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Basic Plan

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¹ Restricted Document – Published Separately from the Comprehensive Emergency Management (Basic) Plan – Exempt from Public Disclosure in Accordance with RCW 42.56.420 (1) (a,b)

BASIC PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Mission

Coordinate and facilitate resources to minimize the impacts of disasters and emergencies on people, property, the environment and economy of Walla Walla County. Through planning, coordination, education, training, and community awareness, we will prepare for; respond to; recover from; and mitigate the effects of a disaster for all who live, work or visit here.

B. Purpose

Establish responsibilities for agencies and organizations within Walla Walla County for preparation for, response to, recovery from, and mitigation the effects of emergencies and disasters.

C. Scope

The Walla Walla County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is an all hazard plan that is promulgated by the Walla Walla County Board of Commissioners, and the Mayors of the participating cities within the county and applies to all local public and private entities and organizations participating and included in the plan. This plan is an all-hazards approach to emergency and disaster situations likely to occur in the county, as described in the Walla Walla County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA), and provides the foundation for:

1. The establishment of an organization and responsibilities for efficient and effective use of government, private sector and volunteer resources.
2. An outline of local government responsibilities in emergency management activities as described under Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 38.52 and other applicable laws.
3. An outline of other participants' responsibilities in emergency management activities as agreed upon by the participating agencies and organizations.

D. Organization

1. The CEMP utilizes Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), which identify sources for direct assistance and operational support that the state and local jurisdictions may need in order to implement hazard mitigation and preparedness or respond and recover from an emergency or disaster. The CEMP consists of:
 - a. The Basic Plan, which identifies policies and concepts of operations that guide the state's mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities.
 - b. The ESFs, which describe the mission, policies, concepts of operation, and responsibilities of primary and support agencies involved in the implementation of activities.
2. Walla Walla County Emergency Management Department (WWEM) functions under the direct supervision of the Walla Walla County Board of

Commissioners. During actual emergencies or disasters WWEM is responsible directly to the members of the Emergency Management Executive Board (EMEB). That board also establishes the staffing level and the annual budget for the department.

II. POLICIES

A. Authority

This plan was developed, promulgated, and is maintained pursuant to the following local, state, and federal agreements, statutes, and regulations.

1. An Inter-local Agreement between the County of Walla Walla, the Cities of College Place, Prescott, Waitsburg, and Walla Walla
2. Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 36.40.140-190, Budget
3. Chapter 39.34 RCW, Interlocal Cooperation Act
4. Chapter 38.52 RCW, Emergency Management
5. Chapter 118 Washington Administrative Code (WAC), Emergency Management
6. Chapter 52 RCW, Fire Protection Districts
7. Chapter 118.04 WAC, Emergency Worker Program
8. Public Law 93-288, The Disaster Relief Act of 1974, as amended by 100-707, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
9. Public Law 96-342, Improved Civil Defense Act of 1980
10. Superfund Amendments and Re-authorization Act (SARA) of 1986, Title III, Emergency Planning Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)
11. The National Response Framework
12. Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. Legislative authority

County Commissioners and City Councils are responsible for:

a. Emergency Management

Ultimately responsible for the emergency management program and organization and provide overall direction in the development of emergency mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery programs.

b. Declaration of Emergency

Activation of the appropriate parts of this plan, and certain emergency powers, by declaration of emergency. A declaration of emergency must be made by the local legislative authority to request state or federal assistance.

c. Local government resources

Ensure that all available local government resources are utilized to the maximum extent possible.

d. Emergency expenditures

Authorize expenditure of funds necessary to combat the disaster, protect health and safety of persons and property, and provide

- assistance to disaster victims, as appropriate.
 - e. Prioritizing emergency resources
Policy level decisions involving the acquisition and distribution of food and water, supplies, equipment and other material when critical shortages exist or are anticipated.
 - f. Impressment of citizens
Command the services and equipment of private citizens as necessary in response to the disaster after proclamation by the governor.
2. Local government responsibilities
- In carrying out the provisions of the emergency management program, the legislative authority of the political subdivisions of the state are responsible for utilizing the services, equipment, supplies and facilities of existing departments; and the personnel of such departments are directed to cooperate with the emergency management organization upon request (RCW 38.52.110).
- a. Chair of Board of County Commissioners/City Mayors
Shall act as the single point of contact, for the legislative body of their jurisdiction, for emergency policy decisions.
 - b. Emergency Management Director
Responsible for establishing and maintaining emergency response coordination, including planning, training, development of incident management facilities, dissemination and implementation of plans.
 - c. Incident command agencies
These agencies have established day-to-day responsibility for specific services within a specific jurisdiction (fire districts and departments, law enforcement agencies, public works departments, etc.). They are also responsible for providing trained incident commanders and staff when required, responsible for management of the emergency response and recovery according to the plan and responsible for establishing direction and control facilities at the incident.
 - d. Participating agencies and organizations
Responsible for providing necessary staff in time of emergency, participating in training and exercises, providing representatives to incident management as a point of contact during emergencies, and committing agency workers, equipment and resources to the cooperative effort.
3. Fire Protection Districts
- Fire Protection Districts have the provision of fire prevention, fire suppression, emergency medical and the protection of life and property in areas outside of cities and towns where a fire protection district has been formed. Fire Protection Districts 1 through 8 are formed in Walla Walla County.

C. Limitations

1. This plan is not intended to deal with every potential scenario that may occur during times of emergency, but rather identify the organization, the processes and the responsibilities of the respective participants who may be involved. The possibility of local resources becoming overwhelmed is a reality, the participating jurisdictions can only make a reasonable effort to respond based on the situation(s), information and the resources available at the time of the disaster.
2. The disaster response, relief and recovery activities of the Emergency Management Organization may be limited by:
 - a. Inability of the general citizenry to function on their own for more than three days without additional supplies of water, food, shelter and medical supplies.
 - b. Lack of police, fire, medical and emergency medical services and public works response due to damage to facilities, equipment and shortages of personnel.
 - c. The limited number of public safety responders in a jurisdiction.
 - d. The shortage of trained response personnel and equipment needed to handle a disaster.
 - e. The shortage of critical supplies.
 - f. Damage to essential services and facilities, such as roads, rail, utilities and communication networks.
 - g. Damage to emergency services communication networks.
 - h. The availability of outside assistance and resources.
3. Emergency situations are difficult, if not impossible to predict. The local emergency management system must be flexible and be able to function under a variety of unanticipated complex and unique circumstances.
4. There is no guarantee implied by this plan that perfect mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery will be practical or possible.

III. SITUATION

- A. Emergency or Disaster Conditions and Hazards. Walla Walla County is subject to a full range of natural, man-made and technological hazards with the potential to pose serious threat to public safety and health, property and the environment. This all hazards plan is intended to help meet the needs of the impacted areas, whatever the nature and scope of the incident. The following hazards have been identified as having occurred or have the realistic potential to occur in the county; however this list may not be all inclusive of the hazards that may occur.

Hazard
Earthquake
Severe Storm
Wildfire
Dam Failure

Flooding
Radiological Incident
Terrorism
Hazardous Materials
School Violence
Civil Disturbance
Urban Fire
Volcanic Ash Fall

1. Specific hazards, and the overall ratings for each hazard, are detailed in the Walla Walla County HIVA, which is published as a separate document.
2. Due to the topography of Walla Walla County and the geographical separation of some of the populated areas, response concepts must account for the potential of isolation in some areas. Available resources may be limited for a period of time and operational decisions need to reflect the needs of each community and also maintain countywide coordination in order to ensure effective and efficient resource management.
3. Emergencies or disasters could occur in the county at any time causing significant human suffering, injury and death, public and private property damage, environmental degradation, loss of essential services, economic hardships to businesses, families, and individuals and disruption of governmental entities.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Local government officials recognize their responsibilities with regard to public safety and accept them in the implementation of this plan. Coordination exists between emergency response organizations on a daily basis. This interaction is based on the frequent and routine practice of day-to-day responses.
2. Demand on emergency response agencies becomes much greater in times of crisis, and the prioritization of response to an emergency becomes critical. In addition, the resource of many of the supporting public and private organizations, that normally do not interact except in a crisis, need to be mobilized on a cooperative basis.
3. Citizens, businesses, government agencies, and industries will utilize their own resources and should provide for themselves during the first three days of an emergency or disaster.
4. Nothing in this plan is intended to diminish the emergency preparedness responsibilities of each participating jurisdiction. Their first priority is to the needs of the citizens within its jurisdiction; and each jurisdiction maintains their right to attend to their own circumstances before committing resources to cooperative disaster response. Participation in the mutual aid agreements is entirely voluntary. Nothing in this plan is intended to diminish the emergency preparedness responsibilities of

individual citizens. Circumstances during disasters may not allow immediate response to meet all the needs of the public. Every individual should be prepared and able to provide for themselves during the first three days of an emergency or disaster. A free market economy and existing distribution systems should be maintained as the primary means for continuing operations of the economic and private sector systems. Normal business procedures may require modification to provide essential resources and services.

5. In situations not specifically addressed in this plan, responding agencies will have to improvise and carry out their responsibilities to the best of their abilities under the circumstances.
6. When a disaster occurs, or one is imminent, the chief elected official of the impacted jurisdiction will direct that the Walla Walla County Emergency Management Emergency Operations Center (EOC) be activated. In most cases this will be on the recommendation of the emergency management director.
7. In a major event the resources within the county will be overwhelmed and outside assistance will need to be requested. Such requests will be made through the WWEM EOC to the Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division (WAEMD)/State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
8. There are four phases in emergency management activities. While there may be some overlap generally all activities will be considered to be part of one of the four phases. The phases are mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. These are all defined in Appendix 1 – Definitions.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The responsibility for leadership and operations during emergency situations is vested in the executive heads of government.
2. The WWEM Director is responsible to the executive heads of government for carrying out the emergency management program for the county.
3. Emergency management activities in Walla Walla County are conducted under the universally accepted four emergency management phases of mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. Mitigation and preparedness are constant and continuous processes.
4. This plan reflects the roles and responsibilities of agencies and jurisdictions within the county for emergency management operations.
5. Heads of government, non-government agencies, organizations and departments, augmented by trained reserves and volunteers, perform emergency functions as stated in this plan.
6. All agencies and organizations will utilize the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and specifically the policies and procedures in the Incident Command System (ICS) for response.
7. Departments will retain their identity and autonomy during disaster operations. When agencies assist each other, personnel will remain under the supervision of their own agency. They will receive mission

assignments from the using agency.

8. Departments not having an assigned emergency mission will carry out such duties as may be directed by the executive heads of government.
9. This plan will make provisions for those actions necessary to minimize injuries and damage and expedite recovery from the effects of a disaster. Priority throughout the emergency period will be the preservation of life and protection of property.

B. Emergency Management Concepts.

1. The initial response to or the imminent threat of an emergency will generally be conducted under the basic guidelines of ICS and the Emergency Support Functions (ESF) contained in this plan. The Incident Commander will:
 - a. Assume command of local resources.
 - b. Take action to protect lives, property and the environment.
2. If the situation exceeds or threatens to exceed the initial response, the Incident Commander will activate additional response capabilities through established procedures, mutual aid or interlocal operational agreements.
3. The WWEM EOC will support the Incident Commander and activate the necessary functions of the emergency management organization.
 - a. Activate and staff the EOC as appropriate.
 - b. Establish liaison with other organizations and entities as necessary.
 - c. Implement appropriate elements and functions of this plan.
4. In the event the magnitude and complexity of the incident overwhelm or exhaust local capabilities and resources. WWEM will activate the EOC; alert and notify the appropriate staff and officials; and implement this plan.
 - a. Incident Command System
The WWEM EOC shall be operated under ICS. The severity of the incident will determine the level at which the EOC is staffed.
 - b. Declaration of Emergency
Obtain declaration of emergency, if necessary, to activate emergency powers. Suspend normal non-essential activities, and divert local resources to augment disaster response and recovery.
 - c. Request support from Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division. They will evaluate local resource commitment and coordinate additional resource response.
 - d. In the event that the capabilities of state government are exceeded, the Governor may request federal disaster assistance. A disaster declaration by the President will be necessary in order to release certain federal aid.
 - e. Identify and mobilize available local, state and federal resources to restore the community to its pre-disaster state to the fullest extent possible.
5. Once the WWEM EOC has been opened, all operations are to be

coordinated with or reported to the EOC.

C. Direction and Control

1. Incident Command System

ICS is the basis for all direction, control and coordination of emergency response and recovery efforts conducted under this plan. The authority of the Incident Commander is limited to those powers specifically granted by delegation of authority, statute, legislative authority or derived from the plan. Emergency response and supporting agencies and organizations agree to carry out their objectives in support of the incident command structure to the fullest extent possible.

2. Incident Command Agency

Designation of the incident command agency, and assumption of incident coordination, will follow statutory responsibilities when applicable. Designation of the Incident Commander is made by the legislative authority of the jurisdiction and is based on the following criteria:

a. Specific or implied authority or responsibility within the applicable jurisdiction, or as otherwise identified in this plan.

b. Assumption of responsibility by the official agency.

3. Operational direction and control of emergency management response and recovery activities will be conducted on-scene by an incident commander. Requests for assistance will be made through normal channels until the EOC has become operational, at which time requests for regional and state assistance and resources should be directed to the EOC.

4. Procedures for direction and control are in ESF 5 – Emergency Management.

D. Emergency Operations Facilities

1. The Walla Walla Emergency Services Communications Center (9-1-1) serving Walla Walla and the WWEM EOC are both located at 27 N. 2nd Avenue (corner of 2nd & Rose) in Walla Walla, WA.

2. If the WWEM EOC is unable to operate from its primary facility an alternate will be designated based on the situation. The primary alternate is City of Walla Walla Fire Station 1. Other potential alternates include Walla Walla County Public Health and Legislative Building, WWFD #5 Station 51, WWFD #4 Station 41, College Place City Hall and Waitsburg City Hall.

E. Mitigation Activities

1. WWEM will prepare and maintain a Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP), coordinate with other agencies for management of specific mitigation projects, provide public information on mitigation and coordinate with Washington Emergency Management Division on mitigation issues.

