Grant County

SHERIFF

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan 2018

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

EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS

If immediate emergency or disaster assistance is required, contact Emergency Management:

Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division 24-hour Emergency Telephone:	(509) 237-2598
Washington State Emergency Operations Center 24-hour Emergency Telephone: (Not for general public release)	(253) 512-7104 (253) 512-7101 (360) 438-8639 or 1-800-258-5990
CEMNET:	Channel 3-45.48 MHZ, State EOC Channel 3-45.48 MHZ, KQP-422 Emergency Management
ACCESS:	MLKCC
NAWAS:	Washington Warning Point, Grand Coulee Dam

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Grant County Department of Emergency Management
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)

PROMULGATION

This Grant County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan dated December, 2018 is hereby adopted this 26th day of Dec. 2018, as the official plan providing emergency services when protection of life, property, and the environment cannot be accomplished as normal daily function of the local governments of: Grant County, and the incorporated cities/towns of Coulee City, Electric City, Ephrata, George, Grand Coulee, Hartline, Krupp, Mattawa, Moses Lake, Quincy, Royal City, Soap Lake, Warden, and Wilson Creek.

Approved by:

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
GRANT COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Richard Stevens, Chair | Tom Taylor, Vice Chair | Cindy Carter, Member

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FORWARD

Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division sincerely appreciates the cooperation and support from those agencies, departments, and volunteers that have contributed to the development of the Grant County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), 2018 revision. The coordination of the CEMP represents a committed effort to support emergency management within Grant County and demonstrates the ability of those within the County to work together and achieve a common goal:

"To protect life, property, and the environment of Grant County"

The Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division is a new division within the Sheriff's Office as of January 2017. The Grant County Commissioners gave this responsibility to the Sheriff to oversee all emergency management functions within Grant County. The Sheriff has appointed a Chief Deputy to run day to day operations. The Chief Deputy has two full time staff members that assist the operations and deployments when needed. Grant County Sheriff's Office EMD has added an EM Advisory Panel that meets quarterly, so the Grant County Sheriff's Office EMD can get valuable feedback from county stakeholders.

The purpose of the Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division's CEMP is to establish policies, procedures, roles and responsibilities, and an organizational structure for responses to a major emergency. The Grant County Sheriff's Office, Emergency Management Divisions CEMP incorporates operating procedures from the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS) for handling emergencies resulting from various potential disasters that could impact the Grant County citizens. This plan has been updated from the previous 2012 version. NIMS establishes a uniform set of processes and procedures that emergency responders at all levels of government will use to conduct response operations. The Grant County Sheriff's Office, Emergency Management Division CEMP has been designed as a strategic plan to provide the administrative procedures necessary to cope with most County emergencies.

The CEMP is written at the local level of emergency management planning and strategies due to the fact that most incidents are managed at the local level before any outside assistance can be expected. Due to the expectations to manage incidents locally for at least the first 72 hours, it is imperative that we mitigate our risk and prepare for current and future hazards. This plan identifies some approaches in which the various agencies mitigate and prepare for incidents. While Grant County will do everything it reasonably and feasibly can to protect life and property, it is recommended that the citizens of Grant County develop and maintain their own preparedness kits, including basic life necessities and important personal documentation. For more information on how to accomplish this and other preparedness activities, please contact the Grant County Sheriff's Office, Emergency Management Division.

Our thanks and congratulations to the participants of this 2018 revision.

Tom Jones
Grant County Sheriff

Darrik Gregg
Chief Deputy of Emergency Management

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GRANT COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
COMMENT FORM

Dear CEMP Reader:

There are three review sections within this plan including: (1) Basic Plan, (2), Appendices, and (3) Emergency Support Functions. Fill in this form regarding the location of the information in the plan being reviewed. Attach marked-up copies to this form with any suggested changes for each of the three sections. Make other comments in the space provided below and add extra sheets as necessary. Thank you for your contribution efforts and for taking the time to review the CEMP.

Mail to:

CEMP Coordinator
Grant County DEM
3953 Airway DR NE, BLDG 2
Moses Lake, WA 98837

Name_____ Title_____

Agency_____ Address_____

City_____ State_____ Zip Code_____

Phone (____)_____ Fax (____)_____ E-mail_____

Review Section	Chapter	Page(s)
☐ Basic Plan		
☐ Appendices		
☐ ESFs		

Suggestions or Comments:

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RECORD OF CHANGES

Change #	Date Entered	Change(s)	Initials
	June 12, 2007	2007 revision of Grant County CEMP	
	December 2012	2012 Revision of Grant County CEMP	
	December 2018	2018 Revision of Grant County CEMP	

GRANT COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
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Appendix 1, Definitions and Acronyms
Appendix 2, References and Authorities
Appendix 3, Training, Exercises, and Drills
Appendix 4, Distributions List

Emergency Support Functions (ESFs, see corresponding tab number)

ESF 1	Transportation
ESF 2	Telecommunications, Information Systems, and Warning
ESF 3	Public Works and Engineering
ESF 4	Firefighting
ESF 5	Emergency Management
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ESF 14	Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation
ESF 15	Public Affairs
ESF 20	Defense Support to Civil Authorities

GRANT COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS
BASIC PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

A. MISSION

To coordinate all 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 Operations Center (EOC) 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

The Grant County Sheriff was, by a unanimous vote of the Grant County Board of Commissioners, given the role of Director of Emergency Management effective January 1, 2017. At that time, the Sheriff established the Emergency Management Division of the Sheriff's Office. Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division (GCSO-EMD) 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.

GCSO-EMD follows the Incident Command System structure as shown in the

Emergency Management Organization Chart, Emergency Support Function (ESF) 5: Emergency Management, Figure 1. The Grant County Sheriff also serves as the Director of Emergency Management, and appoints a Chief Deputy of Emergency Management to serve as his Deputy Director for the day to day operations of the Emergency Management Division. The Chief Deputy of Emergency Management gathers significant information on emergency situations, and provides the Chief Elected Officials with recommendations to proclaim a Resolution of Emergency. The Sheriff may hire supporting personnel to conduct planning and coordination of Emergency Management activities. The Chief Deputy of Emergency Management and staff are prepared to follow the chain of command of county government and to report to and activate the Emergency Operations 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 Operations 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 five mission areas 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 Operations Center.

5. Local jurisdictions will communicate immediately with the Emergency Operations 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 Operations 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.

10. GCSO-EMD develops and reviews the CEMP from the whole-community mindset, including planning for the communications needs of Limited English Proficiency Populations, planning for Access and Functional Needs Individuals, Children, and pets and service animals. The Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, disability, military status, sexual orientation, or age in any of its plans, programs, or response activities. The Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act as it relates to emergency planning.

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 Operations Center will coordinate resources to support local agencies.

3. Grant County Sheriff's Office – Emergency Management Division 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 responsibilities based upon existing capabilities as provided in the local emergency or disaster preparedness plan. All such plans will be consistent with this plan and RCW 38.52.070.

c. At the onset of an emergency or disaster, Emergency Management will communicate with other agencies concerning the situation within the jurisdiction and describe what response or coordination efforts are being conducted. Emergency Management will provide immediate informal damage assessments and situation reports to the Washington State EM Duty Officer.

4. Separate hazard-specific plans may apply to incidents of terrorism, hazardous materials, the US Department of Energy at Hanford, nuclear power plant at Columbia Generating Station in Richland, and other specific hazards as identified by the Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment These plans are published separately and will be consistent, as a part of the County CEMP.

5. The Emergency Operations Center is organized under the basic concepts of the National Incident Management System which consists of five functional areas: Command and General Staff, Finance, Operations, Logistics, and Planning. The NIMS concepts provide for effective management of all resources for small and large scale incidents at all levels of government.

a. Command and General Staff: This section is responsible for overall emergency policy as well as coordination of response and recovery efforts. This section also incorporates Liaison Officers from other agencies, Public Information Officers for communications with internal and external stakeholders, and safety of personnel acting in the response.

b. Finance: This section is responsible to coordinate payment of emergency supplies and costs, and to maintain disaster expenditure records and tracking response staff time sheets.

c. Operations: This section is responsible for managing tactical operations of the incident site directed toward reducing the immediate hazard, saving lives and property, and establishing situation control. In addition, coordinates the delivery of disaster assistance programs and oversight of subunits including branches (up to 5) and divisions/groups (up to 25).

d. Logistics: This section is responsible for coordinating resources from local jurisdictions and higher levels of government according to existing or emergency negotiated mutual aid agreements and understandings.

e. 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 Operations 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 Chief Deputy 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 GCSO-EMD 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 Operations Center (EOC) 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 EOC 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 Operations Center

1. GCSO-EMD maintains a central point of coordination where reasonable space will be made available for the Emergency Operations Center staff. Operating procedures and interagency agreements will be maintained to assure the facility is adequately staffed and equipped.

2. The Emergency Operations 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 Operations Center. The decision to activate the Emergency Operations Center can be made by the Executive Head or the GCSO-EMD staff. The Executive Head or GCSO-EMD Staff may choose to conduct operations at an alternate location.

4. Further information regarding the Emergency Operations Center, its activation procedures, response levels, and primary and alternate locations can be found in ESF 5 – Emergency Management of this plan.

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

- GCSO-EMD 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.
- GCSO-EMD will provide training, coordinated exercises, or and planning.
- Exercises are conducted to validate the planning is accurate, and coordination is effective.
- GCSO-EMD will develop, maintain, and exercise activation plans for the Emergency Alert System. GCSO-EMD 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 Sheriff's Office – Emergency Management Division 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. **Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division**
   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.

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

13. Grant Integrated Services
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. Provid 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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Emergency Support Function 1
Transportation

ESF Coordinator:

Public Works

Primary Agencies:

Grant County Public Works
Local Public Works Departments

Support Agencies:

Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division
Grant Transit Authority
Public Schools
Washington State Department of Transportation

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

This Emergency Support Function is developed for the coordination of transportation missions and activities for emergencies and disasters. In the context of this plan, transportation refers to the infrastructure consisting of the means and equipment necessary to move goods and people from one location to another.

B. Scope

Provision of transportation resource support includes coordinating transportation activities to supplement the efforts of emergency response agencies to protect the public. It is intended to assist in establishing priorities and/or allocation of transportation resources, process transportation requests, managing traffic, determining priorities of road and highway repair, and conducting appropriate emergency management coordination with neighboring jurisdictions and state agencies.

II. POLICIES

A. Public works and field operations will be coordinated through the Emergency Operations Center.

B. Priorities will be established for use of limited public transportation assets.

C. Primary and support agencies will support the coordination and information collection of transportation damage assessments, which should be conducted as soon as possible, and reported to the Emergency Operations Center.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

A significant emergency or disaster may severely damage transportation infrastructure. The movement of people, equipment, and supplies may be much less efficient than under normal circumstances. Many localized transportation activities may be disrupted or hindered by damaged surface transportation infrastructure.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. The local transportation infrastructure will likely sustain damage. The damage, dependent upon the integrity of the transportation network, will determine the effectiveness and efficiency of response and recovery.

2. Operations may require traffic controls to divert traffic around damaged, isolated, or evacuated areas.

3. The immediate use of transportation systems for emergency operational activities may exceed local capabilities, thus requiring assistance from neighboring jurisdictions and the state.

4. Rapid damage assessments of impacted areas will assist in the determination of response priorities and transportation demands.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. In accordance with the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and this Emergency Support Function, the Public Works Department is responsible for coordinating transportation activities. Emergency Operations Procedures developed by the Public Works Department provide the framework for carrying out these activities.

2. Requests for assistance will be generated in one of two ways. The request will be forwarded to the Emergency Operations Center, or will be made to the WA State Department of Transportation Command Center.

3. The County Engineer is in charge of all county roads and bridges, and the City Engineer is in charge of roads of the municipality.

4. Grant County will provide guidance for the coordination of transportation resources and the identification of emergency transportation routes for the movement of people, equipment, and materials. Law enforcement agencies conduct the coordination for evacuation and movement during emergencies and disasters. For more information, please see ESF 13: Public Safety and Security, Appendix A: Evacuation and Movement.

5. The Grant County International Airport is the primary airfield for large aircraft transporting goods and resources. (Site Capabilities assessment, Grant County International Airport, 2006 for responder information).

B. Organization

1. Public Works

Public Works has their own equipment and tools necessary to complete daily functional activities. Some equipment may be specialized to perform only specific tasks. The number of staff trained on particular equipment may vary. Equipment, personnel, and tools used on a normal basis may or may not apply to the disaster or emergency situation. Therefore, transportation assistance will be provided as resources permit.

2. Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division (GCSO-EMD)

GCSO-EMD is organized to support transportation by supporting the Public Works representative at the Emergency Coordination Center with requests to the State when necessary.

3. Grant Transit Authority

Grant Transit Authority has buses and drivers qualified to operate them, and may be utilized to serve the public by providing transportation in emergency or disaster situations. Their use is dependent on their availability and the status of Memorandums of Understanding.

4. Public Schools

The Public School system has buses and drivers qualified to operate them, and may be utilized to serve the public by providing transportation in emergency or disaster situations. Their use is dependent on their availability and the status of Memorandums of Understanding. It can be expected that the transportation of children within the school system will be prioritized over other situations.

C. Procedures

1. Emergency operations may begin with support to Law Enforcement, Emergency Medical Service, Fire and Damage Assessment Teams.

2. A Public Works Incident Action Plan will be developed using information from damage assessments of transportation systems including roads, bridges, overpasses, and other transportation infrastructure. The immediate protection of life, property, and the environment will be considered with the prioritization of activities, such as debris clearing.

3. When Public Works is requested to support disaster operations, they will keep accurate records of all time and costs for personnel and equipment utilized in responding to and recovering from the disaster. These records must document and separate disaster related expenditures from normal operations for any reimbursement.

D. Mitigation Activities

1. Primary Agency

Public Works ensures that all trained personnel are briefed on the event and the known hazards and mission assignments before they are deployed. The county has a Flood Control Maintenance Fund; Title 3.48 of the Grant County Code.

2. Support Agencies

GCSO-EMD provides the Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment to local agencies and conducts and maintains the Grant County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan. Grant Transit Authority and Public School Districts mitigate transportation risks by providing staff with training to drive in hazardous driving conditions, however, they may terminate their duties in the event that conditions are so severe that the risks would likely outweigh the benefits.

E. Preparedness Activities

1. Primary Agency

Public Works develops the departments' procedures and in support of the Grant County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. It maintains equipment that can remove debris, haul water, load sand, build berms and perform other tasks. It practices exercises, including the activation of the evacuation route for the Fixed Nuclear Facility Emergency Planning Zone in Section 5, which is found in Emergency Support Function 10-B, published separately.

2. Support Agencies

GCSO-EMD coordinates with Washington State Emergency Management Division to ensure operational readiness. GCSO-EMD maintains an Emergency Operations Center in a state of readiness and ensures that Emergency Operations Procedures are current. It coordinates with local agencies in developing an inventory of transportation resources. It

maintains liaison with the Washington National Guard and State Emergency Management Division. Grant Transit Authority and Public Schools provide regular maintenance to their vehicles and equipment, keeping them in a state of readiness to function.

F. Response Activities

1. Primary Agency

Public Works staff the Emergency Operations Center for coordinating all transportation missions. It determines the usable portion of the transportation system and controls emergency traffic regulations in conjunction with Law Enforcement. It mobilizes personnel and equipment required for engineering services related to transportation. It provides graphics, maps, and editorial support to the Public Information Officer during response and recovery operations.

2. Support Agencies

GCSO-EMD activates the Emergency Operations Center, develops situation reports, and coordinates requests for state transportation support. It coordinates with the Federal Aviation Administration, Grant County International Airport Tower for control of the air space above damaged areas. It coordinates support with the state Emergency Operations Center in accordance to Emergency Support Function 20: Military Support to Civil Authorities. The use of Grant Transit Authority and Public Schools' transportation resources are dependant upon availability and the status of Memorandums of Understanding.

G. Recovery Activities

1. Primary Agency

Public Works reconstructs, repairs, and maintains the transportation system within its capabilities, including the designation of alternate routes of transportation in conjunction with local agencies.

2. Support Agencies

GCSO-EMD coordinates recovery activities for transportation with local jurisdictions and the WA State Emergency Operations Center.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agencies

Public Works of the incorporated cities and towns have the responsibility to maintain transportation routes within local jurisdictions. The Grant County Public Works Department is responsible to maintain county transportation routes. It is within both city and county public works responsibilities to:

1. Coordinate transportation activities in support of the CEMP.

2. To develop and maintain a Public Works Disaster Plan in support of the CEMP.

3. To dispatch trained, mission-essential personnel for essential services.

4. Provide a liaison to the Emergency Coordination Center and report on critical lifeline routes.

5. Make temporary emergency repairs to restore transportation facilities and structures.

6. Assist emergency responders with barricades and contribute other traffic related supplies and expertise.

B. Support Agencies

GCSO-EMD coordinates support with neighboring jurisdictions in support of this ESF. Grant Transit Authority and Public Schools may assist by providing transportation services (when possible) to protect the general public, and may depend on the status of Memorandums of Agreement or Understanding.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

A. Buses or large vehicles capable of providing transportation to large numbers of people.

B. Equipment and personnel to provide debris removal or repair of the transportation system which may be damaged.

VII. REFERENCES

see Appendix 2 of the Basic CEMP

Emergency Support Function 2
Telecommunications, Information Systems, and Warning

ESF Coordinator:

Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division

Primary Agencies for:

Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division
Multi-Agency Communications Center (MACC 911 Dispatch)

Support Agencies:

Law Enforcement
Fire Services, Districts/Departments
Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)
American Red Cross
Washington State 211 Information
Washington State Alert and Warning Center

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

To provide guidance for rapid alert and warning to key public officials and the general public of an impending or occurring natural or human-caused emergency or disaster. To provide guidance for organizing, establishing, and maintaining the communications capabilities necessary to meet the operational requirements of local response and recovery efforts. To provide a continuous flow of information throughout an emergency or disaster.

B. Scope

Emergency Support Function #2 describes the coordination of local actions to establish and maintain communications and warning systems to prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies or disasters which may affect the citizens and operations of local government. Local government has organized, equipped, and maintains capable communication systems necessary to meet daily operational requirements, and to maintain these capabilities during emergencies or disaster response and recovery operations.

II. POLICIES

A. Communications and warning support requirements which cannot be met at the lowest level of authority will escalate upward for resolution at the county

level with provisions to declare an emergency and request assistance from the state and federal government.

B. Additional policies relating to communications and warning systems are established by the Multi-Agency Communications Center Personnel Policy and Procedures Manual.

C. Emergency public information is normally compiled by the designated Public Information Officer (PIO) at the EOC. Before these messages can be disseminated to the public, they must be approved by the Incident Commander (or Unified Command). If Incident Command is unavailable, or not officially activated due to nature of the incident, Emergency Management Staff, the Grant County Sheriff, Mayor, or City Manager/Administrator of an affected jurisdiction must approve messages before public distribution.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency or Disaster Conditions and Hazards

A natural or human-caused emergency or disaster may occur at anytime that requires dissemination of warning or notification of emergency information to local public officials and the general public. These warnings may originate from any level of government. Most forecasting resources are located within the federal government and may include warnings for natural and human-caused disasters. Communications will be one of our first concerns in the focus of life-saving activities. Emergency information to the public may include information about evacuation, sheltering-in-place, protective actions, food and water supply locations, transportation, relocation, contacting family and friends, and accessing lists of missing or deceased persons. It may also include information about accessing social and health services and where to find human and domestic animal shelters.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. The sudden and unexpected nature of a catastrophic incident will result in numerous requests from all levels of municipal government for services required to save lives, protect property, and preserve the environment.

2. At a time when the need for real time electronically processed information is greatest, the capability to produce it may be seriously restricted or nonexistent due to widespread damage to communications and power systems facilities.

3. Local jurisdictions will require accurate and timely information on which to base their decisions and focus their response actions.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Communications capabilities, including daily communications, warning of impending events, response and recovery, search and rescue, and coordination with local public safety agencies and the state must be readily available for emergency operations.

2. National, regional, or state disaster warnings will occur through established National Warning System (NAWAS) points. Grand Coulee Dam monitors the NAWAS system and conducts emergency fan-out notification procedure to local points of notification.

3. Information and warning is received by MACC over (teletype), A Central Computerized Enforcement Service System (ACCESS), public telephone or radio. MACC dispatchers will notify Emergency Management staff. At the direction of the GCSO-EMD staff, MACC dispatchers may also notify other key personnel within Grant County.

4. Public alert and warning may be accomplished through the Emergency Alert System for rebroadcast over commercial radio and/or cable television. Emergency Management maintains a radio communications system for broadcast of emergency alert messages.

5. Local Primary Station – 1 is KBSN/KDRM located in Moses Lake, WA. Local Primary Station – 2 is KWIQ located in Moses Lake, WA. For emergencies or disasters in southern Grant County, the Wahluke Slope is serviced by KONA, located in Pasco, WA.

6. Warning capabilities include but not limited to: siren, radio, pagers, telephone, commercial radio, cable television, mobile siren, telephone notification systems, and public address notifications. Priest Rapids Dam uses a siren to warn the Wanapum Tribal Village. Warning sirens strategically place along the Columbia River can also be activated to alert the public in the Columbia River area of Hanford Site emergencies. (See Emergency Support Function 10-B for more information).

7. The Emergency Alert System may be activated from the Grant County Emergency Operations Center or internet connection by GCSO-EMD staff. The Washington State Alert and Warning Center may also activate this system on behalf of GCSO-EMD. The system is connected to local area radio and television and can interrupt programming to disseminate a message. It is capable of providing messages up to three minutes in

duration, which may be repeated every fifteen minutes. For more information, please reference the Inland Northwest Emergency Alert System Plan.

8. Grant County is capable of accessing an internet based communications resource called 'WEB-EOC'. This system provides for various positions at the Grant County Emergency Operations Center to enter situation specific information such as situation reports, resource tracking, and a log of events. It enables users to maintain contact with county representatives who may or may not be physically present at the Grant County Emergency Operations Center. This system also enables the user to know what is happening in adjacent counties, agencies and the state when they are also using the system. It provides for an alternate source of communication should other systems be overwhelmed or failed. WEB-EOC can also be accessed from a wireless system if necessary.

9. National, regional, or state disaster warnings will occur through established National Warning System points. Grand Coulee Dam Power dispatch personnel will monitor the National Warning System and then conduct an emergency fan-out notification procedure to local points of notification.

B. Organization

1. Multi-Agency Communications Center (MACC Dispatch)

MACC is a central communications center for county agencies, local jurisdictions, and the public. MACC is governed by a Board of Directors, elected by the users group, who in turn appoints a Director. This individual is responsible for the administration of and operations for emergency communications in the event of an emergency or disaster for 911 calls, and dispatching Emergency Medical Services, Fire Services and Law Enforcement. Should a disaster occur, primary public-safety dispatch and communications will be operated from the MACC. Radios, telephones, cellular phones, facsimiles and pagers may be used as alternate means of providing communications. The MACC is staffed 24 hours a day.

2. Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division

GCSO-EMD has a local Emergency Operations Center where communications are supported through telephone, radio, internet, and cellular systems. The division keeps an Emergency Alert System receiver near the Emergency Operations Center, which receives weekly tests of the system. GCSO-EMD has the ability to record messages on the Emergency Alert System for dissemination through public safety radio system to local public broadcasters. The division also keeps updated contact information for the primary and support agency contacts identified in the Emergency Support Functions of this Comprehensive Emergency

Management Plan, which allows for timely notification of those who may have response duties at the Emergency Operations Center.

3. **Support Agencies – Law Enforcement, Fire Services, Emergency Medical Service, Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service**
   These agencies are taking steps to continue to update portable and mobile radio equipment to meet interoperability, narrow band compliance, and digital capability (P-25). Performance tests of equipment are a typical practice of these agencies to ensure reliable response for public safety.

C. Procedures

1. Receive notification, alert, or warning of an accident, event or impending incident or disaster.

2. Dissemination of warning information to the general public will be the decision of the Grant County Sheriff, Local Elected Officials, or the Emergency Management staff.

3. Public safety communications may be augmented by fielding teams of Amateur Radio Emergency Service Operators to handle radio traffic which is in excess of normal capabilities. The operators may provide their own equipment in the field, at the dispatch site, and Emergency Operations Center.

4. The Emergency Operations Center will maintain communications as applicable through the Comprehensive Emergency Management Network (CEMNET) radio system with the Washington State Emergency Management Division. The CEMNET radio system is capable of relaying communications to neighboring jurisdictions through the Washington State Duty Officer.

5. The National Weather Service (NAWAS) is capable of transmitting information at the state, regional, or nationwide level regarding natural and human-caused hazard events. Grand Coulee Dam Power Dispatch personnel monitor the NAWAS system and fan-out notification procedures commence if necessary. The typical process includes: A message is transmitted by the Washington State Emergency Management Division to local Primary Warning Points (PWPs), such as Grand Coulee Dam Power Dispatch. From Grand Coulee Dam, the message is sent to MACC Dispatch, who notifies Emergency Management staff or the Grant County Sheriff if the ACCESS system is down.

   Note: If the local PWP is at risk because of potential disaster, duplicate warning points have been pre-established around the state.

D. Mitigation Activities

1. Primary Agencies

a. MACC Dispatch

The MACC trains personnel for maximum use of available communications resources. It analyzes existing communications needs and the needs for a possible communications failure.

b. Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division

The division coordinates with MACC staff in updates and maintenance of this Emergency Support Function. It identifies private and public service agencies that can augment communications and warning capabilities.

The division also conducts exercises at the Emergency Operations Center which include practicing Public Information Officer (PIO) duties. These duties include development of emergency public information messages, coordinating messages and information with a Joint Information Center (JIC), if one is assembled, providing situation reports (sit-reps) to the state, and providing updates to the media.

2. Support Agencies

a. Law Enforcement, Fire Services, EMS, ARES

These agencies assist MACC and GCSO-EMD in training, exercises, drills and communications tests. They help identify areas that are not covered within the range of fixed site warning facilities. They assist in the development of improvements for communications.

b. American Red Cross

The American Red Cross maintains responsibility for administration of Amateur Radio Emergency Service communications teams for "health and welfare" radio traffic.

E. Preparedness Activities

1. Primary Agencies

a. MACC Dispatch

The MACC dispatch conducts periodic testing of all permanently installed, mobile, and portable radio equipment. The agency also conducts periodic testing of backup power for emergency communications. It assists Emergency Management in the development of plans, including failure of equipment. It maintains and

supplies additional equipment for its back up location and develops contingency plans for equipment failure.

b. Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division
Emergency Operations Center training for response agencies is coordinated through Emergency Management. It coordinates with state and regional plans to ensure operational readiness of communications. It maintains an operational Emergency Operations Center with emergency communications capabilities and operational procedures. Emergency Management also participates in the Regional Interoperable Communications Plan with the counties of WA State Homeland Security Region 7. This includes the counties of Chelan, Douglas, Grant, Kittitas, and Okanogan. For more information, please see the Regional Interoperable Communications Plan, published separately.

2. Support Agencies
All agencies involved in emergency operations should be able to provide essential staff for the emergency or disaster, while non-essential staff should be placed on stand-by.

F. Response Activities

1. Primary Agencies

a. MACC
MACC coordinates with all agencies to provide the equipment and materials which may be needed to maintain the communications system through emergencies or disasters. MACC dispatchers, upon receipt of alert, disseminate information to Emergency Management. MACC Dispatch will be the primary center for 911 calls during an emergency or disaster in Grant County.

b. Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division
The Chief Deputy of GCSO-EMD or the Grant County Sheriff instructs MACC personnel regarding implementation and activation of the Emergency Operations Center. GCSO-EMD activates warning systems such as the Emergency Alert System with radio and television broadcast media or the Telephone Notification System. It designates a Public Information Officer to develop emergency public information, for release upon appropriate authorization. GCSO-EMD collects and provides essential information the situation of emergencies or disasters. It accesses willing local volunteers such as Local Amateur Radio Operators to support emergency communications as a backup and augmentation resource.

V. Responsibilities

1. Primary Agencies

a. MACC

The MACC Director accomplishes administration relative to emergency communications. The agency maintains the operational capability of radio communications on primary public-safety including fire, police, emergency medical services, and LERN frequencies. MACC is responsible to augment backup public radio communications systems in the event of failure or reduced effectiveness of primary systems. MACC maintains emergency power capability for communications.

b. Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division

The department coordinates emergency communications for the Emergency Operations Center located at 3953 Airway Drive, Moses Lake, WA. It coordinates communications and warning plans and assists the MACC with additional personnel to relay information such as charts, maps and situation updates throughout an emergency or disaster. It is responsible to provide the encoder and decoder for the Emergency Alert System at the Emergency Operations Center.

2. Support Agencies

Support agencies may operate their respective tactical radio frequencies. Citizen's Band (CB) radio may also be used for emergency communications, however, current planning has not incorporated this capability. RACES and American Red Cross will implement "Health and Welfare" communications using the sponsored National Traffic System.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

A. Telephone

Commercial, private and leased lined telephone, cellular phone and facsimile may be used. The NAWAS (National Warning System) is based on land lines. The NOAA (National Oceanic Atmospheric Association) weather wire through ACCESS teletype land lines.

B. Radio

CEMNET, (Comprehensive Emergency Management Network) is a two-way VHF radio system for coordination and backup communication. RACES and two-way radio systems through HAM frequency bands can also provide backup communications. The radio frequencies used for response and recovery by the various agencies within Grant County who utilize MACC Dispatch.

C. Internet

WEB-EOC can be accessed through the internet. Emergency Management may use wireless internet for WEB-EOC when other systems fail.

VII. REFERENCES

see Appendix 2 of the Basic CEMP

VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

see Appendix 1 of the Basic CEMP

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Emergency Support Function 3
Public Works and Engineering

ESF Coordinator:

Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division

Primary Agencies:

Public Works Departments

Support Agencies:

Building Departments
Port Districts
Grant County Public Utility District
Private Sector Companies

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

This ESF is developed for the cooperative efforts of Grant County and the incorporated municipalities to perform public works and engineering tasks in the event of a disaster or emergency. It is intended to provide for support to local jurisdictions in meeting needs related to response and recovery.

B. Scope

Activities within the scope of this ESF include providing technical evaluations, engineering services, construction management, emergency contracting, emergency repair of water and waste facilities, debris clearance, and emergency power. It includes participation in all four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

II. POLICIES

A. Appropriate local agencies, volunteers, and private sector resources will be used as available to provide assistance for public works and engineering activities.

B. Debris clearance and road repairs will be given priority to support immediate life saving emergency response activities.

C. Public works and engineering requirements which cannot be met at the local level will be escalated upward for State, then Federal assistance if needed.

D. Agencies will perform tasks within their own policies, authority, and guidelines for providing public works and engineering services.

E. Additional information can be found in Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 43.19.450, Department of General Administration, Engineering and Architecture.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

Property damages may be unprecedented in an emergency or disaster including weakened or destroyed structures to homes, public and critical facilities, roads, and bridges. Debris may make transportation routes impassible. Equipment used to repair or otherwise reinforce these structures may also be damaged. A large enough event may adversely affect the ability of local responders to perform their emergency duties.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Widespread and prolonged damages to critical infrastructure may exist within the event area, contributing to delays in the process of repairs. Public Works Agencies may have limited resources for the disaster or emergency due to requirements of normal daily operations.

2. Agencies that support daily public works and engineering tasks may receive an influx of urgent requests for equipment and supplies to the extent that responding to most requests in a timely manner may be infeasible.

3. Rapid assessment will need to be made to determine the work load and response time.

4. Emergency environmental waivers may be granted in order to remove debris and conduct demolition activities within the constraints of the situation.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Close coordination will be maintained between county and local jurisdiction officials to determine potential tasks. The tasks will be determined jointly after a Declaration of Emergency is declared by the highest official.

2. ESF 3 First Responders will provide damage assessments to the Emergency Operations Center.

3. The County Engineer is in charge of all county roads and bridges, and the local jurisdiction Engineer is in charge of roads of the municipality.

4. Operations begin with support to law enforcement, emergency medical, fire services, and damage assessment teams.

B. Organization

1. Public Works and Engineering

Public works and Engineering departments of the County and local jurisdictions have their own equipment and tools necessary to complete daily functional activities. Some equipment may be specialized to perform only specific tasks. The number of staff trained on particular equipment may vary. Equipment, personnel, and tools used on a normal basis may or may not apply to the disaster or emergency situation. Therefore, public works and engineering assistance will be provided as resources permit.

2. Building Departments

Building Departments of the County and local jurisdictions conduct services such as building and structure assessments, and enforcement of building codes. They are organized to identify vulnerabilities to structures based on specific criteria and regulations.

3. Port Districts

There are ten Port Districts in Grant County, each with their respective managers and Board of Commissioners. Port Districts in Grant County generally have transportation, excavation, snow plows, pumps, and other equipment to support public works functions.

4. Grant County Public Utility District (PUD)

This publicly owned utility district uses an array of equipment ranging in size from small pick-up trucks to large cranes. Considering their locations along the Columbia River, they also have boats of various sizes. The company employs linemen, systems analysts, hydro-electrical and vehicle mechanics, and engineers. They employ public information, customer service, and administrative staff. The Grant County PUD provides most of the electrical power available in Grant County.

5. Private Sector Companies

There are several private companies which may provide spontaneous services for the response effort to restore critical infrastructure. There are natural and Liquid Propane Gas utilities, cable companies, excavation and construction companies, and a plentitude of others.

C. Procedures

1. The Public Works emergency plan is developed using information gathered from damage assessments to establish priorities in debris clearance and restoration of critical facilities such as roads, bridges, potable water, and sewer systems.

2. At the conclusion of the preliminary damage assessment, official damage estimates need to be provided to the Emergency Operations Center.

3. The Emergency Management Staff at the EOC will provide copies to the WA State Emergency Management Division (EMD) Public Assistance Coordinator.

D. Mitigation Activities

1. **Primary Agencies**
   Public Works Agencies train personnel in basic emergency procedures. They work with legislative bodies to support the creation of ordinances to protect public works systems and to improve life safety through supporting fire and building codes. They may also participate in exercises and review and clarify public works roles in emergency plans. Some may participate in the Grant County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan.

2. **Support Agencies**
   The support agencies to this ESF train personnel in emergency procedures. They Participate in plan reviews and maintain Emergency Action or Risk Management plans. They take actions to reduce or eliminate the effects of emergencies or disasters on natural resources.

E. Preparedness

1. **Primary Agencies**
   Public Works Agencies generally ensure that storm sewers, debris removal equipment, and barrier or road block materials are in good standing. They maintain liaison with the state or federal agencies such as WA State Department of Transportation and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. They maintain public works maps of their jurisdictions.

2. **Support Agencies**
   These agencies review emergency plans and coordinate communications with the EOC. They ensure staff preparedness through training them on emergency plans.

F. Response Activities

1. Primary Agencies

Public Works Agencies provide personnel for internal and external Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) teams. They activate emergency contracts with the local private sector groups if needed, such as: excavators, contractors, and emergency suppliers. They coordinate with support agencies to supply services and resources through the ECC and provide initial damage assessments on public facilities.

2. Support Agencies

These agencies help to repair public systems, coordinate the mobilization of personnel and equipment, and conduct critical infrastructure inspections.

G. Recovery Activities

1. Primary Agencies

Continue with response efforts and recovery activities until the event and its' impacts have ended, or control is re-gained.

2. Support Agencies

Continue with response efforts and recovery activities until the event and its' impacts have ended, or control is re-gained.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agencies

Coordinate public works and engineering support for local jurisdictions with the following areas: demolition of unsafe structures, debris and wreckage clearance, temporary repair, and inspection of facilities during or following a disaster.

B. Support Agencies

Assist the Public Works Engineer in providing public works and engineering support during an emergency or disaster.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

A. Light machinery such as painting equipment.

B. Heavy equipment such as excavators and backhoes.

C. Vehicles such as trucks, passenger cars, and boats.

VII. REFERENCES

see Appendix 2 of the Basic CEMP

Emergency Support Function 4
Firefighting

ESF Coordinator:

Grant County Fire Districts
Local Fire Departments

Primary Agencies:

Fire Districts/Departments
Local Fire Departments
Port Fire Department

Support Agencies:

Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division
Law Enforcement
Public Works
Emergency Medical Services

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

This Emergency Support Function is developed for the cooperative efforts of the fire service agencies of Grant County to coordinate effective response for suppression of wild land, rural, and urban fires, which require a fire services response. These fires may result from or occur with natural or human-caused disasters or emergencies.

B. Scope

Activities within the scope of this Emergency Support Function include the coordination of fire fighting activities, including the detection and suppression of fires on public and private lands; and providing personnel, equipment, and supplies in support of local jurisdictions involved in fire fighting operations.

II. POLICIES

A. The process and procedures established in county, regional, and state mobilization guides will be followed in responding to an emergency or disaster. (See Mid-Columbia Regional Fire Defense Plan, published separately).

B. Coordination with local and state fire suppression agencies will be accomplished through GCSO-EMD in cooperation with the Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division (EMD), or other appropriate agencies. *Exception: specific contract fire fighting, i.e. Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Land Management)*

C. Fire Chiefs have the authority to implement coordination for a fire resource mobilization and to request a regional fire mobilization through Mid-Columbia Regional Fire Defense Coordinator.

D. Fire authorities should provide a qualified representative to coordinate resources from the Emergency Operations Center, during its activation.

E. Standards for firefighting are set by RCW 52.02-52.33.

F. Only trained personnel should be used in fire control activities. Emergency worker volunteers may be used for other emergency work when properly instructed in how to assist the trained personnel.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

Fires have the potential to spread rapidly, cause extensive damage, and pose a serious threat to life, property, and the environment. During a large fire event normally available fire service resources will be difficult to obtain. Under the worst of conditions fires will occur as a result of another disastrous event such as an earthquake, causing multiple fires which may place extraordinary demands on resources. Fire agencies respond daily to fire events which threaten life and property. However, daily events may quickly escalate into a disastrous situation.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Equipment, personnel, and supplies can be quickly expended in any large fire. A shortage of resources may equate to more severe damages.

2. Limited communications capabilities may create overwhelming confusion and ineffective fire response strategies.

3. Efficient and effective mutual aid among the various county fire districts, local jurisdiction fire departments, and state and federal agencies requires the use of the Incident Command System. Fire fighting techniques, equipment, and communications should be compatible among the fire districts and departments.

4. Fire agencies within Grant County have established compliance to fire fighting standards and have developed department policies and procedures.

5. Fire service resources may be requested to respond to medical emergencies, search and rescue missions, and aid in dissemination of warning to the public of impending disaster.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Fire agencies will rely on effective operations plans which utilize resources of personnel, equipment, and supplies in the most effective manner.

2. Fire operations must begin with the Incident Command System, established by the first unit in response to the scene. The Incident Commander's control and direction must be followed as long as they are in command. This command may be passed to a higher ranking officer when he or she arrives. The Incident Commander decides where the incident command post and staging areas are located.

3. The Incident Commander will direct operations from the incident command post, at a safe distance from the scene, with capability of escape. Coordination of resources may be conducted at the incident command post. When possible, these activities should be conducted by the Staging Officer and the Emergency Coordination Center. Communications will be established between the incident command post and other tactical operations, as well as the Emergency Coordination Center if activated.

4. The Incident Commander will request traffic control from the nearest law enforcement agency if necessary. In the absence of law enforcement, nonessential fire personnel may be used. Public works resources for barricades may be coordinated through the Emergency Operations Center.

B. Organization

1. **Fire Districts/Departments**
   There are twelve Fire Protection Districts, six local jurisdiction Fire Departments, and one Port Safety Fire Department in Grant County. Close coordination and planning between the agencies is accomplished through the Columbia Basin Fire Chiefs and Commissioners Association. Fire fighters, whether paid or volunteer, are provided training and regular practice to effectively enhance their fire fighting skills. The implementation of mutual aid among the departments is commonplace for large fires.

2. **GCSO-EMD, Law Enforcement, Public Works, Emergency Medical Service**
   These agencies take on a supportive role to fire operations as necessary. GCSO-EMD maintains the Emergency Operations Center in a state of readiness for activation. Law Enforcement practices incident management techniques very similar to fire fighting, and the law enforcement agencies typically have interoperable communications with the fire agencies. Public Works has equipment to load and deliver barricades to the staging area if needed. In addition, Public Works is capable of transporting water supplies. Emergency Medical Services are often a part of the local fire jurisdiction or fire protection districts.

C. Procedures

1. The command function may be conducted two ways. Single Command may be applied when there is no overlap of jurisdictional boundaries, or when a single Incident Commander is designated by agency with overall management responsibilities for the incident. When the incident is within one jurisdiction boundary, but more than one agency shares management responsibility, Unified Command should be implemented. If Unified Command is used, all agencies should contribute to command and build a consolidated action plan.

2. Comprehensive resource management may be accomplished using three methods, depending on the needs of the incident.

   Resources All personnel and equipment necessary to fight the fires or respond to other disasters and support the efforts of firefighters.
   TASK Force Any combination of single resources within the span of control, assembled for a particular tactical need, with common communications and a leader.
   Strike Team Five of the same kind of resources with common communications and a leader.

D. Mitigation Activities

1. **Primary Agencies**
   Fire agencies are familiar with identification systems for personnel and National Fire Protection Association placarding for hazardous materials. Participation in Local Emergency Planning Committees facilitates communication between fire agencies and industries and industrial hazards. Updated Mutual Aid Agreements and Fire Resource Listings mitigate risks by keeping agencies informed of what resources may be accessed. Some Fire Protection Districts and Departments participate in the Grant County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan.

2. **Support Agencies**
   The support agencies make efforts to ensure interoperable communications are available.

E. Preparedness

1. **Primary Agencies**
   The fire service agencies establish training in the Incident Command System. They review procedural plans such as the Mid-Columbia Regional Fire Defense Plan, published separately. The fire agencies maintain equipment to be in a state of readiness for operations.

2. **Support Agencies**
   These agencies review emergency plans and coordinate communications with the Emergency Operations Center. They ensure staff preparedness through training with emergency plans. Public Works typically ensures that barrier and road block materials are in good condition and maintain maps of public works service areas. GCSO-EMD maintains a 24-hour alert and warning system and updates this Emergency Support Function. Law Enforcement personnel are trained to serve as a liaison at the Emergency Operations Center. Emergency Medical Services keeps vehicles in a state of readiness through regular maintenance and replacement of materials.

F. Response Activities

1. **Primary Agencies**
   The fire agencies assume responsibility for fire suppression on public and private lands. They provide and coordinate firefighting assistance to other fire organizations as requested under the terms of existing Mutual Aid Agreements. Fire service agencies report damages, initiate record keeping, perform light rescue, and assist Emergency Medical Services in basic life support. They arrange for direct liaison between fire chiefs and the Incident Commanders to coordinate requests for assistance in structural, wild land, or industrial fire protection.

2. **Support Agencies**
   Public Works provides personnel for Preliminary Damage Assessment teams if necessary and delivers road barricades to the fire staging area as requested. GCSO-EMD considers activation of the Emergency Operations Center and provides information to the highest elected official in coordination with other agencies, with which to make a decision on the implementation of the Mid-Columbia Regional Fire Defense Plan. GCSO-EMD provides resource logistics, or the procurement, maintenance,

distribution, and replacement of personnel and equipment in coordination with the Emergency Operations Center. Law Enforcement provides vehicles, equipment, and facilities as available and requested. Emergency Medical Services provides emergency medical care and transportation to hospitals for victims.

G. Recovery Activities

1. Primary Agencies

Fire agencies conduct safety inspection of structures and contribute to the after-action incident report. They identify potential fire hazards, assist companies in fire control for issues such as downed power or gas lines.

2. Support Agencies

Emergency Management, Law Enforcement, Public Works, and Emergency Medical Services contribute to the after-action incident report.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agencies

It is the responsibility of the fire service agencies to respond to all fire emergencies or disasters within their jurisdiction. Personnel provide initial first aid for victims and request transportation from the scene for the injured. The Incident Commander is responsible to direct (or assign) the need for resources to the dispatch center, their local fire station, or the Emergency Operations Center when activated.

B. Support Agencies

Law Enforcement activities are assigned to the normal functions of law enforcement with special control for the security of the scene, and traffic control. Evacuation efforts are directed by Law Enforcement. Other functions of Law Enforcement at a fire scene or disaster include but are not limited to: investigations, situation assessment, providing first aid to victims, and patrolling and enforcing access to access controlled areas.

