide shelter for pets during a disaster. ✓ Activate programs to assist pet owners with unmet pet needs such as veterinary care, food, and supplies. ✓ Coordinate with Teton County/Jackson Animal Shelter and Teton County Fair & Fairgrounds on animal disaster sheltering and reunification efforts. **Recovery** ✓ In coordination with Teton County/Jackson Animal Shelter, facilitate finding suitable homes for unclaimed pets.
Senior Center of Jackson Hole (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **The Senior Center of Jackson Hole**: **Response** ✓ Determine if the Meals on Wheels program has been compromised by disaster and report to the ESF#06 Coordinator if additional food assistance for clients is necessary. ✓ Assess disaster impacts to senior citizen community and their specific needs; relay information to the ESF #06 Coordinator.

	✓ Report available sheltering, mass feeding, and/or distribution facility space and capacity to the ESF #06 Coordinator. Provide as requested and as resources allow.
Slow Food in the Tetons (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Slow Food in the Tetons:** **Response** ✓ Provide groceries to disaster survivors, considering their ability or inability to prepare meals. ✓ Establish mobile grocery points of distribution for disaster survivors to lessen their burden and increase their access to wholesome and healthy foods. ✓ Assess survivor's nutritional needs and shortfalls, report to ESF #06 Coordinator and seek appropriate donations. ✓ Assess the community's local food production capability and report to ESF #06 Coordinator.
Team Rubicon (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Team Rubicon:** **Response** ✓ Provide volunteers to assist with residential damage assessments as requested by ESF #06 Coordinator. ✓ Provide volunteers to assist the American Red Cross with shelter operations as requested by ESF #06 Coordinator. ✓ Support volunteer and donations management as described in **Appendix B6.1. Volunteers and Donations Management.**
Teton County/ Jackson Animal Shelter (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County/ Jackson Animal Shelter**: **Response** ✓ Report available shelter space to ESF #06 Coordinator. ✓ Activate programs to assist pet owners with unmet pet needs such as veterinary care, food, and supplies. ✓ Activate volunteer staff to assist with disaster animal sheltering needs. ✓ Coordinate with PAWS on animal disaster sheltering and pet reunification efforts. **Recovery** ✓ In coordination with PAWS, facilitate finding suitable homes for unclaimed pets.
Teton County/Jackson Parks &	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County/Jackson Parks & Recreation**:

Table B6.4 – ESF #06 Agency Roles and Responsibilities

Table B6.4 – ESF #06 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
Recreation (Supporting)	**Response** ✓ Report available sheltering, mass feeding, and/or distribution facility space and capacity to the ESF #06 Coordinator. ✓ Provide mass care facility space as requested and as resources allow. ✓ Provide programs and activities for children to give parents time to begin the disaster recovery process.
Teton County CERT (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County CERT**: **Response** ✓ Support distribution of emergency relief items. ✓ Provide volunteer support for the FAC, when established. ✓ Support sheltering operations under the direction of the American Red Cross. ✓ Assist with initial residential damage assessments and report back to ESF #06 Coordinator. ✓ Support volunteer and donations management as described in **Appendix B6.1. Volunteers and Donations Management.**
Teton County Facilities Maintenance (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County Facilities Maintenance Division:** **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain a list of county facilities that could serve as mass shelter, warming shelter, clean air shelter, family assistance center, or family reunification center. ✓ Incorporate features in county building projects that would allow new construction or remodels serve as shelters or family centers. **Response** ✓ Upon request from ESF #06 Coordinator or TC-EOC, provide access to appropriate and available county facilities that can serve as shelters or family centers.
Teton County Fair & Fairgrounds (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County Fair & Fairgrounds**: **Response** ✓ Report available sheltering (people and animals), mass feeding, and/or distribution facility space and capacity to the ESF #06 Coordinator. ✓ Provide mass care facility space as requested and as resources allow. ✓ Activate programs to assist large animal owners with unmet needs such as veterinary care, food, and supplies. ✓ Activate volunteer staff to assist with disaster animal sheltering needs.

Table B6.4 – ESF #06 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Coordinate with PAWS on large animal disaster sheltering and reunification efforts. **Recovery** ✓ In coordination with PAWS, facilitate finding suitable homes for unclaimed animals.
Teton County Health Department (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County Health Department**: **Response** ✓ Identify, screen, and handle evacuees exposed to the hazards posed by the disaster (e.g., infectious waste, polluted floodwaters, chemical hazards) and the methods to keep shelters free of contamination. ✓ Provide health inspection services for shelters and feeding areas to ensure the safety of workers and survivors. ✓ Provide basic public health services in the FAC, shelters, or other community services centers, when established.
Teton County Library (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County Library**: **Response** ✓ Provide mass care facility space as requested and as resources allow. ✓ Receive just-in-time training from ESF #06 Support Agencies on assistance programs and resources for survivors; have staff assist the public seeking help in connecting with those resources. ✓ Provide internet access and support to survivors seeking online disaster assistance and resources. ✓ Assist with translation needs in FAC, shelters, or other community service centers, when established.
Teton County School District #1 (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County School District #1**: **Response** ✓ Report available sheltering, mass feeding, and/or distribution facility space and capacity to the ESF #06 Coordinator. ✓ Support distribution of emergency relief items. ✓ Provide facilities to serve as short-term shelters and as distribution centers for mass care and emergency assistance. ✓ Support the provision of basic public health services in the FAC, shelters, or other community services centers, when established. ✓ Assist with translation needs in FAC, shelters, or other community service centers, when established.

Table B6.4 – ESF #06 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
Teton County UW Cooperative Extension Service (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County UW Cooperative Extension Service**: **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain list of local food producers, food retailers, their products, and availability in the event of traditional supply chain disruptions. **Response** ✓ Coordinate with the ESF #06 Coordinator to provide technical assistance as needed around nutrition, food safety, food preparation, and food preservation. ✓ Provide ESF #06 Coordinator with information on local food producers and retailers that can supplement supply chain shortages. ✓ Facilitate information sharing with community-based partners and the State of Wyoming.
Teton County Victim Services (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County Victim Services:** **Response** ✓ Support the provision of case management for families and individuals seeking assistance between One22, the American Red Cross, Teton County Victim Services, and other potential disaster case management agencies. ✓ Participate in the FAC, when established, and lead transition between family reunification and the FAC.
Teton County VOAD (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County VOAD:** **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain Teton County VOAD Handbook and contact list for local voluntary disaster response agencies. ✓ Conduct regular Teton County VOAD meetings to provide networking, coordination, planning, and exercise opportunities for local voluntary disaster response agencies. ✓ Identify local voluntary agencies with disaster response roles and recruit for membership in VOAD. ✓ Continue to support the MOU between Teton County VOAD, Teton County, and the Town of Jackson. **Response** ✓ Convene emergency VOAD Board and Membership meetings to identify organizations that can help survivors with unmet needs as requested by ESF #06 Coordinator.

Table B6.4 – ESF #06 Agency Roles and Responsibilities
✓ Report available sheltering (people and animals), mass feeding, and/or distribution facility space and capacity to the ESF #06 Coordinator.   ✓ Provide mass care facility space as requested and as resources allow.   ✓ Support volunteer and donations management as described in **Appendix B6.1. Volunteers and Donations Management**.

Essential Elements of Information (EEIs)

This sub-section includes a list of Essential Elements of Information (EEI) that are relevant to the ESF. EEIs are a list of categorized questions that will need to be answered by ESF Agencies during activation. EEIs are categorized and numbered by FEMA Community Lifeline.

EEI #	EEI	Potential Sources
**Table B6.5 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Food, Hydration, Shelter**	
*Food*	
FHS-011	Are there mass feeding operations?	Teton County VOAD, Good Samaritan Mission
FHS-012	Are there operating Points of Distribution (PODs) for food, water, and other mass care assistance/supplies?	American Red Cross, Hole Food Rescue, ESF #07, Good Samaritan Mission, Jackson Cupboard
FHS-013	How many and what are the location(s) of the mass feeding operations?	Teton County VOAD, Good Samaritan Mission
FHS-014	How many meals per day are required?	Shelter managers, case managers
FHS-015	How many PODs are operating and what type and location?	American Red Cross, Hole Food Rescue, ESF #07
FHS-016	How many responder meals are required for each operational period?	Incident Commanders, Logistics Section Chiefs
FHS-017	Is food production adequate?	Jackson Cupboard, Hole Food Rescue, UW Extension
FHS-018	What are the anticipated food storage capacity requirements?	Jackson Cupboard, Hole Food Rescue
FHS-019	What is the current and anticipated demand for non-prepared food (groceries as opposed to meals)?	Shelter managers, case managers
*Hydration*	
FHS-026	Are temporary water filling stations from portable water tanks needed in impacted areas?	IC, ESF #03
FHS-027	What is the current and anticipated demand for temporary hydration (bottled water distribution)?	Shelter managers, case managers
*Shelter*	
FHS-031	Are additional shelters required?	American Red Cross
FHS-032	Are the shelters operational?	American Red Cross
FHS-033	Are there unmet DAFN needs for shelters?	American Red Cross
FHS-034	How many residential structures are damaged, what is the extent of their damage, and where are they located?	Team Rubicon, American Red Cross, Teton County CERT
FHS-035	Is responder support housing available?	Jackson/Teton County Affordable Housing

Table B6.5 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Food, Hydration, Shelter		
EEI #	**EEI**	**Potential Sources**
FHS-036	Is there a day care facility for emergency workers' families?	Commissioners' Administrator/ Town Manager
FHS-037	Is there a need for an employee shelter?	Commissioners' Administrator/ Town Manager
FHS-038	Is transportation to housing and shelters available?	ESF #01
FHS-039	What are the shelter locations?	American Red Cross
FHS-040	What is the anticipated shelter capacity?	American Red Cross
FHS-041	What is the current shelter capacity?	American Red Cross
FHS-042	Is there intermediate-term transitional housing available?	Jackson/Teton County Affordable Housing

ESF Supporting Resources

This sub-section addresses the additional Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training, and Exercise (POETE) resources that help to maintain and build the capability of each ESF Agency.

Table B6.6 – ESF #06 Supporting Resources	
Planning	The following plans should be referenced and maintained to support ESF #06: •
Organization	The following standard operating procedures and MOUs/MOAs should be referenced and maintained to support ESF #06: • MOU with American Red Cross for emergency sheltering site operations • MOU with Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters • MOU with PAWS for DART Additional staffing resources that may be required to support ESF #06, as defined by FEMA's Resource Typing database, include: • Shelter Manager • Access and Functional Needs Advisor • Individual Assistance Recovery Support Team Outside organizations that can assist with ESF #06 efforts include: • Crisis Cleanup helps by providing a collaborative disaster work order management platform that connects volunteers to individuals needing help. • Hot Meals USA can provide field kitchens for longer-term mass feeding needs.
Equipment	The following specialty equipment and facilities may be needed and should be inventoried and maintained to support ESF #06: • American Red Cross sheltering supply trailer • Teton County CERT trailer • One22 food bank • Good Samaritan Mission • Hole Food Rescue sorting facility • Hole Food Rescue grocery delivery van • Senior Center of Jackson Hole (including Meals on Wheels equipment) • Teton County Library (Jackson and Alta branches) • Teton County Fair & Fairgrounds • Teton County/Jackson Recreation Center • Teton County School District #1 facilities • Teton County VOAD member facilities • Local houses of worship

Table B6.6 – ESF #06 Supporting Resources	
Training	ESF #06 agencies should participate in standard FEMA trainings as outlined in the Teton County/Town of Jackson National Incident Management System (NIMS) Training Plan. Additional training courses provided through the National Training and Education Division that are relevant to ESF #6 include: • AWR232: Mass Fatalities Planning and Response for Rural Communities • G0108: Community Mass Care and Emergency Assistance • E0418: Mass Care/Emergency Assistance Planning and Operations • IS0405: Mass Care/Emergency Assistance Overview • MGT462: Community Planning for Economic Recovery • MGT464: Addressing Gaps in Housing Disaster Recovery: A Training Program for the Whole Community • PER376W: Preparedness Actions to Promote Resilience and Recovery
Exercises	The following exercises are regularly conducted to support ESF #06: • Annual TC-EOP Tabletop Exercise

Annex B6, Appendix 6.1. Volunteers and Donation Management

The Volunteers and Donations Management Appendix describes the coordination of unaffiliated volunteers and unsolicited cash, goods, and services during a disaster or emergency incident.

Table B6.1.1 – Volunteers and Donations Management Supporting Agencies	
Function Coordinator	Metro Administrator – Jackson and Riverton, WY
Primary Agency	Team Rubicon
Supporting Agencies	Community Foundation of Jackson Hole Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce Teton County CERT Teton County VOAD

Scope

Volunteers and donations management includes the following primary functions:

- **Organization and Procedures** involves developing and implementing a process that ensures Teton County can take advantage of appropriate donated goods and services without compromising incident management activities.
- **Volunteer Management** includes coordinating with organizations with established volunteer management structures to receive and ensure the appropriate engagement of unsolicited and solicited volunteers.
- **Donations Management** includes coordinating with organizations with established donations management structures to receive and ensure the appropriate use of unsolicited donations. This includes directing cash donations to appropriate nonprofit organizations.

This appendix does not address pre-established and vetted volunteer or donations resources that serve a specific function, such as American Red Cross volunteers.

Roles and Responsibilities

This section provides a checklist of initial responsibilities for each agency involved in volunteers and donations management. Tasks are organized by emergency management phase.

Table B6.1.2 – Volunteers and Donations Management Roles and Responsibilities	
Team Rubicon (Primary)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Team Rubicon**: **Preparedness** ✓ Develop and maintain supporting plans and procedures for volunteer and donations management in coordination with Supporting Agencies, including an operations plan for a Volunteer and Donations Coordination Center (VDCC). ✓ Identify feasible locations for VDCCs within Teton County, in coordination with TCEM. ✓ Maintain a contact list for local, regional, state, and national nonprofits and volunteer organizations that may support volunteer coordination. ✓ Develop a tracking system to organize donated goods and services. **Response** ✓ Serve as the lead point of contact for the TC-EOC to coordinate spontaneous volunteers and donated goods. ✓ Contact volunteers and donations coordinators from national nonprofits and volunteer organizations. ✓ Establish a VDCC and coordinate with Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce to establish a volunteer and donations hotline. ✓ Implement a tracking system for donated goods and services to identify priority needs. ✓ Coordinate with the Community Foundation of Jackson Hole to publicize volunteer needs through Volunteer JH. ✓ Identify and train volunteer coordinators (from Teton County CERT or other trained volunteer groups) to organize and mobilize spontaneous volunteers. ✓ Initiate intake and administrative procedures to manage spontaneous volunteers, including liability waivers, time tracking, volunteer qualifications, and allowable activities. ✓ Develop a strategy, in coordination with the ESF #06 Coordinator (Mass Care Services), to distribute donations and services to address unmet community needs. ✓ Provide timely public information regarding the need for volunteers and solicited donations, including drop sites and priority needs, to the ESF #15 Coordinator (External Affairs) for distribution through the JIS. ✓ Coordinate with ESF #01 (Transportation) to transport donated goods and volunteers to affected areas.

Table B6.1.2 – Volunteers and Donations Management Roles and Responsibilities	
Community Foundation of Jackson Hole (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Community Foundation of Jackson Hole**: **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain a ListServe of active nonprofits who can provide emergency assistance, organize volunteers, and deploy resources. ✓ Maintain infrastructure for the Community Emergency Response Fund, including guidelines and procedures for submission, vetting, review, approval, and disbursement of funds. ✓ Maintain Volunteer JH to provide a digital clearinghouse for volunteer opportunities with nonprofits and volunteer organizations involved in emergency response. **Response** ✓ Receive emergency cash donations and distribute to nonprofit and volunteer organizations involved in response through the Community Emergency Response Fund. ✓ Coordinate with Team Rubicon to publicize volunteer opportunities at VDCCs or with nonprofits and volunteer organizations involved in emergency response.
Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce**: **Response** ✓ Distribute information regarding the need for volunteers and donations to businesses. ✓ Coordinate with Team Rubicon to establish a volunteer and donations hotline in support of VDCCs.
Teton County CERT (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County CERT**: **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain a CERT volunteer records and contact information. **Response** ✓ Provide experienced volunteers to manage and coordinate spontaneous volunteers, in coordination with Team Rubicon. ✓ Activate volunteer networks to support emergency assistance efforts.
Teton County VOAD (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County VOAD**: **Preparedness**

Table B6.1.2 – Volunteers and Donations Management Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Maintain a ListServe of non-profit organizations interested in disaster volunteer roles. **Response** ✓ Provide facilities to assist with organizing volunteers and/or donations. ✓ Activate volunteer networks to support emergency assistance efforts.

Annex B7. ESF #07 – Resource Support

ESF #07 is responsible for facilitating logistical and resource support (outside of financial resources) for local emergency operations, including personnel, equipment, supplies, and similar items not included in other ESFs.

Table B7.1 – ESF #07 At-a-Glance	
ESF Coordinator	Emergency Management Coordinator
ESF Primary Agency	Teton County Emergency Management (TCEM)
ESF Supporting Agencies *ESFs are the way we organize across community agencies - **the means -** to enhance coordination and integration to deliver the Core Capabilities.*	Teton County Sheriff's Office (TCSO) Dispatch Teton Interagency Dispatch Center (TIDC) Wyoming State Response Coordination Center (SRCC) *Supporting Agencies for the Distribution Management function are listed in Appendix 7.1.*
Core Capabilities *The National Preparedness Goal establishes 32 Core Capabilities to address our greatest risks. Core Capabilities describe the actions that can be taken - **the ways -** to stabilize and re-establish the lifelines.*	**Operational Coordination** **Logistics and Supply Chain Management**
Community Lifelines *Lifelines describe the critical services within a community that must be stabilized or re-established - **the ends -** to alleviate threats to life and property.*	***Safety and Security***
Community Lifeline Components	**Government Service**

Scope

Resource support provided by ESF #07 may include:

- Facility space
- Office equipment and supplies
- Telecommunications
- Emergency relief supplies
- Personnel
- Transportation services (equipment, personnel, and supplies)
- Contracting services
- Logistical support

ESF #07 does not stockpile nor pay for supplies; it merely coordinates the acquisition of resources. ESF #07 does not replace purchasing authorities of individual departments/agencies.

ESF Activation

ESFs are always activated by the TC-EOC. ESF #07 will be activated any time the EOC is activated to Level 1 (Full), Level 2 (Partial), or Level 3 (Enhanced/Monitoring).

Concept of Operations

This Annex is aligned with the Concept of Operations as outlined in the TC-EOP Section 2. The preferred process for ordering resources is detailed below.

For all-hazards (excluding wildland fire), the following process shall be used:

- The Incident Commander (IC) will use resources under their direct control first.
- As needed, the IC or Logistics Section Chief (LSC) will request resources from TCSO Dispatch or TIDC.
- If resources are not available, Dispatch will leverage pre-existing mutual aid agreements.
- If resources are still unavailable, Dispatch may request from the TC-EOC on behalf of the IC or LSC.
- The TC-EOC Resource Support Section will work to secure resources on behalf of the IC. Only TCSO Dispatch, TIDC, IC, or LSC may request resources from the TC-EOC.
- The TC-EOC Resource Support Section will first confirm local availability of the resource needed.
- If not available locally, TC-EOC will use the Wyoming Inter-County Mutual Aid Agreement to request the resource from neighboring counties.
- As a last resort, the TC-EOC will request the resource from the Wyoming SRCC.

For wildland fire incidents, the following process shall be used:

- The IC will use resources under their direct control first.
- As needed, the IC or LSC will request resources from their primary dispatch center (TCSO Dispatch or TIDC).
- The IC then assigns a command channel and establishes TIDC as their primary incident dispatch center.

- TIDC will handle all resource requests for wildland fire incidents.
- If TIDC does not have access to a resource through their standard channels, they can refer the request to the TC-EOC, following the same process listed above.

Roles and Responsibilities

This sub-section provides a checklist of initial responsibilities for each ESF Agency. Tasks are organized by emergency management phases. Additional responsibilities for all ESF Primary and Supporting Agencies are included in the ESF Annex Introduction.

Table B7.2 – ESF #07 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
TCEM (Primary)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **TCEM**: **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain a notification list for all ESF #07 Supporting Agencies. ✓ Develop and maintain support plans and procedures for ESF #07 in coordination with Supporting Agencies. ✓ Facilitate planning, training, and exercise activities. ✓ Maintain a comprehensive essential resources list and potential suppliers for incident operations. ✓ Support ESF Coordinators to identify vendors and establish contingency contracts that support resource management. ✓ Identify specialized equipment, facilities, and personnel necessary to support vulnerable populations. ✓ Understand the legalities governing emergency procurement or acquisition of resources, specifically those involving contracting and financial management, • **Response** ✓ Notify relevant ESF #07 Supporting Agencies upon activation by the TC-EOC. ✓ Serve as the primary liaison to the Wyoming Office of Homeland Security (WOHS) for requests of State resources. ✓ Manage and track requests for resources submitted through WebEOC. ✓ Locate, procure, and distribute resources to support the incident as requested by TCSO Dispatch, TIDC, the IC, or LSC through the Resource Support Section of the TC-EOC. ✓ Restock commodities and supplies consumed during emergency operations. ✓ Provide assistance on procurement to local government departments and ESF Coordinators. ✓ Coordinate with ESF #01 (Transportation) to secure transportation for shipment of resources, including commodities, supplies, and personnel. ✓ Support distribution management as described in **Appendix 7.1. Distribution Management**.
TCSO Dispatch (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **TCSO Dispatch**: **Response**

Table B7.2 – ESF #07 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Support ICs to secure resources for incident response. As needed, request resources from the TC-EOC.
TIDC (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **TIDC**: **Response** ✓ Support ICs to secure resources for incident response. As needed, request resources from the TC-EOC. ✓ Serve as the primary dispatch center for all wildland fire incidents.
Wyoming SRCC (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Wyoming SRCC**: **Response** ✓ Support requests for resources when local capacity is exceeded.

Essential Elements of Information (EEIs)

This sub-section includes a list of Essential Elements of Information (EEI) that are relevant to the ESF. EEIs are a list of categorized questions that will need to be answered by ESF Agencies during activation. EEIs are categorized and numbered by FEMA Community Lifeline.

Table B7.3 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Safety and Security		
EEI #	**EEI**	**Potential Sources**
Government Service		
SS-056	Are Incident Management Teams required?	IC, TCEM, TC-EOC
SS-057	Has the TC-EOC resource ordering policy and workflow been shared with Incident Commanders and dispatch centers?	TC-EOC, Logistics Section Chiefs, IC, TCSO Dispatch, TIDC, State Response Coordination Center (SRCC)
SS-058	How many personnel are on scene and operating externally in support of the incident?	IC
SS-059	How many resource requests are at the State level?	TC-EOC, SRCC
SS-060	How many resource requests are pending?	IC, TCSO Dispatch, TIDC
SS-061	Is personnel check-in established?	IC
SS-062	Is the demobilization plan started?	IC
SS-063	What are the resource shortfalls/needs?	IC, TCSO Dispatch, TIDC
SS-064	What is the current status of response resources? How many?	IC, TCSO Dispatch, TIDC

ESF Supporting Resources

This sub-section addresses the additional Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training, and Exercise (POETE) resources that help to maintain and build the capability of each ESF Agency.

Table B7.4 – ESF #07 Supporting Resources	
Planning	There are no identified plans to support ESF #07.
Organization	The following standard operating procedures and MOUs/MOAs should be referenced and maintained to support ESF #07: • ESF #07 Resource Support Policy • EOC Resource Request Flowchart • EOC Requestor Authorization Form • WebEOC Board Workflows guidelines • Wyoming Inter-County Mutual Aid Agreement (WICMAA)
Equipment	The following specialty equipment may be needed and should be inventoried and maintained to support ESF #07: • Teton County's WebEOC crisis information management system • ICS-213RR forms
Training	ESF #07 agencies should participate in standard FEMA trainings as outlined in the Teton County/Town of Jackson National Incident Management System (NIMS) Training Plan. Additional training courses provided through the National Training and Education Division that are relevant to ESF #07 include: • IS0026: Guide to Points of Distribution • IS0027: Orientation to FEMA Logistics • MGT-447: Managing Food Emergencies: Strategies for Community Response • L8540: Basic Interagency Logistics Seminar/Logistics Center Tour • E0431: Understand the Emergency Management Assistance Compact • G0191: Emergency Operations Center/Incident Command System Interface • G0400: ICS 400: Advanced Incident Command System for Command and General Staff – Complex Incidents • MGT-360: Incident Command: Capabilities, Planning, and Response Actions for All-Hazards
Exercises	The following exercises are regularly conducted to support ESF #07: • Annual TC-EOP Tabletop Exercise

Annex B7, Appendix 7.1. Distribution Management

The Distribution Management Appendix describes the effective and efficient distribution of critical resources to disaster survivors, including supply chain management.

Table B7.1.1 – Distribution Management Supporting Agencies	
Function Coordinator	Emergency Management Coordinator
Primary Agency	Teton County Emergency Management (TCEM)
Function Supporting Agencies	Wyoming Office of Homeland Security (WOHS)
	Teton County VOAD

Scope

Distribution management includes the following primary functions:

- **Defining Requirements** includes identifying resource needs based on the community's ability to store and distribute resources, potential demand and local supply, and pre-disaster supply chains.
- **Resource Ordering** involves establishing multiple sourcing mechanisms to mitigate threats to supply chains.
- **Distribution Methods** includes building local capacity to distribute resources to survivors using a variety of methods, ranging from direct distribution to commodity points of distribution.
- **Inventory Management** involves managing the acquisition, use, distribution, storage, and disposal of commodities and equipment to improve efficiency and readiness.
- **Transportation** includes identifying transportation routes, nodes, and flows to ensure functionality of the supply chain.
- **Staging** includes establishing staging areas to receive and distribute emergency relief supplies.
- **Demobilization** involves retrieving, rehabilitation, replenishing, disposing of, and retrograding resources at the closing of incident operations.

Roles and Responsibilities

This section provides a checklist of initial responsibilities for each agency involved in distribution management. Tasks are organized by emergency management phase.

Table B7.1.2 – Distribution Management Roles and Responsibilities	
TCEM (Primary)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **TCEM**: **Preparedness** ✓ Develop and maintain procedures for distribution management, including distribution methods, key distribution and storage locations, staffing/volunteer resources, and existing capabilities. ✓ Conduct a gap analysis of key local and regional supply chains and identify potential vulnerabilities. ✓ Identify resource requirements for common incidents in coordination with ESF Coordinators, especially ESF #06 (Mass Care Services). ✓ Maintain an inventory of critical emergency supplies. ✓ Maintain contingency contracts with pre-identified vendors of critical emergency supplies. **Response** ✓ Establish direct distribution to vulnerable populations in partnership with service providers and community-based organizations. ✓ Establish and operate Commodity Points of Distribution (C-PODs) as per FEMA's "Distribution Management Plan Guide". ✓ Ensure proper documentation and tracking of resources within WebEOC. ✓ Provide timely public information regarding C-PODs and other resource locations to the ESF #15 Coordinator (External Affairs) for distribution to the JIS. ✓ Coordinate with ESF #01 (Transportation) to identify ingress/egress routes for emergency relief supplies, equipment, and personnel. ✓ Coordinate with ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security) to ensure protection of relief supplies at C-PODs, warehouses, or in transit. ✓ Coordinate with ESF #14 (Private Sector Support) to partner with businesses in the restoration of traditional supply chains and to establish temporary disaster supply chains.
WOHS (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **WOHS**: **Preparedness** ✓ Develop, maintain, and provide training on the State of Wyoming's Distribution Management Plan. **Response** ✓ Provide logistical technical specialists to assist with distribution management.

Table B7.1.2 – Distribution Management Roles and Responsibilities	
Teton County VOAD (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County VOAD** within each of the emergency management phases: **Preparedness** ✓ Develop and maintain list of VOAD member organization facilities that could serve as C-PODS, especially considering organizations that may already be serving this function on a routine basis (free community drive-up meals, clothing drives, food bank drive-up distribution, etc.) **Response** ✓ Provide list of locations that could serve as a C-POD to the Distribution Management Coordinator. ✓ For selected C-POD sites, recruit organization volunteers to assist with commodity distribution. ✓ Inform the Volunteer and Donations Management Coordinator (ESF #06) of volunteer needs for C-POD sites.

Annex B8. ESF #08 – Public Health and Medical Services

ESF #08 helps to ensure a comprehensive public health and medical response care (including mental health and veterinary services) to disaster victims. ESF #08 also supports disrupted or overburdened local medical personnel and facilities following an emergency.

Table B8.1 – ESF #08 At-a-Glance	
ESF Coordinator	Public Health Response Coordinator
ESF Primary Agency	Teton County Health Department
ESF Supporting Agencies *ESFs are the way we organize across community agencies - the means - to enhance coordination and integration to deliver the Core Capabilities.*	American Red Cross · St. John's Health · Grand Teton National Park · Teton County Coroner's Office · Jackson Hole Fire/EMS · Teton County Search and Rescue · Jackson Police Department · Teton County Sheriff's Office · Mental Health & Recovery Services of JH · Teton County Victim Services · Senior Center of Jackson Hole · Teton District Health Officer · Teton Outpatient Services
Core Capabilities *The National Preparedness Goal establishes 32 Core Capabilities to address our greatest risks. Core Capabilities describe the actions that can be taken - the ways - to stabilize and re-establish the lifelines.*	**Public Health, Healthcare, and EMS** **Environmental Response/ Health & Safety**
Community Lifelines *Lifelines describe the critical services within a community that must be stabilized or re-established - the ends - to alleviate threats to life and property.*	**Health and Medical**
Community Lifeline Components	**Fatality Management** **Medical Care** **Patient Movement** **Public Health** **Medical Supply Chain**

Scope

ESF #08 includes the following primary functions:

- **Assessment of Health/Medical Needs** involves local assessment and identification of needs, such as investigating public health threats from disease (including zoonotic, mosquito-borne, or animal-borne diseases transmitting to humans), environmental response, and injury surveillance, and reporting.
- **Coordination of Care** includes the organization of necessary care and protective actions across hospitals, emergency services providers, health/medical personnel, and technical specialists (such as epidemiology or radiological/chemical/biological hazards).
- **Public Health Response** includes facilitating overall public health response activities, including emergency medical services (EMS), triage, treatment, transportation of disaster victims, medical surge response, and assisting with evacuation of patients.
- **Information Release** includes collecting and disseminating accurate and timely public health and medical information to the public.
- **Behavioral Health** involves providing crisis intervention and behavioral health services following a disaster.
- **Emergency Responder Health and Safety** includes identifying and monitoring the safety and health of first responders and healthcare staff during and after a disaster, including critical incident stress debriefing.
- **Commercial Food Safety** involves the inspection and verification of food safety products in distribution and retail sites; laboratory analysis of food samples; control of products suspected to be adulterated; plant closures; foodborne disease surveillance; and field investigations of foodborne illness outbreaks.
- **Fatality Management Services** includes victim identification and mortuary services in coordination with the Teton County Coroner's Office.
- **Family Reunification** involves identifying and operating a designated place used to reunify victims and their family members immediately after an incident or for family members of victims who were killed or injured to seek information and services. Note that ESF #06 (Mass Care Services) is responsible for Family Assistance Centers.

Family Reunification Center provides a venue for authorities to provide information to victims and facilitate the collection of information that can be used for victim identification.

Family Assistance Center (FAC) is a place (either a physical location or virtually) for victims and family members to get information and services after Family Reunification is complete.

ESF Activation

ESFs are always activated by the TC-EOC. This sub-section includes potential triggers for activating the ESF by the EOC, categorized by EOC activation level.

Table B8.2 – ESF #08 Activation Triggers	
Level 4: Steady State	Steady State (or regular, day-to-day operations) and Enhanced/Monitoring operations would not require ESF activation.
Level 3: Enhanced/Monitoring	
Level 2: Partial Activation	A partial activation of the EOC and subsequent activation of ESF #08 may include: • Any hazardous materials release with reported contamination of individuals or requiring further protective actions for the public • Any incident compromising air and water quality • A local or regional outbreak of a zoonotic, animal-borne, or pest-borne disease with the potential to infect humans and requiring protective actions for the public • A local communicable disease outbreak.
Level 1: Full Activation	A full activation of the EOC and subsequent activation of ESF #08 may include: • Any hazardous materials event suspected to be related to a weapon of mass destruction, biological, or radiological weapon • A declaration by the World Health Organization and/or Centers for Disease Control of a pandemic or epidemic impacting Teton County • Any incident declared as a mass fatality event, including biological diseases (i.e., pandemic), natural disasters (i.e., earthquake), or human-caused (i.e., active shooter or terrorism)

Concept of Operations

This Annex is aligned with the Concept of Operations as outlined in the TC-EOP Section 2.

Roles and Responsibilities

This sub-section provides a checklist of initial responsibilities for each ESF Agency. Tasks are organized by emergency management phase. Additional responsibilities for all ESF Primary and Supporting Agencies are included in the ESF Annex Introduction.

Table B8.3 – ESF #08 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	

Teton County Health Department (Primary)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County Health Department**:
	
	Prevention/Protection
	✓ Provide surveillance, education, control, and investigation services in coordination with the Wyoming Department of Health.
	
	Mitigation
	✓ Identify public health and medical hazards and protocols, procedures, and policies to prevent or mitigate their impact.
	
	Preparedness
	✓ Maintain a notification list for all ESF #08 Supporting Agencies.
	✓ Develop and maintain a comprehensive local disaster health and medical response program that includes coordination between all Supporting Agencies.
	✓ Maintain a list of private health-related agencies providing services within Teton County.
	✓ Develop and maintain supporting plans and procedures for ESF #08 in coordination with Supporting Agencies.
	✓ Develop and maintain emergency staffing plans.
	✓ Establish memorandums of agreement (MOAs) with agencies that distribute/dispense medical countermeasures and maintain inventories of such resources.
	✓ Plan and implement preventive health measures to reduce and/or prevent post-incident public health threats.
	✓ Participate in the regional Healthcare Coalition group to identify and advance preparedness projects.
	•
	
	Response
	✓ Notify all ESF #08 Supporting Agencies upon activation by the TC-EOC based on the functional areas listed below:
	   o Public health/medical care responsibilities.
	   o Health surveillance
	   o Medical care personnel
	   o Health/medical equipment and supplies
	   o Patient evacuation
	   o Patient care
	   o Safety and security of medicine and biologicals, including blood and vaccines

Table B8.3 – ESF #08 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	o Food safety and security o Agriculture safety and security o Worker health/safety o Behavioral health care o Public health and medical information o Vector control o Victim identification/mortuary services o Protection of animal health ✓ Assign a liaison to serve in the TC-EOC to coordinate requests for additional resources and provide regular updates to TC-EOC staff and leadership. ✓ Coordinate with the TC-EOC to request state or federal mutual aid resources as needed. ✓ Provide regular, accurate, and relevant public information related to medical, public health, environmental safety incident response, and personal protective measures to the ESF #15 Coordinator (External Affairs) for distribution through the Joint Information System (JIS). Public information through the JIS will often be in addition to public information distributed directly by the Health Department. ✓ Work closely with ESF #03 (Public Works) to coordinate logistics for public health response and monitoring for public infrastructure, such as water sampling. ✓ Maintain regular situational awareness meetings with St. John's Health, Jackson Hole Fire/ EMS, and the Teton County Coroner's Office. ✓ Provide for disease surveillance and control, along with issuance quarantine orders. ✓ Inspect meat, poultry, and egg products in affected areas and verify they are safe to consume. ✓ Set up a Medical Shelter with Supporting Agencies if needed. **Recovery** ✓ Support healthcare facility recovery efforts. ✓ Provide disease surveillance, investigation, and control. ✓ Conduct environmental health assessments. ✓ Announce final public health messaging to the public. ✓ Assure that accurate logs are maintained to support ESF #08 After-Action Review (AAR).
American Red Cross (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for the **American Red Cross**: **Response** ✓ Collect, receive, and report victim status in coordination with hospitals and other care units through a Disaster Welfare Information (DWI) system.