2. All agencies and jurisdictions develop and implement a plan to reduce or alleviate the loss of life, property, economy, and the environment from natural and human caused hazards.

3. Basic mitigation considerations includes:

a. Removal or elimination of the hazard.

- b. Reduce or limit the amount or size of the hazard.
- c. Segregate the hazard from that which is to be protected.
- d. Establish hazard warning and communication procedures.
- e. Conduct training and education, coordinate exercises, and plan maintenance.

F. Preparedness Activities

- 1. WWEM will develop and maintain the CEMP, the HIVA, the HMP and Contingency Plans. WWEM will also establish and maintain a training and exercise program; emergency resource inventories; public education program; warning and emergency public information program; a functional EOC; an emergency/disaster communications capability; and assist in establishing mutual aid agreements and interlocal operating agreements.
- 2. Local agencies and organizations should develop and implement procedures to carry out their responsibilities as outlined in the plan. Lines of authority should be identified and documents for the continuity of government should be protected. Individuals with responsibilities during assessment and mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery phases should be identified and aware of their emergency responsibilities.
- 3. The public has responsibility to prepare for emergencies. Local agencies and organizations will encourage public disaster preparedness, family emergency planning, and preparation of an emergency 72 hour kit, evacuation plans and shelter-in-place plans.

G. Response Activities

- 1. WWEM, upon notification of an actual emergency or disaster will evaluate the situation, alert the appropriate response and support resources as established in procedures, activate the EOC at the appropriate level; activate warning and emergency public information systems, coordinate and manage regional and state resource requests, coordinate the situation analysis and damage assessment, prepare an emergency declaration, and coordinate actions with Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division and other State and Federal agencies as necessary.
- 2. Local agencies and organizations should:
 - a. Establish response strategies and actions to save lives, reduce injury, minimize property and resource damage, and protect the environment.
 - b. Follow established response procedures for:
 - (1) Processing emergency call information.
 - (2) Activation and implementation of plan.
 - (3) Mobilization or demobilization of services.
 - (4) Establishing an Incident Command System and organization.
 - c. Maintain on-scene procedures for:
 - (1) Control of access to the area affected by the disaster.

- (2) Identification of personnel engaged in incident activities.
 - (3) Accountability of personnel engaged in the incident.
 - d. Document all emergency response activities and actions.
- H. Recovery Activities
 - 1. WWEM will coordinate disaster recovery and restoration efforts to include collection, evaluation, compilation, and forwarding of reports and damage assistance requests, restoration of essential services, State, Federal and other disaster assistance programs, identify potential future mitigation measures, and conduct reviews and critiques of emergency plans and procedures.
 - 2. Local agencies and organizations should address the following issues:
 - a. Organization and staffing for continuity of government.
 - b. Essential records recovery and restoration.
 - c. Restoration of utility and other essential services.
 - d. Record keeping and documentation of disaster related expenditures.
 - e. Debris and waste removal and disposal.
 - f. Inspection and evaluation of facilities.
 - g. Internal review of plans, procedures and emergency related activities.
- I. Operation under National Terrorism Advisory System (NTAS) Condition
 - 1. After reviewing the available information, the Secretary of Homeland Security will decide, in coordination with other Federal entities, whether an NTAS Alert should be issued. NTAS Alerts will only be issued when credible information is available.
 - 2. The alerts will include a clear statement that there is an imminent threat or elevated threat. Using available information, the alerts will provide a concise summary of the potential threat, information about actions being taken to ensure public safety, and recommended steps that individuals, communities, business and governments can take to help prevent, mitigate or respond to the threat.
 - 3. The NTAS Alerts will be based on the nature of the threat: in some cases, alerts will be sent directly to law enforcement or affected areas of the private sector, while in others, alerts will be issued more broadly to the public through both official and media channels.
 - a. Imminent Threat Alert – Warns of a credible, specific, and impending terrorist threat against the United States.
 - b. Elevated Threat Alert – Warns of a credible terrorist threat against the United States.
 - 4. NTAS Alerts contain a ‘Sunset Provision’ indicating a specific date when the alert expires – there will not be a constant NTAS Alert or blanket warning that there is an overarching threat.
 - 5. If threat information changes for an alert, the Secretary of Homeland Security may announce an updated NTAS Alert. All changes, including

the announcement that cancels an NTAS Alert will be distributed the same way as the original alert.

6. Each alert provides information to the public about the threat, including, if available, the geographic region, mode of transportation, or critical infrastructure potentially affected by the threat; protective actions being taken by authorities, and steps that individuals and communities can take to protect themselves and their families, and help prevent, mitigate or respond to the threat.
7. WWEM will follow the recommended actions of the NTAS Alert, with consideration given for the specific information given.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Purpose

To identify agency and other participating organization responsibilities within the Walla Walla County Emergency Management Organization.

B. Agency and Organization Responsibilities

General responsibilities for agencies and other participating organizations are listed below. Detailed and additional responsibilities for each support function are found in each ESF.

1. Walla Walla County Board of County Commissioners.
 - a. Proclaim local declaration of emergency as prescribed in RCW 36.40.180.
 - b. Establish emergency policies for the county during an emergency or disaster.
 - c. Provide liaison to mayors, other county commissioners or to the Governor in emergency or disaster related matters.
 - d. Request state assistance from either the Governor or other appropriate state agencies.
 - e. Issue, amend, or rescind necessary orders, rules and regulations to carry out emergency management operations.
 - f. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.
2. City Mayors and Councils
 - a. Proclaim local declaration of emergency as prescribed in RCW 35.33.081.
 - b. Establish emergency policies for their respective municipality during an emergency or disaster.
 - c. Provide liaison to other mayors, the Board of County Commissioners or to the Governor in emergency or disaster related matters.
 - d. Issue, amend, or rescind the necessary orders, rules and regulations to carry out emergency management operations.
 - e. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.
3. Walla Walla County Emergency Management Executive Board (EMEB)

- a. Appoint the Director of Emergency Management and establish the Walla Walla County Emergency Management Organization and program.
 - b. Promulgate the Walla Walla CEMP.
 - c. Establish the Department of Emergency Management and provide an annual operating budget.
 - d. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.
4. Local Emergency Management Planning Committee (LEPC)
- As agreed upon by all political sub-divisions of Walla Walla County, the LEPC shall assist, advise and cooperate with the Director of Emergency Management in the development of plans, exercises and training operations. The LEPC also assumes the responsibilities of Walla Walla County Citizen's Corps Council. Members are representatives from:
- a. All fire departments and districts.
 - b. All law enforcement agencies within the county.
 - c. Emergency Medical Services.
 - d. Emergency Public Information Officer (PIO).
 - e. Emergency Services Communications Center.
 - f. All hospitals.
 - g. Coroner.
 - h. Public Works Departments.
 - i. Director, Community Health.
 - j. City and county building officials.
 - k. Emergency Medical Services Director.
 - l. WSU Agriculturist/Extension Office.
 - m. County Personnel/Risk Manager.
 - n. Valley Transit.
 - o. Volunteer Organizations such as Community Emergency Response Teams, American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Amateur Radio, Civil Air Patrol etc.
 - p. Utility Companies.
 - q. Other Private Industry.
 - r. Public Schools.
 - s. Institutions of Higher Learning.
 - t. Other Local Agencies.
 - u. Local State Agencies.
 - v. Local Federal Agencies.
 - w. Companies with SARA Title III reportable quantities of hazardous chemicals.
 - x. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.

5. Walla Walla County Emergency Management Department
 - a. Maintain and coordinate the local emergency management organization, to include staffing for normal activities, and for emergencies and disasters.
 - b. Prepare and maintain the CEMP. Advise and assist local agencies in the development of their emergency or disaster plans, procedures and programs.
 - c. Provide an EOC capable of providing a place for officials to provide support to an incident commander or assume area command of an incident or incidents.
 - d. Maintain Emergency Alert System (EAS) and Emergency Notification System (ENS) activation procedures and proficiency.
 - e. Prepare local declaration of emergency for the Board of County Commissioners, or the Mayors of the participating cities within the county.
 - f. Provide for the registration of emergency workers.
 - g. Obtain a state mission number for emergencies and training events in accordance with RCW 38.52.180.
 - h. Coordinate emergency and disaster information and resource assistance requests with Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division.
 - i. Coordinate damage assessment efforts.
 - j. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.
6. Fire Services
 - a. Incident Command.
 - b. Fire prevention and suppression.
 - c. Staff EOC.
 - d. Emergency medical response support.
 - e. Hazardous Materials response support.
 - f. Evacuation support.
 - g. Light search and rescue and assist with heavy rescue.
 - h. Damage assessment.
 - i. Warning support.
 - j. Emergency personnel and equipment resource.
 - k. Any other life-threatening emergency (floods, chemical releases, etc.).
 - l. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.
7. Law Enforcement
 - a. Incident Command.
 - b. Maintain law and order and enforce emergency rules and regulations.

- c. Traffic and crowd control.
 - d. Staff EOC.
 - e. Evacuation.
 - f. Security.
 - g. Hazardous Materials response support.
 - h. Search and Rescue.
 - i. Coroner function support.
 - j. Damage assessment support.
 - k. Warning support.
 - l. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.
8. Emergency Medical Services
- a. Provide emergency medical services.
 - b. Mass casualty response, triage management.
 - c. Staff EOC.
 - d. Medical resource coordination.
 - e. Casualty transportation.
 - f. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.
9. Walla Walla Emergency Services Communications Center
- a. The Walla Walla Emergency Services Communications Center (911 Center), is designated as the primary communications center for Walla Walla County. It maintains 24-hour emergency alerting and communications capability for receiving, coordinating and disseminating emergency information.
 - b. Operate and maintain the County Emergency Services Communications System and coordinate the interface with other existing local communications systems.
 - c. 24-hour point of contact for warning information for Walla Walla County.
 - d. Establish and maintain liaison with WWEM to assure compatible and coordinated emergency communications capabilities.
 - e. During emergencies, maintain liaison with the WWEM EOC to assure coordinated communications capabilities and operations.
 - f. Provide appropriate and timely information and situation status to the EOC.
 - g. Control their own communications systems during emergencies or disasters.
 - h. Develop and maintain SOP's to accomplish their tasks.
 - i. Ensure that all personnel within the agency are trained in emergency communications operations and procedures.
 - j. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.

10. HAZMAT Team
 - a. Respond to HAZMAT incidents throughout Walla Walla County.
 - b. Coordinate hazardous materials incidents and rescue operations.
 - c. Coordinate the mobilization and transportation of all HAZMAT resources.
 - d. Develops, tests and maintains SOPs for responding to hazardous materials incidents in coordination with this plan.
 - e. Acquire mutual aid resources, as necessary.
 - f. Trains personnel to identify potential hazardous materials incidents through the use of the North American Emergency Response Guidebook and other training offered through the Washington State Patrol, fire service training and EMS seminars.
 - g. Train all personnel to understand and use the Incident Command System.
 - h. Participate in the Unified Command System when more than one responder discipline agency responds to the HAZMAT incident.
 - i. Requests support and assistance from the WWEM EOC or emergency management staff.
 - j. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.
11. Valley Transit
 - a. Transportation.
 - b. Staff EOC if needed.
 - c. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.
12. Agriculturist/Extension Agent
 - a. Coordinate resources and information for farm and livestock activities.
 - b. Function as County Emergency Food Coordinator.
 - c. Staff EOC if needed.
 - d. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.
13. The American Red Cross serving Central and Southeastern Washington
 - a. Coordination of mass care functions with areas other human services organizations.
 - b. Coordinate and provide emergency shelters and feeding according to established mass care/shelter plans.
 - c. Assist with residential damage assessment.
 - d. Staff EOC if needed.
 - e. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.
14. Public Works Departments
 - a. Incident Command.

- b. Organize a Public Works Response Center to coordinate public works actions.
 - c. Engineering services.
 - d. Transportation coordination.
 - e. Staff EOC.
 - f. Damage assessment.
 - g. Emergency debris clearance from roadways and other infrastructures.
 - h. Restoration of essential services and facilities.
 - i. Traffic control support.
 - j. Hazardous materials response support.
 - k. Flood control support.
 - l. Heavy rescue support.
 - m. Provide heavy equipment resources.
 - n. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.
15. Emergency Public Information Officer
- a. Serve as the coordination point for all public information, media relations and internal information sources for the WWEM EOC.
 - b. Ensure that the public within the affected area receives timely, accurate, and consistent information about life safety procedures, public health advisories, relief and assistance programs and any other vital information.
 - c. Maintain a positive relationship with media representatives.
 - d. Develop the format for press conferences, in conjunction with the WWEM EOC.
 - e. Coordinate media releases with Information Officers representing other affected emergency response agencies.
 - f. Serve as the coordination point for all media releases for the EOC.
 - g. Oversee news conferences and Media Briefings.
 - h. Maintain a positive relationship with the media representatives, monitoring all broadcasts and written articles for accuracy.
 - i. Maintain a social media presence and web site established for EOC public information, as appropriate.
 - j. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.
16. Department of Community Health
- a. Health care system coordination.
 - b. Disease surveillance.
 - c. Identification of health hazards, including hazardous materials incidents.
 - d. Food, water and sanitation systems inspections.