Emergency Medical Services coordinates the medical response to an incident including triage, treatment and transport of victims.

Public Works clears roads for emergency vehicles, maintains municipal water systems, and provides road barricades as available.

GCSO-EMD personnel respond to the Emergency Operations Center to establish resource support and/or activate the Emergency Operations Center. Provides coordination between agencies and manages needed resources. The department supports County firefighting activities consistent with this

Emergency Support Function and the Mid-Columbia Regional Fire Defense Plan.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

A. The primary agencies provide the required personnel, facilities, and equipment to support their activities.

B. Local jurisdiction, regional, and national fire suppression resources may be required. Resources are listed in the appropriate mobilization guides. Support organizations exist at each leave of government to provide these assets.

VII. REFERENCES

see Appendix 2 of the Basic CEMP

VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

see Appendix 1 of the Basic CEMP

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Emergency Support Function 5
Emergency Management

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION Coordinator:

Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division

Primary Agencies:

Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division

Support Agencies:

Chief Elected Officials
Local Government Agency
Department Heads
American Red Cross/Volunteer Organizations

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The purpose of Emergency Support Functions 5 is to collect, analyze, and share information about a potential or actual emergency or disaster, and to enhance the response and recovery activities of local government. GCSO-EMD is responsible for supporting the overall activities of the incident management, and to maintain the Emergency Operations Center in a state of readiness.

B. Scope

This Emergency Support Function is most applicable to local governments and volunteer organizations that commonly report to the GCSO-EMD, Emergency Operations Center during an activation. These agencies are found above as support agencies. It is applicable to all other agencies and jurisdictions in that they have a requirement to provide situation reports when their organization has been affected by an event. Emergency Support Function 5 facilitates information flow in the pre-incident prevention phase in order to place assets on alert, and to pre-position assets for quick response. During post-incident response phase, Emergency Support Function 5 transitions and is responsible for support and planning functions. Emergency Support Function 5 activities include those functions that are critical to support and facilitate multiagency planning and coordination for operations for large scale incidents. This includes alert and notification, staffing of the Emergency Operations Center, incident action planning, provide support to operations, logistics, and material direction

and control, information management, facilitation of requests for State assistance, resource acquisition and management, worker safety, health management, facilities management, financial management, and other support as require

C. POLICIES

1. Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division is under the supervision of the Grant County Sheriff. The Emergency Management Program was established by County Ordinance No. 10-034-CC; Grant County Code Chapter 2.32, in accordance with Revised Code of Washington 38.52.

2. Grant County accepts the lead responsibility to provide an Emergency Management Program. Incorporated cities and towns are considered partners in the County program and may formally adopt by written agreement this Emergency Support Function contained within the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

3. Emergency Support Function 5 is responsible for establishing the County support infrastructure in the affected area in anticipation of requirements for prevention, response, and recovery.

4. Local governments and departments should participate in the incident action planning process coordinated by Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division.

5. Emergency Support Function 5 provides representatives to staff key positions in the Emergency Operations Center.

6. Emergency Support Function 5 staff establishes required field facilities, supplies, and equipment to support response activities related to the management of disasters or emergencies.

7. Knowing that local governments are over extended during an emergency or disaster the Emergency Operations Center will only request information that is necessary to support response and recovery activities.

8. The Emergency Operations Center will make every deliberate effort to facilitate the ease with which local governments make their reports.

9. Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division supports the implementation of written mutual aid agreements to ensure a seamless resource response to affected areas.

II. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

An emergency or disaster may occur in a local jurisdiction at any time, causing significant human suffering, injury, death, public and private property damage, environmental degradation, economic hardship to businesses, families, individuals, and disruption of local government. These hazards are identified in the Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment which is a supporting document to the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

B. Assumptions

1. Assessment of damage impacts, and Emergency Operations Center operations, will be delayed due to minimal staffing. Local governments impacted the most will be given priority for assistance and support as needed and available.

2. During the early stages of the event little information may be available and the information received may be vague and inaccurate. Verification of this information and caution could delay response.

3. Reporting from the local government to the Emergency Coordination Center will improve as the event matures.

4. Reporting of information may be delayed due to the damage of the telecommunications infrastructure.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

The local agencies and volunteer organizations located in the Emergency Operations Center will work to meet the information requirements of the Emergency Operations Center staff. This will include receiving periodic reports from field representatives. Additionally, Emergency Operations Center staff may be required to request information from liaisons or coordinators to the local jurisdiction to meet a specific requirement. The Emergency management staff will designate an individual to oversee information analysis and planning staff.

The Planning Section is responsible for the management of the information received in the Emergency Operations Center. This section will be responsible to collect, analyze, verify, report, and display the current information. This information may be utilized as action plans are developed.

The local agencies represented in the Emergency Operations Center will develop their own reporting procedures with their field representatives. The information requested will be necessary to meet the needs of the local agency and the Emergency Operations Center staff. The information will be shared by posting boards, making announcements, routing messages to other staff members, and preparing periodic situation reports.

GCSO-EMD will forward a copy of the Proclamation of Emergency to the WA State Emergency Operations Center duty officer by email or fax.

The Grant County Emergency Operations Center provides necessary space and equipment for centralized direction and control. The Emergency Operations Center is based on the use of the National Incident Management System and Incident Command System, and is designed to function at a level consistent with the size and complexity of an event.

- Coordination of Emergency Operations.
- Communications and Warnings.
- Request and management of mutual aid resources.
- Consolidation, assessment, and dissemination of damage data for further action.
- Forward requests for disaster assistance to Washington State Emergency Management Division.
- Issue emergency information and instruction to the public, (during time of Emergency) such as “Shelter in Place”, Evacuation/Re-entry and information for natural disasters.
- Collection and development of Situation Reports.
- Allocation of resources.

B. Activation of the Grant County Emergency Operations Center

Warning may be received from many sources or means. All warnings and alert messages should be verified. Most probable sources are:

- On scene personnel (telephone/radio).
- National Weather Services.
- WA State Warning Point.
- WA State Alert and Warning Center.
- Multi Agency Communication Center (MACC911).
- News Media.

C. Alerting/ Notification

Upon receipt of a valid warning message, GCSO-EMD Staff should relay information to:

- GCSO-EMD Staff.
- Grant County Sheriff's Office Command Staff
- Grant County Board of Commissioners.
- Local Jurisdictions/disciplines.
- Multi Agency Communications Center.
- Emergency Response Agencies.
- Consult with the Sheriff or designee and make a determination of the activation of the Emergency Operations Center.
- Open the Emergency Operations Center.
- Notify the required agencies of the incident/disaster and request their staffing of the Emergency Operations Center.
- Notify WA State Alert and Warning Center of the current incident/disaster and Activation Phase I-IV.

D. Activation

In order to facilitate use of the Emergency Coordination Center for a variety of disasters, a phased response is designed to staff an activation phase as dictated by the size and complexity of the incident/event.

Phase I - Routine Activation (unusual or abnormal)

Incidents are handled by GCSO-EMD staff. Other county departments may be involved as advisors.

Phase II - Enhanced Activation (Alert Stage)

GCSO-EMD staff, Executive Head/designee, or Incident Commander may implement a Hazard Specific Activation.

GCSO-EMD staff should disseminate information to jurisdictions directly affected by the incident. (via facsimile, telephone, SMS messaging, email, Everbridge TNS, Nixle, etc). Representatives of those jurisdictions impacted by the hazard or involved in the response should be represented at the Emergency Operations Center.

Phase III - Full Activation (General Emergency)

A full activation may be implemented for a major incident. All appropriate county and support agencies should be notified. The Emergency Operations Center

may be staffed 24 hours a day as needed, depending on the severity of the incident.

- The Emergency Operations Center will be considered activated when sufficient personnel for operations are present and communication systems are operating.

  - Persons reporting to the Emergency Operations Center will sign in and make their presence known to the Emergency Operations Center Manager.

  - The Emergency Operations Center Manager will provide a briefing as soon as possible. Subsequent briefings will be provided as needed.

Phase IV – Catastrophic Operations

A catastrophic event exceeds the local capability of the incident management team to provide timely and effective response, to meet the needs of the situation.

IV. Organization

The Emergency Operations Center is organized under the basic concepts of the National Incident Management System, The Incident Command System, and consists of several functional areas: Command and General Staff, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. Under the National Incident Management System/ Incident Command system structure areas of command have room to expand and contract as needed.

Local governments have the responsibility to provide support consistent with the Emergency Support Function which supports the Incident Command System structure of Operations, Logistics, Public Information, Information Analysis, Planning, and Finance sections.

The Emergency Operations Center's Primary location is at 3953 Airway Drive NE in Moses Lake, located on the grounds of the Grant County Fairgrounds. This primary EOC houses the communications systems for activation of the EAS encoder/decoder system, CEMNET radio for communication with WA Alert and Warning Center, as well as the day to day operations of the GCSO-EMD. Alternate locations for the EOC in the event that the primary site is compromised will vary depending on the nature and severity of the incident, but include Sheriff's Office facilities in Moses Lake and Ephrata. Additionally, a mobile command post, trailer mounted generator, and backup documentation are held in an offsite location in the event an ad-hoc EOC would need to be set up.

D. Mitigation Activities

1. Primary Agencies

Mitigation activities may be conducted in response and recovery operations as well as in the planning process for emergencies and disasters. Mitigation activities may include surveys, mapping, prevention, property protection, public education, awareness, natural resource protection, emergency services, or structural projects. Grant County's Hazard Mitigation Plan is a supporting document to the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

2. Support Agencies

Mitigation activities should be supported through the city and county Planning Commissions, Board of Adjustments, and Local Emergency Planning Committee.

E. Preparedness

1. Primary Agencies

a. Prepare a standard template for the Declaration of Emergency.

b. Prepare standardized reporting formats and forms, and establish reporting procedures to include development of display boards.

c. Maintains the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and the emergency management program of the county. Annually reviews the plans and makes necessary corrections, changes, and additions. Advise and assist other agencies and local governments in the development of emergency or disaster plans and programs in compliance with applicable county, state, federal laws, rules, regulations, and executive orders.

d. Provides emergency and disaster related training and orientation to county and local officials, to meet the National Incident Management System, and Incident Command System requirements, and to familiarize them with emergency or disaster related responsibilities, operational concepts, and procedures.

e. Provide liability coverage and indemnification to registered emergency workers volunteering to protect lives, property, and the environment in accordance with Chapter 38.52.180, of the Revised Code of

Washington, and Washington Administrative Code 118.04, Emergency Worker Program.

f. Establish and maintain an Emergency Public Information Program to disseminate information to the public and the news media regarding personal safety, survival, emergency response actions, and details of the disaster assistance program. After an emergency or major disaster proclamation, local information programs will be coordinated with those of the state or federal government.

g. Establish and maintain a countywide capability to provide warning to the public through available warning systems, such as the Emergency Alert System, radio/television, sirens, and telephone notification systems.

h. Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division will make available emergency preparedness information and presentations to the public.

2. Support Agencies

a. Should maintain a working knowledge of reporting formats and procedures.

b. Participate in the training and exercise programs available to improve their readiness to respond.

c. Assist with the promotion of emergency preparedness.

F. Response Activities

1. Primary Agencies

a. Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division will make initial contact with the State Duty Officer and request a mission number when needed.

b. Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division assists in the development of the initial Incident Action Plan and coordinates with other agencies to implement the plan.

c. Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division assists in developing and issuing appropriate operational instructions to the required agencies; issue initial activation, mission assignments, or reimbursement agreements, and establishes reporting and communications protocols with activated local governments.

d. Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division initiates actions to identify staff, and operate the Emergency Operations Center on a 24-hour basis as needed.

e. Collects, displays, and documents the information provided to the Emergency Operations Center staff. This documentation is necessary for the recovery process.

f. Assesses the information provided, and shares with the appropriate Emergency Operations Center staff and WA State Emergency Management as needed.

g. Coordinates and prepares periodic Situation Reports and distribute as required.

h. Requests special information from local governments and volunteer organizations, as necessary.

i. Review Public Information Officer's messages for accuracy.

j. Prepare the Executive Head's Proclamation of Emergency and any amendments.

k. Receive and process requests from local government for specific State and Federal emergency and disaster related assets and services.

l. Coordinate County assets to support local government and agencies in need of supplemental emergency or disaster assistance.

2. Support Agencies

a. Collects information from their field representatives, and shares with Emergency Operations Center staff as appropriate. This documentation is necessary for the recovery process.

b. Assesses information specific to their agency, and makes recommendations to the Emergency Operations Center Supervisor on actions to be taken.

c. Makes requests of field representatives for pertinent information.

d. Review Public Information Officer's statements for accuracy.

G. Recovery Activities

1. **Primary Agencies**

   a. Continue to gather information. Prepare and distribute Situation Reports as needed.

   b. Review Public Information Officer's message for accuracy.

   c. Prepares the Executive Head's termination of the Proclamation of Emergency.

   d. Create and coordinate an ad hoc Recovery Task Force from local governments to assist with recovery and the continuity phase of operations.

   e. Coordinate Public and Individual Assistance programs with local, state, and federal government, as needed.

   f. Coordinate and conduct a post-disaster situation analysis to review and determine the effectiveness of the pre-established tasks, responsibilities, reporting procedures, and formats. To document any crucial lessons-learned, and to make revisions to plans as needed for future events.

   g. Procure all available documentation of the event for archiving.

2. **Support Agencies**

   a. Continue to provide information to the Emergency Operations Center staff, as needed.

   b. Coordinate with the Recovery Task Force to assist with recovery phase operations and continuity of operations.

   c. Review Public Information Officer's message for accuracy.

   d. Conduct and participate in the post-disaster situation analysis, to review and determine the effectiveness of the pre-established tasks, responsibilities, reporting procedures, and formats. To document any crucial lessons-learned.

   e. Procure all available documentation of event for archiving.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agencies

When Grant County experiences an emergency or disaster the Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division's responsibility is to collect and document the information obtained from the process outlined in Emergency Support Function 5. This meets requirements for State and Federal government assistance to aid Grant County's recovery process.

B. Support Agencies

Supporting agencies may request the Emergency Operations Center be activated for assistance during an emergency or disaster; and to follow the guidelines in this Emergency Support Function, to collect and document information obtained, and to meet the requirements of State and Federal government assistance in the recovery process.

V. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

A. A primary Emergency Operations Center location and alternate Emergency Operations Center will have access to communications equipment, office machines, charts, and maps. Facilities should have backup emergency power and the capability to run operations 24-7.

B. Executive head and local government agencies support will supply staff to assist in the responsibilities outlined within Emergency Support Function 5.

C. Emergency Workers support to assist in the collection and documentation of information during an event.

VII. REFERENCES

See Appendix 2

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Emergency Support Function 6
Mass Care and Human Services

ESF Coordinator:

Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division

Primary Agencies for:

American Red Cross Apple Valley Chapter
Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division

Support Agencies:

Ministerial Association
Grant Integrated Services
Grant County Housing Authority
Grant County Health District
Washington State Migrant Council – Moses Lake Center
Department of Social and Health Services
Grant County Developmental Disabilities
Washington State Division of Developmental Disabilities
North Columbia Community Action Council
Grant County Critical Incident Stress Management Team
Salvation Army – Moses Lake

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

Emergency Support Function 6 provides guidance for the support of local and non-government organizations efforts to address non-medical mass care, housing, and human service needs of individuals and families.

B. Scope

This ESF includes three primary functions for the implementation of programs to assist individuals and families impacted by emergencies and disasters. The three functions included are:

Mass Care: Includes coordinating sheltering, feeding, emergency first aid, Disaster Welfare Information, and distribution of relief items.

Housing: Includes determining the needs of disaster victims for temporary housing.

Human Services: Includes the support to disaster victims for immediate short-term crisis counseling related to the anxieties, stress, and trauma associated

with a disaster. It also includes the identification of individuals and families with special needs for assistance. It supports processing of social and health benefits under State and Federal programs.

II. POLICIES

A. Grant County will support the efforts of the Apple Valley Chapter of the American Red Cross (ARC) with the implementation of mass care shelters.

B. The Grant County Emergency Coordination Center, American Red Cross, and volunteers will coordinate shelter openings.

C. Mass care, housing, and human services will be provided to all in need without regard to race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, or disability status.

D. Appropriate agencies will be used for services as available.

E. The status and location of individual disaster victims is limited to the appropriate agencies. This information is protected and will not be distributed for use by the general public.

F. Fatality lists will not be published to the media or transmitted via radio communications.

G. The policies and procedures of the involved agencies will be followed.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

The magnitude of damages to critical infrastructure could quickly overwhelm emergency response efforts, making it difficult to respond effectively to basic life safety requests. Thousands of victims could be evacuated from their homes, depending on the nature, extent, and location of the disaster. Family members may become separated. Some hazards have the capability to cause mass casualties, which will require special planning. For information on mass casualties, please refer to ESF 8: Health and Medical Services.

B. Planning Assumptions

Emergencies and disasters may occur without warning at any time of day or night, and may cause mass casualties. Widespread damages may necessitate the relocation of victims. Some victims will go to shelters, others will find shelter with friends and relatives. Some may stay with or near their damaged homes. The demand for shelters may prove to be higher than what is available. The ARC, in conjunction with GCSO-EMD, will make every effort to provide shelter service to victims of disaster. Large numbers of

spontaneous volunteers may emerge, which will require planning and training before volunteers are released to field operations.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Response and recovery activities focus on the immediate survival needs of victims. Close coordination among the primary and support agencies, and non-governmental organizations will be required.

2. Public information on shelter openings will be coordinated through a Joint Information Center (JIC), a centralized information group comprised of members from one or more counties for information collecting and sharing.

3. Companion animals may not be allowed in all shelters for humans. There may be temporary animal shelters next to shelters for humans, this cannot always be expected. Arrangement for companion animals is generally the responsibility of the pet owners. Service animals (seeing-eye dogs, etc.) may be allowed in shelters. In the event that large animals are impacted by the disaster, a Large Animal Shelter may be activated at the Grant County Fairgrounds in Moses Lake.

4. Mental health service organizations, including critical incident stress management programs will provide mental health support to affected individuals and emergency responders within their capability and availability.

5. Primary and support agencies will be responsible for conducting activities based on their own standard policies and procedures. This CEMP adopts the current procedures of the primary and support agencies to further define emergency operations.

6. The American Red Cross will be solicited to assume the primary agency lead for Emergency Support Function (ESF) 6. American Red Cross be responsible for managing the activities of this ESF with support from the primary and secondary agencies.

B. Mass Care

1. Mass Care will normally be carried out during and immediately after an emergency or disaster and is usually provided for less than one week. The coordination of mass care is focused toward local assistance in support of non-medical mass care services including the provision of basic first aid at designated sites, collecting and providing information of victims

to family members, sheltering of victims, organizing feeding operations, and coordinating bulk distribution of relief supplies.

2. Shelter includes the use of pre-identified shelter sites in existing structures, the creation or construction of temporary facilities, and use of similar facilities outside the incident area (should evacuation occur). The need for shelters will be determined by the Grant County Emergency Operations Center staff and the American Red Cross Disaster Coordinator.

3. Feeding is provided to victims through a combination of fixed sites, mobile feeding units, and bulk distribution of food. Feeding operations are based on sound nutritional standards with consideration for those with special dietary needs. For more information, please refer to Emergency Support Function 11: Agriculture and Natural Resources, Appendix A: Food and Water Plan.

4. In the context of this plan, emergency first aid consists of basic first aid and referral to appropriate medical care provided at mass care facilities and designated sites.

5. Disaster Welfare Information provides for the collection of information regarding individuals residing within the disaster area to immediate family members outside the area. It aids in the reunification of family members within the event area.

6. Bulk distribution includes emergency relief supplies to meet urgent needs, which are distributed through sites established within the affected area. These sites are typically used to coordinate bulk food, water, and ice supplies, and to coordinate distribution systems with government and non-government organizations. The Grant County International Airport is a federally recognized Disaster Distribution Center for the Pacific Northwest.

C. Housing

1. The housing function is implemented through programs and services designed to provide assistance for temporary housing for disaster victims. Assistance is generally provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for disasters which have received a Presidential Disaster Declaration. The assistance is provided to eligible applicants for temporary lodging or repairs/replacement of their original home. Rental assistance can be provided to homeowners for up to 18 months, or until the maximum award level is achieved.

2. Various factors may impact housing needs such as the number of persons per unit, the needs of persons with disabilities, transportation, and other

factors. Help to develop a plan of action for providing housing assistance in the most efficient manner in the time allowed.

3. Disaster victims will be required to complete an application process and meet criteria set forth by the agency providing housing assistance.

D. Human Services

1. Human Service programs assess the situation, implement an appropriate plan of action based on the resources available, and the capability to assist victims.

2. Crisis intervention supports the immediate short-term assistance for individuals, families, and groups dealing with the anxieties, stress, and trauma associated with a natural or human-caused emergency or disaster. These incidents of terrorism, mass criminal violence, and civil unrest. Crisis intervention is performed by qualified counselors of the public and private sectors of the counseling profession.

3. Human Service programs identify special populations within the event area. Individuals such as the elderly, people with disabilities, those who communicate in languages other than English, and others, may have special needs that must be addressed. Agencies providing services to individual clientele and group care facilities such as group homes for children, nursing homes, and assisted living facilities, will ensure that emergency commodities provided are delivered to their clientele and facilities.

4. Human service agencies coordinate victims' incident-related support services in the form of referrals to appropriate facilities and organizations, or through direct support to individuals. They can also assist by identifying special needs populations in order to notify and move individuals from harm's way to safe shelter. For information on evacuation, please refer to ESF13: Public Safety and Security – Appendix A: Evacuation and Movement.

5. The Ministerial Association may assist with human services as requested.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agencies

1. American Red Cross Apple Valley Chapter (ARC)

The ARC is the lead agency for identifying, planning, coordinating, operating, staffing, and stocking shelter operations. The Chapter maintains current shelter and resource agreements. It keeps records of

the individuals registered at ARC shelters. It coordinates mass care needs with the Grant County Emergency Operations Center. The ARC provides food service to disaster victims.

2. Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division
GCSO-EMD identifies the need for mass care and shelter as a result of an emergency or disaster. The EOC Staff will coordinate shelter locations with the American Red Cross Disaster Coordinator. It will coordinate the efforts to reach special needs populations with the support of Human Service agencies and organizations.

B. Support Agencies

1. Ministerial Association
The Ministerial Association provides debriefing, grief counseling, and religious atonement, upon request to disaster victims, their family members, and first responders in Grant County. It accesses other faith-based organizations for further support.

2. Department of Social and Health Services
This agency helps process information for social and health programs and regular benefits for individuals and families. It assists in identifying special needs populations in the affected area(s).

3. Washington State Migrant Council – Moses Lake Center
This agency assists in identifying non-English speaking populations in the affected area(s). They may provide translation services when needed.

4. Grant Integrated Services
Provides mental health and emotional support to displaced persons and traumatized persons as requested, and as available. Provides critical incident stress management and/or refers individuals to providers for critical incident stress management. The agency assists in identifying special needs populations in the affected area(s).

5. Grant County Developmental Disabilities
Assists in identifying special needs populations in the affected area(s) and providing staff support for regular duties with developmentally disabled populations.

6. Washington State Division of Developmental Disabilities
Assists in identifying special needs populations in the affected area(s) and providing staff support for regular duties with developmentally disabled populations.

7. Grant County Housing Authority

Supports shelter programs by identifying available temporary housing options in Grant County. Provides information about housing options to the primary agencies, as requested. Note: Temporary housing may or may not be available due to seasonal factors.

8. North Columbia Community Action Council

Identify and provide emergency shelter for displaced families, provided shelter is available. Connect displaced families with landlords to help streamline the relocation efforts when needed. In limited cases, NCCAC can provide financial assistance to assist families into new housing, basic supplies (blankets, space heaters, etc.) with the approval of State funding agencies, and professionally trained construction auditors / inspectors are available to help assess damage to homes and necessary repairs. NCCAC also maintains a list of "homebound" clients in the area and has extensive knowledge of other local service organization programs.

9. Grant County Critical Incident Stress Management Team

This volunteer-based service is comprised of certain Emergency Medical Services, Mental Health, Fire Services, and Law Enforcement Personnel who volunteer to participate in the team. The team provides debriefing and peer support to emergency responders and members must meet specific training criteria in order to participate. The team includes at least one County Designated Mental Health Professional with specific training in emergency response counseling. Their response to emergencies and disasters is dependant upon the availability of the volunteer base.

10. Salvation Army – Moses Lake

Supports efforts within this Emergency Support Function to provide volunteer-based services to individuals and families who are victims of disaster. May provide emergency food, shelter, and spiritual guidance in emergencies and disasters, depending on status of resources. Assists in the coordination, organization, and placement of donated goods and services.

VI. RESOURCES

A. Personnel for housing, human services, and mass care.

B. Resource distribution sites, delivery vehicles.

VII. REFERENCES

see Appendix 2 of the Basic CEMP

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Emergency Support Function 7
Resource Support

Primary Agencies:

Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division

Support Agencies:

Chief Elected Officials
Local Government Agencies
Grant County Health District
Department Heads
Law Enforcement
Public Works/Engineers
American Red Cross
Volunteer Organizations
Columbia Basin Amateur Radio Club

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The purpose of this Emergency Support Function is to assist local government requiring logistical and resource support prior to, during, and/or after an emergency or disaster.

B. Scope

1. Resource support involves the provision of services, personnel, commodities, and facilities to local government during the response and recovery phases of an emergency or disaster. This includes emergency relief supplies, office space procurement, office equipment, office supplies, telecommunications, security services, contracting services, transportation services, and personnel required to support emergency activities. ESF 7 provides support for requirements not specifically identified in other ESFs, including excess and surplus property. Resource support may continue through the recovery phase or until the disposition of excess and surplus property, if any, is completed.

2. No guarantee of a perfect response system is expressed or implied by this ESF. Grant County can only endeavor to make every reasonable effort to respond based on the situation, information and resources available at the time of the emergency or disaster.

II. POLICIES

A. GCSO-EMD will operate under existing authorities and regulations. Chapter 38.52 RCW, Chapter 118.40 WAC, and Chapter 2.32 Grant County Code.

B. Support agencies furnish resources to help meet ESF 7 requirements with written specifications and justifications, including procurement personnel necessary to establish operations effectively and document all costs associated with the incident. Support is demobilized at the earliest practical time.

C. Equipment and supplies are provided from current stocks, or, if necessary, from commercial sources using local availability. ESF 7 does not stockpile supplies.

D. Upon request ESF 7 provides the operational support needed to establish the response capacity of local government.

E. The requesting agency is responsible for the payment of requested resources. If funds are not available, purchases will be made in accordance with emergency purchasing policies.

F. Grant County departments should develop and maintain their Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) with copies available to the EOC.

G. Grant County department heads should utilize their personnel to the maximum extent possible during emergencies or disasters, this may include re-assignments, such as staffing the EOC and/or participating in other response and recovery activities.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

A significant emergency or disaster may severely damage or limit access for transportation to the resource infrastructure that is used on a daily basis. Normal lines of communication may be partially or totally inoperable, making resource procurement and management difficult.

See Basic Plan and the Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment (HIVA, a supporting document to the CEMP).

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Agencies support of the response to the emergency or disaster event will be severely impacted.

2. Normal forms of communications may be severely interrupted during the early phases of an emergency or disaster.

3. Transportation to affected areas may be cut off due to weather conditions or damage to roads, bridges, airports, and other transportation means.

4. If donated goods and services are provided, GCSO-EMD is responsible to manage these, as part of ESF 7, Appendix 1, Donated Goods and Services Management Plan.

5. The management and logistics of resource support is highly situational and is dependent upon flexibility and adaptability.

6. Grant County's support of the response to the emergency or disaster will be severely impacted. Local governments will expend resources under their own authorities, including implementation of mutual aid agreements.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. This ESF will be implemented upon notification of a potential or actual major emergency or disaster. Implementation of this ESF will be the mechanism through which it provides support activity to all other ESFs.

2. Actions undertaken by this ESF will be coordinated with the ECC. Local government will expend available resources prior to seeking regional or sate assistance through the EOC.

3. Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division will request the Board of County Commissioners to proclaim a declaration of emergency when existing resources or budgeted capacities are nearing depletion or when it is evident that the resource demands are greater than the existing capabilities.

4. Normal supply procedures of county government will be used whenever possible. Unless the severity of the disaster dictates additional supplies and equipment must be procured from outside sources.

B. Organization

1. GCSO-EMD will be responsible for the implementation, coordination and management of logistical support of resources, and may be requested by the State to establish a regional collection and distribution center, for the implementation of the State's CEMP. Support from the state may be 48 hours or more.

2. Grant County International Airport has been listed by the State of Washington as one of the Regional collection and distribution counties.

3. Grant County also participates as a jurisdiction of WAMAS for the purposes of intrastate mutual aid. All procedures, checklists, and reimbursement procedures for deployment of personnel through WAMAS utilize the standards set forth in the WAMAS plan managed by Washington State Emergency Management Division.

C. Procedures

1. All resource requests will be received and processed through the EOC.

2. Resource requests will be evaluated by EOC staff. It will be the responsibility of EOC staff to track the status of mission requests through completion of the recovery phase.

3. Existing procedures for purchasing during an emergency or disaster will be followed in accordance with RCW 43.19.200.

D. Mitigation Activities

1. Primary Agency

a. Work with support agencies to establish and review departmental roles and responsibilities for preparedness, and for providing resource support during the response and recovery phases of an emergency or disaster.

b. Risk Management provides technical assistance about potential liability issues.

2. Support Agencies
Develop a Continuation of Operations Plan to identify resource needs, and to identify resources that can be provided to local agencies during response and recovery phases of an emergency or disaster event. A

COOP plan for internal and external resources should include, but is not limited to, the following:

a. Identify essential personnel and staffing for internal and external support requirements.

b. Identify emergency supplies needed for personnel.

c. Identify essential records, equipment, and office supply needs.

d. Identify essential office space requirements.

e. Identify additional transportation requirements in support of an emergency or disaster.

E. Preparedness Activities

1. Primary Agency

a. Conduct emergency management training with ESF 7 support agencies.

b. Coordinate back-up plan for staffing the EOC in the event that designated staff are unavailable to respond due to event conditions.

c. Participates in emergency management training, drills, and exercises at the local, state, and federal jurisdictions levels.

d. Develop procedures to expedite emergency resource leasing of resources.

e. Identify, develop, create, and prioritize an inventory list of essential resource requirements in an emergency or disaster in support of ESF 7.

f. Maintain and review ESF 7 and Mutual Aid agreements as needed.

g. Implement public information and public education strategies that clearly define the resource support needs of local agencies, and how to support the program.

h. Identify pre-positioned distribution points for resources and public assistance.

i. Provide credentialing of Emergency Worker volunteers in compliance with WAC 118-04, as well as coordinate with local jurisdictions to

ensure that all EOC staff are properly credentialed and vetted to be in the EOC environment.

2. Support Agencies

a. Participate in emergency management training, drills, and exercises to test COOP plans and further develop understanding of roles and responsibilities of agencies or divisions during an actual event.

b. Identify, develop, create, and prioritize an inventory list of essential support agency resource requirements in an emergency or disaster.

F. Response Activities

1. Primary Agency

a. Provide, direct, and coordinate ESF 7 logistical operations. Logistical operations include locating, procuring, issuing resources, and locating available space and facilities to support the EOC, county departments, and incident management activities.

b. Prioritize mission requirements in support of ESF 7, and potentially other ESF, activated by an emergency or disaster.

c. Provide communications links and hot lines for resource support and services, as requested.

d. Coordinate, supervise, and manage the procurement, storage, and distribution of supplies and equipment in an emergency or disaster through the EOC.

e. When requesting resources from WA-EMD, utilize the WEB-EOC platform and NIMS typing for resources and maintaining inventories.

f. Coordinate and disseminate public information concerning resource availability through the PIO for distribution.

2. Support Agencies
Provide supplemental resources to local governments to assist in the response phase of emergency or disaster operations, as requested.

a. Grant County Health District

i. Provide personnel and equipment for emergency or disaster work in support of this ESF.

ii. Conduct Inspections of disaster relief food, medical and health issues to assure that they meet state health requirements.

b. Law Enforcement

i. Provide road closure and condition information.

ii. Provide alternate routing plans.

c. Public Works/Engineers

i. Provide information regarding road closures and accessibility to and from disaster.

ii. Provide transportation route evaluation and resources.

d. American Red Cross
Request availability to provide resource support services, personnel, equipment, technical support services, information, and advisory assistance to local agencies, as requested.

e. Volunteer Organizations
Request resources to local agencies to assist in the response and recovery phases of emergency or disaster operations.

G. Recovery Activities

1. Primary Agency

a. Continue to support response and recovery transition activities, as needed.

b. Follow appropriate policies and procedures in completing required documentation to justify emergency services, purchases, expenditures, and disaster assistance funding.

c. Coordinate and conduct a post-disaster situation analysis to review and determine the effectiveness of the pre-established tasks, responsibilities, reporting procedures and formats. Document any crucial lessons-learned and to make revisions to plans as needed for future events.

2. Support Agencies

a. Continue to support response and recovery transition activities, as needed.

b. Participate in post-disaster situation analysis, review lessons-learned, and make revisions to plans as needed for future events.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agency

1. Provide, direct, and coordinate required logistical, operations and resource support.

2. Maintain current resource data information.

3. Coordinate, supervise, and manage the procurement, storage, and distribution of supplies and equipment in an emergency or disaster through ECC.

4. Coordinate and disseminate information through the PIO, concerning resource availability and distribution for the public.

5. Provide administrative support for the Washington State Emergency Worker Program, and coordinate volunteers to assist as needed.

6. Coordinate ESF 7 Appendix 1, Donated Goods and Services Management Plan with support agencies.

B. Support Agencies

1. Support internal agency resource requirements in an emergency or disaster.

2. Support Emergency Management in the accomplishments of ESF 7, Appendix 1, Donated Goods and Services Management Plan.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

A. Resource requirements by this ESF will be established in coordination with support agencies.

B. Resource will be taken from current local stack first, then from commercial vendors.

VII. REFERENCES

see Appendix 2 of the Basic CEMP

VIII. APPENDIXES

Appendix A, Donated Goods and Services Management Plan

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Emergency Support Function 7 Resource Support
Appendix A
Donated Goods and Services Management Plan

Primary Agencies:

Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division

Support Agencies:

Chief Elected Officials
Local Government Agencies
Department Heads
Columbia Basin Amateur Radio Club
American Red Cross
Volunteer Organizations

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

To efficiently manage donated goods, services, and funds to match the contribution to the needs of the community.

B. Scope

This appendix is applicable to the county agencies, local jurisdictions, voluntary organizations, and private associations.

II. POLICIES

A. GCSO-EMD will facilitate the operations of the voluntary organizations to permit them to function to the full extent of their mission and expertise**.**

B. Local jurisdictions will coordinate within their jurisdictions for donated goods and services and assure local resources are expended prior to seeking assistance from GCSO-EMD for state support.

C. GCSO-EMD will, as a priority, encourage individuals and organizations to make contributions of money to local charity organizations.

III. SITUTATIONS

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

See the Basic Plan and the Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment (HIVA, published separately).

B. Planning Assumptions

1. The event will be of such magnitude that there will be an outpouring of goodwill from the community.
2. Much of the response to the event will be spontaneous and uncoordinated.
3. Voluntary organizations will support the management of donated goods and services to the full extent of their capabilities.
4. Not all donated goods will be usable and disposal will be an issue to plan and coordinate.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Following an emergency or disaster there may be a need to provide goods and services to the affected area. These commodities may be available commercially, provided by county or local government, or received as donations. This appendix addresses the latter.

2. During an emergency or disaster the citizens of the United States and several foreign nations prove themselves to be very generous people. There frequently is an outpouring of donations in the form of goods, services, and money. It is important to have a donated goods and services management system that is prepared to either receive donations or to manage their movement through out the county. The system should be in place to manage situations that are less than catastrophic.

3. GCSO-EMD should be prepared for two contingencies. The first is the management of donated goods, services, and volunteers that are willing to support an event in Grant County. Included in this responsibility is the management of cash donations made to the county. The second contingency is supporting the donations of goods, services, and volunteers from the county to another county that has been affected by a disaster. Also included in this situation is the management of cash donations that have been made to the county, but are designated for the disaster area.

B. Organization

The basic organization for performing this activity will be a Logistics Center as detailed at Tab D.

C. Procedures

1. GCSO-EMD is responsible for management of the logistical support during an event. A Logistics Center will be established at a safe and accessible distance from the site of the emergency or disaster. A portion of the activities at the Logistics Center will be the management of donated goods and services.

2. Grant County will assist the local governments to develop donated goods and distribution plans and locations.

3. GCSO-EMD will coordinate closely with volunteer organizations and private associations responsible to carry out those actions that are defined in their charters.

4. The optimum and preferred situation is to have all individuals or organizations wishing to make a donation to give cash to their favorite charity. This will eliminate all of the logistics involved in managing the commodities or services. The funds can be used to purchase exactly the items or services needed and in the quantities necessary. Donations of money are the least labor intensive of any gift. At no time should the county or local jurisdictions be construed as requesting cash in competition with volunteer organizations or charities.

5. The management of donated goods and services will be designed to operate from one central location. Goods or personnel will arrive, be sorted or identified, stored or housed, and moved to the emergency or disaster site in satisfaction of specific requests. No goods or personnel will bypass the central location unless they have been specifically requested and have final destination. Only then can they go directly to the requestor.

6. The management of logistics generally, and donated goods and services specifically, is highly situational. It is impossible to plan for every contingency. The success of this effort is dependent upon a plan and procedures that are highly flexible and adaptable. Most importantly is to have an organization that coordinates and functions as a team.

D. Mitigation Activities

1. Primary Agency

Educate elected officials and volunteer organizations about the Donated Goods and Services Management Plan.

2. Support Agencies

Educate members of their organization about the County Donated Goods and Services Management Plan.

E. Preparedness Activities

1. Primary Agency

a. Develop, train and exercise the Donated Goods and Services management Program**.**

b. Identify roles and responsibilities of local agencies and the volunteer organizations. Test implementation procedures to activate the Logistics Center**.**

c. Develop and implement Pub Information and Education that clearly defines the needs of the community and communicates how the program can be supported.

2. Support Agencies

a. Coordinate the Donated Goods and Services Management Program.

b. Identify roles and responsibilities for local agencies, voluntary organizations, and private associations to support the program.

c. Assists Emergency management with the identification of potential Logistics Centers that the county may use for responding to an emergency or disaster.

F. Response Activities

1. Primary Agency

a. Implement communication links and hotlines for potential donors or volunteers to call and register their commodities or services**.**

b. Assures overall responsibility for the management of the Logistics Center.

2. Support Agencies

a. Chief Elected Officials, Local Government Agencies, Department Heads

i. Assists the area impacted by opening and placing in operation the Logistics Center.

ii. Supports the receipt, processing, and distribution of donated goods and services.

iii. Provide warehousing facilities and equipment, as appropriate, during the response and recovery phases of a disaster.

b. Grant County Health District

i. Assures through coordination with WA State Department of Health that donated goods, such as clothing, food and etc. meet state health and sanitation standards.

ii. Assures through coordination with WA State Department of Health that any donated medicines and medical supplies meet state standards.

c. Grant County Treasurer

Assure donated funds are managed in accordance with state laws and regulations**.**

d. American Red Cross

i. Representation on the Donations Coordination Team.

ii. Management of the American Red Cross in-kind Donation program in compliance with the National and State Red Cross Disaster Plan. Include accepting donations of new items in bulk quantities on an as-needed basis.

e. Columbia Basin Amateur Radio Club

Provide emergency radio services, during an event or disaster, through the state and local jurisdictions ARES officer.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agency

Emergency Management is responsible for the coordination of the Donated Goods and Services Management Program. Other local agencies will support

the program consistent with their day-to-day and emergency management mission.

B. Support Agencies

Participate in the coordination process of the Donated Goods Service Management Program, as requested.

Unaffected jurisdictions will be requested to assist GCSO-EMD by opening the Logistics Center. This will include, but not be limited to, processing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the site manager, establishing feeding and housing for incoming personnel, coordinating security, and providing for sanitation.

The Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division will have the overall responsibility for the Donated Goods and Services Management Program. Local agencies, voluntary organizations, and private associations will support the program consistent with their day-to-day and emergency management mission.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

A. Administration

1. Reviews annually and revises as necessary ESF 7, Appendix II, all Tabs, and Standard Operating Procedures.
2. Maintains all records and repots necessary to accurately document the activities of organizations involved in response to and emergency or disaster.
3. Provides administration support staff to the personnel managing donated goods and services during an emergency or disaster.

B. Logistics

Provide logistical support to the personnel managing the donated goods and services during an emergency or disaster**.**

VII. REFERENCES

see Appendix 2 of the Basic CEMP

VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

see Appendix 1 of the Basic CEMP

Emergency Support Function 8
Public Health and Medical Services

ESF Coordinator:
Grant County Health District

Primary Agency:
Grant County Health District

Support Agencies:
Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division
Grant County Hospitals/Medical Centers
Grant Integrated Services
American Red Cross
Emergency Medical Services
Grant County Coroner
Region 7 Public Health Jurisdictions
Regional Emergency and Disaster Healthcare Coalition (REDi)

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

This Emergency Support Function (ESF) provides Grant County government-coordinated assistance to local jurisdictions in response to public health and medical care needs resulting from a natural or human-caused emergency or disaster.

B. Scope

1. ESF 8 involves providing supplemental assistance to local jurisdictions in identifying and meeting the health and medical needs of victims of an emergency or disaster. This support is categorized in the following functional areas:

a. Assessment of health and medical needs
b. Health surveillance
c. Medical care personnel
d. Health and medical equipment and supplies
e. Patient evacuation
f. In-hospital care
g. Food, drug and medical device safety
h. Worker health and safety
i. Radiological hazards
j. Chemical hazards
k. Biological hazards
l. Mental health

m. Public health information
n. Vector control
o. Potable water, wastewater, and solid waste disposal
p. Victim identification and mortuary services
q. Veterinary services

2. Grant County Health District directs and coordinates provisions of health and medical assistance to fulfill the requirements identified by the affected local jurisdiction authorities. Within the scope of ESF 8 are overall public health response and recovery, triage, treatment, and transportation of victims of the event, and the evacuation of patients from the area of the event. The intent of ESF 8, Health and Medical Services, is to supplement and assist the local jurisdictions affected by the disaster by utilizing resources primarily available from:

a. Within Grant County Health District.

b. Supporting departments and agencies to ESF 8.

c. Trained volunteers registered with DEM as Emergency Workers.

d. Other local health jurisdictions.

e. National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) which is a nationwide medical mutual aid network between the federal and non-federal sectors includes medical response, patient evacuation, and definitive medical care. At the federal level it is a partnership between the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), U.S. Department of Defense (DOD), U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs ("A), and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

f. Specific non-governmental sources such as major pharmaceutical suppliers, hospital supply vendors, the Washington State Funeral Directors Association, and certain other volunteer organizations.

II. POLICIES

A. County coordinated health and medical assistance to local jurisdictions will be directed by the Grant County Health District through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

B. Local jurisdictions will activate mutual aid agreements when their resources are in danger of being depleted. Additional state and federal assistance will be requested when local public and private resources are in danger of exhaustion.

C. The coordination and reporting of assessments, evaluations and essential health and medical information with WA State Dept. of Health will be coordinated through the EOC.

D. In the event of zoonotic disease outbreak, ESF 8 shall coordinate with ESF 11, Agriculture & Natural Resources.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

1. A significant natural disaster or technological event that overwhelms the affected local jurisdiction would necessitate both state and federal public health and medical care assistance. For example, casualty estimates for a major event could range from 35 to more, depending on population density, quality of building construction, and the location, time, magnitude, and duration of the event. The sudden onset of a large number of victims would stress the local medical system necessitating time-critical assistance from the state and federal government. Such a natural disaster would also pose certain public health threats, including problems related to food, disease vectors, water, wastewater, solid waste, and mental health effects.

2. Hospitals, nursing homes, pharmacies and other medical/health care facilities may be structurally damaged or destroyed. Those facilities which survive with little or no structural damage may be rendered unusable or only partially usable because of damage to, or reduction of utilities (power, water, sewer), because staff are unable to report for duty due to personal injuries, and damage or disruption of communication and transportation systems. Medical and health care facilities which remain in operation and have the necessary utilities and staff will probably be overwhelmed by the "walking wounded" and seriously injured victims who are transported there in the immediate aftermath of the occurrence. In the face of massive increases in demand and the damage sustained, medical supplies (including pharmaceuticals) and equipment will likely be in short supply. Most health care facilities maintain inventory stock to meet their normal patient needs. Disruptions in local communications and transportation systems could prevent timely re-supply.

