

Executive Summary

This section of the report describes the hazards and incidents that have been identified by the individual counties in the planning area. To help the counties prepare for the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial, hazards and incidents have been identified that may occur, as a result of the Bicentennial visitors.

Existing Situation

Each county in the Lewis and Clark Public Safety Strategy area has an adopted Disaster and Emergency Plan. As a component of the plan, each county has performed a hazard analysis for which they have developed plans. This analysis is provided to allow the Lewis and Clark Public Safety Steering Committee to analyze the effects of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial on their counties. The data provided is taken from each of the individual county's Disaster and Emergency Plan.

Idaho

The hazards identified by each county are:

Idaho County

- Flood
- Fire
- Hazardous Materials
- Earthquake
- Nuclear Incidents

Clearwater County

- Flooding
- Winter Storm
- Tornados
- Volcanic Ash Fallout
- Wildfire
- Nuclear or Conventional
- Hazardous Materials Transportation Incident

Lemhi County

Natural Hazards:

- Winter Storm
- Flood
- Dam Failure
- High winds
- Fires
- Earthquake and Seismic Activities

- Other Natural Disasters

Technological and Man Made Hazards:

- Power Failure
- Hazardous Material Release
- Civil Disobedience
- Terrorism

Lewis County

- Flood
- Hazardous Materials
- Storms
- Earthquakes
- Volcanic Eruption

Nez Perce County

- Small-Stream Flooding
- Urban-Interface Fire
- Winter Storm/cold
- Landslide
- Other Natural Hazards
- Hazardous Materials Release
- Catastrophic Dam Failure
- Cyber-terrorism
- Arson
- Criminal/Hostage Incident
- Small Conventional Explosive Device
- Other Security Hazards

Montana

Beaverhead County

- Earthquake
- Mass Casualty Accident
- Nuclear Attack
- Wildfire
- Water Contamination
- Severe Weather
- Flood
- Hazardous Materials Incident
- Major Utility Failure
- Urban Fire
- Volcano Ash fall

Ravalli County

- Extended cold
- Earthquake
- Water pollution
- Nuclear attack
- Hazardous Material (truck)
- Winter Storm
- Bomb Threat
- Flood
- Medical Structure
- Communicable Disease
- Structure Fire
- Passenger Plane Crash
- Hazardous Material
- Small Plane Crash
- Hazardous Material (rail)
- Civil Disorder
- Blight, Drought, Infestation
- Criminal Activity
- Mass Casualty Incident

Missoula County

- Hazardous Material
- Earthquake
- Major Fire
- Aircraft Incident
- Mass Casualty
- Health Emergency
- Severe Weather
- Criminal Activity
- Flood
- Blight/Drought/Infestation

Lewis and Clark Bicentennial

To attempt to identify the most probable incidents from the wide array of possible incidents, which might occur in the planning area during the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial, a hazard analysis was developed to evaluate the potential incidents by several criteria. This process is similar to the analysis process an emergency management officials use in disaster planning as previously discussed in this chapter.

The evaluation criteria used in the hazard analysis include:

1. Life Safety
2. Property Impacts

3. Hazard Probability
4. Incident addressed by written SOP
5. Responsible Agency Capability
6. Effectiveness of additional resources (Grant \$) in changing the agency response capability.
7. Are there jurisdictional gaps?

A hazard analysis allows the involved agencies to identify and apply management controls to the potential incidents before they occur. This process will allow either prevention of the incident or more effective management of the incident, once it occurs.

The hazard analysis should be constantly revised during the planning period prior to and during the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial and as future preparations are implemented during the Bicentennial period. The following steps should be followed:

1. Identify the potential incidents.
2. Assess the hazards from the incidents. (Life Safety and property impacts; probability of incident occurring).
3. Develop Plans and Procedures to either prevent or manage the incidents.
4. Implement Plans and Procedures.
5. Supervise and Evaluate. (Provide effective supervision and evaluate effectiveness of actions).

A hazard analysis was conducted on the entire planning area as a whole, i.e., all eight counties, and another specifically conducted for the Lolo Motorway due to its remoteness from services. Based on the data provided by the hazard analysis, the most probable incidents, which might occur, because of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial for the planning area, are:

- Civil Protests, with confrontations of either the public or the law enforcement.
- Trauma Incidents
- Mass Fatality Incidences, with ten or more fatalities
- Swift water Rescue
- Lost Person Searches
- Law Enforcement Tactical Incidents
- Terrorism incidents
- Avalanches
- Medical Emergencies
- Back country evacuation
- Fires, all fires other than wildland fire, i.e. vehicle fires, structures, etc.
- Earthquake

For the Lolo Motorway, the most anticipated incidents are:

- Back Country Evacuation (Medical & Trauma)

- Lost Person Searches
- Trauma Incidents
- Fires, all fires other than wildland fire, i.e. vehicle fires, structures, etc.
 - Civil Protests, with confrontations of either the public or law enforcement
- Terrorism
- Law Enforcement Typical Incidents
- Law Enforcement Tactical Incidents
- Assault
- Population Protection (Evacuation)
- Mass Fatality, with 10 or more fatalities
- High-Low Angle Rescue
- Fire-wildland fires

For further information – See Hazards Analysis in Appendix B.