- e. Immunization, prophylaxis, and disease control.
 - f. Isolation and quarantine.
 - g. Staff EOC.
 - h. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.
17. Central Washington Comprehensive Healthcare
- a. Mental Trauma
 - b. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.
18. Coroner/Medical Examiner
- a. Mortuary services.
 - b. Mass casualty support.
 - c. Staff EOC if needed.
 - d. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.
19. Auditor
- a. Support county emergency resource program.
 - b. Emergency fiscal procedures.
 - c. Staff EOC if needed.
 - d. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.
20. Prosecuting Attorney
- a. Legal affairs.
 - b. Provides emergency legal advice to county agencies.
 - c. Staff EOC if needed.
 - d. Reviews agreements, contracts, and other emergency or disaster related documents.
 - e. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.
21. Treasurer
- a. Emergency fiscal procedures support.
 - b. Staff EOC if needed.
 - c. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.
22. Assessor
- a. Damage assessment support.
 - b. Recovery assistance.
 - c. Staff EOC if needed.
 - d. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.
23. Community Development

- a. Participate as a member of the Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team to determine the extent of damages resulting from the disaster/emergency situation.
 - b. Participate as a member of the Damage Survey Report (DSR) Team to prepare DSR's.
 - c. Participate in the collection of damage status information within Walla Walla County
 - d. Evaluate and update the status of damage and its impact on the County.
 - e. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.
24. Technology Services
- a. Information and communication services.
 - b. Staff EOC if needed.
 - c. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.
25. Local Hospitals and Clinics
- a. Establish and maintain liaison with the Walla Walla County Health Department, EMS Director, Coroner and other support agencies.
 - b. Establish and maintain liaison with the WWEM EOC, to assure compatible and coordinated emergency communications capabilities.
 - c. Control their own communications systems during emergencies or disasters.
 - d. Develop and maintain SOP's to accomplish their tasks.
 - e. Where possible, make patient beds available to those individuals requiring hospital care.
 - f. Where possible, make home health care programs, nurses and medical staff available to victims of the emergency disaster.
 - g. Where possible make specialized services such as X-ray, laboratory and pharmacy available to walk-in victims of an emergency disaster.
 - h. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.
26. Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) Team
- a. Provides on-scene psychological assessment of first responder personnel during major incidents and those of long duration.
 - b. Provides guidance in managing incident stress experienced by first responders and mitigate long-term psychological trauma.
 - c. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.
27. Walla Walla County Agriculturist/WSU Extension Office

- a. Assist in the coordination of local resources in response to pet, farm and wild animal care needs before, during and after a significant emergency.
 - b. Assist in educational efforts to notify the public and livestock industries. Supply expertise in certain diseases.
 - c. Maintain a list of resources and personnel available to assist local and state jurisdictions in the response and recovery phases in FAD emergencies.
 - d. Assist in providing coordination of information with state and federal agencies.
 - e. Assist in determining high-density animal populations at high risk in the event of a FAD incident.
 - f. Provide applicable media support for ongoing FAD operations.
 - g. Notify appropriate local and state agencies when notified of a potential FAD incident:
 - h. Work with ranchers and farmers on infection and animal depopulation activities.
 - i. Provide management training and educational information for impacted ranchers and farmers
 - j. Provide mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery support to FAD operations as capable.
 - k. Act as a resource for information regarding location of transportation, feed sources, and animal related groups.
 - l. Help coordinate temporary shelter for displaced animals.
 - m. Maintain a list of resources and personnel available to assist local and state jurisdictions in the response and recovery phases in emergencies affecting significant numbers of livestock.
 - n. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.
28. Blue Mountain Humane Society
- a. Coordination of local resources in response to pet, farm and wild animal care needs before, during and after a significant emergency.
 - b. Assessment of animal needs.
 - c. Coordinate the identification of local facilities and resources available for animal concerns.
 - d. Provide support personnel and expertise for inspections, control, decontamination, and animal depopulation actions as capable.
 - e. Coordinate with the Walla Walla County Veterinarian, Extension Agent and the American Red Cross serving Central and Southeastern Washington in developing a plan to transport animals to animal care facilities when owners are evacuated to shelters.
 - f. Assist with animal movements and animal welfare issues at the local level.

- g. Establish a foster/adoption procedure in the event that lost animals cannot be reclaimed by their owners in a reasonable period of time. Legal agreements must be written to protect the rights of the original animal owner(s). Ascertain that such procedures are in accordance with applicable city/county/state laws.
 - h. Provide pertinent Humane Society impact information to the Walla Walla County EOC PIO.
 - i. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.
29. The Salvation Army
- a. Liaison between local Salvation Army and the WWEM EOC in the initial stages of emergency.
 - b. Coordinate and provide temporary shelter/housing.
 - c. Coordinate and provide emergency feeding and clothing.
 - d. Coordination of mass care functions with area's other human needs organizations.
 - e. Coordinate and provide emergency shelters and feeding according to The Salvation Army Emergency Disaster.
 - f. Registration and identification of victims.
 - g. Crisis counseling.
 - h. Assist with residential damage assessment.
 - i. Staff EOC if needed.
 - j. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.
30. Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)
- a. Develop and maintain back-up EOC emergency communications capability.
 - b. Coordinate with local amateur radio operators, who will establish a secondary communications network to support communications needs between shelters, Red Cross operations and others, as appropriate.
 - c. Provide radio operators in areas where other communications might not be available.
 - d. Periodically test and exercise the communications.
 - e. Maintain an inventory of existing radio frequencies and other communications resources available for local emergencies.
 - f. Maintain liaison with other agencies to insure upgraded communications capabilities are compatible with countywide communications systems.
 - g. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.
31. Public Broadcasting/Emergency Alert System (EAS)/NOAA & KONA

- a. Broadcast of official emergency information from local officials to the public via local commercial broadcast outlets, i.e. radio, television and newspaper.
 - b. Provide other related emergency information to the public.
 - c. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.
32. Civil Air Patrol (CAP)
- a. Provide services to conduct search and rescue, disaster relief, and other public assistance missions in an emergency.
 - b. Coordinate communications between CAP leaders and the WWEM EOC.
 - c. Coordinate emergency actions and activities with the WWEM EOC
 - d. Be prepared to provide a liaison to the WWEM EOC when requested.
 - e. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.
33. Energy Utility Providers
- a. Establish and maintain emergency procedures.
 - b. Coordinate emergency actions and activities with the WWEM EOC.
 - c. Provide a liaison to the WWEM EOC when requested.
 - d. Assist with development, coordination and support of energy and utility conservation policies and programs; and establishing priority systems for the curtailment or reduction of services, restoration of services, and provisions for emergency services.
 - e. Provide public utilities and engineering support for restoration of water and wastewater and disposal of garbage and debris.
 - f. Cooperate with voluntary requests for conservation and control measures.
 - g. Work and coordinate with the WWEM EOC to establish necessary priorities and control measures, as required.
 - h. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.
34. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Walla Walla District
- a. Upon request by officials of the local jurisdiction and the County Emergency Management Director, the Corps of Engineers may serve as a resource provider to emergencies within Walla Walla County, with the authority to deploy personnel to assist under an all-hazards emergency response.
 - b. Technical, material, and direct assistance are the forms of response the Walla Walla District of the US Army Corps of Engineers can provide to water-related disasters within the County. Technical assistance includes providing guidance on flood fight techniques

and emergency construction methods; inspecting flood protection projects and dams to identify problems and recommend corrective measures; and providing hydraulic or hydrologic analysis, geotechnical evaluations, topography and stream data, maps, and historic flood or storm information. Material assistance includes issuing supplies (primarily sandbags) and loaning pumps. Direct assistance includes rescue operations, and on-the-ground flood fight operations.

35. All departments, agencies, and participating organizations. All local government agencies and organizations have emergency management responsibilities. These responsibilities are included in the four phases of emergency management categories. Activities that may be undertaken include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Prepare and maintain a safe work place. Conduct hazard surveys and eliminate or mitigate hazards. Review workplaces and take action to mitigate the effects of disasters.
 - b. Prepare a plan to provide essential government services during a disaster. Include establishing essential government services at another location should current facilities be unusable.
 - c. Identify key personnel to staff organization during emergency situations.
 - d. Develop and maintain a chain of command and authority to ensure continued operations in the event key personnel are not available.
 - e. For specific primary and supporting responsibility categories, see Basic Plan, Appendix A - Responsibility Matrix.

VI. PLAN MAINTENANCE

- A. This Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is required by law and is the basis for an integrated system of Emergency Management in Walla Walla County, in accordance with the requirements of RCW 38.52 and WAC 118.
- B. This plan, at a minimum, will be reviewed on a four-year cycle or in compliance with future applicable regulations.
- C. This plan and WWEM procedures will also be reviewed after emergency exercises and actual occurrences that implement portions of this plan.
- D. This plan is the documentation of the planning process and as such needs to be a product of that process, and it is essential this be accomplished with the input and cooperation of all participants.
- E. Local agency and organization actions support the overall emergency management function in the County. The operating procedures of those agencies and organizations, when coordinated and integrated with the CEMP form the backbone of the operational concept of the Emergency Management Organization.
- F. It is the intent to review and update supporting documents and attachments to this plan, that contain personnel, phone numbers and other like information, on an annual basis.
- G. NIMS Integration

1. NIMS is a system mandated by Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5) that provides a consistent, nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the private sector; and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to effectively and efficiently work together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.
 2. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology.
 3. In accordance with NIMS, Walla Walla County has integrated the system in all phases of its planning and operations.
- H. Walla Walla County Emergency Management
1. Maintain the record of changes for the CEMP.
 2. Take primary responsibility for plan maintenance where assigned by the responsibility matrix.
 3. Coordinate with local agencies in the development, review and maintenance of the ESFs that contain agency responsibilities.
 4. Review the entire CEMP on a four-year cycle, with a general updates of the plan annually.
 5. Coordinate the critiques and reviews of exercises and actual events to address specific functional elements of the CEMP, and make necessary and appropriate revisions.
 6. Assist local agencies and organizations in the development and maintenance of their emergency management agency procedures.
- I. Changes resulting from exercise or actual occurrences should be accomplished at the earliest opportunity.

VII. RECORD OF CHANGES

Recipients of the Walla Walla County Comprehensive Emergency Management will be asked to insert additions and/or modifications of this Plan into their copy. Alternately, the entire Plan will be provided. The Walla Walla County Emergency Management Department is the approving authority for revisions to this Plan.

Document	Nature of Change	Date of Change	Change(s) Made By
Basic, V., B., 4. Page 12	Health Officer changed to Director, Community Health County Veterinary Coordinator changed to WSU Agriculturist/Extension Office	August 2017	WWEM
Basic, II, C., 2., b. Page 4	<u>Added (underlined):</u> b. Lack of police, fire, <u>medical</u> and emergency medical services and public works response due to damage to facilities, equipment and shortages of personnel.	August 2017	WWEM
Basic, V., B., 13. Page 16	Blue Mountain Chapter of the American Red Cross changed to American Red Cross serving Southeastern Washington	August 2017	WWEM

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Document	Nature of Change	Date of Change	Change(s) Made By
Basic, V., B., 16. Page 17	Walla Walla County Health Department changed to Walla Walla County Department of Community Health	August 2017	WWEM
Basic, V., B., 17. Page 17	Walla Walla County Human Services changed to Central Washington Comprehensive Healthcare	August 2017	WWEM
Basic, V., B., 27. Page 19-20	County Veterinary Coordinator changed to Walla Walla County Agriculturist/WSU Extension Officer Updated Responsibilities: a. through n.	August 2017	WWEM
Basic, V., B., 28. Page 20	Blue Mountain Chapter of the American Red Cross changed to American Red Cross serving Southeastern Washington	August 2017	WWEM
Basic, VII Page 23	Added Record of Changes	August 2017	WWEM
Basic, Addendum 1	Changed Walla Walla County Human Services to Central Washington Comprehensive Healthcare Changed Walla Walla County Health Department to Walla Walla County Department of Community Health Changed County Veterinary Coordinator to WSU Agriculturist/Extension Office	August 2017	WWEM
Appendix 2	<p><u>Changed (underlined/lined out):</u></p> <p>AMBER <u>America's Missing</u> Broadcast Emergency Response</p> <p>DMORT Disaster Mortuary <u>Operational</u> Response Team</p> <p>DOE Department of <u>Energy (Washington)</u></p> <p>DOH Department of Health <u>(Washington)</u></p> <p>FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency <u>U.S. Department of Homeland Security</u></p> <p>NAWAS National Alert and Warning System</p> <p>ARC American Red Cross/<u>American Red Cross serving Central and Southeastern Washington</u></p> <p>DHHS to HHS</p> <p><u>Added:</u></p> <p>AD Animal Diagnostician</p> <p>CDP Center for Domestic Preparedness</p> <p>EMCAB Emergency Management Communications Advisory Board</p> <p>FCZ Food Control Zone</p> <p>GE General Emergency</p> <p>HMP Hazard Mitigation Plan</p> <p>HR Congressional House Rule</p> <p>IEPZ Ingestion Emergency Planning Zone</p> <p>LEP Limited English Proficiency</p> <p>NCH Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties</p> <p>NOUE Notification of Unusual Event</p> <p>NVSL National Veterinary Services Laboratories</p>	August 2017	WWEM

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Document	Nature of Change	Date of Change	Change(s) Made By
	OA EOC Operational Area Emergency Operations Center PHEPR Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response PReP Preparedness and Response Plan (USDA) PSMMC Providence St. Mary Medical Center SRF Service Response Force (U.S. Department of Defense) SWMC Southwest Washington Medical Center WSDOA Washington State Department of Agriculture <u>Deleted:</u> EMAC Emergency Management Advisory Council ERT Early Response Team (USDA) ERT Emergency Response Team ERT Environmental Response Team (EPA) ESCAB Emergency Services Communications Advisory Board FCC Federal Communications Commission ODP Office for Domestic Preparedness		
Appendix 3 Page	Updated the date of Walla Walla County Interlocal Agreement to January 2017	August 2017	WWEM
Appendix 5	<u>Changed:</u> Walla Walla County Health Department changed to Walla Walla County Department of Community Health Walla Walla County Human Services changed to Central Washington Comprehensive Healthcare Horizon Air changed to Alaska Airlines Blue Mountain Chapter of the American Red Cross changed to American Red Cross serving Southeastern Washington Walla Walla Joint Community Development Agency changed to Walla Walla County Community Development <u>Deleted:</u> Waitsburg Ambulance Walla Walla General Hospital Adventist Health Care Services Milton Freewater Rural Fire Department	August 2017	WWEM
ESF 1 iii	Introduction removed	August 2017	WWEM
ESF 1 Page 1	Walla Walla County Emergency Management moved from Support Agency to Primary Agency	August 2017	WWEM
ESF 1, IV., A. 2. Page 2	Removed City of College Place's Appointment Keepers Transportation Services	August 2017	WWEM
ESF 1 Page 3, 4, 6	Changed Emergency Management Advisory Council (EMAC) to Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)	August 2017	WWEM
ESF 1, III, 4. Page 6	<u>Added:</u> Reports to Logistics/Public Works Officer	August 2017	WWEM WW Valley Transit