3. Uninjured persons who require daily maintenance medications (e.g., insulin) may have difficulty in obtaining them because of damage or destruction of normal supply locations and general shortages within the disaster area.

4. Although other disasters such as fires and floods do not generate the casualty volume of a major earthquake, there will be a noticeable

emphasis on relocation, shelters, vector control, and returning water, wastewater, and solid waste facilities to operation.

5. An emergency resulting from an explosion, toxic gas, radiation, or biological release could occur that may not damage the local medical system. However, such an event could produce a large concentration of specialized injuries that would overwhelm the local jurisdictions' medical system, and/or result in the contamination of medical treatment personnel or medical facilities which could reduce or eliminate the ability of those personnel or facilities to continue providing aid.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Resources within the affected area may be inadequate to clear casualties from the scene or treat them in local hospitals. Additional medical capabilities will urgently be needed to supplement and assist local jurisdictions to triage and treat casualties in the affected area and then transport them to the closest appropriate health care facility. Additionally, medical re-supply will be needed throughout the event area. In a major event, operational necessity will require the further transportation of patients, by air, to the nearest area with sufficient concentrations of available hospital beds where patient needs can be matched with the necessary definitive medical care.

2. Damage to chemical and industrial plants, sewer lines and water distribution systems, and secondary hazards such as fires will result in toxic environmental and public health hazards to the surviving population and response personnel.

3. The damage and destruction caused by a natural or technological event will produce urgent needs for mental health crisis counseling for victims and emergency responders.

4. Assistance in maintaining the continuity of health and medical services will be required.

5. Disruption of sanitation services and facilities, loss of power, and massing of people in shelters may increase the potential for disease and injury.

6. In a major catastrophic event (including but not limited to epidemics, pandemics, and bioterrorism attacks), medical resources will be insufficient to meet demand, specialized equipment and/or treatment materials may be unavailable, and transportation assets may also be restricted due to contamination. No emergency plan can ensure the provision of adequate resources in such circumstances.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. With the potential for, or the occurrence of an event, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will notify the Health District, Emergency Medical Services Coordinator. This notification may be by telephone, facsimile, or alphanumeric pager, and etc. Such notification could be to advise of a potential event, announce an activation of the EOC, or to pass a request from local jurisdiction officials requesting assistance.

a. Health District also will make further notification in accordance with internal plans, procedures, or practices.

b. Health District will also notify ESF 8 supporting agencies for their assistance, as needed.

c. Supporting agency representatives will notify their parent agency and report to the appropriate location, as requested.

2. ESF 8 response and recovery activities will be coordinated from the EOC when it is activated and has become operational. The EOC will consist of a core staff supplemented by other local government and private organizations, as the situation dictates. During the initial activation the principal core staff, the ESF 8 staff will consist of designated officials or their representatives:

a. Health District representatives.

b. Administrative support.

3. All support agencies and organizations will be notified and tasked to provide 24-hour representation, as necessary. Each support agency and organization is responsible for ensuring that sufficient program staffs are available to support the EOC and to carry out the activities tasked to their agency or organization on a continuous basis. Individuals representing agencies and organizations who are staffing the EOC must have extensive knowledge of the resources and capabilities of their respective agencies or organizations, and have access to the appropriate authority for committing such resources during response and recovery operations.

4. Emergency Operations will be established at the EOC, and will maintain coordination with the appropriate local jurisdiction, medical and public health officials, and organizations to obtain current medical and public health assistance requests. It is anticipated that most requests will be made by telephone, radio, or face-to-face conversations rather than by

formally written requests. However documentation is essential to all emergency operations, the EOC staff will document request and actions taken in prearranged messages forms and checklist.

5. EOC staff will continuously acquire and assess information about the situation. The staff will continue to identify the nature and extent of health and medical problems, and establish appropriate monitoring and surveillance of the situation to obtain valid ongoing information. EOC will primarily rely on information from the disaster area that is furnished by the local agencies. Other sources of information may include assessment teams dispatched by Health District, supporting agencies and organizations, various county officials in the affected area, or broadcast media.

6. In early stages of a response, it may not be possible to fully assess the situation and verify the need for the level of assistance that is being requested. In such circumstances, it shall be the responsibility of the County Health District representative for the EOC to collectively decide whether to authorize assistance. Every attempt shall be made to verify the need before providing assistance. However, it may be necessary to proceed with assistance on a limited basis before verifications are obtained. In such a situation, EOC staff will use common sense, be flexible and responsive to meeting perceived time critical needs.

7. Because of the potential complexity of the health and medical response issues and situations, conditions may require special advisory groups or experts to be assembled by EOC staff. They would review health and medical intelligence Information, and advise on specific strategies to be employed in order to appropriately manage and respond to a specific situation.

8. By direction of the health officer, personnel or teams from the Health District will be deployed as needed to provide appropriate medical and public health (including environmental health) assistance.

9. Requests for information may be received at the EOC from various sources, such as the media and the general public. These requests will be referred to the appropriate agency. A Joint Information Center will coordinate information to the media or general public.

10. A journal of ESF 8 staff activities shall be maintained by the senior representative of each of the participating agencies. Entries should be made in the journal for each major action, occurrence, or event. EOC staff will, upon completion of the event, review the separate journals and prepare a summary after action report. The after action report, which summarizes the major activities will identify key problems, indicate how

they were solved, and make recommendations for improving response and recovery operations in subsequent activations. Support agencies and organizations will assist in the preparation of the after action report and endorse the final report.

11. EOC staff will also be assisted by other support agencies as identified in the ESF 8 and its appendices.

12. EOC staff will utilize available local health and medical resources to the extent possible to meet the needs identified by local jurisdictions.

13. Throughout response and recovery activities, EOC staff will evaluate and analyze medical and public health assistance requests and responses, and develop and update assessments of medical and public health status. All requests from appropriate local jurisdictions to the state for medical and public health assistance will be assumed to be valid.

14. ESF 8 agencies will develop and provide medical and public health situation reports to the EOC Decision Group, the public information officer, and organizations with a need for recurring reports of specific types of information including other ESFS, local jurisdictions and state agencies upon request.

15. The EOC will activate in accordance with internal plans and procedures based upon the evaluation of the event.

B. Organization

1. Grant County Health District

The Health District consists of 2 major divisions.

a. Personal Health Services

1. Children with Special Health Care Needs, including Family Resource Coordination
A program that offers services to children age 0-17 who have health or developmental conditions which require more than normal pediatric care.

2. Public Health Assessment and PHEPR
These two programs operate within both personal and environmental health. PHEPR - Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response program conducts health emergencies planning. Public health assessment analyzes data and reviews programs related to health status within Grant County.

3. **HIV/AIDS Case Management**
   HIV/AIDS Case Management is provided to individuals who want assistance to manage their disease and prevent the spread of HIV.

4. **Communicable Disease Prevention**
   Activities include tuberculosis testing, treatment, and counseling. TB testing is available weekly. Preventing the spread of other communicable diseases, through such activities as providing educational information and tracking communicable disease cases to prevent further spread, is another function of the Health District. For more information contact the Moses Lake Office.

5. **Immunization Services**
   Immunizations for adults are available weekly at the Moses Lake office. Travel immunizations and research are also available. For more information contact the Moses Lake Office.

6. **Injury Prevention**
   The car seat program offers vehicle safety seats for infants and children. Car seats are made available at reasonable cost to parents or guardian of children with a referral.

7. **Healthy Communities**
   Community Transformation programs work to promote policy, system and environmental changes that foster healthy eating, active living and tobacco free environments to reduce the risks of chronic diseases such as stroke, heart disease and diabetes. This is accomplished through engaging cities, school districts and communities.

8. **Snap Ed Program**
   The healthy eating program is a hands-on, culturally sensitive nutrition education program conducted at schools where 50% or more of the students receive free or reduced lunch. It works with youth to practice healthy eating habits and be-come more physically active.

9. **Access to Baby and Child Dentistry**
   The oral health program co-ordinates education about all aspects of oral health for Grant County residents. The Program monitors and encourages dental health in schools, childcares and medical offices. It also provides referrals for those with limited access to care, focusing on preventative and restorative dental care for Medicaid-eligible children from birth to six, with emphasis on enrollment by age one.

b. Environmental Health Services

1. Food Protection

Plan review of new and remodeling food service establishments, licensing and inspection of both permanent and itinerant (traveling) food services establishments, and investigation of illness complaints related to food. Individuals who work in establishments that serve food and/or beverages are required to obtain a food handlers card. Food handler cards are issued weekly after applicants have completed an educational course consisting of watching a video and passing a test on safe food handling.

2. Drinking Water

In partnership with the state Department of Health, the Health District monitor public water systems, coordinates and/or approves new water systems, investigates complaints related to waterborne illness, and provides materials for the collection of water samples for bacterial analysis. Technical assistance is available to private homeowner water systems.

3. On-Site Sewage Disposal

Site review, plan preparation, final inspection of on-site sewage disposal systems, and Investigation of illness complaints related to sewage. Technical assistance is available to owners of on-site sewage disposal systems and other activities to assure the sanitary disposal of sewage.

4. Vector Control

Providing educational information, investigation, and technical assistance to individual regarding disease carrying vector (for example, bats, deer mice, etc.) This includes testing animals for rabies and providing prevention oriented materials to the community to reduce the risk of contact with vector borne disease.

5. Solid Waste

Working with public, city, county, and state agencies to develop and implement plans for the safe storage, collection, transportation, and final disposal of solid waste. The Health District is the permitting and enforcement agency for all solid waste facilities within Grant County.

6. Recreational Water

The Water Recreation Program inspects swimming pools and spas that are open to the public and responds to algae complaints in the waters of Grant County.

7. **Living Environment**
   Provide technical assistance and information on a wide variety of environmental concern involving parks, camps, schools and land development.

C. Procedures

1. General

a. Basic Health District internal procedures are contained in the following Documents:

Grant County Health District Emergency Response Plan
A- Emergency Operations Center Activation
B- Training Plan
C- ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services
D- Strategic National Stockpile Distribution Plan
E- Pandemic Influenza Plan
F- Radiological Operations Checklist (part of ESF 10-B)
G- Communication Plan

D. Mitigation Activities

1. Primary Agency

Grant County Health District

a. Provides a public vaccination program.

b. Provides an inspection and licensing program for public health.

c. Maintains a public information officer.

2. Support Agencies

a. Support a public vaccination program.

b. Support public education and information.

E. Preparedness Activities

1. Primary Agency

a. Community Public Health and Environmental Health

1. Develops the composition of assessment teams based on hypothetical emergency or disaster situations.
2. Develops procedures for the accomplishment of response and recovery activities.
3. Conducts and participates in tests to validate response and recovery procedures.
4. Revises procedures based on test or real event findings.

2. Support Agencies

a. Develops procedures and appendices for the accomplishment of response and recovery activities.

b. Conducts and participates in tests to validate response and recovery procedures.

c. Revises procedures based on test or real event findings.

F. Response Activities

1. Primary Agencies

a. Personal Health Services
Mobilizes and deploys assessment teams to the event area to assist in determining specific health and medical needs and priorities.

b. Environmental Health Services

1. Advises on protective actions related to direct human and animal exposure and on indirect exposure through radiologically contaminated food, drugs, water supply, and other media.

2. Provides technical assistance and consultation on medical treatment of radiologically injured victims.

3. Assists in assessing health and medical effects of chemical Exposure on the general public and high-risk populations.

4. Assist the State Department of Health in field investigations including collection and laboratory analysis of relevant chemical agent samples.

5. Advises of protective actions related to direct human and animal exposure and on indirect exposure through chemically contaminated food, drugs, water supplies, and other media.

6. Provides technical assistance and consultation on medical treatment of chemically injured victims.

7. Assists in assessing potable water and waste water/solid waste disposal issues.

8. Conducts field investigations including collection and laboratory analysis of relevant waste water/solid waste samples.

9. Provides water purification and waste water/solid waste disposal equipment and supplies.

10. Coordinates technical assistance and consultation on potable water and waste water/solid waste disposal issues.

11. Conducts field investigations including collection and laboratory analysis of relevant biological samples

12. Assists by providing public health and disease prevention Information for the public in or near the event.

2. Support Agencies

Provides support to the Health District in planning for, and providing medical and public health assistance to local jurisdictions affected by an emergency or disaster.

a. Grant Integrated Services

1. Assists in assessing mental health needs.

2. Provides mental health training materials for emergency workers.

3. Assists in arranging training for mental health outreach workers.

4. Coordinate with the Critical Incident Stress Debriefing Team.

b. American Red Cross

1. Provides emergency first aid, supportive counseling, health care for minor illnesses and injuries to victims in mass care shelters, selected disaster clean-up areas, and other sites deemed necessary by the Health District.

2. Provides blood and blood products through regional blood centers at the request of the appropriate

3. Provides coordination for uploading of appropriate patient casualty information from ESF 8 into the Disaster Welfare Information System.

c. Grant County Coroner

1. Provides supportive counseling for the family members of the dead and injured.

2. Provides available personnel to assist in temporary morgues.

G. Recovery Activities

1. Primary Agencies

a. Supports recovery activities consistent with the organization's mission and capabilities.

b. Prepares an after-action report of the event.

2. Support Agencies

a. Supports recovery activities consistent with the organization missions capabilities.

b. Provides input to the Department of Health's after-action report of the event.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agency
Coordinate the planning for, and provision of, the county's medical and public health assistance needs during an emergency or disaster.

B. Support Agencies
Provide support to the Health District in planning for, and providing medical and public health assistance needs during an emergency or disaster.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

A. Medical Transportation
Medical transportation should be made at the lowest levels possible. Local jurisdiction transportation requirements are to be handled by local jurisdictions authorities. Health and medical authorities identify the need for patient support from the affected area. If it is determined by the local jurisdiction that

local resources are inadequate to meet the requirements, transportation assistance will be coordinated thought the EOC.

B. Medical Facilities

Coordination for medical facilities is primarily a local jurisdiction function. Requests for additional assistance should first be referred to the EOC. Requests from local jurisdictions for hospital support should be routed through the EOC.

C. Medical Equipment and Supplies

Representatives from support agencies will coordinate for the procurement and transportation of medical equipment and supplies to the affected area. A "push" concept will be employed when feasible to expedite medical resupply to the affected area from previously identified medical supply caches. The Strategic National Stockpile may be deployed and will be coordinated by the Grant County Health District.

D. Communications

The EOC will establish communications necessary to effectively coordinate health and medical assistance. As a minimum, the EOC will be expected to maintain communications with local jurisdiction health and medical officials, and local jurisdictions as necessary. As the situation dictates, communications will be maintained with other agencies such as the WA State EOC and WA State Dept of Health. A variety of communications networks and organizations will be used and various radio networks coordinated with the state EOC.

E. Assets Critical for Initial 12 Hours

The most critical requirements during the first 12 hours of an event will be medical response personnel, necessary medical supplies and equipment, transportation, logistical and administrative support, and communication systems support. The principal requirements will be:

1. The alerting and deployment of emergency response and recovery personnel, and other necessary ESF 8 personnel.

2. The alerting and deployment of medical personnel and teams, and supporting medical units to assist local jurisdiction authorities in the delivery of patient care to victims of the event and the provision of mortuary services as required. Patient care will probably be rendered under austere field conditions for casualty clearing, casualty staging, and during transportation.

3. Medical supplies, including pharmaceutical and biologic products, and equipment necessary to replace those damaged or destroyed by the event. Additionally, re-supply will be needed for deployed medical teams,

medical units, and local jurisdiction medical units providing patient care in the affected area.

4. Transportation support, provided resources are available, including:

a. Aircraft transportation of patients from incident to alternate facilities.

b. Aircraft for transport of incoming medical response personnel, supplies, and equipment.

c. Ground transportation for deployment of incoming assets within the affected area.

5. Logistics and administrative support, including:

a. One or more representative of each ESF 8 primary and support agency to be located at, or to be immediately available via telecommunications, as appropriate to support, to the EOC within the affected area.

b. Clerical support personnel at the EOC.

c. Referenced materials including plans, directories, and maps necessary for coordination of medical and public health response.

6. Communication systems, including:

a. Voice and data communications systems connecting EOC, and local jurisdictions with the state EOC.

b. Communications required to support casualty clearing, aeromedical staging, and patient evacuation and reception operations.

7. The assets required for the initial 12 hours will also be required for the remainder of the response and recovery activities. Requirements may be modified depending on verification of initial requests for assistance, confirmation of casualty and damage estimates and locations, and the time required for medical and public health response and recovery. The discovery of previously undetected damage, hazardous conditions, or other requirements could also modify the county medical and public health response. Some significant increases in public health and mental health assistance will be required following the initial response activities and will need to continue well into the recovery activities. Such assistance may include the provision of environmental health services for shelters.

VII. REFERENCES

see Appendix 2 of the Basic CEMP

VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

see Appendix 1 of the Basic CEMP

IX. APPENDICES

1. Grant County Health District Emergency Response Plan
- A- Emergency Operations Center Activation
- B- Training Plan
- C- ESF 8: Public Health and Medical Services
- D- Strategic National Stockpile Distribution Plan
- E- Pandemic Influenza Plan
- F- Radiological Operations Checklists (Part of ESF 10-B)
- G- Communication Plan
- H- Outbreak Incident Action Plan

Note: Tabs A through G above are printed and published separately, located at the Emergency Operations Center.

2. Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
Tab A – Emergency Medical and Health Services Checklist

Note: Tab A is printed and published separately, located at the Emergency Operations Center.

3. Coroner/Mortuary Services.
- Tab A – Policy and Procedures
- Tab B – Notification Form
- Tab C – Available Staff Telephone Roster
- Tab D – Volunteer Staff
- Tab E – Specialized Agencies
- Tab F – Specialized Equipment List
- Tab G – Examination of Disaster Victim
- Tab H – Personal History of Disaster Victim
- Tab I – Preliminary Case Report
- Tab J – Release Form Designation
- Tab K – Autopsy Body Release
- Tab L – Multiple Fatality Incident Record Board Header

Note: *Tabs A through L are printed and published separately, located at the Emergency Operations Center.*

4. Critical Incident Stress Management (Under Development)

5. Veterinary Services and Animal Care (Refer to Emergency Support Function 11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Emergency Support Function 9
Search and Rescue

ESF Coordinator:

Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division

Primary Agencies:

Grant County Sheriff's Office
Grant County Search and Rescue

Support Agencies:

Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

This Emergency Support Function (ESF) is developed for the coordination of resources in conducting Search and Rescue (SAR) operations.

B. Scope

This ESF is applicable to situations within the county when it will be necessary to provide Search and Rescue (SAR) missions for emergencies or disasters. Washington State law encompasses both wild land and disaster SAR within Revised Code of Washington Section 38.52.010. Urban Search and Rescue is a specialty performance for which Grant County is not organized at this time. This ESF serves as a guideline for those in command of SAR operations and should not be used as a prescribed action plan. SAR operates under the unique SAR standard operating procedures.

II. POLICIES

A. Land SAR operations are initiated, coordinated and directed by the Grant County Sheriff's Office in accordance with local and state plans. The Grant County Search and Rescue team is comprised of volunteers and is an affiliate of the Grant County Sheriff's Office. The SAR team members should maintain current registration with the Washington Emergency Worker Program in order to be covered under the protections of Washington Administrative Code 118-04.

B. Air SAR for missing or downed aircraft is the responsibility of the Washington State Department of Transportation Aeronautics Division with the support of the Civil Air Patrol.

C. The National Incident Management System principles, in conjunction with the Incident Command System principles, are the on-scene methods for SAR operations in the county.

D. Requests for additional resources including special skills, expertise, or equipment are coordinated by the Grant County Department of Emergency Management and the Emergency Coordination Center (ECC), when activated.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

Emergencies or disasters of many kinds can result in SAR operations. A mass casualty event may produce the need for large scale SAR response. There is a wide range of outdoor activities in Grant County, and for this reason, individual search and rescue missions not related to disasters, are fairly common. Outdoor recreational activities such as boating, hunting, camping, hiking, and fishing may result in people becoming lost, injured, or killed. A significant emergency or disaster may place much higher demands on these resources.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Search and Rescue (SAR) operations will continue to increase as the population and recreational opportunities continue to grow.

2. Operations may be overwhelmed during emergencies and disasters. Local SAR efforts may require technical assistance from other agencies, counties, and the state. The Grant County Sheriff's Office maintains mutual aid with surrounding counties from which SAR support could be called.

3. Access to impacted locations may be limited due to steep or rocky terrain, water, or structural barriers. Some areas may only be accessible by aircraft or boat. The widely differing terrain in the county requires a locally-based SAR first response system.

4. Rapid assessment of impacted areas and lost individuals will assist in the determination of response priorities.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Search and Rescue missions in Grant County are conducted by trained volunteers equipped to perform many SAR functions. This volunteer work

is conducted under the guidance and direction of the Grant County Sheriff's Office, specializing in SAR operations. The following are examples of some of the capabilities of SAR in Grant County:

- Diving Operations – line tending, ice diving, submerged vehicle recovery, and canal searches.
- Ice Rescue Operations – reach, throw, and go plans.
- Helicopter Operations – provisions by contract with private critical care transport service; does not normally provide searches.

2. When a SAR mission is requested of the Sheriff's Office, the Chief Deputy of Emergency Management, or GCSO SAR Deputy, may call out volunteers by phone, pager, or radio. Communications with the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) from the rescue operations Incident Command Post will be through normal radio and telephone capabilities.

3. Prior to deployment, essential information is gathered such as terrain, identification of the search area, and a detailed description of the victim and their circumstances, if available, to better prepare responders for the search. Necessary resources are identified such as K-9 units, horses, extrication equipment, vehicles, and maps.

4. SAR deployments are coordinated through the Grant County Sheriff's SAR Coordinator and his or her staff, in conjunction with the Search and Rescue Incident Commander, and the individual SAR group leaders.

5. After an SAR mission is completed, there is often a critique phase where the mission is analyzed to determine what improvements, if any, could be made for similar missions in the future.

6. If a catastrophic event results in major SAR operations involving a multi-jurisdictional effort, requests may be made to the WA State EOC for extensive support.

B. Organization

1. Grant County Sheriff's Office

The Grant County Sheriff maintains an effective Search and Rescue Program. The Sheriff's Office will provide the SAR team with necessary equipment and materials, as allowed by budget. The Sheriff will ensure that each member is trained. The Sheriff will authorize each member to act under his or her direction and control with a commission.

2. Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division

GCSO-EMD will maintain coordination with the Sheriff and SAR group in all matters of training and registration of volunteers. Emergency

Management will ensure compliance by the SAR group in providing records of training and completed SAR missions to the Washington State Emergency Management Division.

3. Volunteer Organizations

SAR volunteer units are organized under jurisdiction authority. Volunteers otherwise known as emergency workers are registered locally in accordance with RCW 38.52 and WAC Chapter 118-04. The Grant County SAR team members are able to respond to the spectrum of local emergencies and disasters.

C. Procedures

1. A Presidential Declaration of Emergency is required to deploy the Urban Search and Rescue task force of Washington State. The issuance of this mission number authorizes the employment of volunteers under the provisions and protection of RCW 38.52.

2. The SAR Incident Commander will request an SAR mission number from WA State Emergency Operations Center Duty Officer before beginning a rescue mission. The issuance of this mission number authorizes the employment of volunteers under the provisions and protection of RCW 38.52.

3. The SAR Coordinator will maintain the organization at the direction of the Sheriff to develop or seek training for each member.

4. SAR training events require mission numbers to be covered under the protection of RCW 38.52. Training mission numbers will be requested from the WA State Emergency Management Division.

5. The Grant County SAR Coordinator keeps record of SAR missions and training missions with copies at the Sheriff's Office, Emergency Management, and the Washington State Emergency Management Division SAR Coordinator.

D. Mitigation Activities

1. Primary Agency

The Grant County Sheriff's Office with the Search and Rescue team reviews legislation to assure it is supportive of the county Search and Rescue activities. They provide public information on the safety of boating and other outdoor activities.

2. Support Agencies

Emergency Management provides public education materials regarding basic life safety tools and actions to take in imminent emergencies and disasters. The department provides pamphlets, DVD'x, magnets, and other media to the public at various fairs and public gatherings.

E. Preparedness Activities

1. Primary Agency

The Grant County Sheriff appoints a coordinator for SAR operations. The Grant County Sheriff's Office supports law enforcement personnel and SAR volunteers with related training. It maintains liaison with the local Emergency Management Department, the WA State Department of Transportation Aviation Division, and the SAR organizations of neighboring counties through mutual aid agreements.

2. Support Agencies

Emergency Management works to ensure that the Emergency Operations Center is effectively maintained and in a state of readiness at all times. It coordinates with the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) to ensure the team is trained and equipped to provide support in responding to emergencies and disasters.

F. Response Activities

1. Primary Agency

The Grant County Search and Rescue team, under the guidance and direction of the Grant County Sheriff's Office, conducts the SAR missions within Grant County. These missions may occur during any day of the week, on holidays, during extreme weather conditions, and among many other hazards such as water, ice, steep terrain, loose rock, hazardous materials, or tumultuous debris.

2. Support Agencies

GCSO-EMD remains on standby as requested to provide support in the coordination of resources for SAR missions. If necessary, it activates the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and provides available space, and the communication tools necessary for an SAR representative at the ECC. Emergency Management coordinates with state agencies for resources.

G. Recovery Activities

1. Primary Agency

Conducts debriefing and support for SAR first responders, and returns operations to normal, including a high state of preparedness to be ready to respond to other SAR requests.

2. Support Agencies
Emergency Management assists in the return of SAR organizations and personnel to a high state of preparedness. Processes pertinent information related to additional equipment used in the process of SAR missions.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agencies
It is within the Grant County Sheriff's Office responsibilities to:

1. Appoint a coordinator for SAR operations.
2. Maintain a 24 hour notification system using pagers and radios.
3. Provides training to SAR volunteers.
4. Submit registration of volunteers to GCSO-EMD.

B. Support Agencies
It is within Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division's responsibilities to:

1. Provide registration of volunteers with the Emergency Workers Program.
2. Provide liaison for coordination with the state for resources.
3. Coordinate with the WA State Emergency Operations Center.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

A. Equipment for debris removal, victim extrication and life safety.

B. SAR volunteers, K-9 units, vehicles, horses, boats, and trailers.

VII. REFERENCES
see Appendix 2 of the Basic CEMP

Grant County

SHERIFF

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #10
OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE

GRANT COUNTY LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC)
OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE PLAN

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EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials

APPROVAL & IMPLEMENTATION

The Grant County LEPC and Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division; with the assistance of the Washington State Military Department Emergency Management Division's Central Washington Hazardous Materials Planner; developed the Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Plan to identify and implement hazardous materials emergency preparedness and response responsibilities in accordance with Chapter 118-40 Washington Administrative Code (WAC). The Emergency Support Function (ESF) details the purpose, policy, concept of operations, direction/control, actions and responsibilities of primary and support agencies to ensure a mutual understanding and a coordinated plan of action is implemented with appropriate agencies within the jurisdictions of Grant County.

Grant County cities, towns, and jurisdictions directs each office, department and agency to study the ESF and prepare or update, as needed, the supporting plans and operating procedures needed to implement the ESF in the event of a hazardous material event.

The Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division is responsible for publishing and distributing this ESF and will issue changes as required.

Sheriff, Grant County Sheriff's Office	Date
Chairperson, Grant County LEPC – Moses Lake	Date
Chairperson, Grant County LEPC – Warden	Date
Chairperson, Grant County LEPC – Quincy	Date
Chairperson, Grant County LEPC – Ephrata	Date

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Emergency Support Function #10
Hazardous Materials

ESF Coordinator:
Grant County Sheriff's Office – Emergency Management Division

Primary Agencies:
Grant County Fire Districts
Municipal Fire Departments within Grant County
Private Sector Hazmat Response Team
Washington State Patrol
Washington State Department of Ecology

Support Agencies:
Emergency Medical Services
Executive Head of Local Jurisdictions
Grant County BOCC
Grant County Health District
Law Enforcement Agencies
Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC's)
Multi Agency Communications Center
Public Works/Engineering Departments
Tier Two Facilities
Washington State Department of Health
Washington State Department of Transportation
Washington State Emergency Management Division
American Red Cross/Volunteer Organizations
National Weather Service
US Coast Guard
US Environmental Protection Agency

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

The primary purpose of the Plan is to provide effective, coordinated emergency response to incidents involving the release or potential release of hazardous materials in Grant County. This plan establishes the policies and procedures under which Grant County will operate in the event of a hazardous materials incident, oil spill, or other release. This plan is designed to prepare Grant County and its political subdivisions for incident response and to minimize the exposure to or damage from materials that could adversely impact human health and safety or the environment. This document outlines the roles, responsibilities, procedures and organizational relationships of government agencies and private entities when responding to and recovering from a hazardous materials event.

The plan provides guidance for hazardous materials incident planning, notification and response as required by SARA Title III of 1986, also known as the Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Act, which shall hereafter be referred to as EPCRA.

B. Scope

Emergency Support Function-10 is a portion of Grant County's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and has been accepted by the incorporated cities/towns.
Emergency Support Function-10 along with the development of other Emergency Support Function will provide for the protection required to respond and control incidents or the ability to call for assistance from agencies outside the county when needed. This plan does not supersede any jurisdictional plans that may exist.

Planning for every hazardous material contingency is beyond the scope of this ESF. This ESF provides broad objectives that will provide the greatest protection of life and health, the environment, and property.

II. Policies and Legal Authorities

A. Federal Policies

Under US Code Title 42 Chapter 116 (Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act) Subchapter I Section 11003(c) the law **requires that a jurisdiction's emergency planning to include (but is not limited to) nine** of the following:

1) Identification of facilities subject to the requirements of this subchapter that are within the emergency planning district, identification of routes likely to be used for the transportation of substances on the list of extremely hazardous substances referred to in section 11002(a) of this title, and identification of additional facilities contributing or subjected to additional risk due to their proximity to facilities subject to the requirements of this subchapter, such as hospitals or natural gas facilities.
2) Methods and procedures to be followed by facility owners and operators as well as local emergency response and medical personnel to respond to any release of such substances.
3) Designation of a community emergency coordinator and facility emergency coordinators, who shall make determinations necessary to implement the plan.
4) Procedures providing reliable, effective, and timely notification by the facility emergency coordinators and the community emergency coordinator to persons designated in the emergency plan, and to the public, that a release has occurred (consistent with the emergency notification requirements of section 11004 of this title)
5) Methods for determining the occurrence of a release, and the area or population likely to be affected by such release.
    a. Most companies do a PHA using the "What-if/Checklist" method, following the guideline questions and program created by the International Institute of Ammonia Refrigeration (IIAR). Other methods that could be used are: What-if; Checklist; Hazard and Operability Study (HAZOP); Failure Mode and Effects Analysis (FMEA); Fault Tree Analysis; or an appropriate equivalent method. For ammonia systems that "What-if/Checklist" method seems to work very well.
    b. EPA guidelines for considering "Worse Case" and "Alternate Case" releases, such as the document "Risk Management Program Guidance for Offsite Consequence Analysis".
6) A description of emergency equipment and facilities in the community and at each facility in the community subject to the requirements of this subchapter, and an identification of the persons responsible for such equipment and facilities.
    a. All the facilities that have ammonia should have canister or cartridge type masks for anhydrous ammonia, which would be good up to 300 PPM. Most facilities have a handheld ammonia detector. Some facilities also have SCBA's, but typically these are not used for ammonia response, but for entering a CA room. Typically, most facilities would, on discovery of an ammonia release, instruct everyone on site to either evacuate to a pre- designated location or shelter-in-place.
7) Evacuation plans, including provisions for a precautionary evacuation and alternative traffic routes.
8) Training programs, including schedules for training of local emergency response and medical personnel.
9) Methods and schedules for exercising the emergency plan.

B. Legal Authorities

- Grant County Sheriff's Office – Emergency Management Division is established through Ordinance 10-034-CC and Chapter 2.32 of the Grant County Code.
- Revised Code of Washington (RCW), Chapter 38.52.70 directs each political subdivision of the state to establish a local organization for emergency management in accordance with the state comprehensive emergency management plan and program.

Other legal authorities / policies include:

- Local Mutual Aid Agreements
- RCW 38.52 – Washington State Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact
- RCW 70.136 – Hazardous materials incidents.
- RCW 70.136.030 – Incident command agencies - Designation by political subdivisions.
- RCW 90.56.020 – Director responsible for spill response (Department of Ecology).
- WAC 118-40 – Hazardous chemical emergency response planning and community right-to-know reporting.
- WAC 296-824 – Emergency response.
- 40 CFR Part 355 – Emergency Planning and Notification
- 40 CFR Part 370 – Hazardous Chemical Report: Community Right-to-Know
- U.S. Code: Title 42, Chapter 116, Section 11003a-g – Comprehensive Emergency Response Plans

III. Situation

A. Emergency Conditions and Hazards

Grant County has hazardous materials commonly used in fixed site facilities which may involve gases, chemicals, solids, liquids and radiation, all of which may endanger life, property, and the lives of emergency responders. Hazmat incidents may occur on transportation routes through the county.

The Grant County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment assess natural and technological (man-made) hazards in Grant County. Due to the amount of fixed facilities using chemicals with in the county, a hazardous material spill is rated as a high risk.

The Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment (HIVA) is published separately and is a supporting document the Grant County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Below is a link to the HIVA: Grant County HIVA

Jurisdictions within Grant County have adopted by ordinance the lead agency for hazmat response within their jurisdictions.
Regardless of local designation, on the state highway system it is the responsibility of the Washington State Patrol.

Response to a Hazardous Materials incident will be **defensive** in nature and responding departments will perform only to the level trained and equipped. Primary consideration will be given to protection of the public by either evacuation or sheltering in place.

Command of a Hazardous Materials incident will be initially from a field command post location.

The Emergency Operations Center may be activated if, in the opinion of the Incident Commander, direction and control of the incident can be better facilitated from the Emergency Operations Center.

Upon notification of a Hazardous Materials Incident, Grant County Sheriff's Office – Emergency Management Division will obtain a State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) Mission Number to extend liability protection to registered local volunteers and equipment responding in a specialized or general support capacity.

Grant County has numerous facilities which have hazardous materials on site. The following only addresses the facility covered under Title III of the Superfund Amendment Reauthorization Act and are reported to the Local Emergency Planning Committee. Emergency responders must be aware of common hazardous materials (such as gasoline), and where they are located within their area of response. Chemicals on site include, but may not be limited to the listed materials for each location.

Transportation Routes (see also the Grant / Adams County Commodity Flow Study at the link Grant County Commodity Flow Study) are as follows: State Routes 2, 17, 24, 26, 28, 155, 170, 174, 243, 262, 281, 282, 283 and Interstate I-90. Numerous trucks transit multiple roads in the county transporting mostly gasoline, diesel, Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) and unmarked freight. The transportation routes also include the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF), Port of Royal Slope, (also called Washington Royal Line), Columbia Basin Railroad rail lines.

Evacuation and movement involves the coordination of multiple agencies and good communications with the public. Evacuation and movement is the responsibility of local/county law enforcement and the executive head of a jurisdiction. This applies to those agencies and others necessary for an evacuation.

An emergency or disaster situation involving Grant County or the incorporated communities could require the evacuation of a large number of people in or near a threatened or stricken area.

Coordination of a major evacuation is extremely difficult due to local conditions of weather, roadways, road construction, and time of day. Isolation of the area to be evacuated and the difficulty of providing sufficient warning and means of transportation for those in rural areas are other factors. This is especially true for those individuals who are at risk medically, the elderly, “latch key children” and the special needs population. An evacuation can be ordered by government, people are not forced by government to leave their homes. Government has the responsibility to warn and instruct the public how to evacuate. Do to level of Spanish speaking residents within the County, the County will attempt to craft messaging to keep them informed. *(See Grant County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, Emergency Support Function 13 Appendix A).*

Appendix A list facilities which manufactures use, store and transport hazardous materials within Grant County. Each facility is required to file a Tier Two Report with Washington State Department of Ecology, Fire Districts and Grant County Local Emergency Planning Committee.

Support for a large scale hazardous materials incident will have to come from out of the county. The closest Hazardous Material Teams are located in Spokane and Tri-Cities. These teams would be coordinated through the Washington State Alert and Warning Center, State Emergency Operations Officer. The teams can also be contacted directly at:

- Tri County HazMat Team: 509-585-4320
- Spokane HazMat Team: 509-625-7000

The Grant County Local Emergency Planning Committee is responsible for providing assistance to the Grant County Sheriff’s Office Emergency Management Division in hazardous materials planning. They are not a response agency.

Radiation accidents which may occur at Energy Northwest Columbia Generating Station or the US Department of Energy-Richland Operations Facilities located on the Hanford site in Benton County are addressed in the Grant County ESF 10-Chemical and Radiological Protection Plan.

The predominant language present in Grant County is English, followed by Spanish. There are also portions of the County that primarily speak Russian and Ukrainian. During disaster events Limited English Proficiency residents will be messaged according to the Limited English Proficiency Emergency Communications Plan, which can be found in *ESF 15.*

Some of the local hospitals within Grant County, such as Columbia Basin Hospital in Ephrata, Quincy Valley Hospital in Quincy, and Samaritan Hospital in Moses Lake have Decontamination

trailers. The number of patients that each hospital can accommodate fluctuates on a day to day basis based on need and availability.

B. Assumptions

An accidental release of hazardous materials could pose a threat to the local population or environment. A hazardous materials incident may be caused by or may occur during another emergency, such as flooding, a major fire or earthquake. Wind shifts and other changes in weather conditions during the course of an incident may necessitate changes in protective action recommendations.

Business and industrial facilities located in Grant County, who have complied with Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act, have coordinated their facility emergency response plans with serving Fire Department/District and Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division.

Emergency response notifications are part of both local government and industry's planning. Both work closely together in the Local Emergency Planning Committees process to assure that planning includes the population at risk and that local resources are staged and properly coordinated to prevent duplications.

The length of time available to determine the scope and magnitude of a hazardous materials incident will impact protective action recommendations.

A major transportation hazardous materials incident may require evacuation of citizens at any location within Grant County. Evacuation is covered in the *Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, Emergency Support Function 13, Appendix A*. Some residents will leave by routes other than those designated by emergency personnel as evacuation routes. Some residents of unaffected areas may also evacuate spontaneously.

Residents with special needs may contact Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division for preparedness information to assist them in preparing for an emergency or disaster.

Hazardous materials could possibly enter the water or sewer systems and may necessitate the shutdown of the systems.

Protective actions that may be necessary for the public in the affected area may include: sheltering in place; evacuation; protection of animals; water and food supplies.
The choice of protective actions will depend on many factors including the magnitude, severity and urgency of the situation, the characteristics of the area, and populations involved, weather, and road conditions.

For all responses to hazardous materials incidents, the Incident Command System will be used as the on-scene management tool for control of the incident and the surrounding area.

In the event of a serious hazardous material incident, spontaneous evacuations may occur without official recommendations to do so. Local officials must address the protection of

property, and provide public information to those who leave the area, addressing the actions taken, the possible duration, and forecast the suspected outcome.

C. Limitations

Grant County has **no** hazardous materials response team: however support for large scale hazmat incidents may involve a request from outside the county for a team, as well as an Incident Management Team. On State Highways, HazMat incidents default to the Washington State Patrol.

Extreme weather conditions or other unforeseen factors can cause a response delay; response can be delayed by location, availability, storage and/or dispersal of the appropriate response equipment; initial response may be affected by limitation to alert and warning systems in the community; or the incident may overwhelm staff and equipment.

This plan does not imply, nor should it infer or guarantee a perfect response will be practical or possible. No plan can shield individuals from all events. Emergency responders will attempt to coordinate the plan and respond according to agency standards. All of the Fire Protection Districts within Grant County are Volunteer departments. The exception to this is Moses Lake Fire Department, which is a full paid department. Grant County Fire Districts 3 and 5 maintain 24 hour volunteer staffing to better serve the community.

Every reasonable effort will be made to respond to emergencies, events or disasters. Regarding personnel and resources, systems may be overwhelmed.

There may be little to no warning during specific events to implement operational procedures.

The plan can only be fulfilled if the situation, information exchange, extent of actual capabilities and resource are available at the time of the incident.

Successful implementation of this plan depends on thorough information exchange between reporting party, receiving party, responding organizations, and timely identification of actual capabilities, and available resources at the time of the incident.

Each agency, facility, and jurisdiction will respond within the limits of their training or actual capabilities and qualifications.

Limitations to Grant County's public notification system, with regards to communicating with Limited English Proficiency population areas include a limited connectivity with the H-2A worker populations on the agricultural growing operations that occurs in the county. Grant County is currently in the process of updating its ESF 15 - Limited English Proficiency Communication Plan to be compliant with Substitute Senate Bill 5046. This plan will be in place during the next update to the ESF 15 and CEMP as a whole.

Local hospitals have limitations when dealing with contaminated persons with regards to total throughput capacity, as each area hospital has a limited number of beds, and a limited number of trained staff to run decontamination suites. Area hospitals are in the process of training additional personnel to be able to operate decontamination equipment. Additionally some Fire Districts have limited decontamination equipment.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. General

The Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division and the Grant County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) will assist all jurisdictions within Grant County in preparing and reviewing hazardous material response plans and procedures.
All jurisdictions, departments and agencies should read this plan and implement, as appropriate.

Regulated facilities will report chemical inventories to the State Emergency Response Commission, Local Emergency Planning Committee and local fire department/district. Immediately following a release, the authorized representative of the regulated facilities or transportation company involved in an actual or suspected release of a hazardous material will promptly notify the Multi Agency Communication Center (911), GCSO-EMD, and appropriate response agency(s). They will also make recommendations to the responding agencies on how to contain the release and protect the public and environment.

Agencies responding to the release will do so only to the extent of their personnel's training and qualification, available resources and capabilities.

The Incident Commander (IC) is responsible for coordination and management of the on-scene response. In accordance with RCW 70.136.030, along state and interstate highway corridors, Washington State Patrol (WSP) is the designated incident command agency unless by mutual agreement that role has been assumed by the jurisdiction which has designated itself as Hazardous Materials **Incident Command Agency**. However, in areas within Grant County where an incident command agency has been designated, the WSP shall continue to respond with a supervisor to provide assistance to the incident command agency in accordance with RCW 70.136.035. Incident Command Agencies can be found in Appendix B Incident Command Agencies:

For the purposes of this plan, the IC will be the senior on-scene official from the first response agency until relieved by a person that meets the requirements for IC at a hazardous materials incident as per WAC 296-824-30005. The IC must be certified as a Hazardous Materials On-Scene Incident Commander by the State of Washington *(If the first responder arriving at the scene is not certified as a Hazardous Materials IC, they may take control of the incident within their designated role and training level until a qualified individual arrives on-scene.) .*

The Executive Head of a local jurisdictions has the authority and responsibility for direction and control of and emergency or disaster including hazardous materials, but is not the Incident Commander.

To assist with decision-making and responding to the complexities of a hazardous materials incident, the IC is encouraged to form Unified Command (UC) with applicable state and federal parties, as well as the responsible party, and may also require assistance from an Incident Management Team (IMT). The IC/UC will maintain command and control of the scene and all onsite actions related to the incident. The IC/UC will direct the activities of deployed emergency response elements through the Incident Command Post (ICP). The response will initially concentrate on the immediate needs at the incident site by isolating the area, implementing traffic

controls, containing the spill and formulating and implementing protective actions for emergency responders and the public at risk. The Incident Commander has the authority to declare an evacuation.

B. Public Information/External Affairs

The Public Information Officer (PIO) will coordinate with the Grant County EOC to convey protective measures to the public, facilitating the County's Public Concern/ mass messaging strategies. The PIO will follow the plans put forth in *ESF 15 – External Affairs*

C. Emergency Operations Center Support

The Incident Commander will request the assistance of mutual aid partners when the size and scope of the hazardous materials incident exceeds the response capabilities of Grant County's responders.

The Grant County Emergency Operation Center will activate when requested to support IC/UC actions. Effective exchange of critical information between the EOC and ICP is essential for overall response efforts to succeed. If an emergency situation goes beyond the normal capabilities of local emergency response, the Chief Deputy of Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division or his/her designee will recommend the issue of a proclamation of emergency. This proclamation authorizes the emergency use of resources and emergency expenditures and activates the emergency plan and program.

