



**Grant County**



**Comprehensive Emergency  
Management Plan  
2012**

**Member Jurisdictions:**

**Grant County and the incorporated Cities and  
Towns of Coulee City, Electric City, Ephrata,  
George, Grand Coulee, Hartline, Krupp,  
Mattawa, Moses Lake, Quincy, Royal City,  
Soap Lake, Warden and Wilson Creek.**

## **GRANT COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS BASIC PLAN**

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

#### **A. MISSION**

To coordinate all four phases of Emergency Management activities to protect people, property and the environment of Grant County and the incorporated City/Towns from the impacts of emergencies and disasters. To incorporate the National Incident Management System (NIMS) for command and control of emergency management operations.

#### **B. PURPOSE**

To maintain the Emergency Management program in activity phases of mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery during normal and emergency or disaster operations. To establish Emergency Management functions and responsibilities of Grant County agencies, departments, and elected officials. To maintain an Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) capable of providing multi-functional support during the emergency or disaster. To provide the capability to move people away from harms way or instruct them as to proper personal protection.

#### **C. SCOPE**

This plan considers the emergencies and disasters likely to occur in Grant County and provides a comprehensive general framework for effective use of government, private sector, and volunteer resources. It also includes an outline of local government responsibilities in relation to state and federal disaster assistance programs under Public Law 93-288, as amended, and other applicable laws. (*Grant County reserves the right to maintain flexibility in this plan to best serve the citizens of the County.*)

#### **D. ORGANIZATION**

Grant County Department of Emergency Management is established by County ordinance 10-034-CC; Chapter 2.32 of the County Code. Grant County Emergency Management continues to serve the rural areas of Grant County as well as the 14 incorporated cities and towns within the County. As directed by RCW 38.52 Grant County accepts the lead responsibility to provide an Emergency Management Organization. Incorporated cities and towns are considered partners in the County planning process functions and may formally adopt by written agreement this Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

Emergency Management follows the Incident Command System structure as shown in the Emergency Management Organization Chart, Emergency Support Function (ESF) 5: Emergency Management, Figure 1. The Chief

Elected Officials of Grant County hire a Director for Emergency Management Department who has specific authorities and duties as the department head. The Director gathers significant information on emergency situations, and provides the Chief Elected Officials with recommendations to proclaim a Resolution of Emergency. The Director hires supporting personnel to conduct planning and coordination of Emergency Management activities. The Director and staff are prepared to follow the chain of command of county government and to report to and activate the Emergency Coordination Center for protection of the public when necessary.

## **II. POLICIES**

### **A. Authorities**

This plan was developed pursuant to the following County, State and Federal statutes and regulations:

- Presidential Policy Directive Number 8, National Preparedness (as revised March 30, 2011).
- Homeland Security Presidential Declaration Number 5, Management of Domestic Incidents.
- Public Law 93-288 as amended (1988) Robert T Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988,
- Public Law 99-499 Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, Title III, Emergency Planning Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)
- Public Law 107-296 Homeland Security Act of 2002, adoption of the National Incident Management System.
- Public Law 109-295 The post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006
- Public Law 109-308, Pets, Evacuation & Transportation Standards act of 2006
- Public Law 920, Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended.
- Public Law 960-342, Improved Civil Defense 1980.
- Code of Federal Regulation, Title 40, Part 370.
- Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44, Part 205.
- Washington Administrative Code 118.09, Criteria for allocation of emergency management assistance funds.
- Washington Administrative Code 118.30, Local Emergency Management
- Revised Code of Washington RCW 38.52, Emergency Management.
- Revised Code of Washington RCW 38.54, Fire Mobilization.
- Revised Code of Washington RCW 43.06, Governor's Emergency Powers.
- Revised Code of Washington RCW 70.136, Hazardous Materials Incidents
- Grant County Civil Defense Ordinance, Chapter 2.32.
- Grant County Resolution #06-113-C, Establishing the adoption of the

National Incident Management System.

### **B. Assignment of Responsibilities**

This plan presents the functional responsibilities accepted by designated county, cities/towns, agencies and other organizations. These are listed in Section V., Responsibilities of the Basic Plan. The functional responsibilities within Emergency Support Functions of local government agencies and other organizations correspond to the National Response Framework and the Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan at the county level. The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan adopts the current procedures of the primary and support agencies to further define emergency operations.

### **C. Limitations**

The local jurisdictions/disciplines will endeavor to make every reasonable effort to respond in the event of an emergency or disaster. However, local resources and operations may be overwhelmed. The responsibilities and tenets outlined in this plan will be fulfilled only if the situation, information exchange, extent of actual agency capabilities and resources are available. There is no guarantee implied by this plan that a perfect response to emergency or disaster incidents will be practical or possible.

## **III. SITUATION**

### **A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards**

1. Emergencies or disasters may occur in the county of Grant at any time causing significant human suffering, injury and death, public and private property damage, environmental degradation, economic hardship, and disruption of local government.
2. Grant County is vulnerable to natural disasters including, but not limited to: flooding, severe storms, earthquakes, fires, volcanic eruptions, drought, and high winds. Grant County is also subject to technological (human-caused) hazards such as the damaging effects of hazardous materials spills, releases, or explosions, accidents at fixed nuclear facilities, power outages, transportation accidents, dam failure, information technology failures, and acts of terrorism.
3. More detailed information is available in the Hazard Identification Vulnerability Assessment, a supporting document to the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. This is a planning tool designed to prepare the county and municipal agencies for the impacts of known and suspected hazard conditions. Vulnerability assessments are also identified in the Grant County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, published separately.