Walla Walla County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Document	Nature of Change	Date of Change	Change(s) Made By
ESF. 1, V. 3. Page 6	<u>Added:</u> 314 West Main (Walla Walla County Legislative Building, 2 nd Floor Training Room)	August	WWEM
ESF 2 Page 1 & 5	Blue Mountain Chapter of the American Red Cross changed to American Red Cross serving Southeastern Washington	August 2017	WWEM
ESF 2, III.,B.,5. Page 3	<u>Added:</u> 5. The Walla Walla County Board of Commissioner will issue a declaration of emergency or disaster, when appropriate. If a locale declaration of emergency has been issued, and if the situation warrants, the EOC will request a Governor’s Proclamation of Emergency or Disaster Declaration through the State EOC. Such declarations or proclamations would allow authorization of additional communication resources.	August 2017	WWEM
ESF 2	Replaced Radio Frequency List with current version.	August 2017	WWFD WWEM
ESF 3 Page 6	<u>Added:</u> VI. Resource Requirements VII. References VIII. Definitions and Acronyms	August 2017	WWEM
ESF 4	Blue Mountain Chapter of the American Red Cross changed to American Red Cross serving Southeastern Washington	August 2017	WWEM
ESF 4, I., B. Page 1	<u>Added (underlined):</u> The specific actions required following an emergency or disaster would be determined by <u>size and scope</u> of the event.	July 2017	B. Yancey WWFD
ESF 4., V., C. Page 13	<u>Changed (underlined/lined out):</u> When fire/EMS is designated as a support agency, the fire/EMS commander(s) will coordinate with, and provide assistance to <u>aid</u> the designated command agency.	July 2017	B. Yancey WWFD
ESF 4., VII. Page 13	<u>Added:</u> References A. – D.	August 2017	WWEM
ESF 4., VIII. Page 13	<u>Added:</u> A. See CEMP Basic Plan, Appendix 1 – Definitions B. See CEMP Basic Plan, Appendix 2 – Acronyms	August 2017	WWEM
ESF 5	Blue Mountain Chapter of the American Red Cross changed to American Red Cross serving Southeastern Washington	August 2017	WWEM
ESF 5, V., D., 2., c. Page 4	<u>Added (underlined):</u> c. Direction and Control – The IC will receive direction and control from the appropriate legislative authority of the jurisdiction, if necessary, and other agency administrators as appropriate. This may be direct to the IC or through the WWEM EOC if activated. <u>See Addendum B for EOC activation levels and descriptions.</u>	August 2017	WWEM

Walla Walla County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Document	Nature of Change	Date of Change	Change(s) Made By
ESF 5, V., E., 2. Page 5	<u>Added:</u> Walla Walla County Public Health and Legislative Building 2nd Floor Training Room located at 314 W. Main St. in Walla Walla. (as an additional alternate EOC location)	August 2017	WWEM
ESF 5, V., E., 5., f. Page 6	Removed reference to mini-laptop computer and added City of Walla Walla LAN ports as being available.	August 2017	WWEM
ESF 5, V., E., 5., h. Page 6	<u>Changed (underlined/lined out):</u> h. The Emergency Alert System (EAS) – WWEM activates EAS via a web portal, AlertSense. EAS equipment is located in the EOC and can be activated by WWEM or WESCOM. as a backup.	August 2017	WWEM
ESF 5, VI. Page 17	<u>Added:</u> References A. – E.	August 2017	WWEM
ESF 5, Appendix B Page B-1	<u>Changed:</u> Appendix B is a completely revised document. The EOC Activation Levels were changed to align with the Activation Levels of Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division.	August 2017	WWEM
ESF 6	<u>Changed:</u> Health Department changed to Department of Community Health Walla Walla County Community Health changed to Central Washington Comprehensive Healthcare Blue Mountain Chapter of the American Red Cross changed to American Red Cross serving Southeastern Washington	August 2017	WWEM
ESF 6, II., K.	<u>Changed:</u> 'provide' changed to 'help coordinate'	August 2017	WWCO Dept. of Community Health WWEM
ESF 6. VII.	<u>Added:</u> References G – K	August 2017	WWEM
ESF 7	<u>Changed:</u> Health Department changed to Department of Community Health Blue Mountain Chapter of the American Red Cross changed to American Red Cross serving Southeastern Washington	August 2017	WWEM
ESF 7, VII. Page	<u>Added:</u> Walla Walla County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) to References	August 2017	WWEM

Walla Walla County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Document	Nature of Change	Date of Change	Change(s) Made By
ESF 8	<p><u>Changed:</u> Health Department changed to Department of Community Health Human Services changed to Central Washington Comprehensive Healthcare Blue Mountain Chapter of the American Red Cross changed to American Red Cross serving Southeastern Washington</p> <p><u>Deleted:</u> Adventist Health Home Care Services Adventist Health Medical Group County Veterinary Coordinator Walla Walla General Hospital</p>	August 2017	WWCO Dept. of Community Health WWEM
ESF 8, II., D.	<p><u>Added:</u> 2. Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 70.05.060 outlines the powers and duties of the local board of health; each local board of health has supervision over all matters pertaining to the preservation of the life and health of the people within its jurisdiction.</p>	July 2017	WWCO Dept. of Community Health WWEM
ESF 8, V., A., 1., b. Page 10	<p><u>Added:</u> 12. Plan for the delivery of mental health services during an emergency. 13. Coordinate mental health services for the community and emergency responders during and following the emergency.</p>	July 2017	WWCO Dept. of Community Health WWEM
ESF 8, V., A., 4., a. & b. Page 12	<p><u>Deleted:</u> Walla Walla County Department of Human Services. a. Plan for the delivery of mental health services during an emergency. b. Coordinate mental health services for the community and emergency responders during and following the emergency.</p>	July 2017	WWCO Dept. of Community Health WWEM
ESF 8, V., B., 5. Page 13 – 14	<p><u>Changed (underlined/lined out):</u> Mental Health Providers Provide crisis intervention, as well as short term and long term counseling and education. Works with the American Red Cross and Walla Walla County Department of Human Services; is a resource for the community and emergency workers, coordinated through the WWEM EOC.</p> <p><u>Comprehensive Health Care Services</u> Provide crisis intervention, as well as short term and long-term counseling and education. Works with the ARC and WWDCH, coordinated through the WWEM EOC.</p>	July 2017	WWCO Dept. of Community Health WWEM

Walla Walla County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Document	Nature of Change	Date of Change	Change(s) Made By
ESF 8, V., B., 7., a. Page 14	<u>Changed (underlined/lined out):</u> There are two hospitals in Walla Walla County: Providence St. Mary Medical Center is licensed for 142 beds, and Walla Walla General Hospital is licensed for 72 beds. However, due to other programs and uses within the hospitals, there are not that many staffed patient beds available for use. Both hospitals cover a wide variety of services to the general public. <u>There is one hospital in Walla Walla County: Providence St. Mary Medical Center is licensed for 142 beds.</u>	July 2017	WWCO Dept. of Community Health WWEM
ESF 8, V., B., 7., c. Page 14	<u>Deleted (lined out):</u> The Jonathan M Wainwright Memorial Veterans Administration (VA) Medical Center provides services to veterans, and during a mass casualty situation, would be able to provide outpatient care to a limited number of citizens with minor to moderate injury or illness after meeting their first obligations to the VA system. The VA Medical Center has limited services, and it is doubtful that non-veterans would be cared for.	July 2017	WWCO Dept. of Community Health WWEM
ESF 8, VII., K. Page 17	<u>Added:</u> 3. Amateur Radio Emergency Services	July 2017	WWCO Dept. of Community Health WWEM
ESF 9	<u>Changed:</u> Blue Mountain Chapter of the American Red Cross changed to American Red Cross serving Southeastern Washington	August 2017	WWEM
ESF 9, VI., F. Page 8	Updated the date of the National Response to November 2016	August 2017	WWEM
ESF 9, VII., Appendix D Page 9 & D-1	<u>Changed (underlined/lined out):</u> Appendix D - Uniform Map System (UMS) <u>Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)</u>	July 2017	R. DeWayne/SAR WWEM
ESF 10	Complete rewrite with the assistance of Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division	June 2017	WWEM K.R. Catlin – Manager, Hazardous Materials Planning Program, WA State Division of Emergency Management

Walla Walla County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Document	Nature of Change	Date of Change	Change(s) Made By
ESF 11	Complete rewrite with the assistance of Washington State Department of Agriculture	August 2017	WWEM Page Beck, Emergency Management Specialist, Washington State Dept. of Agriculture
ESF 12, VII., B., 2. Page 3	<u>Changed (underlined/lined out):</u> a. Maintain inventories of public and private utilities, petroleum product suppliers and emergency resources including names, addresses and telephone numbers of key contact personnel. a. <u>Maintain contact information for emergency resources including names, addresses and telephone numbers of key personnel for public and private utilities.</u>	August 2017	WWEM Scott Peters, Columbia Rural Electric Association
ESF 14	<u>Changed:</u> Blue Mountain Chapter of the American Red Cross changed to American Red Cross serving Southeastern Washington	August 2017	WWEM
ESF 14, VII., C. Page 7	<u>Changed (underlined):</u> C. Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division, Disaster Assistance Information https://mil.wa.gov/emergency-management-division/disaster-assistance/disaster-assistance-overview D. Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Process and Form http://www.emd.wa.gov/disaster/WashingtonMilitaryDepartmentEmergencyManagementDivision-DisasterAssistance-PublicAssi.shtml	August 2017	WWEM
ESF 14, VII. Page 10	<u>Added:</u> B. FEMA Publication – FEMA Damage Assessment Operations Manual, April 5, 2016 https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1459972926996-a31eb90a2741e86699ef34ce2069663a/PDAManualFinal6.pdf <u>Changed (underlined):</u> C. FEMA Publication 322 – Public Assistance Applicant Handbook, July 14, 2014 https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1826-25045-1802/fema_publication_322_public_assistance_guide_6_1_07.pdf D. FEMA Publication Public Assistance Applicant Handbook, March 2010 https://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/fema323_app_handbk.pdf	August 2017	WWEM
ESF 15	<u>Changed:</u> Blue Mountain Chapter of the American Red Cross changed to American Red Cross serving Southeastern Washington	August 2017	WWEM
ANNEX A	Refer to Terrorism Annex for Record of Changes		
ANNEX B	Refer to FNF Response Plan for Record of Changes		

VIII. ADDENDUMS

Addendum 1 – Responsibility Matrix

IX. APPENDICES

- A. Appendix 1 – Definitions
- B. Appendix 2 – Acronyms
- C. Appendix 3 – Authorities and References
- D. Appendix 4 – Training, Drills, and Exercises
- E. Appendix 4 – Distribution List

X. EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (ESF) ANNEXES

- A. ESF 1 – Transportation
- B. ESF 2 – Telecommunications, Information Systems, and Warning
- C. ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering
- D. ESF 4 – Firefighting
- E. ESF 5 – Emergency Management
- F. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services
- G. ESF 7 – Resource Support
- H. ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services
- I. ESF 9 – Search and Rescue
- J. ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials Response
- K. ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources
- L. ESF 12 – Energy
- M. ESF 13 – Public Safety, Law Enforcement, and Security
- N. ESF 14 – Long Term Community Recovery
- O. ESF 15 – Public Affairs
- P. ESF 20 – Defense Support to Civil Authorities

XI. FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES

- A. Annex A – Terrorism & Weapons of Mass Destruction Response Plan 2
- B. Annex B – Fixed Nuclear Facility Radiological Emergency Response Plan

² Restricted Document – Published Separately from the Comprehensive Emergency Management (Basic) Plan – Exempt from Public Disclosure in Accordance with RCW 42.56.420 (1) (a,b)– Not all recipients will receive a copy of Annex A

ADDENDUM 1 – Responsibility Matrix

Within each appendix and support function, primary and supporting responsibilities are identified in detail. This matrix serves as a guide to identify those areas that agencies, departments, or functions that have responsibility for a portion of the plan. Those shown as primary (P) are responsible for the primary response and for coordinating resources. The shaded areas are those who have primary plan maintenance responsibility. Those with supporting responsibilities (S) must be prepared to support the function or activity with the resources identified in the appendix or ESF.