This support and coordination from the EOC to the on-scene IC/UC includes, but is not limited to:

- *Coordinate local resources with the Hazmat Team in transit to the emergency*
- *Transmit and follow up on requests for mutual aid or public works assistance*
- *Maintain records to track incoming resources and optimize use of available communications*
- *Coordinate evacuations, sheltering, public health issues, and social services assistance*
- *Maintaining financial records and track costs of the event*
- *Collection, evaluation, display, and dissemination of information on the current status*
- *Aid in executive decision making*
- *Provide documentation for investigative follow up*
- *Request mutual aid assistance with neighboring counties to provide other needed support and resources*

D. Span of Control

Local command of a hazardous materials incident will follow the concepts of the Incident Command System. The affected facility has the responsibility for mitigating the adverse effects of the release within their capabilities and training. The affected jurisdiction has the primary responsibility for the protection of life, property, and the environment threatened by hazardous materials incidents. Except in those areas specifically preempted by state or federal law. As necessary, the Washington State Patrol and local jurisdictions are primarily responsible for initial assessment of the situation, identification of materials involved, incident coordination,

confinement, and evacuation of people, if endangered. Clean up is the responsibility of the spiller, if known.

The Washington State Department of Ecology is the lead state agency for environmental cleanup. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the lead federal agency in the inland area, including inland waters. The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) is the lead federal agency in response to spills in marine and navigable waters.

Upon notification of Hazardous Materials Incident, Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division will obtain a Washington State Emergency Management Mission Number to extend liability protection to registered local volunteers and equipment responding in a specialized or general support capability.

E. Response

Response to a Hazardous Materials incident will be defensive in nature, and responding departments will perform only to the level trained and equipped. Primary consideration will be given to protection of the public by either evacuation or shelter in place protection. Command of a Hazardous Materials incident will be initially from a field command post location. The Emergency Operations Center may be activated in support of the incident.

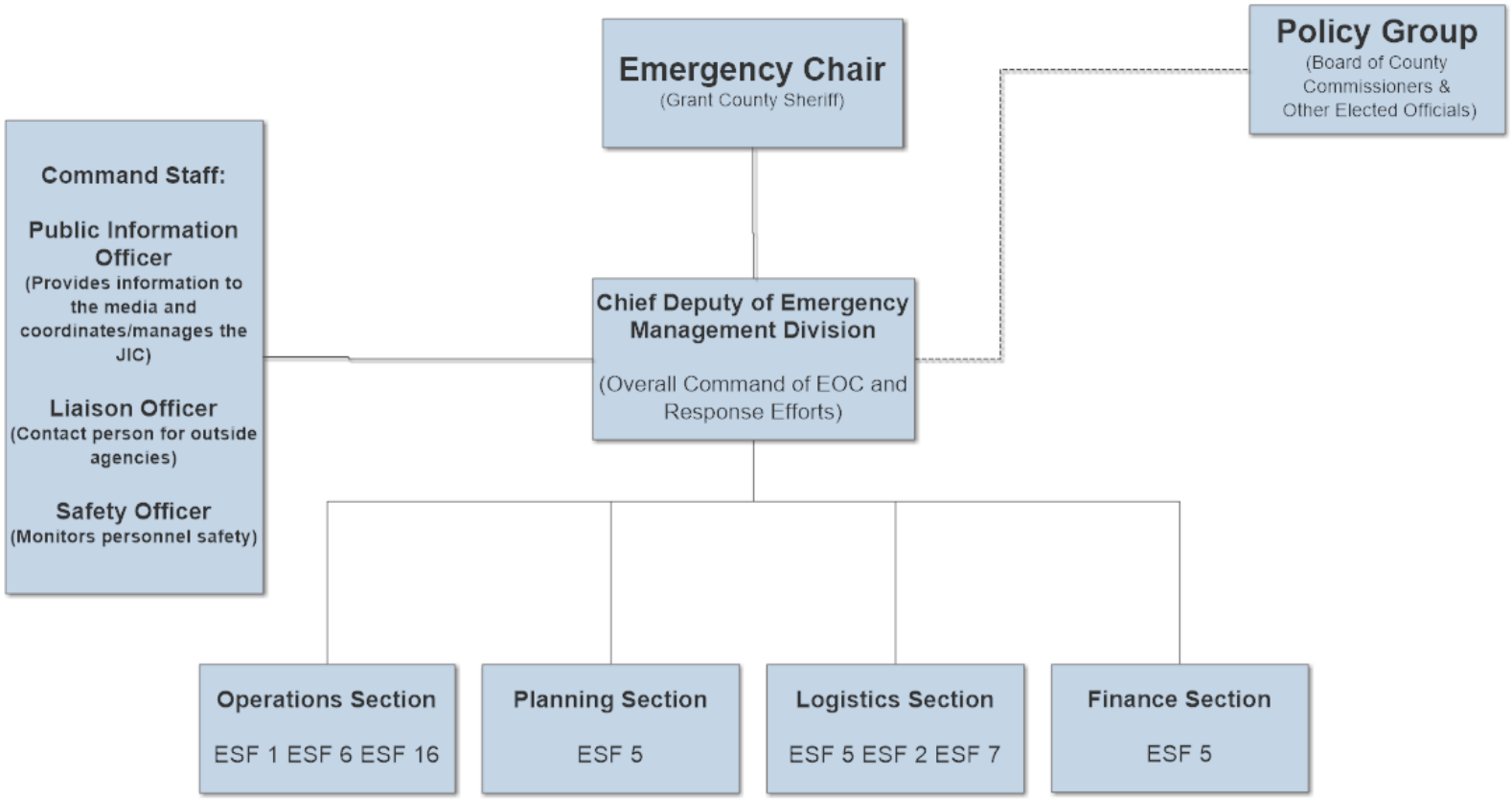
Radiation is a classification of hazardous material, and danger from radiation is a threat to the county. Although a radiation incident could involve transportation or a fixed site accident from the Columbia Generating Station, this special hazard is managed by Grant County in collaboration with the State of Washington and is addressed in the County's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Grant County participates in the State's Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program, and maintains a separate Chemical and Radiological Protection Plan for the County.

F. Organization

An Emergency Operations Center, either the local or operational area, may be activated if requested by the Incident Command Agency or by a response agency to support on-scene operations. On-scene agencies should provide the appropriate City and County Command Centers with situation reports (SITREPS) on operations and needs.

A sample Organization Chart can be found on the following page:

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM----------EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION CHART



Public Works:
Traffic Control

Fire:
Response to Fire & Emergency Medical

Law Enforcement:
Protect Lives and Property, enforce law and order, controls traffic

American Red Cross:
Staff and Coordinate sheltering

Resource:
Maintain current resource lists and information

Situation:
Collect, organize, and disseminate incident specific information

Documentation:
Keep incident files and make copies for records.

Supply:
Maintains supply chain

Facilities:
Transportation for evacuations and personnel, locations for supply caches and staging

Communications:
EAS - Radio - Phone - Messaging

Food:
Keep response personnel and EOC staff fed

Time:
Keeps Track of hours

Cost:
Keeps track of costs from Incident

G. Response Activities

i. Release Identification

The methods and procedures for determining a release occurred and the affected areas vary by location and personnel qualifications.

Initial determination of a release is the responsibility of the facility owner and/or operators. The Emergency Coordinator(s) of each facility should establish appropriate internal procedures for detecting a release and reporting in a timely manner. The methods and procedures used to determine a release occurred will also vary by the qualifications and resources available to the facility or shipper. It is the responsibility of any agent responsible for the transportation or storage of hazardous materials to be trained to recognize a release and take initial response actions.

The recognized methods and procedures of Grant County first responders will use to identify the release of hazardous materials vary by training and qualification. First responders will limit their actions to identify the occurrence of a release to those methods specified for their hazardous materials response qualification level and available equipment, including PPE.

As quickly as possible first responders should identify the type or types of materials involved, and the scope of the incident. Information can be gathered from the reporting party and given to dispatchers at the Multi Agency Coordination Center (MACC Dispatch). The responsible party, placards, and references such as the North American Response Guidebook, Chemtrec, and CAMEO can be used as resources in identifying types of materials involved.

The first emergency responder on-scene should report the size-up, request assistance as needed, and begin establishing the Incident Command System. The size-up and other information gathered will determine the establishment of safety and evacuation zones, as well as what emergency medical aid may be needed for anyone exposed to the hazard. Likewise the initial Incident Commander will need to assign a Safety Officer to ensure proper guidelines regarding personal protective equipment is issued, and National Response Guidelines are followed.

Grant County does not have a Technician Level HazMat Response Team. Many agencies in Grant County have Incident Command Personnel, and firefighters, who are trained to the HazMat Operations Level. This level allows for damming and diking of hazmat spills. Additionally, Operations Level are trained on the initial decontamination procedures of contaminated persons at the incident site.

There are also fire departments/districts within Grant County that are trained to Awareness Level only.

Responders trained to the awareness level will analyze the incident to determine both the hazardous materials present and the basic hazard and response information for each hazardous material by:

- *Detecting the presence of hazardous materials.*

- *Surveying the hazardous materials incident from a safe location to identify the substance/substances involved by cross referencing the material's name, UN/NA identification number, container shape or type placard.*
- *Collect hazard information from the current edition of the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG).*
- *Identify shipper using USDOT Identification Number on exterior of truck cab/trailer.*
- *Review manifests, bills of lading, and other cargo documentation aboard a vehicle for purpose of identification of spilled materials. Call shipper/carrier for additional information on materials aboard a vehicle involved in a release of a suspected hazardous material.]*

ii. Determination of Effected Areas

Once on-scene, responders will determine the type and scope of threat within their training level and qualification in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 472 – Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents.

Reference materials and resources which will aid the decision making process includes:

- Emergency Response Guidebook (Current Edition)
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS)
- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC)
- AIHA Emergency Response Planning Guidelines
- NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/
- CAMEO Chemicals, http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/
- Aerial Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres (ALOHA), http://www.epa.gov/oem/docs/cameo/ALOHAManual.pdf
- Mapping Applications for Response, Planning, and Local Operational Tasks (MARPLOT), http://www.epa.gov/oem/docs/cameo/MARPLOTManual.pdf

The incident commander will identify the area and/or population likely affected by the release of each material using the current edition of the ERG, Safety Data Sheets (SDS), and shipping papers (if applicable) to:

- *Identify the recommended isolation and protective action distances relative to the materials released.*
- *Identify the wind direction, keep up wind and extend isolation and protective action distances as recommended.*
- *Identify low areas in the immediate proximity of the release in which heavier than air materials will collect and isolate those areas.*

iii. Public and Responder Safety

The primary objective of every hazardous materials response to is to protect the people at risk. This includes the employees of the affected facility and/or Transportation Company as well as citizens and visitors in the immediate area of the release and projected plume.

Protection of the public during a hazmat emergency is a complex undertaking. Using information gathered on the hazard the IC/UC will determine an appropriate public protection strategy, which may include:

- *Evacuation – Evacuation can be completely effective and safe if accomplished prior to the arrival of a toxic plume (see APPENDIX D-Precautionary Evacuation Plans).*
- *Sheltering-In-Place – In some cases, advising people to stay indoors and attempting to reduce air flow into a structure may be the most effective protective action (see APPENDIX D-Precautionary Evacuation Plans).*
- *Ingestion Advisory – Food crops and drinking water may be contaminated by a chemical release in certain situations; therefore, the public must be warned of a threat to the food and/or water supplies.*
- *Sewage and Run-Off – A hazardous chemical release may contaminate sewage systems or area streams and lakes. Such contamination could create a public health threat and cause serious environmental problems.*

Regulated facilities are required to have evacuation plans for employees and visitors. WAC 296-24-567 requires each facility to have an emergency action plan which includes, at a minimum:

- *Evacuation procedures and route assignments;*
- *Procedures for employees who remain to operate critical plant operations before they evacuate;*
- *Procedures to account for all employees after emergency evacuation has been completed;*
- *Rescue and medical duties for those employees who are to perform them;*
- *The preferred means of reporting fires and other emergencies; and*
- *Names or regular job titles of persons or departments who can be contacted for further information or explanation of duties under the plan.*

It is essential on-scene response personnel are protected from the adverse effects of hazardous materials contamination to safely perform their role in protecting the public and mitigating the incident. Agencies also must be cognizant of additional risks and potential health hazards when responding to any incident. This includes PPE requirements, responder safety considerations and public notification, which may apply during non-hazmat emergencies.

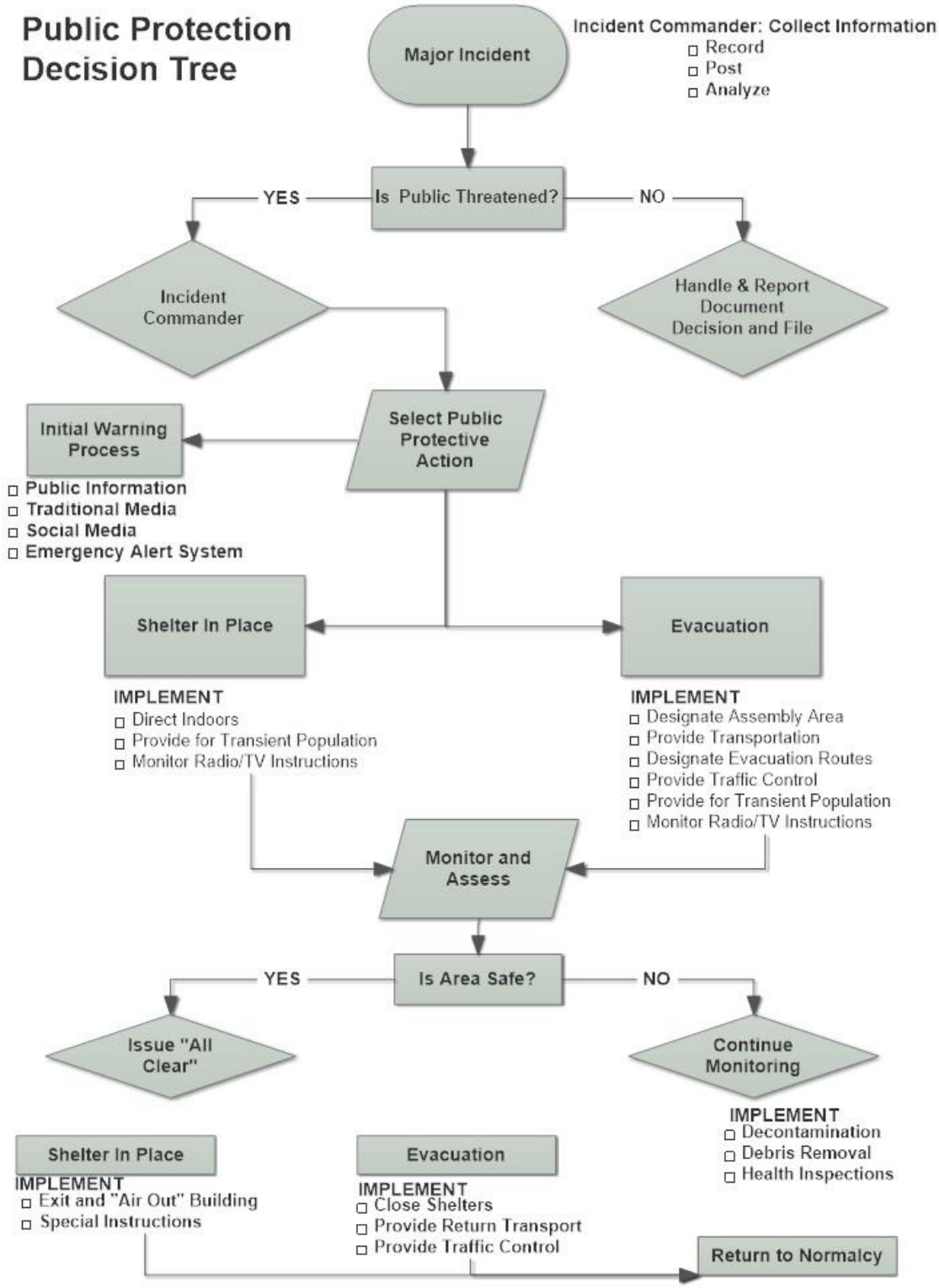
iv. Emergency Response

The IC/UC will need to assess the situation, determine the projected impact area, develop priorities and a written Incident Action Plan, and implement the response. The IC/UC will concentrate on the immediate response at the incident site: isolating the area and restricting entry, implementing traffic control in the immediate area, employing resources to contain the spill, and formulating, communicating and implementing protective actions for emergency responders and the public near the incident site.

The methods and procedures used to respond to the release of hazardous materials conform to the standards set in National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 472 - Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents and only vary by training and competency. First responder competency levels, like training, are defined at the awareness, operational and hazardous materials technician levels. Agencies responding to the release will do

so only to the extent of their personnel's training and qualification, available resources and capabilities. Training Schedule and requirements can be found in Appendix F Training Schedule.

The following example outlines the methods and procedures of those standards:



With approximately 300 Tier 2 Reporting Facilities, it is not possible to list them all in this plan. A synopsis of methods and procedures used in responding to a release by the employees of prominent/key facilities in this County can be found in Section VIII, and Appendix A.

During an incident, the responsible party is expected to:

- Provide immediate verbal notification of all reportable hazardous materials spills, releases, and incidents
- During an incident, send a representative to the Incident Command Post with knowledge of the material released or provide this information to the IC/UC as expeditiously as possible
- Assist the IC/UC with identification of the material and determining affected areas in accordance with their emergency response plan, training and capabilities
- During an incident, coordinate and cooperate with the directions of the IC/UC
- Within 30 days, send written follow-up notifications as required under EPCRA
- Participate in post-incident after action reviews to enhance future prevention and emergency response operations.

v. Resource Management

Because of the diverse nature of hazardous materials, local resources may be quickly exhausted. The IC/UC is able to request further assistance by the use of local MOUs and coordination through the County Emergency Operation Center. The Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division maintains a separate binder of local resources that is updated on an as needed basis as resources and assets within the county change.

The response and recovery resource available to the GCSO-EMD come from federal, state and local partners, public and private stakeholders, government, and nongovernmental organizations. During response operations, acquisitions of resources will be by preexisting memorandums of understanding (MOUs), memorandums of agreement (MOA), interagency agreements (IAA) and contracts through emergent contracting in accordance with Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 38.52.070.

Should Grant County exhaust mutual aid they may use the Fire Service Resource Mobilization Plan to request additional assets. In accordance with RCW 43.43.965, the plan is allowed in all incidents to which fire departments, fire districts, and regional fire protection service authorities typically respond, so long as the mobilization meets the requirements identified in the Washington state fire service mobilization plan.

A comprehensive list of resources can be found in Section X.

vi. Containment and Clean-Up

While coordination of spill containment and clean-up begins with the designated Incident Command agency, Grant County will not accept any financial responsibility for cleanup or disposal of hazardous substances owned and/or spilled by others.

Under most circumstances, the spiller, aka the responsible party, is responsible for cleanup, disposal and property damage. As per RCW 4.24.314, the spiller is responsible for costs incurred in the cleanup of a hazardous materials incident. If the spiller is unknown or there is a dispute with the spiller about cost recovery, cleanup efforts will be undertaken by the Department of Ecology

and/or the Environmental Protection Agency. Waterborne spills may begin with local response, but will probably be turned over to the Department of Ecology or U.S. Coast Guard for response, recovery and determination of any financial responsibility of the spiller.

General guidelines for first responders are:

Identify, contain and treat hazardous materials to protect the public from exposure.
Limit incident site entry to trained personnel with appropriate personal protective equipment.
Follow decontamination procedures to limit area of contamination and restrict further spread of hazardous materials.
Plan for restoration and mitigation of damage to the environment.

Additionally, once the emergency response is complete and cleanup begins, HAZWOPER requires a Health and Safety Plan (HASP) and cleanup personnel to be trained accordingly. See the Department of Ecology's spill contractor list for details of available clean-up contracting companies within Grant County.

vii. Finance and Recovery

All responding agencies must keep an accurate account of all expendable materials used at the scene, any damage to equipment as a result of the response, personnel hours and any other expenses incurred as a result of the response. If a County disaster proclamation is made, agencies should report their response costs for tracking to EOC. If there is a responsible party involved in the response, the agencies will need to work through the responsible party for reimbursement. It is important to remember that even volunteer hours of work should be tracked.

Cost recovery for response and cleanup cost is the responsibility of responding agencies according to their specified procedures. Costs will be accounted for with material receipts and equipment, personnel and apparatus rates as prescribed by the Washington State Fire Chiefs.

Responding agencies will complete incident reports which will conform with the National Incident Reporting System.

Most hazmat incidents will not require a disaster declaration under the Stafford Act but may involve use of the Superfund or Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.

Recovery actions for the impacted areas and communities for a given hazardous materials incident will be coordinated by the GCSO-EMD on an incident by incident basis.

viii. Documentation and Investigation

All responders will assist with the identification of the party responsible for the hazardous materials incident through the collection and reporting of relevant information related to their response activities.

Criminal acts related to hazardous materials incidents will be investigated by the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction in cooperation with the Washington State Patrol. Additional enforcement response resources include:

- WSP's Meth Lab Response Team
- WSP EOD Team
- US Army Explosive Ordinance Disposal Team out of the Yakima Training Center.
- 10th Civil Support Team out of Washington State National Guard
- Richland PD EOD Team
- Hanford EOD Team

All responses will be followed by an After Action Review during which all responding agencies will participate. This will be facilitated by the Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division on request.

H. Emergency Notifications

i. Required Notifications

When chemical releases go beyond the facilities property boundaries, the facility must immediately provide verbal notification to the National Response Center (NRC), for Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) chemicals, and to the LEPC and SERC.

Important contact numbers for use during a hazmat emergency in Grant County can be secured by calling (MACC-911).

The Multi-Agency Communications Center (MACC -911) is the designated agency to receive initial notification of a hazardous materials incident for dispatching response personnel; however this notification to MACC does not satisfy the requirement for the responsible party to verbally notify the GCSO-EMD Duty Officer of a Hazardous Materials Spill. GCSO – EMD can be reached at (509) 237-2598. The Responsible Party must provide MACC with the following information:

- Chemical name
- Whether the substance is classified as an Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS)
- Estimation of the quantity released
- Time and duration of the release
- Location of release (air, water, land)
- Known/anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the emergency
- Proper precautions (evacuation or shelter-in-place)
- Name and phone number of the contact person
- Safe routes of entry into the site for emergency response personnel.

ii. Release Notification to the Public

Hazardous materials release notification come from multiple sources. The most reliable notification come from the individual regulated facilities or responders. Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division, will support first responders and responsible parties by coordinating with them on public messaging. The public may receive emergency warning and notification of a hazardous materials release through multiple channels of communication such as:

- Emergency Alert System (EAS) [Public Radio, Television]
- Telephone Nonfiction System (TNS)
- Nixle Public Alerts
- Social Media
- Door-to-door notification be handled as needed by law enforcement, fire or emergency volunteers.

Responsible parties are also required to notify the SERC and the NRC. Verbal notifications to the SERC should be made through the Washington State Emergency Operations Officer (SEOO) in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) Alert and Warning Center.

- **State Emergency Operations Center /Washington SERC – 1-800-258-5990**
- **National Response Center – 1-800-424-8802**

Written follow-up reports must be submitted to the Washington State Department of Ecology representing the SERC and LEPC, within 30 days. See the Department of Ecology website for additional information on spill reporting and local contact information.

The Multi-Agency Communications Center (MACC -911) has incorporated incident reporting within their Standard Operations Guides (SOGs). The emergency notification procedures required by EPCRA have been incorporated into these SOGs.

The Multi-Agency Communications Center (MACC -911) provides a single point of contact for notification of hazardous materials incidents that will require emergency response personnel. Any local agency or SARA Title II reporting facility becoming aware of a hazardous materials incident should immediately notify the 9-1-1 by telephone. The center will attempt to get as much information about the incident as possible.

It shall be the policy of the Multi-Agency Communications Center (MACC -911) receive and process calls regarding hazardous materials. For more details on MACC's hazardous materials call handling and dispatching policies, and the most current versions of these policies, you may contact MACC at:

509-762-1160

The two primary strategies for public protection in the case of an event are, evacuation and shelter-in-place. The decision on what strategy to use is made by the on-scene Incident Command Agency with input from the local Emergency Operations Center.

iii. Additional Contact Resources

- **Washington State Ecology**- Contact 24 hours/day: **1-800-258-5990**
- **CHEMTREC® Contact Number** -24 hours/day: **800-424-9300**, 703-527-3887

Will provide information on products as provided in manufacturers SDS. Can assist in identifying and contacting manufacturer of product or shipment.

- **National Pesticide Information Center** - 0630-1630 hours PST: **800-858-7378**

Will provide information on pesticides.

- **Burlington Northern/ Santa Fe Railroad** 24 hours/day:**800-832-5452**
- **Columbia Basin Railroad** 24 hours/day:**800-833-8582**

Local Media Contacts

Print Media	Phone	Email
Grand Coulee Star	509-663-1350	scott@grandcoulee.com
Coulee City News & Standard	509-632-5402	tns@accima.com
Grant County Journal	509-754-4636	news@gcjournal.net
Wenatchee World	509-664-1164	mehaffey@wenatcheeworld.com robbins@wenatcheeworld.com
Columbia Basin Herald	509-765-4561	city@columbiabasinherald.com editor@columbiabasinherald.com
Quincy Post Register	509-787-4511	qvpreditor@gmail.com
Mattawa Area News	403-431-8983	Greent71@gmail.com
NCW Life	509-888-6295	News@ncwlife.com
Radio Media	Phone	Email
KPQ-FM	509-888-8445/8446	newswenatchee@cherrycreekradio.com
KDRM	509-765-3441	www.kdrmradio.com
KWIQ Radio	509-765-1761	Gary.patrick@alphamediausa.com
KONA-Radio	509-547-1618	konanews@cherrycreekradio.com
Television Media	Phone	Email
Ifiber Television News	509-398-8201	jutter@ifiber.tv sgoggins@ifiber.tv

V. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agencies

Primary agencies have lead responsibilities for mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery with a focus on life safety, property protection and environmental preservation. These responsibilities include but are not limited to ensuring the readiness of skilled personnel, equipment, response procedures and protocols, responder training programs, resource coordination and the hazardous materials response program.

i. Grant County Sheriff's Office – Emergency Management Division (GCSO-EMD) (As the ESF Coordinator)

- Maintain and coordinate the updating of this plan, and develop interagency agreements for response to hazardous materials incidents. The LEPC will review this plan annually to address any changed conditions within their community, and submit their plans to the SERC for review when updated, but not less than at least once every five years.
- Designate a coordinator to work with the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC).
- Function as lead agency for the Grant County LEPC.
- Provide public education materials to the public and businesses on hazardous materials and preparedness.
- Provide public information on response activities and public safety as necessary during major incidents.
- Provide emergency management or emergency operations center (EOC) support to the IC/UC during hazardous materials emergencies. Coordination of resource needs will be made through [509-237-2598].
- Coordinate training for hazardous materials response/recovery support functions including an annual exercise designed to test part or all of this plan.
- Sponsor exercises and drills, and plans for evacuation and shelter-in-place.
- Develop lists of specialized resources available.
- Coordinate and host local LEPC meetings.
- In conjunction with the LEPC, conduct outreach to review any relevant agency, facility and shipper hazardous materials response plans.
- The emergency management staff will as necessary:
    - Open the Grant County EOC when requested.
    - Provide on-scene liaison when requested by the IC/UC.
    - Script and transmit emergency alert system (EAS) messages when requested and appropriate.
    - Attempt other methods of notification to the public, as necessary.

- Support first response agencies and the IC/UC with information and resource coordination as required.
- Assist with federal, state and other notifications.
- Provide public information as to areas to avoid, alternate routes of travel, shelter-in-place or evacuation or other information as required.
- Assist incident command in determining need for evacuation or shelter-in-place.
- Support any on-scene Public Information staff by establishing a Joint Information Center if requested by the IC/UC.

ii. Municipal Fire Departments and Grant County Fire Protection Districts

- Act as the initial incident commander (except on state, interstate highways or in areas where the Washington State Patrol is designated as incident commander).
- Identify hazardous material(s) without compromising safety (placard number, shipping documents, driver comments, etc.).
- Determine the need/size of exclusion and evacuation zones, as well as what emergency medical aid may be needed for anyone exposed to the hazard.
- Communicate all known or suspected incident site hazards through dispatch and/or other communications means to all responding agencies to provide the greatest assurance for responder safety, including but not limited to safe access routes and staging areas.
- Isolate the affected area in accordance with the Emergency Response Guidebook or other appropriate resource information.
- Provide for the safety of the public by whatever means necessary (evacuation, shelter-in-place).
- Attempt to identify the Responsible Party so they can be contacted for further information.
- Support requested Hazmat Team with personnel, equipment, and other assistance, as required and within the scope of their training.
- Provide emergency medical care and transportation for those injured in a hazardous material incident.

iii. Private Sector HazMat Response Teams

- Prepare hazardous materials emergency plans and provide copies to the Grant County LEPC, as updated.
- Train and equip personnel to implement the plans.
- Notify 9-1-1, LEPC, SERC, and NRC as required or necessary, when a hazardous materials incident occurs.
- Implement emergency plans utilizing NIMS in coordination with the local fire jurisdictions.

- Include evacuation routes and methods of evacuation for employees and visitors, both on site and in the immediate proximity, in hazardous materials emergency plans.

iv. Washington State Department of Ecology

- Coordinate the activities according to the Department of Ecology Spill Prevention and Policy, and Spill Operations Sections. Coordinate with representatives from the Grant County Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- Provide 24-hour response to oil spills or hazardous material incidents. ECY spill response personnel will make necessary emergency notifications, and determine the source and course of the incident.
- Assist with determining the release source, cause and identification the Responsible Party for the incident. Assume responsibility for incident management and clean-up (in conjunction with USCG or EPA), if the Responsible Party is unavailable, unresponsive, or unidentified.
- Set clean-up standards for the incident in accordance with Federal and State laws, and ensure that source control, containment, clean-up, and disposal are accomplished. Coordinate incident cleanup if the responsible party is non-responsive or unknown. Assist the Safety Officer in monitoring and ensuring the safety of first responders and other personnel.

v. Washington State Patrol (WSP)

- Act as designated incident command agency for hazardous materials incidents on interstate and state highways and in areas specifically designated by the local political entity. When the local jurisdiction does not designate an incident command agency, assume incident command for the jurisdiction in accordance with RCW 70.136.030.
- When necessary, establish a unified command system with fire departments, emergency medical services and other state and federal agencies.

B. Support Agencies

i. Emergency Medical Services

- Triage, treat, and transport victims.
- Provide necessary medical surveillance of emergency response personnel in the exclusion zone.
- Utilize available ambulance decontamination and isolation procedures when required prior to any transport for hospital admission.
- Provide a liaison between various medical personnel and scene. They will notify area hospitals regarding what chemicals are involved, and what decontamination and exposure situations will be expected for proper handling and care of victims throughout the triage-treatment-transport process.

- Coordinate with local control hospital for patient tracking.

ii. Executive Head of At Risk Jurisdiction

- The Executive Head of the jurisdiction at risk has a joint responsibility for policy and decision making in coordination with IC/UC within their jurisdiction in the event of a hazardous materials incident.
- May provide Emergency Proclamation to their jurisdiction when resources are overwhelmed and provide a Delegation of Authority to an IC/ UC acting of their behalf.

iii. Grant County Board of County Commissioners

- May provide Emergency Proclamation to the County when resources are overwhelmed and provide a Delegation of Authority to an IC/ UC acting of their behalf.

iv. Grant County Health District

- Take such measures as the Health Officer deems necessary to promote and protect the public's health.
- Assess the public health implications of a hazardous materials incident and take appropriate actions.
- In conjunction with the Washington State Departments of Ecology and Health, assist water and sewer utilities in the investigation and mitigation of impacts from the effects of a hazardous materials incident.
- Direct the closure of contaminated sites, as necessary. The County Health Officer may issue public health orders to close or curtail public gatherings or for isolation and/or quarantine of individuals under the authority of RCW 70.05.070, if required.
- Provide information to the public on the health effects of, and how to avoid contamination from a hazardous materials release as needed.
- Make a final determination on when contamination no longer poses a public health risk.
- Initiate actions to reopen sites once contaminated when the threat is properly mitigated.

v. Law Enforcement Agencies

- Provide on-scene security to support hazardous materials spills and releases occurring within their jurisdiction (evacuations, perimeters, investigating events with a criminal nexus).

- Provide logistical support to the Grant County Sheriff's Office - Emergency Management Division

vi. Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

- Receive Tier II reports and maintain updated list of where chemicals are located in the county.
- Members provide support to first responders as their resources allow during a hazardous material response.

vii. Multi Agency Communications Center (MACC Dispatch)

- Communicate location and all known or suspected incident site hazards to ensure responder safety. Pass critical information including but not limited to safe access routes and staging areas.
- Notify response partners as per standard operation guidelines addressing the passing of information as it is provided to them.

viii. Public Works/ Engineering Departments

- Mobilize and manage public works personnel, equipment and necessary materials to help with containment of a hazardous materials release and isolation of the hazard area (e.g. physical barriers, signs).
- Provide assistance to law enforcement with regard to traffic control on evacuation routes and at the incident scene.

vi. Tier Two Facilities

- Facilities storing/ transporting extremely hazardous substances must identify the location of such substances and designate a Facility Emergency Coordinator to act as the contact for facility and hazardous materials information in accordance with 40 CFR 355.30. 40 CFR 355.30 (c) requires the owner or operator of a facility subject to the section to designate a facility representative who will participate in the local emergency planning process as a facility emergency response coordinator.
- Submit Tier Two-Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Report and other information as required, by federal, state or local law.
- Notify 9-1-1, LEPC, SERC, and NRC as required or necessary, when a hazardous materials incident occurs.

ix. Washington State Department of Health (WSDOH)

- Support the Grant County Health District as requested during a hazardous materials incident.

x. Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)

- Assistance to law enforcement with regard to traffic control on State Highway evacuation routes.

xi. Washington State Emergency Management Division (WA-EMD)

- Maintain a 24-hour duty officer system to receive notification of incidents and requests for assistance and initial notification to local, state and federal response agencies.
- Provide communications links to state agencies and local jurisdictions through the state EOC.
- Issues mission numbers.
- Assist with resourcing.

xii. American Red Cross (Apple Valley Chapter)

- Provide temporary housing, mass care shelter and feeding facilities, emergency first aid, welfare inquiries, disaster mental health care, and information services to victims of a disaster.
- Provide a representative to the EOC to coordinate actions with other agencies

xiii. National Weather Service (NWS)

- Provide real time weather data for accurate plume modeling and protective actions

xiv. United States Coast Guard (USCG)

- Serve as on scene Federal Coordinator for spills in navigable waterways.
- Provide Incident Management Team support through established response rosters.

xv. United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

- Serve as on scene Federal Coordinator for spills on land and in non-navigable waterways.
- Provide Incident Management Team support through established response rosters.

VI. Training

Hazardous materials response training requirements are governed by WAC 296-824-30005, which meets or exceeds the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards in 29 CFR 1910.120. In addition, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) established a standard (NFPA 472) of professional competence for responders to hazardous materials incidents.

All hazardous materials incident emergency responders and workers at hazardous materials facilities, transport companies, waste treatment facilities, storage facilities and disposal facilities will be provided training which meets federal and state standards. Such training will be commensurate with their employers or organization's plan and policies.

EPCRA requires that each LEPC plan describe a multi-year hazardous materials training program for emergency response personnel (including schedules); however this is typically managed by the jurisdiction's Department of Emergency Management. **(See APPENDIX F- Training Schedule)**

VII. Exercises

On behalf of the Grant County LEPC the Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division will organize at least one exercise each year to test part or all of this plan. At a minimum, exercises will evaluate the effectiveness and feasibility of the plan and supporting, standard operating procedures as well as the readiness of response agencies, facilities and the public. These exercises may be discussion-based (seminars, workshops, tabletops and games) or operation-based (drills, functional, and full-scale) in order to test the full spectrum of preparedness. **(See APPENDIX G- Exercise Schedule)**

VIII. EPCRA Reporting

Purpose

To provide guidance for hazardous materials incident notification and response, and off-site emergency planning and notification procedures as required by Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Re-Authorization Act of 1986 (SARA), currently known as the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA).

Operational Concepts

- For the purposes of this plan, a hazardous material is defined as "Any substance or material, including radioactive materials, which, when uncontrolled, can be harmful to people, animals, property or the environment."

- Local government has the primary responsibility for protecting life and property threatened by hazardous materials incidents, except where this has been specifically preempted by state or Federal law or regulation. **The State Emergency Management Division provides a single point of contact through the 24-hour phone number 1-800-258-5990 for notification** of state agencies for assistance.

- It is the policy of Grant County that planning and training activities under the scope of this Plan and under the requirements of EPCRA will be in support of and coordinated with the activities of the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) in Grant County.

- The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), as established by EPCRA, is the group which coordinates the community planning for hazardous materials and the Community Right-to-Know program established under SARA.

- Community Right-To-Know information is filed for public availability in the Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division (GCSO-EMD). The GCSO-EMD is the agency to receive and file written reports from facilities concerning releases at 35 C St NE Ephrata WA 98823, covered under Section 304 of Superfund Amendments and Re-Authorization Act of 1986.

- This Plan outlines the general off-site emergency procedures as required by EPCRA for facilities in Grant County. On-site emergency procedures are in individual facility plans.

Local Agency Contact Information

Fire Protection Agencies

Fire Agency	Chief	Office Phone
Ephrata FD	Jeremy Burns	509-754-4666
Moses Lake FD	Brett Bastian	509-766-2204
Coulee City FD	Don Rushton	509-632-5331
Grand Coulee FD	Rick Paris	509-633-1150
Electric City FD	Mark Payne	509-631-1222
Grant County FD 3	Don Fortier	509-787-2713
Grant County FD 4	Randy Wiggins	509-349-2471
Grant County FD 5	Dan Smith	509-765-3175
Grant County FD 6	Daryl Dormaier	509-639-2522
Grant County FD 7	Kirk Sheppard	509-246-0321
Grant County FD 8	Dave Patterson	509-932-4777
Grant County FD 10	Eric Linn	509-346-2658
Grant County FD 11	Eric Linn	509-346-2244
Grant County FD 12	Scott Mortimer	509-750-5960
Grant County FD 13	James Stucky	509-754-2027

Law Enforcement Agencies

Law Agency	Police Chief	Office Phone
Grant Co Sheriff	Tom Jones	509-754-2011
Coulee City PD	*Administered by GCSO*	509-632-5331
Ephrata PD	Mike Warren	509-754-2491
Moses Lake PD	Kevin Fuhr	509-764-3887
Grand Coulee PD	Jon Tuff	509-633-1411
Soap Lake PD	Ryan Cox	509-246-1122
Quincy PD	Keith Seibert	509-787-4718
Royal City PD	Darin Smith	509-346-2212
Warden PD	Rick Martin	509-793-1300
Mattawa PD	Joe Harris	509-932-4112

Emergency Medical Services

Agency	Point of Contact	Office Phone
AMR	Patrick Ramsey	509-765-2155

Executive Heads

Jurisdiction	Contact	Office Phone
Grant County Commissioners	Richard Stevens, Chair	509-754-2011
City of Coulee City	Robert Dove	509-632-5331
City of Electric City	Jerry Sands	509-633-1510

City of Ephrata	Bruce Reim	509-754-4601
City of George	Elliot Kooy	509-785-5081
City of Grand Coulee	Chris Christopherson	509-633-1370
Town of Hartline	Jim Bergen	509-639-2606
Town of Marlin	Tracy Lessor	509-345-2521
Town of Mattawa	Scott Hyndman	509-932-4037
City of Moses Lake	Karen Liebrecht	509-764-3701
City of Quincy	Paul Worley	509-787-3523
City of Royal City	Kent Anderson	509-346-2263
City of Soap Lake	Raymond Gravelle	509-246-1211
City of Warden	Tony Messa	509-349-2326
Town of Wilson Creek	Kevin Newland	509-345-2531

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The following agencies will be contacted through the MACC Dispatch- 509-762-1160:
Grant County Prosecuting Attorney/Public Works/Public Health District/Assessor Office - 509-754-2011
Department of Ecology, Eastern Region - 1-800-258-5990/509-329-3400
Chelan County Emergency Management/509-667-6864
Kittitas County Emergency Management/509-933-8206
Okanogan County Emergency Management/509-422-7207
Douglas County Emergency Management/509-884-0841
American Red Cross – 1-800-218-0493

The two primary strategies for public protection in the case of an event are, evacuation and shelter-in-place. Evacuation/In-Place Sheltering Procedures are located in the *ESF 15 – External Affairs: Emergency Communications Plan*. The decision on what strategy to use is made by the on-scene Incident Command Agency with input from the local Emergency Operations Center. (See: **Appendix D – Precautionary Evacuation Plans**)

Emergency Release Notifications (EPCRA, Section 304)

A facility must notify state and local authorities responsible for local emergency planning if:

- there is a release at the facility (which includes releases from motor vehicles, rolling stock and aircraft) of an Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) or a Hazardous Substance in excess of the reportable quantity for that substance, and
- The release could result in exposure of persons outside the boundary of the facility site.

Report chemical releases *immediately* to any State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), Tribal Emergency Response Commission (TERC), and Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) potentially affected by the release. Facilities must also report a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance to the National Response Center. In most instances, the facility must submit a written follow-up report within thirty days of the release to the SERC and LEPC.

To be safe, we recommend making the call. If it is determined that the release did not meet or exceed the substance's reportable quantity, the business will have prudently met its responsibility. There are no penalties for reporting a spill unnecessarily, but there may be significant penalties for not reporting one.

CONTACT INFORMATION FOR VERBAL NOTIFICATIONS	
If Fire or Medical Response is Required	9 – 1 – 1
Washington SERC	1-800-258-5990 24 Hour Statewide Hotline
National Response Center	1-800-424-8802 [EHS and CERCLA Hazardous Substances]
Grant County LEPC (EM Duty Officer)	509-237-2598

How much ammonia will it take to report an emergency release?

- When a spill is a threat to life, health,
- And/or the environment;
- And/or 100 lbs.;
- And/or more than two persons injured.

The Emergency Release Follow-Up Notification Form required by Washington State Emergency Response Commission can be found HERE

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RELEASE INFORMATION:

To the best of your ability, please be ready with the following information:

Where is the spill?

What spilled?

How much spilled?

How concentrated is the spilled material?

Who spilled the material?

Is anyone cleaning up the spill?

Are there resource damages (e.g. dead fish or oiled birds)?

Who is reporting the spill?

How can we get back to you?

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IX. References

Community Emergency Management System (CEMS)/National Incident Management Systems (NIMS) Concept of Operations Implementing Procedures, April, 2011

Interlocal Agreement for Emergency Management for Grant County, 2013

SARA Title III – Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), http://www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra.

Public Law 99-499 – Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA)

Chapter 118-40 WAC – Hazardous Chemical Emergency Response Planning

x. Terms and Definitions

Community Emergency Coordinator (CEC) - Governmental official with the responsibility of making the determinations necessary to implement county *Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plans*.

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) - The "steady-state" plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) – A law regarding hazardous substance releases into the environment and the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites (i.e., Superfund sites).

Consequence Management - Measures to alleviate the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused by emergencies. It includes measures to restore essential government service, protect public health and safety, and provide emergency relief to affected governments, businesses, and individuals. Federal agencies will provide support local response efforts under the coordination of the FEMA.

Crisis Management - Measures to resolve the hostile situation, investigate, and prepare a criminal case for prosecution under federal law. Crisis management response is under the primary jurisdiction of the federal government with the FBI acting as the lead agency.

Critical Facilities - Facilities essential to emergency response, such as fire stations, police stations, hospitals, and communications centers.

Decontamination - The process of making any person, object, or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing the hazardous material.

Emergency Alert System (EAS) - Formerly the Emergency Broadcasting System (EBS) the EAS is used to inform the public about the nature of an emergency incident and what safety steps they should take.

Emergency - A situation which poses a threat to the safety of workers, residents, the environment, and/or property.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) - The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. Emergency Operations Centers may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g. fire, law enforcement, and medical services); by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State, regional, county, city, or tribal); or some combination thereof.