## **B. Planning Assumptions**

1. Citizens, businesses, local agencies, and industries of the county will utilize their own resources and provide for themselves during the first three days of an emergency or disaster.
2. Municipalities and special purpose districts having their own tax base will be compliant through National Incident Management System adoption.
3. The Emergency Coordination Center may be unable to satisfy all emergency resource requests during a major disaster or catastrophic event and will establish priorities for response and recovery support. Efforts to manage the disaster will be conducted according to the National Incident Management System principles and strategies to the extent possible. However, the National Incident Management System will not supersede all local needs and planning efforts.
4. Appropriate local agencies will, within their capabilities according to the four phases of emergency management, prepare for emergencies and disasters to ensure continuity of government, safe keeping of vital records and to mobilize in support of local responders by staffing the Emergency Coordination Center.
5. Local jurisdictions will communicate immediately with the Emergency Coordination Center to report damage estimates and preliminary damage assessments of any disaster or emergency.
6. Local jurisdictions will comply with the intent of RCW 38.52, and as a minimum will:
  - a. Establish procedures to ensure effective continuity of government.
  - b. Establish a formal emergency management organization with facilities promulgated by local ordinance.
  - c. Prepare plans and procedures, by incorporating the four phases of emergency management, to effectively respond to emergencies and disasters within local capabilities.
  - d. Communicate with the Emergency Coordination Center on the status of response and recovery to any disaster or emergency.
  - e. Request assistance and issue local emergency resolutions when deemed appropriate.

- f. Establish procedures to ensure preservation of essential records and data.
7. State assistance may be available for disaster response, with coordination from the State Emergency Management Division. Federal assistance is requested by the Governor.
8. Washington State agencies such as the Washington State Patrol operate within the county and coordination of the support they provide is treated as a local resource, rather than a coordinated support through the Washington State Emergency Operations Center.
9. Emergency response will be dependent upon how notifications are made and how timely warnings are given. The public which protects itself will reduce the impacts of disaster and emergencies while the public which has not planned or prepared will continue to call for assistance.

#### **IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

##### **A. General**

1. Local government may experience impact from an emergency or disaster, which significantly reduces capabilities and resources. Emergency Management in local government is conducted under the universally accepted four emergency management phases; mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. Emergency Management is a continuous process. Constant review of hazards and vulnerabilities with planning to mitigate, respond to and recover from impacts can be expected.
2. The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is designed to support actions of County and City/Town agencies in their efforts to conduct the four phases of emergency management activities. When the severity of the situation so dictates, the Emergency Coordination Center will coordinate resources to support local agencies.
3. Grant County Emergency Management is responsible for the administration and overall coordination of the Emergency Management planning process.
  - a. Chapter 38.52.070 of the Revised Code of Washington directs the establishment of local organizations or jurisdictions for emergency management in accordance with the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. These organizations have responsibility of coordinating emergency management functions.
  - b. Emergency Management will coordinate emergency or disaster



responsible for coordinating the dissemination of public information about the incident.

- g. Information Analysis and Planning:** This section is responsible for collecting, analyzing, and sharing information about a potential or actual emergency or disaster to enhance response and recovery.

## **B. Emergency Management Concepts**

1. Mutual Aid will be requested when local resources have been or are about to be depleted. Requests will be made through the Emergency Coordination Center when activated.
2. The concept for Emergency Communications Center operations is to obtain and coordinate resources in support of local jurisdictions which have responsibility to respond to an emergency or disaster.
3. The City or County Executive Head has the authority and responsibility for emergency management in accordance with RCW 38.52. Upon the recommendation from the Director of Emergency Management, the Executive Head may proclaim a Resolution of Emergency and invoke appropriate response and recovery actions. The resolution allows expeditious resource procurement and directs maximum use of local assets.

### **4. Coordination**

The Emergency Management Staff coordinates the activities of all organizations for Emergency Management within Grant County, and receives cooperation from jurisdictional governments.

## **C. Direction and Control**

Direction and Control of emergency management functions is the responsibility of the Executive Head of the county or incorporated city/town responsible for carrying out the policies. The Executive Head provides direction and control to response agencies through the liaison positions of Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) staff. The EOC provides a single coordination point for all agencies involved in the response to an emergency and also for coordination of emergency information released to the public and media. The ECC staff may include the following: Executive Head, Emergency Management Staff, Law Enforcement, Public Information Officer, Health District, Fire Liaison, Communications Liaison, Public Works, American Red Cross, State Liaison, Volunteers, and Business and Industry Facility Liaison.

An emergency or disaster can impact a town or city and the entire county. Normal emergency response activities will take place at the onset of any

emergency. The elected official of the jurisdiction will normally direct operational command to be handled by the Police Chief or Fire Chief. In some cases there may be a unified command. When an emergency or disaster threatens the entire county the Chief Elected Official of the county is in command of a county wide emergency or disaster. A unified command with the Sheriff in charge of law enforcement will command emergency operations. Cities and towns will continue their local efforts with support and resource coordinated with the county. A Declaration of Disaster by the county can summon support from the State of Washington.

#### **D. Emergency Coordination Center**

1. Emergency Management maintains a central point of coordination where reasonable space will be made available for the Emergency Coordination Center staff. Operating procedures and interagency agreements will be maintained to assure the facility is adequately staffed and equipped.
2. The Emergency Coordination Center will be equipped with informational display materials, internal communications, and additional supporting equipment and supplies. This is to insure an effective emergency operation. In addition, emergency power generation capabilities and other special facilities to allow continuous operations apart from normal public utilities and services will be maintained and operational.
3. A disaster response action may be accomplished with or without activation of the Emergency Coordination Center. The decision to activate the Emergency Coordination Center can be made by the Executive Head or the Emergency Management staff. The Executive Head or Emergency Management Staff may choose to conduct operations at an alternate location.

#### **E. Mitigation Activities**

Primary and Support Agencies of local jurisdictions shall include in their normal operations, activities to reduce risk to life and property. These activities include but may not be limited to enforcement of building codes, land use regulations, planning for hazard zones, assessment and up grade of communications, specialized training for emergency responders of Fire Services, Emergency Medical Service, Law Enforcement, Public Works staff, and hospital emergency staff.