	EMEB *	LEPC †	BASIC	APPENDIX					EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION												ANNEX				
			1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	20	A	B
Legend																									
P = Primary Response																									
S = Supporting																									
P = Responsible for Plan Preparation & Maintenance																									
Commissioners	X																								
Mayors	X																								
Emergency Management	X	X	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Fire Services		X				S	P	S	S	S	P	S	S	S	S	P	S							P	S
Law Enforcement		X				S	P	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	P	S	P	P						P	P
Emergency Medical		X				S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	P	P	S	P	S						P	S
Emergency Services Communications Center (Dispatch)		X				S	S			P			S	S	S	S	S							S	S
HAZMAT Team (WWFD)		X				S	P				S	S	S	S	S		P	S						P	
Valley Transit		X				S	P	P					S	S	P	S								S	
Extension Agent		X				S	P						S	S	S			P						S	S
American Red Cross		X				S	P			S		S	S	P	P	P	S	S	P				S	P	S
Public Works Departments		X				S	P	S	S	S	S	P	S	P	S	S	S	S	S					P	S
Emergency PIO		X				S	P				S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S				P		S
Central WA Comprehensive Healthcare																	S								

* Emergency Management Executive Board

† Local Emergency Planning Committee

Walla Walla County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Legend		
P = Primary Response	EMEB *	LEPC†
S = Supporting		
P = Responsible for Plan Preparation & Maintenance		
Department of Community Health		X
Coroner		X
Auditor		
Prosecuting Attorney		
Treasurer		
Assessor		
Community Development		X
Technology Services		
Local Hospitals & Clinics		X
Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) Team		
WSU Agriculturist/ Extension Office		X
Blue Mountain Humane Society		X
The Salvation Army		X
Amateur Radio		X
Public Broadcasting		X
Civil Air Patrol		X
Energy and Utility Providers		X
Search and Rescue		X

BASIC	APPENDIX					EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION															ANNEX			
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	20	A	B	
Basic	Definitions	Acronyms	References, and Authorities	Training, Exercises, and Drills	Distribution	Transportation	Telecommunications, Information Systems & ...	Public Works & Engineering	Firefighting	Emergency Management	Mass Care, Housing and Human Services	Resource Support	Public Health and Medical Services	Search & Rescue	Hazardous Materials Response	Agriculture and Natural Resources	Energy	Public Safety, Law Enforcement, and Security	Long Term Community Recovery	Public Affairs	Defense Support to Civil Authorities	Terrorism and WMD Response	Fixed Nuclear Facility Response	
Department of Community Health				S	P					S	S	S	P		S	P				P			S	S
Coroner				S	P					S	S	S	P							S			S	
Auditor				S						S		S								S				
Prosecuting Attorney				S						S		S								S				
Treasurer				S						S		S								S				
Assessor				S						S		S								S				
Community Development				S	S			S		S		S			S					P				
Technology Services				S			S			S										S				
Local Hospitals & Clinics				S									S							S			S	
Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) Team				S																S			S	
WSU Agriculturist/ Extension Office				S									S			P				S				
Blue Mountain Humane Society				S	S	S				S	P	S			P					S				
The Salvation Army				S	S				S	S	P	P	S		P					S	S		S	
Amateur Radio				S	S		S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		S		P			S	S
Public Broadcasting				S			S													S	S			
Civil Air Patrol				S										S						S				
Energy and Utility Providers				S	S							S					P			P			S	
Search and Rescue														P						P				

APPENDIX 1: Definitions

Agency: A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In ICS, agencies are defined either as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assisting or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance).

Agency Representative: A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating Federal, State, local, or tribal government agency or private entity that has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency's or organization's participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency.

Alpha Radiation: Alpha particles are the heaviest and most highly charged particles. They cannot travel more than a few inches in the air and are completely stopped by a piece of paper. A human's outermost layer of dead skin can stop even the most energetic alpha particle; however, if ingested through eating, drinking, or breathing, particles can become an internal hazard.

Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES): A group of licensed amateur radio operators who have voluntarily registered their services and formed an organized pool of operators to provide reliable primary or secondary communications links for governmental agencies and/or non-profit organizations when needed.

Area Command (Unified Area Command): 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 large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned. Area Command works directly with Incident Commanders. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an EOC/ECC facility or at some location other than an ICP.

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 multijurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an emergency operations center facility or at some location other than an incident command post.

Assessment: The evaluation and interpretation of measurements and other information to provide a basis for decision-making.

Assignments: Tasks given to resources to perform within a given operational period, based upon tactical objectives in the IAP.

Assistant: Title for subordinates of principal Command Staff positions. The title indicates a level of technical capability, qualifications, and responsibility subordinate to the primary positions. Assistants may also be assigned to unit leaders.

Assisting Agency: An agency or organization providing personnel, services, or other resources to the agency with direct responsibility for incident management. See also Supporting Agency.

Available Resources: Resources assigned to an incident, checked in, and available for a mission assignment, normally located in a Staging Area.

Awareness: The continual process of collecting, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence, information, and knowledge to allow organizations and individuals to anticipate requirements

and to react effectively.

Beta Radiation: Beta particles are smaller and travel much faster than alpha particles. They can travel several millimeters through the skin tissue but generally do not penetrate far enough to reach vital organs. Exposure to beta particles from outside the body is not normally considered a serious hazard. However, skin burns may result if the skin is exposed to large amounts of beta radiation for long periods of time. If removed from the skin shortly after exposure, beta-emitting materials will not cause serious burns. Like alpha particles, they are considered to be an internal hazard if ingested by eating, drinking, or breathing. Beta contaminants can also enter the body through unprotected open wounds.

Biological Agents: The FBI Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Incident Contingency Plan defines biological agents as microorganisms or toxins from living organisms that have infectious or noninfectious properties that produce lethal or serious effects in plants and animals.

Branch: The organizational level having functional or geographical responsibility for major aspects of incident operations. A branch is organizationally situated between the section and the division or group in the Operations Section, and between the section and units in the Logistics Section. Branches are identified by the use of Roman numerals or by functional area.

Care Center: A public or private facility that is pre-designated and managed by the American Red Cross during an emergency, where evacuated or displaced persons are housed and fed.

Catastrophe: An event, expected or unexpected, in which a community, because of the severity of the event, is unable to use its resources; or the need for resources has greatly exceeded availability; and the social or economic structure of the community has been disrupted; and the fulfillment of the community's essential functions are prevented, and the community is incapable of responding to or recovering from the effects of the event without massive and prolonged outside help.

Chain of Command: A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority.

Check-In: The process through which resources first report to an incident. Check-in locations include the incident command post, Resources Unit, incident base, camps, staging areas, or directly on the site.

Chemical Agents: The FBI WMD Incident Contingency Plan defines chemical agents as solids, liquids, or gases that have chemical properties that produce lethal or serious effects in plants and animals.

Chief: The ICS title for individuals responsible for management of functional sections: Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence (if established as a separate section).

Civil Support Team: A U.S. Army term for an Army National Guard detachment with the mission of providing WMD assistance and support to, and at the request of local responders. Their capabilities include detection, sample collection and reconnaissance of nuclear radiation and chemical/biological agents. Currently, there are 10 CSTs (WMD) stationed across the nation. One CST (WMD) is located in each U.S. Department of Homeland Security/FEMA region. Congress has authorized the activation of an additional 22 CSTs.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): The code contains Presidential executive orders and regulations based on those orders, federal laws, and other federal regulations.

Columbia Generating Station (CGS): Nuclear power plant formerly called WNP-2 operated by Energy Northwest near the Hanford Site

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

Command Post: A designated and visible location where the Incident Commander and/or command staff perform their functions. A stationary and identifiable area is needed so that representatives of coordinating agencies and emergency responders can find the Incident Commander.

Command Staff: In an incident management organization, the Command Staff consists of the Incident Command and the special staff positions of Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and other positions as required, who report directly to the Incident Commander. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed.

Common Operating Picture: A broad view of the overall situation as reflected by situation reports, aerial photography, and other information or intelligence.

Common Program Control Station (CPCS): A broadcasting station in a local operational area, which has special communications links with appropriate authorities (e.g. National Weather Service, and local jurisdiction Emergency Operations Centers). Provides common emergency program for its operational area.

Communications Unit: An organizational unit in the Logistics Section responsible for providing communication services at an incident or an EOC/ECC. A Communications Unit may also be a facility (e.g., a trailer or mobile van) used to support an Incident Communications Center.

Comprehensive Emergency Management Network (CEMNET): A dedicated 2-way Very High Frequency (VHF) low-band radio system, which provides direction and control capability for state and local jurisdictions for administrative use during an emergency or disaster. This is an emergency management net belonging to and managed by the Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division.

Comprehensive Emergency Management: see Emergency Management.

Consequence Management: U.S. Department of Homeland Security/FEMA defines consequence management as measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism.

Cooperating Agency: An agency supplying assistance other than direct operational or support functions or resources to the incident management effort.

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

Credible Threat: The FBI conducts an interagency threat assessment that indicates that the threat is credible and confirms the involvement of a WMD in the developing terrorist incident.

Crisis Management: The FBI defines crisis management as measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism.

Damage Survey Reports (DSR's): A description of the disaster damage caused to property of a state or local government and estimated repair costs based upon Federal Emergency

Management Agency (FEMA) eligibility criteria. Damage Survey Reports establish the basis of an eligible claim for a financial grant under the FEMA Public Assistance Program.

Damage Survey Report (DSR) Teams: Teams composed of federal, state and local jurisdiction experts, typically architects or engineers, who conduct detailed on-site inspections of disaster damage caused to property of state or local jurisdictions. The team determines costs and categories of repair work needed for damages offered. The results are used in the preparation of DSRs, which are used in conjunction with a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

Decontamination: The removal or covering of radioactive or toxic chemical contamination from a structure, area, object, or person to reduce the radiation or toxic hazard.

Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Emergency Coordination Center: The site where DNR's Emergency Management Teams accomplish the duties assigned in their emergency plan. Their primary office is in Olympia.

Deputy: A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, could be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or perform a specific task. In some cases, a Deputy could act as relief for a superior and therefore must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies can be assigned to the Incident Commander, General Staff, and Branch Directors.

Direct Effects: The effect classified as "direct" includes flash, blast, thermal radiation, electromagnetic pulse, and initial nuclear radiation.

Disaster Application Center (DAC): A temporary facility where, under one roof, representatives of federal agencies, local and state governments, and voluntary relief organizations can process applications from individuals, families, and businesses.

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.

Dispatch: The ordered movement of a resource or resources to an assigned operational mission or an administrative move from one location to another.

Division: The partition of an incident into geographical areas of operation. Divisions are established when the number of resources exceeds the manageable span of control of the Operations Chief. A division is located within the ICS organization between the branch and resources in the Operations Section.

Domestic Emergency Support Team (DEST): The DEST is a rapidly deployable interagency support team established to ensure that the full range of necessary expertise and capabilities are available to the on-scene coordinator. The FBI is responsible for the DEST in domestic incidents.

Emergency: Any natural or man-caused situation that results in or may result in substantial injury or harm to the population or substantial damage to or loss of property. As more explicitly defined in the Stafford Act, it is any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States

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. Composed of amplitude modulation (AM), frequency modulation (FM) television broadcasters, and the cable industry. Formerly known as the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS).

Emergency Information System (EIS): An emergency planning and response software program that facilitates emergency management operations. This is the current software standard for the Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division.

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, and 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 Medical Services (EMS): A complex health care system that provides immediate, on-scene patient care to those suffering sudden illness and injury.

Emergency Medical Technician (EMT): A member of a pre-hospital emergency medical system who is trained to provide basic life support. EMTs are certified by the state. They have continuing education requirements and must be recertified every three years.

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. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State, regional, county, city, tribal), or some combination thereof.

Emergency Operations Plan: The plan that each jurisdiction has and maintains for responding to appropriate hazards.

Emergency Public Information: Information that is disseminated primarily in anticipation of an emergency or during an emergency. In addition to providing situational information to the public, it also frequently provides directive actions required to be taken by the general public.

Emergency Response Provider: Per the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the term includes Federal, State, Tribal, and local emergency public safety, law enforcement, emergency response, emergency medical (including hospital emergency facilities), and related personnel, agencies, and authorities. Also known as Emergency Responder.

Emergency Worker: Any person who is registered with and holds an identification card issued by, the local emergency management director for the purpose of engaging in authorized emergency management activities. It is also an employee of the State of Washington or any political subdivision thereof who is called upon to perform emergency management activities.

Energy Northwest: A public corporation that operates a nuclear power plant on the Hanford Site in the vicinity of Richland, WA. Part of Walla Walla County is in their fifty-mile Ingestion Planning Zone. (See Ingestion Planning Zone.)

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.

Event: A planned, non-emergency activity. ICS can be used as the management system for a wide range of events, e.g., parades, concerts, or sporting events.

Evidence Search: An unscheduled, non-emergency training activity utilizing emergency worker skills to look for evidentiary materials resulting from criminal activity.

Explosive Ordnance Disposal: The detection, identification, field evaluation, rendering-safe, and/or disposal of explosive ordnance which has become hazardous by damage or deterioration when the disposal such explosive ordnance is beyond the capabilities of personnel assigned to routine disposal.

Explosives Agents: The FBI WMD Incident Contingency Plan defines explosive agents as substances that will burn or decompose almost instantly, producing intense heat and large volumes of expanding gas.

Federal: Of or pertaining to the Federal Government of the United States of America.

Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO): The individual appointed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency Director (by delegation of authority from the President) to coordinate assistance in a federally-declared disaster.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): This agency was created in 1979 to provide a single point of accountability for all federal activities related to disaster mitigation and emergency preparedness, response, and recovery. FEMA 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.

Finance/Administration: Monitors costs related to the incident. Provides accounting, procurement, time recording, cost analyses, and overall fiscal guidance.

Fire Services Defense Regions: There are nine regions in the state that are coordinated by the state through their Washington State Regional Fire Services Resource Mobilization Procedures. Walla Walla County is part of the Southeast Region along with Asotin, Benton, Columbia, Garfield, and Whitman Counties.

First Responder: Police, fire, and emergency medical personnel who first arrive on the scene of an incident and take action to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. First responders may include Federal, State, or local responders.

Food Access Control Point (FACP): An access control point established along the food control boundary to ensure that food control measures are maintained. (Synonymous with Food Control Point).

Force Account: The work on a grant or loan project performed more efficiently and economically by using labor, materials, or equipment of a public body or governmental entity.

Full-Scale Exercise: An activity intended to evaluate the operational capabilities 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 Emergency Operations Center is activated and field command posts may be established. A full-scale exercise is always formally evaluated.

Function: Function refers to the five major activities in ICS: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. The term function is also used when describing the activity involved (e.g. the planning function). A sixth function, Intelligence, may be established to meet incident management needs.

Functional Area: A major grouping of the functions and tasks that agencies perform in carrying out awareness, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities.

Functional Exercise: An activity designed to test or evaluate 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.

Gamma Radiation: Gamma rays are pure energy. They are the most penetrating type of nuclear radiation. They can travel great distances quickly and penetrate most materials creating serious problem for humans because they can attack tissues and organs. Gamma radiation has very distinct short-term symptoms. Acute radiation sickness occurs when a human is exposed to a large amount of radiations in a short period of time.

General Staff: A group of incident management personnel organized according to function and reporting to the Incident Commander. The General Staff normally consists of the Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, and Finance/Administration Section Chief.

Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR): An individual authorized by the Governor to sign amendments to the Federal-State Agreement and to verify the grant applications from the state and local jurisdictions.