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) - Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, 42 U.S.C. s. 11001, et seq which is often referred to as SARA Title III. The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act specifies requirements for organizing the planning process at the State

and local levels; minimum plan content; requirements for fixed facility owners and operators to inform officials about extremely hazardous substances present at facilities; and mechanisms for making information about these substances available to citizens. Facilities that use, produce, or store extremely hazardous substances or hazardous chemicals may fall under the reporting requirements of EPCRA. Facilities must report their chemical inventories if those inventories meet or exceed the listed threshold planning quantity for an EHS or if 10,000 pounds of a hazardous chemical that requires the facility to maintain a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is present.

Exclusion Zone - The area that immediately surrounds a hazardous material or a nuclear, chemical, or biological release or spill. This is the innermost of the three HazMat control zones, and is also known as the hot zone.

Exercise - A simulated accident or release set up to test emergency response methods and for use as a training tool.

Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) - Those chemicals identified by the US EPA on the basis of toxicity and listed under EPCRA, Section 302.

Facility - Defined in Section 302 of EPCRA as all property (e.g., field or grove), buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items which are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person (or by any person that controls, is controlled by, or under common control of such person) and where the threshold planning quantity is met for one or more extremely hazardous substances. For purposes of emergency release notification, the term facility includes motor vehicles, transported loads, and aircraft.

Hazardous Material (HazMat) - Any substance or material in a quantity or form which may be harmful to humans, animals, crops, water systems, or other elements of the environment if accidentally released. Hazardous materials include: explosives, petroleum, gases (compressed, liquefied, or dissolved), flammable and combustible liquids, flammable solids or substances, oxidizing substances, poisonous and infectious substances, radioactive materials, and corrosives.

Hot Zone – An area where hazardous vapors and liquids are present. This area is considered to be dangerous due to biological, chemical, or nuclear contamination. Individuals must be trained and prepared to enter and leave the area through specific corridors. This is also known as the exclusion zone.

Incident Action Plan (IAP) – Formal documentation of incident goals, operational period objectives, and response strategy defined by the Incident Commander during response planning.

Incident Commander (IC) - The pre-designated local, State, or Federal official responsible for the coordination of hazardous materials response actions, as outlined in the pertinent emergency response plan.

Incident Command Post (ICP) - Facility located at a safe distance upwind from an accident site, where the on scene commander, responders, and technical representatives

can make response decisions, deploy manpower and equipment, maintain liaison with the media, and handle communications.

Incident Command System (ICS) - The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure and having the responsibility for management of assigned resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives at the scene of an incident as mandated by OSHA.

Level A Protection - The highest available level of respiratory, skin, splash, and eye protection which requires fully encapsulating vapor protective clothing with supplied breathing air. Level A HazMat releases have a high vapor pressure and is toxic through skin absorption or is carcinogenic.

Level B Protection - The level of protective equipment utilized where the environment is not considered acutely vapor toxic to skin but may cause respiratory effects. In such situations a chemical splash suit or full coverage, non-air tight, chemical suit with self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or supplied air breathing apparatus (SABA) is required.

Level C Protection - The level of protective equipment required to prevent respiratory exposure but does not include protection of skin contact (i.e., full-face air purifying respirator, inner and outer chemical-resistant gloves, hard hat, escape mask, and disposable chemical-resistant out boots).

Level D Protection - The level of protective equipment required when the atmosphere contains no known hazard, when splashes, immersions, inhalation, or contact with hazardous levels of any chemical is precluded. Work uniform such as coveralls, boots, leather gloves, and hard hat are used for such situations.

National Incident Management System (NIMS) - The system mandated by the Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations 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. Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 identifies these items as the ICS, multi-agency coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

National Response Framework (NRF) The purpose of the NRF is to establish a comprehensive, natural, all-hazards approach to domestic incident response by establishing an overview of key response principles, roles, and structures to guide the national response. Designed as a follow-on to the initial National Response Plan, which was actually a “framework” written to guide the integration of State, tribal, and Federal response efforts. Adopting the word “framework” within the title now actually aligns the former NRP document with its intended purpose. It has been written for senior elected and appointed leaders at all levels of government - those who have a responsibility to

provide for effective incident management. At the same time, it is designed to inform emergency management practitioners, explaining the operating structures and tools used routinely by first responders and emergency managers at all levels of government.

National Response Plan (NRP) - The former plan mandated by HSPD-5 that integrated Federal domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into on all-discipline, all-hazard plan. Plan has been replaced in 2008 by the National Response Framework.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) – Equipment worn to minimize exposure to a specific hazard. Examples of PPE include items such as gloves, foot and eye protection, protective hearing devices, hard hats, respirators, and full body suits.

Risk - A measure of the probability that damage to life, property, and/or the environment will occur if a hazard manifests itself; this measure includes the severity of anticipated consequences to people.

Risk Analysis - Assessment of the probable damage that may be caused to the community by a hazardous substance release.

Special Populations - Groups of people that may be more susceptible than the general population (due to preexisting health conditions [e.g., asthmatics] or age [e.g., infants and the elderly]) to the toxic effects of an accidental release.

Unified Area Command (UAC) - An organization established (1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an ICS organization or (2) to oversee the management of a large-scale incident or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned. The Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an EOC facility or at some location other than an ICP.

Unified Command (UC) - An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designed members of the UC, often the senior person from each agency and/or discipline will participate in the UC, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan (IAP).

Vulnerability Analysis - Assessment of elements in the community that are subject to damage should a hazardous materials release occur; includes gathering information on the extent of the vulnerable zone; conditions that influence the zone; size and type of the population within the zone; private and public property that might be damaged; and the environment that might be affected.

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Appendixes

Appendix A – Regulated Facilities

Tier II Facilities List

The name of the Facility Emergency Coordinator, and personal contact information is secured at the Grant County Sheriff's Office, Emergency Management Division – 35 C St NW PO Box 37 Ephrata WA, 98823 (509-754-2011). If a copy of these records is needed, it can be acquired by contacting the Grant County Public Records Department and requesting the documentation through a Public Records Request.

Regulated Facilities
Extremely Hazardous Substances and Facilities are listed and published separately for information contact:

Grant County Sheriff's Office
Emergency Management Division
35 C St NW
PO Box 37
Ephrata, WA 98823
509-754-2011 Ext 4522

Grant County Public Records Department
35 C St NW
PO Box 37
Ephrata, WA 98823
509-754-2011 Ext 2938

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Appendix B – Incident Command Agencies

In areas within Grant County where an **Incident Command Agency** has been designated, the WSP shall continue to respond with a supervisor to provide assistance to the incident command agency in accordance with RCW 70.136.035. **Incident Command Agencies are listed as:**

Grant County Jurisdiction	Designated IC Agency	Date Designated
GCFD 3	GCFD 3	12/2/1987
GCFD 4	WSP	2/01/1988
GCFD 5	WSP	9/04/1987
GCFD 6	WSP	2/01/1988
GCFD 7	WSP	2/01/1988
GCFD 8	GCFD 8	2/01/1987
GCFD 10	WSP	11/18/2009
GCFD 11	WSP	11/18/2009
GCFD 12	WSP	2/01/1988
GCFD 13	WSP	2/01/1988
GCFD 13	WSP	2/01/1988
GCFD 14	WSP	2/01/1988
GCFD 15	WSP	10/23/2006
Coulee City	WSP	2/01/1988
Electric City	WSP	8/24/1993
Ephrata	Ephrata FD	10/12/1982
George (GCFPD 3)	WSP	2/01/1988
Grand Coulee	Grand Coulee FD	12/15/1987
Hartline	WSP	2/01/1988
Marlin/Krupp	WSP	2/01/1988
Mattawa (GCFPD 8)	GCFD 8	12/19/2000
Moses Lake	Moses Lake FD	12/19/2000
Port of Mattawa	WSP	2/01/1988
Port of Moses Lake	WSP	2/01/1988
Port of Quincy	WSP	2/01/1988
Port of Royal Slope	WSP	2/01/1988
Port of Warden	WSP	02/01/1988
Quincy (GCFPD 3)	GCFD 3	12/19/2000
Royal City (GCFPD 10)	WSP	02/01/1988
Soap Lake (GCFPD 7)	WSP	01/01/2017
Warden (GCFPD 4)	WSP	02/01/1988
Wilson Creek (GCFPD 12)	WSP	02/01/1988

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Appendix C – Public Safety Resources

Public Safety

The primary objective of every hazardous materials response to is to protect the people at risk.

This includes the employees of the affected facility and/or transportation company as well as citizens and visitors in the immediate area of the release and/or the projected plume. Protection of the public during a chemical emergency is a complex undertaking. Evacuation is the recognized standard for population protection; however, recent research indicates shelter-in-place should be considered as a better alternative for many hazardous materials incidents.

a) Each strategy (evacuation or shelter-in-place) has inherent advantages and disadvantages.

- The advantage of evacuation is it removes employees, citizens and visitors from the present and any future risks in the affected area. The concept of removing the population from risk is also an acceptable and preferred strategy for many members of the public. Evacuations are, however, highly disruptive events which create other challenges such as traffic control and sheltering. An effective evacuation may take hours to complete, during which evacuees may be exposed to unsafe concentrations of the toxic substance they are attempting to avoid.
- Shelter-in-place can be instituted in a relatively short period of time. The population does not have long distances to travel and they are, for the most part, familiar with their surroundings. The speed with which a shelter-in-place effort can be implemented may make it the only reasonable short-term protective option for hospitals, nursing homes and corrections facilities. However, the concept of shelter-in-place is a foreign notion to many citizens who will self-evacuate. Training and exercising sheltering-in-place plans for those facilities where it might prove useful will facilitate its use when it is needed. It should be considered only for incidents expected to last for a short duration.

b) No single protective strategy is applicable in all situations whereas some incidents may be suited to either evacuation or shelter-in-place. The two strategies are not mutually exclusive and may be combined to achieve the maximum population protection in some situations. For example, shelter-in-place for the public in an appropriate radius around a toxic release, combined with evacuation of downwind populations, might result in the best protection potential for the greatest number of people.

c) The decision to evacuate or order shelter-in-place should be based upon known data or perceived risk when insufficient data is immediately available. Reference materials and resources which will aid the decision making process includes:

- Emergency Response Guidebook (Current Edition), https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/erg/emergency-response-guidebook-erg
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS), https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3514.html
- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC), https://www.chemtrec.com/
- AIHA Emergency Response Planning Guidelines, https://www.aiha.org/get-involved/AIHAGuidelineFoundation/EmergencyResponsePlanningGuidelines/Pages/default.aspx

- NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/
- CAMEO Chemicals, http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/
- Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres (ALOHA), http://www.epa.gov/oem/docs/cameo/ALOHAManual.pdf
- Mapping Applications for Response, Planning, and Local Operational Tasks (MARPLOT), http://www.epa.gov/oem/docs/cameo/MARPLOTManual.pdf

d) The Incident Commander (IC) is authorized to order the protective measures appropriate to the type of threat, current weather conditions, condition of population at risk, response capabilities and timeliness, available transportation resources, time of day and ability to communicate with the at risk population. USC Title 42 Chapter 116 Subchapter I Section 11003(c) (7), requires plans include "Evacuation plans, including provisions for a precautionary evacuation and alternative traffic routes."

e) Regulated facilities are required to have evacuation plans for employees and visitors. Washington State Administrative Code (WAC) 296-24-567 requires each facility to have an emergency action plan which includes, at a minimum:

- Evacuation procedures and route assignments;
- Procedures for employees who remain to operate critical plant operations before they evacuate;
- Procedures to account for all employees after emergency evacuation has been completed;
- Rescue and medical duties for those employees who are to perform them;
- The preferred means of reporting fires and other emergencies; and
- Names or regular job titles of persons or departments who can be contacted for further information or explanation of duties under the plan.

Public Safety vs. Responder Safety

It is essential on-scene response personnel are protected from the adverse effects of hazardous materials contamination to safely perform their role in protecting the public and mitigating the incident. The safety of response personnel is a priority of the IC system. A Safety Officer will be appointed to the Command Staff to assist the Incident Commander (IC) with responder safety. If the IC does not appoint a Safety Officer for some reason, the IC assumes the responsibilities of the Safety Officer. The Safety Officer shall be assigned to monitor operations, identify potential safety hazards, correct unsafe situations and develop additional methods and procedures to ensure responder safety. The Safety Officer will be given authority to alter, suspend or terminate any activity he/she deems is unsafe. Safety Officers must be trained to the level of the incident, i.e., an operations level incident (gasoline spill) requires a Safety Officer trained to the operations level.

a) All responders to a hazardous materials incident will:

- Adhere to applicable local, state and federal laws, statues, ordinances, rules, regulations, guidelines and established standards pertaining to responder safety.
- Not exceed individual response certification level in accordance with CFR 1910.120 (HAZWOPER) and Chapter 296-824 WAC training under any circumstance.

b) The minimum procedures by responder certification level are:

- Awareness level responders are individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release. They will not take any further action beyond notifying the authorities of the release.
- Operations level responders are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property or the environment from the effects of the release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release and as such will maintain a safe distance, keep the release from spreading and prevent exposures.
- Hazardous materials technicians are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases for the purpose of stopping the release. They assume a more aggressive role than a first responder at the operations level in that they will approach the point of release in order to plug, patch or otherwise stop the release of a hazardous substance. As such they will be able to:
    - Perform advance control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available with the unit.
    - Understand and implement decontamination procedures.
- Hazardous materials specialists are individuals who respond with and provide support to hazardous materials technicians. Their duties parallel those of the hazardous materials technician, however, those duties require a more directed or specific knowledge of the various substances they may be called upon to contain. As such they will be able to:
    - Select and use proper specialized chemical personal protective equipment.

- Perform specialized control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available.
- Determine and implement decontamination procedures.
- Develop a site safety and control plan.

Hazardous Materials Response Checklists

The multiple <u>Hazardous Materials Checklists</u> below serves as reminders/ resources for responders. Each jurisdiction is responsible for the response efforts during a hazardous materials incident, and their own internal procedures supersede the guidelines and checklists presented here. The checklists have been developed for the purpose of update and change by the agency. Emergency Management staff will ensure the checklist are updated and review annually.

First Responder Hazardous Material Checklist

☐ **1.** **DOCUMENT** time of notification. **Time**: _____**Date**:_____

☐ **2.** **BEFORE RESPONDING**

- ☐ Get wind direction: from _____
- ☐ Get wind speed _____mph
- ☐ Get name of hazardous material_____
- ☐ Form of material _____
- ☐Where is cloud or spill located? Address: _____

☐ **3.** **WHILE ENROUTE TO THE EMERGENCY**

- ☐ Plan route to approach
- ☐ Look up material in ERG (Current Edition)
  - a. Toxic effects
  - b. Symptoms of exposure
  - c. Reactions (i.e. water reactions)
  - d. Health affects (i.e. skin exposure /breathing vapors)
  - "What to do first" information.

☐ **4.** **UPON ARRIVAL**

- ☐ **FROM A DISTANCE USE BINOCULARS** to look for placard on vehicles.
- ☐ **IF YOU DON'T KNOW**- STAY BACK (down the road or outside the gate) and check it out slowly and carefully before doing anything
- ☐ **IF SPILL OR WET AREAS ARE SEEN-** stay away from them. Park uphill from spill.
- ☐ **IF VAPOR RELEASE IS SUSPECTED** -stay well away from them as an invisible cloud is usually much larger than visible cloud.
- ☐ **IF NO RELEASE IS SEEN** - look at spectators to spot any people who are ill or unconscious. If people are down -STAY AWAY until you know
- ☐ **YOU MAY HAVE TO STOP WELL BACK FROM AN INCIDENT** and wait for responders with personal protective equipment to check the situation.
- ☐ **GET INFORMATION FROM PEOPLE ON SCENE** (driver, plant official, eye witnesses, shipping papers, Safety Data Sheets (SDS). Your assessment should be given to the Command Post or MACC.
- ☐ **ESTABLISH COMMAND POST AND STAGING AREAS WELL AWAY** from the area on the upwind side only. Consider alternate command post for possible wind direction change.
- ☐ **ESTABLISH CONTROL POINTS** for egress into incident area for emergency services, personnel and public. Consider second control point for contaminated area.
- ☐ **REMEMBER YOU DO NOT CARRY THE EQUIPMENT AND ENTRY SUITS FOR ALL CHEMICALS**, so you cannot deal with all chemicals.

- ☐ **SOME GASES ARE TOXIC** - are absorbed through the skin- through standard turnout gear - and have no odor.
- ☐ **IF YOU CANNOT FIND OUT WHAT CHEMICAL IS INVOLVED**, treat it as highly toxic, violently reactive, or explosive.
    - **GET TECHNICAL HELP** with expertise on the hazardous materials involved; **CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300;** Tri County HazMat Team: 509-585-4320; Spokane HazMat Team: 509-625-7000 GCSO-EMD Duty Officer – 509-237-2598; WA-Dept of Ecology: 1-800-258-5990
- ☐

Executive Head

- ☐ 1. **DOCUMENT** time of notifications. **Time**: **_____Date:_____**
- ☐ 2. **Standby** until close-out or escalation (unless asked to report to Emergency Operations Center).
- ☐ 3. **Respond to staff Emergency Operations Center.**
- ☐ 4. **Implement** National Incident Management System/Incident Command System.
- ☐ 5. **Approve** Emergency Alert System releases (except initial notification).
- ☐ 6. **Coordinate** activities with other officials when the impact may affect the town(s) or cities or rural community.
- ☐ 7. **Consider Proclamation of Emergency.**
- ☐ 8. **Coordinate** with Incident Command on **"Shelter in Place" or Evacuation** decision.
- ☐ 9. **Public notification** verified.
- ☐ 10. **Prepare** for broadcast of public information coordinate with Public Information Officer.
- ☐ 11. **Consider** provision for second shift.
- ☐ 12. **Invoke** disaster expenditures and loss accounting methods.
- ☐ 13. **Provide** all documentation to the Emergency Manager upon termination of the emergency.
- ☐ 14. **Participate i**n the after-action review process.
- ☐ 15. **Begin** Recovery Operations

EMERGENCY PROCLAMATION PROCEDURES

In the event that any emergency should escalate to a disaster the capability and the resources of the response agencies may be depleted. Also the normal function of the government will greatly differ from the daily operations that we are accustomed. An emergency or disaster will require certain changes to readily allow the expenditures needed to provide resources to the response agencies.

The proper procedure to accomplish this is for the City/Town or County Official to the departments are authorized to enter into contracts and into contracts and obligations necessary to combat such disasters, protecting the health and safety of citizens and providing emergency assistance to the victims of such disaster. (The authority to accomplish this task is found in RCW 38.52.020.070.)

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Law Enforcement

☐ 1. **DOCUMENT** time of notifications. **Time**: _____**Date:**_____
☐ 2. **Document** arrival at the Emergency Operations Center
Time: _____**Date:**_____
☐ 3. **Assign** personnel for duty until close-out or escalation
☐ 4. **Staff Emergency Operations Center** until close-out
☐ 5. **Coordinate** with Incident Command for evacuation (refer to CEMP ESF 13 Appendix A).
☐ 6. **Maintain** traffic control for evacuation.
☐ 7. **Ensure** evacuation verification is carried out.
☐ 8. **Assure** free movement of facility personnel needs at facility site and for Hazardous Materials Teams in county areas, over county road, etc.
☐ 9. **Coordinate** with GCSO Emergency Management Division for requested support or other assistance not readily available.
☐ 10. **Provide** input/feedback to Public Information Officer.
☐ 11. **Consider** second shift
☐ 12. **Provide** all documentation to the Emergency Manager upon termination of the emergency.
☐ 13. When notified of **TERMINATION**, **PARTICIPATE** in the After-Action Review process.

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Emergency Management

☐ 1. **DOCUMENT** time of notifications. **Time**: _____**Date:**_____
☐ 2. On receipt of notification determine activation level for the Emergency Operations Center.
☐ 3. **DETERMINE** which emergency management staff should be notified.
☐ 4. **Notify** staff to activate the EOC or standby
☐ 5. **Document** arrival at the Emergency Operations Center.
Time: _____**Date:**_____
☐ 6. **Notify** state EMD duty officer mission #_____.
☐ 7. **Determine** activation of Emergency Alert System
☐ 8. **ACT** as Public Information Officer until the position is staffed.
☐ 9. **Coordinate** with American Red Cross for welfare, first aid and staffing of shelters (see CEMP ESF 13 Appendix A
☐ 10. **Coordinate** transportation of evacuees
☐ 11. **Continue** coordination with the State EOC for Mission Number and additional resources.
☐ 12. **Consider** second shift
☐ 13. When notified of **TERMINATION**, **PARTICIPATE** in the After-Action Review process.
☐ 14. **PROVIDE** a copy of all documentation to the Emergency Coordination Center Manager upon termination of the emergency.
☐ 15. Begin recovery operations

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Health District

☐ 1. **DOCUMENT** time of notifications. **Time**: _____**Date:**_____
☐ 2. **Document** arrival at the Emergency Operations Center.
Time: _____**Date:**_____
☐ 3. District Health personnel to standby status until close-out or escalation
☐ 4. **Provide** advice to Executive Head concerning health hazards.
☐ 5. **Provide** protective actions guidance for emergency workers. (Radiological hazard only).
☐ 6. **Coordinate** any radiation related advice or decision with State EOC Health Officer.
☐ 7. **Provide** assistance to state Department of Health as needed.
☐ 8. **Provide** advice or message content to be released by Public Information Officer to citizens.
☐ 9. **Consider** second shift
☐ 10. When notified of **TERMINATION**, **PARTICIPATE** in the after-action review process.
☐ 11. **PROVIDE** a copy of all documentation to the Emergency Manager upon termination of the emergency.
☐ 12. Begin recovery operations

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Public Information Officer

☐ 1. **DOCUMENT** time of notifications. **Time**: _____**Date:**_____
☐ 2. **Document** arrival at the Emergency Operations Center
Time: _____**Date:**_____
☐ 3. **Provide** necessary media releases and coordinate with Chief Deputy of Emergency Management Division/Incident Commander.
☐ 4. **Public Information releases** over Emergency Alert System if required by Chief Deputy Emergency Management Division as approved by Executive Head.
☐ 5. **Provide** necessary Emergency Alert System releases as the facility area and/or transportation routes are affected if approved by the Executive Head.
☐ 6. **Establish** contact with the affected facility and press center to effect public inquiries
☐ 7. **Coordinate** Emergency Alert System news release with Radio Stations and KBSN (1470 AM), KDRM (99.3 FM), KONA (610 AM)
☐ 8. **Coordinate** news releases with Washington State Emergency Public Information Officer.
☐ 9. When notified of **TERMINATION**, **PARTICIPATE** in the after-action review process.
☐ 10. **PROVIDE** a copy of all documentation to the Emergency Manager upon termination of the emergency.
☐ 11. Begin recovery operations

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Emergency Medical Services

☐ 1. **DOCUMENT** time of notifications. **Time**: _____**Date:**_____
☐ 2. **EVALUATE** the situation
☐ 3. **BEFORE RESPONDING**

- ☐ Get wind direction: from _____
- ☐ Get wind speed _____mph
- ☐ Get name of hazardous material_____
- ☐ Form of material _____
- ☐ Where is cloud or spill located?
  Address:_____

☐ 4. **WHILE EN ROUTE TO THE EMERGENCY**

- ☐ Plan route to approach
- ☐ Look up material in ERG 2012 (DOT Manual-Yellow Book)
  a. Toxic effects
  b. Symptoms of exposure
  c. Reactions (i.e. water reactions)
  d. Health affects (i.e. skin exposure /breathing vapors)
  "What to do fist" information.

☐ 5**.** **UPON ARRIVAL**

- ☐ **FROM A DISTANCE USE BINOCULARS** to look for placard on vehicles.
- ☐ **IF YOU DON'T KNOW**- STAY BACK (down the road or outside the gate) and check it out slowly and carefully before doing anything
- ☐ **IF SPILL OR WET AREAS ARE SEEN-** stay away from them. Park uphill from spill.
- ☐ **IF VAPOR RELEASE IS SUSPECTED** -stay well away from them as an invisible cloud is usually much larger than visible cloud.
- ☐ **IF NO RELEASE IS SEEN** - look at spectators to spot any people who are ill or unconscious. If people are down -STAY AWAY until you know
- ☐ **YOU MAY HAVE TO STOP WELL BACK FROM AN INCIDENT** and wait for responders with personal protective equipment to check the situation.

☐ 6. Notify hospital emergency room physician of the situation.

☐ 7. Request additional resources as needed.

☐ 8. Activate Mass Causality plan as needed

☐ 9. Utilize decontamination and control zones as established by appropriate agencies

- ☐ 10. Evaluate the situation, number of patients and triage categories
- ☐ 11. Destinations for transport of patients

Public Works

☐ 1. **DOCUMENT** time of notifications. **Time**: _____**Date:**_____
☐ 2. **Standby** until close-out or escalation
☐ 3. **Respond to staff Emergency Operations Center**
☐ 4. **Notify** staff to stand by.at their designated Road District stations
☐ 5. **Collect/Load** barricades for possible traffic control and road blocks.
☐ 6. **Consider** second shift
☐ 7. **Notify** staff to support law enforcement with traffic control
☐ 8. **Notify** staff to assist with fuel supplies for emergency vehicles.
☐ 9. **Notify** staff to support transportation routes with
- ☐ Snow removal.
- ☐ Water removal.
- ☐ Sand crew.

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Appendix D – Precautionary Evacuation Plans

General Guidance

Precautionary evacuation occurs when it is recommended to evacuate within a certain parameter usually a building or a block until the initial situation is contained. This type of recommendation is usually found in hazardous materials handling manuals and determined by the Fire and Emergency Services. Do to hazardous materials being transported through Grant County, an incident has the potential to occur in numerous locations throughout the County.

Methods used to assist in evacuation are very significant and provisions must be made for those persons unable to supply their own transportation; jurisdictions must be prepared to activate agreements to provide means of moving those in congregate care and other special populations.

Another important issue is the availability of evacuation routes, their capacities, and their vulnerability to the hazard. On–site hazardous materials means detailed plans can be developed for evacuation routes and the number of people to be evacuated.

The Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division is available to assist any Tier 2 reporting facility in developing evacuation plans.

Evacuation or Shelter In Place Orders

The public is more likely to respond positively to an evacuation directive when they are well informed of the threat and appropriate action to take. It is very important the IC get the shelter-in-place or evacuation order out to the public as expeditiously as possible to minimize the potential of a whole community self-evacuation. Uninformed, self-evacuees could frustrate response operations and compromise the traffic control plan. The IC is responsible for determining the need to evacuate, executing the evacuation order and communicating evacuation procedures to the public. The Grant County Sheriff's Office uses the Ready – Set – Go! Evacuation levels for community evacuation alerts. More information on the evacuation alerts, Shelter-In-Place messaging and Public Outreach resources can be found in ***ESF 15 of the Grant County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.***

Neighborhood or Area Evacuation Planning Factors

The following planning factors should be considered in preparing an evacuation plan:

- ✓ *Consider the characteristics of the hazard/ threat: magnitude, intensity, speed of onset, duration, impact.*
- ✓ *Determine area to be evacuated.*
- ✓ *Establish a perimeter. Consider access and functional needs equipment:*
    - *Barricades with flashing lights.*
    - *Barricade tape.*
    - *Evacuation route signs.*
- ✓ *Determine the number of people to be evacuated, time available in which to effect the evacuation, and the time and distance necessary to insure safety.*
- ✓ *Establish entry and exit control points.*
- ✓ *Identify access and functional needs populations:*
    - *Schools.*
    - *Day care centers.*
    - *Nursing homes.*
    - *Handicapped persons (hearing, sight, mentally, mobility impaired).*
    - *Non-English speaking persons.*
    - *Hospitals, health care facilities.*
    - *Transient populations (street people, motel/hotel guests).*
    - *People without transportation.*
    - *Animals: Kennels, veterinary hospitals, pet stores, animal shelters.*
- ✓ *Identify assembly areas for people without transportation.*
- ✓ Estimate numbers of people requiring transportation.
- ✓ Identify evacuation routes. Consider: traffic capacity, risk areas. Plan for “what ifs,” i.e. vehicle breakdowns, bridge/road damages, secondary hazards along evacuation routes, etc.
- ✓ Consider need for animal control, care, evacuation.
- ✓ Identify mass care facilities, shelters, and safe areas as needed.
- ✓ Plan for security: Perimeter control, property protection, etc.
- ✓ Minimize family separation. Consider how to reunite families.
- ✓ Is an “evacuation order” from the Mayor needed?
- ✓ Determine reentry procedures.
- ✓ Issue specific evacuation instructions to include:
    - Emphasize hazard/threat/risk.
    - The life/death consequences for not evacuating.
    - Services that will be discontinued or interrupted within the evacuation area.
    - Legal consequences for re-entering the area.
    - Identification of the specific area(s) to be evacuated.
    - List of items that evacuees should take with them (such as food, water, medicines, portable radio, fresh batteries, clothing, and sleeping bags).
    - Departure times/ Pickup points for people Requiring Transportation assistance.
    - Evacuation routes (give easy to understand instructions using major roads, streets, highways, rivers, etc.)
    - Location of mass care facilities outside of the evacuation area.
    - Where family members go to be united.
    - How access and functional needs populations are being assisted.
    - What to do with animals.

Remember to keep evacuees and the general public informed on evacuation activities and the specific actions they should take.

Identified Hazardous Materials Transportation Routes:

Pipelines

There is a regional natural gas distribution pipeline that runs from the south border of Grant County along Wheeler Road near Moses Lake, as well as some transport lines in the South Eastern area of the County near the City of Warden.

Yellowstone Pipeline has product that moves via pipeline through central Grant County.

Roadways

Interstate 90 that runs east to west. SR 17, SR 28 and US Highway 2 US Highway 243, while not having the same volume of traffic, can be inundated with traffic when the main interstates have back-ups.

Rail lines

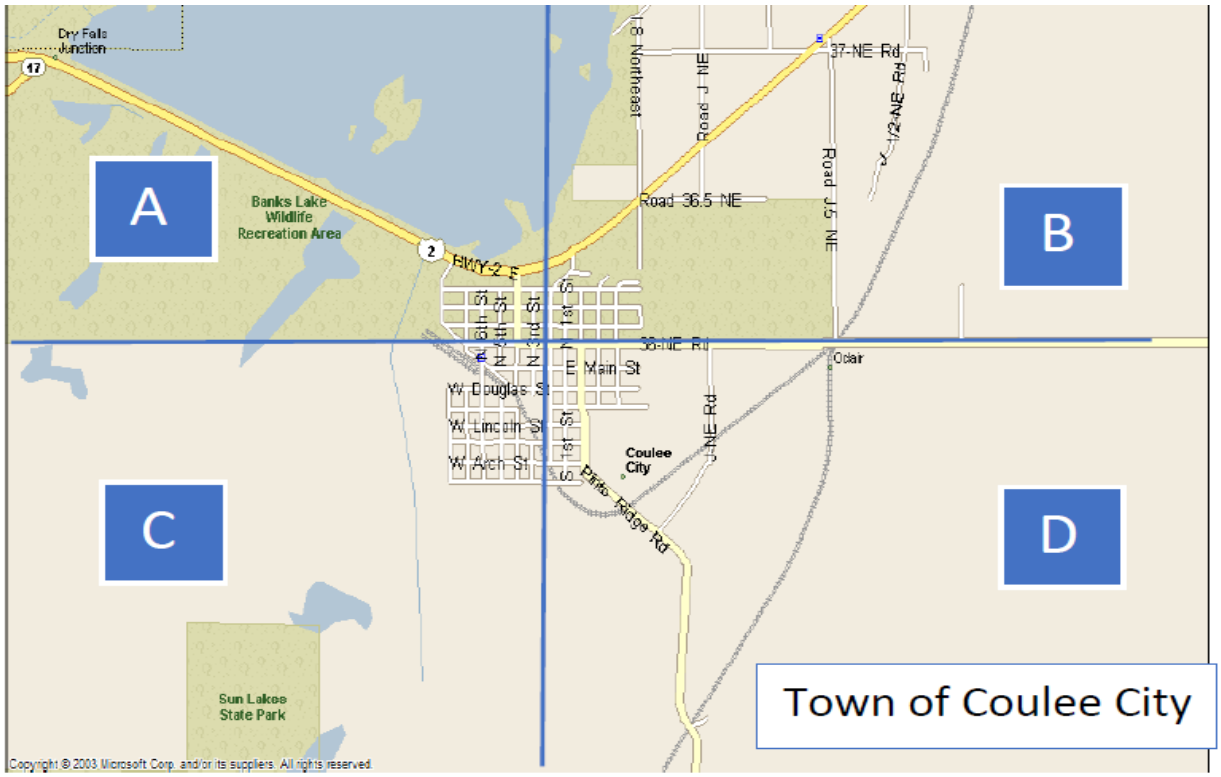
Burlington Northern rail lines follows SR 28 East through the City of Quincy and City of Ephrata till the line exits the county into Lincoln County. Numerous shipments of commodities including hazardous materials are shipped daily.
Columbia Basin Railroad operates in the southeastern section of Grant County, with rail lines in Warden and Moses Lake connecting south to Othello and East to Schrag.
Royal Slope Rail Line operates in the area around Royal City, connecting it to Othello.

Identified Hazardous Materials in fixed locations

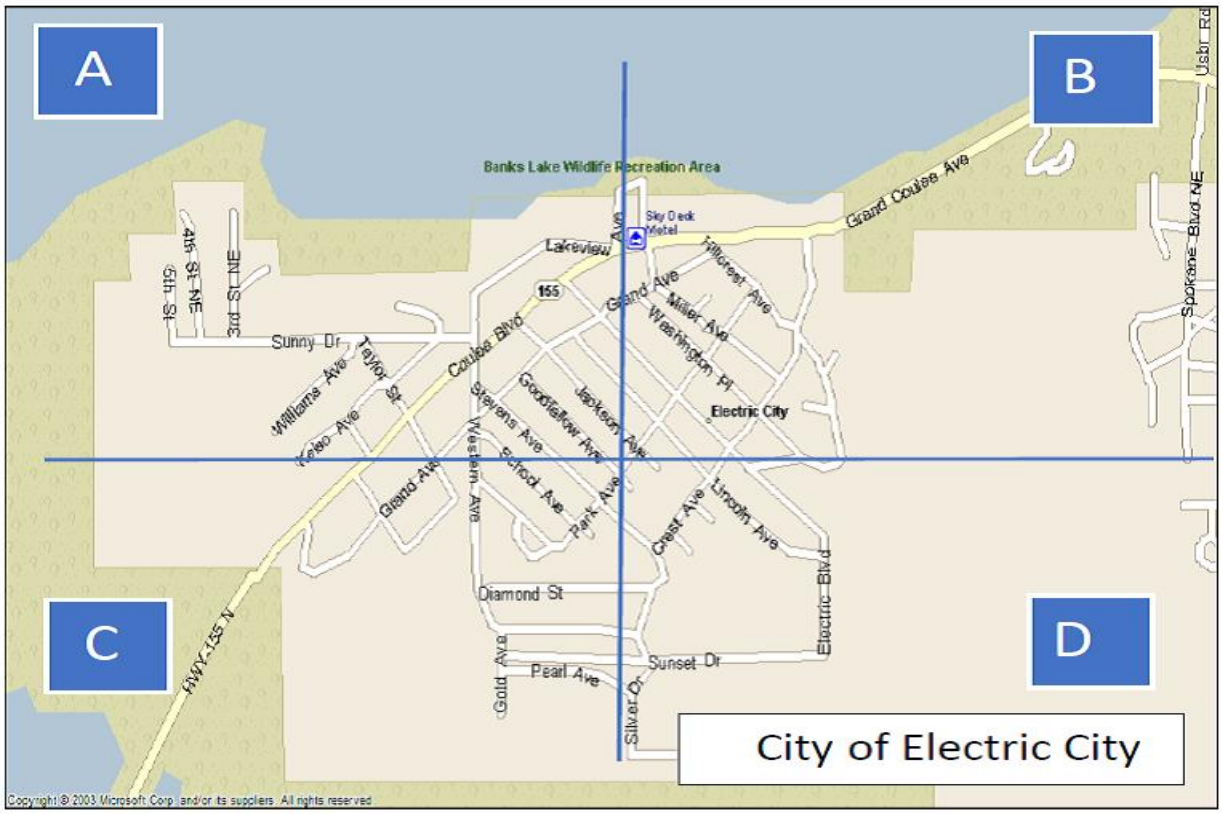
Appendix A of ESF 10 –Hazardous Materials has a process for requesting information on hazardous materials in fixed locations

Possible Evacuation Zones

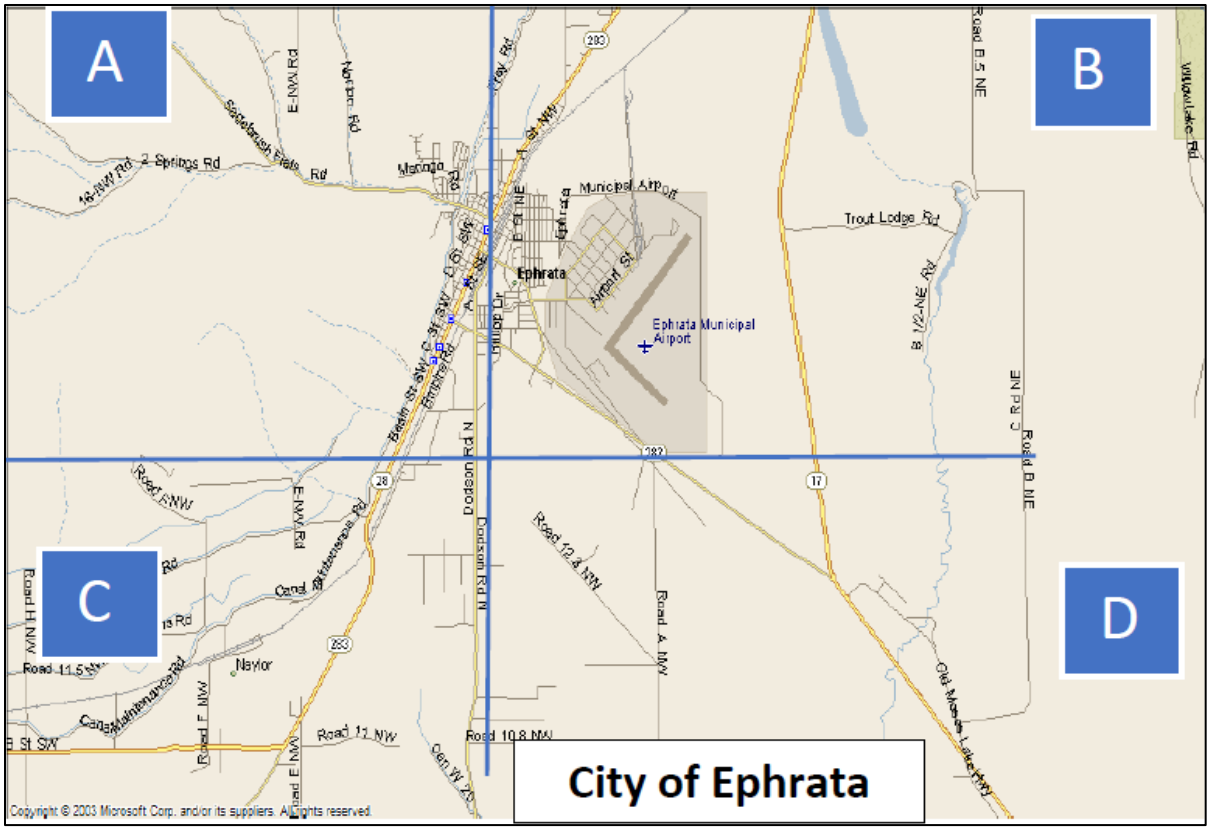
The attached maps of the major population bases in the County show evacuation zones that can be used to facilitate evacuations. A major hazardous materials incident may require the evacuation of citizens from any location in Grant County along the major traffic routes of SR 17, SR 28 US 2 or I-90. These maps reflect alternative zones that could be used. Due to the fluid nature of HazMat events, and hundreds of Tier II facilities around the county, only the Incident Commander will or should make determinations on routing. **These are only suggested zones.**