Emergency Management establishes and maintains the Grant County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan, which is a multi-jurisdictional effort to reduce risks of hazards in Grant County. Several current or potential mitigation strategies are identified in the plan such as critical facility relocation, retrofitting of structures, and backup power resources. The mitigation plan is printed and

published separately.

#### **F. Preparedness Activities**

- The Department of Emergency Management will develop and maintain emergency/disaster response plans for Grant County (including incorporated cities and towns) to insure proper and effective response procedures with available resources utilized in the most effective coordination.
- The Department of Emergency Management will provide training, coordinated exercises, or and planning.
- Exercises are conducted to validate the planning is accurate, and coordination is effective.
- The Department of Emergency Management will develop, maintain, and exercise activation plans for the Emergency Alert System. Grant County Department of Emergency Management may provide alerts, warning messages, or instructions to the citizens of Grant County when normal utilities are in working order.

#### **G. Response Activities**

1. Local jurisdictions should establish response strategies and Operating Guidelines to be taken immediately before, during, and directly after an emergency to save lives, minimize property damage, and enhance the effectiveness of disaster recovery.
2. Jurisdictions should establish the following:
  - a. Establish guidelines for notification:
    - i. Processing emergency calls or information.
    - ii. Activation of emergency plans.
    - iii. Notification of personnel who have disaster management duties.
    - iv. Mobilization of services.
  - b. Implement communications guidelines; including data and voice, in support of emergency operations.
  - c. Establish guidelines to disseminate and respond to requests for disaster information involving employees, emergency responders, the public, and the media.
  - d. Establish guidelines for evacuation and sheltering in place.
  - e. Personnel identification and accountability,

All first response agencies should establish guidelines for:

- i. Access control to the area affected by the disaster.
    - ii. Identify personnel engaged in activities at the incident.
    - iii. Accounts for personnel engaged in incident activities.
  - f. Implement guidelines for providing or requesting mass care for personnel or affected populations.
  - g. Establish guidelines to provide for mental and physical well being of individuals affected by the emergency or disaster.
  - h. Implement guidelines to recover, identify, and safeguard remains as part of fatality management.
    - i. Establish lead for Recovery Task Force for (in) recovery operations.

## **H. Recovery Activities**

1. Local jurisdictions should establish disaster recovery and business continuity strategies to return to minimum operating standards and long-term activities designed to return life and business operation to normal or improved levels. Local jurisdictions should conduct a pre-incident impact analysis in order to establish short and long term recovery goals and objectives. Recovery efforts should begin during the response phase. A jurisdictional impact assessment should consider:
  - a. Economic impact.
  - b. Regulatory and contractual requirements.
  - c. Health and safety.
  - d. Environmental impact.
  - e. Continuity of Operations
2. Short term recovery goals should consider:
  - a. Identified essential records, vital systems and operations.
  - b. Establish priorities of reinstatement of system and operations.
  - c. Establish maximum acceptable down-time before reinstatement to an acceptable system and operational level.

d. Identify minimum resources needed to accomplish the resumption of essential services.

e. Debris removal

3. Long-term recovery goals should consider, but not be limited to:

a. Strategic planning.

b. Management and coordination of activities.

c. Recovery funding and fiscal management.

d. Management of volunteers, contracts, and entity resources.

e. Opportunities for mitigation.

#### 4. Recovery Tasks and Responsibilities

Local jurisdictions should identify a Recovery Task Force and responsibilities in order to achieve short and long term goals and objectives. Local agencies should include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. Organization and staffing for continuity of government.

b. Essential records, recovery, and restoration.

c. Resource procurement.

d. Restoration of utility services.

e. Damage assessment record keeping and documentation.

f. Public and employee information.

g. Agency, entity, county and community coordination.

h. Debris and waste removal.

i. Restoration and salvage.

j. Personnel reunification.

k. Identifying resources and obtaining funding.

l. Land use planning, development, and zoning.

## 5. Post-Disaster Situation

Local jurisdictions should conduct a post-disaster situation analysis, to review and determine the effectiveness of pre-established tasks and responsibilities and to document any crucial lessons-learned.

## V. RESPONSIBILITIES

### A. Purpose

To identify local jurisdictions and other participating emergency management agencies and organizations responsible for emergency management. Local jurisdictions have a responsibility for implementing an emergency management program. Local jurisdictions should be prepared to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from any emergency or disaster incident. Additionally, they must provide resources and disaster assistance to local jurisdictions and other organizations.

It is the responsibility of Grant County Department of Emergency Management to maintain this Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and to conduct a review process for the involved agencies. The review process occurs on an annual basis. Reviews make the plan subject to adjustments, which will be documented in the Record of Changes. The plan will not be redistributed until there are enough revisions to warrant printing and distributing a new document. This determination is made by the Director of Emergency Management. Changes in State and Federal planning requirements will also be considered.

### B. Concept of Operations-Overview

County, city/town, local jurisdictions and organizations with primary responsibilities and supporting roles will perform Emergency Support Functions as shown below. *A matrix is provided to show the agency or departments primary responsibilities and supporting roles for each Emergency Support Function.*

### C. Jurisdiction or Department Responsibilities

#### 1. Grant County Board of County Commissioners

Establish and maintain an Emergency Management organization, to include staffing for normal activities and emergencies or disasters. Support local jurisdictions in participation and emergency management plans, exercises and training.

#### 2. Emergency Management

Coordinate and maintain the phases and activities of emergency management contained within the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan in coordination and assistance with local jurisdictions.

**3. Technical Services**

Establish and maintain effective communications and backup systems to coordinate response and recovery activities through out the county.