Group: Established to divide the incident management structure into functional areas of operation. Groups are composed of resources assembled to perform a special function not necessarily within a single geographic division. Groups, when activated, are located between branches and resources in the Operations Section. (See Division.)

Hanford Site: A 560 square mile complex, located north of the City of Richland, Washington, which is under the direction of the U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE).

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

Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT): Any substance or combination of substances which, because of quantity, concentration, physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may cause and/or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to people property, or the environment. Some are classified as EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS which are a specific list, prepared by the Environmental Protection Agency, and are a hazard in very small amounts.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5): A Presidential directive issued on February 28, 2003 and intended to enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive national incident management system.

Hot Zone: A hazardous material response team referring to the area immediately around the incident where serious threat of harm exists. It should extend far enough to prevent adverse effects from CBRNE agents to personnel outside the zone. Entry into the hot zone requires specialized training in the use of proper personal protective equipment (PPE). This is also referred to as the exclusion zone or red zone.

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

Incident Action Plan (IAP): An oral or written plan 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 direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.

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

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

Incident Commander (IC): The individual responsible for all incident activities (within the confines of his/her authority), including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the 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 Objectives: Statements of guidance and direction necessary for the selection of appropriate strategy(s), and the tactical direction of resources. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed. Incident objectives must be achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow for strategic and tactical alternatives.

Individual Assistance (IA): Supplementary federal assistance available under the Stafford Act to individuals, families, and businesses: which includes disaster housing assistance, unemployment assistance, grants, loans, legal services, crisis counseling, tax relief, and other services or relief programs. (Also see Family Grant Program below.)

Information Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media or with other agencies requiring information directly from the incident. There is only one Information Officer per incident. The Information Officer may have assistants.

Ingestion Exposure Pathway: When human beings are exposed to radioactive or hazardous materials from a facility through consumption of water and foodstuffs, including dairy products. Emergency planning and protective actions are designed, in part, to eliminate or reduce to the minimum exposures due to ingestion of contaminated materials in the area surrounding a facility. An area, fifty miles in radius, around a nuclear plant is known as the Ingestion Planning Zone (IPZ) and part of Walla Walla County is in the IPZ for. (See Energy Northwest.)

Initial Action: The actions taken by those responders that are the first to arrive at an incident.

Initial Response: Resources initially committed to an incident.

Intelligence Officer: The intelligence officer is responsible for managing internal information, intelligence, and operational security requirements supporting incident management activities. These may include information security and operational security activities, as well as the complex task of ensuring that sensitive information of all types (e.g., classified information, law enforcement sensitive information, proprietary information, or export-controlled information) is

handled in a way that not only safeguards the information, but also ensures that it gets to those who need access to it to perform their missions effectively and safely.

Interface Area: The area where residences are built in proximity to the flammable fuels naturally found in wild land areas, such as forests, prairies, hillsides, and valleys.

Interface Fire: A fire that threatens or burns the interface area affecting both wild lands and homes. Sometimes referred as Intermix Fire.

Joint Field Office (JFO): The primary federal incident management field structure. The JFO is a temporary Federal facility established locally to coordinate operational Federal assistance activities to the affected jurisdiction (s) during an incident, ranging from accidents and natural disaster to actual, or potential, attacks that are catastrophic in nature and national in their scope of consequences. The JFO is a multi-agency center that provides a central point of coordination for Federal, State, local, tribal, non-governmental and private-sector organizations with primary responsibility for threat response and incident support and coordination. The JFO enables the effective and efficient coordination of Federal incident-related prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions. The JFO accommodates all entities (or their designated representatives) essential to incident management, information-sharing, and the delivery of disaster assistance and other support. Although the JFO uses an Incident Command System structure, the JFO does not manage on-scene operations. Instead, the JFO focuses on providing support to on-scene efforts and conducting broader support operations that may extend beyond the incident site.

Joint Information Center (JIC): A facility established to coordinate and disseminate 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. JICs may be established locally, regionally or nationally depending on the size and magnitude of the incident.

Joint Information System (JIS): A component of command and incident management under NIMS, which provides a formalized structure—the Joint Information Center (JIC)—that integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information during crisis or incident operations. The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the command structure; advising the command structure concerning public affairs issues that could impact a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence.

Joint Operations Center (JOC): An interagency command post established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to manage terrorist threats or incidents and investigative and intelligence activities. The JOC coordinates the necessary local, state and federal assets required to support the investigation and to prepare for, respond to and resolve the threat or incident.

Joint Task Force (JTF): Based on the complexity and type of incident and the anticipated level of Department of Defense (DOD) resource involvement, DOD may elect to designate a JTF to command federal (Title 10) military activities in support of the incident objectives. If a JTF is established, consistent with operational requirements, its command and control element will be co-located with the senior on-scene leadership at the Joint Field Office (JFO) to ensure coordination and unity of effort. The co-location of the JTF command and control element does

not replace the requirement for a Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO)/Defense Coordinating Element as part of the JFO Unified Coordination Staff. The DCO remains the DOD single point of contact in the JFO for requesting assistance from DOD.

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

Law Enforcement Radio Network (LERN): A statewide law enforcement mutual aid frequency controlled by the Washington State Police Chiefs Association and Washington State Patrol.

Liaison: A form of communication for establishing and maintaining mutual understanding and cooperation.

Liaison Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies.

Local Emergency Management Agency Comprehensive Emergency Management: The emergency management or 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 (SARA), Title III legislation as the planning body for preparing local hazardous materials plans. (Also, see Title III.)

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 governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or in Alaska a Native village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation; a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity. See Section 2 (10), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

Logistics Section: The section responsible for providing facilities, services, and material support for the incident.

Logistics: Providing resources and other services to support incident management.

Major Disaster: As defined under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122), a major disaster is any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, 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 under this act to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, tribes, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Management by Objective: A management approach that involves a four-step process for achieving the incident goal. The Management by Objectives approach includes the following: establishing overarching objectives; developing and issuing assignments, plans, procedures, and protocols; establishing specific measurable objectives for various incident management

functional activities and directing efforts to fulfill them, in support of defined strategic objectives; and documenting results to measure performance and facilitate corrective action.

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: The activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often informed by lessons learned from prior incidents. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from hazards. Mitigation measures include, but are not limited to building codes, disaster insurance, floodplain buyouts, and analysis of hazard-related data to determine where it is safe to build or locate temporary facilities, land use management, hazard analysis, land acquisition, monitoring and inspection, public education, research, relocation, risk mapping, safety codes, statues and ordinances, tax incentives and disincentives, equipment or computer tie downs, and stocking emergency supplies. Mitigation can include efforts to educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss and injury.

Mobilization: The process and procedures used by all organizations—Federal, State, local, and tribal—for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.

Modular: The NIMS is designed so that some or all of its components can be tailored to fit the specific requirements of a situation.

Multi-agency Coordination Entity: A multi-agency coordination entity functions within the broader multi-agency coordination system. It may establish the priorities among incidents and associated resource allocations; de-conflict agency policies; and provide strategic guidance and direction in support of domestic incident management activities.

Multi-agency Coordination Systems: Multi-agency Coordination Systems provide the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination. The components of Multi-agency Coordination Systems include facilities, equipment, emergency operation centers (EOCs), specific multi-agency coordination entities, personnel, procedures, and communications. These systems assist agencies and organizations to fully integrate the subsystems of the NIMS.

Multi-jurisdictional Incident: An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that each have jurisdiction to manage certain aspects of an incident. In ICS, these incidents will be managed under Unified Command.

Mutual-Aid Agreement: Written agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions that they will assist one another on request, by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.

National: Of a nationwide character, including the Federal, State, local, and tribal aspects of governance and polity.

National Disaster Medical System: A cooperative, asset-sharing partnership between the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Department of Defense. NDMS provides resources for meeting the continuity of care and mental health services requirements of the Emergency Support Function 8 in the National Response Framework (NRF).

National Incident Management System: A system mandated by Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (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. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS; multiagency 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 Plan:** A plan mandated by HSPD-5 that integrates Federal domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into one all-discipline, all-hazards plan.

National Response Framework (NRF): A guide that details how the Nation conducts all-hazards response— from the smallest incident to the largest catastrophe. This document establishes a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic incident response. The Framework identifies the key response principles, as well as the roles and structures that organize national response. It describes how communities, States, the Federal Government and private-sector and nongovernmental partners apply these principles for a coordinated, effective national response. In addition, it describes special circumstances where the Federal Government exercises a larger role, including incidents where Federal interests are involved and catastrophic incidents where a State would require significant support. It lays the groundwork for first responders, decision-makers and supporting entities to provide a unified national response.

In addition to releasing the NRF base document, the Incident Annexes, Support Annexes and Emergency Support Function Annexes and are available on-line at: <http://www.fema.gov/national-response-framework>. The annexes are individual documents designed to provide concept of operations, procedures and structures for achieving response directives for all partners in fulfilling their roles under the NRF.

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’s 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. Provides warning information to state and local jurisdictions concerning severe weather, earthquake, flooding, and other activities that affect public safety.

Nongovernmental Organization: An entity with an association that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions and that is not created by a government, but may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGOs include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.

Northwest Area Contingency Plan (NWACP): The NWACP is a joint agreement between the U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the states of Oregon, Idaho and Washington.

Nuclear Weapons: The effects of Nuclear Weapons (DOE, 1977) defines nuclear weapons as weapons that release nuclear energy in an explosive manner as the result of nuclear chain reactions involving fission and/or fusion of atomic nuclei.

On-Scene Command and Coordination Radio: A frequency used by “on-scene” emergency

responders of different agencies for command and coordination of an incident or emergency, according to a joint Military Department, Emergency Management Division and Association of Police Communication Officers (APCO) agreement.

Operational: The level between tactical and strategic that merges the on-scene concerns with the overall strategic objectives of incident management.

Operational Period: The time scheduled for executing a given set of operation actions, as specified in the Incident Action Plan. Operational periods can be of various lengths, although usually not over 24 hours.

Operations Section: The section responsible for all tactical incident operations. In ICS, it normally includes subordinate branches, divisions, and/or groups.

Paramedic: An EMT who has received extensive training in advanced life support, including intravenous therapy, pharmacology, cardiac monitoring and defibrillation, advanced airway maintenance, including intubation and other advanced assessment and treatment skills. Paramedics have a continuing education requirement and must be recertified every three years.

Personnel Accountability: The ability to account for the location and welfare of personnel. It is accomplished when supervisors ensure that ICS principles and processes are functional and personnel are working within these guidelines.

Planning Meeting: A meeting held as needed prior to and throughout the duration of an incident to select specific strategies and tactics for incident control operations and for service and support planning. For larger incidents, the planning meeting is a major element in the development of the Incident Action Plan (IAP).

Planning Section: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of operational information related to the incident, and for the preparation and documentation of the IAP. This section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation and on the status of resources assigned to the incident.

Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA): The 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: The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process. Preparedness involves efforts at all levels of government and between government and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources. Within the NIMS, preparedness is operationally focused on establishing guidelines, protocols, and standards for planning, training and exercises, personnel qualification and certification, equipment certification, and publication management.

Preparedness organizations: Preparedness organizations are the range of non-emergency forums for interagency coordination. Preparedness organizations can include all agencies with a role in incident management, whether its prevention, preparedness, response, or recovery oriented. They represent a wide variety of committees, planning groups, and other organizations who meet to ensure the proper level of planning, training, equipping and other preparedness requirements within a jurisdiction or area.

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 FEMA preliminary damage assessments.

Prevention: Actions to avoid an incident, to intervene to stop an incident from occurring, or to

mitigate an incident's effects. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and as appropriate specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice. Prevention also includes measures designed to mitigate damage by reducing or eliminating risks to persons or property or to lessen the potential effects or consequences of an incident.

Private Sector: Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental structure. It includes for-profit and not-for-profit, and formal and informal structures, including commerce and industry, non-governmental organizations (NGO), and private voluntary organizations (PVO).

Processes: Systems of operations that incorporate standardized procedures, methodologies, and functions necessary to provide resources effectively and efficiently. These include resource typing, resource ordering and tracking, and coordination.

Protective Action Decision (PAD): An action or measure taken by public officials to prevent or minimize radiological or chemical exposure to people and foodstuffs. Normally a PAD is based on a PAR.

Protective Action Recommendation (PAR): A recommendation based on technical scientific data for public officials to use in forming a decision to prevent or minimize the contamination of people and foodstuffs.

Public Assistance (PA): Supplementary federal assistance provided under the Stafford Act to state and local jurisdictions, special purpose districts, Native Americans, or eligible private, nonprofit organizations.

Public Information Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for preparing and coordinating the dissemination of public information in cooperation with other responding Federal, State, tribal, and local agencies.

Publications Management: The publications management subsystem includes materials development, publications control, publications suppliers, and distribution. The development and distribution of NIMS materials is managed through this subsystem. Consistent documentation is critical to success, because it ensures that all responders are familiar and comfortable with the documentation used in a particular incident, regardless of the location or the responding agencies involved.

Qualification and Certification: This subsystem provides recommended qualification and certification standards for emergency responder and incident management personnel. It also allows the development of minimum standards for resources expected to have an interstate application. Standards typically include training, currency, experience, and physical and medical fitness.

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services: A group of licensed amateur radio operators who support state and local jurisdiction during federally declared emergencies or disasters.

Radiological Agents: The Department of Homeland Security defines radiological agents into

three main types of radiation (alpha, beta, and gamma) emitted from radioactive materials.

Radiological Monitor (RM): An individual trained to measure, record, and report radiation exposure and exposure rates, and to provide limited field guidance on radiation hazards.

Radiological Response Team (RRT): A community-based radiological defense cadre consisting of members from the community emergency services, vital facilities, and essential services. This cadre, trained and exercised on an on-going basis, forms a baseline radiological defense capability which can be used for surge training and to assist in the rapid buildup of community radiological defense capability during an increased readiness period. The RRT may be used to respond to peacetime radiological accidents such as transportation and nuclear power plant accidents.