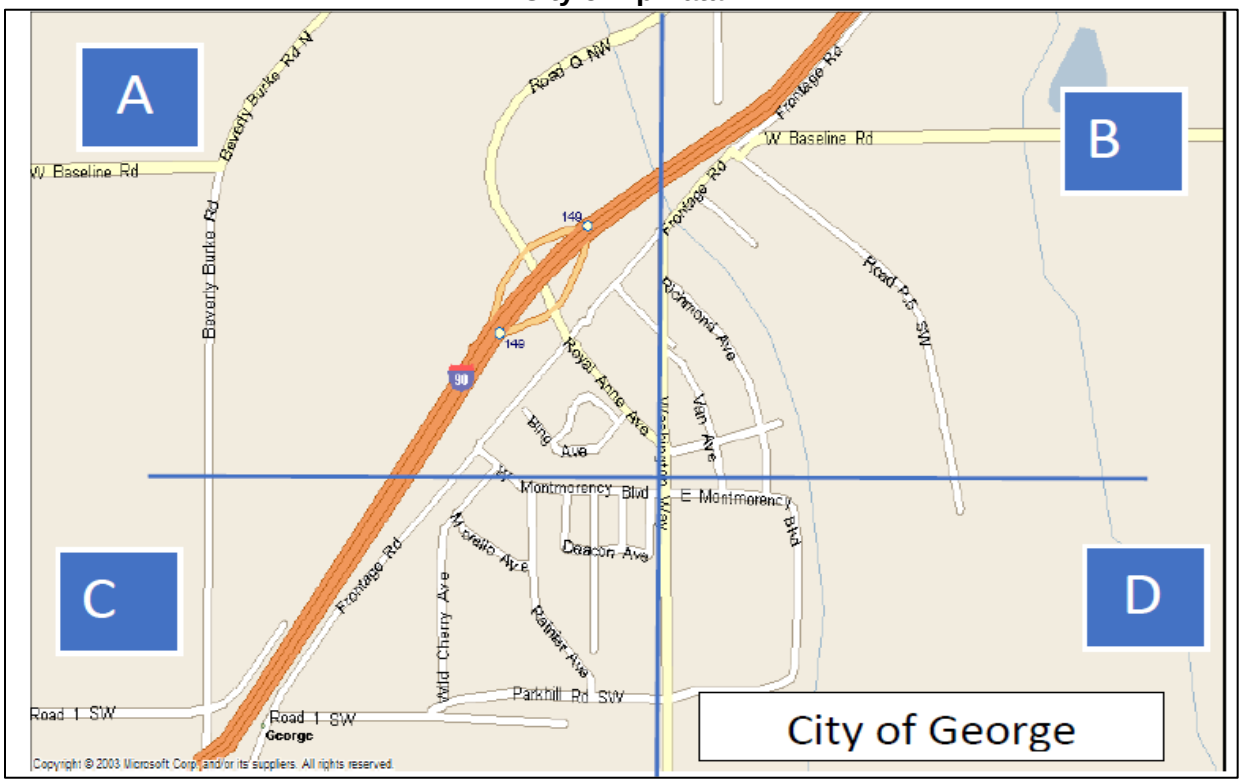
Town of Coulee City



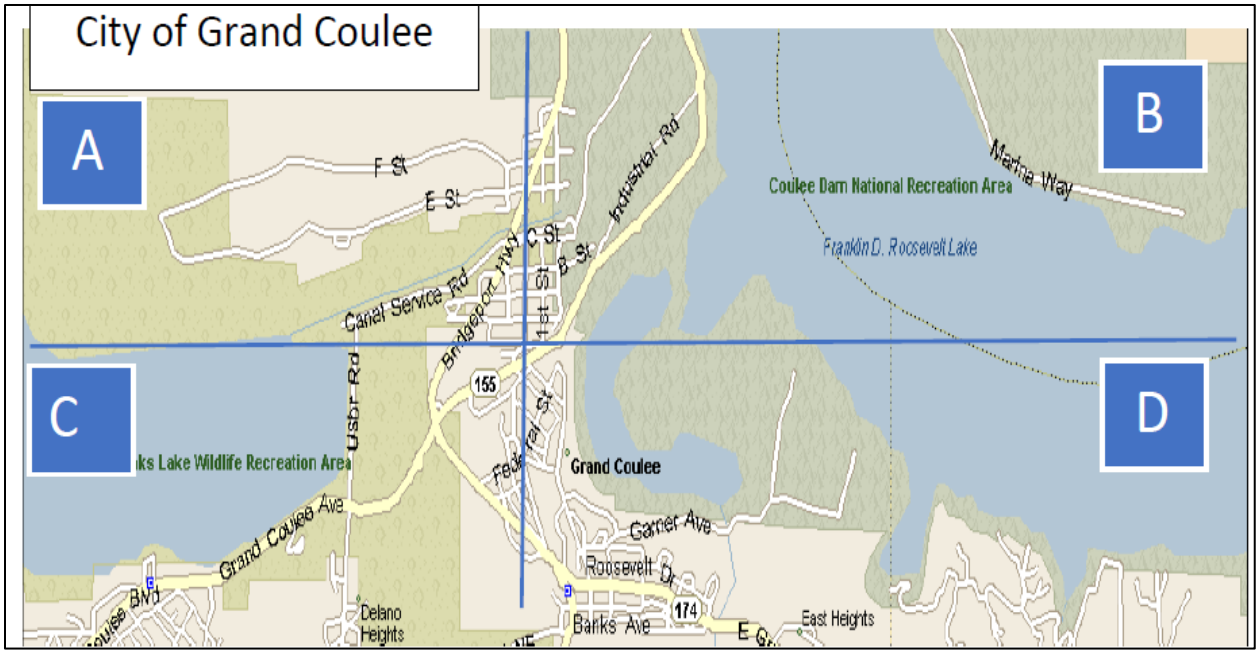
City of Electric City



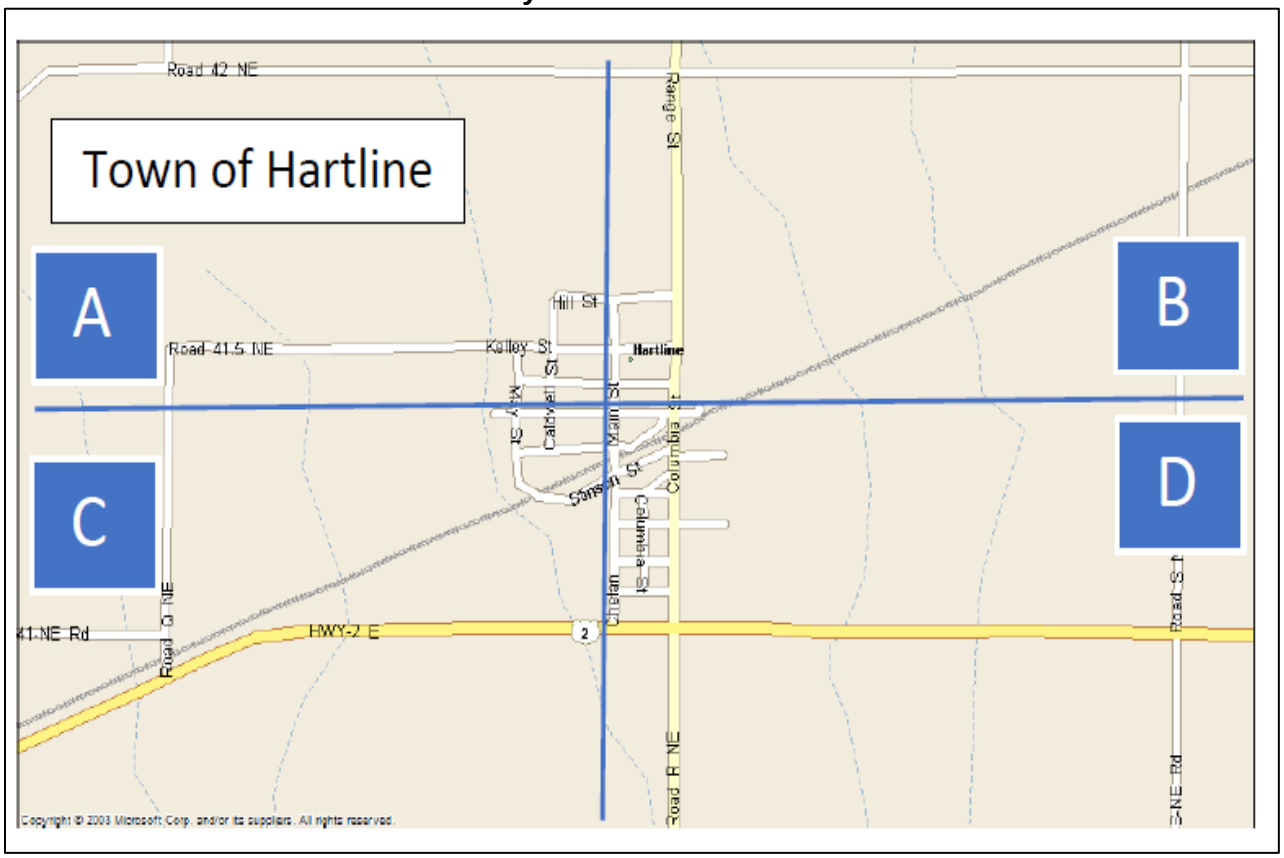
City of Ephrata



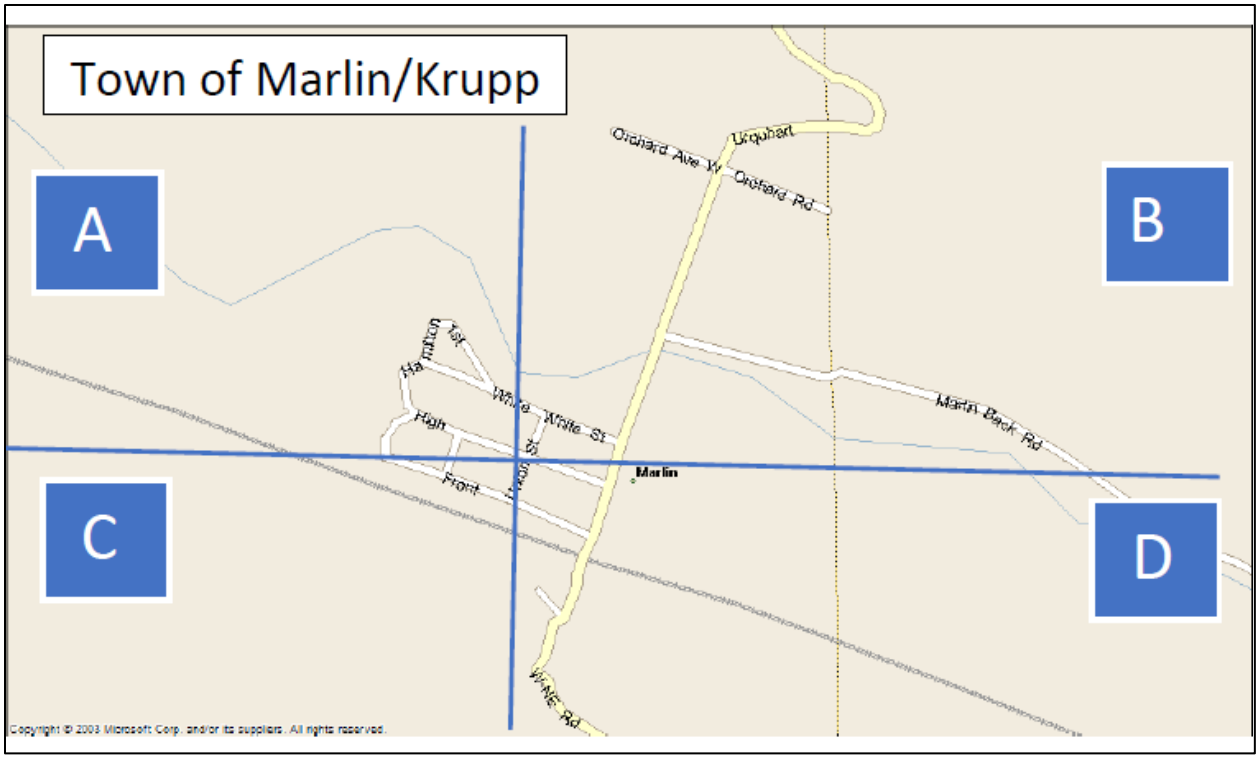
City of George



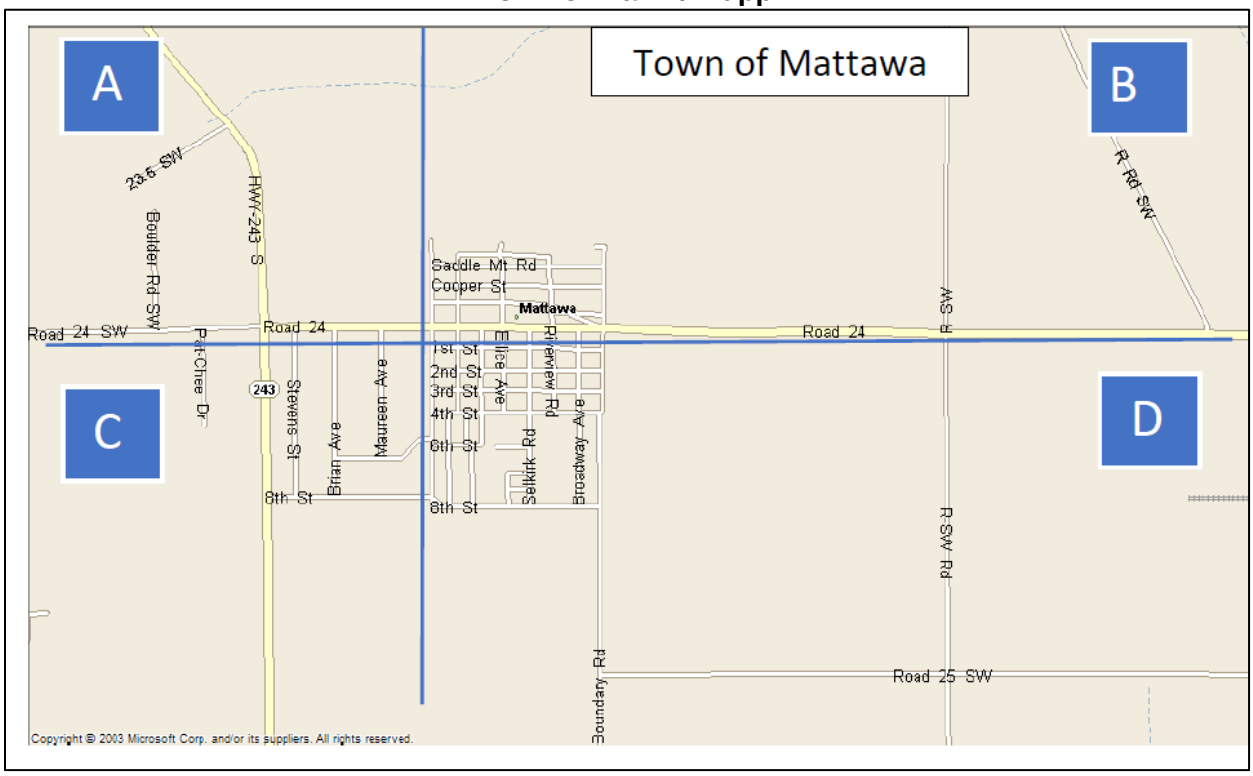
City of Grand Coulee



Town of Hartline

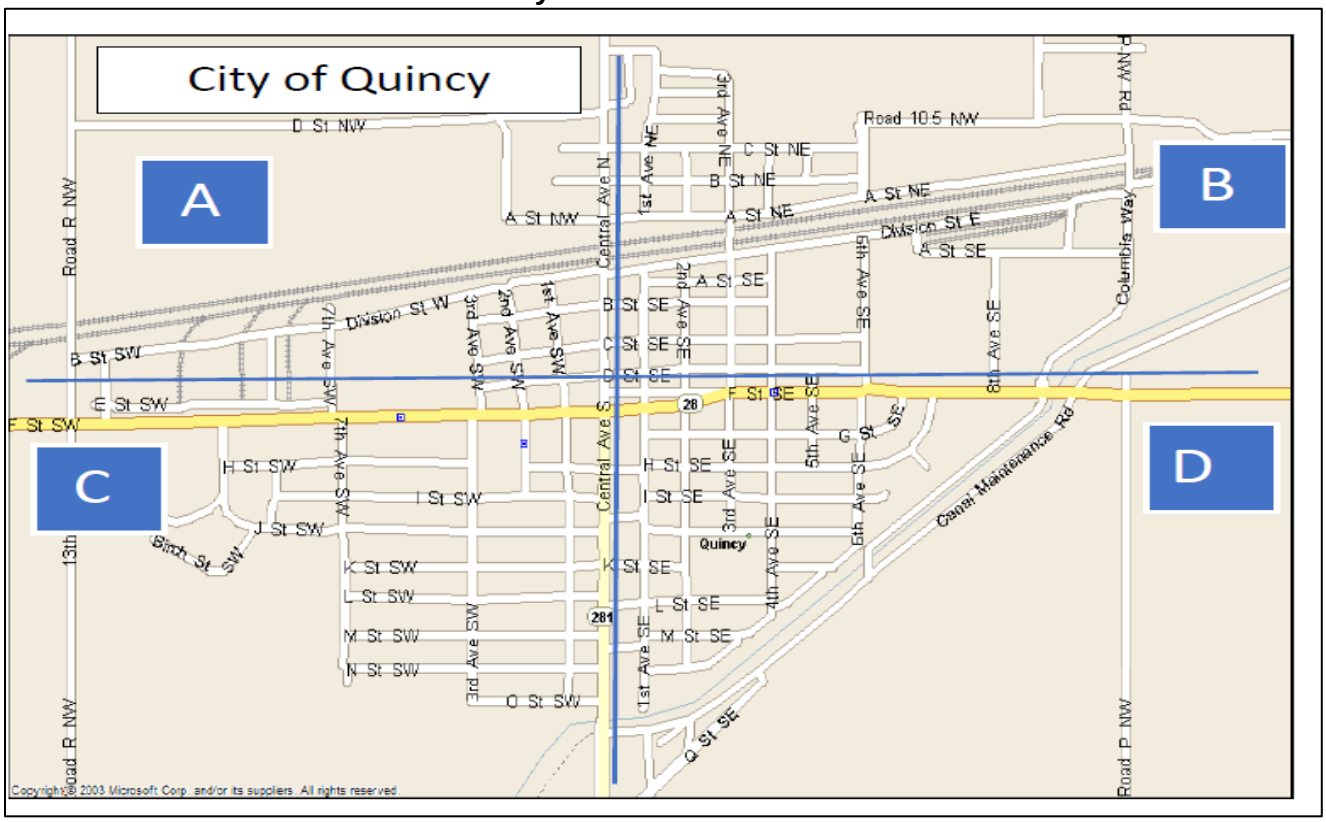


Town of Marlin/Krupp



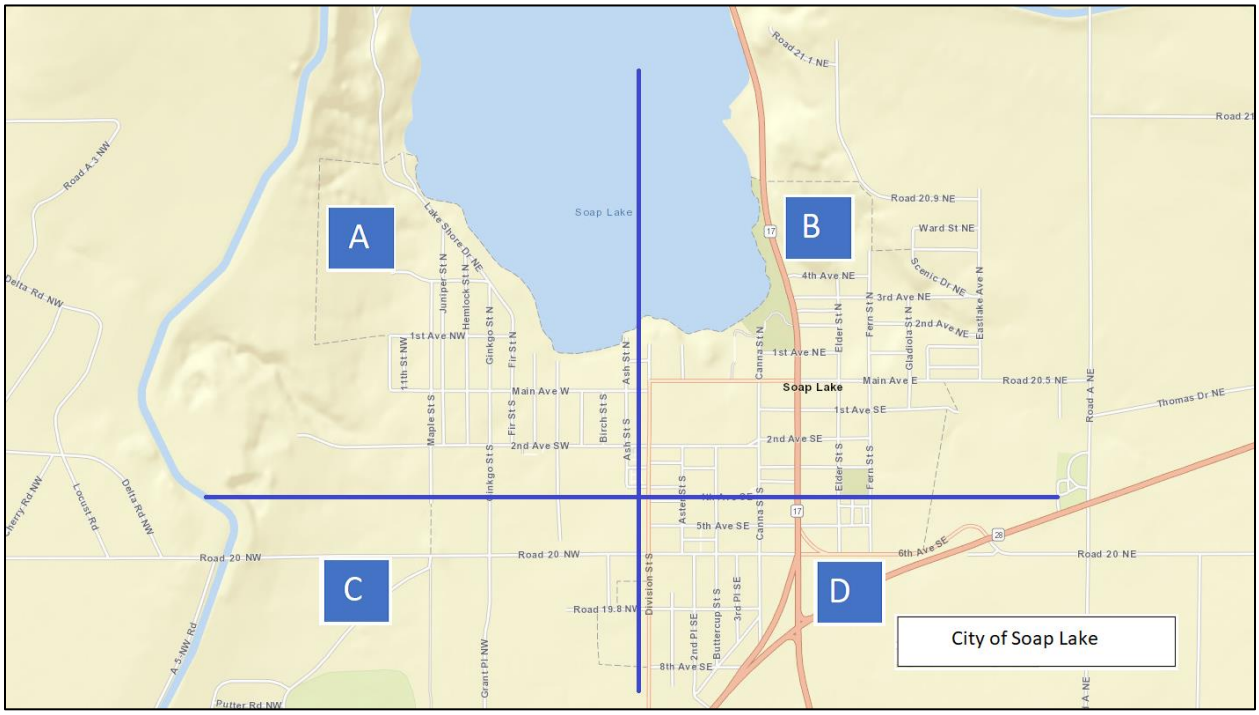
Town of Mattawa

City of Moses Lake

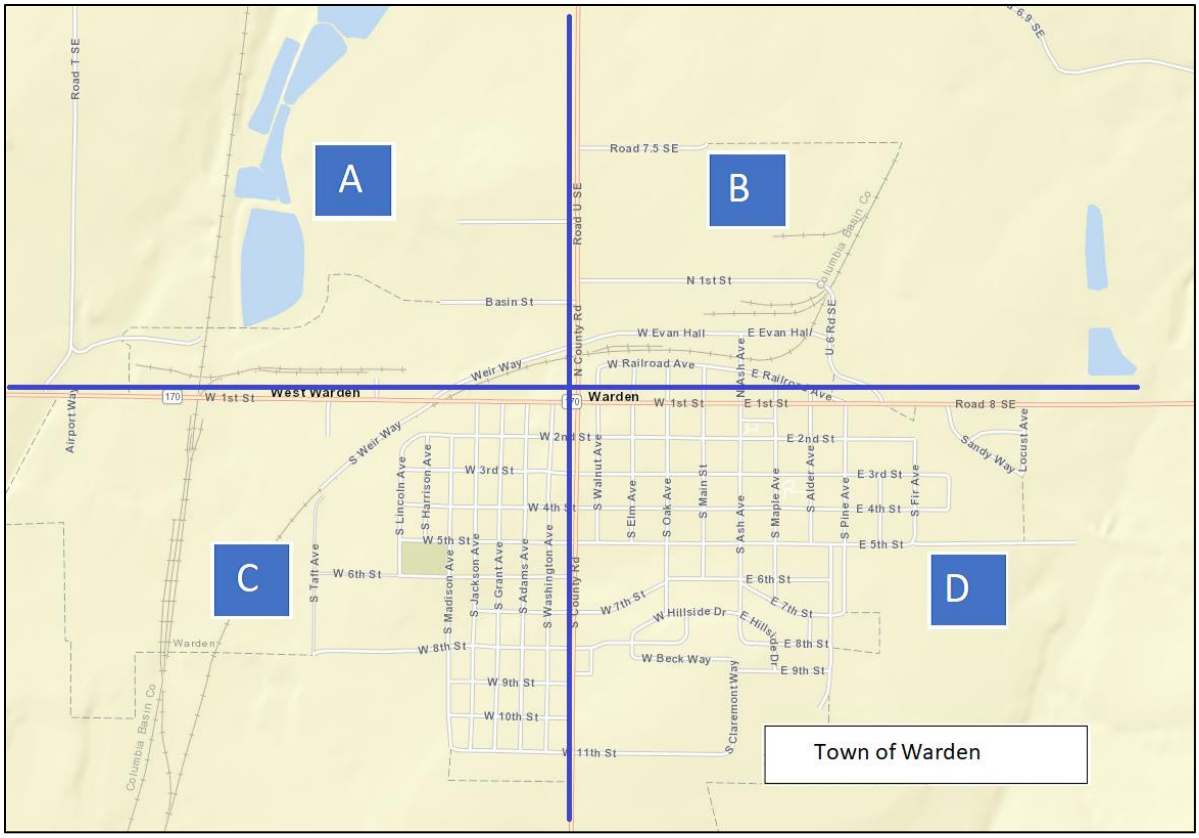


City of Quincy

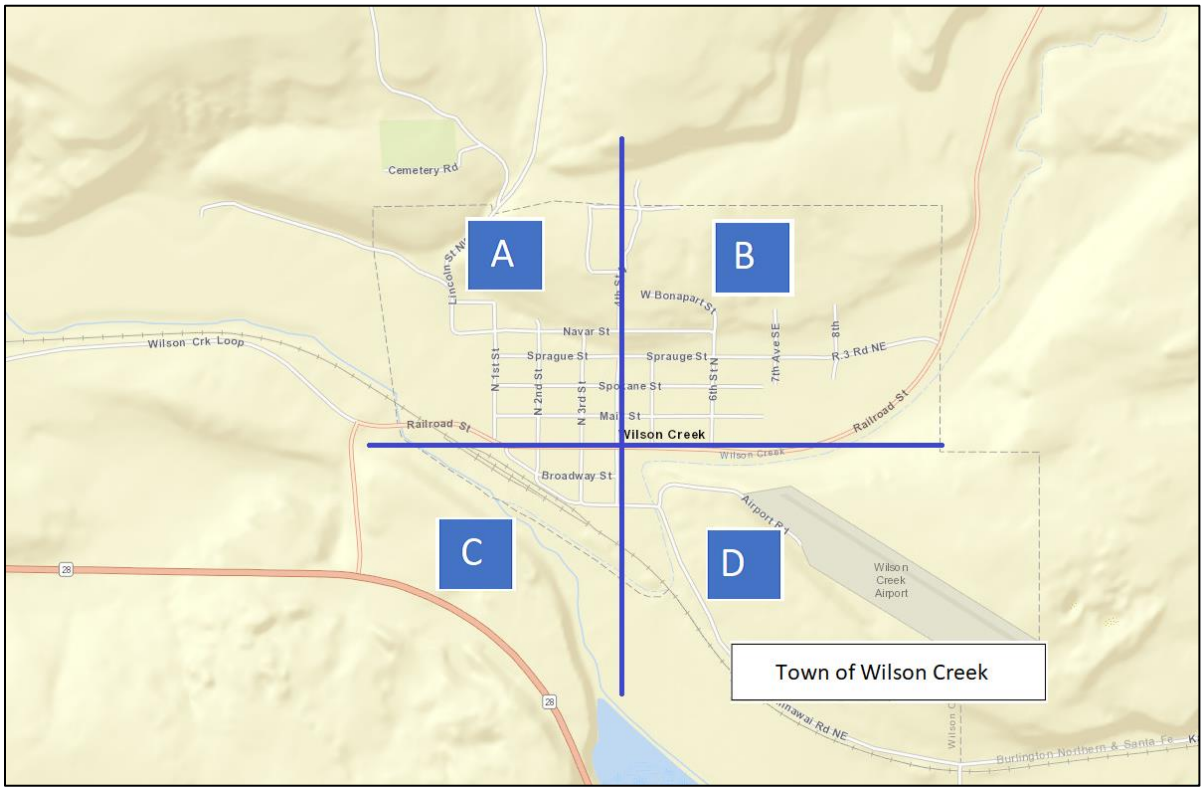
City of Royal City



City of Soap Lake



Town of Warden



Town of Wilson Creek

Evacuation Shelters

The American Red Cross (ARC), in conjunction with faith- based organizations, will operate in Grant County and takes the lead in providing shelters. The services provided in these shelters/reception centers will be in accordance *with* ***ESF 6 Mass Care, Housing & Human Services*** **of the Grant County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan**. In the case of an evacuation due to a HazMat incident, the Incident Commander should work with the Grant County American Red Cross and Grant County Sheriff's Office to determine the safest shelters to activate. Residents should follow the directions given in the evacuation announcements. The Red Cross will also track evacuees and make any sheltered members' names available in accordance with their established Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs).

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Appendix E – Response Resources

The response and recovery resources available to the Grant County LEPC come from federal, state and local partners, public and private stakeholders and nongovernmental organizations. During response operations, acquisition of resources will be by preexisting memorandums of understanding (MOUs), memorandums of agreement (MOAs), interagency agreements (IAAs) and contracts or through emergent contracting in accordance with Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 38.52.070. **The Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division maintains a separate resource list for use in emergency situations that is updated more regularly than this ESF.**

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Appendix F – Training Schedule

The numerous of jurisdiction's fire district, law enforcement, public works departments maintain their own individual training records for due diligence purposes. All National Incident Management System reporting is passed to the county through the NIMS Casting report system.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS COURSES	Check link for Dates	LOCATIONS
• Chemistry for Emergency Response • Hazmat IQ/ Above the Line/Below the Line • Hazardous Materials Awareness • Hazardous Materials On-Scene Incident Command • Hazardous Materials Operations • Hazardous Materials Technician • Hazardous Materials Training • Hazmat Safety Officer	http://www.wsp.wa.gov/fire/ftatrain.htm#hazmat	Fire Training Academy 50810 SE Grouse Ridge Rd North Bend, WA
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS COURSES	**Dates**	**LOCATIONS**
HAZMAT On-Scene Incident Command	*March 31-April 1 2017* *April 20- 22 2018*	Washington State Hazmat Conference Spokane, WA
	February 13-16 2017 *July 17-20 2017* *September 11-14 2017*	WSP Academy 631 W Dayton-Airport Rd Shelton WA
HAZMAT Safety Officer	*July 17-18 2017* *September 11-12 2017*	WSP Academy 631 W Dayton-Airport Rd Shelton WA

LOCAL Training for LEPC and First Responders(List here)	HazMat Train the Trainer March 6-9 2018	Grant County Fire District 5 Training Center 12801 Rd 2 NE Moses Lake, WA 98823 ,
Incident Command System 300 and 400 hosted by GCSO-EMD for LEPC (List here)		
ICS 300 Intermediate Event Response-	April 17th and 18th, 2018 Fall/Winter 2018 (If there is continued interest)	Big Bend Community College Moses Lake, WA
ICS 400 Advanced Response for Complex Incidents	May 29th and 30th, 2018 Fall/Winter 2018 (If there is continued interest)	Big Bend Community College Moses Lake, WA
Hazardous Materials Awareness Training	As needed by jurisdiction and agency, on a yearly refresher basis	Various

Minimum Training Requirements as per WAC 296-824-30005

Training Needed	HazMat Team	Fire & Rescue	Law Enforcement	EMS	Public Health	Emergency Management	Support Agency	School Board	Hospital	Facility Operator
First Responder Awareness Level	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
First Responder Operations Level	X	X							Note 1	X
Hazardous Materials Technician Level	X									
Hazardous Materials Specialist Level	X									
On-Scene Incident Command Level 3	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
Safety Operations	Note 2		X	X						
Use of Protective Equipment/Clothing	Note 2	X		X		X				
Decontamination Procedures	Note 2	X		X					X	
Treatment of Contaminated Patient Injuries		X		X					X	
ICS 100	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
ICS 200	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
ICS 300	Note 4	Note 4	Note 4	Note 4		Note 4				
ICS 400	Note 4	Note 4	Note 4	Note 4		Note 4				
ICS 700: NIMS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
ICS 800(b): NRF	X	X	X	X	X			X		

1: Required for Hospital Emergency Room and Safety Personnel
2: These Training modules are covered in the Hazardous Materials Technician training level and are required for supervisory personnel needing additional training beyond First Responder Levels.
3: New Incident Command Training Requirements under National Incident Management System (NIMS)
4: These courses are required only for command and general staff, select department heads with multi-agency coordination system responsibilities, area commanders, and emergency managers.

Awareness Level	Awareness level responders are those personnel who, in the course of their normal duties, could encounter an emergency involving hazardous materials/ weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and be expected to recognize the presence of the hazardous materials/WMD, protect themselves, call for assistance and secure the scene.
	
	Awareness Level First Responders competencies:
	• Understand what hazardous substances are and their associated risks.
	• Recognize the presence of hazardous substances in an emergency.
	• Can identify the hazardous substances, when possible.
	• Understand the potential consequences of hazardous substances in an emergency.
	• Understand the role of a first responder at the awareness level as described in:
	  ○ The employer's emergency response plan, including site security and control.
	  ○ The United States Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook.
	• Can use the Emergency Response Guidebook.
	• Recognize the need for additional resources and the need to notify the incident's communication center accordingly.

Operations Level	Operations level responders are personnel who respond to hazardous materials/WMD incidents for the purpose of implementing or supporting actions to protect people, property and the environment from the effects of a release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion, which may include attempts to confine, contain or otherwise control the release without coming into contact with the material/product. First responders at the operations level must receive at least eight hours of training and demonstrate awareness level competencies as well as the competency to: • Know basic hazard and risk assessment techniques. • Select and use personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for first responder operations level. • Understand basic hazardous materials terms. • Perform basic control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and PPE available. • Implement decontamination procedures to their level training. • Understand relevant standard operating and termination procedures.

Technician Level	Technician level responders are personnel who respond to a hazardous materials/WMD incident using a risk-based response process to analyze the situation involving hazardous materials/WMD, select applicable decontamination procedures and control the release using specialized protective clothing and control equipment. First responders at the technician level must receive at least 24-hours of training and demonstrate operations level competencies as well as the competency to: • Implement an employer's emergency response plan. • Function within their assigned role in the incident command system. • Understand hazard and risk assessment techniques. • Understand basic chemical and toxicological terminology and behavior. • Use field survey instruments and equipment to classify, identify, and verify materials at the incident. • Select and use personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriate for hazardous materials technicians. • Perform advance control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and PPE available. • Implement decontamination procedures to their level of training. • Understand termination procedures.

Specialist Level	Specialist level responders are personnel who respond with and provide support to hazardous materials technicians. Their duties parallel those of hazardous materials technicians but require a more specific knowledge of the various substances they may be called upon to contain. Hazardous materials specialists also act as site liaisons with federal, state, tribal and local government authorities with regard to site activities. First responders at the specialist level must receive at least 24-hours of training and demonstrate technician level competencies as well as the competency to: • Implement the local emergency response plan. • Know of the state emergency response plan. • Develop a site safety and control plan. • Understand chemical, radiological and toxicological terminology and behavior. • Understand in-depth hazard and risk techniques. • Use advanced survey instruments and equipment to classify, identify and verify materials at the incident. • Select and use proper specialized chemical PPE given to hazardous materials specialists. • Perform specialized control, containment and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and PPE available. • Determine decontamination procedures.
Incident Commander	The Incident Commander (IC) is the person responsible for all incident activities, including development of strategies and tactics and ordering and release of resources. Incident commanders, who assume control of a hazardous materials incident from the responders first on the scene, must receive at least 24-hours of training and demonstrate operations level competencies as well as the competency to: • Know of the state emergency response plan and the Federal Regional Response Team. • Implement the local emergency response plan. • Implement the employer's emergency response plan. • Have knowledge of the incident command system (ICS) and understand how they relate to it. • Implement the employer's ICS. • Understand the hazards and risks associated with employees working in chemical protective clothing. • Understand the importance of decontamination procedures.

Appendix G – Exercise Types and Schedule

The Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) is a capabilities and performance based exercise program which provides a standardized policy, methodology, and terminology for exercise design, development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning. While exercising is important, equally important is the After Action Report/ Improvement Plan.

Exercises in Grant County are holistic in nature and include first responders, elected officials, non-governmental organizations, and private sector response partners.

Exercise Types

1. Discussions-based Exercises familiarize participants with current plans, policies, agreements and procedures, or may be used to develop new plans, policies, agreements, and procedures. Types of Discussion-based Exercises include:

- ***Seminar***. A seminar is an informal discussion, designed to orient participants to new or updated plans, policies, or procedures (e.g., a seminar to review a new Evacuation Standard Operating Procedure).
- ***Tabletop Exercise (TTX)*****.** A tabletop exercise involves key personnel discussing simulated scenarios in an informal setting. TTXs can be used to assess plans, policies, and procedures.

2. Operations-based Exercises validate plans, policies, agreements and procedures, clarify roles and responsibilities, and identify resource gaps in an operational environment. Types of Operations-based Exercises include:

- ***Drill*****.** A drill is a coordinated, supervised activity usually employed to test a single, specific operation or function within a single entity (e.g., a fire department conducts a decontamination drill).
- ***Functional Exercise (FE)*****.** A functional exercise examines and/or validates the coordination, command, and control between various multi-agency coordination centers (e.g., emergency operation center, etc.). A functional exercise does not involve any "boots on the ground" (i.e., first responders or emergency officials responding to an incident in real time).
- ***Full-Scale Exercise (FSE)*****.** A full-scale exercise is a multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional, multidiscipline exercise involving functional (e.g., emergency operation centers, etc.) and "boots on the ground" response (e.g., firefighters decontaminating mock victims).

Type	Date(s)	Location	Planner
Tabletop Exercise (TTX)	*Columbia Basin Hospital HazMat Spill Sept 14th 2017*	*Columbia Basin Hospital Ephrata WA*	*Cammy Zambala - CBH*
Functional Exercise (FE)	Columbia Basin Hospital Hazmat/De-con Sept 28th 2017	Columbia Basin Hospital Ephrata WA	Cammy Zambala - CBH
Full-Scale Exercise (FSE)	Port of Moses Lake Triannual Exercise Oct 13th 2017	Port of Moses Lake	Rich Muller- Port of Moses Lake

Appendix H – OSHA Emergency Planning Requirements

Regulatory (APPENDIX A: 40 CFR PART 68)
Subpart E — Emergency Response
Section 68.90 Applicability

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the owner or operator of a stationary source with Program 2 and Program 3 processes shall comply with the requirements of § 68.95.
(b) The owner or operator of stationary source whose employees will not respond to accidental releases of regulated substances need not comply with § 68.95 of this part provided that they meet the following:
(1) For stationary sources with any regulated toxic substance held in a process above the threshold quantity, the stationary source is included in the community emergency response plan developed under 42 U.S.C. 11003;
(2) For stationary sources with only regulated flammable substances held in a process above the threshold quantity, the owner or operator has coordinated response actions with the local fire department; and
(3) Appropriate mechanisms are in place to notify emergency responders when there is a need for a response.

Section 68.95 Emergency Response Program

(a) The owner or operator shall develop and implement an emergency response program for the purpose of protecting public health and the environment. Such program shall include the following elements:
(1) An emergency response plan, which shall be maintained at the stationary source and contain at least the following elements:

(i) Procedures for informing the public and local emergency response agencies about accidental releases;
(ii) Documentation of proper first-aid and emergency medical treatment necessary to treat accidental human exposures; and
(iii) Procedures and measures for emergency response after an accidental release of a regulated substance;

(2) Procedures for the use of emergency response equipment and for its inspection, testing, and maintenance;
(3) Training for all employees in relevant procedures; and
(4) Procedures to review and update, as appropriate, the emergency response plan to reflect changes at the stationary source and ensure that employees are informed of changes.
(b) A written plan that complies with other Federal contingency plan regulations or is consistent with the approach in the National Response Team's Integrated Contingency Plan Guidance ("One Plan") and that, among other matters, includes the elements provided in paragraph (a) of this section, shall satisfy the requirements of this section if the owner or operator also complies with paragraph (c) of this section.
(c) The emergency response plan developed under paragraph (a) (1) of this section shall be coordinated with the community emergency response plan developed under 42 U.S.C. 11003. Upon request of the local emergency planning committee or emergency response officials, the owner or

operator shall promptly provide to the local emergency response officials information necessary for developing and implementing the community emergency response plan.

Informative Introduction

Emergency Action Plan and Alarm Systems Requirements

The emergency action plan requirements apply to employers who will evacuate their employees from the danger area when an emergency occurs, and who do not permit any of their employees to assist in handling the emergency. Arrangements will be made with off-site personnel to respond to ammonia releases at the facility.

Procedures

The procedures for preparing an emergency action plan are divided into the following sections:

- *Purpose and Scope*
- *Statement of Policy*
- *Current Revision Date*
- *Facility Description*
- *Employee Responsibilities*
- *Incident Discovery*
- *Procedures for Internal and External Notifications*
- *Scenarios and Procedures*
- *Planning*
- *Logistics*
- *Termination and Follow-Up Activities*
- *Training*

Purpose and Scope

This document is to ensure that the facility is properly prepared for a fire, explosion, or an unplanned or accidental discharge of a hazardous substance. This emergency action plan addresses the actions that will be taken.

This plan was designed specifically to conform to the following regulations:

- *Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Process Safety Management (PSM) of Highly Hazardous Chemicals Requirements (29 CFR 1910.119)*
- *Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Employee Emergency Plans and Fire Prevention Plans, 29 CFR 1910.38(a)*
- *Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Employee Alarm Systems, 29 CFR 1910.165*
- *Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Risk Management Programs for Chemical Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR Part 68)*

Local Emergency Response

The methods and procedures used to respond to the release of hazardous materials conform to the standards set forth in the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 472 - Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents and only vary by training and competency. First responder competencies, like training, are defined at the awareness, operational and hazardous materials technician levels.

1) Awareness level personnel shall be able to perform the following tasks when on scene of a hazardous materials/WMD incident:

- **Analyze the incident to determine both the hazardous materials/WMD present and the basic hazard and response information for each hazardous material/WMD agent by completing the following tasks:**
    - Detect the presence of hazardous material/WMD.
    - Survey the hazardous material/WMD incident from a safe location to identify the name, UN/NA identification number, type of placard or other distinctive marking applied for the hazardous material/WMD involved.
    - Collect hazard information from the current edition of the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook.
- **Implement actions consistent with the emergency response plan, the standard operating procedures and the current edition of the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook by completing the following tasks:**
    - Initiate protective actions.
    - Initiate the notification process.

2) Operations level responders shall be able to perform the following tasks when responding to a hazardous materials/WMD incidents:

- **Analyze a hazardous materials/WMD incident to determine the scope of the problem and potential outcomes by completing the following tasks:**
    - Survey the hazardous materials/WMD Incident to identify the containers and materials involved, determine whether hazardous materials/WMD have been released and evaluate the surrounding conditions.
    - Collect hazard and response information from MSDS, CHEMTREC/CANUTEC/SETIQ; local, state and federal authorities and shipper/manufacturer contacts.
    - Predict the likely behavior of a hazardous material/WMD and its container.
    - Estimate the potential harm at a hazardous material/WMD incident.
- **Plan the initial response to a hazardous materials/WMD incident within the capabilities and competencies of available personnel and personal protective equipment by completing the following tasks:**
    - Describe the response objectives for the hazardous materials/WMD incident.
    - Describe the response options for each objective.
    - Determine whether the personal protective equipment provided is appropriate for implementing each option.
    - Describe emergency decontamination procedures.
    - Develop a plan of action, including safety considerations.
- **Implement the planned response for a hazardous materials/WMD incident to favorably change the outcomes consistent with the emergency response plan and/or standard operating procedures by completing the following tasks:**
    - Establish and enforce scene control procedures, including control zones, emergency decontamination and communications.
    - Where criminal or terrorist acts are suspected, establish means of evidence preservation.
    - Initiate Incident Command System (ICS) for hazardous materials/WMD Incidents.
    - Perform tasks assigned as identified in the incident action plan.
    - Demonstrate emergency decontamination.

- **Evaluate the progress of the actions taken at a hazardous materials/WMD incident to ensure the response objectives are being met safely, effectively and efficiently by completing the following tasks:**
    - Evaluate the status of the actions taken in accomplishing the response objectives.
    - Communicate the status of the planned response.

3) Hazardous materials technician level responders shall be able to perform the following tasks when responding to a hazardous materials/WMD incidents:

- **Analyze a hazardous materials incident to determine the magnitude of the problem in terms of outcomes by:**
    - Surveying the hazardous materials incident to identify special containers involved, to identify or classify unknown materials, and to verify the presence and concentrations of hazardous materials through the use of monitoring equipment.
    - Collecting and interpreting hazard and response information from printed resources, technical resources, computer databases, and monitoring equipment.
    - Determining the extent of damage to containers.
    - Predicting the likely behavior of released materials and their containers when multiple materials are involved.
    - Estimating the size of an endangered area using computer modeling, monitoring equipment, or specialists in this field.
- **Plan a response within the capabilities of available personnel, personal protective equipment, and control equipment by:**
    - Identifying the response objectives for hazardous materials incidents.
    - Identifying the potential response options available by response objective.
    - Selecting the personal protective equipment required for a given action option.
    - Selecting the appropriate decontamination procedures.
    - Developing a plan of action which includes safety considerations, is consistent with the local emergency response plan and the organization's standard operating procedures, and is within the capability of the available personnel, personal protective equipment, and control equipment.
- **Implement the planned response to favorably change the outcomes consistent with standard operating procedures and site safety and control plan by completing the following tasks:**
    - The following site safety and control plan considerations are from the NIMS Site Safety and Control Plan (form ICS 208HM)
        - Site description.
        - Entry objectives.
        - On-site organization.
        - On-site control.
        - Hazard evaluation.
        - Personal protective equipment.
        - On-site work plans.
        - Communication procedures.
        - Decontamination procedures.
        - Site safety and health plan.
    - Perform the duties of an assigned hazardous materials branch position within the local incident management system (IMS).

    - Don, work in, and doff personal protective clothing, including, but not limited to, both liquid splash- and vapor-protective clothing with appropriate respiratory protection.
    - Perform the control functions identified in the plan of action.
    - Perform the decontamination function identified in the Incident Action Plan.
- **<u>Evaluate the progress of the planned response by evaluating the effectiveness of the control functions:</u>**
    - Evaluate the effectiveness of the control functions.
    - Evaluate the effectiveness of the decontamination process.
- **<u>Terminate the incident by:</u>**
    - Assisting in the incident debriefing.
    - Assisting in the incident critique.
    - Providing reports and documentation of the incident.

An After Action Review (AAR) will be provided after the incident.

4) Facilities and responders will monitor a verified release using the following capabilities and methods.

- **Facility methods and capabilities for monitoring a release include consulting with facility emergency coordinators from key, regulated facilities in the planning district to develop a synopsis of the tools, methods and procedures used by the facility.**
- **Responders will monitor releases in accordance with agency policy**

Appendix I – Petroleum Crude Oil Response Reference

U.S. Department of Transportation
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

COMMODITY PREPAREDNESS AND INCIDENT MANAGEMENT REFERENCE SHEET

PETROLEUM CRUDE OIL

CAS NO. 8002-05-9
UN 1267
DOT Hazard Class: 3
FLAMMABLE LIQUID
ERG Guide No. 128

HAZARD RATING = HIGH

DOT Hazard Classification and NFPA 704 - Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response

TRANSPORTATION AND PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

- With the increased production of oil from shale reserves in states such as North Dakota and Texas, there has been a dramatic increase in the transportation of crude oil by rail. Rail shipments of crude oil from these regions are typically made using unit trains. Unit trains of crude oil are single commodity trains that generally consist of over 100 tank cars, each carrying approximately 30,000 gallons of crude oil.
- Unit trains typically move from one location (e.g., shipper's production facility or transloading facility) to a single destination (e.g., petroleum refinery). Given the usual length of these trains (over a mile long), derailments can cause road closures, create significant detours, and require response from more than one direction to access the scene of the incident.
- In the event of an incident that may involve the release of thousands of gallons of product and ignition of tank cars of crude oil in a unit train, most emergency response organizations will not have the available resources, capabilities or trained personnel to safely and effectively extinguish a fire or contain a spill of this magnitude (e.g., sufficient firefighting foam concentrate, appliances, equipment, water supplies).
- Responses to unit train derailments of crude oil will require specialized outside resources that may not arrive at the scene for hours; therefore it is critical that responders coordinate their activities with the involved railroad and initiate requests for specialized resources as soon as possible.
- These derailments will likely require mutual aid and a more robust on-scene *Incident Management System* than responders may normally use. Therefore, pre-incident planning, preparedness and coordination of response strategies should be considered and made part of response plans, drills and exercises that include the shippers and rail carriers of this commodity.