**4. Law Enforcement**

Law enforcement is responsible for enforcement of laws, traffic control, search and rescue, , radiological monitoring, and emergency highway or road traffic regulations, example establish and protect all crime scenes.

**5. Auditor's Office**

Responsible for: economic stabilization, supply and resource management for the incident and safeguarding critical records.

**6. Treasurer's Office**

Emergency fiscal services during an incident.

**7. Assessor's Office**

Conduct damage assessments during response and recovery by making special efforts to preserve vital records.

**8. Fire Departments/Districts and Port Fire Services**

Responsible for: firefighting, light rescue, radiological monitoring, hazardous material initial scene assessment, isolation, containment and decontamination procedures.

**9. Health District**

The Health District and personnel shall be responsible for emergency health and sanitation, Identification of communicable diseases, determining needs for isolation or quarantine, and conducting inoculation and vaccination clinics.

**10. Emergency Medical Services (Transportation)**

Public ambulance services throughout the county shall be responsible for basic and advance lifesaving emergency medical care, and transport to emergency medical facilities.

**11. Emergency Medical Services (Assistance)**

Including radiological monitoring, hazardous material initial scene assessment, isolation and containment, and decontamination procedures. Personal may include EMT's, paramedics, first responders, and American Red Cross Volunteers. The Grant County Community Emergency Response Team, when activated by request, are also available to assist the emergency operations for First Aid.

**12. Coroner**

Responsibility for emergency morgue facilities, care for the deceased (including identification) mortuary services, and notification of the next of kin.

**13. Grant Mental Health**

Responsible to provide mental health care and counseling to disaster victims and emergency workers.

**14. Public Works/Engineers**

Engineering responsibilities include emergency engineering services, heavy rescue, emergency highway road traffic regulations, road closures, detours, and evacuation routing.

**15. Grant Co Public Utility District**

Provide services to restore electrical power on a priority basis, repair damaged generating facilities, and remove downed electrical lines.

**16. Local Telephone Companies**

Maintain telephone service on a priority basis in the Emergency Coordination Center, hospitals, and other critical key infrastructure resource facilities.

**17. American Red Cross**

Provide food, shelter and first aid to disaster victims and emergency workers; and coordinate with the Salvation Army and other social agencies to provide individualized assistance to families. Coordinate with schools districts to provide facilities for Mass Care operations, and will handle welfare inquires from concerned family members outside of the disaster area.

**18. Salvation Army**

Coordinate with American Red Cross and other agencies. Provide food, clothing, counseling, chaplain services, and other supplies needed by disaster victims or emergency workers.

**19. School Districts**

School Districts may provide facilities and personnel for mass care, sheltering, and may be asked to provide buses for transportation support.

**20. Grant Transit Authority**

Provide and coordinate buses for transportation support.

**21. Grant County Extension Services**

In cooperation with regulatory agencies provide information and education to the general public regarding diseases in plants and animals. Provide

assistance to the WA Department of Agriculture Services in management of food control, and the isolation and quarantine due to disease.

**22. RACES**

Coordination of emergency communications with emergency management to augment emergency response agencies.

**23. State Government**

See State CEMP.

**24. Federal Government**

See National Response Framework.

**Note:** *Other departments and agencies within Grant County and its jurisdictions, although not specifically mentioned in the plan, may be asked by the Elected Officials or Emergency Management Staff in times of emergency or disaster, to provide personnel to other departments as needed and to perform other emergency tasks as assigned.*

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## APPENDIX 1 DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

**A CENTRAL COMPUTERIZED ENFORCEMENT SERVICE SYSTEM (ACCESS)** - Statewide law enforcement data network controlled and administered by the Washington State Patrol which provides the capability to send warning and notifications of emergencies to local jurisdictions.

**AIR SEARCH AND RESCUE** - Search and rescue operations for aircraft in distress, missing, or presumed down are conducted by the Washington State Department of Transportation, Aviation Division, under authority of Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 47.68 and Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 468.200. Related land SAR operations, including the rescue and/or recovery of victims of a downed aircraft incident, are the responsibility of the chief law enforcement officer in whose jurisdiction the incident site is located. Air search and rescue does not include air support of land search and rescue operations conducted under authority of Chapter 38.52 RCW. See also SEARCH AND RESCUE.

**AREA COMMAND (UNIFIED AREA COMMAND)** - An organization established to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an Incident Command System (ICS) organization or to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Managements Teams have been assigned.

**CATASTROPHIC INCIDENT** - Any natural or human-caused incident, including terrorism, that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale and/or government functions.

**CHEMICAL STOCKPILE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM (CSEPP)** - A federally-funded program established by Congress in 1988 to provide the “maximum possible protection” for citizens near the nation’s eight chemical weapons storage sites, including the Umatilla Army Depot. This protection is provided through emergency planning, early warning systems and public education.

**COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT** - See EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT.

**COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT NETWORK (CEMNET)** – Dedicated 2-way Very High Frequency (VHF) low-band radio system. Provides direction and control capability for state and local jurisdictions for administrative use, and during an emergency or disaster. This is an emergency management net belonging to and managed by the Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division.

**COMMAND STAFF** - The staff positions that report directly to the Incident Command to include the Public Information Officer (PIO), Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and other positions as required.

**COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM (CERT)** - A voluntary team trained in basic emergency response skills which is prepared to respond in their community should a disaster occur.

**DISASTER** - An event expected or unexpected, in which a community's available, pertinent resources are expended, or the need for resources exceeds availability, and in which a community undergoes severe danger, incurring losses so that the social or economic structure of the community is disrupted and the fulfillment of some or all of the community's essential functions are prevented.

**EMERGENCY** - An expected or unexpected event involving shortages of time and resources that places life, property, or the environment in danger and requires response beyond routine incident response resources.

**EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS)** - Established to enable the President, federal, state, and local jurisdiction authorities to disseminate emergency information to the public via the Commercial Broadcast System. EAS is composed of amplitude modulation (AM), frequency modulation (FM), television broadcasters, and the cable industry. EAS was formerly known as the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS).