Reception Area: This refers to a location separate from staging areas, where resources report in for processing and out-processing. Reception areas provide accountability, security, situational awareness briefings, safety awareness, distribution of Incident Action Plans (IAPs), supplies and equipment, feeding, and bed down.

Recovery: The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private- sector, nongovernmental, and public-assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

The immediate objective of this activity is to return vital life support systems to minimum operating standards. The overall objective is to return all activities to normal or improved levels. Recovery measures include, but are not limited to, crisis counseling, damage assessment, debris clearance, decontamination, disaster application centers, disaster insurance payments, disaster loans and grants, disaster unemployment assistance, public information, reassessment of emergency plans, reconstruction, temporary housing, and full-scale business resumption.

Recovery Plan: A plan developed by a State, local, or tribal jurisdiction with assistance from responding Federal agencies to restore the affected area.

Resource Management: Efficient incident management requires a system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or recover from an incident. Resource management under the NIMS includes mutual-aid agreements; the use of special Federal, State, local, and tribal teams; and resource mobilization protocols.

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 operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an EOC/ECC.

Resources Unit: Functional unit within the Planning Section responsible for recording the status of resources committed to the incident. This unit also evaluates resources currently committed to the incident, the effects additional responding resources will have on the incident, and anticipated resource needs.

Response: Action 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. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic

human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans as well as mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include, but are not limited to, emergency plan activation, emergency alert system activation, emergency instructions to the public, emergency medical assistance, staffing the emergency operations center, public official alerting, reception and care, shelter and evacuation, search and rescue, resource mobilization, and warning systems activation.

Response activities also include applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into nature and source of the threat; on-going public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Revised Code of Washington (RCW): The Revised Code of Washington (RCW) is the compilation of all permanent laws now in force in Washington State. It is a collection of Session Laws (enacted by the Legislature, and signed by the Governor, or enacted via the initiative process), arranged by topic, with amendments added and repealed laws removed. It does not include temporary laws such as appropriations acts. The official version of the RCW is published by the Washington State Statute Law Committee and the Code Reviser.

Risk Management Program (RMP): The Risk Management Program (RMP) Rule, Section 112 Clean Air Act Amendments is a statute in place to identify hazards in industry and minimize the consequences of a HAZMAT release. There are three component pieces to the RMP: the hazard assessment, a prevention program, and a response program.

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288, as amended by Public Law 100-707): 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.

Safety Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for monitoring and assessing safety hazards or unsafe situations and for developing measures for ensuring personnel safety.

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. The terms Disaster, Urban, Wildland, or Air are often used in front of SAR to describe the SAR mission.

Section: The organizational level having responsibility for a major functional area of incident management, (e.g. Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence, if established). The section is organizationally situated between the branch and the Incident Command.

Sentinel Surveillance: Looking at the background level to check for the presence of a disease. An example would be when the Department of Health contracts with a farmer to raise chickens

then tests the blood of the chickens for the presence of disease.

Span of Control: The number of individuals a supervisor is responsible for, usually expressed as the ratio of supervisors to individuals. (Under the NIMS, an appropriate span of control is between 1:3 and 1:7.)

Staging: An identifiable area near the incident where incoming resources can safely group in preparation for assignment. The Staging Officer will make a written list of resources (equipment and number and type of personnel) and times they arrived and deployed. This helps provide safety of responders and efficiency of response, as it prevents traffic flow and access problems at the incident site, and directs the proper resources to the proper locations. The staging area and Staging Officer also take a large load off of the Incident Commander. By having incoming units report in to staging, the IC does not have to handle all that radio traffic, and is free to concentrate on size-up, development of plans and strategy, and other critical issues.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP): These are the procedures established by individual agencies for the operations of their specific agency when encountering specific situations.

State: When capitalized, refers to any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the United States. See Section 2 (14), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

State Coordinating Officer (SCO): The individual appointed by the Governor to act in cooperation with the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) to administer disaster recovery efforts. The SCO may also function as the Disaster Recovery Manager.

State Fire Defense Committee: A committee of the Fire Protection Policy Board which develops the Washington State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Procedures, develops planning guidance for the Fire Services Mobilization Regions, promotes standardization of fire communications, develops alerting and dispatching procedures, maintains a listing of regional firefighting resources, and provides guidance for the approval of reimbursement requests.

Strategic: Strategic elements of incident management are characterized by continuous long-term, high-level planning by senior level organizations. They involve the adoption of long-range goals and objectives; the setting of priorities; the establishment of budgets and other fiscal decisions; policy development; and the application of measures of performance or effectiveness.

Strategy: The general direction selected to accomplish incident objectives set by the IC.

Strike Team: A set number of resources of the same kind and type that have an established minimum number of personnel.

Supporting Technologies: Any technology that may be used to support the NIMS is included in this subsystem. These technologies include ortho photo mapping, remote automatic weather stations, infrared technology, and communications, among various others.

Tabletop Exercise: 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.

Tactical: Tactical elements of incident management are characterized by the execution of specific actions or plans in response to an actual incident or, prior to an incident, the

implementation of individual or small unit activities, such as training or exercises. Unified Command and the Incident Command System have traditionally been considered a tactical organizational structure.

Task Force: Any combination of resources assembled to support a specific mission or operational need. All resource elements within a Task Force must have common communications and a designated leader.

Technical Assistance: Support provided to State, local, and tribal jurisdictions when they have the resources but lack the complete knowledge and skills needed to perform a required activity (such as mobile-home park design and hazardous material assessments).

Terrorism: Under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, terrorism is defined as activity that involves an act dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources and is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state or other subdivision of the United States in which it occurs and is intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population or influence a government or affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. See Section 2 (15), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

Terrorist Incident: The FBI defines a terrorist incident as a violent act, or an act dangerous to human life, in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof in furtherance of political or social objectives.

Threat: An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger.

Tier II Reports: Tier II emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Report is filed by facilities with identified hazardous materials held in an amount equal to or greater than set quantity thresholds determined by SARA Title III or the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know-Act. Copies of these reports are filed with local Emergency Management Department (EMD), the local fire department and the Department of Ecology (DOE).

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

Tools: Those instruments and capabilities that allow for the professional performance of tasks, such as information systems, agreements, doctrine, capabilities, and legislative authorities.

Tribal: 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) [43 U.S.C.A. and 1601 et seq.], that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

Type: A classification of resources in the ICS that refers to capability. Type 1 is generally considered to be more capable than Types 2, 3, or 4, respectively, because of size; power; capacity; or, in the case of incident management teams, experience and qualifications.

Unified Command (UC): An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. The need for unified command can arise at many emergency incidents, as incidents have no regard for jurisdictional boundaries. All involved agencies contribute to the process of determining overall goals and objectives, joint planning for tactical activities, conducting integrated tactical operations, and maximizing the use of all assigned resources.

Unit: The organizational element having functional responsibility for a specific incident planning, logistics, or finance/administration activity.

United States Code (USC): The official version of the federal statutory code.

Unity of Command: The concept by which each person within an organization reports to one and only one designated person. The purpose of unity of command is to ensure unity of effort under one responsible commander for every objective.

Unprotected Lands: Lands that are not protected by any fire suppression agency. There may be private property that does not have fire protection from rural fire districts, but does have protection from the Department of Natural Resources. However, this protection is for wild land and forest fires and not for protection of structures.

Urban Fire: Fire that is primarily within the boundaries or limits of a city or town.

Volunteer: For purposes of the NIMS, a volunteer is any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency, which has authority to accept volunteer services, when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed. See, e.g., 16 U.S.C. 742f(c) and 29 CFR 553.101.

Washington Administrative Code (WAC): An interpretation of statutes written by a government agency or board. WACs help clarify the terms that are found in related statutes (see Revised Code of Washington – RCW). WACs are legally binding and are filed by chapter with the Code Reviser.

Washington Nuclear Power Plant 2 (WNP2): See Energy Northwest or Columbia Generating System.

Washington State Emergency Information Center (WEIC): State level emergency public information may be established, provided to media and public, and managed through the WEIC, which is a part of the State EOC.

Washington State University (WSU): See WSU Agriculturist/Extension Office.

Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD): Title 18, U.S.C. 2332a, defines a weapon of mass destruction as (1) any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, or rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, a missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, or a mine or device similar to the above; (2) poison gas; (3) any weapon involving a disease organism; or (4) any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life.

Wildland: An area in which development is essentially non-existent except for roads, railroads, power lines, and similar transportation facilities. Used in place of WILDERNESS, which frequently refers to specifically designated federal lands intended to remain in their natural state

to the greatest extent possible.

Windshield Survey: This is a quick, cursory evaluation usually accomplished by driving through the areas (hence the term “windshield survey”).

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APPENDIX 2: Acronyms

AC	Hydrogen Cyanide (a blood agent)
ACCESS	A Central Computerized Enforcement Service System
AD	Animal Diagnostician
AG	Attorney General
ALS	Advanced Life Support
AMBER	America’s Missing Broadcast Emergency Response
AMC	Army Material Command (U.S. Army)
AMS	Aerial Measuring System (DOE)
ANI	American Nuclear Insurance
APCO	Association of Police Communication Officers
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA)
ARAC	Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability (DOE)
ARC	American Red Cross/American Red Cross serving Central and Southeastern Washington
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
ARG	Accident Response Group (DOE)
ARM	Aerial Radiological Monitor
ATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and Explosives
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry (HHS)
ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle
AVIC	Area Veterinarian-In-Charge (USDA)
AVMA	American Veterinary Medical Association
BDRP	Biological Defense Research Program (U.S. Navy)
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMCARC	Blue Mountain Chapter of the American Red Cross
BMHS	Blue Mountain Humane Society
C/B	Chemical/Biological
C/B-RRT	Chemical Biological Rapid Response Team (U.S. Army)
CAMEO	Computer Aided Management for Emergency Operations
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CBDCOM	Chemical Biological Defense Command (U.S. Army)
CBIRF	Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (U.S. Marine Corps)

CBRED	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Environmental Defense Response Teams (U.S. Navy)
CBRNE	Chemical/Biological/Radiological/Nuclear/Explosives
CDC	Center for Disease Control and Prevention (HHS)
CDP	Center for Domestic Preparedness
CEMNET	Comprehensive Emergency Management Network
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CEO	Chief Elected Official
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CG	Phosgene (a choking agent)
CGS	Columbia Generating Station
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CIRG	Critical Incident Response Group (FBI)
CISM	Critical Incident Stress Management Team
CK	Cyanogen Chloride (a blood agent)
CNA	Certified Nurse Assistant
COG	Continuity of Government
CONOPS	Concept of Operations
COOP	Continuity of Operations Plan
CP	Command Post
CPCS	Common Program Control Station
CPG	Civil Preparedness Guide
CPR	Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation
CRESA	Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency
CSD	Chemical Support Division
CST	Civilian Support Team
CTED	Community Trade and Economic Development
CX	Phosgene Oxime (a blister agent)
DAC	Disaster Application Center
DCO	Defense Coordinating Officer
DCR	Department of Commodity Redistribution
DEM	Department of Emergency Management
DEST	Domestic Emergency Support Team
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team

DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team
DNR	Department of Natural Resources
DO	Duty Officer
DOC	Department Operations Center
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy (Washington)
DOH	Department of Health (Washington)
DOI	U.S. Department of Interior
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOT	Department of Transportation
DRAC	Disaster Recovery Assistance Center
DRP	Division of Radiation Protection, Washington State Dept. of Health
DSR	Damage Survey Report
DWI	Disaster Welfare Information
EAL	Emergency Action Levels
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ECC	Emergency Communications Center
ECL	Emergency Classification Level
EFSEC	Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council
EHTR	Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation
EIS	Emergency Information System (Software)
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMA	Emergency Management Assistance (or Agency)
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMC	Emergency Management Council
EMCAB	Emergency Management Communications Advisory Board
EMD	Emergency Management Department
EMEB	Emergency Management Executive Board
EMI	Emergency Management Institute
EMRTC	Energetic Materials Research and Testing Center (New Mexico Tech)
EMS	Emergency Medical Service
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
ENS	Emergency Notification System
ENW	Energy Northwest
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EOF	Emergency Operation Facility

EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning Community Right-to-Know Act
EPIO	Emergency Public Information Officer
EPZ	Emergency Planning Zone
ERAMS	Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System (EPA)
ERDEC	Edgewood Research Development and Engineering Center
ERMO	Emergency Resource Management Organization
ERO	Emergency Response Organization
ERT	Evidence Response Team (FBI)
ESF	Emergency Support Function
EWAC	Emergency Worker/Assistance Centers
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FACP	Food Access Control Point
FAD	Foreign Animal Disease
FADD	Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician
FADDL	Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCA	Food Control Area
FCB	Food Control Boundary
FCC	Federal Coordinating Center
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FCP	Food Control Point
FCZ	Food Control Zone
FD	Fire Department
FDA	Food and Drug Administration (DHHS)
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency/U.S. Department of Homeland Security
FFTF	Fast Flux Test Facility
FFY	Federal Fiscal Year
FIPS	Federal Information Processing Standard
FNF	Fixed Nuclear Facility
FOG	Field Operations Guide
FRERP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FRMAC	Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (DOE)
FY	Fiscal Year
G&T	Office of Grants and Training (FEMA/Department of Homeland Security)

GA	Tabun (a nerve agent)
GAR	Governor's Authorized Representative
GB	Sarin (a nerve agent)
GD	Soman (a nerve agent)
GE	General Emergency
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNT	Office of Grants and Training
GSA	General Services Administration
H	Impure Sulfur Mustard (a blister agent)
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HD	Distilled Sulfur Mustard (a blister agent)
HEAR	Hospital Emergency Alerting Radio
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HIVA	Hazard Identification Vulnerability Analysis
HMP	Hazard Mitigation Plan
HMRU	Hazardous Materials Response Unit (FBI)
HN	Nitrogen Mustard (a blister agent)
HR	Congressional House Rule
HSAC	Homeland Security Advisory Council
HSAS	Homeland Security Advisory System
HSOC	Homeland Security Operations Center
HSPB	Homeland Security Protection Board
HSPD-5	Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
I&Q	Immunization and Quarantine
IA	Individual Assistance
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IEPZ	Ingestion Emergency Planning Zone
IIO	Incident Information Officer
IIT	Incident Investigation Team (Nuclear Regulatory Commission)
IMT	Incident Management Team
INS	Immigration and Naturalization Service
IPZ	Ingestion Planning Zone