A comparison of hazards and incidents in the counties in our analysis for the Lewis and Clark Public Safety Strategy reveals several similarities in the hazards and incidents. For example, we predicted that civil disobedience, mass casualty or trauma incidents, law enforcement tactical incidents, terrorism, fires and earthquakes would occur in the eight county planning areas. The individual counties identify these same hazards and incidents.

The differences between the hazards and incidents predicted by this plan are explained by the methodology used to identify the hazards and incidents. For the purposes of this plan, we identified every incident that may occur, because of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial. A county, on the other hand, typically only identifies hazards or incidents which would exceed an agency's, agencies' or county's resources and/or capabilities and require cooperation and assistance from many other agencies or counties.

To further assist the counties in the planning area, various incident or law enforcement statistics per visitor have been developed. As projected visitor data becomes more refined, based on market analysis, the following analysis of Glacier NP and Yellowstone NP visitor and law enforcement data can provide some insight into what law enforcement agencies and search and rescue organizations can expect for anticipated impacts from visitors.

[Note to Steering Committee: As of 4/01/01, we have not received additional data from Yellowstone. We will include the data in the following tables prior to completion of the final report.]

Glacier National Park

	1999	1998	1997	Per Visitor - 99	Per Visitor - 98	Per Visitor - 97	Average
Visitors	1686007	1830944	1708877				
Front Country Campers							
RV Campers	99814	105697	103294	0.05920141	0.05772814	0.06044554	0.05912503
Tent Campers	80950	84154	80808	0.04801285	0.04596208	0.04728720	0.04708738
Total Front Country Campers	180764	189851	184102	0.10721426	0.10369023	0.10773274	0.10621241
Back Country Campers							
Total Back Country Campers		29854	27561		0.01630525	0.01612814	0.01621669
Number of commissioned rangers	49			0.00002906			0.00002906
Part I Crimes							
Larceny/Theft	3			0.00000178			0.00000178
Total	7	4		0.00000415	0.00000218		0.00000317
Part II Crimes							
Misdemeanor Thefts	40			0.00002372			0.00002372
Weapons	13			0.00000771			0.00000771
Vandalism	11			0.00000652			0.00000652
Drugs/Possession/Paraphernalia	11			0.00000652			0.00000652
Liquor Laws	10			0.00000593			0.00000593
DWI	9			0.00000534			0.00000534
Violation Notices Issued	529	682		0.00031376	0.00037249		0.00034312
Traffic Law Enforcement Incidents	933	1321		0.00055338	0.00072149		0.00063743
Natural Resource Violations	454	619		0.00026928	0.00033808		0.00030368
Physical Arrests	19	14		0.00001127	0.00000765		0.00000946
DUI Arrests	6	5		0.00000356	0.00000273		0.00000314

Lewis and Clark Bicentennial
Public Safety Plan

Incidents

Yellowstone National Park

	1999	1998	1997	Per Visitor - 99	Per Visitor - 98	Per Visitor - 97	Average
Visitors	4123667	4091103	3655261				
Front Country Campers							
RV Campers	0	0	0	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
Tent Campers	0	0	0	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
Total Front Country Campers	0	0	0	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
Back Country Campers							
Total Back Country Campers		0	0		0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
Number of commissioned rangers	0			0.00000000			0.00000000
Part I Crimes							
Total	119	163	181	0.00002886	0.00003984	0.00004952	0.00003941
Part II Crimes							
Total	8787	8144	7892	0.00213087	0.00199066	0.00215908	
Violation Notices Issued	4145	3888	3839	0.00100517	0.00095035	0.00105027	0.00100193
Court Cases	299	206	245	0.00007251	0.00005035	0.00006703	
Traffic Accidents	616	518	549	0.00014938	0.00012662	0.00015019	0.00014206
Property Loss	\$2,497,000	\$2,100,000	\$1,800,000	\$0.606	\$0.513	\$0.492	0.53709297
Physical Arrests	115	92	86	0.00002789	0.00002249	0.00002353	0.00002463
Search and Rescue	35	36	51	0.00000849	0.00000880	0.00001395	0.00001041
Resource Violations - Camping	244	222	256	0.00005917	0.00005426	0.00007004	0.00006116
Resource Violation - Preservation of Natural Features	64	52	37	0.00001552	0.00001271	0.00001012	0.00001278
Fatalities	9	6	15	0.00000218	0.00000147	0.00000410	0.00000258

The above tables give us a view of the types of incidents the two Parks are experiencing. Using 1999 data:

Glacier National Park, 1999

Yellowstone National Park, 1999

Total visitors 1,686,007

Total Visitors 4,123,667

Rangers per 1000 people .03

Commissioned Rangers per 1000 people 0

Part I crime, larceny and theft 3 incidents

Part I Crime 119

Part II Crime:

Part II Crime:

Misdemeanor Theft 40

Total 8787

Weapons 13

Weapons 33

Vandalism 11

Drug related 11

Liquor related 10

DWI 9

Traffic Law Enforcement 933

Traffic Accidents 616

Resource violations 454

Resource violations 64

Physical Arrests 19

Physical arrests 115

DUI Arrests 6

Fatalities ?

Fatalities 9

Personal Injuries ?

Personal Injury 874

Search and Rescue ?

Search and Rescue 35

Fatalities, the cause of death are recorded as follows:

Motor Vehicle Accidents 3

Heart 3

Fall 1

Suffocation 1

Hypothermia 1