Table B8.3 – ESF #08 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Provide medical support, first aid, and health services, if requested. ✓ Provide disaster mental health services as requested. ✓ Modify shelters to accommodate those who have specific medical needs.
Grand Teton National Park (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Grand Teton National Park**: **Response** ✓ Provide initial health and medical services for incidents within the Grand Teton National Park. ✓ Respond to mutual aid requests for incidents within Teton County when local resources are exceeded. ✓ Respond to mutual aid requests for critical incident stress management and family liaison resource support.

Jackson Hole Community Counseling (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Jackson Hole Community Counseling**:
	
	 Response
	 ✓ Provide behavioral health services to those who have experienced or become traumatized by the disaster event, including:
	     o Stress debriefing
	     o Crisis counseling and disaster coping education
	     o Resource referrals
	 ✓ Provide regular, accurate, and relevant public information about the behavioral health impacts from an incident to the ESF #15 Coordinator (External Affairs) for distribution through the JIS.
	 ✓ Identify shelter occupants that need any additional behavioral health services and assistance, in coordination with the American Red Cross.

Jackson Fire/EMS (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Jackson Fire/EMS**: **Preparedness** ✓ Develop and maintain disaster plans and policies for ambulance service and in field medical treatment, care, and transportation. **Response** ✓ Activate the Regional Emergency Response Team (RERT), as needed, to initiate and support HazMat events, bomb threats, and other events with specialized responses.

Table B8.3 – ESF #08 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	

	✓ Coordinate alternative or additional ambulance services, if requested, with the Hospital Administrator.
	✓ Coordinate with law enforcement to provide tactical EMS services when needed on scene.
	✓ Provide on-scene services with emergency medical personnel and equipment for:
	    o Triage
	    o Stabilization
	    o Treatment
	    o Transportation
	✓ Prevent contamination of health care providers or facilities.
	✓ Ensure casualties are transported to the correct facilities and maintain accurate patient records to assist with reunification.
	✓ Maintain field communications with other emergency responders.

Jackson Police Department (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Jackson Police Department**: **Response** ✓ Support mortuary services by identifying casualties. Coordinate identification through the Family Reunification Center. ✓ Assist with counseling and casework services for disaster victims with departmental social worker. ✓ Provide officers to secure medical facilities, protect medical and health staff, and provide security for sensitive equipment and supplies in transit (e.g., medical countermeasures).
Senior Center of Jackson Hole (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for the **Senior Center of Jackson Hole:** **Response** ✓ Assess ability to continue to deliver safe and effective home health care services; advise ESF#08 Coordinator of any shortfalls. ✓ Assess immediate public health and medical needs of the senior citizen community and relay to ESF #08 Coordinator. ✓ Provide technical expertise on senior citizen public health issues.
St. John's Health (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **St. John's Health**: **Preparedness**

Table B8.3 – ESF #08 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Develop hospital plans and policies regarding emergency medical treatment, care, and the running of emergency medical activities. ✓ Direct facility planning for disaster response team's needs. **Response** ✓ Execute the hospital disaster plan. ✓ Report hospital status and bed numbers/availability by updating the bed tracking system on EMResource. ✓ Provide medical guidance to EMS, if requested. ✓ Coordinate with all on-scene medical response staff to ensure casualties are appropriately transported. ✓ Set up alternative care sites as needed. ✓ Decontaminate and isolate patients, if needed, with EMS support. ✓ If necessary, coordinate the evacuation of patients from St. John's Health with other hospitals and EMS. ✓ Distribute and deploy medical personnel, supplies, services, and equipment to disaster site areas. ✓ Provide blood type services, such as blood, blood-substitutes or by-products, and arrangements for blood item replacement. ✓ Operate a support center for disaster victim patients and their families.
Teton County Coroner's Office (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County Coroner's Office**: **Preparedness** ✓ Develop and maintain a Mass Fatalities Incident Response Plan. **Response** ✓ Establish morgues and alternative storage for decedents. ✓ Oversee the release of decedent remains. ✓ Manage the collections, identification, care, inventorying, and determine the cause of death of human remains. ✓ Manage a comprehensive system of record-keeping of fatalities. ✓ Activate the Victims Identification Plan with St. John's Health. ✓ Collaborate with Jackson Hole Fire/EMS to estimate the extent of casualties. Report all fatalities to ESF#08 Coordinator.
Teton County Search and Rescue (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County Search and Rescue**: **Response**

Table B8.3 – ESF #08 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Provide immediate health and medical services for victims involved in search and rescue operations, as detailed in ESF #09 (Search and Rescue). ✓ Coordinate with emergency medical services providers to help access victims in need of rescue.
Teton County Sheriff's Office (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County Sheriff's Office**: **Response** ✓ Support mortuary services by identifying casualties. Coordinate identification through the Family Reunification Center. ✓ Provide officers to secure medical facilities, protect medical and health staff, and provide security for sensitive equipment and supplies in transit (e.g., medical countermeasures).
Teton County Victim Services (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County Victim Services**: **Preparedness** ✓ Develop and maintain a Family Reunification Plan. **Response** ✓ Initiate the Family Reunification Plan, as needed. ✓ Identify a safe location, in coordination with law enforcement, to serve as a Family Reunification Center. ✓ Support injured victims by notifying their status to their next kin and connecting them with their families using the Family Reunification Plan. ✓ Provide support to victims and families through the Family Reunification Center, when established, including interviews, reunification, and accessing information. ✓ Ensure privacy for victims and families based on HIPAA patient rights.
Teton District Health Officer (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for the **Teton District Health Officer**: **Response** ✓ Serve as the representative of the State Health Officer in Teton County. ✓ Provide technical expertise on public health issues, particularly isolation, quarantine, limiting public gatherings, and other strategies for reducing the spread of communicable disease. ✓ In conjunction with the State Health Officer, issue public health orders to protect the public.

Table B8.3 – ESF #08 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Working with ESF #08 Coordinator, develop messaging for the public around any public health orders or issues. ✓ Working with ESF #08 and ESF #15 Coordinators, deliver understandable information to the public regarding public health incidents.
Teton Outpatient Services (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton Outpatient Services**: **Mitigation** ✓ Participate in Hazard Mitigation Plan updates to identify opportunities for lessening the impacts of incidents. **Preparedness** ✓ Participate in planning, training, and exercise activities. ✓ Provide at least two (2) contacts (name, role, and contact information) for emergency response activities to the ESF #08 Coordinator and maintain them annually. **Response** ✓ Execute the center's disaster plan. ✓ Report status and bed numbers/availability to the ESF #08 Coordinator and serve as an alternative care site. **Recovery** ✓ Participate in an after-action review in coordination with Teton County Emergency Management following TC-EOP activations. ✓ Implement assigned corrective actions.

Essential Elements of Information (EEIs)

This sub-section includes a list of Essential Elements of Information (EEI) that are relevant to the ESF. EEIs are a list of categorized questions that will need to be answered by ESF Agencies during activation. EEIs are categorized and numbered by FEMA Community Lifeline.

Table B8.4 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Health and Medical		
EEI #	**EEI**	**Potential Sources**
Fatality Management		
HM-001	Are there incident related fatalities?	Teton County Coroner's Office, St. John's Health
HM-002	Is there an active mass fatality plan?	Teton County Coroner's Office
HM-003	What is the morgue status/capacity?	Teton County Coroner's Office
HM-004	What level mass fatality/casualty should be declared?	Teton County Coroner's Office, JH Fire/EMS, St. John's Health
HM-005	Who is releasing incident fatality numbers through the JIS?	ESF#15, Teton County Coroner's Office
Medical Care		
HM-006	Is a hospital/public health PIO needed at the incident site?	ESF #15, IC, St. John's Health
HM-007	What are the actions that will be taken to initiate, maintain, and demobilize medical surge capacity?	St. John's Health, Teton Outpatient Services
HM-008	What medical care is required in shelters?	American Red Cross
HM-009	What non-emergency medical facilities are operating?	Local health care providers
HM-010	What pharmacies are operating?	ESF #14, Local pharmacies
Medical Supply Chain		
HM-011	Are there drug shortages?	Local pharmacies
HM-012	What are the long-term medical supply needs?	Local health care providers
HM-013	What are the short-term medical supply needs?	Local health care providers
HM-014	What supplies and resources are available at non-emergency facilities for re-distribution?	Local health care providers
Patient Movement		
HM-015	Are health care facilities being evacuated?	IC, TC-EOC
HM-016	Are local incident triage sites established? Locations?	JHFEMS, GTNP EMS
HM-017	Are there any EMS personnel fatalities?	IC
HM-018	Are there any EMS personnel injuries?	IC
HM-019	Are there any EMS personnel missing?	IC

**Table B8.4 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Health and Medical**
EEI #	**EEI**	**Potential Sources**
HM-020	Are there private EMS services operating in the area of the incident?	IC, JH Fire/EMS, St. John's Health
*Public Health*
HM-021	Are public health alerts active?	Teton County Health Department
HM-022	Are vector controls in place?	Teton County Health Department
HM-023	Is a public health emergency in place?	Teton District Health Officer
HM-024	Is an Area Command established for the public health threat?	Wyoming Department of Health
HM-025	Is epidemiology required?	Teton County Health Department
HM-026	Is reunification required?	IC, St. John's Health, American Red Cross
HM-027	Is the region/state affected by the public health threat?	Wyoming Department of Health
HM-028	Is water testing required?	Teton County Health Department
HM-029	Should information on personal protective measures be shared through the JIS?	IC, Teton County Health Department
HM-030	What actions need to be taken to assess and provide mental health services for the public?	Mental Health & Recovery Services of JH, Teton County Health Department
HM-031	What are the mechanisms or processes to identify children and families that need additional assistance, as well as individuals with disabilities?	Teton County Health Department
HM-032	What is the nature of the public health threat?	Teton County Health Department

ESF Supporting Resources

This sub-section addresses the additional Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training, and Exercise (POETE) resources that help to maintain and build the capability of each ESF Agency.

Table B8.5 – ESF #08 Supporting Resources	
Planning	The following plans should be referenced and maintained to support ESF #08: • Teton County Health Department Pandemic Flu Response Plan • Teton County Health Department Strategic National Stockpile Plan
Organization	The following standard operating procedures and MOUs/MOAs should be referenced and maintained to support ESF #08: • Wyoming Inter-County Mutual Aid Agreement (WICMAA) • Jackson Hole Fire/EMS Mass Casualty Incident policy Additional staffing resources that may be required to support ESF #08, as defined by FEMA's Resource Typing database, include: • Emergency Care Task Force • Public Health and Medical Systems Assessment Team
Equipment	The following specialty equipment and facilities may be needed and should be inventoried and maintained to support ESF #08: • Jackson Hole Fire/EMS mass casualty supply trailer • Jackson Hole Fire/EMS patient mass casualty supply kits (50 at each fire station) • Teton County CERT trailer • RERT 8 mass decontamination supplies • St. John's Health patient decontamination tent and supplies • Teton County Morgue • (2) Wyoming Office of Homeland Security 50 body refrigerated morgue trailers (typically in Casper and Cheyenne)
Training	ESF #08 agencies should participate in standard FEMA trainings as outlined in the Teton County/Town of Jackson National Incident Management System (NIMS) Training Plan. Additional training courses provided through the National Training and Education Division that are relevant to ESF #08 include: • AWR-111-W: Basic Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Concepts for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) Events • AWR-314-W: Medical Countermeasures Awareness for Public Health Emergencies • AWR-900: Framework for Healthcare Emergency Management • E0-418: Mass Care—Emergency Assistance Planning and Operations • MGT-409: Community Healthcare Planning and Response to Disasters

Table B8.5 – ESF #08 Supporting Resources	
Exercises	The following exercises are regularly conducted to support ESF #08: • Annual TC-EOP Tabletop Exercise • Annual Jackson Hole Airport Tabletop Exercise • Triennial Jackson Hole Airport Full Scale Exercise • Annual Teton County Health Department Pandemic Flu/SNS Exercise

Annex B9. ESF #09 – Search and Rescue

ESF #09 provides life-saving assistance by locating, accessing, stabilizing, and transporting victims during or after a major incident or disaster. Public and private resources are used for distress monitoring, incident communications, and personnel coordination.

Table B9.1 – ESF #09 At-a-Glance		
ESF Coordinator	SAR Coordinator	
ESF Primary Agency	Teton County Sheriff's Office (TCSO) Search & Rescue	
ESF Supporting Agencies *ESFs are the way we organize across community agencies - the means - to enhance coordination and integration to deliver the Core Capabilities.*	Bridger-Teton National Forest Caribou-Targhee National Forest Civil Air Patrol Grand Teton National Park Jackson Hole Fire/EMS Mountain Resort Ski Patrols (Snow King, Grand Targhee, Jackson Hole Mountain Resort)	Regional Emergency Response Team (RERT) 8 Regional Search & Rescue Teams Rotor Wing Air Ambulance Services Wyoming Department of Transportation (WYDOT)
Core Capabilities *The National Preparedness Goal establishes 32 Core Capabilities to address our greatest risks. Core Capabilities describe the actions that can be taken - the ways - to stabilize and re-establish the lifelines.*	**Mass Search and Rescue Operations**	
Community Lifelines *Lifelines describe the critical services within a community that must be stabilized or re-established - the ends - to alleviate threats to life and property.*	*Safety and Security*	
Community Lifeline Components	**Search and Rescue**	

Scope

ESF #09 includes the following primary functions:

- Urban (structural collapse) or confined space search and rescue
- Waterborne search and rescue
- Land search and rescue

The majority of search and rescue incidents in Teton County that would require ESF #09 activation are land search and rescue incidents in less developed areas of the County.

ESF Activation

ESFs are always activated by the TC-EOC. This sub-section includes potential triggers for activating the ESF by the EOC, categorized by EOC activation level.

Table B9.3 – ESF #09 Activation Triggers	
Level 4: Steady State	Steady State (or regular, day-to-day operations) and Enhanced/Monitoring operations would not require ESF activation.
Level 3: Enhanced/Monitoring	
Level 2: Partial Activation	A partial activation of the TC-EOC and subsequent activation of ESF #09 may include: • A search and rescue incident requiring mutual aid resources from outside Teton County • A search and rescue incident involving a high-profile missing person
Level 1: Full Activation	A full activation of the TC-EOC and subsequent activation of ESF #09 may include: • A catastrophic and/or mass fatality event requiring significant search and rescue resources across multiple incident areas (i.e., earthquake, avalanche in a developed area with known burials)

Concept of Operations

This Annex is aligned with the Concept of Operations as outlined in the TC-EOP Section 2.

Roles and Responsibilities

This sub-section provides a checklist of initial responsibilities for each ESF Agency. Tasks are organized by emergency management phases. Additional responsibilities for all ESF Primary and Supporting Agencies are included in the ESF Annex Introduction.

Table B9.3 – ESF #09 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
TCSO Search & Rescue (Primary)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **TCSO Search & Rescue**: **Mitigation** ✓ Support and promote the Backcountry Zero initiative to provide accessible educational materials and opportunities to users to help execute and enjoy safer backcountry adventures, while working to reduce injuries and fatalities in the Tetons. ✓ Support and promote the Be 307 Aware program, which provides a common public UHF channel for SAR coordination **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain a notification list for all ESF #09 Supporting Agencies. ✓ Maintain standard operating procedures (SOPs) for ESF activities. ✓ Develop, maintain, and implement an ESF #09 SAR Plan to coordinate the use of specialized resources, functions, and capabilities available in coordination with Supporting Agencies. ✓ Annually verify the ESF #09 SAR Plan with the availability of resources to include heavy equipment, search dogs, technology, and shoring materials, to include providers and contact numbers. ✓ Establish pre-incident coordination for requesting FEMA USAR teams through TCEM to the Wyoming Office of Homeland Security (WOHS). ✓ Conduct training for volunteers. ✓ Maintain a list of certified search and rescue personnel and ensure training and certifications are up to date. **Response** ✓ Notify relevant ESF #09 Supporting Agencies upon activation by the TC-EOC. ✓ Provide personnel, as requested, to the TC-EOC to provide status and information on SAR efforts. If not co-located at the TC-EOC, TCSO SAR will establish a secure video link between their Operations Center and the TC-EOC. ✓ Coordinate with the appropriate regional, state, and/or federal agencies as local resources and/or authorities are exceeded. ✓ Serve as a liaison to FEMA USAR Teams if present. ✓ Determine the scope and resources needed and begin mobilization of necessary resources. ✓ Conduct SAR operations to locate and rescue persons in distress, based on the requirements of local authorities.

	Table B9.3 – ESF #09 Agency Roles and Responsibilities
	✓ Initiate community-based SAR support operations across a wide, geographically dispersed area. ✓ Deploy personnel as needed and ensure a check and balance system to carefully account for each person deployed. ✓ Work with ESF #08 (Public Health and Medical Services) and SAR medical providers to address medical concerns during rescue operations. ✓ Coordinate air support and additional specialized resources, including those available through mutual aid, to assist operations. ✓ Provide regular, accurate, and relevant public information related to ongoing search and rescue operations to the ESF #15 Coordinator (External Affairs) for distribution through the Joint Information System (JIS). ✓ Manage spontaneous volunteers for large-scale search operations and keep them informed of the scope of their duties. **Recovery** ✓ Provide incident reports, assessments, and situation reports for documentation as needed.
Bridger-Teton National Forest (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Bridger-Teton National Forest**: **Preparedness** ✓ Provide safety information for visitors, boaters, climbers, hikers, and other recreationalists. ✓ Spread educational awareness about lifesaving and first aid techniques that could reduce injuries or illnesses while waiting for SAR responders. ✓ Maintain a list of certified search and rescue personnel and ensure training and certifications are up to date. **Response** ✓ Provide knowledge of the backcountry, additional personnel, equipment, and specialized technology to assist in SAR response operations within Bridger-Teton National Forest. ✓ Coordinate with TCSO Search & Rescue on use of helicopter for SAR operations. ✓ Provide swift water rescue first response in Snake River Canyon, Hoback Canyon, and other areas patrolled by Forest Service River Rangers.
Caribou-Targhee National Forest	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Caribou-Targhee National Forest**:

Table B9.3 – ESF #09 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
(Supporting)	**Preparedness** ✓ Provide safety information for visitors, boaters, climbers, hikers, and other recreationalists. ✓ Spread educational awareness about lifesaving and first aid techniques that could reduce injuries or illnesses while waiting for SAR responders. ✓ Maintain a list of certified search and rescue personnel and ensure training and certifications are up to date. **Response** ✓ Provide knowledge of the backcountry, additional personnel, equipment, and specialized technology to assist in SAR response operations within Caribou-Targhee National Forest. ✓ Coordinate with TCSO Search & Rescue on use of helicopter for SAR operations.
Civil Air Patrol (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Civil Air Patrol**: **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain a list of certified search and rescue personnel, and pilots and ensure training and certifications are up to date. **Response** ✓ Provide additional personnel, equipment, and technology to assist in SAR response operations within Teton County when local resources are exceeded.
Grand Teton National Park (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Grand Teton National Park**: **Preparedness** ✓ Provide safety information for visitors, boaters, climbers, hikers, and other recreationalists. ✓ Spread educational awareness about lifesaving and first aid techniques that could reduce injuries or illnesses while waiting for SAR responders. ✓ Maintain a list of certified search and rescue personnel and ensure training and certifications are up to date. **Response** ✓ Lead SAR operations within Grand Teton National Park. ✓ Provide knowledge of the backcountry, additional personnel, equipment, and specialized technology to assist in SAR response operations within greater Teton County.

Table B9.3 – ESF #09 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
Jackson Hole Fire/EMS and RERT 8 (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Jackson Hole Fire/EMS and RERT 8**: **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain a list of certified search and rescue personnel and ensure training and certifications are up to date. **Response** ✓ Perform lifesaving treatment during ambulance transport. ✓ Coordinate with other Supporting Agencies to respond to medical emergencies related to SAR operations. ✓ Make unmanned aerial system (UAS) pilots and equipment available to SAR operations if requested. ✓ Active RERT 8 to lead SAR operations for confined space rescues when local resources have been exceeded. The RERT 8 will provide specialized rescue capabilities, including confined space rescue and rescue in hazardous materials environments.
Mountain Resort Ski Patrols (Supporting) *Snow King, Grand Targhee, Jackson Hole Mountain Resort*	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Mountain Resort Ski Patrols**: **Mitigation** ✓ Reduce the potential damage of avalanches by building infrastructure, running avalanche mitigation routes, and deploying explosive hand charges. ✓ Support and promote the Backcountry Zero initiative to provide accessible educational materials and opportunities to users to help execute and enjoy safer backcountry adventures, while working to reduce injuries and fatalities in the Tetons. **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain a list of certified search and rescue dogs, handlers, and personnel, and ensure training and certifications are up to date. **Response** ✓ Assist with SAR operations within the bounds of the resort and work with the ESF #09 Coordinator and other responding agencies to provide access outside of the operational boundary. ✓ Deploy trained search and rescue dogs and their handlers to assist in SAR response operations. ✓ Work with the ESF #09 Coordinator to follow up on search and rescue dog leads during SAR operations.
Rotor Wing Air Ambulance	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Rotor Wing Air Ambulance Services**:

Table B9.3 – ESF #09 Agency Roles and Responsibilities

Services (Supporting) *AIR Idaho, Portneuf Life Flight, Classic Air Medical*	**Preparedness** ✓ Maintain a list of certified search and rescue personnel and ensure training and certifications are up to date. **Response** ✓ Respond to calls for service from SAR incident commanders and/or their dispatch centers, either rendezvousing with SAR incident personnel who have extricated the patient or flying directly to the patient, depending upon the situation and safety factors. ✓ Coordinate with other air resources on the incident to ensure safety of patient and responders. ✓ Evaluate and provide treatment to patients during transport to the nearest hospital offering the appropriate level of care for the patient.
Regional Search and Rescue Teams (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Regional Search and Rescue Teams**: **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain a list of certified search and rescue personnel and ensure training and certifications are up to date. **Response** ✓ Provide additional personnel, equipment, and technology to assist in SAR response operations within Teton County when local resources are exceeded.
WYDOT (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **WYDOT:** **Mitigation** ✓ Reduce the potential damage of avalanches to WYDOT transportation routes by building infrastructure, running avalanche mitigation routes, and deploying various avalanche control strategies. ✓ Close transportation routes and notify the public of closures when avalanche danger is too high for WYDOT personnel to safely mitigate. **Response** ✓ Assist SAR operations with technical specialists to help assess risk to the public and responders from avalanche. ✓ Assist SAR operations with avalanche mitigation as requested. ✓ Maintain roadways and clear them of any debris that would restrict access for search and rescue teams.

Essential Elements of Information (EEIs)

This sub-section includes a list of Essential Elements of Information (EEI) that are relevant to the ESF. EEIs are a list of categorized questions that will need to be answered by ESF Agencies during activation. EEIs are categorized and numbered by FEMA Community Lifeline.

EEI #	EEI	Potential Sources
Table B9.4 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Safety and Security		
Search and Rescue		
SS-114	Are Search and Rescue (SAR) operations ongoing?	TCSO SAR, TCSO Dispatch, TIDC
SS-115	Are there any SAR personnel fatalities?	IC
SS-116	Are there any SAR personnel injuries?	IC
SS-117	Are there private or independent search and rescue groups working in the area of the incident?	IC, TCSO SAR
SS-118	Is Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping needed for SAR response?	IC, Teton County GIS Administrator
SS-119	Is TCSO SAR leading operations or are they a resource?	TCSO SAR
SS-120	Is the TCSO SAR helicopter available for mission tasking?	TCSO SAR
SS-121	What geographic areas are included in the search?	IC
SS-122	What is the SAR communications plan?	IC
SS-123	What SAR efforts are ongoing?	TCSO SAR, TCSO Dispatch, TIDC
SS-124	What SAR teams are activated?	TCSO SAR, TCSO Dispatch, TIDC
SS-125	What specific SAR resources are needed? (i.e., personnel, equipment, functions)	IC

ESF Supporting Resources

This sub-section will address the additional Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training, and Exercise (POETE) resources that help to maintain and build the capability of each ESF Agency.

Table B9.5 – ESF #09 Supporting Resources	
Planning	The following plans should be referenced and maintained to support ESF #09: • TCSO Search and Rescue Plan
Organization	The following standard operating procedures and MOUs/MOAs should be referenced and maintained to support ESF #09: • TCSO SAR Standard Operating Procedures for avalanche, caving, and swift water rescues • MOU with Teton County, ID Search and Rescue Additional staffing resources that may be required to support ESF #09, as defined by FEMA's Resource Typing database, include: • Medical Team: Doctors, Paramedics, EMTs • Air Search Team • Animal Search and Rescue Team • Land and Search Rescue Team • Fixed Wing Search Team / Disaster Reconnaissance • Structural Collapse Rescue Team • Swiftwater/ Flood Search and Rescue Team • Public Safety Dive Team • Urban Search and Rescue Task Force • US&R Incident Support Tram • Waterborne Search and Rescue Team
Equipment	The following specialty equipment may be needed and should be inventoried and maintained to support ESF #09: • Watercrafts • 4WD Vehicles • Snowmobiles • Aircraft • SARtopo • Search and rescue dogs • UAS programs (TCSO and JHFEMS)
Training	ESF #09 agencies should participate in standard FEMA trainings as outlined in the Teton County/Town of Jackson National Incident Management System (NIMS) Training Plan. Additional training courses provided through the National Training and Education Division that are relevant to ESF #09 include: • AWR-232: Mass Fatalities Planning and Response for Rural Communities

Table B9.5 – ESF #09 Supporting Resources	
	• AWR-381-1: Establishing an Information Sharing and Analysis Organization • PER-213: Wide Area Search • Steep and High Angle Rope Rescue • Avalanche Rescue Pro Level 1 • Swiftwater Rescue • Cave Rescue • ICS-100, NIMS-700, ICS-200 • Helicopter Short-Haul Training
Exercises	The following exercises are regularly conducted to support ESF #09: • Annual TC-EOP Tabletop Exercise • Annual training and drills with Grand Teton National Park

Annex B10. ESF #10 – *Hazardous Materials Response*

ESF #10 provides support and response to the control and containment of an actual or potential discharge and/or uncontrolled release of oil or hazardous materials. Federal resources are requested when local resources are, have been, or are expected to be overwhelmed in responding to the hazardous material incident.

Table B10.1 – ESF #10 At-a-Glance	
ESF Coordinator	Deputy Fire Chief
ESF Primary Agency	Jackson Hole Fire/EMS
ESF Supporting Agencies *ESFs are the way we organize across community agencies - the means - to enhance coordination and integration to deliver the Core Capabilities.*	Grand Teton National Park Hazardous Materials Shipping Companies Jackson Hole Airport Fire Department Regional Emergency Response Team (RERT) 8 Teton Village Fire Department Teton County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) Tier II Facilities Wyoming State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)
Core Capabilities *The National Preparedness Goal establishes 32 Core Capabilities to address our greatest risks. Core Capabilities describe the actions that can be taken - the ways - to stabilize and re-establish the lifelines.*	**Environmental Response/Health and Safety** **Fire Management and Suppression**
Community Lifelines *Lifelines describe the critical services within a community that must be stabilized or re-established - the ends - to alleviate threats to life and property.*	*Hazardous Materials*
Community Lifeline Components	**Oil/HAZMAT Facilities** **HAZMAT, Pollutants, Contaminants**

Scope

ESF #10 includes the following primary functions:

- **Incident Response and Containment** involves the prevention of, response to, containment of, and monitoring the clean-up of hazardous material releases.
- **Contamination Analysis** involves the detection and assessment of the extent of environmental contamination, including monitoring, sampling, and analysis of contaminated areas.

Hazardous Materials are substances or chemicals that pose a health hazard, a physical hazard, or harm to the environment. Hazardous materials are defined and regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, and U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ESF Activation

ESFs are always activated by the TC-EOC. This sub-section includes potential triggers for activating the ESF by the EOC, categorized by EOC activation level.

Table B10.2 – ESF #10 Activation Triggers	
Level 4: Steady State	Steady State (or regular, day-to-day operations) and Enhanced/Monitoring operations would not require ESF activation.
Level 3: Enhanced/ Monitoring	
Level 2: Partial Activation	A partial activation of the EOC and subsequent activation of ESF #10 may include: • Release of a hazardous material of greater than 55 gallons and/or of an extremely hazardous substance as defined in 40 CFR 355. • Release of a hazardous material into a water source • Any release with reported contamination of individuals or requiring further protective actions for the public
Level 1: Full Activation	A full activation of the EOC and subsequent activation of ESF #10 may include: ✓ Any hazardous materials event suspected to be related to a weapon of mass destruction, biological, or radiological weapon

Concept of Operations

This Annex is aligned with the Concept of Operations as outlined in the TC-EOP Section 2.

Due to mobilization and travel time, early consideration should be given to requesting RERT 8 and/or other State assets. Requests for State assistance should follow the processes outlined in the TC-EOP Section 4.3. Under exigent circumstances, the on-scene Incident Commander may request the RERT directly then as time allows submit a request through TCEM to make a formal request to the Wyoming Office of Homeland Security (WOHS).

Roles and Responsibilities

This sub-section provides a checklist of initial responsibilities for each ESF Agency. Tasks are organized by emergency management phase. Additional responsibilities for all ESF Primary and Supporting Agencies are included in the ESF Annexes Introduction.

Table B10.3 – ESF #10 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	

Jackson Hole Fire/EMS and RERT 8 (Primary)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Jackson Hole Fire/EMS and RERT 8**:
	
	Preparedness
	✓ Maintain a notification list for all ESF #10 Supporting Agencies.
	✓ Maintain a list of shipping companies and clean-up agencies providing services within Teton County.
	✓ Develop and maintain support plans and procedures for ESF #10 in coordination with Supporting Agencies.
	✓ Prepare an inventory of existing threats.
	✓ Develop procedures for identification, control, and clean-up of HazMat.
	✓ Establish memorandums of agreement (MOAs) with agencies and private contractors capable of performing HazMat emergency actions.
	✓ Develop a standard Incident Action Plan (IAP) and Safety Plan template for any ESF #10 activations.
	✓ Maintain a team of certified HazMat responders and a roster of their individual levels of certification.
	
	Response
	✓ Notify relevant ESF #10 Supporting Agencies upon activation by the TC-EOC.
	✓ Ensure that an Incident Commander (IC) has been identified and the decision documented. Establish an on-scene Incident Command Post (ICP). Transition to Unified Command or Area Command for multi-jurisdictional and/or expanding incidents, as appropriate.
	✓ Assign a liaison to serve in the TC-EOC to coordinate requests for additional resources and provide regular updates to EOC staff and leadership.
	✓ Coordinate with the TC-EOC to request state or federal mutual aid resources as needed.
	✓ Manage the activation of HazMat response teams.
	✓ Evaluate and respond to requests including providing available resources, equipment, and personnel for ESF objectives.
	✓ Assess the situation status on:
	  o Location
	  o Exposure pathways and directions
	  o Potential impacts to human health, welfare, safety, and the environment
	  o Types, availability, and location of response resources

	Table B10.3 – ESF #10 Agency Roles and Responsibilities

	o Technical support, HazMat, and cleanup services
	✓ Provide personal protective equipment.
	✓ Establish hot, warm, and cold zones for hazmat operations.
	✓ Determine decontamination areas and establish appropriate operations
	✓ Coordinate decontamination activities with appropriate local, state, and federal agencies.
	✓ Coordinate with the appropriate regional, state, and/or federal (including private sector) agencies to ensure control, environmental monitoring and assessment, clean-up, and disposal of any hazardous waste.
	✓ Provide regular, accurate, and relevant public information related to potential impacts and personal protective actions to the ESF #15 Coordinator (External Affairs) for distribution through the Joint Information System (JIS).
	✓ Coordinate with ESF #11 (Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources) on potential impacts to natural resources and wildlife.
	✓ Coordinate with ESF #08 (Public Health and Medical Services) on potential impacts to human health and safety.
	
	Recovery
	✓ Handle post-spill recovery actions, including:
	  o Soil recovery
	  o Material collections and disposal
	  o Mitigation cost recovery from responsible parties
	✓ Ensure responsible parties secure contracts for clean-up and remediation services.
	✓ Provide information and status of HazMat activities to the TC-EOC.

Grand Teton National Park (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Grand Teton National Park**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect communities from potential threats, including investments in improving methods and procedures for storing, transporting, handling, and processing HazMat. **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain the HazMat trailer (Station 4) to ensure readiness for mobilization as needed. ✓ Train and certify firefighter staff in HazMat Operations and Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER). **Response**

Table B10.3 – ESF #10 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Coordinate response to HazMat incidents that impact Grand Teton National Park and communicate incident information to the ESF #10 Coordinator. ✓ Respond to HazMat incidents within Grand Teton National Park to level of personnel training and equipment; request mutual aid from Jackson Hole Fire/EMS and/or RERT 8 when the incident exceeds level of training and/or equipment. ✓ Provide resources (personnel, equipment, and technical expertise) to support HazMat response to incidents in Teton County that exceed local resources.
Hazardous Materials Shipping Companies (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Hazardous Materials Shipping Companies**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect communities from potential threats, including investments in improving methods and procedures for storing, transporting, handling, and processing HazMat. **Mitigation** ✓ Provide information on routine hazardous materials shipping routes to the Teton County LEPC including materials shipped, amounts, schedule, and routes used. **Preparedness** ✓ Develop, maintain, and exercise emergency response plans related to HazMat incidents. **Response** ✓ Coordinate with the ESF #10 Coordinator to secure additional resources for response as needed. ✓ Follow established emergency notification and reporting procedures. ✓ Secure contracted services for response, clean-up, and decontamination services.
Jackson Hole Airport Fire Department (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Jackson Hole Airport Fire Department:** **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect communities from potential threats, including investments in improving methods and procedures for storing, transporting, handling, and processing HazMat.