**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT or COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT** - The preparation for and the carrying out of all emergency functions other than functions for which the military forces are primarily responsible, to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies and disasters, to aid victims suffering from injury or damage resulting from disasters caused by all hazards, whether natural or technological, and to provide support for search and rescue operations for persons and property in distress.

**EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC)** - A designated site from which government officials can coordinate emergency operations in support of on-scene responders.

**EMERGENCY RESPONDER** - Local and nongovernmental police, fire, and emergency personnel who in the early stages of an incident are responsible for the protection and preservation of life, property, evidence, and the environment, including emergency response providers as defined in section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as well as emergency management, public health, clinical care, public works, and other skilled support personnel who provide immediate support services during prevention, response, and recovery operations. Emergency responders may include personnel from Federal, State, local, tribal, or nongovernmental organizations.

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF)** - The functional approach that groups the types of assistance that a state is most likely to need, (e.g. mass care, health and medical services) as well as the kinds of federal operations support necessary to sustain state response actions (e.g., transportation, communications). ESFs are expected to support one another in carrying out their respective missions.

**EMERGENCY WORKER** - Emergency worker means any person including but not limited to an architect registered under Chapter 18.08 RCW or a professional engineer registered under Chapter 18.43 RCW, who is registered with a local emergency management organization or the department and holds an identification card issued by the local emergency management director or the department for the purpose of engaging in authorized emergency management activities or is an employee of the state of Washington or any political subdivision thereof who is called upon to perform emergency management activities.

**EVACUATION** - Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.

**FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)** - Agency created in 1979 to provide a single point of accountability for all federal activities related to disaster mitigation and emergency preparedness, response, and recovery. Federal Emergency Management Agency manages the President's Disaster Relief Fund and coordinates the disaster assistance activities of all federal agencies in the event of a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

**FULL-SCALE EXERCISE** - An activity intended to evaluate the operational capability of emergency management systems in an interactive manner over a substantial period of time. It involves the testing of a major portion of the emergency plan and organizations in a highly stressful environment. It includes the mobilization of personnel and resources to demonstrate coordination and response capabilities. The EOC is activated and field command posts may be established. A full-scale exercise is always formally evaluated.

**FUNCTIONAL EXERCISE** - An activity designed to test or evaluates the capability of individual or multiple emergency management functions. It is more complex than a tabletop exercise in that activities are usually under time constraints and are followed by an evaluation or critique. It usually takes place in some type of coordination or operating center. The use of outside resources is often simulated. No field units are used.

**HAZARD MITIGATION** - A cost-effective measure which reduces the potential for damage to a facility from a disaster or event.

**HAZARDOUS MATERIAL (Haz-mat)** - For the purposes of Emergency Support Function (ESF) #1, is a substance or material that has been determined by the Secretary of Transportation to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce, and which has been designated as such in: 49 Code of Federal Regulations 171.8.

**HISTORIC PROPERTY** - Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, including artifacts, records, and remains which are related to such district, site, building, structure, or object.

**INCIDENT** - An occurrence or event, either human-caused or natural phenomena, that requires action by emergency services personnel to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/or the environment.

**INCIDENT ACTION PLAN (IAP)** - An oral or written plan that containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide directions and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.

**INCIDENT COMMAND POST (ICP)** - The field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions are performed. The ICP may be collocated with the incident base or other incident facilities and is normally identified by a green rotating or flashing light.

**INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)** - A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of 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 with 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, or organized field-level incident management operations.

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

**INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM (IMT)** - The Incident Commander and appropriate Command and General Staff personnel assigned to an incident.

**INCIDENT OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE** - Based on criteria established in HSPD-5 (paragraph 4), an actual or potential high-impact event that requires a coordinated and effective response by and appropriated combination of federal, state, local, tribal, nongovernmental, and/or private-sector entities in order to save lives and minimize damage, and provide the basis for long-term community recovery and mitigation activities.

**JOINT INFORMATION CENTER (JIC)** - A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies should collocate at the JIC.

**JOINT INFORMATION SYSTEM (JIS)** - Integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information during a 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 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.

**JURISDICTION** - A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authorities. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., city county, tribal, State, or Federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).

**LAND SEARCH AND RESCUE** - See **SEARCH AND RESCUE**.

**LIAISON OFFICER** - A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies.

**LOCAL DIRECTOR** - The director or designee of a county or municipal emergency management agency jurisdiction.

**LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY** - The emergency management or emergency services organization of a political subdivision of the state established in accordance with RCW 38.52.070.

**LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC)** - The planning body designated by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Title III legislation as the planning body for preparing local hazardous materials plans.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT** - A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of government is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; and Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization or, in other public entity.

**MAJOR DISASTER** - As defined in federal law, is any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, explosion, or other technological or human caused catastrophe in any part of the United States which, in the determination of the President, causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance... in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

**MILITARY DEPARTMENT** - Refers to the Emergency Management Division, the Army and Air National Guard, and Support Services.

**MISSION** - A distinct assignment of personnel and equipment to achieve a set of tasks related to an incident, emergency, disaster, catastrophe, or search and rescue operations that occur under the direction and control of an authorized official.

**MITIGATION** - Activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to person or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measure may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident.

**MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT** - Written agreement between agencies, organizations, and/or jurisdictions that they will assist one another on request by furnishing personnel, equipment, and /or expertise in a specified manner.

**NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS)** - A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent, nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the private sector; and NGOs to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the Incident Command System (ICS); multiagency coordination systems; training; identification management of resources; qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

**NATIONAL RESPONSE PLAN** - A plan mandated by HSPD-5 that integrates Federal domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plan into one all-discipline, all hazards plan.