- Tank cars carrying crude oil may also be found in general freight (manifest) trains that are made up of shipments of many different commodities from many different shippers. In these situations, emergency responders need to consider the potential impact that tank cars containing other hazardous commodities may have on tank cars containing crude oil if a release occurs, and vice-versa.
- To determine what specific commodities or hazardous materials may be involved, responders should obtain a train consist from the train crew or by contacting the rail carrier's emergency contact number.

HAZARD SUMMARY

- Petroleum crude oil is a light to dark colored liquid hydrocarbon containing flammable gasses. It is not a uniform substance and its physical and chemical properties may vary from oilfield to oilfield or within wells located in the same oilfield. Light, sweet crude oils contain flammable gasses such as butane and propane (unless it is known that the gasses have been removed). These gasses can readily ignite if released, when they come in contact with an ignition source. These crude oils may also contain hydrogen sulfide, a toxic inhalation hazard material, in the vapor space of the tank car. Due to the characteristics of crude oil, in an accident scenario, the behavior of this product may range from that of gasoline for the lighter (sweet) crude oils to diesel fuel for the heavier (sour) crude oils.
- Releases may create vapor/air explosion hazards indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers. Remove sources of heat, sparks, flame, friction and electricity, including internal combustion engines and power tools. Use caution when approaching the scene and positioning apparatus. Implement air monitoring as soon as possible to detect the presence of combustible gasses.
- Volatile vapors released from the spill area may create flammable atmospheres. Some crude oil vapors may be heavier than air and accumulate in low areas, and travel some distance to a source of ignition and flash back.
- When working in flammable atmospheres (where any concentration of lower explosive limit (LEL) exists), extreme caution must be taken to avoid creating ignition sources. This includes but is not limited to the use of non-sparking tools and intrinsically safe/explosion-proof equipment.
- The more volatile materials in crude oil may be present in air in high concentrations creating an inhalation hazard. There is also the possibility that the crude oil may contain varying concentrations of benzene or hydrogen sulfide. Products of combustion may also include toxic constituents. Responders should wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) to avoid potential exposure.
- Use water fog spray to cool containers, control vapors, and to protect personnel and exposures. Direct the cooling water to the top of the tank. There is some potential that containers of liquid that are not properly cooled may rupture violently if exposed to fire or excessive heat. Stay away from ends of tank(s) involved in fire, but realize that shrapnel may travel in any direction.

RAILROAD SAFETY PROCEDURES

Emergency response personnel should always be aware of the potential for serious injury when working in and around railcars, tracks and related equipment. The following safe operating practices should be followed when involved in emergency response operations at the scene of a crude oil train derailment:

- **Expect a train or rail equipment to move on any track from either direction at any time.**

- **DO NOT APPLY WATER DIRECTLY INSIDE A TANK CAR. Apply water from the sides of the tank car and from a safe distance to keep fire exposed containers cool. Use unmanned fire monitors for cooling tank cars when available. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting pressure relief devices or discoloration of tank.** If available, dry chemical extinguishing agents, such as potassium bicarbonate (i.e., Purple K) may also be used in conjunction with Class B foams.

- Improper application of fire streams may create a dangerous phenomenon known as a *slopover*, thereby increasing risks to emergency responders. **A *slopover* results when a water stream is applied to the hot surface of burning oil. The water is converted into steam causing agitation of the liquid and burning oil to slop over the sides of the tank car. This can occur within 10 minutes of the product becoming involved in fire.** Note: *Slopover* will not occur in a pool of crude oil on the ground.

- Hazardous combustion/decomposition products may be released by this material when exposed to heat or fire. These can include carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides and aldehydes. Response personnel should exercise extreme caution on-scene and wear appropriate personal protective clothing and equipment, including respiratory protection.

- Apply Class B firefighting foam as you would on fires involving other hydrocarbons. Class B foam blankets prevent vapor production and ignition of flammable and combustible liquids. Foam is most effective on static fires that are contained in some manner. Firefighting foam is not effective on hydrocarbon fuels in motion (i.e., three dimensional fires) that include product leaking or spraying from manways, valves, fractures in the tank shell (e.g., rips, tears, etc.) or spills on sloping terrain.

- As a general rule, **DO NOT** flush crude oil spills with water. Most crude oils are not water soluble and will have a tendency to float on water. Some crude oils will sink and some fractions of crude oil are water soluble. For those crude oils that float on water, burning crude oil may be carried away from the immediate area and may reignite on the surface of the water.

- Prevent runoff from entering storm/sewer systems and sensitive areas, as this may create a serious hazard and potential environmental problems. Notify proper authorities, downstream sewer and water treatment operations, and other downstream users of potentially contaminated water. Runoff may be flammable and/or toxic and should be contained, treated and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state and local environmental regulations.

- Watch for movement in both directions before crossing tracks. If the tracks are clear, walk single file at a right angle to the rails.
- Trains can approach with little or no warning. You may not be able to hear them due to atmospheric conditions, terrain, noisy work equipment, or passing trains on other tracks. Stand a minimum of 25 feet away from the tracks if possible, and face the train when rail equipment is passing through.
- Always contact the railroad to advise them of your presence – they may not know that you are on-scene or that they have a problem. Work with the railroad to be sure the track is "blue flagged" – the railroad's version to provide protection by their lock-out, tag-out process.
- Never stand, walk or sit on railway tracks, between the rails or on the ends of ties. Never step on the rail - step over it. The rail can be a slip, trip, or fall hazard. Never put your feet on moveable parts of a rail car such as couplers, sliding sills or uncoupling levers.
- Do not occupy the area between adjacent tracks in multiple track territory when a train is passing. If crossing between two stationary railcars, ensure there is at least 50 feet between them.
- Be especially careful working in rail yards and terminal areas. Tank cars are pushed and moved, and can change tracks often. Cars that appear to be stationary or in storage can begin to move without warning. Be sure that any rail equipment is secured against movement (wheels chocked, hand brakes secured, etc.) before attempting to work on or near it. Keep at least 25 feet away from the end of a car or locomotive to protect yourself from sudden movement.
- Never move equipment across the tracks unless at an established road crossing or under the supervision of a railroad representative.
- If it is necessary to climb rail equipment, use three points of contact at all times. The ladders on rail equipment may curve around the car making it difficult to find the rung with your foot. The first step on to rail equipment is typically some distance off of the ground. When descending the ladder, step - do not jump from the last step. Normally, there is ballast around the tracks which can be uneven and shift, causing a fall hazard. Locomotive steps are considered ladders. Always face the locomotive going up and coming down.
- Never cross over or under rail equipment -- use the ladders, handholds and crossover platforms or walk around the attached equipment. Remember to block the feet and tie off ladders at the top. When laddering tank cars or box cars, always consider using two points of access - the second being a point of escape should the other become inaccessible for any reason. Plan to use your own ladders.
- Avoid the use of cell phones when within 25 feet of live tracks.
- Be aware of the location of structures or obstructions where clearances are close.
- Stay away from track switches since they can be remotely operated.

Company	Emergency Telephone Number
BNSF Railway	(800) 832-5452
Canadian National (CN) Railway	(800) 465-9239
Canadian Pacific (CP) Railway	(800) 716-9132
CSX Transportation	(800) 232-0144
Kansas City Southern Rail Network	(877) 527-9464
Norfolk Southern Railroad	(800) 453-2530
Union Pacific Railroad	(888) 877-7267

- Emergency responders should contact federal agencies such as the U.S. Coast Guard to determine the level of assistance that may be provided in the event of a spill in navigable waterways located in their jurisdiction. This resource, as well as other federal resources, can be contacted through the National Response Center (NRC) at 1-800-424-8802.

Emergency Support Function 11
Agriculture and Natural Resources

ESF Coordinator:

Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division (GCSO-EMD)

Primary Agencies for:

Provision of Nutrition Assistance
Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division
Animal and Plant Disease and Pest Response
WSU Cooperative Extension
Assurance of Safety and Security of the Commercial Food Supply
Grant County Health District
Protection of Natural, Cultural, and Historic (NCH) Resources
General Administration of Grant County

Support Agencies:

Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division
Grant County Health District
Grant County Public Works
Grant County Volunteer Veterinarians
State Area Veterinarian

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 11 supports local agencies to address: (1) provision of nutrition assistance; (2) control and eradication of an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal disease, highly infective plant disease or devastating infestation; (3) assurance of food safety and food security; and (4) protection of natural, cultural, and historic resources prior to, during, and/or after an Incident of National Significance, or a local emergency or disaster situation.

B. Scope

ESF 11 includes four primary functions:

1. **Provision of nutrition assistance:** Includes determining nutrition assistance needs, obtaining and arranging for delivery of appropriate food supplies.

2. **Animal and crop disease and pest response:** Includes implementing a local response to an outbreak of a highly contagious animal (contagious

between animals) or zoonotic (contagious from animals to humans) disease, an outbreak of highly infective plant disease, or an economically devastating infestation of plants.

3. **Assurance of the safety and security of the commercial food supply:** Includes the inspection and verification of food safety aspects of slaughter and processing plants, products in distribution and points of entry, laboratory analysis of food samples, control of products suspected to be adulterated, food-borne illness surveillance, and field investigations.

4. **Protection of Natural Cultural and Historic resources:** Includes appropriate response actions to conserve, restore, and recover NCH resources.

II. POLICIES

General	▪ Actions are coordinated with local incident management officials and with State and Federal officials if necessary; all in coordination with the local and/or State EOC. If the situation is an Incident of National Significance, Grant County agencies will play a supporting and/or liaison role regarding Federal agencies and officials. ▪ Each supporting agency is responsible for managing its assets after receiving direction from the primary agency at the EOC. On-scene assets will be coordinated by Incident Command in conjunction with the EOC for the incident.
Nutrition Assistance Policies	▪ Food supplies secured and delivered under ESF 11 are appropriate for household or mass-feeding meal service. ▪ Transportation and distribution of food supplies within the situation area are arranged by appropriate authorities or volunteer organizations. ▪ Officials of this ESF support the use of mass-feeding as the primary outlet for disaster food supplies.
Animal and Plant Disease and Pest Response Policies	▪ All animal depopulation activities are conducted as humanely as possible while preventing or stopping pathogen spread and limiting the number of animals that must be euthanized. Disposal methods for infected or potentially infected carcasses and plant host material are chosen for their effectiveness in stopping or preventing pathogen spread and for their minimal impact on the surrounding environment.
Food Safety and Security Policies	▪ The Grant County Health District will notify appropriate State agencies of food adulteration and will be the liaison for communications with other agencies with food safety and security duties. ▪ Actions undertaken are guided and coordinated by local

	food safety officials. If the situation escalated beyond the capacity of local resources, actions may be guided by State and/or Federal food safety authorities, including Homeland Security officials.
Natural, Cultural, Historic Resources Protection Policies	▪ The general administration of Grant County and incorporated cities and towns are the primary agencies for protecting NCH resources. Actions taken to protect, recover, and restore NCH resources are guided by the policies and procedures of the corresponding primary agency.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

A. The Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division, as the ESF 11 coordinator, organizes and coordinates the capabilities and resources of local government, private agencies, and organizations through the Grant County EOC.

B. ESF 11 provides for integrated local response and local liaison duties with State and Federal resources for situations involving an outbreak of a highly contagious animal or zoonotic disease, an outbreak of a highly infective plant disease or infestation affecting crops in Grant County.

C. ESF 11 ensures the safety and security of Grant County's commercial supply of food products following a potential or actual incident affecting Grant County. It supports a liaison role for State and/or Federal government, should the situation necessitate such actions, as may occur if the situation is an Incident of National Significance or impacts Washington State.

D. Local government in Grant County and its incorporated cities and towns act as the primary agencies for protecting, recovering, and restoring NCH resources at the local level.

TABLE 1.ESF 11 Functional Categories and Responsibilities

Functional Categories	Nutrition Assistance	Animal and Plant Disease and Pest Response	Food Safety and Security Supply	NCH Resources Protection
ESF 11-Primary Agency	**GCSO-EMD**	**WSU Cooperative Extension**	**Grant County Health District**	**Local Government**
ESF 11-Responsibilities	▪ Determine needs to provide food for nutrition assistance to the local public in the event of disaster.	▪ Coordinating local response for animal, zoonotic or plant disease or infestation.	▪ Coordinating local response for adulterated or suspected adulterated food supplies.	▪ Determine the needs for protecting, restoring or recovering NCH resources.

IV. ORGANIZATION

Grant County Response Structure

The Grant County response structure operates under the direction of the lead primary agency for the specific function involved. The primary agencies act upon the assistance needed for the specific incident. For instance, when the assistance needed involves food safety and security, the Grant County Health District serves as the primary agency to support this function. For NCH resources protection, the State Department of Natural Resources would be accessed for assistance if county government were overwhelmed. When an incident requires assistance from more than one of the ESF-11 functions, the Grant County Emergency Operations Center provides the overall direction.

Once ESF - 11 is activated, the Grant County response is coordinated by EOC Staff at the Grant County EOC. EOC Staff contact the appropriate officials and primary agencies to assess the situation; from which appropriate actions are determined. The agency then alerts supporting organizations and requests that they provide representation if needed.

A. <u>In the event of a situation calling for the provision of nutrition assistance to the public</u>:

The Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division has the primary responsibility for the coordination of this function. Local agencies and organizations will be solicited for assistance, which will not be limited to the American Red Cross, the Grant County Health District, and the Salvation Army.

The Grant County Food and Water Plan, Appendix A of this plan, will be used to respond to nutrition assistance needs should an incident escalate and call for such measures.

B. In the event of an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal or zoonotic disease:

The official from animal health, who may be a State Area Veterinarian or other official from animal health or the emergency management community serves as the county's main point of contact for State and local government.

The Grant County EOC is activated locally, or as requested by the State of Washington as needed, and it performs the base of operations for interfacing with local government, State government, the private sector, and volunteer agencies.

The State Area Veterinarian in Charge (or his or her designated representative) acts as a liaison with the State Veterinarian through a Joint Operations or Communications Center; which would be the focal point for coordinating the disease management process.

The Grant County Animal Response Plan, Appendix B of this plan will be used to respond to animal health events for all hazards.

C. In the event a highly infective plant (or crop) disease or an economically devastating plant infestation:

The local WSU Extension Service serves as the County's main point of contact for local or State government.

The Grant County EOC is activated locally, or as requested by the State of Washington as needed, and performs the base of operations for interfacing with local government, State government, the private sector, and volunteer agencies.

The WSU Extension Service official or representative establishes a Joint Operations or Communications Center; which would be the focal point for coordinating the disease management process.

The Grant County Food Safety and Crop Response Plan, Appendix C, of this Emergency Support Function will be used for food safety and crop response events for all hazards.

D. In the event of a food supply safety and security incident:

Grant County may activate its EOC to provide a local base of operations according to internal policies and procedures.

The Grant County Health District, as the primary agency for this function will delegate a representative for the affected area. This representative will serve as a liaison between local and State government to coordinate efforts.

The Grant County EOC is activated locally, or as requested by the State of Washington as needed, and it performs the base of operations for interfacing with local government, State government, the private sector and volunteer agencies.

The Grant County Food Safety and Crop Response Plan, Appendix C of this Emergency Support Function will be used for food safety and crop response events for all hazards.

E. In the event of an incident affecting Natural, Cultural, and Historic (NCH) resources :

Local government (i.e. Grant County and/or incorporated cities and towns), in conjunction with the GCSO-EMD Staff at the Grant County EOC are the initial points of contact regarding NCH assets, properties, and documents.

Grant County and the incorporated cities and towns protect, preserve, and restore natural, cultural, and historic resources according to their own procedures which are not contained within this plan specifically.

V. ACTIONS

A. Initial Actions

The Grant County EOC will take the following actions for the responsibilities listed in the following table:

Primary Agency	Functions
Nutrition Assistance (GCSO-EMD)	▪ Determines the critical needs of the affected population in terms of numbers of people, their location, and usable facilities for congregate feeding. ▪ Catalogs available resources of food, transportation, equipment, storage, and distribution facilities. ▪ Assesses requirements for water distribution. ▪ Support Agencies include: the Grant County Health District, WSU Cooperative Extension, American Red Cross, and the Salvation Army.
Animal, Plant/Crop Disease and Pest Response (WSU Cooperative Extension)	▪ Provides the guidance for immediate protective actions within Grant County and reports and maintains liaison with the State Veterinarian's office and the Washington State Dept. of Agriculture. ▪ Determines the locally affected geopolitical boundary(s). ▪ Support Agencies include: the Grant County Health District, Public Works and Local Law Enforcement.
Food Safety and Security Supply (Grant County Health District)	▪ Provides food inspections to ensure a safe food supply to the public. ▪ Investigates cases of food borne illness. ▪ Catalogs findings in adulterated food. ▪ Provides the guidance for immediate protective actions within Grant County. ▪ Reports to the Washington State Department of Health any findings of adulterated food. ▪ Local law enforcement and the State of Washington are notified of suspected or determined crimes related to food safety and security.

	▪ Support Agencies include: Local Law Enforcement, Grant County Emergency Management, and the WSU Extension Service.
Natural, Cultural, Historic Resources Protection (Local government)	▪ Determines the resources available for NCH protection. ▪ Local government, including the county and the incorporated cities and towns, are responsible for preserving, protecting, and restoring its own NCH resources if feasible. Outside assistance will be requested when local resources are overwhelmed.

B. Ongoing Actions

Nutrition Assistance (GCSO-EMD)	▪ Submits requests to local governing body for assistance if needed. ▪ May serve as liaison between local governing officials and the State of Washington. ▪ Establishes links with food distribution centers and areas of critical need. ▪ Maintains records of contact with meal service and food distribution centers.
Animal, Plant/Crop Disease and Pest Response (WSU Cooperative Extension)	▪ Ensures continued contact with agricultural associations. ▪ Drafts agricultural advisories for affected area(s). ▪ Makes protective action recommendations. ▪ Informs WSDA of emergencies.
Food Safety and Security Supply (Grant County Health District)	▪ Advises local government officials of health hazards. ▪ Provides assistance to agricultural teams. ▪ Drafts health advisories for affected area(s). ▪ Keeps WSDOH informed of health emergencies. ▪ Inspects and screens food facility sites. ▪ Suspends operations of food production sites as appropriate.
Natural, Cultural, Historic Resources Protection (Local government)	▪ Attempts to minimize damage or loss to local NCH resources. ▪ Establishes links with local agencies and organizations having NCH properties or values. ▪ Documents the impacted NCH resources.

VI. RESPONSIBILITIES

Coordinating Agency: Grant County Emergency Management in conjunction with primary agencies.

Agency	Functions
Nutrition Assistance (GCSO-EMD)	▪ Submits requests to the State for food assistance. ▪ Works in conjunction with voluntary agencies to develop a plan of operation that ensures timely distribution of food in good condition to the proper location.
Animal, Plant/Crop Disease and Pest Response (WSU Cooperative Extension)	**Animal Disease – Veterinary Services** ▪ Detects animal diseases in conjunction with local veterinarians. ▪ Keeps the WSDA informed of the situation. ▪ Coordinates tasks with voluntary animal care organizations and public health if necessary. ▪ Identifies geopolitical boundaries for quarantine areas. **Plant Disease or Pests – Crop Protection and Quarantine** ▪ Detects plant and crop diseases in conjunction with local agencies. ▪ Coordinates tasks with voluntary plant and crop organizations. ▪ Makes recommendations for disposal if necessary.
Food Safety and Security Supply (Grant County Health District)	▪ Determines whether food sources for public distribution are safe for human consumption. ▪ Suspends local facilities not able to produce unadulterated food products. ▪ Continues regular inspection of food production.
Natural, Cultural, Historic Resources Protection (Local government)	▪ Advises local departments on how to best restore or stabilize NCH resources. ▪ Implements NCH protection measures through ordinances and conditional use permits. ▪ Adopted the State Environmental Policy Act. ▪ Grant County Codes: Critical Areas and Cultural Resources provides mitigation for alterations to critical areas and compensates for the impact by replacing, enhancing, or providing substitute resources or environments 24.08.160(5) Grant County Shoreline Master Program recognizes and protects the functions and values of the shoreline environments of statewide and local significance. (Ord. 00-114-CC (part), 2000). Restore areas that are biologically degraded Grant County Flood Damage Prevention ▪ Provides maintenance and other relevant information such as recent amendments or changes about the particular NCH resource to emergency responders.

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VI. REFERENCES

see Appendix 2 of the Basic CEMP

VII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

see Appendix 1 of the Basic CEMP

VIII. APPENDIXES

Appendix A, Food and Water Plan
Appendix B, Animal Response Plan
Appendix C, Food Safety and Crop Response Plan

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Emergency Support Function 11 Agriculture and Natural Resources
Appendix A
Food and Water Plan

PRIMARY AGENCY:

Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

Grant County Health District
Grant County Extension Services
American Red Cross
Salvation Army

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to provide food and water for mass feeding or distribution, and to provide for the transportation of the food and water to recognized relief organizations following a Proclamation of Emergency.

B. Scope

This ESF is applicable to situations within the county when it will be necessary to provide feeding to large groups of people. Included in this ESF is the provision and distribution of bulk food and water to the event site. ESF 11 will closely support ESF 6, Mass Care.

II. POLICIES

The priority of providing food and water will be to areas of acute need, then to areas of moderate need.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

A significant emergency or disaster will deprive substantial numbers of people access to and/or the means to prepare food and obtain water. In addition to substantial disruption to the commercial supply and distribution network, an event may partially or totally destroy food products stored in the affected area.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Requests from local jurisdictions or disaster relief organizations for the food supplies will be received at the EOC.

2. The following conditions will exist within the event area:

a. Individuals and families will be displaced from their homes will be provided shelters by one or more volunteer organizations.

b. On-hand food inventories at volunteer organizations will be inadequate to support the number of Individuals in the shelter.

c. Seventy five percent of the water supply will be unusable requiring juices or potable water supplies to be made available.

d. There will be a near total disruption of energy resources. The only energy resources available will be fuel for generators and propane tanks.

e. Most commercial cold storage and freezer facilities in the effected area will be inoperable.

f. Land delivery to affected areas will be temporarily cut off requiring the use of air delivery.

3. Schools, institutions, and other facilities are supplied with inventories of USDA commodities, and should have sufficient supplies for three days and provide fluids for one day.

4. Displaced persons will require transportation to shelter facilities.

5. Shelter operations will have sufficient sanitation and cooking facilities, including cold and frozen storage, to maximize the use of the available products.

6. This ESF will encourage the use of congregate care feeding arrangements as the central location for the distribution of food supplies.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. At all times, requests for food and water, including the types, amounts, and destination locations will be processed through the EOC.

2. After initial food and water assistance requests are received by the EOC, there will be coordination efforts to obtain and transport these items.

3. During the first three days following the emergency or disaster this ESF will be supported from the EOC. After this period of time, continuation of 24-hour operations will be reassessed by the EOC staff.

4. Potable water supplies that are available shall be identified and certified by the County Health District with assistance from the State Dept of Health. The County Health District shall assume the lead agency role until other qualified personnel are appointed and approved.

B. Organization

GCSO-EMD has the responsibility for the coordination of this ESF. Local agencies and organizations will be solicited for assistance with this ESF, but will not be limited to American Red Cross, Health District, Extension Services, and Salvation Army.

C. Procedures

Existing agency procedures for distributing food and water and providing transportation of these commodities will be followed. All operations will be coordinated through the EOC.

D. Mitigation Activities

Primary Agency and Support Agencies

1. Train staff on the value of educating staff and their family members about the importance of preparedness for three or more days.

2. Conduct public education for the awareness of emergency or disaster preparedness and support those organizations that have preparedness as a program goal.

E. Preparedness Activities

1. Primary Agency

Develops procedures to identify and assess the requirements for food and their water distribution. Procedures will be for:

a. Critical emergency needs during or immediately after the event.

b. Long-term sustained needs after the event is over.

2. Support Agencies

Grant County Health District

a. Prepares procedures for determining whether foods are fit for human consumption.

b. Identifies potential problems caused by contaminated foods.

c. Coordinates a back-up plan for staffing the EOC in the event that designated staff is unavailable to respond because of event conditions.

d. Provides communications training to the staff.

e. Participates in emergency management training and exercises at the local jurisdiction, state, and federal level.

f. Conducts emergency management training and exercises with ESF 11 support agencies.

Grant County Extension Services

a. Trains Inspection teams to determine the quality of stored food stocks.

b. Prepares food preparation, storage, health training, education activities, and instruction for emergency or disaster situations.

F. Response Activities

1. Primary Agency

a. Identify and assess the requirements for immediate and long-term food distribution needs and services.

b. Prioritizes mission request in support of ESF 11, activated by emergency or disaster.

2. Support Agencies

Grant County Health District

a. Staff the EOC, upon request.

b. Identifies and certifies foods and water which are fit for human consumption.

c. Identifies problems that will be or have been caused by contaminated foods.

d. Provides food and water for distribution from local assets.

Grant County Extension Services

a. Provides inspection teams to ensure the viability of stored food and water stocks.
b. Conducts health education activities on proper food preparation and storage.

G. Recovery Activities

1. Primary Agency

a. Continue to support response activities, as required.

b. Revises procedures based on the lessons learned from the emergency or disaster.

2. Support Agencies

a. Continue to support response activities, as required.

b. Revises procedures based on the lessons learned from the emergency or disaster.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agency
Coordinates the provision and distribution of food and water for mass feeding, and the provision of transportation to distribute food and water stocks.

B. Support Agencies
Support GCSO-EMD in the accomplishment of ESF 11, and coordination of ESF 6.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

A. Provide the required staff to the EOC to coordinate this ESF.

B. Local jurisdictions will need the use of private owned and leased food storage facilities.

C. Will need volunteer organization food storage sites, and schools as essential to the accomplishment of the ESF.

VII. REFERENCES

see Appendix 2 of the Basic CEMP

VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

see Appendix 1 of the Basic CEMP

Emergency Support Function 11 Agriculture and Natural Resources
Appendix B
Animal Response Plan

PRIMARY AGENCIES:

WSU Cooperative Extension
State Area Veterinarian
Local Veterinarian

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division
Grant County Fairgrounds
Grant County Health District
Grant County Humane Society
Grant County Public Works
Law Enforcement

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The purpose of this appendix to ESF 11 is to provide guidelines for rapid response to emergency or disaster events affecting the health, safety and welfare of human beings and animals.

B. Scope

This plan is applicable to situations within the county when it will be necessary to provide veterinary services and animal care to a large number of animals in order to keep both animals and humans safe. Veterinary services and animal care activities include, but are not limited to: small and large animal care, facility usage, animal rescue, evacuation, and animal carcass disposal.

II. POLICIES

A. The priority of providing care to animals will be based on acute need. Protection of human beings will be prioritized over domestic animals, fish and wildlife. In infestation and/or disease events among animals, it may be necessary to euthanize animals, which will be done according to acceptable veterinary practices. Procedures of the primary agencies for euthanization will be followed. More information on infestation and/or disease of animals is provided in the Washington State C.E.M.P.

B. Disease outbreaks within Grant County will be reported by the State Area Veterinarian to the Washington State Department of Agriculture, the WSU Cooperative Extension Service, and zoonotic diseases will be reported to the Grant County Health District. Animal events that overwhelm local jurisdictions will coordinate with the State E.O.C. for assistance. The Washington State Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture will be notified, and will investigate, respond to, control, and if necessary eradicate foreign animal diseases.

C. The coordinating body responsible for planning animal health emergency response and recovery activities in Grant County is the Washington State University Cooperative Extension Service. The WSU Extension works with State and local veterinarians. They contact local producers of animals, leverages local resources, and establishes protocol for the response process. This agency, in conjunction with the Grant County Health District, WSDA, and USDA, may also identify the geopolitical boundary for which a quarantine may be imposed. A local County Animal Response Team (CART) may be also be accessed for assistance. A CART is a team comprised of individuals from the agencies identified in this plan and may also include general volunteers. The WSDA has official quarantine authority for animal diseases in the State. Local law enforcement will assist in ensuring the security of a quarantine area.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

1. A significant emergency or disaster may deprive substantial numbers of animals of their basic needs, including adequate food, water, shelter, and veterinary care. Collection and relocation of displaced animals will be sent to centers for animal care, identification, and returned to owners, and/or adoption centers. As a last resort, consider marketing for adoption, or euthanizing and disposal procedures.

2. A disaster involving infestation and/or disease which may spread from animal to animal or animal to humans (zoonotic) may require the need for a large scale animal response in order to protect life, property, and the agricultural industry. The disease may be a result of contact with a source, whether intentional acts (terrorism), or unintentional, and otherwise natural processes.

3. Animal disposal may be required. Methods for such activities will be approved by the Washington State Department of Agriculture and the State Department of Ecology, as required.

4. Small sized animals such as household pets (cats, dogs) may arrive at the

Grant County Humane Society which may become overwhelmed during a significant disaster due to its limited capacity. The Humane Society and Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division will coordinate with the Grant County Fairgrounds to make shelters available for overflow. Local veterinarian clinics having extra space for shelters may also be used.

5. GCSO-EMD and the WSU Extension will coordinate with the Grant County Fairgrounds for available shelter for small to large size agricultural animals. Transportation such as trucks and trailers will be used to move animals to these locations. Grant County Public Works may be called to assist with the transportation of animals. However, their work may be subject to the requirements of their particular Employee Association prior to any deployment of Public Works personnel.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Requests for animal response supplies, equipment, and transport will be received at the EOC.

2. The following conditions will exist within the event area:

a. Animals will be medically treated by approved registered veterinarians, or by volunteers approved by a registered veterinarian.

b. Pre-designated facilities should be identified and prepared to deal with an influx of animals. Shelters will be approved by a representative of at least one primary agency listed in this plan.

c. Access to areas which have been subjected to infestation, disease, or other events affecting the health of animals will be controlled. Only personnel from the appropriate response agencies will be allowed in the affected area.

d. Grant County Public Works Department will be called upon to provide large trucks for transportation for live and dead animals.

e. Operators of vehicles transporting animals will be briefed on the event.

f. Responders will be provided personal protective equipment as needed.

3. Veterinarians will serve as the primary medical care agents for animals needing treatment; however, they may designate one or more qualified persons to fulfill similar duties at his or her discretion.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

Animal health events that overwhelm local jurisdictional resources that are of such a scale will be coordinated through the Grant County EOC. Local jurisdictions will be consistent with Washington State Department of Agriculture statutory mandate. Response and recovery activities will be consistent with the CEMP.

B. Organizations

WSU Extension will provide staff to the EOC to fulfill duties associated with this plan. Emergency Management and support agencies will support primary agencies in their roles as the situation allows. All primary and support agency directors or supervisors will determine the extent to which their personnel respond to an animal health emergency. Each situation is unique and has limitations.

C. Procedures

Animal response agencies and private veterinarians will use their existing procedures for the care and medical treatment of animals. All operations will be coordinated through the EOC.

Representatives of animal care agencies will coordinate all press releases and public service announcements with the Public Information Officer at the EOC. Elected officials will approve the release of all public service announcements.

D. Mitigation Activities

GCSO-EMD conducts public education for emergency and disaster preparedness. Emergency Management maintains the Grant County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan which is a multi-jurisdictional plan to reduce risks to the public.

WSU Extension participates and maintains contact with several groups including but not limited to: the Grant County Cattlemen's Association, Grant County Pork Producers Association, and the Grant County Dairy Association. WSU Extension supports the Safe Food Initiative which ensures that farm animal injections are administered properly and effectively among agricultural youth groups such as 4-H and FFA.

E. Preparedness Activities:

1. Primary Agencies

a. WSU Cooperative Extension

- Maintains updated lists of contacts in the public agricultural sections within Grant County.

- Provides education to the public on foreign animal diseases

b. State Area Veterinarian
This veterinarian serves in a role designated by regional boundaries and the Washington State Department of Agriculture and participates in WSDA emergency planning efforts for animals. This individual participates in emergency planning at the local and State level.

c. Veterinarians
Daily practices and participation in planning.

2. Support Agencies
GCSO-EMD, Grant County Fairgrounds, Grant County Health District, Grant County Humane Society, Grant County Public Works, and Local Law Enforcement participate in emergency planning efforts.

F. Response Activities

1. Primary Agencies
WSU Cooperative Extension, and State Area Veterinarian are the primary organizations for coordination, direction, and control of animal care services; and are responsible for the following:

a. Determining which animal health care personnel are qualified and/or allowed to provide animal care.

b. Coordination of all press releases and public service announcements with the EOC Public Information Officer.

2. Support Agencies
The Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division, Local Law Enforcement, the Grant County Health District, the Grant County Fairgrounds, and the Grant County Public Works Department will provide assistance to primary agencies as required.

The Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division conducts preliminary damage assessments. Damage assessment volunteers may be approved at the discretion of GCSO-EMD staff. All efforts will be made to protect the safety and well-being of damage assessment workers.

G. Recovery Activities

1. Primary Agencies

The WSU Extension Service provides follow-up work with local area veterinarians and agricultural community to reestablish normal operations.

2. Support Agencies

a. Continue to support response activities as required.

b. Revises procedures based on the lessons learned from the emergency or disaster.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agencies

WSU Extension, veterinarians, and State Area Veterinarian are the primary organizations for coordination, direction, control of animal healthcare services; and are responsible for the following:

1. Communicating to recognized animal health providers and agencies.
2. Appointments of Veterinarian Coordinator to the EOC.
3. Coordination of emergency management activities with the Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division, Grant County Health District, and local jurisdictions.
4. Coordination of a multi-county event response and recovery with other county veterinarians and appropriate emergency response agencies.
5. Maintain a list of veterinarians, county animal emergency coordinators, veterinary technicians, and exotic wildlife field personnel.

B. Support Agencies

The Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division, Local Law Enforcement, Grant County Health District, Grant County Fairgrounds, and the Grant County Public Works Department will provide assistance to primary agencies as required.

VI. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A. The primary point of contact for activation of this plan is the Director of the WSU Extension office in Moses Lake. This individual will notify his or her staff of the situation, then report to the Grant County EOC. This individual in conjunction with GCSO-EMD will request convening of the primary agencies at the EOC.

B. If the situation requires that a county emergency be proclaimed, GCSO-EMD staff will contact Elected Officials who have the discretion to make the proclamation.

C. If and when an animal event exceeds local capabilities and resources, Emergency Management will coordinate with the State EOC.

D. Local veterinarians, the local Veterinary Medical Association, and the Humane Society will participate in emergency operations on a voluntary basis.

E. The use of the Incident Command System as outlined in the National Incident Management System shall be used to manage an incident and provide a smooth transition and integration of additional resources as required.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. The WSU Extension along with a number of other local agencies, will serve as members of the Grant County EOC staff.

B. All participating agencies will be responsible for maintaining a log of events at the EOC and will submit their log to the Chief Deputy of Emergency Management after activation is terminated.

C. GCSO-EMD staff will provide situation reports (SITREPS) to the on a daily basis. The report period will be based on 24-hour time periods, starting at the original time of activation.

VIII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

GCSO-EMD is responsible for the development and maintenance of this Tab. Participating agencies of this plan will review this plan as necessary. Recommended changes will be submitted to GCSO-EMD for inclusion.

IX. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

A. Provide the required staff to the EOC to coordinate this ESF.

B. Local jurisdictions will need the use of privately owned and leased animal facilities.

C. Volunteer organizations for livestock containment sites and other resources as necessitated by the event or situation.

X. REFERENCES

see Appendix 2 of the Basic CEMP

XI. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

see Appendix 1 of the Basic CEMP

Emergency Support Function 11 Agriculture and Natural Resources
Appendix C
Food Safety and Crop Response Plan

PRIMARY AGENCIES:

WSU Cooperative Extension
Grant County Health District

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division
Law Enforcement
Grant County Public Works

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to provide guidelines for rapid response to emergency or disaster events affecting the safety and security of crops, plants, and commercial food supply.

B. Scope

This plan is applicable to situations within the county when it will be necessary to provide crop assistance, food safety, security services. Crop assistance, food safety, security activities include but may not be limited to inspection, quarantine, and disposal.

II. POLICIES

A. The priority of providing services to crops and the commercial food supply will be based on acute need. Protection of human beings will be prioritized over crops and plants. In infestation and/or disease events among crops and food adulteration, it may be necessary to dispose of crops and commercial food, which will be done according to acceptable agricultural, ecological, and health practices. Procedures of the primary agencies will be followed. The Washington State Department of Ecology statutory mandate applies.

B. The coordinating body responsible for planning crop response and recovery activities in Grant County is the Washington State University Cooperative Extension Service. The coordinating body responsible for food safety, security response, and recovery activities is the Grant County Health District.

The Washington State Departments of Agriculture and Fish and Wildlife represent animal health and agricultural concerns of the State and maintain

liaison with the emergency management departments and/or agencies that represent veterinary medicine, public health, agriculture, wildlife, non-native wildlife, humane societies, animal control agencies; all referenced in the Washington State CEMP.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

1. A significant emergency or disaster will deprive growers of adequate income due to the loss of crops and plants and may impact the commercial food supply. The commercial food supply may also be impacted by a separate means, such as regular food distribution. An event involving multiple crops and the commercial food supply will impact the economy of Grant County.

2. A disaster involving infestation and/or disease which may spread from crop to crop or to humans may necessitate the need for a large scale response in order to protect life and property. The disease or infestation may be a result of contact with a source, whether intentional acts (terrorism), or unintentional, and otherwise natural processes. If the commercial food supply is affected people may become fatally ill from food poisoning or other adulteration factors.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Requests from local jurisdictions or disaster relief organizations for crop response supplies, equipment, and transport will be received at the EOC.

2. The following conditions will exist within the event area:

a. Impacted crops, plants, and commercial food will be inspected by the appropriate staff from a primary agency, or in conjunction with another resource

b. Pre-designated facilities should be identified for crops, plants, or food that cannot be burned, buried, or otherwise disposed of on site.

c. Areas which have been or are suspected to have been subjected to infestation, disease, or other events affecting the safety and security of crops, plants, or the commercial food supply will have limited access. Only staff from a primary or other approved agencies will have access.

d. Affected crops will be transported by an authorized mode of transportation. Vehicle operators will be briefed on the event and provided personal protective equipment (PPE) as needed.

e. Crop, plant, and commercial food specialists will serve as the agents for crops and/or food needing treatment; however, they may designate one or more qualified person to fulfill similar duties at his or her discretion.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Crop and plant safety or security events that overwhelm local jurisdiction resources and existing agreements will be acted upon under the coordination of the Washington State Department of Agriculture. Food safety or security events that overwhelm local jurisdiction resources and existing agreements will be acted upon under the coordination of the Washington State Department of Health.

2. Local jurisdictions will be consistent with Washington State Department of Agriculture and Washington State Department of Health statutory mandate.

3. Local jurisdictions will act under the coordination authority of the State Emergency Management Division.

4. Response and recovery activities will be consistent with the CEMP.

5. Crop responders not associated with a designated response agency who meet a primary agency staff approval, will be registered as emergency worker volunteers by the Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division

B. Organizations

The WSU Cooperative Extension Service is the agency primarily responsible for insuring that appropriate local measures are taken with safe handling of crops. GCSO-EMD and other support agencies will support the primary agency in their roles as the situation allows. The Grant County Public Works Department will be called upon to provide transportation for and quarantine of crops if needed.

The Grant County Health District is the agency primarily responsible for insuring that appropriate local measures are taken with the safe handling of food. GCSO-EMD and other support agencies will Support the primary agencies in their roles as the situation allows.

C. Procedures

Crop, plant, commercial food response agencies, and private organizations will use their existing policies for the handling and inspection of crops and food. All operations will be coordinated through the EOC. Representatives of crop, food care, or handling agencies will coordinate all press releases and public service announcements with the Public Information Officer at the EOC.

D. Mitigation Activities

The Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division conducts public education for the awareness of emergency or disaster preparedness and will support those organizations having preparedness as a program goal.

WSU Extension supports mitigation through:

Safe Food Initiative
Hay Growers Association
Fruit Growers Association

Grant County Health District supports mitigation through:

Food Protection Program
Vector Control Program

E. Preparedness Activities:

1. Primary Agency

a. WSU Cooperative Extension

This agency maintains close contact with crop consultant and many other groups including but not limited to: WA State Apple Commission, Vegetable and Seed Association, Potato Commission, Cherry Commission, Pears Commission, and local Farmer's Markets. The Extension also inspects growing conditions for crops to be sold at local farmer's markets; and inspects/monitors injections of agricultural animals to ensure a safe food supply.

b. Grant County Health District

This agency maintains close contact with the WA State Dept of Health for food safety and security reasons. It also inspects food facilities to ensure a safe food supply.

2. Support Agencies

a. Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division

This department maintains close contact with the WSU Extension Service and the Grant County Health District and provides preparedness information to the public.

F. Response Activities

1. Primary Agency

The WSU Cooperative Extension and the Grant County Health District are the primary organizations for coordination, direction, and control of crop, plant, and food services; and are responsible for the following:

a. Communications with recognized crop, plant, food providers, and food service agencies.

b. Coordination of multi-county event response with crop and food service agencies.

c. Coordination of emergency management activities with the EOC.

d. Coordination of all press releases and public service announcements with the EOC Public Information Officer.

2. Support Agencies

The Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division, local law enforcement and the Grant County Public Works Department are the support agencies that will provide coordination assistance to primary agencies as required.

The Grant County Public Works Department will support transportation services to include but not limited to the transportation of affected crops, plants, and commercial food. This department will also implement barricades and road blocks in conjunction with local law enforcement for quarantine, and other designated areas. However, their work may be subject to the requirements of their particular Employee Association prior to any deployment of Public Works personnel.

G. Recovery Activities

1. Primary Agencies

The WSU Cooperative Extension will follow-up work with local area and agricultural commodity group associations and the general public to re-establish normal (daily) operations.

The Grant County Health District will follow-up with commercial food sales, donation, distribution sites, and the general public to reestablish normal (daily) operations.

2. Support Agencies

Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division will conduct damage assessments within the boundaries of Grant County and may designate other qualified county personnel to such duty if necessary.

V. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

A. Provide the required staff to the EOC to coordinate this ESF.

B. Local jurisdictions will need the use of privately owned and leased storage and/or disposal facilities.

C. Volunteer organizations for food or crop containment sites and other resources as necessitated by the event or situation.

VI. REFERENCES

see Appendix 2 of the Basic CEMP

VII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

see Appendix 1 of the Basic CEMP

Emergency Support Function 12
Energy & Utilities

ESF Coordinator:

Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division

Primary Agencies:

Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division
Executive Head

Support Agencies:

Bureau of Reclamation
Grant County PUD
Williams Pipeline
Cascade Natural Gas
US Army Corp of Engineers

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

To provide for effective use of available electric power, water resources, telecommunications, natural gas, and petroleum products required to meet essential needs, and to facilitate restoration of energy and utility systems affected by an emergency or disaster. Grant County includes commercial and public utilities in their coordination of damage assessments, operational capabilities, and restoration actions.

B. Scope

The term 'energy/utility' includes producing, refining, transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building, distributing, and maintaining energy/utility systems and system components.

1. Assessments of current energy/utility capabilities, capacities, and reserves within Grant County.

2. ESF 12 collects, evaluates, and shares information on energy/utility system damages and estimates on the impact of energy/utility system outages within the affected areas.

3. ESF 12 also provides information concerning the energy/utility restoration process such as projected schedules, percent of completion of restoration, geographic information on the restoration and other information as appropriate. This ESF applies to all emergencies considered in the Hazard

Identification and Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA) which is a supporting document to the CEMP.

II. POLICIES

A. Restoration of normal operations at energy facilities is the responsibility of the facility owners, managers and operators. Local government support while desired may be limited.

B. All energy/utility providers, whether publicly or privately owned, should be prepared to respond to energy related needs resulting from an emergency or disaster. Many utilities work under an agreement which may mandate emergency and preparedness plans.

C. ESF 12 addresses significant disruptions in energy/utility supplies for all hazards, whether caused by physical disruption of energy transmission, distribution systems, unexpected operational failure of such systems, planned interruptions, or unusual economic or international political events.

D. ESF 12 addresses the impact that damage to an energy system in Grant County may have an energy/utility supplies, systems, and components in other districts relying on the same system. Consequently, energy/utility supply and transportation problems can be within Grant County, intrastate, interstate, and international.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

Emergencies, both natural and man-made can have profound effects on the public and privately owned utilities in Grant County. The ability to quickly restore damaged water, power, natural gas, telephone, and sewer systems is essential to maximizing life safety, health, and minimizing the economic impact of a disaster. Reference to the Grant County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA, a supporting document to the CEMP).