Table B10.3 – ESF #10 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	Preparedness ✓ Train and certify firefighter staff in HazMat Operations and Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER). **Response** ✓ Coordinate response to HazMat incidents that impact Jackson Hole Airport and communicate incident information to the ESF #10 Coordinator. ✓ Respond to HazMat incidents within Jackson Hole Airport to level of personnel training and equipment; request mutual aid from Jackson Hole Fire/EMS and/or RERT 8 when incident exceeds level of training and/or equipment. ✓ Provide resources (personnel, equipment, and technical expertise) to support HazMat response to incidents in Teton County that exceed local resources.
Teton County LEPC (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County LEPC**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect communities from potential threats, including investments in improving methods and procedures for storing, transporting, handling, and processing hazardous materials. **Mitigation** ✓ Send annual reminder to facilities in Teton County that store over 10,000 lbs. of hazardous materials (or lower thresholds for Extremely Hazardous Substances) of their requirement to submit a Tier II report by March 1 of each year. These facilities are referred to as "Tier II Facilities". ✓ Annually review submitted Tier II reports for accuracy, make corrections, and provide data to all fire departments, dispatch centers, and law enforcement agencies in Teton County, WY (inclusive of Yellowstone National Park) ✓ Provide analysis of Tier II reports annually to LEPC. **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain contact list of LEPC members. ✓ Maintain contact list of Tier II facility responsible parties. ✓ Develop, maintain, and provide training on the Teton County/Town of Jackson Hazardous Materials Response Plan. ✓ Facilitate regular LEPC meetings to improve coordination, networking, awareness, and response capabilities for hazardous materials incidents.

Table B10.3 – ESF #10 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Participate in SERC meetings and relay local hazardous materials issues to the commission. **Response** ✓ Provide technical assistance and expertise related to HazMat incidents as needed. ✓ Document hazardous materials releases above the EPA's List of Lists Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) Reportable Quantity (RQ) and forward to SERC and Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ).
Teton Village Fire Department (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton Village Fire Department**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect communities from potential threats, including investments in improving methods and procedures for storing, transporting, handling, and processing HazMat. **Preparedness** ✓ Train and certify firefighter staff in HazMat Operations and Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER). **Response** ✓ Coordinate response to HazMat incidents that impact Teton Village and communicate incident information to the ESF #10 Coordinator. ✓ Respond to HazMat incidents within Teton Village to level of personnel training and equipment; request mutual aid from Jackson Hole Fire/EMS and/or RERT 8 when incident exceeds level of training and/or equipment. ✓ Provide resources (personnel, equipment, and technical expertise) to support HazMat response to incidents in Teton County that exceed local resources.
Tier II Facilities (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Tier II Facilities**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect communities from potential threats, including investments in improving methods and

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Table B10.3 – ESF #10 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	procedures for storing, transporting, handling, and processing hazardous materials. **Mitigation** ✓ Submit facility Tier II report annually by March 1 following instructions provided by the Teton County LEPC and Wyoming SERC. ✓ Report any significant changes in hazardous materials storage to Teton County LEPC. **Preparedness** ✓ Develop, maintain, and exercise emergency response plans related to HazMat incidents. ✓ If facility stores an EPA Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) above the Reportable Quantity (RQ), develop and maintain a facility emergency plan and submit with Tier II report annually. **Response** ✓ Initiate emergency response operations for any HazMat incident within or surrounding the facility to level of training and equipment. ✓ Coordinate with the ESF #10 Coordinator to secure additional resources for response as needed. ✓ Report all hazardous materials releases above the EHS Reportable Quantity to Teton County LEPC. ✓ Follow established emergency notification and reporting procedures.
Wyoming State Emergency Response Commission (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Wyoming State Emergency Response Commission:** **Preparedness** ✓ Support the Local Emergency Planning Committee with Tier II reporting data collection software. **Mitigation** ✓ Provide resources for commodity flow studies to be conducted in Teton County.

Essential Elements of Information (EEIs)

This sub-section includes a list of Essential Elements of Information (EEI) that are relevant to the ESF. EEIs are a list of categorized questions that will need to be answered by ESF agencies during activation. EEIs are categorized and numbered by FEMA Community Lifeline.

**Table B10.4 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Hazardous Materials**
EEI #	**EEI**	**Potential Sources**
*Facilities*
HAZ-001	Is this a Tier II facility?	LEPC
HAZ-002	What is the chemical or hazardous substance?	LEPC, Tier II Facility, RERT 8
HAZ-003	What is the facility's formal plan to reduce the impacts from a release?	LEPC, Tier II Facility
HAZ-004	What is the hazardous material (hazmat)?	Tier II Facility, RERT 8
*HAZMAT, Pollutants, Contaminants*
HAZ-005	Are additional resources needed to provide additional assistance to individuals with access and functional needs due to the hazmat incident?	ESF #08, ESF #06
HAZ-006	Are Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or Explosive (CBRNE) agents involved?	IC
HAZ-007	Are the current resources capable of mitigating the hazardous materials incident?	IC
HAZ-008	Are there areas that need to be isolated due to hazardous materials contamination?	IC
HAZ-009	Are there hazmat responder protocols or mandatory safety elements in place?	IC, Safety Officer, RERT 8
HAZ-010	Are there special hazardous materials protective actions that need to be put into place for the public?	IC
HAZ-011	Has the WY National Guard 84th Civil Support Team (CST) been activated?	TCEM, IC
HAZ-012	Has the Wyoming Regional Emergency Response Team (RERT) been activated?	TCEM, IC
HAZ-013	Have appropriate agencies such as WY DEQ, EPA, NRC, etc. been notified?	IC, LEPC, WY DEQ
HAZ-014	How many first responders have been exposed to the hazardous material?	IC
HAZ-015	How many members of the public have been exposed to the hazardous material?	IC
HAZ-016	Is additional help needed with evacuating or decontaminating individuals with access and functional needs?	ESF #08
HAZ-017	Is Incident Command established with an IAP developed (this is required for hazmat incidents by OSHA)?	TCSO Dispatch, TIDC
HAZ-018	Is there a hazardous materials leak or spill?	IC, Tier II Facility
HAZ-019	Is there a HazMat substance leaking into water?	IC, Tier II Facility

**Table B10.4 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Hazardous Materials**
EEI #	**EEI**	**Potential Sources**
HAZ-020	Is this an accidental hazardous materials release or does it appear to be intentional?	IC
HAZ-021	What are the methods to detect and assess the extent of contamination?	RERT 8
HAZ-022	What are the methods to stabilize a release and prevent the spread of contamination?	RERT 8
HAZ-023	What are the needs for decontamination and levels required?	RERT 8, ESF #08
HAZ-024	What are the resource needs for environmental cleanup, waste disposition, and remediation?	RERT 8, ESF #11
HAZ-025	What is the source of the hazmat release?	IC, Tier II Facility

ESF Supporting Resources

This sub-section addresses the additional Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training, and Exercise (POETE) resources that help to maintain and build the capability of each ESF Agency.

Table B10.5 – ESF #10 Supporting Resources	
Planning	The following plans should be referenced and maintained to support ESF #10: • Teton County/Town of Jackson Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan • Tier II Hazardous Materials facility reports
Organization	The following standard operating procedures and MOUs/MOAs should be referenced and maintained to support ESF #10: • Wyoming Inter-County Mutual Aid Agreement (WICMAA) • Jackson Hole Fire/EMS Hazardous Materials Standard Operating Guide • Regional Emergency Response Team (RERT) – Field Operation Guide Additional staffing resources that may be required to support ESF #10, as defined by FEMA's Resource Typing database, include: • Environmental Health Team • Hazardous Materials Response Team
Equipment	The following specialty equipment may be needed and should be inventoried and maintained to support ESF #10: • RERT 8 State Asset: Rescue 74 • Decontamination Trailer • Park Service HazMat Trailer • Type 1 Fire Engines • EPA's CAMEO/ALOHA/MARPLOT hazardous materials software • AristaTek PEAC-WMD Web web-based software • U.S. Department of Transportation Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG), both physical copies and web/mobile version • U.S. National Library of Medicine Wireless Emergency System for Emergency Responders (WISER) mobile app and web-based software
Training	ESF #10 agencies should participate in standard FEMA trainings as outlined in the Teton County/Town of Jackson National Incident Management System (NIMS) Training Plan. Additional training courses provided through the National Training and Education Division that are relevant to ESF #10 include: • Quarterly RERT trainings • AWR-358: Hazardous Materials Awareness • E0954: NIMS ICS All-Hazards Safety Officer Course

Table B10.5 – ESF #10 Supporting Resources	
	• IS0005.a: An Introduction to Hazardous Materials • PER-212: Operational Level Response to HazMat/WMD Incidents
Exercises	The following exercises are regularly conducted to support ESF #10: • Annual TC-EOP Tabletop Exercise • LEPC Annual HazMat Exercise • Jackson Hole Airport Annual Tabletop Exercise • Jackson Hole Airport Triennial Full-Scale Exercise

Annex B11. ESF #11 – Agriculture, Natural, and Cultural Resources

ESF #11 mitigates the loss of crops, livestock, and wildlife and protects significant natural and cultural resources and historic properties from natural causes and unplanned occurrences.

Table B11.1 – ESF #11 At-a-Glance		
ESF Coordinator	Executive Director	
ESF Primary Agency	Teton Conservation District (TCD)	
ESF Supporting Agencies *ESFs are the way we organize across community agencies - the means - to enhance coordination and integration to deliver the Core Capabilities.*	Bridger-Teton National Forest Caribou-Targhee National Forest Flat Creek Watershed Improvement District (FCWID) Grand Teton National Park History Jackson Hole (HJH) Hole Food Rescue National Elk Refuge Slow Food in the Tetons	Teton County Fair & Fairgrounds Teton County Historic Preservation Board (TCHPB) Teton County Sustainability Coordinator Teton County Weed and Pest Teton County University of Wyoming (UW) Cooperative Extension Service Town of Jackson Ecosystem Stewardship Administrator Wyoming Game & Fish
Core Capabilities *The National Preparedness Goal establishes 32 Core Capabilities to address our greatest risks. Core Capabilities describe the actions that can be taken - the ways - to stabilize and re-establish the lifelines.*	**Environmental Response/Health and Safety**	
Community Lifelines *Lifelines describe the critical services within a community that must be stabilized or re-established - the ends - to alleviate threats to life and property.*	*Food, Hydration, Shelter*	*Safety and Security*
Community Lifeline Components	**Agriculture**	**Community Safety**

Scope

ESF #11 includes the following primary functions:

- **Animal, Plant Disease, and Pest Response** involves implementing an integrated response to an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating zoonotic disease, an outbreak of a highly infective exotic plant disease, or an economically devastating plant pest infestation. Ensures, in coordination with ESF #08 (Public Health and Medical Services), support for animal and wildlife issues during natural disasters.
- **Natural, Cultural, and Historic (NCH) Resources** involves the appropriate response actions to conserve, rehabilitate, recover, and restore NCH resources.
- **Air and Water Quality** involves monitoring air and water quality levels within a safe range for the community and responding if there is a high level of particulate or pollutants stemming from human-caused or natural sources. Monitoring and testing safe drinking water is the responsibility of ESF #08 (Public Health and Medical Services).

ESF Activation

ESFs are always activated by the TC-EOC. This sub-section includes potential triggers for activating the ESF by the EOC, categorized by EOC activation level.

Table B11.2 – ESF #11 Activation Triggers	
Level 4: Steady State	Steady State (or regular, day-to-day operations) and Enhanced/Monitoring operations would not require ESF activation.
Level 3: Enhanced/Monitoring	
Level 2: Partial Activation	A partial activation of the TC-EOC and subsequent activation of ESF #11 may include: • Heavy rain or snowmelt events, as defined in the **Flood Incident Annex** • A wildfire event compromising air and water quality • A highly contagious zoonotic disease outbreak • An economically devastating plant pest infestation • Threats or hazards to significant natural, cultural, or historical resources
Level 1: Full Activation	A full activation of the TC-EOC and subsequent activation of ESF #11 may include: • A significant oil/hazardous materials spill that threatens sensitive wildlife, natural areas, or waterways • A major flooding event that compromises the integrity of flood control infrastructure (dams and levees) and threatens structures, as defined in the **Flood Incident Annex**

Concept of Operations

This Annex is aligned with the Concept of Operations as outlined in the TC-EOP Section 2.

Roles and Responsibilities

This sub-section provides a checklist of initial responsibilities for each ESF Agency. Tasks are organized by emergency management phase. Additional responsibilities for all ESF Primary and Supporting Agencies are included in the ESF Annex Introduction.

Table B11.3 – ESF #11 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
Teton Conservation District (Primary)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton Conservation District**: **Mitigation** ✓ Identify measures to protect and conserve local natural and agricultural resources. ✓ Manage and promote the Wildfire Risk Reduction Program, which helps landowners reduce the risk of property damage from wildfire and improve safety for residents and firefighters through community outreach and education, grant funding, and on-the-ground actions. ✓ Provide consultation to property owners for water resource issues, including water quality, erosion, and flood mitigation. **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain a notification list for all ESF #11 Supporting Agencies. ✓ Develop and maintain support plans and procedures for ESF #11 in coordination with Supporting Agencies. ✓ Conduct regular air quality assessments and issue notifications to the public on poor air quality days. ✓ Lead public awareness and outreach efforts about the potential impacts to natural resources from human-caused threats and natural disasters. **Response** ✓ Notify relevant ESF #11 Supporting Agencies upon activation by the TC-EOC. ✓ Assign a liaison to serve in the TC-EOC to coordinate requests for additional resources and provide regular updates to TC-EOC staff and leadership. ✓ Coordinate with state and federal agencies engaged in response to a natural resource, animal, or agricultural emergency. ✓ Provide technical expertise to incident responders and the TC-EOC. ✓ Conduct damage assessment of agricultural, natural, and cultural resources and report to TC-EOC. ✓ Apprise local elected officials of the incident's economic significance specific to natural or agricultural resources. ✓ Provide regular, accurate, and relevant public information regarding the potential impacts of an incident on natural resources and wildlife, as well as mitigation strategies, as

Table B11.3 – ESF #11 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	relevant, to the ESF #15 Coordinator (External Affairs) for distribution through the Joint Information System (JIS). ✓ Support local response to vector-borne and zoonotic disease outbreak, led by ESF #08 (Public Health and Medical Services). ✓ Coordinate with water systems managers and watershed improvement districts to monitor, report on, and mitigate water quality concerns. ✓ Provide spatial analysis to inform response efforts to protect sensitive resources at risk to an incident or threat.
Bridger-Teton National Forest (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Bridger-Teton National Forest**: **Mitigation** ✓ Improve and maintain healthy forests and rangelands, clean air and water, and diverse habitats. **Response** ✓ Provide technical expertise about the natural and cultural resource protection and provide protection assistance. ✓ Lead response efforts for any threat/hazard impacting the Bridger-Teton National Forest in coordination with local resources as needed. **Recovery** ✓ Rehabilitate and restore any areas of the natural environment that have been damaged.
Caribou-Targhee National Forest (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Caribou-Targhee National Forest**: **Mitigation** ✓ Improve and maintain healthy forests and rangelands, clean air and water, and diverse habitats. **Response** ✓ Provide technical expertise about the natural and cultural resource protection and provide protection assistance. ✓ Lead response efforts for any threat/hazard impacting the Caribou-Targhee National Forest in coordination with local resources as needed. **Recovery** ✓ Rehabilitate and restore any areas of the natural environment that have been damaged.

Table B11.3 – ESF #11 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
FCWID (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **FCWID**: **Preparedness** ✓ Conduct studies of the Flat Creek Watershed to detect potential threats to water quality and natural resources. **Response** ✓ Provide technical expertise about the natural and cultural resource protection and provide protection assistance.
Grand Teton National Park (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Grand Teton National Park**: **Mitigation** ✓ Improve and maintain healthy forests and rangelands, clean air and water, and diverse habitats. ✓ Continue to support and promote Wyoming Game and Fish's Aquatic Invasive Species program, which includes education, outreach, and watercraft inspection stations. **Response** ✓ Provide technical expertise about natural and cultural resource protection and provide protection assistance. ✓ Lead response efforts for any threat/hazard impacting natural, cultural, or historical resources in Grand Teton National Park in coordination with local resources as needed. **Recovery** ✓ Rehabilitate and restore any areas of the natural environment that have been damaged.
History Jackson Hole (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **History Jackson Hole**: **Preparedness** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect cultural resources from potential threats, including physical protective measures. ✓ Maintain an authoritative list of historical and culturally significant locations in Teton County, WY **Response** ✓ Identify and coordinate measures to protect and conserve local cultural/historic resources.

	Table B11.3 – ESF #11 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	

	✓ Provide lists, maps, and GIS files of historical and culturally significant locations that may be impacted by an emergency or disaster to the TC-EOC. ✓ Provide damage assessments of historical and culturally significant properties and report back to ESF #11 Coordinator. ✓ Document major events to include in the history of the community. **Recovery** ✓ Restore or coordinate the restoration of historical sites. ✓ Provide historical context for after-action reports on major incidents as requested.
Hole Food Rescue (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Hole Food Rescue**: **Mitigation** ✓ Gather excess food that would go into the waste stream and make it accessible to those in need. **Preparedness** ✓ Educate the public on food waste, conservation, and safety. **Response** ✓ Assess disruptions in the food supply chain and how food waste diversion can supplement shortages. Report to ESF #11 Coordinator.
National Elk Refuge (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for the **National Elk Refuge**: **Mitigation** ✓ Monitor wildlife diseases in ungulates, including Chronic Wasting Disease Surveillance. **Preparedness** ✓ Create programs to educate the public about wildlife conservation. ✓ Improve and maintain healthy forests and rangelands, clean air and water, and diverse habitats. **Response** ✓ Manage service lands and waters to help ensure the survival of native wildlife species.

Table B11.3 – ESF #11 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Lead response efforts for any threat/hazard impacting the Refuge in coordination with local resources as needed. **Recovery** ✓ Rehabilitate and restore any areas of the service lands that have been damaged.
Slow Food in the Tetons (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Slow Food in the Tetons**: **Mitigation** ✓ Support local farmers and food producers to build resiliency in Teton County's food supply chain. **Preparedness** ✓ Educate the public on the importance of locally produced food to increase disaster resiliency. **Response** ✓ Assess disruptions in the food supply chain and how local food production can supplement shortages. Report to ESF #11 Coordinator.
Teton County Fair & Fairgrounds (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for the **Teton County Fair & Fairgrounds**: **Preparedness** ✓ Educate the community and provide outreach around agricultural issues through hosting the annual Teton County Fair. **Response** ✓ Work with the ESF #11 Coordinator to arrange a staging area for livestock evacuation/sheltering. ✓ Distribute information on hazards, risks, and threats to animals, protective actions, and evacuation options.
Teton County Historic Preservation Board (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County Historic Preservation Board**: **Preparedness** ✓ Identify measures to protect and preserve Teton County's architectural and archaeological heritage.

Table B11.3 – ESF #11 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect cultural resources from potential threats, including physical protective measures. **Response** ✓ Provide technical assistance to the ESF #11 Coordinator, incident response, and the TC-EOC on responding to incidents that threaten cultural/historic resources. ✓ Depending upon the size and scope of the incident, prepare for transition to Recovery Support Function (RSF) #06 Natural and Cultural Resources Coordinator position. **Recovery** ✓ When activated, act as RSF #06 Natural and Cultural Resources Coordinator in the Teton County/Town of Jackson All-Hazards Recovery Plan. ✓ Provide resources for the community to rehabilitate and restore historical sites.
Teton County Sustainability Coordinator (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for the **Teton County Sustainability Coordinator:** **Mitigation** ✓ Review Region 8 Hazard Mitigation Plan for ways to incorporate environmental stewardship and conservation into hazard mitigation projects. **Preparedness** ✓ Review response plans and offer input on environmental quality concerns, energy conservation, and other natural resource conservation issues. **Response** ✓ Provide technical expertise on environmental quality issues including air quality, water quality, and more. **Recovery** ✓ Provide technical expertise during recovery efforts on environmental quality preservation, waste stream diversion, and more. ✓ Assist in identifying mitigation projects to enact during recovery that can help the community be more environmentally sustainable.

Table B11.3 – ESF #11 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
Teton County University of Wyoming (UW) Cooperative Extension Service (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County University of Wyoming (UW) Cooperative Extension Service:** **Preparedness** ✓ When scheduling and availability allow, provide training space for leadership development, community resilience, and emergency response classes **Response** ✓ Provide space for an alternate Emergency Operations Center if needed ✓ Provide technical expertise on food safety, food preservation, and safe food handling during an emergency or disaster ✓ Identify locally available food sources during supply chain disruptions **Recovery** ✓ Assist families with education on SNAP benefits and the Cent$ible Nutrition Program ✓ Assist with the formation, training, and facilitation of long-term recovery committees in communities ✓ Provide financial literacy and education for those impacted by disasters, particularly in relation to insurance, disaster assistance programs, and more.
Teton County Weed and Pest (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County Weed and Pest:** **Preparedness** ✓ Monitor the rise in invasive species and mosquitos. ✓ Provide public education and outreach on invasive species. **Response** ✓ Control the outbreak of invasive species and mosquitos. ✓ Provide technical expertise to prevent the spread of invasive species, particularly when mutual aid resources and equipment are brought into Teton County from outside of the area.
Town of Jackson Ecosystem Stewardship Administrator (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for the **Town of Jackson Ecosystem Stewardship Administrator:** **Mitigation** ✓ Review Region 8 Hazard Mitigation Plan for ways to incorporate environmental stewardship and conservation into hazard mitigation projects.

Table B11.3 – ESF #11 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	Preparedness ✓ Review response plans and offer input on environmental quality concerns, energy conservation, and other natural resource conservation issues. **Response** ✓ Provide technical expertise on environmental quality issues including air quality, water quality, and more. **Recovery** ✓ Provide technical expertise during recovery efforts on environmental quality preservation, waste stream diversion, and more. ✓ Assist in identifying mitigation projects to enact during recovery that can help the community be more environmentally sustainable.
Wyoming Game & Fish (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Wyoming Game & Fish**: **Mitigation** ✓ Monitor zoonotic and non-zoonotic disease in the wildlife populations. ✓ Continue to manage and promote the Aquatic Invasive Species program, which includes education, outreach, and watercraft inspection stations. **Response** ✓ Provide technical expertise on wildlife issues and impacts during a disaster, including safe disposal of potentially diseased carcasses.

Essential Elements of Information (EEIs)

This sub-section includes a list of Essential Elements of Information (EEI) that are relevant to the ESF. EEIs are a list of categorized questions that will need to be answered by ESF Agencies during activation. EEIs are categorized and numbered by FEMA Community Lifeline.

Table B11.4 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Food, Hydration, and Shelter		
EEI #	**EEI**	**Potential Sources**
Agriculture		
FHS-001	Are animal food sources at risk?	TCD, UW Extension
FHS-002	Are human food sources at risk?	UW Extension
FHS-003	Are natural water systems (non-drinking water sources) compromised?	TCD, GTNP, BTNF, NER
FHS-004	Are there personnel trained to handle a disease outbreak in animals?	WGF, TC Fair
FHS-005	Are there provisions for dead animal storage?	ISWR
FHS-006	Is there a need for animal technical specialists?	IC
FHS-007	What are water sources near the incident that can be used for aerial firefighting purposes?	Local ranchers and agriculture producers, Local landowners, Land management agencies
FHS-008	What is the expected impact to the animal community?	WGF, TC Fair
FHS-009	What sensitive natural resources are within or near the hazard impact area?	TCD
FHS-010	What technical specialists are needed to identify and mitigate impacts to sensitive natural resources?	TCD

Table B11.5 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Safety and Security		
EEI #	**EEI**	**Potential Sources**
Government Service		
SS-085	Are resources available to document the current disaster for historic preservation?	TC Historic Preservation Board, History Jackson Hole
SS-086	Are there special mitigation actions that need to be taken to protect sensitive cultural and/or historical resources?	TC Historic Preservation Board, History Jackson Hole
SS-087	What sensitive cultural and/or historical resources are within or near the hazard impact area?	TC Historic Preservation Board, History Jackson Hole

ESF Supporting Resources

This sub-section addresses the additional Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training, and Exercise (POETE) resources that help to maintain and build the capability of each ESF Agency.

Table B11.6 – ESF #11 Supporting Resources	
Planning	The following plans should be referenced and maintained to support ESF #11: • Flat Creek Watershed Management Plan[16] • Teton County Water Quality Management Plan[17]
Organization	The following standard operating procedures and MOUs/MOAs should be referenced and maintained to support ESF #11: • Town of Jackson and Flat Creek Water Improvement District MOA • Teton Conservation District and Flat Creek Water Improvement District MOA Additional staffing resources that may be required to support ESF #11, as defined by FEMA's Resource Typing database, include: • Animal and Agriculture Damage Assessment Team • Environmental Health Team • Hazardous Materials Response Team
Equipment	The following specialty equipment may be needed and should be inventoried and maintained to support ESF #11: • Water Quality Kits • Moisture Meters • Airflow Monitors • WDEQ Air Quality Monitoring Devices
Training	ESF #11 agencies should participate in standard FEMA trainings as outlined in the Teton County/Town of Jackson National Incident Management System (NIMS) Training Plan. Additional training courses provided through the National Training and Education Division that are relevant to ESF #11 include: • E0190: ArcGIS for Emergency Managers
Exercises	The following exercises are regularly conducted to support ESF #11: • Annual TC-EOP Tabletop Exercise

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[16] Flat Creek Management Plan. (2019). Teton Conversation District.
https://www.tetonconservation.org/flat-creek-watershed-management-plan
[17] Teton County Water Quality Management Plan (2024)
https://www.tetoncountywy.gov/DocumentCenter/View/29618/2024-Water-Quality-Plan-Final?bidId=

Annex B12. ESF #12 – Energy

ESF #12 ensures the restoration of damaged energy systems and components after a disaster and guides the restoration of energy supply.

Table B12.1 – ESF #12 At-a-Glance		
ESF Coordinator	CEO	
ESF Primary Agency	Lower Valley Energy	
ESF Supporting Agencies *ESFs are the way we organize across community agencies - the means - to enhance coordination and integration to deliver the Core Capabilities.*	Bonneville Power Administration Energy Conservation Works Jackson Hole Fall River Rural Electric Cooperative Jackson Hole Airport Private Fuel Supply Companies (AmeriGas, Conrad & Bischoff, Suburban Propane, and Valley Wide Cooperative Propane)	Teton County Facilities Maintenance Teton County Sustainability Coordinator Town of Jackson Ecosystem Stewardship Administrator Town of Jackson Public Works • Facilities Division • Fleet Division
Core Capabilities *The National Preparedness Goal establishes 32 Core Capabilities to address our greatest risks. Core Capabilities describe the actions that can be taken - the ways - to stabilize and re-establish the lifelines.*	 **Infrastructure Systems**	
Community Lifelines *Lifelines describe the critical services within our community that must be stabilized or re-established - the ends - to alleviate threats to life and property.*	 *Energy*	
Community Lifeline Components	Power Grid	Fuel

Scope

ESF #12 includes in the following primary functions:

- **Assessment and Situational Awareness** involves the collection, evaluation, and sharing of information on energy system damage, release of energy generation materials that may cause risks to life safety or damage to the environment, and estimations on the impact of energy system outages within affected areas.
- **Energy Restoration** includes providing information concerning the energy restoration process such as projected schedules, percent completion of restoration, geographic information on the restoration, and other information as appropriate.
- **Emergency Fuel Sources** involves identifying and distributing emergency fuel sources to prioritized users, including critical infrastructure, vulnerable populations, and other priority sites.
- **Critical Infrastructure Damage Assessments** includes identifying a management and coordination structure for critical infrastructure damage assessment activities, as well as providing initial reports to the TC-EOC describing damages to response infrastructure and essential services. Damage assessments of residential structures is addressed in **ESF #06 (Mass Care Services) Annex** and **Annex B5, Appendix 5.2. Damage Assessment Coordination.**

***Energy** includes producing, refining, transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building, distributing, and maintaining energy systems and system components.*

ESF Activation

ESFs are always activated by the TC-EOC. This sub-section includes potential triggers for activating the ESF by the EOC, categorized by EOC activation level.

Table B12.2 – ESF #12 Activation Triggers	
Level 4: Steady State	Steady State (or regular, day-to-day operations) and Enhanced/Monitoring operations would not require ESF activation.
Level 3: Enhanced/Monitoring	
Level 2: Partial Activation	A partial activation of the TC-EOC and subsequent activation of ESF #12 may include: • A power failure impacting 1,000 – 2,000 services lasting or expected to last 24 – 72 hours • A regional or national energy crisis or shortage with potential local impacts • Closure of major transportation corridors (see **ESF #01 Transportation**) that impacts delivery of fuel to Teton County • An event that impacts energy supply chains, potentially leading to local energy shortages • A power failure that, either due to duration or season, requires sheltering operations

Table B12.2 – ESF #12 Activation Triggers	
Level 1: Full Activation	A full activation of the TC-EOC and subsequent activation of ESF #12 may include: • Closure of major transportation corridors (see **ESF #01 Transportation**) that prevents all delivery of fuel to Teton County for 72 hours or more. • Any power failure significantly compromising community lifelines within the County, including impacts to water, wastewater, or communications infrastructure • A power failure impacting over 2,000 services lasting or expected to last over 72 hours • An energy crisis or shortage with actual local impacts, such as inconsistent availability of electricity, gasoline, diesel, aviation fuel, natural gas, or propane that may require rationing or other enhanced conservation measures.

Concept of Operations

This Annex is aligned with the Concept of Operations as outlined in the TC-EOP Section 2.

Roles and Responsibilities

This sub-section provides a checklist of initial responsibilities for each ESF Agency. Tasks are organized by emergency management phase. Additional responsibilities for all ESF Primary and Supporting Agencies are included in the ESF Annex Introduction.

Table B12.3 – ESF #12 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
Lower Valley Energy (Primary)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Energy Conservation Works**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Encourage energy and fuel providers to protect critical infrastructure from potential threats, including investments in cybersecurity and physical protective measures. ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical energy infrastructure from potential threats, including investments in cybersecurity and physical protective measures. **Mitigation** ✓ Work with energy providers to promote diversification of energy sources to increase community resilience. ✓ Increase community energy resilience by implementing and advocating energy conservation. ✓ Provide both residential and commercial energy conservation programs and incentives. ✓ Manage and promote Operation Roundup, which allows customers to round up their electric bill to the nearest dollar each month into an assistance fund for those who have hardships paying their utility bills. ✓ Support and promote energy assistance programs including Wyoming Low Income Energy Assistance and Energy Share of Wyoming. ✓ Continue to provide public outreach around electrical and natural gas safety to the public and first responders. ✓ Maintain diverse energy sources, such as wind, solar, hydroelectric, electric, and natural gas for cooperative customers to lessen their dependence on any one single energy source. ✓ Maintain local liquid natural gas stores as a backup to primary natural gas pipeline. **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain a notification list for all ESF #12 Supporting Agencies. ✓ Maintain a list of private energy infrastructure owners and operators providing services within Teton County. ✓ Develop and maintain supporting plans and procedures for ESF #12 in coordination with Supporting Agencies.

Table B12.3 – ESF #12 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Provide GIS data of natural gas and electrical infrastructure to TCEM annually.
	✓ Maintain an Emergency Response Plan and SOPs as directed by local, state, and federal regulations.
	✓ Deploy, promote, and maintain customer notification system that allows for rapid notification of power outages and updates to impacted customers.
	Response
	✓ Notify relevant ESF #12 Supporting Agencies upon activation by the TC-EOC.
	✓ Assign a liaison to serve in the TC-EOC to coordinate requests for additional resources and provide regular updates to EOC staff and leadership.
	✓ Coordinate with the TC-EOC to request state or federal mutual aid resources as needed.
	✓ Gather and compile information on actual or potential damage to energy supply and distribution systems.
	✓ Advise local authorities on priorities for energy restoration, assistance, and supply.
	✓ Assist local authorities with requests for emergency response actions to address disruptions in the energy supply.
	✓ Provide regular, accurate, and relevant public information related to power outages, major disruptions in energy supplies, recommended actions to conserve fuel and electric power, and efficient use of energy, to the ESF #15 Coordinator (External Affairs) for distribution through the Joint Information System (JIS).
	✓ Assist local departments and agencies by locating fuel, alternate fuel supplies, and generators for disaster response and continuity of essential services.
	✓ Coordinate with ESF #03 (Public Works) to support damage assessments by private operators.
	✓ Upon notification of major power outages, coordinate with the TC-EOC, ESF #06 (Mass Care Services), and ESF #08 (Public Health and Medical Services) to identify and address sheltering needs.
	✓ Report information on actual or potential damage to energy distribution systems including area impacted, number of service connections impacted, and expected duration.
	✓ Provide notification of planned disruptions to the TC-EOC.
	✓ Update public with information on energy outage to include type of outage, area affected, repair actions being taken, necessary conservation actions, and an estimated time for repair, if any, in collaboration with ESF #15 (External Affairs) coordinator.