**NATIONAL WARNING SYSTEM (NAWAS)** - The federal portion of the Civil Defense Warning System used for the dissemination of warnings and other emergency information from the Federal Emergency Management Agency National or Regional Warning Centers to Warning Points in each state. Also used by the State Warning Points to disseminate information to local Primary Warning Points. NAWAS provides warning information to state and local jurisdictions concerning severe weather, earthquake, flooding, and other activities affecting public safety.

**PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT (PDA)** - The PDA is a joint local, state, and federal analysis of damage that has occurred during a disaster and which may result in a Presidential declaration of disaster. The PDA is documented through surveys, photographs, and other written information.

**PREPAREDNESS** - Actions taken in advance of an emergency to develop operational capabilities and facilitate an effective response in the event an emergency occurs. Preparedness measures include but are not limited to: continuity of government, emergency alert systems, emergency communications, emergency operations centers, emergency operations plans, emergency public information materials, exercise of plans,

mutual aid agreements, resource management, training response personnel, and warning systems.

**PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATION** - Formal declaration by the President that an Emergency or Major Disaster exists based upon the request for such a declaration by the Governor and with the verification of Federal Emergency Management Agency preliminary damage assessments.

**PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER (PIO)** - A member of Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements.

**RADIO AMATEUR CIVIL EMERGENCY SERVICES (RACES)** - Licensed amateur radio operators who support state and local jurisdictions during emergencies or disasters.

**RECOVERY** - The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans for impacted communities and the reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs that: identify the needs and define resources; provide housing and promote restoration; address long-term care and treatment of affected persons; implement additional measures for community restoration; incorporate mitigation measures and techniques, as feasible; evaluate the incident to identify lessons learned; and develop initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

**RESOURCES** - Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operation support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an EOC.

**RESPONSE** - Actions taken immediately before, during, or directly after an emergency occurs, to save lives, minimize damage to property and the environment, and enhance the effectiveness of recovery.

**ROBERT T. STAFFORD DISASTER RELIEF AND EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT (Public Law 93-288, as amended)** - The act that authorizes the greatest single source of federal disaster assistance. It authorizes coordination of the activities of federal, state, and volunteer agencies operating under their own authorities in providing disaster assistance, provision of direct federal assistance as necessary, and provision of financial grants to state and local jurisdictions as well as a separate program of financial grants to individuals and families. This act is commonly referred to as the Stafford Act.

**SEARCH AND RESCUE (SAR)** - The act of searching for, rescuing, or recovering by means of ground, marine, or air activity any person who becomes lost, injured, or is killed while outdoors or as a result of a natural or human-caused event, including instances of searching for downed aircraft when ground personnel are used. SAR includes DISASTER,

URBAN, and WILDLAND SEARCH AND RESCUE. SAR is also referred to as LAND SEARCH AND RESCUE to differentiate from AIR SEARCH AND RESCUE.

**SPILL RESPONSE** - All actions taken in carrying out the Washington State Department of Ecology's responsibilities to spills of hazardous materials, e.g. receiving and making notifications, information gathering and technical advisory phone calls, preparation for and travel to and from spill sites, direction of clean-up activities, damage assessment, report writing, enforcement investigations and actions, cost recovery, and program development.

**STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS OFFICER (SEOO)** - An individual designated as the initial point of contact for state level emergency response and coordination activities for all hazards (natural or human made) that could adversely affect lives, property, environment or the economy of Washington State operating within the Alert and Warning Center at the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

**TABLETOP EXERCISE**- A Tabletop Exercise is an activity in which officials and key staff or others with emergency responsibilities are gathered together informally to discuss simulated emergency situations. It is designed to elicit constructive discussion by the participants without time constraints. Participants evaluate plans and procedures and resolve questions of coordination and assignment of responsibilities in a non-threatening format under minimum stress.

**TITLE III** - Public Law 99-499, Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, Title III, Emergency Planning Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), requires the establishment of state and local planning organizations, State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) - a subcommittee of the Emergency Management Council -, and Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) to conduct emergency planning for hazardous materials incidents. It requires (1) site-specific planning for extremely hazardous substances, (2) participation in the planning process by facilities storing or using hazardous substances, and (3) notifications to the commission or committee of releases of specified hazardous substances. It also provides for mechanisms to provide information on hazardous chemicals and emergency plans for hazardous chemical events to the public.

**TRIBE** - Any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan Native Village as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (85 Stat. 688), that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

**UNIFIED COMMAND** - An application of the Incident Management System (ICS) used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the Unified Command to establish their designated Incident Commanders at a single Incident Command Post (ICP) and to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan.

**URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE (USAR)** - Operational activities that include locating, extricating, and providing on-site medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures.

**VOLUNTEER** - Any individual accepted to perform services by an agency that has authority to accept volunteer services when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed. (Code of Federal Regulations 29).

**WASHINGTON PUBLIC POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM** (Name changed to **Energy Northwest** in 1999) - A public corporation planning the construction and operation of three nuclear facilities in the state of Washington. Two facilities (WNP-1 and WNP-2 – Name changed to **Columbia Generating Station**) are located on land leased from the United States Department of Energy, Hanford Site, and one facility (WNP-3) is located in Grays Harbor County. Columbia Generating Station is the sole operating plant.