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Continuity of Operations Plans for emergencies may be established by each operator of a public utility in Grant County.

2. Widespread and possibly prolonged energy/utility failures could result in impacts that could affect transportation, media, telecommunications, and other lifeline infrastructures which would affect the public health and safety of the citizens in Grant County.

3. During and after emergencies, public utilities will operate within their authorized service areas and according to their respective charters. Should these utilities be unable to supply Grant County with their service the Emergency Operations Center will request additional support from Washington State Emergency Management Division.

4. Delays in the production, refining, and delivery of petroleum-based products may occur as a result of damaged storage, supplies, transportation, infrastructure, and/or loss of commercial electrical power.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

The occurrence of a major disaster could destroy or disrupt all or portions of the County's energy and utility systems.

1. Types of public utilities providing services in Grant County are electric, gas, water, sewer, petroleum products, and commercial communications.

2. Responding to energy/utility shortages or disruptions and their effects is necessary for the preservation of public life, safety, health, and general welfare of Grant County citizens.

3. The Emergency Operations Center will collect information on damaged utility and energy resources and for identifying the needs of critical facilities, requirements to repair/restore those systems, and the status of restoration and repair of damaged resources.

4. While restoration of normal operations at energy/utility facilities is the primary responsibility of the owners of those facilities, ESF 12 provides the appropriate supplemental assistance and resources to enable restoration in a timely manner when requested.

B. Organization

1. **Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division**
   The Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division serves Grant County and the incorporated municipalities of Coulee City, Ephrata, Electric City, George, Grand Coulee, Hartline, Krupp, Mattawa, Moses Lake, Quincy, Royal City, Soap Lake, Wilson Creek, and Warden. Operations are under the direction of the Emergency Management Director appointed by the Board of County Commissioners; other staff includes Coordinators and volunteer Public Information Officers.

2. **Electricity**

The Grant County area is served by the Grant County Public Utility District No. 2 of Grant County and relies on the trained and experienced personnel of the Public Utility District to provide power under most conditions, to safely, effectively, and efficiently restore power to Grant County when disrupted by any cause. It also relies on communications systems to identify areas where customers may be out of service.

3. **Water/Sewer**
   Water supply and sewer systems within the county are both publicly and privately owned systems which are organized at municipal and district levels. Municipalities operate their own water treatment, distribution, and sewage disposal facilities. The primary systems serving the rural County area are the municipalities, associations, or owners which have developed their own public and private sewer disposal systems.

4. **Natural Gas**
   Natural gas is primarily in the Moses Lake and Quincy areas. It is brought into the County by Williams Pipeline, and transferred to Cascade Natural Gas Company for commercial and residential service. Distribution of natural gas is subject to control by the Federal government in response to supply and demand.

5. **Petroleum Products**
   Home heating oil and Liquid Propane Gas services in Grant County is provided by local vendors and is individually delivered to their specific customers.

6. **Commercial Communications**
   Communication services are provided by multiple vendors whose commercial toll lines, cellular, and satellite systems provide service within Grant County.

C. Procedures

1. The energy and utility systems will continue to provide services through their established service area, and operate within their Continuity of Operations Plan, or emergency operations plan and procedures.

2. Energy and utility information should be exchanged with local emergency government officials to inform the local public on the safe use of services, status of restoration, and to identify critical facilities that need service.

3. Energy and utility companies should compile preliminary damage assessment reports, and transmit them to the Emergency Operations Center as needed, or upon request. Emergency Operations Center will

collect, evaluate, and report conditions to public safety and other impacted agencies and organizations.

4. Energy and utility companies should provide representation to the Emergency Operations Center as requires.

D. Mitigation Activities

Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division has identified local energy and utility sources within the County's Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment a supporting document to the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and continues to update these sources.

E. Preparedness Activities

1. All public utilities will maintain emergency call lists, operating procedures, emergency resources, and update them as needed.

2. GCSO-EMD in coordination with the utility council will develop guidelines for priority use of public utility resources where they may be insufficient supplies to meet essential needs. Public Information Officers will coordinate in the preparation of news releases to inform the public of conservation and safety measures.

3. Conduct and participate in energy emergency exercises with the energy industry and local governments to test written plans and to prepare for energy emergencies.

4. Participate in hazard mitigation studies to reduce the adverse effects of future disaster.

F. Response Activities

1. All water and energy utilities will be contacted by the Emergency Operations Center staff to collect current preliminary damage assessment information.

2. Utilities will coordinate the mobilization of personnel and equipment required for emergency repair of facilities, assist with conducting damage assessment operations, and reporting these assessments to the Emergency Operations Center.

3. The Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division will activate the Emergency Operations Center, notify the WA State Emergency Management Division, identify energy/utility resources which are in short supply, and are necessary for the life safety and health of the population. GCSO-EMD will coordinate information with local point of contacts from

affected utilities, and their Public Information Officers to develop emergency public information.

4. An energy/utility liaison will be establish to work in the Emergency Operations Center and will be responsible for the coordination of energy resources.

5. Utilities will be requested to provide the Emergency Operations Center with a single point of contact for emergency operations and conducting operations in accordance with internal procedures for emergency operations and disaster response.

G. Recovery Activities

1. The Emergency Operations Center will coordinate with State and Federal agencies for supplemental energy resources, including electricity, water, natural gas, petroleum products.

2. The EOC will assist in compiling damage assessment reports and act upon request for State and Federal Assistance as needed.

3. The Utility Liaison should coordinate with the Emergency Operations Center and local governments to determine priorities among users if adequate utility supply is not available to meet all essential needs, and coordinate supporting resources for utility restoration and repair to meet essential needs.

4. The Emergency Operations Center will coordinate and conduct a post-disaster situation analysis to review and determine the effectiveness of the pre-established tasks, responsibilities, reporting procedures, and formats to document any crucial lessons-learned; and to make revisions to plans as needed for future events.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary and Support Agencies

1. Maintain liaison with local utilities and provide 24-hour emergency contact information to include critical personnel, emergency chain of command, and notification procedures.

2. Provide accurate and timely emergency public information coordinated through the Emergency Operations Center.

3. Document all emergency related energy or utility expenditures, obligations, and situation reports for State and Federal government assistance to aid Grant County's recovery process.

B. Primary Agency

1. GCSO-EMD will provide a staff member in the Emergency Operations Center to coordinate the evaluation, allocation, and restoration of energy resources. The staff member will advise the Grant County Board of County Commissioners Chairperson on the utilization of available resources.

2. Emergency Operations Center staff will identify the needs and appropriate responses, and facilitate interactions between different utilities during an emergency. Direction and control of the operational capabilities for the utilities will reside with the respective directors or managers of the utility companies.

3. Emergency Operations Center staff will assist with the coordination of permit issuance to utilities to do work on county and city roadways, coordinate the inspection of public utility services installed in road right-of-way, and for transport of over-weight equipment and loads during emergencies.

C. Support Agencies

1. Utility Directors will

a. Implement mandatory curtailment, when required, by and in accordance with the State Curtailment Plan for Electric Energy, WAC 194-22.

b. Provide the Emergency Operations Center with accurate and timely information regarding their department's location, extent of outage or disruptions, capabilities, availability of staff, equipment, and materials for restoration.

c. Provide a representative to the Emergency Operations Center if available.

d. Ensure compliance with the state statutes and local codes through inspection, review of design, construction management, and issuing of required permits.

e. Deploy available resources to support emergency repair, reconstruction, and restoration of services.

f. Coordinate out-of-area private and public energy assistance.

2. The US Army Corps of Engineers will act as needed in response to flooding under Public Law 84-99. The Corps will provide support to state and local engineering efforts if a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration is in effect, and if FEMA has issued a mission assignment to the Corps. The Emergency Operations Center may request assistance from the Corps through the WA State Emergency Operation Center.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Each support agency has general purpose, specialized equipment, and resources that may be useful in emergency conditions. Inventories of these resources will not be maintained as part of this plan, but will be maintained as part of the Operations Section Chief's working references in the Emergency Operations Center.

VII. REFERENCES *see Appendix 2 of the Basic CEMP*

Emergency Support Function 13
Public Safety, Law Enforcement, and Security

ESF Coordinator:

Grant County Sheriff's Office

Primary Agencies:

Grant County Sheriff's Office
Local City and Town Police Departments

Support Agencies:

Multi-Agency Communications Center
Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 13 supports local agencies to address public safety, security capabilities, and resources to support the full range of incident management activities associated with emergencies and disasters.

B. Scope

This ESF provides a mechanism for coordinating and providing adequate support to authorities for law enforcement, public safety, security capabilities, and resources in an emergency or disaster situation. This includes normal law enforcement responsibilities such as evacuation and movement of the public away from a hazard area and enforcing limited access to hazardous or isolation areas.

The capabilities within this ESF support incident management requirements, including critical infrastructure protection, security planning, technical assistance, and public safety in both pre and post-incident situations. This ESF is typically activated in situations requiring extensive assistance to provide for public safety and security.

II. POLICIES

A. Local authorities have the primary responsibility for public safety at the local level. The Grant County Sheriff is the chief law enforcement official for the county of Grant and is responsible for all law enforcement activities during a county wide emergency or disaster. In the event that an emergency or disaster is entirely within an incorporated municipality, the chief law enforcement official of that jurisdiction is the Chief of Police. Additional

support and mutual aid may be requested through the state, Grant County Commissioners, Mayors of the incorporated cities and towns by contacting the Governor's Office to request additional support if necessary.

B. Each supporting agency is responsible for managing its assets after receiving direction from the primary agency at the EOC. On-scene assets will be coordinated by Incident Command in conjunction with the EOC. The agencies, within the limits of their resources and authority, coordinate written agreements with other local, state, and federal law enforcement organizations to support essential law enforcement operations. The primary agencies facilitate coordination among supporting agencies to ensure that communication and coordination processes are consistent with incident management missions and objectives.

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C. In the context of this ESF, local resources include the Grant County Sheriff's Department and reserve officers, and law enforcement agencies of the incorporated cities and towns of Grant County. Other resources include but may not be limited to fire, public safety offices, and emergency medical services, and dispatch organizations.

D. Local resources are integrated into the incident command structure using the National Incident Management System principles and protocols.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

Law enforcement, public safety or security, are local government services provided in Grant County. The primary law enforcement resources are paid personnel within the Sheriff's Office and larger municipalities. The paid resources are augmented by reserve law enforcement personnel and the Sheriff's Posse members.

B. Planning Assumptions

When vital resources become depleted or exhausted, local operations are managed with the resources available. Staffing changes are adjusted to spread the available resources over acceptable hours of emergency operations.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. When this ESF is activated, the primary agencies assess public safety and security needs and respond to requests for resources at the EOC. Notification for law enforcement jurisdictions will be coordinated through

the Multi-Agency Communications Center. Mobilization of law enforcement personnel will be coordinated through the EOC.

2. This ESF manages support activities by coordinating the implementation of resources, including law enforcement personnel for public safety and security to protect the people, property, and critical infrastructure of Grant County. Local law enforcement will seek assistance from outside resources with mutual aid agreements or the emergency management staff for local or state resources.

3. Primary agencies maintain communications with supporting agencies to determine capabilities, assess the availability of resources, and to track those resources as needed.

4. Law enforcement agencies will coordinate with GCSO-EMD to identify the populations and plan routes for evacuation. It may be necessary to direct evacuees to areas of safety or shelters.

5. Law enforcement establishes or assists in the establishment of the incident command structure including the determination of an Incident Commander and Incident Command Post.

6. Authority for law enforcement may be accepted by the Sheriff when the Police Chief, Mayor or designee chooses to relinquish their authority to the operations directed by the Sheriff.

B. Organization

1. The Grant County Sheriff's Department has primary responsibility for law enforcement operations in Grant County during an emergency or disaster.

1. Law enforcement agencies of the incorporated cities and towns have the primary responsibility for law enforcement operations in their respective jurisdictions. During an emergency or disaster, their authority continues.

3. Law enforcement operations are conducted by county and local agencies within the limits of their resources and authority. In the event additional law enforcement resources are required, they may be requested through local mutual aid.

C. Procedures

1. Law enforcement procedures are outlined in their respective operations and procedures manuals.

2. Some law enforcement procedures may be found in various Emergency Support Functions within this Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

D. Mitigation Activities

The Grant County Sheriff and local Police Departments establish mutual aid agreements with other law enforcement organizations. The Grant County Sheriff and local Police Departments conduct special planning activities with other agencies, facilities, or community events which require special security, public safety, or traffic control operations. The support agencies in this plan each have their own proactive approaches to risk reduction. Each agency promotes information about prevention and safety. For more information regarding agency specific mitigation strategies, please see The Grant County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, published separately.

E. Preparedness Activities

The agencies may coordinate in the development of emergency management plans, participate in emergency response training, and exercises. They develop their operational procedures for the effective use of resources.

F. Response Activities

1. Primary Agencies

Law enforcement agencies assist local authorities with law enforcement operations. The Sheriff/Police Chief will provide liaison personnel to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The liaison personnel coordinate public safety resources from the EOC for operations.

2. Support Agencies

GCSO-EMD activates the EOC and issues warnings as necessary. It coordinates emergency public information with the Sheriff and the Public Information Officer (PIO). Fire Services, EMS, and American Red Cross respond to the situation as a normal part of their operations. Grant Integrated Services staff may assist with critical incident stress management. MACC Dispatch responds by coordinating information among the response agencies.

G. Recovery Activities

1. Primary Agencies

As control is regained, law enforcement agencies can reduce the personnel and resources required for response efforts and will continue public safety and security operations through the recovery period as the situation requires.

2. Support Agencies

Support agencies identify resources to assist with the recovery process. Please see ESF 14: Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agencies

In an emergency or disaster, when life, health, and property may be threatened, the primary responsibility of law enforcement is the enforcement of laws of the Municipalities, County, and State. Other responsibilities include: serving as leaders of the ESF 13 group at the EOC, supporting Incident Management Teams in the field, coordinating activities with support agencies, providing expertise on public safety to the Incident Commander when requested (including evacuations), and ensuring the activities under this ESF are related to the safety and security of the public. For more information on evacuation, please see Appendix A to this ESF.

B. Support Agencies

Support agencies maintain their normal daily functions during the emergency or disaster as much as possible in order to protect the public. They are responsible for coordinating information with the primary agencies. They can also provide subject matter expertise and advice.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Law enforcement agencies will provide their own internal support as much as possible to ensure public safety and security (such as vehicles and per diem for staff). Support agencies will provide resources such as traffic control equipment, vehicles, and staff**.**

VII. REFERENCES

see Appendix 2 of the Basic CEMP

VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

see Appendix 1 of the Basic CEMP

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Emergency Support Functions 13 Public Safety, Law Enforcement, and Security
Appendix A
Evacuation and Movement

PRIMARY AGENCY:

Law Enforcement

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division
Fire Services
American Red Cross
Emergency Medical Services
Mental Health

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

To effectively provide for an evacuation of all or part of the local jurisdiction's population to areas of safety or shelter.

B. Scope

The intent of this Emergency Support Function (ESF) is to outline the procedures required to effectively evacuate the population at risk during an emergency or disaster.

II. POLICIES

A. Law Enforcement and supporting agencies will, within the limits of their resources and authority, coordinate an evacuation of any affected area. The following is a list of written evacuation plans in Grant County:

ESF 10B Annex C, Evacuation Checklist
The Gorge Amphitheatre Exiting and Evacuation Plan

B. Evacuation from an incorporated municipality is a command decision of the chief elected official, or his/her subordinate in charge.

C. Areas where evacuation is required for safety will not be opened for reentry until measures to determine safety for the public have been completed. Until this time, only those who apply for re-entry with approval by the Incident Commander of the jurisdiction and those having emergency care responsibilities will be allowed to re-enter.

D. Consideration for evacuation should be made for wind direction and speed. For evacuation information regarding the Sector 5 Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ), please refer to Emergency Support Function 10B, published separately.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

Emergencies or disaster situations may occur at any time of the day or night, and may create a need to evacuate citizens as a means to protect life. Evacuations are usually associated with chemical emergencies, floods, radiological releases, civil disturbances, or fires.

B. Planning Assumptions

The effects of an emergency or disaster may cause evacuation of the general population within a risk area, which may be a predetermined or an assumed risk area. The effects of the disaster or emergency may be known or may only be perceived to be a risk to human life. Other agencies or organizations; private, public, or volunteer; may join the primary and support agencies who are responsible for carrying out evacuation duties.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. First Response Agencies coordinate with GCSO-EMD to identify the populations for evacuation.

2. During an event, it may be necessary to call for the orderly evacuation of people to areas of safety or shelter. Events which may cause the need for an evacuation plan are listed in the Hazard Identification Vulnerability Assessment published separately.

3. When the effects of a disaster cause a need for evacuation, it shall be a decision made by the highest ranking official present.

4. Refusal of citizens to participate may occur even though an evacuation order is implemented. Every effort should be made to convince them to evacuate, but there can be no forced evacuation accept when it involves the safety of minors, or persons greatly disabled; these individuals may be removed for their own physical protection. GCSO-EMD will coordinate planning for evacuations of special populations. Grant Integrated Services, and other human service agencies may be called to assist in the evacuation process for critical incident stress management.

5. The American Red Cross (ARC) will activate their shelter plan and conduct a registration program of evacuees to provide the information for responding to inquiries from next of kin.

6. Fire and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) will support law enforcement agencies with vehicles, sirens, lights, and loud speakers to be used for notification of the population in emergency evacuation.

B. Organization

1. The Chief Elected Official of any municipality has the authority to issue a notice of evacuation from a risk area. Evacuations will be assigned to the law enforcement authority of the jurisdiction.

2. Primary and support agencies have equipment and personnel to assist with the actions described in this ESF.

3. When directed, law enforcement will conduct notification to the public of an evacuation from a risk area, with the support of Fire Services, EMS, ARC, and Emergency Management.

C. Procedures

1. Established routes should offer the quickest way away from the area at risk. Traffic controls need to be established to direct traffic. Road barricading may be required. Use of both lanes of travel may assist the evacuation process.

2. Evacuation from an area of risk should be directed to a place where registration of evacuees can be made to address the concerns of family and friends.

3. Mass care feeding, facility capability, communications, and emergency power should be considered for facilities prior to their use.

4. A system should be established to notify the families of first responders of their safety.

5. For citizens who refuse to evacuate, obtain the names and addresses or location for documentation. Personal information is protected and will not be divulged to the public.

D. Mitigation Activities

Primary and Support Agencies

1. Predetermine evacuation routes for special planning contingency.
2. Develop strategies for signs along evacuation routes.
3. Community development planning review procedures should envision evacuation routing.
4. Provide emergency preparedness information to the population at risk.

E. Preparedness Activities:

Primary and Support Agencies

1. Promote planning activities for evacuation and public education.
2. Conduct evacuation exercises or drills.
3. Identification of special population that may need assistance.
4. Predetermined evacuation routes should be signed.

F. Response Activities

Primary and Support Agencies

1. Collect resources to be used to identify evacuation routes.
2. Notification of the population at risk through the EAS program. Wind directions will determine the routes used for chemical and radiological hazards.

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G. Recovery Activities

Primary and Support Agencies

1. Conduct a survey of the evacuated area to evaluate the safety of the area for the re-entry.
2. Coordination of re-entry with the responsible officials for the return of the area to a normal state.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agency

1. The decision to evacuate residents and the public is made by the chief elected official. In the event time will not allow contact with the chief elected official, the decision will be made by the Sheriff or the highest ranking official present.

2. Law enforcement determines evacuation routes from a risk area and is responsible for assuring that the population has been notified of the evacuation.

3. Law enforcement ensures that adequate equipment and personnel are utilized to support evacuation.

B. Support Agencies

1. Support law enforcement agencies with vehicles, loud speakers, sirens, and lights to be used for notification of the population to evacuate from a risk area.

2. The American Red Cross (ARC) contracts for facility space to register evacuees and provide shelter and mass care.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

A. Assure adequate personnel and equipment is used to assist with evacuation. This may include the use of vehicles, loud speakers, personnel, lights, and signage.

B. Resources may be coordinated through the EOC.

VII. REFERENCES:

see Appendix 2 of the Basic CEMP

VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS:

see Appendix 1 of the Basic CEMP

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Emergency Support Function 14
Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation

ESF Coordinator:

Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division

Primary Agencies:

Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division
Grant County Assessor's Office
Grant County Public Works
Grant County Building Department

Support Agencies:

Chief Elected Officials
Grant County Department Heads
American Red Cross

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 14 provides a framework for local government support to non-governmental organizations and the private sector. It is designed to enable community recovery from the long term consequences of a disaster, to provide for effective coordination for recovery and restoration tasks, including assessment of damages. This support consists of the available programs and resources of local departments and agencies to enable recovery, and to reduce, mitigate, or eliminate risk from future incidents where possible.

B. Scope

The concepts in ESF 14 apply to appropriate local government departments and agencies following a disaster or an Incident of National Significance that affects the long term recovery of a community. Support and resources may vary depending upon the extent and type of incident and the potential for long-term consequences, and the need for restoration. ESF 14 will likely be activated for large scale events that require local government assistance to address impacts in areas such as housing, business, employment, and infrastructure. This ESF may also be activated for smaller scale events when necessary.

II. POLICIES

A. Local government agencies provide recovery assistance to the affected areas while coordinating activities and assessments of need for additional assistance through the ESF #14 coordinator. For most events, these activities begin at the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) where staff works to gather data regarding the extent of damages.

B. ESF #14 will not address economic policymaking and economic stabilization prior to any event.

C. Local government support is based on the type, extent, and duration of the event and recovery period. Should the event exhaust local resources and mutual aid agreements, the State of Washington will be asked to provide assistance. Should the event exhaust State resources, the Federal government will be asked to provide assistance.

D. Long-term community recovery and mitigation efforts are focused on permanent restoration with emphasis on the mitigation of future impacts of disaster where possible. The Grant County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, published separately, identifies mitigation actions to reduce the risks associated with potential losses within Grant County.

E. When it is apparent that local jurisdictions will qualify for federal disaster relief, a Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) process must be completed. GCSO-EMD leads the PDA effort with quick evaluations of affected areas normally accomplished by driving through the affected areas for assessment.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency or Disaster Conditions and Hazards

A natural or human-caused emergency or disaster may occur at any time, causing the need for documentation of the damage.

B. Planning Assumptions

If this ESF is activated, an emergency or disaster has occurred and may have caused significant damages. The lessons learned from the event can provide guidance for new mitigation strategies to be implemented in the Grant County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

ESF #14 provides the coordination methods for local government to:

1. Conduct preliminary and post event damage assessments, documentation, loss analysis, and coordinate efforts to address long-term community recovery and mitigation issues.

2. Determine responsibilities for recovery activities, and provide continuity of government, and involve other organizations to ensure the follow through of recovery and hazard mitigation efforts.

B. Organization

1. **Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division** is organized to provide staff in the EOC in the event of disaster. It provides guidance to the involved primary and support agencies during and after the disaster to include long term recovery and mitigation.

2. **The Grant County Assessor's Office** can appraise properties and maintains records of property values. It also provides mapping and basic property information via its Global Information Services (GIS) staff.

3. **The Grant County Public Works Department** has heavy equipment and transportation which may assist with debris removal after a disaster has occurred.

4. **The Grant County Building Department** facilitates the application of loss reduction for the rebuilding of critical infrastructure by using building, fire, and other appropriate codes to mitigate potential losses in the future.

C. Procedures

1. Recovery and restoration operations begin at the EOC, and are based on situation and Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs). If the assessments identify that significant damage has occurred, local damage assessment staff will make a recommendation to the Grant County Emergency Management Director requesting emergency assistance from the State.

2. The Chief Deputy of Emergency Management can provide PDAs to the Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division. In rare instances, the effects of disaster are so dramatic that the need for a PDA is eliminated in certain areas. In those cases, state and federal inspectors begin verifying claims for Public and Individual Assistance as quickly as possible.

3. If a jurisdiction has an active Presidential Disaster Declaration, teams of federal and state inspectors working from a Disaster Field Office (DFO) may inspect damaged public facilities with a jurisdiction representative and determine what aid, if any, may be due. Other damages suffered by individuals and businesses will be assessed for Individual Assistance when authorized. In addition to

Individual Assistance (IA) programs, Small Business Administration (SBA) programs, Other Needs Assistance (ONA) Programs, and Public Assistance (PA) programs may also be activated on an incident by incident basis. These programs function as disaster and cost recovery programs for both public government and private sector business recovery, as well as cost recovery for private individuals.

4. The chief elected official may direct the formation of the Recovery and Restoration Task Force (RRTF), which is a group who will serve as guidance to the Chief Deputy of Emergency Management on the continuation of recovery and restoration agendas, such as contamination clean-up and control of adulterated food. If an RRTF is developed and activated by the chief elected official, their first major task is to formulate a recovery and restoration plan. The team prioritizes efforts to restore critical infrastructure and adhere to reporting requirements from government authorities. The task force may need to identify alternating staff to cover various shift requirements.

D. Mitigation Activities (Long-Term Pre-Incident Planning and Operations)

The Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division ensures procedures, programs, and contact information is up to date. The department discusses lessons learned from events and exercises with other coordinating agencies, such as County governments within Homeland Security Region 7, Washington State Emergency Management Division (EMD), and Federal agencies, if the event is an Incident of National Significance. The department also develops plans identifying agency participation based on the nature and size of the incident.

The Grant County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan serves as the official mitigation plan of Grant County and provides many strategies to reduce the risks to hazards associated with disasters. The Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division maintains this plan, which is available for use by the primary and support agencies and the general public.

E. Preparedness Activities (Prior to incident when notice has been given)

In coordination with other ESFs, coordinating, primary, and support agencies ascertain vulnerable critical facilities as a basis for identifying recovery priorities. Predictive modeling software such as hazardous materials plume estimation software, or HAZUS, may be used to assist with this process. The Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division maintains a log of critical facilities in Grant County which includes relevant information such as facility location, category, function, and contact information. The Grant County Assessor's Office keeps updated information on estimated property values, which can be readily accessed via electronically or manually through the Assessor's Office departmental records.

F. Response Activities (Post-Event Planning and Operations)

Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division gathers information from county departments and agencies to assess the scope and magnitude of social and economic impacts from the affected area. It enables the RRTF with the chief elected official and facilitates hazard mitigation and recovery planning efforts. The department also encourages information sharing among agencies to coordinate early resolution of issues.

It maintains liaison with the State of Washington Emergency Management Division, which identifies the appropriate State programs to support implementation of long-term community recovery plans, and to cover gaps within the local authorities funding where feasible.

V. Responsibilities

ESF #14 Coordinator

The Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division conducts pre- and post-incident meetings to implement ESF #14, and coordinates the drafting and publication of operational plans. The department ensures participation from the primary and support agencies.

Primary Agencies

These agencies are responsible to lead the planning efforts in areas of agency expertise on an on-going basis. They identify collaboration needs with support agencies and facilitate interagency efforts, while ensuring action is taken to avoid the duplication of efforts.

Agency	Responsibilities
Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division	Conducts and/or assigns appropriate County staff to complete Preliminary Damage Assessments. Leads local emergency management planning efforts and staffs the EOC when activated. Conducts and participates in exercises to practice various CEMP functions and other plans. Makes recommendations for restoring critical infrastructure.
Assessor's Office	Provides staff to assist with damage assessments. Determines the approximate value of property. Conducts GIS mapping services. Prepares damage assessment reports according to government requirements.
Public Works Department	Sends a representative to the EOC when necessary. Provides assistance with road engineering and transportation functions such as debris clearing and removal. Restores critical infrastructure for which the department is responsible. Provides trained staff to serve in these roles.
Building Department	Sends a representative to the field to assist with damage assessments. Inspects new and existing structures. Enforces building and fire code within the County. Investigates the cause of fires within the County and with some incorporated jurisdictions by special arrangement.

Support Agencies

These agencies are responsible to lead the planning efforts in areas of agency expertise, and provide assistance in coordination with other departments and agencies when appropriate.

Agency	Responsibilities
Chief Elected Officials	Provides one chief elected official to the EOC to review and approve public service announcements. Directs the formation of the Recovery and Restoration Task Force (RRTF) with assistance from GCSO-EMD. Contacts State government when local resources are exhausted.
Department Heads	Sends representatives to the ECC as needed. Provides staff and resources to deliver recovery services to the public while minimizing the interruption of regular departmental duties.
American Red Cross	Provides short-term shelters, food, volunteers, and other resources. Sends a representative to the EOC if necessary.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

The resources necessary to accomplish long and short term recovery will be determined by the situation, and established by the RRTF. Mitigation resources will be accessed and utilized as the situation allows.

VII. REFERENCES

see Appendix 2 of the Basic Plan

VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

see Appendix 1 of the Basic Plan

Emergency Support Function 15
Public Affairs

ESF Coordinator:

Public Information Officers for Grant County Sheriff's Office

Primary Agencies for:

Elected Officials
Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division

Support Agencies:

Local Jurisdictions
Board of County Commissioners
Volunteer Organizations
Grant County Public Utility District

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

Emergency Support Function 15 (ESF 15) ensures that local PIO support are deployed during potential or actual emergencies or disasters, to provide accurate and timely information before, during, and after an emergency or disaster to the general public. The general public may include private citizens, large and small businesses, governments, emergency responders, and the media. ESF 15 also provides resource support to activate the Joint Information Center (JIC) for briefing the news media.

B. Scope

ESF 15 coordinates actions to provide public affairs support to local incident management operations and elements. It identifies the support positions necessary for coordinating communications to the general public. This ESF applies to all local agencies within Grant County, to include Grant County, which may require public affairs support during emergencies or disasters. The provisions of this ESF apply to any event designated by GCSO-EMD staff or elected Officials where significant interagency coordination is necessary.

II. POLICIES

A. Life-safety information and instructions to the public has first priority for release.

B. Mission assignments to departments or jurisdictions for public affairs should be agreed upon by those entities prior to an actual emergency or disaster.

C. Emergency public information actions before, during, and following any emergency will be determined by the severity of the situation, as declared by involved entities, or as perceived by the public.

D. Local jurisdictions and other response organizations will be notified when an emergency or disaster has occurred that requires an emergency public information response.

E. The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is activated as the principal means to disseminate emergency warnings and priority emergency instructions to the public.

F. The Joint Information System (JIS) is to coordinate information before its release to the public and the news media.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency or Disaster Conditions and Hazards

A natural or human-caused emergency or disaster may occur at anytime.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. An incident has occurred and public perception is such that people believe they have been placed in danger by a natural or human-caused emergency or disaster.

2. The event requires responding agencies to provide instructions and information to the public about the incident and actions people should take to save and protect life, property, economy, and the environment.

3. Responding agencies will provide information to reduce public concerns about the incident and response activities.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Public affairs resources are coordinated by the Public Information Officer at the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

2. The staff at the EOC coordinates messages with public information officer(s) from all involved departments and agencies.

3. The Joint Information System (JIS) also supports the third principle of communication and information management under the NIMS public information system. Organizations participating in incident management retain their autonomy. The departments, local governments, organizations, or

jurisdictions that contribute to the JIS do not lose their identities or responsibility for their own programs or policies.

4. A rumor control section is established by the PIO to:

a. Answer inquires from the public.

b. Act as a media monitoring group to monitor media broadcasts to ensure accuracy of released information.

B. Organization

1. Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division
GCSO-EMD utilizes the designated PIOs for the Grant County Sheriff's Office (GCSO) for the position of Public Information Officer (PIO). GCSO PIOs will utilize local relationships and the messaging technologies at their disposal to distribute emergency information to the public and special populations.

2. Local Jurisdictions
Local jurisdictions are responsible for providing its citizens with information on the event and what immediate protective actions they should take, such as taking shelter or evacuating. Local government is responsible for providing the public with information and intermediate protective actions designed to further save lives, protect property, economy, and the environment; and to initiate long term recovery actions to restore the affected community, as nearly as possible, to its pre-incident condition.

C. Procedures

1. Local jurisdictions should establish a PIO to provide public information before an emergency or disaster. Grant County Sheriff's Office has established a Public information Officer position and is available to support any jurisdiction upon request. Local jurisdictions which have a designated PIO will coordinate information through the GCSO PIO for large scale incidents. Grant County assumes lead responsibility unless the event occurs in the incorporated community and the jurisdiction chooses to accept the lead role as PIO. Should the local jurisdiction choose to utilize their local PIO through a JIS a Joint Information Center is activated.

2. The PIO representative at the EOC, with assistance from emergency management staff, will coordinate public information actions with the state PIO. Messages will be coordinated through the establishment of a JIS, where agency representatives share information throughout the event. This enables local agencies to share information at the state and federal levels if necessary.

3. The Grant County Sheriff's Office PIO will coordinate the emergency public information response through all phases of natural or human-caused incidents, regardless of the size or extent of the incident. This will be conducted through all phases of the incident. This will be accomplished in collaboration with the chief elected officials, the emergency management staff, Incident Commander, and the state PIO.

4. Emergency public information will be coordinated through the EOC. If a Joint Information Center (JIC) is established, state emergency public information will be provided to the media and the public through the State EOC. The JIC may coordinate information to the Washington State Emergency Information Center (WEIC) through the State EOC, as information only, referring coordination to the WEIC. The State PIO will coordinate the management of this information through all phases of the incident. This is accomplished in collaboration with the Governor's Communications Director.

5. If the event is an Incident of National Significance, public affairs may be coordinated through a Joint Field Office (JFO), which is a coordinating center for Federal officials, officers, and resource coordinators.

6. Upon request, Elected Officials, PIOs, and GCSO-EMD arrange incident site visits for state, federal, local government, and local media, as well as responses to government inquiries about the event.

D. Mitigation Activities

GCSO-EMD conducts public education as part of regular business. The department attends fairs, community events, and meetings. Public information is often disseminated through books, pamphlets, discussion panels, videos, and other publications. Much of this information is based on all-hazards planning and specific information is made available which offers insight and suggestions for reducing risks associated with those hazards.

The department, in conjunction with incorporated municipalities and special purpose districts, has conducted vulnerability assessments and logged critical facilities through the Grant County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, published separately. This plan is available to the public for review. The plan identifies significant hazard occurrences of the past as well as offering strategy to mitigate potential losses to life and property.

E. Preparedness Activities

1. Elected Officials and Public Information Officers should participate in exercises to practice public affairs responsibilities. Press releases from exercises are often reviewed to ensure that appropriate protective actions have been

recommended for the public. All pertinent agencies are encouraged to train appropriate staff to implement public information responsibilities and to prepare resource materials to be used for an emergency or disaster.

2. Develop effective working relationships with the news media to aid information being broadcast in a timely manner to the public.

3. GCSO-EMD has the capability to distribute public messages through the Emergency Alert System (EAS) for local emergencies. For more information about EAS, refer to ESF #2, Communication, Information Systems, and Warning.

F. Response Activities

1. Disseminate emergency instructions and critical information to the public.

2. Provide the public (through the media) with accurate information regarding the event.

3. Establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) for briefing the news media.

4. Establish a rumor control function to respond to public and media inquires.

5. Provide spontaneous volunteer phone bank and reception center information to the public.

V. Responsibilities

Public Information Officer

The primary role of the PIO is to gather, verify, coordinate, and disseminate emergency instructions and critical information through the media to the public. A secondary function is to provide the public accurate and complete information regarding incident cause, size, status, resources committed, and potential short or long-term impacts, if known, and to address important inaccuracies before they are reported incorrectly a second time. When large incidents involving numerous response agencies occur, PIOs from all responding agencies should combine to coordinate public information under the direction of the designated PIO in the EOC. The on shift PIO is provided public affairs resources from EOC representatives and GCSO-EMD staff to include items such as situation reports, notes, protective action recommendations (PAR's), and contact information for pertinent community organizations and individuals. When communicating emergency information, the PIOs operating under this ESF will also utilize the Grant County LEP Communications Framework (published separately) to ensure that they are communicating effectively with the whole community. The PIO will work with GCSO-EMD and community partners to update the LEP Communications Framework as needed.

Primary Agencies

These agencies are responsible to identify collaboration needs with many departments, agencies, volunteer organizations, and businesses for public affairs in an emergency or disaster, in an effort to protect life, property, economy, and the environment.

Agency	Responsibilities
Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division	Establishes an information center to provide instructions and information to the public about emergencies or disasters and designates a PIO for the incident. Coordinates public information response through all phases of an incident. Develops messages in conjunction with other primary agencies to be distributed through the Emergency Alert System (EAS).
Designated Public Information Officer	Prepares messages at the EOC for public distribution. The PIO must get approval on all messages prior to their delivery from a chief elected official.
Elected Officials	Reviews and approves emergency public information messages and press releases prior to public delivery through broadcast media.

Support Agencies

These agencies are responsible to lead the planning efforts in areas of agency expertise and provide assistance in coordination with other departments and agencies when appropriate.

Agency	Responsibilities
All Pertinent Agencies	The following local support agencies are likely to provide general public information officer support as requested by GCSO-EMD, EOC, JIC, or the lead state agency during response and recovery activities, should an emergency, disaster, or hazard specific incident occur: Board of County Commissioners Grant County Auditor Office Grant County Treasurers Office Law Enforcement Fire Departments/Districts Grant County Health District Emergency Medical Services Public Works Grant County Coroner Grant County Public Utility District

American Red Cross	Provides public information on the location of shelters and assistance centers for people affected by the emergency or disaster.
Washington State Emergency Management Division	Coordinates state-level information to the public following a natural or human-caused emergency or disaster. Coordinates with county, municipal, and other public information officers.
Federal Emergency Management Agency	Coordinates federal-level information to the public following a natural or human-caused emergency or disaster.
Department of Homeland Security	Coordinates federal-level information to the public following an Incident of National Significance.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

The resources necessary to accomplish public affairs activities will be determined by the situation.

VII. REFERENCES

see Appendix 2 of the Basic CEMP

VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

see Appendix 1 of the Basic CEMP

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Emergency Support Function 20
Defense Support to Civil Authorities

Primary Agencies:

Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division

Support Agencies:

Grant County Sheriff's Office
Cities/Towns Law Enforcement

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

To provide for effective use of military assistance made available to local government during a disaster.

B. Scope

This ESF applies to all requests for military support originated by Grant County following a local proclamation of emergency.

II. POLICIES

Military support may be utilized in the event of war, insurrection, rebellion, invasion, terrorism, riot, mob, or organized body acting together by force with intent to commit a felony or to offer violence to persons or property, or by force and violence to break and resist the laws of this state, or the United States. Should there be imminent danger of the occurrence of any said events, or whenever responsible civil authorities shall, for any reason, fail to preserve law and order, or protect life or property, or the governor believes that such failure is imminent, in the event of public disaster, the governor shall have power to order the organized militia of Washington, or any part hereof, into active service of the State to execute the laws, and to perform such duty as the governor shall deem proper.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

1. Civil authorities at all levels of government are primarily responsible for emergency services, plans, and operations undertaken prior to, during, and after a disaster.

2. All military forces (active and reserve) within the State of Washington are considered potentially available to provide emergency support to civil authority during certain phases of disaster operations. Military assistance

is a compliment to, not a substitute for, civil participation in emergency operations.

B. Assumptions

1. Military forces and resources (active and reserve) not engaged in essential military activity may be available to provide assistance to civil authorities in such emergency operations as protection of vital facilities and performance of life saving missions.

2. Military forces may also perform riot control and/or suppression of insurrection missions upon Presidential Proclamations or upon Proclamation of Martial Law.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Basic actions necessary to provide and coordinate the use of military assistance will be the same for all types of disasters, and will include ensuring that all local government forces and available resources are committed prior to requesting military assistance.

2. The Emergency Chairman will authorize and approve all requests to the Governor and /or the Military Department for emergency military assistance. Washington State Emergency Management will advise the Governor on the state of affairs in Grant County based on the information provided by Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division. Once the Governor has declared a state of emergency, the National Guard can be activated to support local efforts.

3. The military's responsibilities may include, but are not limited to, access control, security, and supporting emergency workers.

B. Organization

1. MILITARY RESOURCES:

The organization for utilization of military resources will depend on the nature of the emergency, the type of military support being provided, and the local agency/agencies that directly interface with military support authorities.

2. GRANT COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT:

The Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division serves Grant County and the incorporated municipalities of Coulee City, Ephrata, Electric City, George, Hartline, Krupp, Mattawa, Moses Lake, Quincy, Royal City, Soap Lake, Wilson Creek, and Warden. Operations are under the direction of the Grant County Sheriff.

C. Mitigation Activities

Military support may participate in mitigation activities during response such as sandbagging or civil support.

D. Preparedness Activities

Preparedness activities for utilization of military support include development and periodic testing of a protocol for requesting military assistance through the Washington State Military Department.

E. Response Activities

Response activities for utilization of military support include:

1. Assessing the need for and requesting military support.

2. Identifying the agency/agencies that will integrate the military capabilities into the County response.

3. Coordinating the military support operations with military unit commanders and the military liaison in the Grant County Emergency Coordination Center.

F. Recovery Activities

Utilization of military support during recovery activities will be the same as during the response. When the military's support is no longer necessary, the units will be demobilized according to their internal procedure.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division

1. Forward all requests for military assistance (and required reports) to the Washington State Emergency Management Division.

2. Coordinate military support operations with military unit Commanders and local officials.

3. Coordinate, as required, pre-emergency planning with local military units including submitting requests, as required, through emergency management channels for military support during an emergency.

4. Utilize, when available, Individual Mobilization Augmenters ordered to duty with their office to augment the staff.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

SOURCES OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE

In the event military assistance is required and requests cannot be communicated to the Commanding General Sixth U.S. Army, Washington State Area Commander the State Emergency Management Division, requests can be forwarded through the following:

National Guard

1161st Transportation Company	509.754.4541
Co D 1-161 Infantry	509.766.2551

VII. REFERENCES

see Appendix 2 of the Basic CEMP

VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

see Appendix 1 of the Basic CEMP

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 be 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 resourced 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 INFORMTAION 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, trivbal, 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, an 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 lesions 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
GCSO	Grant County Sheriff's Office
GCSO-EMD	Grant County Sheriff's Office – Emergency Management Division
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services (US)
HIVA	Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
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

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APPENDIX 2
REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES
(Published Separately)

Federal

Presidential Policy Directive Number 8, National Preparedness (as revised March 30, 2011).
Presidential Policy Directive Number 21, Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience (February 12, 2013)
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
Executive Order 13166 – Limited English Proficiency

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) Title365, 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 40.14, Preservation and destruction of records
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 49.60, Discrimination
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
State Senate Bill 5046 – Limited English Proficiency Emergency Communication

Grant County

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) of 2018 as amended
Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA) of 2002 as amended
Hazard Mitigation Plan of 2014 as amended
Grant County Community Wildfire Protection Plan of 2015
Grant County Search and Rescue Training Manual, January 2002
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. After each exercise, an After Action Review will take place, based on evaluator scoring of tested capabilities, as well as participant feedback. Through critiques by participants, controllers, and evaluators, strengths and weaknesses are identified that were encountered during the exercise. From this After Action Review, a report will be drafted with Improvement Items identified for weaknesses that were discovered during the exercise. Primary agencies will work with GCSO-EMD to establish timelines for remedying each of the improvement items that they

have responsibility for. 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.

3. GCSO-EMD may, at the request of local public or private entities, assist in the planning and execution of drills and exercises that would improve the community's resilience to a man-made or natural disaster.

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. Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division

1. Grant County Sheriff's Office Emergency Management Division (GCSO-EMD) 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. GCSO-EMD will coordinate public education, exercise and training requirements with state EMD for documentation of exercises for funding.

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APPENDIX 4 **DISTRIBUTION LIST** State/Federal Agencies		
Copy Number	Organizations	Address
1	FEMA Region 10	130 228th 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

APPENDIX 4
DISTRIBUTION LIST
Counties

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 3rd NE East Wenatchee, WA 98802
10	Franklin County Emergency Management	502 Boeing Street Pasco, WA 99301
11	Kittitas County Emergency Management	205 West 5th 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 2nd Avenue Walla Walla, WA 98362
15	Yakima County Emergency Management	2403 S 18th ST Suite 200 Union Gap, WA 98903

APPENDIX 4
DISTRIBUTION LIST
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

APPENDIX 4 **DISTRIBUTION LIST** Fire District		
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 1st 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

APPENDIX 4 **DISTRIBUTION LIST** Health/Hospital/EMS		
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 10th 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

APPENDIX 4 DISTRIBUTION LIST 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