Table B12.3 – ESF #12 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
Bonneville Power Administration (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Bonneville Power Administration:** **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical energy infrastructure from potential threats, including investments in cybersecurity and physical protective measures. **Mitigation** ✓ Increase community energy resilience by implementing and advocating for energy conservation and emissions reduction in Jackson Hole. ✓ Work with energy providers to promote diversification of energy sources to increase community resilience. **Preparedness** ✓ Provide GIS data of electrical infrastructure to TCEM annually. ✓ Maintain an Emergency Response Plan and SOPs as directed by local, state, and federal regulations. **Response** ✓ Conduct damage assessments to energy infrastructure and provide regular updates to the ESF #12 Coordinator. ✓ Report information on actual or potential damage to energy distribution systems including area impacted, number of service connections impacted, and expected duration. ✓ Advise the ESF #12 Coordinator of projected timelines for energy restoration and any needed assistance or supplies. ✓ Provide notification of planned disruptions to the ESF #12 Coordinator. ✓ Public Information Officer (PIO) provides regular, accurate, and relevant public information related to power outages, major disruptions, recommended actions to conserve power, and efficient use of energy in collaboration with the ESF #12 Coordinator and ESF #15 (External Affairs).
Energy Conservation Works Jackson Hole	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Energy Conservation Works Jackson Hole:** **Mitigation** ✓ Review the Region 8 Hazard Mitigation Plan and provide feedback on energy conservation measures that can be mitigation projects or incorporated into existing mitigation projects. **Response** ✓ Provide technical expertise during disaster response on energy conservation measures for the public

Table B12.3 – ESF #12 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Help with coordination and communication between ESF #12 (Energy) partners **Recovery** ✓ Advise on energy conservation measures that can be incorporated into disaster recovery efforts.
Fall River Rural Electric Cooperative (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Fall River Rural Electric Cooperative**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical energy infrastructure from potential threats, including investments in cybersecurity and physical protective measures. **Mitigation** ✓ Increase community energy resilience by implementing and advocating for energy conservation and emissions reduction in Alta, WY. ✓ Work with energy providers to promote diversification of energy sources to increase community resilience. ✓ Provide both residential and commercial energy conservation programs and incentives. ✓ Manage and promote Fall River Helping Hands, which allows customers to donate to an assistance fund for those having hardships paying their utility bills. ✓ Support and promote energy assistance programs including Wyoming Low Income Energy Assistance and Energy Share of Wyoming. **Preparedness** ✓ Provide GIS data of propane and electrical infrastructure to TCEM annually. ✓ Maintain an Emergency Response Plan and SOPs as directed by local, state, and federal regulations. **Response** ✓ Conduct damage assessments to energy infrastructure and provide regular updates to the ESF #12 Coordinator. ✓ Report information on actual or potential damage to energy distribution systems including area impacted, number of service connections impacted, and expected duration. ✓ Advise the ESF #12 Coordinator of projected timelines for energy restoration and any needed assistance or supplies. ✓ Provide notification of planned disruptions to the ESF #12 Coordinator. ✓ PIO to provide regular, accurate, and relevant public information related to power outages, major disruptions, recommended actions

Table B12.3 – ESF #12 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	to conserve power, and efficient use of energy in collaboration with the ESF #12 Coordinator and ESF #15 (External Affairs).
Jackson Hole Airport (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Jackson Hole Airport**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical energy infrastructure from potential threats, including investments in cybersecurity and physical protective measures. **Response** ✓ Conduct damage assessments to energy infrastructure, including the Jackson Hole Airport Fuel Farm, and provide regular updates to the ESF #12 Coordinator. ✓ Report information on actual or potential damage to fuel supply and distribution systems. ✓ Advise the ESF #12 Coordinator of projected timelines for energy restoration and any needed assistance or supplies. ✓ Provide regular, accurate, and relevant public information related to related to major disruptions in energy supplies and critical services to the ESF #15 Coordinator (External Affairs) for distribution through the JIS.
Private Fuel Supply Companies (Supporting) *AmeriGas, Conrad & Bischoff, Suburban Propane, Valley Wide Propane*	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Private Fuel Supply Companies**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical energy infrastructure from potential threats, including investments in cybersecurity and physical protective measures. **Mitigation** ✓ Ensure company-owned equipment, storage tanks, and facilities are maintained through safety inspections and other maintenance protocols. ✓ Ensure timely and accurate reporting for the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA) for qualifying facilities. **Preparedness** ✓ Participate in Teton County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) meetings. **Response** ✓ Conduct damage assessments to energy infrastructure and provide regular updates to the ESF #12 Coordinator.

Table B12.3 – ESF #12 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Report information on actual or potential damage to fuel supply and distribution systems. ✓ Coordinate with ESF #12 agencies to identify and prioritize fuel supplies for critical infrastructure and essential services. ✓ Contribute to public information related to major disruptions in energy supplies, recommended actions to conserve fuel, and efficient use of energy, led by the ESF #12 Coordinator and ESF #15 (External Affairs).
Teton County Facilities Maintenance (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County Facilities Maintenance Division**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical county infrastructure from potential threats, including investments in cybersecurity and physical protective measures. **Mitigation** ✓ Increase community energy resilience by implementing and advocating for energy conservation projects and strategies in county government facilities. ✓ Enhance county continuity of government capabilities with backup power at critical facilities. ✓ Conduct ongoing maintenance of county government facilities and energy infrastructure to ensure it is operational during an emergency. **Preparedness** ✓ Test backup power equipment on a routine basis. ✓ Maintain contracts with local fuel services to service critical facility generators during long-duration power outages. **Response** ✓ Conduct damage assessments of county facilities related to energy sources and provide regular updates to the ESF #12 Coordinator. ✓ Report information on actual or potential damage to back-up power systems and fuel supplies for county facilities. ✓ Advise the ESF #12 Coordinator of projected timelines for restoration and/or duration of back-up power supplies for critical county facilities and any assistance or supplies needed.

Table B12.3 – ESF #12 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
Teton County Sustainability Coordinator (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County Sustainability Coordinator:** **Mitigation** ✓ Review the Region 8 Hazard Mitigation Plan and provide feedback on energy conservation measures that can be mitigation projects or incorporated into existing mitigation projects. **Response** ✓ Provide technical expertise during disaster response on energy conservation measures for the public **Recovery** ✓ Advise on energy conservation measures that can be incorporated into disaster recovery efforts.
Town of Jackson Ecosystem Stewardship Administrator (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Town of Jackson Ecosystem Stewardship Administrator:** **Mitigation** ✓ Review the Region 8 Hazard Mitigation Plan and provide feedback on energy conservation measures that can be mitigation projects or incorporated into existing mitigation projects. **Response** ✓ Provide technical expertise during disaster response on energy conservation measures for the public **Recovery** ✓ Advise on energy conservation measures that can be incorporated into disaster recovery efforts.
Town of Jackson Public Works • **Facilities Division** • **Fleet Division** **(Supporting)**	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Town of Jackson Public Works:** **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical county infrastructure from potential threats, including investments in cybersecurity and physical protective measures. **Mitigation** ✓ Increase community energy resilience by implementing and advocating for energy conservation projects and strategies in town government facilities. ✓ Enhance town continuity of government capabilities with backup power at critical facilities. ✓ Conduct ongoing maintenance of town government facilities and energy infrastructure to ensure it is operational during an emergency.

Table B12.3 – ESF #12 Agency Roles and Responsibilities

| | **Preparedness**
✓ Test backup power equipment on a routine basis.

Response
✓ Conduct damage assessments of town facilities related to energy sources and provide regular updates to the ESF #12 Coordinator.
✓ Report information on actual or potential damage to back-up power systems and fuel supplies for town facilities.
✓ Advise the ESF #12 Coordinator of projected timelines for restoration and/or duration of back-up power supplies for critical town facilities and any needed assistance or supplies.
✓ Report any experienced or anticipated gasoline or diesel fuel shortages for emergency response vehicles. Recommended rationing plans as necessary and report to ESF #12 Energy Coordinator |

Essential Elements of Information (EEIs)

This sub-section includes a list of Essential Elements of Information (EEI) that are relevant to the ESF. EEIs are a list of categorized questions that will need to be answered by ESF Agencies during activation. EEIs are categorized and numbered by FEMA Community Lifeline.

EEI #	EEI	Potential Sources
**Table B12.4 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Energy**		
*Fuel*		
E-001	What are the available local fuel sources?	Private Fuel Providers
E-002	What are the fuel needs for essential services providers?	TC Facilities, ToJ Public Works
E-003	What are the fuel needs for first responder transportation?	IC, JHFEMS, JPD, TCSO
E-004	What are the fuel needs for response facilities/operations?	TC Facilities, ToJ Public Works
E-005	What is the duration of the fuel supply to support critical infrastructure and essential services?	Private Fuel Providers, TC Facilities, ToJ Public Works
E-006	What is the local fuel capacity?	Private Fuel Providers
E-007	What resources are available to deliver fuel to temporary power systems for critical infrastructure facilities?	Private Fuel Providers, TC Facilities, ToJ Public Works
*Power Grid*		
E-008	Are temporary portable power systems needed by critical infrastructure facilities?	Critical infrastructure providers
E-009	Are there any critical facilities without power?	TC Facilities, ToJ Public Works, St. Johns Health
E-010	Are there any utility/energy facilities incapacitated?	All ESF Agencies
E-011	How many businesses are without power?	LVE, FRREC
E-012	How many crews are operational?	LVE, FRREC
E-013	How many homes are without power?	LVE, FRREC
E-014	What is the anticipated return of energy service?	LVE, FRREC
E-015	What is the transmission, distribution, and service status?	LVE, FRREC
E-016	What temporary portable power systems are available to power critical facilities?	Local rental centers, contractors, WOHS, mutual aid partners
E-017	What is the incident impact on the energy sector?	LVE, FRREC, Fuel Suppliers

ESF Supporting Resources

This sub-section addresses the additional Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training, and Exercise (POETE) resources that help to maintain and build the capability of each ESF Agency.

Table B12.5 – ESF #12 Supporting Resources	
Planning	The following plans should be referenced and maintained to support ESF #12: • Emergency Response Plans for Owners/Operators
Organization	Additional staffing resources that may be required to support ESF #12, as defined by FEMA's Resource Typing database, include: • Damage Assessment Team
Equipment	The following specialty equipment may be needed and should be inventoried and maintained to support ESF #12: • Critical facility generators and uninterruptable power supplies
Training	ESF #12 agencies should participate in standard FEMA trainings as outlined in the Teton County/Town of Jackson National Incident Management System (NIMS) Training Plan. Additional training courses provided through the National Training and Education Division that are relevant to ESF #12 include: • AWR-213: Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience Awareness • MGT-317: Disaster Management for Public Services • MGT-414: Advanced Critical Infrastructure Protection
Exercises	The following exercises are regularly conducted to support ESF #12: • Annual TC-EOP Tabletop Exercise

Annex B13. ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security

ESF #13 incorporates all the resources and capabilities of public safety and security agencies to protect life and property and maintain law and order after or in anticipation of an emergency.

Table B13.1 – ESF #13 At-a-Glance	
ESF Coordinator	Jackson Police Chief and Teton County Sheriff
ESF Primary Agency	Jackson Police Department Teton County Sheriff's Office
ESF Supporting Agencies *ESFs are the way we organize across community agencies -* ***the means -*** *to enhance coordination and integration to deliver the Core Capabilities.*	Bridger-Teton National Forest Caribou-Targhee National Forest Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) Grand Teton National Park National Elk Refuge Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigations (DCI) Wyoming Game & Fish Wyoming Highway Patrol Regional Emergency Response Team (RERT) 8
Core Capabilities *The National Preparedness Goal establishes 32 Core Capabilities to address our greatest risks. Core Capabilities describe the actions that can be taken -* ***the ways -*** *to stabilize and re-establish the lifelines.*	**Access Control and Identity Verification** **Interdiction and Disruption** **Forensics and Attribution** **On-Scene Protection, and Law Enforcement**
Community Lifelines *Lifelines describe the critical services within our community that must be stabilized or re-established* ***- the ends*** *- to alleviate threats to life and property.*	***Safety and Security***
Community Lifeline Components	**Law Enforcement & Security**

Scope

ESF #13 includes the following primary functions:

- **Safety and Security** includes coordinating law enforcement resources during major emergencies or disasters to provide access control and security to impacted areas, as well as manage evacuations and re-entry efforts, and provide security to response and recovery sites of operations.
- **Investigative Services** involves conducting forensic analysis and attributing criminal and terrorist acts (including the means and methods of terrorism) to their source, to include forensic analysis as well as attribution for a criminal activity, attack, and for the preparation for an attack, to prevent initial or follow-on acts and/or swiftly develop counter options. Additionally, provide investigative resources to assist ESF #08 (Public Health and Medical Services) and ESF #09 (Search and Rescue) with identification of the deceased and locating missing persons.

ESF Activation

ESFs are always activated by the TC-EOC. This sub-section includes potential triggers for activating the ESF by the EOC, categorized by EOC activation level.

Table B13.2 – ESF #13 Activation Triggers	
Level 3: Enhanced/ Monitoring	Steady State (or regular, day-to-day operations) and Enhanced/Monitoring operations would not require ESF activation.
Level 2: Partial Activation	A partial activation of the EOC and subsequent activation of ESF #13 may include: • A planned event that introduces enough people and/or traffic that emergency response is compromised • A significant criminal, terrorist, or missing persons investigation requiring resources from various law enforcement agencies • An incident requiring public safety mutual aid resources from outside Teton County • Intelligence supporting potential threats to the public • Localized civil unrest (demonstrations, protests, etc.) • A confirmed act of terrorism with no casualties.
Level 1: Full Activation	A full activation of the EOC and subsequent activation of ESF #13 may include: • A mass fatality event requiring investigation or with an ongoing threat to the public (i.e., active shooter, explosive devices) • Widespread civil unrest (e.g., riots, demonstrations, protests) • A confirmed act of terrorism with casualties.

Concept of Operations

This Annex is aligned with the Concept of Operations as outlined in the TC-EOP Section 2.

Roles and Responsibilities

This sub-section provides a checklist of initial responsibilities for each ESF Agency. Tasks are organized by emergency management phase. Additional responsibilities for all ESF Primary and Supporting Agencies are included in the ESF Annex Introduction.

Table B13.3 – ESF #13 Agency Roles and Responsibilities

Jackson Police Department (Primary)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Jackson Police Department**:
	
	Prevention/Protection
	✓ Identify and secure physical protective measures to use during incident response operations.
	✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical infrastructure and communities from potential threats.
	
	Preparedness
	✓ Maintain a notification list for all ESF #13 Supporting Agencies.
	✓ Maintain a list of private safety and security agencies providing services within the Town of Jackson.
	✓ Develop and maintain supporting plans and procedures for ESF #13 in coordination with Supporting Agencies.
	✓ Support staffing and operation of the Region 8 Bomb Team as part of the Regional Emergency Response Team (RERT).
	
	Response
	✓ Notify relevant ESF #13 Supporting Agencies upon activation by the TC-EOC.
	✓ Ensure that an Incident Commander (IC) has been identified and the decision documented. Transition to Unified Command or Area Command for multi-jurisdictional and/or expanding incidents, as appropriate.
	✓ Assign a liaison to serve in the TC-EOC to coordinate requests for additional resources and provide regular updates to EOC staff and leadership.
	✓ Coordinate with the TC-EOC Resource Support Section to identify mutual aid resource needs, locate staging areas, and determine the duration of resource support.
	✓ Provide traffic management and access control, including patrolling evacuated areas.
	✓ Coordinate with ESF #05 (Information and Planning), ESF #01 (Transportation), and other ESFs as relevant on evacuation orders and enforcement, including:
	    o Establish evacuation grids
	    o Coordinate door-to-door evacuation notifications

	Table B13.3 – ESF #13 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	o Maintain safety and security presence o Manage entry way and deny re-entry if necessary ✓ Safeguard critical facilities and control access to any disaster areas flagged as unsafe. ✓ Provide security for response and recovery operations sites. ✓ Lead criminal investigative efforts within the Town of Jackson. ✓ Act as the primary liaison with Wyoming DCI and/or the FBI for any major investigations in the Town of Jackson. ✓ As requested, provide investigative support to ESF #08 (Public Health and Medical Services) for the identification of the deceased. ✓ As requested, provide investigative support to ESF #09 (Search and Rescue) for the location of missing persons. ✓ Provide regular, accurate, and relevant public information related to related to public safety, security, and protective actions to the ESF #15 Coordinator (External Affairs) for distribution through the Joint Information System (JIS). **Recovery** ✓ Continue providing updated information and status of law enforcement activities to the EOC. ✓ Provide security for recovery personnel in the field, as needed. ✓ Assist in the reentry of evacuees to previously affected areas.	
TCSO (Primary)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **TCSO**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and secure physical protective measures to use during incident response operations. ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical infrastructure and communities from potential threats. **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain a notification list for all ESF #13 Supporting Agencies. ✓ Maintain a list of private safety and security agencies providing services within Teton County. ✓ Develop and maintain supporting plans and procedures for ESF #13 in coordination with Supporting Agencies. ✓ Support staffing and operation of the Region 8 Bomb Team as part of the RERT. **Response** ✓ Notify relevant ESF #13 Supporting Agencies upon activation by the TC-EOC. ✓ Ensure that an IC has been identified and the decision documented. Establish an on-scene ICP. Transition to Unified Command or Area Command for multi-jurisdictional and/or expanding incidents, as appropriate.	

Table B13.3 – ESF #13 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	

	✓ Assign a liaison to serve in the TC-EOC to coordinate requests for additional resources and provide regular updates to EOC staff and leadership.
	✓ Coordinate with the TC-EOC Resource Support Section to identify mutual aid resource needs, locate staging areas, and determine the duration of resource support.
	✓ Provide traffic management and access control, including patrolling evacuated areas.
	✓ Coordinate with ESF #05 (Information and Planning), ESF #01 (Transportation), and other ESFs as relevant on evacuation orders and enforcement, including:
	   o Establish evacuation grids
	   o Coordinate door-to-door evacuation notifications
	   o Maintain safety and security presence
	   o Manage entry way and deny re-entry if necessary
	✓ Safeguard critical facilities and control access to any disaster areas flagged as unsafe.
	✓ Provide security for response and recovery operations sites.
	✓ Lead criminal investigative efforts in unincorporated areas of Teton County.
	✓ Act as the primary liaison with the Wyoming DCI and/or the FBI for any major investigations in the unincorporated areas of Teton County.
	✓ As requested, provide investigative support to ESF #08 (Public Health and Medical Services) for the identification of the deceased.
	✓ As requested, provide investigative support to ESF #09 (Search and Rescue) for the location of missing persons.
	✓ Provide regular, accurate, and relevant public information related to related to public safety, security, and protective actions to the ESF #15 Coordinator (External Affairs) for distribution through the JIS.
	✓ Provide dispatch services for Jackson Police Department, Teton County Sheriff's Office, and National Elk Refuge law enforcement officers.
	
	Recovery
	✓ Provide updated information and status of law enforcement activities to the TC-EOC.
	✓ Provide security for recovery personnel in the field, as needed.
	✓ Assist in the reentry of evacuees to previously affected areas.

Bridger-Teton National Forest (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Bridger-Teton National Forest**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical infrastructure and communities from potential threats.

Table B13.3 – ESF #13 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	Response ✓ Provide public safety and security for incidents within the National Forest. ✓ Through Teton Interagency Dispatch Center (TIDC), provide dispatch services for Forest Service law enforcement officers. ✓ Respond to mutual aid requests for incidents within Teton County when local resources are exceeded.
Caribou-Targhee National Forest (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Caribou-Targhee National Forest**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical infrastructure and communities from potential threats. **Response** ✓ Provide public safety and security for incidents within the National Forest. ✓ Respond to mutual aid requests for incidents within Teton County when local resources are exceeded.
FBI (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for the **FBI**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical infrastructure and communities from potential threats. **Response** ✓ Serves as the lead law enforcement agency for terrorist incidents. ✓ Investigate incidents within the federal jurisdiction. ✓ Provide Family Assistance Center (FAC) coordination after a mass casualty incident. ✓ Provide specialized resources and other capabilities following all Federal laws and regulations.
Grand Teton National Park (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Grand Teton National Park**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical infrastructure and communities from potential threats. **Response** ✓ Provide public safety and security for incidents within Grand Teton National Park. ✓ Through TIDC, provide dispatch services for Grand Teton National Park law enforcement officers.

	Table B13.3 – ESF #13 Agency Roles and Responsibilities
	✓ Respond to mutual aid requests for incidents within Teton County when local resources are exceeded.
National Elk Refuge (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for the **National Elk Refuge:** **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical infrastructure and communities from potential threats. **Response** ✓ Provide public safety and security for incidents within the National Elk Refuge. ✓ Respond to mutual aid requests for incidents within Teton County when local resources are exceeded.
Wyoming DCI (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified **Wyoming DCI**: **Response** ✓ Investigate incidents within state jurisdiction. ✓ Provide specialized resources and other capabilities following all state laws and regulations.
Wyoming Game & Fish (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Wyoming Game & Fish**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical infrastructure and communities from potential threats. **Response** ✓ Respond to mutual aid requests for incidents within Teton County when local resources are exceeded. ✓ Provide subject matter expertise, if requested.
Wyoming Highway Patrol (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Wyoming Highway Patrol**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical infrastructure and communities from potential threats. **Response** ✓ Ensure that an IC has been identified and the decision documented. Establish an on-scene ICP. Transition to Unified Command or Area Command for multi-jurisdictional and/or expanding incidents, as appropriate.

Table B13.3 – ESF #13 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Assist with traffic management and access control, including patrolling evacuated areas. ✓ Provide specialized traffic accident investigation services when requested. ✓ Safeguard critical facilities and control access to any disaster areas flagged as unsafe. ✓ Assist with security to response and recovery operations sites. ✓ Lead criminal investigative efforts on state highways and state jurisdiction. ✓ Maintain communications with the local dispatch system. ✓ Provide dispatch services for Wyoming Highway Patrol, Wyoming Game & Fish, and Wyoming Division of Criminal Investigations law enforcement officers.
Regional Emergency Response Team 8	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Regional Emergency Response Team 8:** **Prevention/Protection:** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical infrastructure and communities from potential threats. **Response** ✓ Respond to requests for assistance with explosive devices and materials. ✓ Respond to requests for assistance with the identification of unknown substances.

Essential Elements of Information (EEIs)

This sub-section includes a list of Essential Elements of Information (EEI) that are relevant to the ESF. EEIs are a list of categorized questions that will need to be answered by ESF Agencies during activation. EEIs are categorized and numbered by FEMA Community Lifeline.

Table B13.4 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Safety and Security		
EEI #	**EEI**	**Potential Sources**
Law Enforcement/Security		
SS-088	Are coordinated security efforts needed at designated facilities?	IC
SS-089	Are there any additional resources needed for a long-duration law enforcement event?	IC, OSC
SS-090	Are there any escaped or missing inmates from the County Jail?	TCSO Jail
SS-091	Are there any law enforcement personnel fatalities?	IC
SS-092	Are there any law enforcement personnel injuries?	IC
SS-093	Are there any law enforcement personnel missing?	IC
SS-094	Are there private security firms working in the area of the incident?	IC, Law enforcement entities, ESF #14, Local businesses
SS-095	Do any protective action orders include the County Jail?	TCSO Jail
SS-096	Do officers need lodging?	IC, LSC
SS-097	Does the County Jail require resources to keep inmates safe and secure?	TCSO Jail
SS-098	Have there been any fatalities of inmates at the County Jail due to the incident?	TCSO Jail
SS-099	Have there been any injuries of inmates at the County Jail due to the incident?	TCSO Jail
SS-100	How many back-up law enforcement resources are available?	TCSO, JPD, GTNP, BTNF, NER, WGF, WHP
SS-101	How many inmates are currently incarcerated at the County Jail?	TCSO Jail
SS-102	How many law enforcement resources are available?	TCSO, JPD, GTNP, BTNF, NER, WGF, WHP
SS-103	How many law enforcement units are needed for traffic operations?	IC, ESF #01
SS-104	How many law enforcement units are needed in shelters?	ESF #06
SS-105	How many law enforcement units are needed to operate access control points for evacuations?	IC
SS-106	If there is the need to evacuate the County Jail, is there adequate equipment and staffing available?	TCSO Jail
SS-107	Is a curfew necessary?	IC, TC-MAC, TC-EOC
SS-108	Is terrorism suspected? If so, has the FBI been contacted?	IC, Law enforcement entities

Table B13.4 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Safety and Security		
EEI #	**EEI**	**Potential Sources**
SS-109	Is the County Jail impacted?	TCSO Jail
SS-110	Is there civil disturbance or rioting?	IC, Law enforcement entities, ESF #14, Local businesses
SS-111	Is there evidence of vigilantism?	IC, Law enforcement entities, ESF #14, Local businesses
SS-112	Is there looting?	IC, Law enforcement entities, ESF #14, Local businesses
SS-113	What types of law enforcement resources are needed?	IC

ESF Supporting Resources

This sub-section addresses the additional Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training, and Exercise (POETE) resources that help to maintain and build the capability of each ESF Agency.

Table B13.5 – ESF #13 Supporting Resources	
Planning	The following plans should be referenced and maintained to support ESF #13: • Threat and Hazard Identification Risk Assessment (THIRA) • Alert and Warning Notification Plan
Organization	The following standard operating procedures and MOUs/MOAs should be referenced and maintained to support ESF #13: • Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Agreement between The United States of America – Department of the Interior National Park Service Grand Teton National Park and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway and The Sheriff of Teton County, Wyoming • MOU with Jackson Hole Airport • School Resource Officer Agreement – between Jackson PD and Teton County School District #1 Additional staffing resources that may be required to support ESF #13, as defined by FEMA's Resource Typing database, include: • Patrol Team • Mobile Field Force • Special Weapons and Tactics Team • Bomb Response Team/Technician • Fusion Liaison Officer
Equipment	The following specialty equipment may be needed and should be inventoried and maintained to support ESF #13: • Unmanned Aerial System (UAS) program (TCSO and Jackson Hole Fire/EMS) • Citizens' Mounted Patrol (Jackson Police Department) • Bomb Team, bomb trailer, and robots (RERT 8) • Portable dynamic message signs (TCSO and Jackson Police Department)
Training	ESF #13 agencies should participate in standard FEMA trainings as outlined in the Teton County/Town of Jackson National Incident Management System (NIMS) Training Plan. Additional training courses provided through the National Training and Education Division that are relevant to ESF #13 include: • AWR-235: Initial Law Enforcement Response to Suicide Bombing Attacks, Mobile • AWR-122: Law Enforcement Prevention and Deterrence of Terrorist Acts • AWR-315: Fundamentals of Criminal Intelligence

Table B13.5 – ESF #13 Supporting Resources	
	• AWR-335: Response to Suspicious Behaviors and Items for Bombing Prevention VILT (Office for Bombing Prevention) • AWR-160-W: WMD/Terrorism Awareness for Emergency Responders • PER-200: Field Force Operations • PER-265: Law Enforcement Response Actions for CBRNE Incidents • PER-340-2: Active Threat Integrated Response Course, Indirect • MGT-406: Community Threat Group Identification, Assessment, and Information Reporting for Rural Law Enforcement Officers
Exercises	The following exercises are regularly conducted to support ESF #13: • Annual TC-EOP Tabletop Exercise • Jackson Hole Airport Annual Tabletop Exercise • Jackson Hole Airport Triennial Full-Scale Exercise • Local Emergency Planning Committee Annual HazMat Exercise • Active Shooter Drills and Full-Scale Exercise

Annex B14. ESF #14 – Private Sector Support

ESF #14 supports effective coordination and integration with the private sector, including critical infrastructure, key resources, and other business and industry components. ESF #14 also plays a critical role in stabilizing supply chains and community lifelines.

Table B14.1 – ESF #14 At-a-Glance			
ESF Coordinator	President		
ESF Primary Agency	Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce		
ESF Supporting Agencies *ESFs are the way we organize across community agencies - the means - to enhance coordination and integration to deliver the Core Capabilities.*	Commercial Stores/Distribution Centers Critical Infrastructure Providers Jackson Hole Travel & Tourism Board (JHTTB) Mountain Ski Resorts (Grand Targhee Resort, Jackson Hole Mountain Resort, and Snow King Mountain)		
Core Capabilities *The National Preparedness Goal establishes 32 Core Capabilities to address our greatest risks. Core Capabilities describe the actions that can be taken - the ways - to stabilize and re-establish the lifelines.*	**Logistics and Supply Chain Management**		**Infrastructure Systems**
Community Lifelines *Lifelines describe the critical services within our community that must be stabilized or re-established - the ends - to alleviate threats to life and property.*	*Communications*	*Food, Hydration, Shelter*	*Safety and Security*
Community Lifeline Components	**Finance**	**Food** **Hydration** **Shelter**	**Government Service**

Scope

ESF #14 includes the following primary functions:

- **Critical Infrastructure** involves coordinating cross-sector operations among critical infrastructure owners and operators, businesses, and government partners to stabilize community lifelines.
- **Essential Services** includes ensuring residents have access to essential services through coordination with private sector, infrastructure, and government partners to stabilize supply chains and distribution networks.
- **Critical Infrastructure Damage Assessments** includes identifying a management and coordination structure for critical infrastructure damage assessment activities, as well as providing initial reports to the TC-EOC describing damages to response infrastructure and essential services. Damage assessments of residential structures is addressed in **ESF #06 (Mass Care Services) Annex** and **Annex B5, Appendix 5.2. Damage Assessment Coordination**.

ESF Activation

ESFs are always activated by the TC-EOC. This sub-section includes potential triggers for activating the ESF by the EOC, categorized by EOC activation level.

Table B14.2 – ESF #14 Activation Triggers	
Level 3: Enhanced/Monitoring	Steady State (or regular, day-to-day operations) and Enhanced/Monitoring operations would not require ESF activation.
Level 2: Partial Activation	A partial activation of the EOC and subsequent activation of ESF #14 may include: • An incident that significantly impacts the ability of commuters to get to work to provide critical services • An incident that impacts local, regional, or national supply chains
Level 1: Full Activation	A full activation of the EOC and subsequent activation of ESF #14 may include: • Any incident compromising critical infrastructure within the County for longer than 24 hours • A significant incident that, either due to duration, season, or loss of egress corridors, requires sheltering operations for tourists and visitors • A catastrophic event with long-term implications for the local economy, businesses, and tourism (i.e., major earthquake, pandemic)

Concept of Operations

This Annex is aligned with the Concept of Operations as outlined in the TC-EOP Section 2.

Roles and Responsibilities

This sub-section provides a checklist of initial responsibilities for each ESF Agency. Tasks are organized by emergency management phase. Additional responsibilities for all ESF Primary and Supporting Agencies are included in the ESF Annex Introduction.

Table B14.3 – ESF #14 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce (Primary)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Encourage businesses and critical infrastructure owners/operators to implement strategies to protect critical infrastructure from potential threats, including investments in cybersecurity and physical protective measures. **Mitigation** ✓ Participate in Hazard Mitigation Plan updates to identify vulnerabilities in critical infrastructure, supply chains, and economic drivers in Teton County, as well as recommend mitigation actions. ✓ Provide resources for business continuity planning to local businesses, critical infrastructure owners/operators, and other industry partners. **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain a notification list for all ESF #14 Supporting Agencies. ✓ Develop and maintain a list of business owners and critical infrastructure/facilities owners and operators in Teton County. ✓ Develop and maintain supporting plans and procedures for ESF #14 in coordination with Supporting Agencies. ✓ Ensure private sector coordination and representation within emergency response planning. ✓ Maintain updated contact lists for volunteer networks. **Response** ✓ Notify relevant ESF #14 Supporting Agencies upon activation by the TC-EOC. ✓ Assign a liaison to serve in the TC-EOC to coordinate requests for additional resources and provide regular updates to EOC staff and leadership. ✓ Conduct damage assessment of local businesses and report to TC-EOC. ✓ Work with regional and state partners to identify supply chain disruptions and strategies to stabilize. ✓ Partner with other ESFs to secure key supplies and identify reliable supply chains, including ESF #06 (Mass Care Services) and ESF #08 (Public Health and Medical Services).

Table B14.3 – ESF #14 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Advocate for and access available state or federal funding to secure necessary equipment and supplies. ✓ Mobilize and organize volunteer networks to be deployed as needed in coordination with the TC-EOC and ESF #06 (Mass Care Services). ✓ Partner with other ESFs to coordinate with critical infrastructure owners and operators, including ESF #01 (Transportation), ESF #02 (Communications), ESF #03 (Public Works), and ESF #12 (Energy). ✓ Coordinate with critical infrastructure owners and operators on requests for information, requests for assistance, and resource requirements for stabilization of community lifelines. ✓ Coordinate with businesses on humanitarian response activities and/or philanthropic programs. ✓ Share information on response and recovery activities with businesses and industries who have been impacted. ✓ Provide data and conduct outreach to the business community, leveraging local networks to understand damages and resource needs. ✓ Track private sector capacities and capabilities, including transportation, sheltering, and other essential services. ✓ Prepare for transition to Recovery Support Function (RSF) #02 Economic Coordinator as outlined in the Teton County/Town of Jackson All-Hazards Recovery Plan. **Recovery** ✓ Act as the RSF #02 Economic Coordinator in the Teton County/Town of Jackson All-Hazards Recovery Plan.
Commercial Stores/Distribution Centers (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Commercial Stores/Distribution Centers**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical infrastructure from potential threats, including investments in cybersecurity and physical protective measures. **Mitigation** ✓ Develop, maintain, train, and exercise a Business Continuity Plan. **Preparedness** ✓ Develop, maintain, train, and exercise an Emergency Response Plan. **Response**

Table B14.3 – ESF #14 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Identify supply chain disruptions and communicate issues and strategies to stabilize the ESF #14 Coordinator. ✓ Support humanitarian response activities and/or local philanthropic programs.
Critical Infrastructure Owners/Operators (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Critical Infrastructure Owners/Operators**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical infrastructure from potential threats, including investments in cybersecurity and physical protective measures. **Mitigation** ✓ Develop, maintain, train, and exercise a Business Continuity Plan. **Preparedness** ✓ Develop, maintain, train, and exercise an Emergency Response Plan. **Response** ✓ Identify supply chain disruptions that may impact critical community lifelines and communicate issues and strategies to stabilize to the ESF #14 Coordinator. ✓ Communicate any requests for assistance and resource requirements for stabilization of community lifelines the ESF #14 Coordinator. ✓ Mobilize and employ the resources necessary and available, in alignment with internal plans, to address the consequences of incidents at their own facilities or incidents for which they are otherwise responsible.
JHTTB (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **JHTTB**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical infrastructure from potential threats, including investments in cybersecurity and physical protective measures. **Mitigation** ✓ Encourage events that receive funding from the JHTTB to develop emergency response plans to ensure the safety of event attendees and to share those plans with local emergency response agencies. **Preparedness**

Table B14.3 – ESF #14 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Develop and maintain the Jackson Hole Destination Management Plan. **Response** ✓ Partner with the ESF #15 (External Affairs) Coordinator to deliver appropriate messaging to visitors in Teton County and those considering visiting Teton County regarding the emergency, safety considerations, what they should expect, and if they should reschedule their visit. ✓ Coordinate with businesses on humanitarian response activities and/or philanthropic programs.
Mountain Ski Resorts (Supporting) *Grand Targhee Resort, Snow King Mountain, Jackson Hole Mountain Resort*	The following activities and tasks have been identified for the **Mountain Ski Resorts**: **Prevention/Protection** ✓ Identify and implement strategies to protect critical infrastructure from potential threats, including investments in cybersecurity and physical protective measures. **Mitigation** ✓ Develop, maintain, train on, and exercise a Business Continuity Plan. **Response** ✓ Provide an estimated visitor census for your resort to ESF #14 Coordinator and any outstanding critical visitor needs. ✓ Provide for temporary sheltering and feeding of visitors isolated by the emergency at your resort and relay actions taken to ESF #14 Coordinator. ✓ Partner with the ESF #14 Coordinator to secure key supplies and identify reliable supply chains relevant to visitor services/support, including ESF #06 (Mass Care Services) and ESF #08 (Public Health and Medical Services). ✓ Support humanitarian response activities and/or local philanthropic programs.