**ACRONYMNS**

ACCESS	A Central Computerized Enforcement Service System
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services (USDA)
ANRC	American National Red Cross
ARC	American Red Cross
AVIC	Area Veterinary In Charge (USDA)
CART	County Animal Response Team
CAIRA	Chemical Accident/Incident Response and Assistance
CAMEO	Computer Aided Management for Emergency Operations
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CLOREP	Chlorine Emergency Plan
CSEPP	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program
DEM	Department of Emergency Management
DSHS	Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
DNR	Washington State Department of Natural Resources
DOD	US Department of Defense
DOH	Department of Health
DSHS	Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EMD	Washington State Emergency Management Division
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operating Procedures
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning Community Right-to-Know Act
ERT-A	Emergency Response Team A
ESF	Emergency Support Function
EWAC	Emergency Worker Assistance Center
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services (US)
HIVA	Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Plan
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IMT	Incident Management Team

JIC	Joint Information Center
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MCI	Mass Casualty Incident
NAWAS	National Warning System
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NIMS	National Interagency Incident Management System
NOAA	National Oceanic Atmosphere Association
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NVOAD	National Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PHS	Public Health Services
PIO	Public Information Officer
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
READEO	Regional Animal Disease Eradication Organization (USDA)
RRG	Recovery Resource Group
RRT	Radiological Response Team
or	
RRTs	Regional Response Teams
SAR	Search and Rescue
SARA	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
SARDA	State and Regional Disaster Airlift Plans
SECURE	State Emergency Communications
SEOO	State Emergency Operations Officer
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SITREPS	Situation Reports
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WADDL	Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory
WARM	Washington Animal Response Management
WAVOAD	Washington Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters
WNG	Washington National Guard
WSP	Washington State Patrol
WSDOT	Washington State Department of Transportation
WUTC	Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission

## **APPENDIX 2 REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES (Published Separately)**

### **Federal**

Presidential Policy Directive Number 8, National Preparedness (as revised March 30, 2011).

Homeland Security Presidential Declaration Number 5, Management of Domestic Incidents.

Public Law 93-288 as amended (1988) Robert T Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988,

Public Law 99-499 Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, Title III, Emergency Planning Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)

Public Law 107-296 Homeland Security Act of 2002, adoption of the National Incident Management System.

Public Law 109-295 The post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006

Public Law 109-308, Pets, Evacuation & Transportation Standards act of 2006

Public Law 920, Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended.

Public Law 960-342, Improved Civil Defense 1980.

Code of Federal Regulation, Title 40, Part 370.

Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44, Part 205.

National Response Plan (NRP) of 2004, revision 2006, revision 2008 as amended

National Incident Management System (NIMS) of 2008, as amended

Public Law 920, Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended

Public Law 930-288, The Disaster Relief Act of 1974, as amended by Public Law 100-707, The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act

Public Law 960-342, Improved Civil Defense 1980

Public Law 990-499, Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, Title III, Emergency Planning community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)

Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44, Emergency Management and Assistance, revised October 1, 2003

### **State of Washington**

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) of 2002, as amended

Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA) of 2001

State EMD NAWAS Handbook, September 1996

State of Washington Emergency Alert System Operations Plan, March 1997

Washington Administrative Code (WAC) Title 118-04 WAC, Military Department, Emergency Management

Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 118.09, Criteria for allocation of emergency management assistance funds.  
Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 118.30, Local Emergency Management  
Washington Administrative Code (WAC) Title 194, Community, Trade, and Economic Development, Department of (Energy)  
Washington Administrative Code (WAC) Title 365, Community, Trade, and Development, Department of (Community Development)  
Washington Administrative Code (WAC) Title 468, Transportation, Department of  
Washington Administrative Code (WAC) Title 480, Utilities and Transportation Commission

Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Title 9, Crimes and punishments  
Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Title 38, Militia and Military offices  
Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Title 38.52, Emergency Management.  
Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Title 38.54, Fire Mobilization.  
Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Title 43, State government-executive  
Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Title 43.06, Governor's Emergency Powers  
Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Title 47, Public highways and transportation  
Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Title 70, Public health and safety  
Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Title 70.136, Hazardous Materials Incidents  
Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Title 80, Public utilities  
Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Title 82, Excise taxes

## **Grant County**

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) of 2012 as amended  
Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA) of 2002 as amended  
Hazard Mitigation Plan of 2006 as amended  
Grant County Search and Rescue Training Manual, January 2002  
ESF 4-B, Grant County Fire Task Force and Strike Team Response Plan  
Grant County Code Chapter 2.32, Emergency Management  
Grant County Resolution #06-113-C, Establishing the adoption of the National Incident Management System

Note: The above list is not intended to be all encompassing – additional definitions, glossary, and reference material are part of most cited supporting publication.

## **APPENDIX 3 TRAINING, EXERCISES, AND DRILLS**

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

#### **A. Purpose**

To provide exercise, drills, training, and public education programs to improve the skills of emergency management personnel and to ensure maximum readiness for local jurisdiction officials, employees, and emergency workers assigned emergency responsibilities, as well as, the public.

### **II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

#### **A. General**

Emergency management exercises, training, and public education are vital to the effectiveness of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and its Emergency Support Functions (ESF). These activities validate the operational concepts and resource preparations needed to carry out emergency functions.

#### **B. Training**

The training program is designed to enhance proficiency in emergency management and to train emergency management personnel for their roles following the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS) concepts. These activities take place at every level of government, as well as, in volunteer organizations and private businesses.

#### **C. Exercises and Drills**

1. Exercises are conducted to determine if plans and procedures are operationally sound, NIMS/ICS compliant, meet Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) performance criteria and fulfill mandated requirements. Through critiques by participants, controllers, and evaluators, strengths and weaknesses are identified that were encountered during the exercise. Changes to plans and procedures for critical tasks are incorporated immediately, if necessary, or in the next review cycle. If an exercise reveals a proficiency problem, training is enhanced to address that need.

2. Drills are supervised instruction sessions designed to maintain and develop skills in specified areas. A drill can be part of an exercise.

#### **D. Public Education**

Public education programs are a crucial phase of emergency/disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. A prepared public is the first line of defense. Public education provides all-hazard awareness and preparedness programs for every facet of the statewide community. These programs strive to increase life safety and preservation of life, reduce the demand on emergency and other services while empowering people to maintain control over the quality of their lives in times of disaster. This is accomplished through various preparedness campaigns, programs, and publications brought to neighborhoods, businesses, community leaders, and service organizations.