Essential Elements of Information (EEIs)

This sub-section includes a list of Essential Elements of Information (EEI) that are relevant to the ESF. EEIs are a list of categorized questions that will need to be answered by ESF Agencies during activation. EEIs are categorized and numbered by FEMA Community Lifeline.

Table B14.4 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Communications		
EEI #	**EEI**	**Potential Sources**
Finance		
C-019	Are banking services functioning?	Local banks
C-020	Are commercial payment processing systems functioning?	Local businesses, Credit card companies, Local banks

Table B14.5 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Food, Hydration, Shelter		
EEI #	**EEI**	**Potential Sources**
Food		
FHS-020	How many food service establishments are functional?	Food Service Businesses, Resorts
FHS-021	What are the long-term supply needs for commercial establishments?	Food Service Businesses, Resorts
FHS-022	What are the short-term supply needs for commercial establishments?	Food Service Businesses, Resorts
FHS-023	What is the anticipated supply of food and water for emergency provision?	Food Service Businesses, Resorts
FHS-024	What resources are needed to start food production and restaurants?	Food Service Businesses, Resorts
FHS-025	Which food services establishments can support emergency food and water provision?	Food Service Businesses, Resorts
Hydration		
FHS-028	Is the commercial water supply chain impacted?	Local businesses
Shelter		
FHS-043	How many commercial rooms/beds are available for emergency sheltering?	Hotels/ Motels/Resorts, Email Listserv
FHS-044	What are the long-term supply needs for commercial shelter facilities?	Hotels/ Motels/Resorts, Email Listserv
FHS-045	What are the short-term supply needs for commercial shelter facilities?	Hotels/ Motels/Resorts, Email Listserv
FHS-046	What is the status of commercial/private sector shelter facilities in the area?	Hotels/ Motels/Resorts, Email Listserv

Table B14.6 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Safety and Security		
EEI #	**EEI**	**Potential Sources**
Government Service		
SS-065	Is there evidence of hoarding? If so, what items?	Local businesses
SS-066	Is there evidence of price gouging? If so, what items?	Local businesses

ESF Supporting Resources

This sub-section addresses the additional Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training, and Exercise (POETE) resources that help to maintain and build the capability of each ESF Agency.

Table B14.7 – ESF #14 Supporting Resources	
Planning	The following plans should be referenced and maintained to support ESF #14: • Teton County/Town of Jackson All-Hazards Recovery Plan • Jackson Hole Destination Management Plan
Organization	Additional staffing resources that may be required to support ESF #14, as defined by FEMA's Resource Typing database, include: • Logistics Section Chief • Supply Unit Leader • Disaster Cost Recovery Management Team • Disaster Recovery Finance Specialist
Equipment	The following specialty equipment and facilities that may be needed and should be inventoried and maintained to support ESF #14: • Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce office • Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce visitor information phone line • Home Ranch Welcome Center • Jackson Hole and Greater Yellowstone Visitor Center
Training	ESF #14 agencies should participate in standard FEMA trainings as outlined in the Teton County/Town of Jackson National Incident Management System (NIMS) Training Plan. Additional training courses provided through the National Training and Education Division that are relevant to ESF #14 include: • AWR-213: Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience Awareness • MGT-414: Advanced Critical Infrastructure Protection • MGT-447: Managing Food Emergencies: Strategies for Community Response • MGT-343: Disaster Management for Water and Wastewater Utilities • MGT-345: Disaster Management for Electric Power Systems • AWR-357W: Principles of Community Economic Recovery • MGT-462: Community Planning for Economic Recovery • PER-376W: Preparedness Actions to Promote Economic Resilience and Recovery
Exercises	The following exercises are regularly conducted to support ESF #14: • Annual TC-EOP Tabletop Exercise

Annex B15. ESF #15 – External Affairs

ESF #15 ensures the distribution of timely, accessible, and accurate information to all sectors, the media, and elected officials to implement appropriate protective actions to affected groups.

Table B15.1 – ESF #15 At-a-Glance		
ESF Coordinators	Teton County Public Information Specialist Town of Jackson Public Information Officer	
ESF Primary Agencies	Teton County Administration Town of Jackson External Affairs	
ESF Supporting Agencies *ESFs are the way we organize across community agencies - the means - to enhance coordination and integration to deliver the Core Capabilities.*	Bridger-Teton National Forest Caribou-Targhee National Forest Grand Teton National Park Jackson Hole Airport Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce Jackson Hole Travel & Tourism Board (JHTTB) Lower Valley Energy Mountain Ski Resorts National Elk Refuge St. Johns Health	Teton Conservation District Teton County CERT Teton County/Jackson Parks & Recreation Teton County Health Department Teton County Library Teton County Public Information Officers (PIO) Group Teton County School District #1 Town of Jackson Public Works • Water Division Wyoming 2-1-1 Wyoming Game & Fish
Core Capabilities *The National Preparedness Goal establishes 32 Core Capabilities to address our greatest risks. Core Capabilities describe the actions that can be taken - the ways - to stabilize and re-establish the lifelines.*	 **Public Information and Warning**	
Community Lifelines *Lifelines describe the critical services within our community that must be stabilized or re-established - the ends - to alleviate threats to life and property.*	**Food, Hydration, Shelter**	**Safety and Security** **Water Systems**
Community Lifeline Components	**Hydration**	**Government Service** **Potable Water Infrastructure** **Wastewater Management**

Scope

ESF #15 creates the appropriate process to manage information sharing between local incident management agencies and other sectors, including with the public, disability, access, and functional needs (DAFN) groups, tourists and visitors, the private sector, community-based organizations, and the media.

ESF #15 includes the following primary functions:

- **Public Affairs** includes creating and maintaining unified messaging, as well as facilitating the communication strategy for the jurisdiction affected to prevent any misinformation shared with the public and private sectors.
- **Community Relations** involves communication among community leaders and local advocacy groups to distribute information, learn response gaps, and maintain an ongoing exchange of information with the impacted communities.
- **Multi-Level Coordination** includes interactions between local incident management and State and Federal governments.

ESF Activation

ESFs are always activated by the TC-EOC. ESF #15 will be activated any time the EOC is activated to Level 1 (Full), Level 2 (Partial), or Level 3 (Enhanced/Monitoring).

Concept of Operations

This Annex is aligned with the Concept of Operations as outlined in the [TC-EOP Section 2](#).

AWNs vs. Public Information

ESF #15 deals with generating and disseminating **public information**, whereas ESF #05 (Information and Planning) is responsible for generating and disseminating **alerts, warnings, and notifications** of emergency incidents. Although ESF #15 will assist in amplifying **alerts, warnings, and notifications** for incidents, ESF #15 does not generate those messages. For the purposes of this plan, the definitions of these terms are:

- **Alerts, Warnings, and Notifications**: Emergency messages generated by ESF #05 and are typically disseminated through the systems and tools listed below. These messages include the source of the message, what the emergency is, where it is located, what responders are doing to rectify the issue, and actions the public needs to take. The key distinction is that AWNs include an action the public should take in a timely manner. If there is no action for the public to take in a timely manner, the message is considered public information.
- **Public Information**: Contextual information about an incident or emergency. It provides the who, what, where, when, and why for the public and the media. Often, public information will amplify AWNs and provide more background information to help the public better understand the issue. There is typically less time constraint on public information compared to alerts, warnings, and notifications.

It is crucial that ESF #15 and ESF #05 work closely together during an emergency, because without **public information**, the **alerts, warnings, and notifications** have no context, and the public may not heed their messages and instructions.

Incident Information Boards

Incident Information Boards (IIBs) are simple, portable wooden sandwich boards used to disseminate official information during emergencies. These boards provide a low-tech, accessible solution for reaching underserved populations, individuals with limited access to digital communication, and communities impacted by technology outages. Their physical presence ensures continuity in public communication when technological systems fail or are unavailable.

IIBs serve as an essential tool for ensuring that timely, reliable, and actionable information reaches all members of the affected community, regardless of their access to technology. They are particularly effective in rural areas, public gathering points, and other locations where digital communication channels may be unreliable.

Best Practices for Establishing and Maintaining IIBs

1. **Pre-Event Preparation**:

    o **Inventory and Storage**: Maintain a stock of pre-constructed wooden sandwich boards that are durable, weather-resistant, and easy to deploy.
    o **Pre-Positioning**: Identify strategic locations for potential deployment, such as community centers, shelters, grocery stores, HOA offices, commuter parking lots, visitor centers, and high-traffic intersections.
    o **Content Templates**: Prepare standardized templates for frequently communicated messages (e.g., evacuation routes, shelter locations) to expedite content creation during an emergency.

2. **Deployment During an Emergency**:

    o **Location Selection**: Place IIBs in visible, high-traffic areas that are accessible to the public, particularly underserved or low-tech segments of the population. If Points of Dispensing or Points of Distribution (PODs) are being used, place IIBs in these locations. Avoid locations where you *do not* want the public to gather, such as at fire stations, hospital emergency room entrance, etc.
    o **Content Clarity**: Use large, legible fonts and clear language to ensure messages are easily understood by all demographics, including non-native speakers and those with limited literacy skills.
    o **Multilingual Communication**: Provide information in multiple languages based on the needs of the community.

3. **Maintenance and Updates**:

    o **Regular Monitoring**: Assign personnel to check IIBs regularly to ensure the information is current and the boards are intact.

- o **Frequent Updates**: Replace or revise content as new information becomes available, or situations evolve.
- o **Condition Checks**: Ensure boards remain in good condition, protected from weather damage and vandalism.

4. **Integration with Other Communication Channels**:

- o **Coordinate Messaging**: Ensure consistency between IIB content and information shared through other channels, such as social media, press releases, and community meetings.
- o **Community Involvement**: Encourage local leaders or trusted community figures to highlight the availability of IIBs as part of outreach efforts.

5. **Post-Event Review**:

- o **Evaluation**: Conduct a post-incident assessment to evaluate the effectiveness of the IIBs and identify areas for improvement.
- o **Feedback Collection**: Solicit feedback from the community and response teams regarding the usefulness and accessibility of IIBs.

By incorporating IIBs into ESF #15 External Affairs operations, Teton County can enhance its ability to provide equitable and reliable communication to all residents, reinforcing trust and strengthening community resilience.

Potential IIB Locations

The locations of IIBs will depend on the location of the incident, the population requiring information, and the status of communication systems. However, there are some common community locations in Teton County where people gather that should be considered for IIB placement by ESF #15 External Affairs. **For all locations, permission will need to be obtained from the property owner by ESF #15 External Affairs prior to IIB placement.** This is not intended to be an exhaustive list, merely a list of suggestions. ESF #15 External Affairs may add locations as they deem fit.

Table B15.2 – Incident Information Board Potential Locations	
Location	**Address**
Northern Teton County	
Snake River Ranger Station	South Gate, Yellowstone National Park
Flagg Ranch Visitor Center	Flagg Ranch, Grand Teton National Park
Colter Bay Visitor Center	Colter Bay, Grand Teton National Park
Moran Post Office	500 Moran Ct, Moran WY
Heart 6 Ranch / Buffalo Valley Café	16945 Buffalo Valey Rd, Moran WY
Hatchet Resort	19980 E Highway 287, Moran WY
Blackrock Ranger Station	Bridger-Teton National Forest, Moran WY
Turpin Meadow Ranch	24505 Buffalo Valley Rd, Moran WY
Togwotee Mountain Lodge	27655 E Highway 287, Moran WY
Craig Thomas Discovery Center	Grand Teton National Park, Moose WY
Kelly Post Office	4490 Lower Gros Ventre Rd, Kelly WY
Jackson Hole Airport	1245 E Airport Rd, Moose WY

Table B15.2 – Incident Information Board Potential Locations	
Location	**Address**
Town of Jackson	
National Elk Refuge Visitor Center	532 N Cache St, Jackson WY
Home Ranch Parking Lot	210 N Cache St, Jackson WY
Teton County/Jackson Recreation Center	220 N King St, Jackson WY
Jackson Town Square	25 E Broadway Ave, Jackson WY
Snow King Center	90 E Snow King Ave, Jackson WY
Snow King Mountain Base Area	Snow King Mountain, Jackson WY
Senior Center of Jackson Hole	830 E Hansen Ave, Jackson WY
Teton County Health Department	460 E Pearl Ave, Jackson WY
Fairgrounds Community Building	305 W Snow King Ave, Jackson WY
Town of Jackson Town Hall	150 E Pearl Ave, Jackson WY
Teton County Extension / 4-H Building	255 W Deloney Ave, Jackson WY
START Bus Transit Center	55 Karns Meadow Dr, Jackson WY
Teton County Library – Jackson Branch	125 Virginian Ln, Jackson WY
Albertson's	105 Buffalo Way, Jackson WY
Aguila Mexicana	970 W Broadway, Jackson WY
La Bodega	975 Alpine Ln, Jackson WY
Target	510 S Highway 89, Jackson WY
Jackson Post Office	1070 Maple Way, Jackson WY
Downtown Jackson Post Office	220 W Pearl Ave, Jackson WY
Whole Foods Market	1155 S Highway 89, Jackson WY
Smith's Food and Drug	1425 S Highway 89, Jackson WY
Presbyterian Church of Jackson Hole	1251 South Park Loop Rd, Jackson WY
Southern Teton County	
Munger View Park	4455 Kestrel Ln, Jackson WY
Jackson Hole Marketplace	4125 Pub Pl, Jackson WY
Teton County Recycling Center	3270 S Adams Canyon Dr, Jackson WY
Rafter J HOA Office	2951 Big Trail Dr, Jackson WY
WYDOT Jackson Office	1040 E Evans Rd, Jackson WY
Hoback Market	10880 S Highway 89, Jackson WY
Astoria Hot Springs Park	25 Johnny Counts Rd, Jackson WY
Game Creek Trailhead	Game Creek Rd, Jackson WY
West Bank of Snake River	
Teton Village Post Office	3230 McCollister Dr, Teton Village WY
Teton Village Base Area	Jackson Hole Mountain Resort, Teton Village WY
Aspens Market	4015 Lake Creek Dr, Wilson WY
Stilson Parking Lot	1455 N Beckley Park Way, Wilson WY
Wilson Post Office	5605 W Highway 22, Wilson WY
Old Wilson Schoolhouse Community Center	5655 W Main St, Wilson WY
Summit of Teton Pass	W Highway 22, Wilson WY
Munger Mountain North Trailhead	S Fall Creek Rd, Red Top Meadows, Wilson WY
Alta	
Teton County Library – Alta Branch	50 Alta School Rd, Alta WY
Teton Canyon /Darby Canyon Trailhead	Caribou-Targhee National Forest, Alta WY
Grand Targhee Resort Base Area	Grand Targhee Resort, Alta WY

Roles and Responsibilities

This sub-section provides a checklist of initial responsibilities for each ESF Agency. Tasks are organized by emergency management phase. Additional responsibilities for all ESF Primary and Supporting Agencies are included in the ESF Annexes Introduction.

Table B15.3 – ESF #15 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
Teton County Administration (Primary)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County Administration**: **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain a notification list for all ESF #15 Supporting Agencies. ✓ Develop and maintain supporting plans and procedures for ESF #15 in coordination with Supporting Agencies. ✓ Review **Appendix 5.1. Public Alert, Warning, and Notification** within the ESF #05 (Information & Planning) Annex. ✓ Maintain an accurate, updated list of current media contacts. ✓ Support and participate in preparedness events. ✓ Support the development and distribution of disaster planning and preparedness materials in coordination with TCEM. ✓ Identify subject matter experts to contact during an incident to provide context and guidance for public warning, protective measures, or other public information. **Response** ✓ Notify relevant ESF #15 Supporting Agencies upon activation by the TC-EOC. ✓ Designate an EOC liaison to coordinate between the TC-EOC and Joint Information System (JIS), made up of representatives from key incident agencies and the Teton County PIO Group. ✓ Establish either an in-person or virtual Joint Information Center (JIC), as needed. ✓ Report to the incident scene, as requested by the Incident Commander, to collect information regarding the incident from operational staff and/or to provide on-site briefings to the media. ✓ If requested and as resources allow, provide space for a JIC. ✓ In coordination with the TC-EOC, relevant ESF Coordinators, and technical experts, develop and distribute protective action guidance. ✓ Partner with relevant ESF Coordinators to develop and distribute accurate, timely, and coordinated messaging to the public through the JIS.

Table B15.3 – ESF #15 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Distribute relevant disaster messaging on all town and county platforms, including but not limited to social media, livestreams from elected officials, press releases, media interview and appearances, local radio and television, community meetings, Incident Information Boards (IIBs), and door-to-door communication. ✓ Coordinate with the Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce to provide coordinated disaster messaging at local visitor information phone line. ✓ Monitor all forms of media coverage to verify consistency and accuracy of information. ✓ Coordinate with Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce to understand trends, rumors, and other messaging issues observed through the visitor information phone line. ✓ Provide communications to non-affected areas about incident details, preparedness measures, and reassurance. ✓ Coordinate with pre-identified subject matter experts to provide accurate scientific, medical, and technical response information. **Recovery** ✓ Continue updating public information regarding recovery efforts, including disaster assistance programs.
Town of Jackson External Affairs (Primary)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Town of Jackson External Affairs**: **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain a notification list for all ESF #15 Supporting Agencies. ✓ Develop and maintain supporting plans and procedures for ESF #15 in coordination with Supporting Agencies. ✓ Review **Appendix 5.1. Public Alert, Warning, and Notification** within the ESF #05 (Information & Planning) Annex. ✓ Maintain an accurate, updated list of current media contacts. ✓ Support and participate in preparedness events. ✓ Support the development and distribution of disaster planning and preparedness materials in coordination with TCEM. ✓ Identify subject matter experts to contact during an incident to provide context and guidance for public warning, protective measures, or other public information.

Table B15.3 – ESF #15 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	Response ✓ Notify relevant ESF #15 Supporting Agencies upon activation by the TC-EOC. ✓ Designate an EOC liaison to coordinate between the TC-EOC and JIS, made up of representatives from key incident agencies and the Teton County PIO Group. ✓ Establish either an in-person or virtual JIC, as needed. ✓ Report to the incident scene, as requested by the Incident Commander, to collect information regarding the incident from operational staff and/or to provide on-site briefings to the media. ✓ If requested and as resources allow, provide space for a JIC. ✓ In coordination with the TC-EOC, relevant ESF Coordinators, and technical experts, develop and distribute protective action guidance. ✓ Partner with relevant ESF Coordinators to develop and distribute accurate, timely, and coordinated messaging to the public through the JIS. ✓ Distribute relevant disaster messaging on all town and county platforms, including but not limited to social media, livestreams from elected officials, press releases, media interview and appearances, local radio and television, community meetings, Incident Information Boards (IIBs), and door-to-door communication. ✓ Coordinate with the Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce to provide coordinated disaster messaging at local visitor information phone line. ✓ Monitor all forms of media coverage to verify consistency and accuracy of information. ✓ Coordinate with Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce to understand trends, rumors, and other messaging issues observed through the visitor information phone line. ✓ Provide communications to non-affected areas about incident details, preparedness measures, and reassurance. ✓ Coordinate with pre-identified subject matter experts to provide accurate scientific, medical, and technical response information. **Recovery** ✓ Continue updating public information regarding recovery efforts, including disaster assistance programs.

Table B15.3 – ESF #15 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	

Bridger-Teton National Forest (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Bridger-Teton National Forest**:
	
	Response
	✓ For any incidents taking place within Bridger-Teton National Forest:
	   ○ Designate an incident PIO
	   ○ Report to the incident scene, as needed, to collect information regarding the incident from operational staff and/or to provide on-site briefings to the media
	   ○ In coordination with the TC-EOC and technical experts, develop and distribute protective action guidance
	   ○ Provide updates through the JIS to other affected areas, as relevant
	✓ If requested and as resources allow, provide space for a JIC.
	✓ Distribute relevant disaster messaging on all platforms, including but not limited to social media, livestreams, press releases, media interview and appearances, local radio and television, community meetings, and door-to-door communication.
	✓ Support local public messaging efforts through the dedicated Public Relations staff who participate in the Teton County PIO Group and JIS when activated.

Caribou-Targhee National Forest (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Caribou-Targhee National Forest**:
	
	Response
	✓ For any incidents taking place within Caribou-Targhee National Forest:
	   ○ Designate an incident PIO
	   ○ Report to the incident scene, as needed, to collect information regarding the incident from operational staff and/or to provide on-site briefings to the media
	   ○ In coordination with the TC-EOC and technical experts, develop and distribute protective action guidance
	   ○ Provide updates through the JIS to other affected areas, as relevant
	✓ Distribute relevant disaster messaging on all platforms, including but not limited to social media, livestreams, press releases, media interview and appearances, local radio and television, community meetings, and door-to-door communication.

Table B15.3 – ESF #15 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Support local public messaging efforts through the dedicated Public Relations staff who participate in the Teton County PIO Group and JIS when activated.

Grand Teton National Park (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Grand Teton National Park**:
	
	Response
	✓ For any incidents taking place within Grand Teton National Park:
	    o Designate an incident PIO
	    o Report to the incident scene, as needed, to collect information regarding the incident from operational staff and/or to provide on-site briefings to the media
	    o In coordination with the TC-EOC and technical experts, develop and distribute protective action guidance
	    o Provide updates through the JIS to other affected areas, as relevant
	✓ If requested and as resources allow, provide space for a JIC.
	✓ Distribute relevant disaster messaging on all platforms, including but not limited to social media, livestreams, press releases, media interview and appearances, local radio and television, and call center.
	✓ Support local public messaging efforts through the dedicated Public Relations staff who participate in the Teton County PIO Group and JIS when activated.

Jackson Hole Airport (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Jackson Hole Airport**:
	
	Response
	✓ For any incidents taking place within Jackson Hole Airport:
	    o Designate an incident PIO
	    o Report to the incident scene, as needed, to collect information regarding the incident from operational staff and/or to provide on-site briefings to the media
	    o In coordination with the TC-EOC and technical experts, develop and distribute protective action guidance
	    o Provide updates through the JIS to other affected areas, as relevant
	✓ If requested and as resources allow, provide space for a JIC.
	✓ Share incident related information to the ESF #15 Coordinator for distribution through the JIS.

Table B15.3 – ESF #15 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Distribute relevant disaster messaging on all platforms, including but not limited to social media, livestreams, press releases, media interview and appearances, local radio and television, and call center. ✓ Lend subject area expertise relevant to their authority/mission. ✓ Support local public messaging efforts through the dedicated Public Relations staff who participate in the Teton County PIO Group and JIS when activated.
Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce:** **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain a communications/list serve group. ✓ Maintain local visitor information phone line. **Response** ✓ Participate in the Teton County PIO Group to support the development of messaging and public information and clarify any specific needs for tourists/visitors and businesses. ✓ Distribute relevant disaster messaging on all relevant platforms, including but not limited to social media, press releases, media interviews and appearances, local radio and television, and visitor phone line. ✓ Ensure relevant, timely, and accurate disaster information is available to the public at the Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce offices and the Home Ranch Welcome Center. ✓ If requested and as resources allow, provide space for a JIC. ✓ Support local public messaging efforts through the dedicated Public Relations staff who participate in the Teton County PIO Group and JIS when activated. ✓ Work with the ESF #15 Coordinator to provide coordinated disaster messaging on visitor information phone line. ✓ Monitor all forms of media coverage to verify consistency and accuracy of information. ✓ Coordinate with ESF #15 Coordinator to understand trends, rumors, and other messaging issues observed through the visitor information phone line. ✓ Provide staff to assist with translation of information releases if available. ✓ Support local public messaging efforts through the dedicated Public Relations staff who participate in the Teton County PIO Group and JIS when activated.

Table B15.3 – ESF #15 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
Jackson Hole Travel & Tourism Board (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Jackson Hole Travel & Tourism Board:** **Response** ✓ Provide incident-related information to the ESF #15 Coordinator for distribution through the JIS. ✓ Distribute relevant disaster messaging on all platforms, including but not limited to social media, livestreams, press releases, media interview and appearances, local radio and television, and call center. ✓ Lend subject area expertise relevant to their authority/mission. ✓ Support local public messaging efforts through the dedicated Public Relations staff who participate in the Teton County PIO Group and JIS when activated. ✓ Amplify messaging from ESF #15 as appropriate to visitors from outside of the area who may encounter ongoing emergency situations during their visit or discourage visitation to the impacted area until the emergency is resolved.

Lower Valley Energy (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Lower Valley Energy:**
	
	Response
	✓ For any incidents involving Lower Valley Energy infrastructure:
	   o Designate an incident PIO
	   o Report to the incident scene, as needed, to collect information regarding the incident from operational staff and/or to provide on-site briefings to the media
	   o In coordination with the TC-EOC and technical experts, develop and distribute protective action guidance
	   o Provide updates through the JIS to other affected areas, as relevant
	✓ Provide incident-related information to the ESF #15 Coordinator for distribution through the JIS.
	✓ Distribute relevant disaster messaging on all platforms, including but not limited to social media, livestreams, press releases, media interview and appearances, local radio and television, and call center.
	✓ Lend subject area expertise relevant to their authority/mission.
	✓ Support local public messaging efforts through the dedicated Public Relations staff who participate in the Teton County PIO Group and JIS when activated.

Table B15.3 – ESF #15 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
Mountain Ski Resorts (Supporting) *Grand Targhee Resort, Jackson Hole Mountain Resort, and Snow King Mountain*	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Mountain Ski Resorts:** **Response** ✓ For any incidents taking place within the Ski Resort: ○ Designate an incident PIO ○ Report to the incident scene, as needed, to collect information regarding the incident from operational staff and/or to provide on-site briefings to the media ○ In coordination with the EOC and technical experts, develop and distribute protective action guidance ○ Provide updates through the JIS to other affected areas, as relevant ✓ Distribute relevant disaster messaging on all platforms, including but not limited to social media, livestreams, press releases, media interview and appearances, local radio and television, community meetings, and door-to-door communication. ✓ Support local public messaging efforts through the dedicated Public Relations staff who participate in the Teton County PIO Group and JIS when activated.
National Elk Refuge (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **National Elk Refuge** within each of the emergency management phases: **Response** ✓ For any incidents taking place within the National Elk Refuge: ○ Designate an incident PIO ○ Report to the incident scene, as needed, to collect information regarding the incident from operational staff and/or to provide on-site briefings to the media ○ In coordination with the EOC and technical experts, develop and distribute protective action guidance ○ Provide updates through the JIS to other affected areas, as relevant ✓ Distribute relevant disaster messaging on all platforms, including but not limited to social media, livestreams, press releases, media interview and appearances, local radio and television, and call center. ✓ Ensure relevant, timely, and accurate disaster information is available to the public at the Jackson Hole and Greater Yellowstone Visitor Center.

Table B15.3 – ESF #15 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Support local public messaging efforts through the dedicated Public Relations staff who participate in the Teton County PIO Group and JIS when activated.

St. Johns Health (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **St. Johns Health:**
	
	Response
	✓ For any incidents taking place within St. John's Health system:
	   ○ Designate an incident PIO
	   ○ Report to the incident scene, as needed, to collect information regarding the incident from operational staff and/or to provide on-site briefings to the media
	   ○ In coordination with the TC-EOC and technical experts, develop and distribute protective action guidance
	   ○ Provide updates through the JIS to other affected areas, as relevant
	✓ If requested and as resources allow, provide space for a JIC.
	✓ Provide incident-related information to the ESF #15 Coordinator for distribution through the JIS.
	✓ Distribute relevant disaster messaging on all platforms, including but not limited to social media, livestreams, press releases, media interview and appearances, local radio and television, and call center.
	✓ Lend subject area expertise relevant to their authority/mission.
	✓ Provide staff to assist with translation of information releases if available.
	✓ Support local public messaging efforts through the dedicated Public Relations staff who participate in the Teton County PIO Group and JIS when activated.

Teton Conservation District (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton Conservation District:** **Response** ✓ Provide incident-related information to the ESF #15 Coordinator for distribution through the JIS. ✓ Distribute relevant disaster messaging on all platforms, including but not limited to social media, livestreams, press releases, media interview and appearances, local radio and television, and call center. ✓ Lend subject area expertise relevant to their authority/mission.

Table B15.3 – ESF #15 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Support local public messaging efforts through the dedicated Public Relations staff who participate in the Teton County PIO Group and JIS when activated.
Teton County CERT (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County CERT:** **Preparedness** ✓ Participate in planning, training, and exercise activities. ✓ As directed by Teton County Emergency Management (TCEM), share disaster preparedness information with neighbors, friends, and coworkers. ✓ As directed by TCEM, participate in public outreach events to deliver emergency preparedness information to the public. **Response** ✓ As directed by TCEM, assist with staffing and logistics at the Joint Information Center (JIC). ✓ As directed by TCEM, assist with staffing emergency information call centers. ✓ As directed by TCEM, assist in assembling, deploying, updating, and demobilizing Incident Information Boards (IIBs) ✓ Provide personnel to assist with translation if available.
Teton County/Jackson Parks & Recreation (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County/Jackson Parks & Recreation:** **Response** ✓ If requested and as resources allow, provide space for a JIC. ✓ Provide incident-related information to the ESF #15 Coordinator for distribution through the JIS. ✓ Distribute relevant disaster messaging on all platforms, including but not limited to social media, livestreams, press releases, media interview and appearances, local radio and television, and call center. ✓ Lend subject area expertise relevant to their authority/mission. ✓ Provide staff to assist with translation of information releases if available. ✓ Support local public messaging efforts through the dedicated Public Relations staff who participate in the Teton County PIO Group and JIS when activated.

Table B15.3 – ESF #15 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	

Teton County Health Department (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County Health Department:**
	
	Preparedness
	✓ Participate in planning, training, and exercise activities.
	✓ Provide at least two (2) contacts (name, role, and contact information) for emergency response activities to the ESF #15 Coordinator. Maintain annual updates.
	
	Response
	✓ For public health incidents in Teton County:
	   o Designate an incident PIO
	   o Report to the incident scene, as needed, to collect information regarding the incident from operational staff and/or to provide on-site briefings to the media
	   o In coordination with the TC-EOC and technical experts, develop and distribute protective action guidance
	   o Provide updates through the JIS to other affected areas, as relevant.
	✓ If requested and as resources allow, provide space for a JIC.
	✓ Provide incident-related information to the ESF #15 Coordinator for distribution through the JIS.
	✓ Distribute relevant disaster messaging on all platforms, including but not limited to social media, livestreams, press releases, media interview and appearances, local radio and television, and call center.
	✓ Lend subject area expertise relevant to their authority/mission.
	✓ Provide staff to assist with translation of information releases if available.
	✓ Support local public messaging efforts through the dedicated Public Relations staff who participate in the Teton County PIO Group and JIS when activated.

Teton County Library (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County Library**: **Response** ✓ If requested and as resources allow, provide space for a JIC. ✓ Provide incident-related information to the ESF #15 Coordinator for distribution through the JIS. ✓ Distribute relevant disaster messaging on all platforms, including but not limited to social media, livestreams, press

Table B15.3 – ESF #15 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	releases, media interview and appearances, local radio and television, and call center. ✓ Lend subject area expertise relevant to their authority/mission. ✓ Provide staff to assist with translation of information releases if available. ✓ Support local public messaging efforts through the dedicated Public Relations staff who participate in the Teton County PIO Group and JIS when activated.
Teton County PIO Group (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County PIO Group**: **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain a list of active participants. ✓ Meet regularly to discuss ongoing events, shared messaging, and other relevant activities. ✓ Establish membership of and operational procedures for the JIC. **Response** ✓ Identify additional staff support to help with public information management (answering phones and reviewing press releases). ✓ Participate as members of the JIS to coordinate the development and distribution of public information during a disaster or emergency.

Teton County School District #1 (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Teton County School District #1**:
	
	 Response
	 ✓ For any incidents taking place within Teton County School District #1:
	    o Designate an incident PIO
	    o Report to the incident scene, as needed, to collect information regarding the incident from operational staff and/or to provide on-site briefings to the media
	    o In coordination with the TC-EOC and technical experts, develop and distribute protective action guidance
	    o Provide updates through the JIS to other affected areas, as relevant
	 ✓ If requested and as resources allow, provide space for a JIC.
	 ✓ Provide incident-related information to the ESF #15 Coordinator for distribution through the JIS.

Table B15.3 – ESF #15 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Distribute relevant disaster messaging on all platforms, including but not limited to social media, livestreams, press releases, media interview and appearances, local radio and television, and call center. ✓ Lend subject area expertise relevant to their authority/mission. ✓ Provide staff to assist with translation of information releases if available. ✓ Support local public messaging efforts through the dedicated Public Relations staff who participate in the Teton County PIO Group and JIS when activated.
Town of Jackson Public Works • **Water Division (Supporting)**	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Town of Jackson Public Works:** **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain accurate records of water system customers. **Response** ✓ During water system emergencies, issue protective action instructions to customers with the requested assistance of the Town of Jackson PIO and the Teton County EOC.
Wyoming 2-1-1 (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Wyoming 2-1-1:** **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain a database of organizations that can assist those in need during individual, family, and other disasters. ✓ Participate in Teton County VOAD meetings to remain integrated in the Teton County community. **Response** ✓ When requested by the ESF #15 External Affairs coordinator, provide phone bank/information line capabilities for Teton County. ✓ Participate as members of the JIS to coordinate the development and distribution of public information during a disaster or emergency.
Wyoming Game & Fish (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Wyoming Game & Fish**: **Response** ✓ If requested and as resources allow, provide space for a JIC.

Table B15.3 – ESF #15 Agency Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Provide incident-related information to the ESF #15 Coordinator for distribution through the JIS.
	✓ Distribute relevant disaster messaging on all platforms, including but not limited to social media, livestreams, press releases, media interview and appearances, local radio and television, and call center.
	✓ Lend subject area expertise relevant to their authority/mission.
	✓ Support local public messaging efforts through the dedicated Public Relations staff who participate in the Teton County PIO Group and JIS when activated.

Essential Elements of Information (EEIs)

This sub-section includes a list of Essential Elements of Information (EEI) that are relevant to the ESF. EEIs are a list of categorized questions that will need to be answered by ESF Agencies during activation. EEIs are categorized and numbered by FEMA Community Lifeline.

Table B15.4 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Food, Hydration, Shelter		
EEI #	**EEI**	**Potential Sources**
Hydration		
FHS-029	Do instructions on rendering water safe for drinking need to be distributed to the public?	ESF #08, TCHD

Table B15.5 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Safety and Security		
EEI #	**EEI**	**Potential Sources**
Government Service		
SS-067	Are messaging trends (common questions, concerns, rumors, etc.) are being reported to the Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce and Wyoming 2-1-1 if activated as call centers?	JH Chamber of Commerce, Wyoming 2-1-1
SS-068	Are press conferences needed?	Incident PIO
SS-069	Are there rumor control issues?	TC PIO Group
SS-070	Are translators available?	TC Library, TCSD #1, TC Parks & Recreation
SS-071	Are Wyoming 2-1-1 and Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce call centers coordinating information if both are activated as call centers?	ESF #15, Wyoming 2-1-1, JH Chamber of Commerce
SS-072	Does the news media need additional assistance or supplies to disseminate information in a timely manner?	Local media sources
SS-073	Has a Joint Information System (JIS) been established?	TC PIO Group
SS-074	Has the Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce been contacted to staff an emergency information line?	JH Chamber of Commerce
SS-075	Has Voices JH, One22, and Houses of Worship been contacted to share emergency information with underrepresented populations?	Voices JH, One22, Local houses of worship
SS-076	Has Wyoming 2-1-1 been contacted about available resources to support an info line/call center?	ESF #15
SS-077	Have official information hotline phone numbers (JH Chamber of Commerce, Wyoming 2-1-1, etc.) and official websites been shared with the public and the media?	Local media sources
SS-078	Is having a multi-jurisdictional or multi-agency external affairs function needed?	ESF #15
SS-079	Is the use of private agencies needed to disseminate information to the public?	Incident PIO
SS-080	Should a Joint Information Center (JIC) be activated? In-person or virtually?	IC, Incident PIO

Table B15.5 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Safety and Security		
EEI #	**EEI**	**Potential Sources**
SS-081	What are the special considerations for disability, access, and functional needs groups?	ESF #08
SS-082	What are the special considerations for tourist and visitors?	JH Chamber of Commerce
SS-083	What information needs to be translated?	ESF #15
SS-084	What media outlets are distributing information to the public?	Incident PIO, local media sources

Table B15.6 – ESF Essential Elements of Information – Water Systems		
EEI #	**EEI**	**Potential Sources**
Potable Water Infrastructure		
WS-007	Have residential and commercial users been notified of potable water system issues?	ESF #03, PIO, Improvement Service Districts
Wastewater Management		
WS-012	Have residential and commercial users been notified of wastewater system issues?	ESF #03, PIO, Improvement Service Districts

ESF Supporting Resources

This sub-section addresses the additional Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training, and Exercise (POETE) resources that help to maintain and build the capability of each ESF Agency.

Table B15.7 – ESF #15 Supporting Resources	
Planning	The following plans should be referenced and maintained to support ESF #15: • Teton County/Town of Jackson All-Hazards Recovery Plan • Teton County/Town of Jackson Alert, Warning, and Notification Plan
Organization	The following standard operating procedures and MOUs/MOAs should be referenced and maintained to support ESF #15: • Wyoming Inter-County Mutual Aid Agreement (WICMAA) Additional staffing resources that may be required to support ESF #15, as defined by FEMA's Resource Typing database, include: • Public Information Officer
Equipment	The following specialty equipment and facilities that may be needed and should be inventoried and maintained to support ESF #15: • Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce office • Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce visitor information phone line • Home Ranch Welcome Center • Jackson Hole and Greater Yellowstone Visitor Center • Incident Information Boards (IIBs), i.e. wood sandwich boards
Training	ESF #15 agencies should participate in standard FEMA trainings as outlined in the Teton County/Town of Jackson National Incident Management System (NIMS) Training Plan. Additional training courses provided through the National Training and Education Division that are relevant to ESF #15 include: • AWR-209: Working with the Media: A Course for Rural First Responders • E0105: Public Information Basics • E0388: Advanced Public Information Officer • E/K0389, E/K0393, E0394: Master PIO Program • E0952: NIMS ICS All-Hazards Public Information Officer Course • G0290: Basic Public Information Officers Course • G0291: Joint Information System/Center Planning for Tribal, State, and Local Public Information Officers • IS 29: Public Information Officers Awareness Course • IS-909: Community preparedness • MGT-318: Public Information in an All-Hazards Incident
Exercises	The following exercises are regularly conducted to support ESF #15: • Annual TC-EOP Tabletop Exercise

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Incident Annexes

Teton County
Emergency Operations Plan

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C. INCIDENT ANNEXES

The Incident Annexes address situations requiring specialized application of the TC-EOP. These incidents were identified either due to their complexity and potential to overwhelm local resources, or because they represent the most frequent events in Teton County, as described in TC-EOP Section 1.4.1 – Hazard Vulnerability Assessment.

The Incident Annexes address the following situations:

- Cyber Incident
- Earthquake Incident
- Flood Incident
- Hazardous Materials Incident
- Mass Casualty Incident
- Terrorism - Law Enforcement and Investigation Incident
- Wildland Fire Incident
- Winter Storm Incident
- Special Events

Each Incident Annex identifies the relevant Emergency Support Functions (ESF) that are likely to be activated by the Teton County Emergency Operations Center (TC-EOC) during an incident.

Annex C1. Cyber Incident

This annex provides a framework for digital security and data recovery to respond to threats that jeopardize the confidentiality and availability of computer infrastructure, and communications or information systems for Teton County and Town of Jackson agencies and essential services.

Table C1.1 – TC-EOC Activation for a Cyber Incident	
Primary Emergency Support Function (ESF)	**ESF #02 (Communications)** • Serves as the primary ESF for a cyber incident • TC-EOC activation triggers listed in the **ESF #02 Communications Annex** apply to this incident annex • Ensures continuity of interoperable communications to support emergency response • Restores and repairs damaged communications infrastructure
Additional ESFs *ESFs are the way we organize across community agencies to enhance coordination and integration to deliver the Core Capabilities and stabilize Community Lifelines.*	For a partial activation of the TC-EOC due to a cyber incident, the following ESFs are expected to be activated: • **ESF #05 (Information and Planning):** Gathers information about the incident and identifies resources required to respond • **ESF #07 (Resource Support)**: Locates and provides supplies to emergency response personnel, as needed • **ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security)**: Leads investigation of cyber incident and any on-going threat to people or critical infrastructure • **ESF #15 (External Affairs):** Works with ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security) and the Teton County Multiagency Coordination (TC-MAC) Group to release appropriate and accurate public information A full activation of the TC-EOC would result in the activation of all 15 ESFs by the TC-EOC Manager.

Scope

This annex identifies and describes the framework for digital security and data recovery to protect Teton County and Town of Jackson cyber infrastructure and mitigate damages caused by common cyber threats.

Common cyber threats include:

- **Virus/Ransomware**: Malicious software uploaded onto a computer's digital infrastructure
- **Data Loss**: The destruction of data by any method, whether intentional or accidental
- **Unauthorized Access**: Obtaining access controls and barriers are bypassed to gain unapproved access to data
- **Abuse of Authorized Access**: Having the authorization and credentials to access data but sourced for unethical or illegal use

Concept of Operations

Jurisdictional information technology (IT) departments/divisions manage technical response to a cyber incident, as described below. The primary local government IT departments/divisions are:

- Teton County Information Technology
  - Teton County Library IT (an MOU has the County providing networking and other IT services for the Library)
- Teton County Sheriff's Office Information Technology
- Town of Jackson Information Technology
  - Jackson Police Department IT

The TC-EOC, ESF Agencies, and TC-EOC Support Staff will support the non-technical elements of response. To help aid in the communication and coordination between these local government IT agencies TCEM will maintain an ongoing dialogue between all these organizations using various communication tools. TCEM will also work with all of these IT agencies to help develop cyber incident trainings and exercises to deliver to personnel, including CISA's Tabletop Exercise Packages. Each IT agency is expected to deliver basic cyber hygiene and security training to their organizations' employees.

A cyberattack on any government agency/department will initiate the TC-MAC Group, described in TC-EOP Section 4.1. This group, facilitated by Teton County Emergency Management (TCEM), should determine policy-level actions, which may include important decisions with financial implications, such as responding to a ransom demand from attackers.

To prevent Teton County's cyber infrastructure from damages and intrusions, Teton County IT Division is responsible for using a backup software application that is saved both in Teton County and at an off-site location. If for any reason the backup server is compromised or damaged, a new server can be set-up using backed up configuration files.

According to the Teton County Technological Disaster Response and Recovery Plan, the steps for cyber response are as follows:

1. Initial Response
2. Intrusion Analysis
3. System Repair
4. Security Improvement
5. Network Reconnection
6. Security Policy Update

The first actions for any IT department after a cyber threat is detected include:

- Determining the magnitude of the incident
- Notifying appropriate staff and departments at risk
- Disconnecting compromised systems from the network
- Creating backups for affected systems
- Gathering and securing all forms of evidence

Subsequent priorities include:

- Reviewing the log reports and configuration of files to find any signs or evidence suggesting an intrusion
- Changing security or configuration weaknesses
- Installing a new and clean version of the compromised operating system including necessary security areas, regardless of system backups already in place

Teton County IT conducts daily active directory backups to provide data recovery in the case of an active system failure. There are two domain controllers available. In the case of a hardware failure, generally, IT staff or engineers make repairs without needing an emergency response activated. Town of Jackson IT and Teton County Sheriff's Office IT are each responsible for their own backup and cyber response procedures.

ESF Key Considerations

This sub-section provides "Key Considerations" for each ESF when activated for a cyber incident. An expanded description of the roles and responsibilities of each ESF can be found in their respective annexes.

Table C1.2 – ESF Key Considerations for a Cyber Incident	
ESF #02 Communications (Primary)	ESF #02 should consider the following for cyber incident response: ✓ Enact Teton County Technological Disaster Response and Recovery Plan and notify Teton County General Services Director and Teton County Emergency Management of activation ✓ Consider advising departments to enact Continuity of Operations (COOP) plans, particularly if government email accounts have been compromised by the cyber incident ✓ Prioritize coordination between IT departments to ensure collective problem solving and communication of potential or actual threats ✓ Communicate regularly with the TC-MAC Group on the extent of the cyber incident, potential impacts to community members, and implications for the Town/County government ✓ Provide temporary communications systems to support incident management activities ✓ Ensure capacity for all emergency response personnel to communicate with each other and with the public, as needed ✓ Establish interoperable voice and data communications that are accordant with national communications systems ✓ Restore any damaged communications infrastructure or critical information networks
ESF #05 Information and Planning	ESF #05 should consider the following for cyber incident response: ✓ Develop and distribute reports on the status of operations and impacts, including Situation Reports as needed

Table C1.2 – ESF Key Considerations for a Cyber Incident	
	✓ Ensure the timely warning of Teton County residents and visitors of a potential or actual cyber threats and impacts to critical infrastructure or Community Lifelines ✓ Assist ESF #02 (Communications) with notifications to internal stakeholders regarding mitigation actions for employees ✓ Coordinate with ESF #02 (Communications) to monitor and report the status of service network infrastructure ✓ Develop a process for information sharing between local incident management agencies and other appropriate sectors that can offer support ✓ Notify Wyoming Cyber Assistance Response Effort (CARE) Team via WOHS Duty Officer
ESF #07 **Resource Support**	ESF #07 should consider the following for cyber incident response: ✓ A cyber incident may disrupt traditional government systems, including procurement, financial tracking, WebEOC, MS Teams, and other key digital and communications infrastructure used for resource support and logistics ✓ Immediate resource support may be needed to address short-term/temporary communications ✓ IT departments may require personnel and contracting support with a high-level of technical capability to monitor, interrupt, restore, and repair compromised or damaged infrastructure
ESF #13 **Public Safety and Security**	ESF #13 should consider the following during cyber incident response: ✓ Lead any investigation of the cyber threat or attack ✓ Coordinate with the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) within the U.S. Department of Homeland Security ✓ Report the incident to the Wyoming Information Analysis Team (WIAT) to collect, analyze, and disseminate any criminal intelligence ✓ Provide computer forensics personnel as requested for investigation
ESF #15 **External Affairs**	ESF #15 should consider the following during cyber incident response: ✓ Confirm jurisdictional communication strategies to prevent any misinformation sharing ✓ Use alternative, non-digital communication strategies if there are any limitations to digital communication tools ✓ Ensure involvement from law enforcement agencies to understand sensitive data breaches and ensure public information does not compromise an ongoing investigation ✓ Support the TC-MAC Group in determining what information to share with the public, including what information has been breached or leaked

Annex C2. Earthquake Incident

This annex enables a coordinated, multiagency response to an earthquake incident.

Table C2.1 – TC-EOC Activation for an Earthquake Incident	
Primary Emergency Support Function (ESF)	There is no established primary ESF for an earthquake incident. The TC-EOC may choose to identify a primary ESF based on the individual incident. The primary ESF may transition during response as conditions change.
Additional ESFs *ESFs are the way we organize across community agencies to enhance coordination and integration to deliver the Core Capabilities and stabilize Community Lifelines.*	For a partial activation of the TC-EOC due to an earthquake incident, the following ESFs are expected to be activated: • **ESF #01 (Transportation):** Initiates temporary road closures, assesses damage to transportation corridors, and clears debris from critical transportation routes • **ESF #02 (Communications):** Assesses disruption to communications systems due to power failure or other infrastructure damage • **ESF #03 (Public Works):** Assesses disruption to critical infrastructure including flood control systems, water, and wastewater. • **ESF #04 (Firefighting):** Following a notable earthquake, activate Emergency Earthquake Mode and begin rapid windshield assessments of critical infrastructure • **ESF #05 (Information and Planning):** Gathers information about the incident and identifies resources required to respond • **ESF #06 (Mass Care Services):** Coordinates temporary sheltering and assistance • **ESF #07 (Resource Support):** Locates and provides supplies to emergency response personnel, as needed • **ESF #08 (Public Health and Medical Services):** Addresses emerging medical needs due to earthquake impacts, including severe injuries and fatalities • **ESF #09 (Search and Rescue):** Performs search and rescue activities to locate survivors and the deceased • **ESF #12 (Energy):** Assess disruptions to power systems. • **ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security):** Provides safety and security after an earthquake • **ESF #15 (External Affairs):** Provides accurate updates and messaging to the public A full activation of the TC-EOC would result in the activation of all 15 ESFs by the TC-EOC Manager.

Scope

This annex identifies Teton County's specific concerns when responding to the challenges posed by a catastrophic earthquake. Some of the impacts and potential challenges identified for earthquakes include:

- Injuries and/or fatalities
- Damaged or collapsed structures
- Damaged roadways and other transportation infrastructure
- Disruption of critical services and infrastructure, including water, wastewater, communications, and power service
- Isolation of vulnerable community members
- Increased response times for emergency services
- Interruption or cancellation of government and healthcare services
- Displacement of community members and resulting need for temporary shelter
- Isolation from neighboring communities and limited access for the workforce and emergency responders
- Stranded tourists and visitors

Activation

This sub-section includes potential triggers for activating the TC-EOC due to an earthquake incident, categorized by EOC activation level.

Table C2.2 – Earthquake Incident Activation Triggers	
Level 3: Enhanced/Monitoring	TCEM may activate the TC-EOC to Level 3 because of a small earthquake with some noticeable shaking to assess potential damages, at or above V on the Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) Scale.
Level 2: Partial Activation	A partial activation of the TC-EOC due to an earthquake may result from: • Widespread minor damage to structures, transportation infrastructure, or other critical facilities • Any reported casualties • At or above VI - VII on the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale
Level 1: Full Activation	A full activation of the TC-EOC due to a catastrophic earthquake may result from: • Widespread and severe damage to buildings • Significant damage to critical infrastructure that will lead to disruptions of 7+ days • Significant number of casualties • At or above VIII or higher on the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale

Concept of Operations

A catastrophic earthquake in Teton County is defined as greater than 6.0 magnitude on the Richter Scale, and a Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) Scale of VIII or higher with severe to extreme shaking. The MMI Scale is the most common tool to measure the impacts of an earthquake event, as detailed in **Table C2.3** below. The largest earthquake reported in the past 100 years in Teton County was an M5.0 or MMI VI.

Table C2.3 – Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) Scale			
Intensity	**Shaking**	**Description of Effects**	**Richter Scale Magnitude**
I	Not Felt	Not felt except by a very few under especially favorable conditions.	Up to 4.7
II	Weak	Felt only by a few persons at rest, especially on upper floors of buildings.	
III	Weak	Felt quite noticeably by persons indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings. Many people do not recognize it as an earthquake. Standing motor cars may rock slightly. Vibrations like the passing of a truck. Duration estimated.	
IV	Light	Felt indoors by many, outdoors by few during the day. At night, some awakened. Dishes, windows, doors disturbed; walls make cracking sound. Sensation like heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.	
V	Moderate	Felt by nearly everyone; many awakened. Some dishes, windows broken. Unstable objects overturned. Pendulum clocks may stop.	4.8 – 5.3
VI	Strong	Felt by all, many frightened. Some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster. Damage slight.	5.4 – 6.0
VII	Very Strong	Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well-built ordinary structures; considerable damage in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken.	6.1 – 6.8
VIII	Severe	Damage slight in specially designed structures; considerable damage in ordinary substantial buildings with partial collapse. Damage great in poorly built structures. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, walls. Heavy furniture overturned.	6.9 – 7.2
IX	Violent	Damage considerable in specially designed structures; well-designed frame structures thrown out of plumb. Damage great in substantial buildings, with partial collapse. Buildings shifted off foundations	
X	Extreme	Some well-built wooden structures destroyed; most masonry and frame structures destroyed with foundations. Rails bent.	7.3 – 8.0

In the event of a communications failures following a catastrophic earthquake, TCEM and the ESF Coordinators will meet at the TC-EOC. If the EOC is inaccessible, ESF Coordinators will respond to their nearest fire station to check in with the local Incident Commander and report via radio their status.

Upon activation of the TC-EOC, ESF Agencies and TC-EOC Support Staff should conduct an internal and rapid damage assessment as outlined in **Annex B5, Appendix 5.2. Damage Assessment Coordination**. The results of this assessment may result in the activation of other TC-EOP Annexes.

- Any reports of hazardous materials spills should result in the immediate activation of ESF #10 (Hazardous Materials) and the **Hazardous Materials Incident Annex**
- Any collapsed buildings will require the immediate activation of ESF #09 (Search and Rescue)
- A catastrophic incident resulting in multiple casualties will require the use of the **Mass Casualty Incident Annex**
- An earthquake may cause subsequent urban structure fires, resulting in the activation of ESF #04 (Firefighting)

ESF Key Considerations

This sub-section provides "Key Considerations" for each ESF when activated for an earthquake incident. An expanded description of the roles and responsibilities of each ESF can be found in their respective annexes.

Table C2.4 – ESF Key Considerations for an Earthquake Incident	
ESF #01 Transportation	ESF #01 should consider the following for earthquake incident response: ✓ Assess all roadways, bridges, and other vital transportation infrastructure for damage and operational capability ✓ Report initial damages to the TC-EOC and consider priorities and resource needs for repair and restoration ✓ coordinate with the TC-EOC to identify specific routes that are safe/open for emergency response personnel ✓ Assess the transportation impacts from the earthquake and the need for additional road closures, alternate routes, or other protective actions ✓ Monitor conditions that may restrict people from obtaining critical services or supplies, especially vulnerable populations who rely on public transportation or other forms of assistance ✓ Provide information on road closures and alternate routes for distribution to the public in coordination with ESF #15 (External Affairs) through the Joint Information System (JIS)
ESF #02 Communications	ESF #02 should consider the following for Earthquake Incident response: ✓ Promptly report any communications outages to the TC-EOC

Table C2.4 – ESF Key Considerations for an Earthquake Incident	
	✓ Establish communications between receiving healthcare agencies, first responders, and the TC-EOC if traditional communications are compromised ✓ Provide information on communications disruptions and restoration estimates for distribution to the public in coordination with ESF #15 (External Affairs) through the JIS
ESF #03 **Public Works**	ESF #03 should consider the following for Earthquake Incident response: ✓ Assess water, wastewater, and flood control systems for damage. ✓ Provide information on public works disruptions and restoration estimates for distribution to the public in coordination with ESF #15 (External Affairs) through the JIS
ESF #04 **Firefighting**	ESF #04 should consider the following for earthquake incident response: ✓ Activate JHFEMS Operations Manual policy 14-10 "Emergency Earthquake Mode" when there is an earthquake that is able to be felt by people. ✓ Rapidly assess critical infrastructure for damage and report to the Duty Officer, who will report the assessments to the TC-EOC. ✓ Duty Officer may page out for additional personnel as needed. ✓ Drones may be deployed by ESF #04, or rotary aircraft requested from ESF #09 Search and Rescue, to assist with damage assessments. ✓ Respond to calls for service and prioritize life safety over property preservation.
ESF #05 **Information &** **Planning**	ESF #05 should consider the following for earthquake incident response: ✓ Ensure adequate alert and warning of the public, as detailed in the **Appendix 5.1 Public Alert, Warning, and Notification** ✓ Work with Incident Command to communicate protective actions to the public to protect and mitigate impacts on people and property at risk, as described in the **Protective Actions Support Annex** ✓ Collect critical, life safety information from activated ESFs for situational awareness, including: o Life safety issues (number of injuries, number of fatalities, number of structure fires, number of building collapses) o Status of critical infrastructure o Sheltering and mass care needs o Any reports of civil unrest

	Table C2.4 – ESF Key Considerations for an Earthquake Incident
	○ Access status for roadways and vital transportation corridors
ESF #06 Mass Care Services	ESF #06 should consider the following for earthquake incident response: ✓ Identify temporary sheltering and feeding locations that are safe for use and have not sustained any damage ✓ Establish the expected number of people requiring shelter, food, and water based on damage assessment and any protective action orders issued (i.e., number of people evacuating) ✓ Identify a site for distribution of mass care assistance and receiving unsolicited volunteers and donated goods
ESF #07 Resource Support	ESF #07 should consider the following for earthquake incident response: ✓ Identify and acquire resources for sheltering and mass care operations ✓ Identify locations for commodity distribution, as detailed in the **Annex B7, Appendix 7.1. Distribution Management**
ESF #08 Public Health and Medical Services	ESF #08 should consider the following for earthquake incident response: ✓ Determine whether the incident should be considered a Mass Casualty Incident and notify the TC-EOC. Implement the **Mass Casualty Incident Annex** as needed. ✓ Collect information on any damages sustained at the hospital and other critical healthcare facilities. Share any expected impacts to service levels with the TC-EOC. ✓ Develop public health and medical information for the public and distribute in coordination with ESF #15 (External Affairs) through the JIS
ESF #09 Search and Rescue	ESF #09 should consider the following for earthquake incident response: ✓ Assess the need for collapsed structure rescue and request necessary resources from ESF #07 (Resource Support) ✓ Initiate collapsed structure rescue of trapped victims to level of training and equipment ✓ Identify and locate the deceased, leaving them in place when possible until released by the County Coroner ✓ Support the documentation of bodies, body parts, personal effects, and other evidence
ESF #12 Energy	ESF #12 should consider the following for Earthquake Incident response: ✓ Assess energy distribution systems for damage.

Table C2.4 – ESF Key Considerations for an Earthquake Incident	
	✓ Provide information on energy disruptions and restoration estimates for distribution to the public in coordination with ESF #15 (External Affairs) through the JIS
ESF #13 Public Safety	ESF #13 should consider the following for earthquake incident response: ✓ Provide access control and security to impacted areas ✓ Support implementation and enforcement of protective action measures as needed, as described in the **Protective Actions Support Annex**

ESF #15 External Affairs	ESF #15 should consider the following for earthquake incident response:
	
	✓ Provide emergency information to the public focused on life safety. Topics may include:
	    o Checking on neighbors
	    o Shelter locations (if established)
	    o Extent of damage
	    o Safety information (gas leaks, driving, road closures, etc.)
	    o Status of government services and restoration estimates
	    o Status of healthcare services and facilities
	    o Impacts on critical infrastructure and restoration estimates
	✓ Deploy redundant, low-tech communications platforms (such as radio or bulletin boards) in case of power outages and to improve situational awareness
	✓ Monitor social media and other media outlets to inform ongoing damage assessments
	✓ Ensure messages reach all communities, including those with disabilities and limited English proficiency

Annex C3. Flood Incident

This annex enables a coordinated, multiagency response to a flood incident.

Table C3.1 – Flood Incident Annex At-a-Glance	
Primary Emergency Support Function (ESF)	**ESF #03 (Public Works)** • Serves as the primary ESF for a flood incident • TC-EOC activation triggers listed in the **ESF #03 Annex** apply to this incident annex • Assesses damages to public infrastructure • Restores and repairs public infrastructure
Additional ESFs *ESFs are the way we organize across community agencies to enhance coordination and integration to deliver the Core Capabilities and stabilize Community Lifelines.*	For a partial activation of the TC-EOC due to a flood Incident, the following ESFs are expected to be activated: • **ESF #01 (Transportation):** Initiates temporary road closures, assesses damage to transportation corridors, and clears debris from critical transportation routes • **ESF #02 (Communications):** Assesses disruption to communications systems due to power failure or other infrastructure damage • **ESF #04 (Firefighting):** Assists with door-to-door route notifications for evacuation. Assists ESF #09 as needed with search and rescue • **ESF #05 (Information & Planning):** Gathers information about the incident and identifies resources required to respond • **ESF #06 (Mass Care Services):** Establishes an evacuee reception center, determines needs for sheltering. • **ESF #07 (Resource Support):** Locates and provides supplies to emergency response personnel as needed • **ESF #08 (Public Health and Medical Services):** Addresses emerging medical needs due to flood impacts • **ESF #09 (Search and Rescue):** Performs search and rescue activities to locate survivors and the deceased • **ESF #11 (Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources):** Assesses potential impacts to natural resources, wildlife, water sources, and the environment • **ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security):** Assists with door-to-door route notifications for evacuation. Maintains security of evacuated areas. • **ESF #15 (External Affairs):** Provides accurate updates and messaging to the public about protective actions, road closures, or other potential impacts A full activation of the TC-EOC would result in the activation of all 15 ESFs by the TC-EOC Manager.

Scope

The annex identifies Teton County's specific concerns when responding to the challenges posed by all forms of flooding including riverine flooding, flash flooding, rain on snow, post-wildfire flooding, frazil ice, ice jams, irrigation ditch malfunctions, and snowmelt runoff. Some of the impacts and potential challenges identified for flooding include:

- Road closures
- Isolation of vulnerable community members
- Increased response times for emergency services
- Interruption or cancellation of government and healthcare services
- Reduced private or public transportation options
- Loss of or damage to structures
- Loss of or damage to natural resources, including impacts to water quality
- Increased car accidents

Activation

This sub-section includes potential triggers for activating the TC-EOC due to a flood incident, categorized by EOC activation level.

Table C3.2 – Flood Incident Activation Triggers	
Level 4: Steady State	Triggers for flooding incidents are typically based on streamflow. Established triggers may activate levee watches by Teton County Road & Levee, but not necessarily an activation of the TC-EOC. Streamflow triggers for the Snake River include:[18] • At 10,000 cfs activates once per day levee watches on Teton County and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) levees Streamflow triggers for the Gros Ventre include:[19] • At 1,500 cfs activates once per day levee watches on Teton County and USACE levees Flood Watches will raise awareness of TCEM staff but will not typically require TC-EOC activation.
Level 3: Enhanced/ Monitoring	TCEM may activate the TC-EOC to Level 3 for any Flood Warning or Flash Flood Warning issued by the National Weather Service (NWS).

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[18] Stream gauge 13018750 at Snake River below Flat Creek, near Jackson. U.S. Geological Survey. https://waterdata.usgs.gov/monitoring-location/13018750/
[19] Stream gauge 13015000 Gros Ventre River at Zenith, WY. U.S. Geological Survey. https://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis/inventory?agency_code=USGS&site_no=13015000

Table C3.2 – Flood Incident Activation Triggers	
	Streamflow triggers for the Snake River include:[20] • At 15,000 cfs, activates twice per day levee watches on Teton County and USACE levees Streamflow triggers for the Gros Ventre include:[21] • At 3,000 cfs activates twice per day levee watches on Teton County and USACE levees Additionally triggers for a Level 3 Activation may include: • Significant damage to the Jackson Project levee system • Multiple homes or businesses flooded • Key roadways and other critical infrastructure flooded • Significant damage to flood control or irrigation devices such as culverts, headgates, ditches, or impoundments that pose a downstream risk to people or property • Response Level I for the Jackson Lake Dam or Grassy Lake Dam as per the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for those respective dams
Level 2: Partial Activation	Triggers for a Level 2 activation may include: • Overtopping of the Jackson Project levee system • Structural failure of flood control or irrigation devices such as culverts, headgates, ditches, or impoundments that pose a downstream risk to people or property • Multiple homes or businesses destroyed by flooding • Response Level II for the Jackson Lake Dam or Grassy Lake Dam as per USBR EAP
Level 1: Full Activation	A full activation of the TC-EOC due to catastrophic flood conditions may result from: • Structural failure of the Jackson Project levee system • Response Level III for the Jackson Lake Dam or Grassy Lake Dam as per USBR EAP

[20] Stream gauge 13018750 at Snake River below Flat Creek, near Jackson. U.S. Geological Survey. https://waterdata.usgs.gov/monitoring-location/13018750/
[21] Stream gauge 13015000 Gros Ventre River at Zenith, WY . U.S. Geological Survey. https://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis/inventory?agency_code=USGS&site_no=13015000

Concept of Operations

The most common flooding types in Teton County include:[22]

- **Flash Flooding:** Flooding that begins within 3 to 6 hours of heavy rainfall, dam, or levee breaks, and/or mudslides.
- **Rain on snow:** Heavy rainfall on snowpack. The rainfall becomes runoff instead of infiltrating into the ground because the existing snowpack is covering it. Additionally, the rain on the snow accelerates snowmelt, adding to the runoff.
- **Post wildfire flooding:** After wildfires, the characteristics of the soil in the impacted area can become water-resistant. As a result, rain that typically would have seeped into the ground now becomes runoff and contributes to a flash flood.
- **Ice Jams:** The water overflows rivers and banks because ice that has broken apart causes obstructions and disrupts the normal flow of the body of water.
- **Frazil Ice:** Caused when streams freeze from the bottom up due to a unique phenomenon also called anchor ice. This ice displaces water in the channel, causing it to overflow its banks. The anchor ice can also become dislodged, float to the surface, and in turn cause ice jams. This is most typically seen on Flat Creek.
- **Snowmelt Runoff:** Depending on the snow characteristics, when packs of snow melts and the soil is frozen, water cannot infiltrate it, so the melting snow becomes runoff.

NWS issues advisories, watches, and warnings for potential or actual flood incidents, as listed in **Table C3.3** below. Watch level incidents raise awareness with TCEM staff while Warnings should result in Level 3 Activation. The long-term weather outlook can provide 2-5 days' notice of an event.

Table C3.3 – NWS Public Safety Notifications[23]	
Warnings – Take Action!	
Flash Flood Warning	A Flash Flood Warning is issued when a flash flood is imminent or occurring. If you are in a flood prone area move immediately to high ground. A flash flood is a sudden violent flood that can take from minutes to hours to develop. It is even possible to experience a flash flood in areas not immediately receiving rain.
Flood Warning	A Flood Warning is issued when flooding is imminent or occurring. These products tend to have more lead time than a Flash Flood Warning.
Watch – Be Prepared	
Flood Watch	A Flood Watch is issued when conditions are favorable for a specific hazardous weather event to occur. A Flood Watch is issued when conditions are favorable for flooding. It does not mean flooding will occur, but it is possible.
Advisory – Be Aware	
Flood Advisory	A Flood Advisory is issued when a specific weather event that is forecast to occur may become a nuisance. A Flood Advisory is issued when flooding is not expected to be bad enough to issue a warning. However, it may cause significant inconvenience, and if caution is not exercised, it could lead to situations that may threaten life and/or property.

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[22] Wyoming Flood Guide. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
[23] https://www.weather.gov/safety/flood-watch-warning

Teton County is also at risk of dam failures from either the Jackson Lake Dam or Grassy Lake Dam. Both dams have an EAPs developed by the USBR. The EAPs outline activation triggers and outline the distance downstream of communities/residences and expected dam failure travel time. **Table C3.4** below outlines these key response indicators for both dams.

Table C3.4 – Emergency Action Plan Key Response Indicators		
Location	**Distance Downstream (miles)**	**Dam Failure Travel Time (hours)**
Jackson Lake Dam		
Buffalo Ranger Station	4.4	0.5
Bar BC Ranch	21.6	4.5
Park Headquarters at Moose	24.5	5.0
Wilson	38.8	8.5
Bridge Crossing (US Hwy 89/26)	51.0	12.5
Hoback Junction	56.1	13.5
Astoria Mineral Hot Springs	59.2	14.0
Palisades Reservoir	79.0	16.5
Grassy Lake Dam		
Cave Falls (Yellowstone NP; Teton, WY)	14	1.1
State Highway 32 (Fremont, ID)	40	4.4

Finally, Teton County experiences flooding related to winter weather conditions, including rain on snow events, frazil ice, and ice jams. These types of events fall outside of traditional NWS flood warning programs. The Flat Creek Watershed Improvement District (FCWID) will monitor weather conditions and determine when to turn on thaw walls during the winter on Flat Creek. These thaw wells pump ground water into Flat Creek that is above freezing temperature, helping to mitigate the buildup of frazil (anchor) ice. Minimum criteria for their decision include:

- Current and predicted weather patterns
- Speed at which floodwaters and ice buildup are occurring
- Proximity of floodwaters to public and private structures with an understanding of the time required to place equipment into the creek

The removal of the ice in FCWID's area of responsibility on Flat Creek should start downstream because clearing the lower section allows more movement of ice from upstream. The "catch and remove" method using equipment upstream and downstream reduces new ice jams.

Supporting Operational Procedures

The following policies and procedures are to be used for reference while the annex is activated to ensure all actions are attributed to the protection of life and property.

- **USACE Jackson Project - Standard Operating Procedures (May 2009):** Outlines the policies and procedures for managing, operating, and maintaining the Jackson Hole Local Protection Project, including emergency planning and response for the Jackson area levee system.

- **Jackson Lake Dam Emergency Action Plan (October 2014):** Describes emergency planning and response activation triggers for the Jackson Lake Dam.
- **Grassy Lake Dam Emergency Action Plan (August 2013)**: Describes emergency planning and response activation triggers for the Grassy Lake Dam.
- **FCWID Emergency Wintertime and Spring Runoff Action Plan (November 2021):** Describes emergency response measure for ice jams and other flooding events along within the Improvement District.

Key Considerations

This sub-section provides "Key Considerations" for each ESF when activated for a flood incident. An expanded description of the roles and responsibilities of each ESF can be found in their respective annexes.