### **III. RESPONSIBILITIES**

#### **A. Local Government**

1. Local governments are responsible for developing and implementing NIMS/ICS exercise, training, and public education programs to ensure personnel are adequately prepared to meet emergency needs.
2. Local governments should conduct annual exercises to validate the effectiveness of their emergency plans and procedures. Exercises mandated by contract or other requirements may be used to satisfy this requirement.
3. Ensure participation of staff and associated integrated emergency management personnel are given the opportunity for career development training.

#### **B. Emergency Management**

1. Emergency Management may request and receive assistance from Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division (EMD), in the development and implementation of training exercises for local emergency management plans, these plans will follow the HSEEP guidance in order to create an exercise that will test critical tasks. Financial assistance may be available through the state EMD from the federal government.

2. Emergency Management will coordinate public education, exercise and training requirements with state EMD for documentation of exercises for funding.

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<b>APPENDIX 4 DISTRIBUTION LIST State/Federal Agencies</b>		
<b>Copy Number</b>	<b>Organizations</b>	<b>Address</b>
1	FEMA Region 10	130 228 <sup>th</sup> Street SW Bothell, WA 98021-9796
2	Washington State Emergency Management Division	MS: TA-20 Building 20 Camp Murray, WA 98430-5122
3	Washington State Department of Health	PO Box 47827 Olympia, WA 98504-78827
4	Washington State Department of Agriculture	PO Box 4256 Olympia, WA 98504-2560

<b>APPENDIX 4 DISTRIBUTION LIST Counties</b>		
Copy Number	Organizations	Address
5	Grant County Commissioners Office	35 C Street NW P.O. Box 37 Ephrata, WA 98823
6	Adams County Emergency Management	2069 West Highway 26 Othello, WA 9934
7	Benton County Emergency Management	651 Truman Avenue Richland, WA 99352
8	Chelan County Emergency Management	408 N Western Ave Wenatchee, WA 9801
9	Douglas County Emergency Management	110 3 <sup>rd</sup> NE East Wenatchee, WA 98802
10	Franklin County Emergency Management	502 Boeing Street Pasco, WA 99301
11	Kittitas County Emergency Management	205 West 5 <sup>th</sup> Ellensburg, WA 98926
12	Lincoln County Emergency Management	PO Box 118 Davenport, WA 99122
13	Okanogan County Emergency Management	PO Box 32 Okanogan, WA 98840
14	Walla Walla County Emergency Management	27 North 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue Walla Walla, WA 98362
15	Yakima County Emergency Management	2403 S 18 <sup>th</sup> ST Suite 200 Union Gap, WA 98903

<b>APPENDIX 4 DISTRIBUTION LIST</b>		
City/Town Fire/Law/Public Works		
Copy Number	Organization	Address
16	Coulee City	PO Box 641 Coulee City, WA 99118
17	Electric City	PO Box 130 Electric City, WA 99123
18	Ephrata	121 Alder Street SW Ephrata, WA 98823
19	George	PO Box 5277 George, WA 98824
20	Grand Coulee	PO Box 180 Grand Coulee, WA 99133
21	Hartline	PO Box 127 Hartline, WA 99135
22	Krupp	PO Box 227 Marlin, WA 98832
23	Mattawa	PO Box 965 Mattawa, WA 99349
24	Moses Lake	PO Box 1579 Moses Lake, WA 98837
25	Soap Lake	PO Box 1270 Soap Lake, WA 98851
26	Royal City	PO Box 1239 Royal City, WA 99357
27	Quincy	PO Box 338 Quincy, WA 98848
28	Warden	PO Box 428 Warden, WA 98857
29	Wilson Creek	PO Box 162 Wilson Creek WA 98860

<b>APPENDIX 4 DISTRIBUTION LIST Fire District</b>		
Copy Number	Organization	Address
30	Grant County Fire District #3	PO Box 565 Quincy, WA 98848
31	Grant County Fire District #4	PO Box 368 Warden, WA 98857
32	Grant County Fire District #5	1105 Nelson Road Moses Lake, WA 98837
33	Grant County Fire District #6	PO Box 152 Hartline, WA 99135
34	Grant County Fire District #7	PO Box 255 Soap Lake, WA 98851
35	Grant County Fire District #8	PO Box 877 Mattawa, WA 99349
36	Grant County Fire District #10	PO Box 22 Royal City, WA 99357
37	Grant County Fire District #11	11522 1 <sup>st</sup> Avenue Royal Othello, WA 99344
38	Grant County Fire District #12	PO Box 101 Wilson, Creek, WA 98860
39	Grant County Fire District #13	PO Box 812 Ephrata, WA 99823

<b>APPENDIX 4 DISTRIBUTION LIST Health/Hospital/EMS</b>		
Copy Number	Organization	Address
40	Grant County Health District	Courthouse Annex, Room 104 Ephrata, WA 98823
41	Hospital District # 1	801 E Wheeler Rd Moses Lake, WA 98837
42	Hospital District # 2	908 10 <sup>th</sup> Ave SW Quincy, WA 98848
43	Hospital District # 3	200 Southeast Blvd Ephrata, WA 98823
44	Hospital District # 4	P.O. Box 818 Soap Lake, WA 98851
45	Hospital District # 5	P.O. Box 1581 Mattawa, WA 99349
46	Hospital District # 6	311 Fortuyn Rd Grand Coulee, WA 99133
47	Hospital District # 7	Royal City, WA 99357

<b>APPENDIX 4 DISTRIBUTION LIST</b> Miscellaneous		
Copy Number	Organization	Address
48-49	North Central Regional Library System	16 N Columbia ST Wenatchee WA 98801
50-60	Grant County EOC copies and extras	3953 Airway DR NE Bldg # 2 Moses Lake, WA 98837