Table C3.5 – ESF Key Considerations for a Flood Incident	
ESF #03 Public Works (Primary)	ESF #03 should consider the following for flood incident response: ✓ Distribute sandbags and sand to the public for residential and business flood protection from the Town of Jackson maintenance shop, Teton County Road & Levee yard, or other community locations as appropriate ✓ Assess any damages to water infrastructure, including the need for protective actions (such as boil water notices) ✓ Assess public infrastructure impacts from the flooding and report any damages to TC-EOC ✓ Assess flood control infrastructure for proper operation and repair as needed. Report damage that could impact public safety to TC-EOC ✓ Convene the Teton County Flood Stakeholder Group during emergency operations to discuss coordination, establish situational awareness, and facilitate information collection and dissemination regarding flood hazards.
ESF #01 Transportation	ESF #01 should consider the following for flood incident response: ✓ Assess the transportation impacts from the flooding and the need for additional road closures, alternate routes, or other protective actions and report to TC-EOC ✓ Provide information on the safest and most reliable routes for first responders ✓ Monitor conditions that may restrict people from obtaining critical services or supplies, especially vulnerable populations who rely on public transportation or other forms of assistance ✓ Promote Turn Around Don't Drown® messaging to discourage the traveling public from driving through flood waters ✓ Provide information on road closures and alternate routes for distribution to the public in coordination with ESF #15 (External Affairs) through the Joint Information System (JIS)
ESF #02 Communications	ESF #02 should consider the following for winter storm incident response: ✓ Promptly report any communications outages to the TC-EOC ✓ Provide information on communications disruptions and restoration estimates for distribution to the public in coordination with ESF #15 (External Affairs) through the JIS

Table C3.5 – ESF Key Considerations for a Flood Incident	
ESF #05 Information and Planning	ESF #05 should consider the following for flood incident response: ✓ Ensure adequate alert and warning of the public, as detailed in the **Appendix 5.1. Public Alert, Warning, and Notification**. The FCWID will provide additional alert and warning to FCWID residents in advance of flooding or ice jam incidents. ✓ Work with Incident Command to communicate protective actions to the public to protect and mitigate impacts on people and property at risk, as described in the **Protective Actions Support Annex** ✓ When the TC-EOC is activated in advance of the incident, host a virtual planning meeting to determine the state of preparedness and potential impacts from the incident, including impacts to special events, government services, and the community ✓ If this is a U.S. Bureau of Reclamation incident, establish contact with the Regional Emergency Coordination Center (RECC) at BOR-PNR-RECC@usbr.gov or contact the Regional Emergency Manager. They will establish a Microsoft Team and invite the EOC to it.
ESF #07 Resource Support	ESF #07 should consider the following for flood incident response: ✓ Obtain sandbag and sand stockpile inventory from ESF #03 (Public Works) ✓ Order additional sandbags, if needed, from Wyoming State Response Coordination Center (SRCC) ✓ Request updated flood resource inventory from mutual aid agencies in the county and ESF #14 to include sandbags, sand, shovels, sandbag fillers, Visqueen, Jersey barriers, Hesco barriers, loaders, dump trucks, rock stockpiles, etc.
ESF #08 Public Health and Medical Services	ESF #08 should consider the following for flood incident response: ✓ Analyze the weather forecast to determine potential impacts to public health ✓ Monitor utility disruptions that could affect healthcare providers and vulnerable groups that receive treatments (such as dialysis) or rely on power for medical equipment ✓ Identify potential impacts to vulnerable populations and communicate additional resource needs to the TC-EOC to support equitable response. A full list of vulnerable populations in Teton County is available in TC-EOP Section 2.1.6. ✓ Ensure proper water quality and well testing to identify any public health issues ✓ Support the development of public messaging on health and safety impacts for distribution to the public in coordination with ESF #15 (External Affairs) through the JIS

Table C3.5 – ESF Key Considerations for a Flood Incident	
ESF #09 Search and Rescue	ESF #09 should consider the following for flood incident response: ✓ Identify and locate people who are isolated in their homes and need assistance to evacuate ✓ Identify and locate people who are caught in flash flooding outdoors, such as those involved in river recreation ✓ Provide swift water rescue as needed ✓ Support evacuation measures as needed
ESF #11 Agriculture, Natural, and Cultural Resources	ESF #11 should consider the following for flood incident response: ✓ Assess potential impacts on natural resources and advise on immediate protective measures ✓ Provide appropriate response actions to conserve, rehabilitate, recover, and restore natural, cultural, and historic resources impacted by the incident ✓ Monitor water quality levels and support the development of public messaging for distribution to the public in coordination with ESF #15 (External Affairs) through the JIS

ESF #15 External Affairs	ESF #15 should consider the following for flood incident response:
	
	✓ Provide emergency information to the public focused on life safety. Topics may include:
	   ○ Water quality information and subsequent health impacts
	   ○ Preparing for evacuation or other protective actions
	   ○ Sandbag and sand locations and instructions for use
	   ○ Extent of damage
	   ○ Safety information (driving, road closures, etc.)
	   ○ Turn Around Don't Drown® messaging
	   ○ Potential secondary hazards

Annex C4. Hazardous Materials Incident

The purpose of this annex is to describe roles, responsibilities, and coordinating mechanisms for managing a hazardous materials (HazMat) incident that has exceeded local capabilities.

Table C4.1 – TC-EOC Activation for a HazMat Incident	
Primary Emergency Support Function (ESF)	**ESF #10 (Hazardous Materials)** • Serves as the primary ESF for a HazMat incident • TC-EOC activation triggers listed in the **ESF #10 Annex** apply to this incident annex • Handles the control and containment of an impending or actual discharge and/or uncontrolled release of oil or hazardous materials
Additional ESFs *ESFs are the way we organize across community agencies to enhance coordination and integration to deliver the Core Capabilities and stabilize Community Lifelines.*	For a partial activation of the TC-EOC due to a HazMat incident, the following ESFs are expected to be activated: • **ESF #01 (Transportation):** Initiates temporary road closures and alternate routes as needed • **ESF #03 (Public Works):** Assesses potential impacts to the public drinking water supply or other public infrastructure • **ESF #04 (Firefighting):** Provides personnel, equipment, and resources for response, as needed • **ESF #05 (Information & Planning):** Gathers information about the incident and identifies resources required to respond • **ESF #07 (Resource Support):** Locates and provides supplies to emergency response personnel, as needed • **ESF #08 (Public Health and Medical Services):** Coordinates protective actions for medical staff, first responders, and impacted populations; deploys medical resources to the incident, as needed • **ESF #11 (Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources):** Assesses potential impacts to natural resources, wildlife, water sources, and the environment • **ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security):** Enforces protective actions and provides safety and security around the incident site • **ESF #15 (External Affairs):** Provides accurate updates and messaging to the public about protective actions, road closures, or other potential impacts A full activation of the TC-EOC would result in the activation of all 15 ESFs by the TC-EOC Manager.

Scope

This annex identifies and describes the methods, resources, and proper procedures to respond to incidents involving HazMat spills or releases from fixed facilities or materials in transport.

Concept of Operations

Local, state, and federal partners will be involved in the initial response and subsequent clean-up or recovery of a hazardous materials incident. The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) and the State Emergency Response Council (SERC) were established under the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA Title III), also referred to as the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA). This legislation requires industry to share information with the community to enhance HazMat preparedness.

The manufacturer, shipper, or other responsible party is responsible for immediately notifying the Teton County LEPC when the quantity of a hazardous material released or spilled is equal to or exceeds the reportable quantity established by SARA or CERCLA regulations or, in the case of oil products, enters or has the potential to enter waters, storm drains, or impacts land. For oil products, the responsible party is also responsible for notifying the LEPC where the spill occurred, and any other local government reasonably expected to be impacted by the spill.

Local

The Teton County/Town of Jackson Hazardous Materials Response Plan (HMERP)is the primary document outlining hazardous materials response and recovery for Teton County and the Town of Jackson. This plan is developed, maintained, and exercised by the Teton County LEPC. Procedures from the HMERP are used to develop this annex. If conflicts arise between the HMERP and this annex, the HMERP takes precedence.

The Teton County LEPC provides a forum to engage stakeholders and the public in acquiring and sharing the required information to develop and exercise the HMERP, as well as assessing the capabilities and capacities of response agencies to effectively support response and recovery operations. The LEPC is open to the public, and more information on meeting times and minutes can be found at https://www.tetoncountywy.gov/lepc.

Initial public alert and warning, protective actions, and safety measures will be handled by local resources. The responding agency will establish an Incident Commander (IC) and Incident Command Post (ICP) to facilitate inter-agency coordination for response using the Incident Command System (ICS).

The following agencies and their hazardous materials response divisions will serve as the lead local response agency:

Table C4.2 – Local HazMat Response Agencies	
Geographic Area	**Authority Having Jurisdiction**
Town of Jackson	Jackson Hole Fire/EMS
Unincorporated Teton County	Jackson Hole Fire/EMS
Grand Teton National Park	National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park	National Park Service

| Table C4.2 – Local HazMat Response Agencies ||
Geographic Area	**Authority Having Jurisdiction**
Bridger-Teton National Forest	U.S. Forest Service
Caribou-Targhee National Forest	U.S. Forest Service
National Elk Refuge	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Teton Village	Teton Village Fire Department
Jackson Hole Airport	Jackson Hole Airport Fire Department
State Highways	Wyoming Highway Patrol
State Forest Lands	Wyoming State Forestry Division
State Game & Fish Lands	Wyoming Game & Fish
Teton County School District #1 Property	Teton County School District #1

For those jurisdictions that do not have a HazMat division, they would rely on Jackson Hole Fire/EMS and/or the Regional Emergency Response Team (RERT) 8 to assist with response operations. This mutual aid assistance does not relieve the jurisdiction from ultimate responsibility for the management of the HazMat incident.

When TCEM is notified of actual or potential events within Teton County, they are responsible for notifying the Wyoming Office of Homeland Security (WOHS) of the incident, whether requesting assistance or not.

Regional/State

Request for any state or federal assistance is sent by the IC to the TC-EOC when local resources are anticipated to be inadequate by the IC. According to the Teton County HMERP, request for activation of RERT 8, other RERTs, or the Wyoming National Guard 84th Civil Support Team will be made by the IC to TCEM (or the TC-EOC if activated). RERT 8 will join the ICP on-scene to conduct response activities.

The primary response agency is responsible for contacting the LEPC under the following conditions:

- An Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) from the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) List of Lists spilled in excess of its Reportable Quantity (RQ) must be reported to the LEPC, who in turn will notify the SERC.
- A Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) hazardous substance spilled in excess of its RQ must be reported to the LEPC, who in turn will notify the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), National Response Center (NRC), and SERC.
- Any spill of a hazardous substance that enters or threatens to enter waters of the state must be reported to DEQ. Spills of 25 gallons or less of refined crude oil products (including gasoline and diesel) that does not physically enter waters of the state and is immediately contained and removed does not need to be reported to DEQ.

Federal

At the federal level, the National Response Center (NRC) must be notified if a CERCLA hazardous substance is spilled in excess of its RQ. This will be done by the LEPC, or on the LEPC's behalf by DEQ.

ESF Key Considerations

This sub-section provides "Key Considerations" for each ESF when activated for a HazMat Incident. An expanded description of the roles and responsibilities of each ESF can be found in their respective annexes.

Table C4.3 – ESF Key Considerations for a HazMat Incident	
ESF #10 Hazardous Materials (Primary)	ESF #10 should consider the following for HazMat incident response: ✓ Refer to the Teton County/Town of Jackson HMERP to ensure proper HazMat response protocols are being followed. ✓ Ensure that an IC and ICS has been adequately established at the incident, including development of a written Incident Action Plan (IAP). ✓ The local HazMat response agency with authority is responsible for detection, assessment, and monitoring of the spill site. ✓ Coordinate with ESF #08 (Public Health and Medical Services) to activate and deploy medical resources to the incident, as well as determine protective actions for staff, first responders, and impacted populations. ✓ Use the **Protective Actions Support Annex** to develop and issue protective actions for the public and distribute in coordination with ESF #15 (External Affairs) through the Joint Information System (JIS). ✓ Coordinate with ESF #11 (Agriculture, Natural, and Cultural Resources) to assess potential impacts to natural resources within or near the incident site, as well as implement mitigation actions for further contamination. ✓ Anticipate needs for additional response resources, including RERTs, CSTs, WY DEQ, and EPA Environmental Response Teams (ERT).
ESF #01 Transportation	ESF #01 should consider the following for a HazMat incident response: ✓ Assess the transportation impacts from the spill, including location, duration, and the need for alternate routes. ✓ Provide information on road closures and alternate routes for distribution to the public in coordination with ESF #15 (External Affairs) for distribution through the JIS. ✓ Address the need for evacuation planning and the identification of evacuation routes, as described in the **Protective Actions Support Annex.**

Table C4.3 – ESF Key Considerations for a HazMat Incident	
ESF #03 Public Works	ESF #03 should consider the following for a HazMat incident response: ✓ Assess the public water infrastructure impacts from the spill, including location, duration, and the need for protective actions (such as boil water notices) in coordination with ESF #08 (Public Health and Medical). ✓ Provide information on public water system issues for distribution to the public in coordination with ESF #15 (External Affairs) for distribution through the JIS.
ESF #04 Firefighting	ESF #04 should consider the following for a HazMat incident response: ✓ Mobilize resources, including personnel and equipment, to support decontamination. ✓ Address potential fire danger at incident site.
ESF #05 Information and Planning	ESF #05 should consider the following for a HazMat incident response: ✓ Develop and distribute reports on the status of operations and impacts, including Situation Reports as needed. ✓ Ensure the timely warning of Teton County residents and visitors of potential or actual impacts, including relaying the IC's issued protective actions as described in the **Protective Actions Support Annex.** ✓ Assess the need for sheltering or mass care services based on protective action orders. ✓ Organize information shared through other ESFs to establish situational awareness of impacts across the community, including human health, environmental damages, or disruption of critical infrastructure. ✓ Develop a process for information sharing between local incident management agencies and other appropriate sectors that can offer support. ✓ Ensure proper hazardous materials notifications are made to the WOHS Duty Officer, SERC, WY DEQ, and NRC, as necessary.
ESF #07 Resource Support	ESF #07 should consider the following for a HazMat incident response: ✓ Assist with specialized hazmat resource requests such as RERTs, CSTs, and EPA ERTs.
ESF #08 Public Health and Medical Services	ESF #08 should consider the following for a HazMat incident response: ✓ Organize any necessary care or protective actions among hospitals, medical personnel, emergency service providers, and technical specialists.

Table C4.3 – ESF Key Considerations for a HazMat Incident	
	✓ Ensure proper lockdown and decontamination procedures are initiated immediately upon notification of an incident. ✓ Provide public health response activities such as EMS triage, treatment, and transportation or evacuation of impacted individuals. ✓ Monitor the health and safety of first responders and healthcare staff. ✓ Coordinate with impacted drinking water supply entities, ESF #03 (Public Works), and ESF #11 (Agriculture, Natural, and Cultural Resources) on the issuance of boil water orders, do not drink orders, or other protective actions around contaminated drinking water. ✓ Provide information, personal protective actions, signs and symptoms, and other relevant human health information regarding the incident for distribution to the public in coordination with ESF #15 (External Affairs) for distribution through the JIS.
ESF #11 Agriculture, Natural, and Cultural Resources	ESF #11 should consider the following for a HazMat incident response: ✓ Assess potential impacts to natural resources during initial incident response and advise on immediate protective measures. ✓ Provide appropriate response actions to conserve, rehabilitate, recover, and restore natural, cultural, and historic resources impacted by the incident. ✓ Assess rural drinking water impacts from the spill in coordination with ESF #08 (Public Health and Medical). ✓ Monitor air quality levels in the area surrounding the incident site and initiate response to heightened levels of pollutants.
ESF #13 Public Safety and Security	ESF #13 should consider the following for a HazMat incident response: ✓ Provide access control and security to impacted areas. ✓ Use the **Protective Actions Support Annex** to inform, initiate, and enforce protective actions, including evacuations as needed.

ESF #15 External Affairs	ESF #15 should consider the following for a HazMat incident response:
	
	 ✓ Organize and coordinate unified messaging for the public about the incident, including:
	     o Critical infrastructure disruptions
	     o Road closures and alternative routes
	     o Protective actions
	     o Signs and symptoms of contamination
	     o Ongoing incident operations
	 ✓ Confirm jurisdictional communication strategies to prevent any misinformation sharing.

Table C4.3 – ESF Key Considerations for a HazMat Incident	
	✓ Refer to Appendix B: Common Questions from the Media Regarding Hazardous Materials Incidents from the Teton County/Town of Jackson HMERP.

Annex C5. Mass Casualty Incident

This annex describes roles, responsibilities, and coordinating mechanisms for responding to a mass casualty incident (MCI) involving five or more casualties and impacting Teton County residents and/or visitors.

Table C5.1 – TC-EOC Activation for a Mass Casualty Incident	
Primary Emergency Support Functions (ESF)	**ESF #08 (Public Health and Medical Services)** • Serves as the primary ESF for a mass casualty incident • TC-EOC activation triggers listed in the **ESF #08 Annex** apply to this incident annex • Coordinates with medical service providers and emergency responders to provide medical care, fatality management, and stabilization of the incident • Delegates on-scene functions related to body identification, mortuary services, and contacting next of kin to appropriate agencies
Additional ESFs *ESFs are the way we organize across community agencies to enhance coordination and integration to deliver the Core Capabilities and stabilize Community Lifelines.*	For a partial activation of the TC-EOC due to an MCI, the following ESFs are expected to be activated: • **ESF #05 (Information & Planning):** Gathers information about the incident and identifies resources required to respond • **ESF #06 (Mass Care Services):** Establishes a Family Assistance Center (FAC) for survivors and families • **ESF #07 (Resource Support):** Locates and provides supplies to emergency response personnel, as needed • **ESF #09 (Search and Rescue):** Performs search and rescue activities to locate survivors and the deceased • **ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security):** Provides safety and security around the incident site and leads any necessary investigations • **ESF #15 (External Affairs):** Provides accurate updates and messaging to the public A full activation of the TC-EOC would result in the activation of all 15 ESFs by the TC-EOC Manager.

Scope

This annex describes necessary actions related to saving lives, transporting, and evacuating people, providing treatment to those injured, and temporarily handling the deceased following a mass casualty incident. A "casualty" for the purposes of this plan is a person injured or killed because of the incident. The level of an MCI is dependent on the number of resources available for response efforts and the total number casualties from the incident.

The number of and nature of injuries and/or deaths is an important factor in mass casualty incidents. There are three categories for MCIs:

1. **Multi-Casualty Emergency**: An incident involving 5-15 casualties where local medical facilities and ambulance services will need assistance.
2. **Major Medical Emergency**: An incident involving 16-50 casualties. Effective response by a single jurisdiction in Teton County would be difficult to impossible.
3. **Medical Disaster**: An incident involving more than 50 casualties and causing major strain on all jurisdictional and regional resources.

Concept of Operations

The initial priority on-scene will be to establish ICS, contain the incident, and stabilize the incident area. Once secured, triage stations will be set up to manage victims and provide initial treatment on-scene. Off-scene priorities include identifying facilities to serve as the emergency treatment centers and mass casualty collection points within the county, as appropriate.

The type of MCI will determine what types of additional resources will be required for response. As a single jurisdiction may be able to handle a multi-casualty emergency, they will most likely become overwhelmed once an incident exceeds 16 casualties, resulting in an escalation to a major medical emergency. An incident involving more than 50 casualties, overwhelming local jurisdictions, and stressing regional jurisdictions, is a medical disaster.

The IC has the responsibility of declaring the level of the MCI and requesting activation of the Jackson Hole Fire/EMS (JHFEMS) Mass Casualty Plan. This is accomplished through a request to TCSO Dispatch to deploy units according to the MCI Dispatch Protocol.

Medical Care

Medical triage, treatment, and transport on scene is the responsibility of the Medical Group Supervisor under the Operations Section Chief in the ICS structure. The Medical Group Supervisor will assign a Triage Task Force Leader, a Treatment Task Force Leader, and a Transport Task Force Leader.

- **Triage Task Force Leader:** Sort and treat victims according to priority of injuries and move to established treatment areas
- **Treatment Task Force Leader:** Organize medical treatment activities, including establishing treatment areas and ensuring all patients receive triage tags
- **Transport Task Force Leader:** Coordinate transportation of casualties, including maintaining accurate transportation logs positively identifying victims by triage tag number, triage color, transporting vehicle, and destination

Figure C5.1 below illustrates the placement of the medical group within the ICS structure.

Figure C5.1. Medical Group within ICS
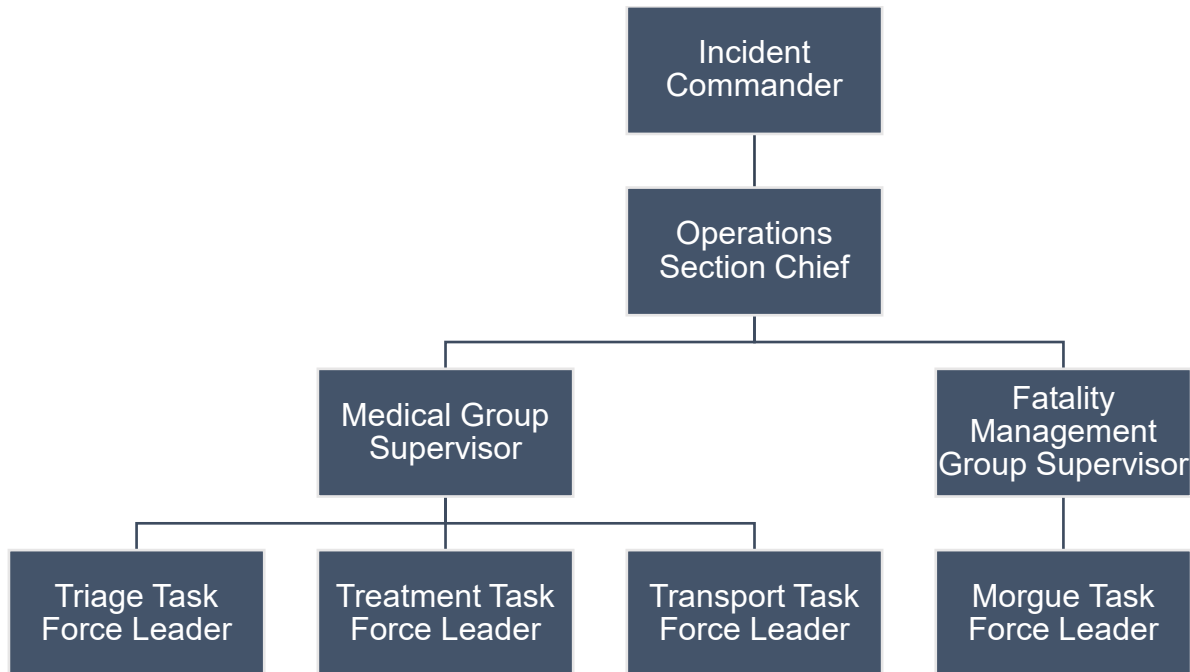
Teton County's MCI Trailers may have already been dispatched by the IC through activation of the Mass Casualty Plan, but if they have not and additional supplies are needed, the Medical Group Supervisor should request the trailers through their supervisor. Each of the two trailers are equipped with supplies for an incident of up to 50 people. Additionally, each JHFEMS fire station has a cache of mass casualty supplies for up to 50 people in modular portable containers that may be requested. St. John's Health and outlying clinics can provide additional medical supplies as requested. Lastly, the Medical Group Supervisor may request through their supervisor federal Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMAT), however these are normally reserved for medical disasters.

Any medical providers located at the scene will begin by triaging patients using the START protocol and providing immediate life-saving care until all patients are triaged. The START triage system will be implemented to sort patients based on the severity of injury sustained as follows:

- **Red:** Immediate – Airway following positioning, Respirations >30/min, radial pulse absent or capillary refill >2 sec, and cannot follow simple commands.
- **Yellow:** Delayed – Airway present, Respirations <30/min, radial pulse present and capillary refill <2 sec, and can follow simple commands.
- **Green:** Minor: All walking wounded.
- **Black:** Deceased, cardiac arrest, those obviously dead, catastrophically injured with little chance of survival with immediate medical care.

Fatality Management

On-scene fatality management is the responsibility of the Teton County Coroner's Office (TCCO). The TCCO will assign a Fatality Management Group Supervisor who will report to the Operations Section Chief. The Fatality Management Group Supervisor is responsible for establishing temporary morgues, death investigation, proper and respectful handling of the remains, taking possession of the deceased's personal effects, storage of the deceased, notifications to next of kin, and disposition of the deceased and their personal effects to appropriate parties. If needed, the Fatality Management Group Supervisor may assign a Morgue Task Force Leader to assist with the establishment and management of temporary morgues.

The Fatality Management Group Supervisor may request the State of Wyoming's mass casualty refrigerated trailers, which each have cold storage capacity for up to 50 bodies. They may also request federal Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams (DMORT); however, these would normally be reserved for a medical disaster. All resource requests must be made through the ICS to the Fatality Management Group Supervisor's supervisor.

Supporting Operational Procedures

The following policies and procedures are to be used for reference while the annex is activated to ensure all legal actions are attributed to the protection of life and property.

- Wyoming Emergency Medical Services Act of 1977 establishes the standards and procedures regarding ambulances and medical personnel to promote the health and safety of the people of Wyoming.
- Jackson Hole Fire/EMS Operations Manual, Division 20, Article 1, "Mass Casualty Incident Plan", describes local triage operations in further detail.
- The Teton County Coroner's Office shall develop, maintain, and exercise mass fatality response procedures that works in coordination with JHFEMS' Mass Casualty Incident Plan.

ESF Key Considerations

This sub-section provides "Key Considerations" for each ESF when activated for a mass casualty incident. An expanded description of the roles and responsibilities of each ESF can be found in their respective annexes.

Table C5.2 – ESF Key Considerations for a Mass Casualty Incident	
ESF #08 Public Health and Medical Services (Primary)	ESF #08 should consider the following for mass casualty incident response: ✓ Determine the type and level of mass casualty incident and notify the TC-EOC for situational awareness. ✓ Ensure that ICS is established on-scene and that the JHFEMS Mass Casualty Incident Plan and/or TCCO's mass fatality response procedures are implemented. ✓ Ensure hospitals and other receiving agencies are immediately notified, establishing communication between the agencies and first responders. ✓ Organize any necessary protective actions among hospitals, medical personnel, and emergency services providers. ✓ Develop public health and medical information for the public and distribute in coordination with ESF #15 (External Affairs) through the Joint Information System (JIS). ✓ Assess the need for mental health services and counseling for families, survivors, first responders, and healthcare personnel. ✓ Coordinate with the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) to establish a Family Reunification Center and provide reunification services, in coordination with ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security) as needed.
ESF #05 Information and Planning	ESF #05 should consider the following for mass casualty incident response: ✓ Develop and distribute reports on the status of operations and impacts, including Situation Reports as needed. ✓ Ensure the timely warning of Teton County residents and visitors of potential or actual impacts, including relaying protective actions issued by the IC as described in the **Protective Actions Support Annex.** ✓ Assess the need for short-term sheltering or mass care services, including consideration of any protective actions (i.e., people under evacuation order). ✓ Organize information shared through other ESFs to establish situational awareness of impacts across the community. ✓ Develop a process for information sharing between local incident management agencies and other appropriate sectors that can offer support.

Table C5.2 – ESF Key Considerations for a Mass Casualty Incident	
ESF #06 Mass Care Services	ESF #06 should consider the following for mass casualty incident response: ✓ Assess the need for a FAC after reunification services are completed.
ESF #07 Resource Support	ESF #07 should consider the following for mass casualty incident response: ✓ Assist with obtaining specialized mass casualty resources such as state mass casualty refrigerated trailers, MCI trailers, DMATs, and DMORTs.
ESF #09 Search and Rescue	ESF #09 should consider the following for mass casualty incident response: ✓ Identify and locate the deceased, leaving them in place when possible until released by the TCCO. ✓ Support the documentation of bodies, body parts, personal effects, and other evidence.
ESF #13 Public Safety and Security	ESF #13 should consider the following for mass casualty incident response: ✓ Coordinate with the FBI and ESF #08 (Public Health and Medical Services) to establish a Family Reunification Center and provide investigative and reunification services, as needed. ✓ Provide access control and security to impacted areas.
ESF #15 External Affairs	ESF #15 should consider the following for mass casualty incident response: ✓ Organize and coordinate unified messaging for the public about the incident, including public health and safety measures and any necessary protective actions. ✓ Confirm jurisdictional communication strategies to prevent any misinformation sharing.

Annex C6. Terrorism Incident – Law Enforcement and Investigation Incident

This annex facilitates effective law enforcement and investigation in response to any threats or actual acts of terrorism.

Table C6.1 – TC-EOC Activation for a Terrorism Incident	
Primary Emergency Support Functions (ESF)	**ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security)** • Serves as the primary ESF for a terrorism incident in coordination with the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) • Mobilizes the resources and capabilities of public safety agencies and security to protect life, property, and maintain law and order • Supports the FBI's investigation and intelligence activities
Additional ESFs *ESFs are the way we organize across community agencies to enhance coordination and integration to deliver the Core Capabilities and stabilize Community Lifelines.*	For a partial activation of the TC-EOC due to a Terrorism Incident, the following ESFs are expected to be activated: • **ESF #05 (Information & Planning):** Gathers information about the incident and identifies the resources required to respond • **ESF #07 (Resource Support):** Locates and provides supplies to emergency response personnel, as needed • **ESF #10 (Hazardous Materials):** Handles the control and containment of a threatened or actual intentional release of hazardous materials • **ESF #15 (External Affairs):** Provides accurate updates and messaging to the public A full activation of the TC-EOC would result in the activation of all 15 ESFs by the TC-EOC Manager.

Scope

This annex establishes the structure for a timely, coordained, and unified response from local law enforcement and investigative agencies to any threats or actual acts of terrorism, no matter if the threats are deemed to be credible and/or whether they can escalate. As defined in the Homeland Security Act of 2002, terrorism is an activity that involves an act that is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States; and appears to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion, or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. This annex guides the response to terrorism incidents, such as mass destruction (WMD), or chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high-explosive (CBRNE) material.

Concept of Operations

The level of assessment and control of the terrorism incident is based on multiple factors, including but not limited to:

- Number of locations affected
- Types of scenes created (incident, hazardous, and/or crime)
- Level of coordination of local law enforcement, protective actions, governmental technical expertise, and investigative actions

Teton County follows any effort to deter or prevent acts of terrorism by apprehending and prosecuting any individual who plans or perpetrates any level of terrorist actions/attacks. After receiving any form of a terrorist threat, local departments notify the FBI and the Wyoming Information and Analysis Team (WIAT, Wyoming's fusion center). An initial assessment is conducted to assess the credibility of the threat and confirm if the potential terrorist act involves WMD or CBRNE. Once deemed credible, local law enforcement will activate the TC-EOC and a Joint Operations Center (JOC) is established by the FBI to provide field coordination. Credible threats will also require both state and federal resources.

If an actual terrorism event results in multiple casualties, the **Mass Casualty Incident Annex** provides guidance on supporting response efforts outside of law enforcement and investigation capabilities.

ESF Key Considerations

This sub-section provides "Key Considerations" for each ESF when activated for a terrorism incident. An expanded description of the roles and responsibilities of each ESF can be found in their respective annexes.

Table C6.2 – ESF Key Considerations for a Terrorism Incident	
ESF #13 Public Safety and Security (Primary)	ESF #13 should consider the following for terrorism incident response: ✓ Coordinate with the FBI to: o Support investigation and provide additional equipment, personnel, and other resources o Establish a Family Reunification Center and provide reunification services ✓ Report terroristic threats and activities to Wyoming's fusion center, the WIAT. ✓ Maintain communication with the WIAT for situational awareness and intelligence on the situation. ✓ Develop and issue protective actions, as described in the **Protective Actions Support Annex.** ✓ Request activation of Regional Emergency Response Team 8 for CBRNE assistance and reach back to the 84th Civil Support Team.
ESF #05 Information and Planning	ESF #05 should consider the following for terrorism incident response: ✓ Working with ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security), establish guidelines for approval of release of information. ✓ Develop and distribute reports on the status of operations and impacts, including Situation Reports as needed. ✓ Ensure the timely warning of Teton County residents and visitors of potential or actual impacts, including relaying protective actions ordered by law enforcement, as described in the **Protective Actions Support Annex.** ✓ Organize information shared through other ESFs to establish situational awareness of impacts across the community, including: o Status of critical infrastructure o Sheltering and mass care needs o Any reports of civil unrest ✓ Develop a process for information sharing between local incident management agencies and other appropriate sectors that can offer support. ✓ Assist with the administrative activation of Regional Emergency Response Team 8 if requested. ✓ Assist with the administrative activation of the 84th Civil Support Team if requested.
ESF #07	ESF #07 should consider the following for terrorism incident response:

Table C6.2 – ESF Key Considerations for a Terrorism Incident	
Resource Support	✓ Assist with terrorism-specific resource requests such as Regional Emergency Response Teams (RERT) or National Guard Civil Support Teams (CSTs).
ESF #10 Hazardous Materials Response	ESF #10 should consider the following for terrorism incident response: ✓ Detect and assess the extent of environmental contamination. ✓ Notify receiving hospitals of the need for lockdown or de-contamination protocols. ✓ Manage clean-up of hazardous materials that are released.
ESF #15 External Affairs	ESF #15 should consider the following for terrorism incident response: ✓ Ensure involvement from law enforcement agencies to understand sensitive data breaches and ensure public information does not compromise an ongoing investigation. ✓ Organize and coordinate unified messaging for the public about the incident. ✓ Confirm jurisdictional communication strategies to prevent any misinformation sharing.

Annex C7. Wildfire Incident

This annex enables a coordinated, multiagency response to a wildfire incident that has exceeded local firefighting capabilities.

Table C7.1 – TC-EOC Activation for a Wildfire Incident	
Primary Emergency Support Function (ESF)	ESF #04 (Firefighting): • Serves as the primary ESF for a wildfire incident • TC-EOC activation triggers listed in the **ESF #04 Annex** apply to this incident annex • Coordinates wildland firefighting operations and requests for mutual aid
Additional ESFs *ESFs are the way we organize across community agencies to enhance coordination and integration to deliver the Core Capabilities and stabilize Community Lifelines.*	For a partial activation of the TC-EOC due to a wildfire incident, the following ESFs are expected to be activated: • **ESF #01 (Transportation):** Initiates temporary road closures and alternative routes as needed; supports planning for evacuations • **ESF #05 (Information and Planning):** Gathers information about the incident and identifies resources required to respond • **ESF #06 (Mass Care):** Coordinates temporary sheltering and assistance • **ESF #07 (Resource Support):** Locates and provides supplies to emergency response personnel as needed • **ESF #08 (Public Health and Medical Services):** Addresses emerging medical needs due to wildfire impacts, including smoke/poor air quality • **ESF #11 (Agriculture, Natural, and Cultural Resources):** Assesses potential and actual impacts to natural and cultural resources • **ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security):** Establishes and maintains secure perimeter, access control, and provides security for incident facilities. • **ESF #15 (External Affairs):** Provides accurate updates and messaging to the public A full activation of the TC-EOC would result in the activation of all 15 ESFs by the TC-EOC Manager.

Scope

The annex identifies and describes Teton County's specific concerns, capabilities, and resources to respond to the challenges posed by wildfire incidents. Some of the impacts and potential challenges identified for wildfires include:

- Road closures and/or reduced visibility
- Isolation of vulnerable community members
- Increased response times for emergency services
- Health and safety impacts due to smoke and poor air quality
- Need to implement protective actions, including evacuations
- Loss of or damage to structures
- Loss of or damage to natural resources, including impacts to water quality
- Secondary hazards in burn areas, including flooding and landslides

Concept of Operations

The following plans and programs should be referred to during a wildfire incident:[24]

- **Wyoming Wildland Fire Annual Operating Plan (AOP):** A sub-geographic plan meant to address issues affecting cooperation, interagency working relationships and protocols, financial arrangements, and joint activities for wildland fire response across the State of Wyoming.
- **Wyoming Wildland Fire Resource Mobilization Guide (Mini Mob Guide):** A wildland fire resource mobilization guide that summarizes business practices and rates for wildland fires. Supplements the AOP.
- **Wyoming Emergency Fire Suppression Account (EFSA):** An emergency funding account paid into annually by participating Wyoming counties (Teton County is a participating county) that can assist with wildland firefighting expenses above certain thresholds.
- **FEMA's Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG):** Emergency grant program available to states, local and tribal governments, for the mitigation, management, and control of fires on publicly or privately owned forests or grasslands, which threaten such destruction as would constitute a major disaster.

National Weather Service Wildfire Products

The National Weather Service (NWS) issues various alerts for dangerous wildfire conditions, as listed below. These alerts are common during wildfire season (May-October), although Teton County's highest fire danger typically occurs in August and September. A Red Flag Warning, described below, should result in a Level 3 Activation of the TC-EOC:

Red Flag Warning – Take Action: Warm temperatures, very low humidity, and strong winds are expected to combine to produce an increased risk of fire danger. Fire conditions are ongoing. A Red Flag Warning alerts firefighting agencies and land managers to extreme fire

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[24] More information on these plans, policies, and programs can be found on the Wyoming State Forestry Division's (WSFD) Fire Business webpage https://wsfd.wyo.gov/fire-management/fire-business

danger. A Red Flag Warning could also be issued when fire weather occurs over a holiday weekend or when large crowds are expected in public areas.

Fire Weather Watch – Be Prepared: Weather conditions could result in extensive wildland fire occurrence or extreme fire behavior. A watch means critical fire weather conditions are possible within the next 12-72 hours, but not imminent or occurring.

Extreme Fire Behavior: The wildfire is hard to predict and likely to rage out of control. One or more of the criteria must be met: moving fast at a high rate of spread, prolific crowning and/or spotting, presence of fire whirls, and strong convection column.

During Level 3 Activation of the TC-EOC, pre-planning for incident support can facilitate more effective response, including:

- Plan potential evacuation routes based on area impacted by warning, current road conditions, construction, congestion, and daily traffic patterns. Due to wide areas that Red Flag Warnings cover, this may not be practical
- Working with residential and care facilities to review evacuation plans
- Developing pre-written warning and protective action bulletins for Public Information Officers (PIOs)
- Reminding community members about the "Ready, Set, GO! / STAY! / AVOID!" protective action levels and how to prepare for a wildfire evacuation, shelter-in-place, or area avoidance as appropriate

Key Considerations

This sub-section provides "Key Considerations" for each ESF when activated for a wildfire incident. An expanded description of the roles and responsibilities of each ESF can be found in their respective annexes.

Table C7.2 – ESF Key Considerations for a Wildfire Incident	
ESF #04 Firefighting (Primary)	ESF #04 should consider the following for wildfire incident response: ✓ Work with Incident Command and ESF #05 (Information and Planning) to communicate protective actions to the public to protect and mitigate impacts on people and property at risk, as described in the **Protective Actions Support Annex.** ✓ Ensure policies and procedures from the Wyoming Wildland Fire Annual Operating Plan (AOP) are being followed. ✓ Activate the Wyoming Emergency Fire Suppression Account (EFSA) as appropriate. ✓ Consider FEMA Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) declaration in coordination with Wyoming State Forestry Division as appropriate.
ESF #01 Transportation	ESF #01 should consider the following for wildfire incident response: ✓ Provide information on the safest and most reliable routes for emergency personnel, including National Forest or private roads. ✓ Assess the transportation impacts from the wildfire and the need for additional road closures, alternate routes, or other protective actions. ✓ Monitor conditions that may restrict people from obtaining critical services or supplies, especially vulnerable populations who may be isolated due to road closures. ✓ Work with ESF #03 (Public Works) to provide equipment and personnel for clearing roadways of debris as needed. ✓ Provide information on road closures and alternate routes for distribution to the public in coordination with ESF #15 (External Affairs) through the Joint Information System (JIS).
ESF #05 Information and Planning	ESF #05 should consider the following for wildfire incident response: ✓ Ensure adequate alert and warning of the public, as detailed in the **Appendix 5.1. Public Alert, Warning, and Notification Appendix.** ✓ Work with Incident Command to communicate protective actions to the public to protect and mitigate impacts on people and property at risk, as described in the **Protective Actions Support Annex.** ✓ When the TC-EOC is activated in advance of the incident, host a virtual planning meeting to determine the state of preparedness

Table C7.2 – ESF Key Considerations for a Wildfire Incident	
	and potential impacts from the incident, including impacts to special events, government services, and the whole community.
ESF #06 **Mass Care Services**	ESF #06 should consider the following for wildfire incident response: ✓ Determine the need to establish "clean air" centers to serve people significantly impacted by smoke and poor air quality, or other vulnerable groups. ✓ Organize temporary shelter accommodations for vulnerable populations and/or evacuees. ✓ Consider the need for a Family Assistance Center (FAC) if an incident and subsequent evacuations/displacement increase. ✓ Monitor protective actions that may impact vulnerable populations who need additional support to evacuate or implement the recommended actions.
ESF #07 **Resource Support**	ESF #07 should consider the following for wildfire incident response: ✓ Identify and acquire resources to support "clean air" shelters and temporary accommodations for evacuees as needed.

ESF #08
 	
Public Health and Medical Services
	ESF #08 should consider the following for wildfire incident response:
	
	✓ Monitor protective actions that could affect healthcare providers and vulnerable groups that receive treatments (such as dialysis) or rely on power for medical equipment.
	✓ Identify potential impacts to vulnerable populations and communicate additional resource needs to the TC-EOC to support equitable response. A full list of vulnerable populations in Teton County is available in TC-EOP Section 2.1.6. Vulnerable populations for a wildfire (and smoke impacts) may include:
	    o Seniors/elderly people
	    o People with significant medical needs
	    o Pregnant women
	    o People with pre-existing pulmonary or cardiovascular conditions
	✓ Support the development of public messaging on health impacts from smoke and poor air quality for distribution to the public in coordination with ESF #15 (External Affairs) through the JIS.

ESF #11 **Agriculture, Natural, and Cultural Resources**	ESF #11 should consider the following for wildfire incident response: ✓ Assess potential impacts to natural resources during initial incident response and advise on immediate protective measures. ✓ Provide appropriate response actions to conserve, rehabilitate, recover, and restore natural, cultural, and historic resources impacted by the incident.

Table C7.2 – ESF Key Considerations for a Wildfire Incident	
	✓ Provide just-in-time wildfire mitigation actions to landowners that they can implement safely to reduce the impacts to their property from wildfire. ✓ Monitor air quality levels and support the development of public messaging on air quality monitoring for distribution to the public in coordination with ESF #15 (External Affairs) through the JIS.
ESF #13 Public Safety and Security	ESF #13 should consider the following for wildfire incident response: ✓ Prepare resources needed for establishing a perimeter for public safety. ✓ Establish access control points for emergency services. ✓ Provide security for incident facilities and resources. ✓ Request additional mutual aid resources as needed. ✓ Ensure proper integration of law enforcement resources into existing Incident Command structure.

ESF #15 External Affairs	ESF #15 should consider the following for wildfire incident response:
	
	 ✓ Provide emergency information to the public focused on life safety. Topics may include:
	     o Air quality information and subsequent health impacts
	     o Preparing for evacuation or other protective actions
	     o Home hardening and preparation
	     o Clean air centers, temporary shelters, and FAC locations, if established
	     o Extent of damage and casualties
	     o Safety information (driving, road closures, etc.)
	     o Post-wildfire actions and potential secondary hazards

Annex C7, Appendix 7.1. Privately Retained Firefighting Resources

This appendix establishes protocols for privately retained firefighting resources operating during wildfire incidents. It outlines expectations for coordination, safety, and accountability to ensure these resources support—not hinder—official response efforts.

Table C7.1.1 – Privately Retained Firefighting Resources Supporting Agencies	
Function Coordinator	Teton County Fire Warden
Primary ESF	ESF #04 – Firefighting
Supporting ESFs	ESF #05 – Information and Planning ESF #07 – Resource Support ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security ESF #15 – External Affairs
Supporting Agencies	Private Firefighting Companies Insurance Providers Homeowners' Associations

Scope

This appendix applies exclusively to private firefighting personnel or companies retained by insurance providers, individual property owners, or other private entities. These resources are not formally contracted by Incident Management Teams (IMTs), state, or federal agencies and are considered non-governmental. Their operations must be coordinated with local emergency management and incident command to ensure safe, lawful, and effective integration during wildfire incidents within Teton County and the Town of Jackson. Privately retained firefighting resources are not required to obtain a formal agreement with Teton County nor the Town of Jackson, but they must be properly licensed, bonded, and insured to work within the State of Wyoming. It is highly recommended that they coordinate closely with emergency responders.

To clarify terminology used throughout this appendix, private firefighting resources fall into two distinct categories:

- **Privately Retained Resources**: Firefighting personnel or companies hired directly by insurance companies, individual property owners, or homeowner associations. These resources are not part of the formal incident response structure unless explicitly integrated.

- **Contracted Resources Under Government Authority**: Firefighting personnel or companies contracted by an Incident Management Team (IMT), state agency, or federal agency to provide operational support during a wildfire. These resources are fully integrated into the ICS and operate under the authority of the incident.

Concept of Operations

These operational requirements are in addition to any applicable state or federal laws or regulations governing private firefighting resources.

- Privately retained firefighting entities operate at their own risk. Teton County and the Town of Jackson assume no liability for injury, death, or damages to or caused by private firefighting personnel, vehicles, or equipment.

- All private firefighting resources must first register with the TC-EOC through ESF #07 Resource Support by completing the Private Firefighting Resource Registration Form (Annex C7, Attachment 1) before checking in with Incident Command or Unified Command.

- All private firefighting resources must be registered in the Teton_WY Alerts mass notification system for situational awareness and to receive real-time protective action directives. They must maintain accurate, up-to-date location entries in their Teton_WY Alerts account that correspond to their assigned or anticipated work areas.

- All private firefighting resources must check in with Incident Command or Unified Command upon arrival at the incident.

- Each private firefighting entity must designate an Agency Representative and provide their contact information to the incident's Liaison Officer upon check-in. This representative will serve as the official point of coordination between the private company and the Incident Command System.

- All private resources must provide current proof of general liability insurance, workers' compensation coverage, and vehicle/equipment insurance prior to operating within an incident area and must carry such documentation at all times.

- Authorization to operate within a wildfire area may be revoked at any time by the Incident Commander or law enforcement if actions by private resources violate incident safety policies or interfere with public suppression efforts.

- Unauthorized operations, failure to check in, or interference with evacuations or suppression may result in exclusion from the incident area and potential legal action.

- Private firefighting resources are not recognized as emergency services and do not hold operational authority within the Incident Command System (ICS). However, when authorized by the Incident Commander, they may operate as cooperating private resources under ICS oversight through their Agency Representative in coordination with the Liaison Officer.

- Private firefighting operations are limited to structure protection tasks unless specifically assigned a tactical role by Operations.

- Private firefighting resources must be self-sufficient for the entire duration of their deployment at the incident. This includes the provision of food, water, fuel, communications equipment, and lodging.

- Use of public hydrants, fire camps, logistics bases, or other public incident resources is prohibited unless explicitly authorized by the Incident Commander.

- Vehicles and personnel must be clearly marked with the organization's name and contact information. All vehicles must prominently display the label "Private Non-Emergency" in a visible location.

- Private firefighting resources must fully comply with all public protective action directives issued by authorities, including evacuation, shelter-in-place, or road closure orders, unless explicitly authorized otherwise by the Incident Commander.

- Private firefighting resources may not use lights, sirens, or other emergency signaling devices to imply emergent response capability. All operations must be conducted as non-emergency, in accordance with local traffic laws and public safety protocols.

- Teton County and the Town of Jackson reserve the right to deny access or remove non-compliant personnel from the incident area.

Roles and Responsibilities

This section provides a checklist of initial responsibilities for each agency involved with privately retained firefighting resources. Tasks are organized by emergency management phase.

Table C7.1.2 – Privately Retained Firefighting Resources Roles and Responsibilities	
ESF #04 Firefighting (Primary)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **ESF #04 Firefighting**: **Preparedness** ✓ Develop procedures for integrating cooperating private resources. ✓ Stay abreast of laws and statues at the State level regarding private firefighting resources. **Response** ✓ Coordinate with Liaison Officer to ensure private resources follow ICS and safety protocols. ✓ As the Teton County Fire Warden, recommend use of, denial of access, or removal of private firefighting resources to the Jackson Town Council and/or Teton County Board of County Commissioners as needed.
ESF #05 Information and Planning (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **ESF #05 Information and Planning:** **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain privately retained firefighting resources policy guidelines in TC-EOP. ✓ Train staff on policy; integrate into pre-season trainings and exercises. **Response** ✓ Coordinate check-in and verification between TC-EOC and Incident Management Team; track private resources. **Recovery** ✓ Include private resource interactions in after-action reviews.
ESF #07 Resource Support (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **ESF #07 Resource Support:** **Preparedness** ✓ Maintain forms distribution and intake procedures. ✓ Collect Private Firefighting Resource Registration Forms for resources that want to pre-register prior to an incident. **Response** ✓ Collect Private Firefighting Resource Registration Forms and relay them to Incident Command.

Table C7.1.2 – Privately Retained Firefighting Resources Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ If Planning Resources Unit is not established for Incident, complete the Privately Retained Firefighting Resource Check-In Checklist (Annex C7, Appendix 7.1 – Attachment 2)
ESF #13 Public Safety and Security (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **ESF #13 Public Safety and Security:** **Preparedness** ✓ Coordinate with law enforcement agencies to support enforcement of protective action orders. **Response** ✓ Enforce road closures and access restrictions. Maintain secure perimeters. ✓ Support removal or redirection of non-compliant private resources as directed by Incident Command. ✓ Report non-compliant private resources to Incident Command and the TC-EOC.
ESF #15 External Affairs (Supporting)	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **ESF #15 External Affairs:** **Preparedness** ✓ Prepare public messaging templates explaining the role of privately retained firefighting resources. **Response** ✓ Inform the public about the role and limitations of privately retained firefighting resources.
Privately Retained Firefighting Resources	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Privately Retained Firefighting Resources:** **Preparedness** ✓ If planning on working frequently in Teton County or the Town of Jackson, pre-register with the TC-EOC pre-season by completing a Private Firefighting Resource Registration Form. Contact Teton County Emergency Management for details em@tetoncountywy.gov. **Response** ✓ Ensure you have a Private Firefighting Resource Registration Form on file with the TC-EOC. ✓ Check in at the Incident Command Post (ICP). ✓ Provide the Liaison Officer with an Agency Representative name and contact information. ✓ Submit ICS-214 Activity Logs to the Liaison Officer daily.

Table C7.1.2 – Privately Retained Firefighting Resources Roles and Responsibilities	
	✓ Follow all instructions and requests from Incident Command and law enforcement.
Insurance Providers and Homeowners' Associations	The following activities and tasks have been identified for **Insurance Providers and Homeowners' Associations:** **Preparedness** ✓ Notify the TC-EOC if you have retainers or plans to deploy privately retained firefighting resources in Teton County. Advise what the thresholds are for deploying those resources and the values at risk they are retained to protect. **Response** ✓ Ensure contracted privately retained firefighting resources comply with the coordination protocols set forth in this appendix.

Attachment 1 – Private Firefighting Resource Registration Form

Private Firefighting Resource Registration Form	
Entity Retained By (HOA, Insurer, etc.)	
Company Name	
Company Address	
Point of Contact Name	
Cell Phone	
Email	
Insurance Provider(s)	
Policy Number(s)	
Type of Resources	
Training Certifications Held	
States Authorized to Operate in	
Date Submitted	
Signature	

Attachment 2 – Privately Retained Firefighting Resource Check-In Checklist

Privately Retained Firefighting Resource Check-In Checklist	
Checklist Item	**Completed (Date and initials)**
Company name and representative name recorded	
Valid photo ID and credentials presented and recorded	
Insurance and liability certificate provided and recorded	
Equipment type and capability verified	
Communication equipment reviewed (radios, frequencies)	
Self-sufficiency confirmed (food, water, fuel, shelter)	
No municipal hydrant use confirmed unless authorized	
ICS expectations and roles reviewed, including daily ICS-214 submission to Liaison Officer	
Assigned division/group confirmed, if any	
Contact info for company's agency representative received	
Entry into TC-EOC incident log completed	

Annex C8. Winter Storm Incident

This annex enables a coordinated, multiagency response to a winter storm incident.

Table C8.1 – TC-EOC Activation for a Winter Storm Incident	
Primary Emergency Support Function (ESF)	There is no established primary ESF for a winter storm incident. The TC-EOC may choose to identify a primary ESF based on individual incident. The primary ESF may transition during response as conditions change.
Additional ESFs *ESFs are the way we organize across community agencies to enhance coordination and integration to deliver the Core Capabilities and stabilize Community Lifelines.*	For a partial activation of the TC-EOC due to a winter storm Incident, the following ESFs are expected to be activated: • **ESF #01 (Transportation):** Initiates temporary road closures and alternate routes as needed • **ESF #02 (Communications):** Assesses disruption to communications systems due to power failure or other infrastructure damage • **ESF #05 (Information and Planning):** Gathers information about the incident and identifies resources required to respond • **ESF #06 (Mass Care):** Coordinates temporary sheltering and assistance • **ESF #07 (Resource Support):** Locates and provides supplies to emergency response personnel as needed • **ESF #08 (Public Health and Medical Services):** Addresses emerging medical needs due to winter storm impacts • **ESF #12 (Energy):** Assess energy disruptions and prioritize restoration. Work with power providers to ensure that shut-offs due to non-payments are put on hold. • **ESF #15 (External Affairs):** Provides accurate updates and messaging to the public about protective actions, road closures, or other potential impacts A full activation of the TC-EOC would result in the activation of all 15 ESFs by the TC-EOC Manager.

Scope

The annex identifies Teton County's specific concerns when responding to the challenges posed by winter storms including blizzards, ice jams, ice storms, heavy snow fall, avalanches, and windchill. Some of the impacts and challenges identified for severe winter storms include:

• Road closures
• Isolation of vulnerable community members
• Increased response times for emergency services
• Interruption or cancellation of government and healthcare services
• Reduced private or public transportation options

- Damaged or collapsed structures
- Increased car accidents

Activation

This sub-section includes potential triggers for activating the TC-EOC due to a winter storm incident, categorized by EOC activation level.

Table C8.2 – Winter Storm Incident Activation Triggers	
Level 3: Enhanced/ Monitoring	TCEM may activate the TC-EOC to Level 3 for any Winter Storm Warning or Blizzard Warning issued by the National Weather Service (NWS).
Level 2: Partial Activation	A partial activation of the TC-EOC due to winter storm conditions typically results from the closure of three of the six major transportation corridors, as defined in **ESF #01 Annex**, preventing commuters, visitors, and school children from essential travel. These corridors include: • Wyoming Highway 22 (Teton Pass) • U.S. South Highway 89 (Snake River Canyon) • U.S. South Highway 191 (Hoback Canyon) • U.S. North Highway 89 (Between Jackson and Moran) • U.S. Highway 26 (Togwotee Pass) • Jackson Hole Airport
Level 1: Full Activation	A full activation of the TC-EOC due to catastrophic winter storm conditions may result from: • All major roadways are closed for over 72 hours, impacting the local supply chain, and requiring temporary sheltering operations • Disruptions to critical infrastructure (such as power or communications failures) that last for more than 72 hours

Concept of Operations

NWS issues advisories, watches, and warnings for potential or actual winter storm incidents, as listed in **Table C8.3** below. Watches and advisories are issued frequently for Teton County. Warning level events should result in activation, at least to Level 3, of the TC-EOC. The long-term weather outlook can provide 2-5 days' notice of an event.

Table C8.3 – NWS Public Safety Notifications[25]	
Warnings – Take Action	
Avalanche	Issued by the Bridger-Teton Avalanche Center but relayed by NWS. Avalanches have occurred or are imminent. Backcountry travel highly discouraged.
Blizzard	Frequent gusts greater than or equal to 35 mph accompanied by falling and/or blowing snow, frequently reducing visibility to less than 1/4 mile for three hours or more
Ice Storm	Ice accumulation around 1/4 inch or more
Winter Storm	Significant winter weather event including snow, ice, sleet or blowing snow, or a combination of these hazards.
Wind Chill	A combination of very cold air and strong winds will create dangerously low wind chill value and could result in hypothermia.
Snow Squall	Snow squall warnings are short-fused and focused on distinct areas (like tornado and severe thunderstorm warnings). These warnings provide critical, highly localized life-saving information. If a snow squall warning is issued for your area, avoid or delay motor travel until the squall passes through your location. Snow Squall warnings can trigger IPAWS WEA alerts depending on severity.
Watch – Be Prepared	
Avalanche	Issued by the Bridger-Teton Avalanche Center but relayed by NWS. Avalanche conditions are favorable or expected but not imminent or occurring. Stay tuned for issuance of Avalanche Warnings.
Winter Storm Watch	When conditions are favorable for a significant winter storm event. There could be heavy sleet, heavy snow, ice storm, heavy snow and blowing snow, or a combination of events.
Wind Chill Watch	Potential for a combination of extremely cold air and strong winds to create dangerously low wind chill values.
Advisory – Be Aware	
Winter Weather	A combination of wintry elements (snow, blowing snow, ice, sleet) is expected but conditions should not be hazardous enough to meet warning criteria.
Wind Chill	Low wind chill temperatures are expected but will not reach local warning criteria. Extremely cold air and strong winds will combine to generate low wind chill readings.

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[25] Winter Weather Warnings. National Weather Service. https://www.weather.gov/safety/winter-ww

Key Considerations

This sub-section provides "Key Considerations" for each ESF when activated for a winter storm incident. An expanded description of the roles and responsibilities of each ESF can be found in their respective annexes.

Table C8.4 – ESF Key Considerations for a Winter Storm Incident	
ESF #01 Transportation	ESF #01 should consider the following for winter storm incident response: ✓ Monitor Major Transportation Corridors as outlined in ESF #01 Annex for closures; notify TC-EOC upon closure of any Major Transportation Corridor. ✓ Work closely with Wyoming Department of Transportation (WYDOT) to ensure proper information on Major Transportation Corridors is being relayed through their 511 Notify service. ✓ Assess the transportation impacts from the winter storm and the need for additional road closures, alternate routes, or other protective actions. ✓ Monitor conditions that may restrict people from obtaining critical services or supplies, especially vulnerable populations who rely on public transportation or other forms of assistance. ✓ Provide information on road closures and alternate routes for distribution to the public in coordination with ESF #15 (External Affairs) through the Joint Information System (JIS).
ESF #02 Communications	ESF #02 should consider the following for winter storm incident response: ✓ Promptly report any communications outages to the TC-EOC. ✓ Provide information on communications disruptions and restoration estimates for distribution to the public in coordination with ESF #15 (External Affairs) through the JIS.
ESF #05 Information and Planning	ESF #05 should consider the following for winter storm incident response: ✓ Ensure adequate alert and warning of the public, as detailed in the **Appendix 5.1. Public Alert, Warning, and Notification.** ✓ When the TC-EOC is activated in advance of the incident, host a virtual planning meeting to determine the state of preparedness and potential impacts from the incident, including impacts to special events, government services, and the community. ✓ Encourage the use of WebEOC, MS Teams, and other virtual tools for situational awareness and to limit travel to the TC-EOC during the storm.
ESF #06	ESF #06 should consider the following for winter storm incident response:

Table C8.4 – ESF Key Considerations for a Winter Storm Incident	
Mass Care Services	✓ Determine the need to open warming shelters to serve people without adequate heat or housing, or other vulnerable groups. ✓ Distribute emergency supplies that assist in reducing harm to the public and vulnerable populations. ✓ Organize temporary shelter accommodations for vulnerable populations based on the identified need.
ESF #07 Resource Support	ESF #07 should consider the following for winter storm incident response: ✓ Identify and acquire resources to support warming shelters and temporary accommodations for vulnerable populations.

ESF #08 Public Health and Medical Services	ESF #08 should consider the following for winter storm incident response:
	
	✓ Analyze the weather forecast to determine potential impacts to public health.
	✓ Identify potential impacts to vulnerable populations and communicate additional resource needs to the TC-EOC to support equitable response. A full list of vulnerable populations in Teton County is available in TC-EOP Section 2.1.6. Vulnerable populations for a winter storm may include:
	    ○ Seniors/elderly people
	    ○ People with significant medical needs, especially those reliant on power from medical/assistive devices or receiving treatments (such as dialysis)
	    ○ Homeless people or those without stable/safe housing
	    ○ People with disabilities
	    ○ People who are homebound and unable to go out during a prolonged storm
	    ○ People with limited English proficiency
	✓ Monitor for a spike in carbon monoxide cases.
	✓ Monitor utility disruptions that could affect healthcare providers and vulnerable groups that receive treatments (such as dialysis) or rely on power for medical equipment.
	✓ Support the development of public messaging on health and safety impacts from a winter storm for distribution to the public in coordination with ESF #15 (External Affairs) through the JIS.

ESF #12 Energy	ESF #12 should consider the following for winter storm incident response: ✓ Promptly report any power or gas outages to the TC-EOC. ✓ Work with power providers to ensure that scheduled power shutoffs due to non-payment are placed on hold.

Table C8.4 – ESF Key Considerations for a Winter Storm Incident	
	✓ Provide information on outages, conservation measures, and restoration estimates for distribution to the public in coordination with ESF #15 (External Affairs) through the JIS.

ESF #15 External Affairs	ESF #15 should consider the following for winter storm incident response:
	
	✓ Provide emergency information to the public focused on life safety. Topics may include:
	    o Checking on neighbors
	    o Sheltering and warming center locations (if established)
	    o Extent of damage
	    o Safety information (driving, carbon monoxide poisoning, road closures, etc.)
	    o Status of government services and restoration estimates
	    o Impacts on critical infrastructure and restoration estimates
	    o Post-storm actions and potential secondary hazards
	✓ Deploy redundant, low-tech communications platforms (such as radio) in case of power outages.
	✓ Work closely with WYDOT PIO to ensure coordinated messaging on impacts on state highways.

Annex C9. Special Events

The Special Event Incident Annex provides guidance for the review, coordination, and support of permitted special events occurring within Teton County and the Town of Jackson. This annex outlines the responsibilities of event organizers and the supporting role of Teton County Emergency Management (TCEM) in ensuring public safety during planned events. Special events may present elevated risks to the community due to crowd size, outdoor settings, and the potential for strain on public safety resources. The annex integrates special event coordination into the broader Teton County Emergency Operations Plan (TC-EOP).

Table C9.1 – TC-EOC Activation for a Special Event	
Primary Emergency Support Function (ESF)	**ESF #05 Information and Planning**
Additional ESFs *ESFs are the way we organize across community agencies to enhance coordination and integration to deliver the Core Capabilities and stabilize Community Lifelines.*	For a partial activation of the TC-EOC due to a major incident at a special event, ESFs will be activated by ESF #05 as the situation dictates in the appropriate section of the TC-EOP. A full activation of the TC-EOC would result in the activation of all 15 ESFs by the TC-EOC Manager.

Scope

This annex applies to permitted special events within Teton County and the Town of Jackson that require review and/or approval by the Jackson Town Council and/or the Teton County Board of County Commissioners. It outlines expectations for event emergency planning, the process for plan review, and coordination with emergency services. This annex does not apply to spontaneous or unpermitted gatherings.

Situation

Teton County and the Town of Jackson host a variety of special events annually, including parades, concerts, festivals, races, and other public gatherings. These events vary in size, complexity, and location and may:

- Attract large crowds or high-profile attendees
- Occur in remote or outdoor environments subject to weather hazards
- Involve alcohol consumption, traffic closures, or crowd control needs
- Require contracted security, medical, or logistical support

Because special events are pre-planned, organizers are expected to develop a corresponding Emergency Response Plan (ERP). TCEM does not develop ERPs for events but provides a template and review process to support organizer-led planning.

Event Size Categories

Table C9.2 – Event Size Categories			
Category	**Estimated Attendance**	**Example Characteristics**	**ERP Expectations**
Small	< 500	Low-impact events with minimal disruption (e.g., community meetings, 5K runs)	ERP optional; basic safety procedures encouraged
Medium	500–5,000	Events with crowd density, road closures, or moderate risks (e.g., parades, concerts, food festivals)	ERP required; coordination with public safety strongly encouraged
Large	5,000–20,000	Multi-day or high-impact events involving alcohol, VIPs, or large crowds (e.g., major races, multi-day festivals)	ERP required; pre-event coordination meeting recommended
Mega	> 20,000	Events requiring multi-agency coordination, regional support, or TC-EOC monitoring	ERP required; full planning team and pre-event briefing/exercise recommended

Assumptions

- Special event organizers are responsible for the development, implementation, and resourcing of their ERP.

- TCEM and the TC-EOC play a coordination and review role but do not assume operational responsibility for event response.

- A standardized ERP template is provided to assist organizers. They may use their own template if approved by TCEM.

- The event application and approval process includes the requirement for ERP submission if deemed necessary by Town or County staff.

- Special events may require additional coordination meetings, site visits, or exercises based on complexity.

Concept of Operations

Event Planning and Review

- Event organizers submit special event applications through the appropriate permitting process.

- If an ERP is required, organizers utilize the TCEM Emergency Response Plan template to guide development or an approved alternative format.

- TCEM reviews submitted ERPs and provides feedback to the organizer if needed.

- Finalized ERPs are retained by TCEM and relevant emergency services for reference.

Pre-Event Coordination

- TCEM may participate in pre-event coordination meetings with emergency services, the event organizer, and relevant departments.

- Depending on the size or complexity of the event, TCEM may recommend briefings or exercises.

Direction, Control, and Coordination During the Event

- Event organizers are expected to manage minor incidents using internal staff and resources as outlined in their ERP.

- Emergency services will assume command of the incident if escalation occurs.

- If an incident requires enhanced coordination, TCEM may activate the TC-EOC to provide resource support, situational awareness, and public information coordination to the Incident Commander.

- The TC-EOC does not activate to support event organizers, unless they are explicitly part of a Unified Command with public safety entities.

- The Event Organizer or Emergency Coordinator will coordinate with the Incident Commander (IC) and TC-EOC staff as appropriate.

Information Collection and Dissemination

- During events, TCEM maintains situational awareness through regular communication with event staff and public safety partners.

- If the TC-EOC is activated, it will follow standard procedures for:

  - Community Lifeline Status Monitoring

  - Essential Elements of Information (EEIs)

  - Public Alert and Warning via Teton_WY Alerts and other systems

- TCEM may issue updates to stakeholders and the public as necessary.

Administration, Finance, and Logistics

- All costs associated with developing and implementing the ERP are the responsibility of the event organizer.

- This includes costs for staff training, security, medical personnel, and equipment rentals.

- If a jurisdictional emergency response is required during the event, local agencies may track costs for potential reimbursement or cost recovery in accordance with the TC-EOP.

Post-Event Activities

- Event organizers are encouraged to conduct an after-action review (AAR) and document lessons learned.

- TCEM may request participation in a joint AAR if significant public safety resources were used or if an emergency occurred during the event.

Key Considerations

This sub-section provides "Key Considerations" for each entity in the special event process.

Table C9.3 – ESF Key Considerations for Special Events	
Event Organizers	Event organizers are ultimately responsible for the safety and security of all event attendees, staff, and bystanders. While emergency responders are committed to protecting life and property during any incident, special events are discretionary activities. As such, the responsibility for risk management and emergency preparedness lies with those who choose to host the event. Event organizers must not rely solely on first responders to manage the consequences of their events—they are expected to proactively plan, staff, and fund safety measures that align with the size and complexity of their event.
	Preparedness
	✓ Develop and implement an ERP tailored to the event; ensure adequate staff training and readiness.
	Mitigation
	✓ Identify and address foreseeable risks in event layout, timing, and logistics.
	Response
	✓ Implement the ERP and coordinate with public safety agencies during incidents.

Table C9.3 – ESF Key Considerations for Special Events	
	Recovery ✓ Conduct internal after-action review and participate in after-action reviews hosted by TCEM if invited.
ESF #05 Information and Planning (Primary)	**ESF #05** should consider the following for special events: **Preparedness** ✓ Provide ERP template and planning guidance; review submitted ERPs; participate in pre-event meetings. **Mitigation** ✓ Recommend adjustments to reduce public safety hazards during ERP review. **Response** ✓ Activate TC-EOC as needed to support Incident Commander or Unified Command; provide coordination, information sharing, and resource support. ✓ Provide public alerts, warnings, and notifications (AWNs) as needed per the TC-EOP Appendix 5.1 Public Alert, Warning, and Notification. **Recovery** ✓ Facilitate after-action discussions; document findings for future planning improvements as needed.
Emergency Services	**Local Emergency Services** should consider the following for special events: **Preparedness** ✓ Participate in ERP review and advise on public safety coordination needs. **Mitigation** ✓ Review site-specific risks and recommend safety measures. **Response** ✓ Respond to and manage incidents in accordance with agency protocols.

	Table C9.3 – ESF Key Considerations for Special Events
	Recovery ✓ Contribute operational insights to the AAR and recovery planning as needed.
Town of Jackson and Teton County Governments	**Local Governments** should consider the following for special events: **Preparedness** ✓ Set ERP requirements during the permit process; ensure coordination across departments. **Mitigation** ✓ Identify policy-level measures to reduce risks related to special events. **Response** ✓ Support emergency declarations or resource deployment as needed. **Recovery** ✓ Assist with policy review, resource support, or community communications following a major incident.

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