ISP	Independent Study Program
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
JOC	Joint Operations Center
JTF	Joint Task Force
L	Lewisite (a blister agent)
LEP	Limited English Proficiency
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LERN	Law Enforcement Radio Network
LETS	Law Enforcement Teletype System
LFA	Lead Federal Agency
LNO	Liaison Officer
LOCA	Loss of Coolant Accident
MAC	Multi-Agency Coordination
MCBAT	Medical Chemical and Biological Advisory Teams (U.S. Army)
MCI	Mass Casualty Incident
MEDCOM	Army Medical Command (U.S. Army)
MEDNET	Medical Emergency Delivery Network
MMRS	Metropolitan Medical Response System
MMST	Metropolitan Medical Strike Team
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration
MUDAC	Meteorology and Unified Dose Assessment Center
NAHLN	National Animal Health Laboratory
NARSC	National Animal Rescue and Sheltering Coalition
NAWAS	National Warning System
NBC	Nuclear, Biological, Chemical
NCH	Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NCS	National Communication System
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System

NEMA	National Emergency Management Association
NEPMU	Navy Environmental and Preventive Medicine Units (U.S. Navy)
NEST	Nuclear Emergency Search Team (DOE)
NETC	National Emergency Training Center
NFA	National Fire Academy
NFA	National Fireman’s Association
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NIC	NIMS Integration Center
NICC	National Interagency Coordination Center
NIIMS	National Interagency Incident Management System
NIMCAST	National Incident Management Capability Assessment Support Tool
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NLEEC	National Law Enforcement Emergency Channel
NMCC	National Military Command Center
NMRI	Naval Medical Research Institute (U.S. Navy)
NMRT	National Medical Response Team (HHS)
NNRT	National Nurse Response Team
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOUE	Notification of Unusual Event
NPG	National Preparedness Goal
NPRT	National Pharmacy Response Team
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRCC	National Response Coordination Center
NRDA	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NRF	National Response Framework
NTSB	National Transportation Safety Board
NUREG	Nuclear Regulatory Commission Regulation
NVRT	National Veterinary Response Team (HHS)
NVSL	National Veterinary Services Laboratories
NWACP	Northwest Area Contingency Plan
NWC	Northwest Coordination Center
NWS	National Weather Service
OA EOC	Operational Area Emergency Operations Center
ORO	Offsite Response Organization
OSC	On-Scene Commander
OSCCR	On-Scene Command and Coordination Radio

PA	Public Assistance
PAD	Protective Action Decision
PAG	Protective Action Guides
PAR	Protective Action Recommendation
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PDD	Presidential Decision Directive
PH	Public Health
PHEPR	Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response
PIO	Public Information Officer
PL	Public Law
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPQ	Plant Protection Quarantine
PReP	Preparedness and Response Plan (USDA)
PRER	Peacetime Radiological Emergency Response
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point
PSCDG	Primary State Core Decision Group (Washington State Department of Agriculture)
PSMMC	Providence St. Mary Medical Center
PVO	Private Voluntary Organizations
R	Roentgen
R&D	Research and Development
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
RADCON	Radiation Control
RADEF	Radiological Defense
RAG	Radiological Assessment Group
RAP	Radiological Assistance Program (DOE)
RAT	Radiological Assistance Team (DOE)
RCC	Resource Coordination Center
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
RDO	Radiological Defense Officer
REAC/TS	Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (DOE)
READEO	Regional Emergency Animal Disease Eradication Organization (USDA)
REM	Radiation Equivalent Man
REP	Radiological Emergency Program
RERT	Radiological Emergency Response Team (EPA)
RESTAT	Resources Status
RI	Radiological Instrument

RM	Radiological Monitor
RMP	Risk Management Program
RN	Registered Nurse
ROC	Regional Operations Center
ROSS	Resource Ordering and Status System
RRCC	Regional Response Coordination Center
RRIS	Rapid Response Information System (U.S. Department of Homeland Security/FEMA)
RRTF	Recovery and Restoration Task Force (WA State)
RTAP	Real Time Analytical Platform
RTF	Response Task Force (DOD)
RX	Reactor
SA	Salvation Army
SAE	Site Area Emergency
SAR	Safety Analysis Report
SAR	Search and Rescue
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SDO	Standards Development Organizations
SEB	Staphylococcus Enterotoxin B (a toxin)
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SEOO	State Emergency Operations Officer
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SIOC	Strategic Information Operations Center
SITREP	Situation Report
SMHSA	Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration (DHHS)
SNS	Strategic National Stockpile
SO	Safety Officer
SO	Sheriff's Office
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SRF	Service Response Force (U.S. Department of Defense)
SSCDG	Secondary State Core Decision Group (Washington State Department of Agriculture)
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
SWMC	Southwest Washington Medical Center
SWMC	Southwest Washington Medical Center
SWWHD	Southwest Washington Health District

TB	Tuberculosis
TC	Transportation Coordinator
TCL	Targeted Capabilities List
TCP	Traffic Control Point
TEU	Technical Escort Unit (U.S. Army)
UAC	Unified Area Command
UC	Unified Command
UDAC	Unified Dose Assessment Center
UMDA	Umatilla Depot Activity
UMS	Uniform Map System
UPS	Uninterrupted Power Supply
US&R	Urban Search and Rescue
USC	United States Code
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDOC	United States Department of Commerce
USDOE	United States Department of Energy
USDOERL	United States Department of Energy - Richland
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	United States Geological Survey
USRT	Urban Search and Rescue Team (U.S. Department of Homeland Security/FEMA)
USVA	United States Department of Veteran's Affairs
VA	Veterans Administration
VEE	Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis (a viral agent)
VS	Veterinary Services
VX	A nerve agent
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WADDL	Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory
WADOE	Washington State Department of Ecology
WAEMD	Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division
WARM	Washington Animal Response Management
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WEIC	Washington State Emergency Information Center
WESCOM	Walla Walla Emergency Services Communications Center
WIC	Special Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children

WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WNG	Washington National Guard
WNP2	Washington Nuclear Power Plant 2 (Columbia Generating Station)
WSDA	Washington State Department of Agriculture
WSDOA	Washington State Department of Agriculture
WSDOH	Washington State Department of Health
WSDOT	Washington State Department of Transportation
WSFSRMP	Washington State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan
WSP	Washington State Patrol
WSU	Washington State University
WSVMA	Washington State Veterinary Medical Association
WWCDCH	Walla Walla County Department of Community Health
WWEM	Walla Walla County Emergency Management Department
WWFD	Walla Walla Fire Department

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APPENDIX 3 – REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

This Plan was developed and is maintained pursuant to, but not limited to the following statutes, regulations, and existing plan documents. Each Appendix and Emergency Support Function in this Plan (ESF) may include additional references that pertain to that specific document.

GOVERNING REVISED CODES OF WASHINGTON (RCW) AND WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATIVE CODES (WAC):

Chapter 09.73 RCW, Rights of Privacy
Chapter 35A RCW, Optional Municipal Code
Chapter 36.40.140-190 Budget
Chapter 38.52 RCW, Emergency Management
Chapter 38.52.110 RCW, Use of Existing Services and Facilities
Chapter 39.34 RCW, Interlocal Cooperation Act
Chapter 42.56.420 RCW, Security
Chapter 43.43.960-964, Washington State Patrol, State Fire Service Mobilization
Chapter 52.02 RCW, Fire Protection Districts
Chapter 70.102 RCW, Hazardous Substance Information
Chapter 70.105 RCW, Hazardous Waste Management
Chapter 70.136 RCW, Hazardous Materials Incidents
Chapter 118 WAC, Emergency Management
Chapter 118.04 WAC, Emergency Worker Program

OTHER GOVERNING STATUTES:

Public Law 93-288, 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 920, Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended
Public Law 96-342, Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1981
Public Law 99-499, Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, Title III, Emergency Planning Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)

PLAN REFERENCES:

Department of Ecology Northwest Area Contingency Plan & Region 10 Regional Contingency Plan
Energy Northwest, Columbia Generating Station Emergency Plan
U.S. Department of Energy's Hanford Emergency Management Plan
Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)
Washington State Department of Health, Office of Radiation Protection, Radiological Emergency Response Plan and Procedures

Washington State Fire Services Resources Mobilization Plan

Washington State Integrated Fixed Facility Radiological and Chemical Protection Plan

LOCAL REFERENCES:

Walla Walla County Code

Walla Walla County Interlocal Agreement, January 2017

Walla Walla County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA) and
Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP)

APPENDIX 4 – TRAINING, EXERCISES AND DRILLS

I. INTRODUCTION

This appendix defines training and exercises to ensure readiness for all jurisdictions, agencies, organizations and the public within Walla Walla County.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

Emergency management training and exercises will focus on needed training and events as determined by evaluation during exercises, drills and actual events. A build-up of events and preparation each year will consist of tabletop exercises, drills, workshops and training leading to a major functional or full-scale exercise.

B. Training

Training may be conducted locally, regionally, statewide and at national institutions. Sources for training include: Local training, regional training, statewide training, federal training or commercially conducted training. Walla Walla County Emergency Management Department (WWEM) will assist by coordinating and conducting training for agencies or organizations where practical.

1. Required individual training. Certain Incident Command System (ICS) training courses are required to remain compliant with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

a. Entry Level

IS-100: Incident Command System (ICS), Introduction

IS-700: NIMS, An Introduction

b. First Line, Single Resource, Field Supervisors

IS-100

IS-200: ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents

IS-700

c. Mid-level Management: Strike Team Leaders, Division Supervisors, Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Staff, etc.

IS-100

IS-200

ICS-300: Intermediate ICS

IS-700

IS-800: National Response Plan (NRP), An Introduction

d. Command and General Staff; Area, Emergency and EOC Managers

IS-100

IS-200

ICS-300

ICS-400: Advanced ICS

IS-700

IS-800

2. Training is offered at no cost through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) web site at <http://training.fema.gov/IS/crslist.asp>. ICS-300 and ICS-400 is offered only via classroom training and may be coordinated through WWEM.
3. Efforts will be made to coordinate training events so that they are conducted locally and tailored to meet the needs of local jurisdictions.
4. Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division schedules and conducts a variety of emergency management courses each year. WWEM will ensure that appropriate agencies and organization within the county are aware of this training and the application process. Meals, lodging and travel are paid by the local jurisdiction.
5. Federal Emergency Management Agency conducts resident training, exercise and workshops at the Emergency Management Institute at Emmitsburg, Maryland and Mount Weather, Virginia. They also provide non-resident self-study courses. Information on all courses is available to persons working in various fields of emergency management. Most courses have prerequisites. Information on these courses is available at the FEMA web site at <http://training.fema.gov/EMICourses/>. Travel and lodging are paid by FEMA for qualified students.
6. Other training requirements.
 - a. See the specific training requirements for responders in Annex A – Terrorism and Weapons of Mass Destruction Response Plan in Appendix D.
 - b. Walla Walla County EOC staff should attend an EOC orientation annually. The EOC orientation is offered at least twice a year.
 - c. Dispatchers must receive training in the Emergency Alert System annually. The training is informal and about one half-hour in duration.

C. Exercises

Priorities for exercises and training are determined by evaluation. Each year, a hazard will be selected for priority focus. This hazard will form the basic scenario for that year's exercises. Qualified evaluators will evaluate exercises to determine areas that need improvement. Evaluators will be assigned from each participating agency or organization to provide feedback to that organization.

1. Functional or full-scale exercises
 - a. Each year, WWEM depending upon available resources, may coordinate one full-scale or a functional exercise emphasizing a particular hazard. If possible, this exercise will provide local hospitals with sufficient simulated patients to satisfy their annual mass-casualty exercise. Efforts will also be made to schedule this exercise at the Walla Walla Regional Airport to satisfy their tri-annual exercise requirement. A full-scale exercise will be coordinated no less frequently than every four years.
 - b. Before the full-scale or functional exercise, a tabletop exercise for

leaders may be conducted. This event is designed to provide the leaders of planning and response agencies an opportunity to identify coordination, communication and other problems in advance.

- c. Drills and rehearsals may be conducted before each major exercise. A representative scaled version of the actual exercise site will be utilized to simulate the exercise site unless the drill is conducted on the site itself. Each element participating will be represented by scaled-down replicas to give responders a sense of the site layout, time/space limitations, sequence of operations, location of leaders, communications, terrain considerations and an understanding of how teams work together on-site.
- d. Full-scale and functional exercises will be evaluated. The exercise planning team will designate and train evaluators. Evaluators will observe the exercise to determine whether or not the players performed according to established plans or procedures. After the exercise, evaluators will provide a written report to WWEM. WWEM will draft an after report and improvement plan.

D. Public Education

Effective public information is a vital element of emergency management. Mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery must be equally emphasized to increase the public awareness of emergency management and better protect themselves during disasters. When possible, the public should be involved in training and exercises.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. General

- 1. Each organization and agency is individually responsible for planning and conducting training, exercises and drills to ensure his or her readiness. They must ensure that individuals and teams receive training to accomplish the emergency operations tasks to which they are assigned.
- 2. Annually, each agency and organization should review the training being planned and conducted by his or her agency to ensure it is adequate and appropriate. Coordination with other agencies is necessary to avoid scheduling conflicts.

B. An exercise planning team will plan each exercise. Team members will consist of representatives from each participating agency or organization.

C. The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) will recommend dates, scenarios, jurisdictions and evaluation formats for exercises. The LEPC will also assist WWEM to distribute information on training to potential students who should attend training.

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APPENDIX 5: Distribution

<u>AGENCY or ACTIVITY</u>
<i>Walla Walla County</i>
Board of County Commissioners
Coroner
Community Development
Emergency Management
Emergency Medical Services
Department of Community Health
Public Works
Sheriff
<i>City of Walla Walla</i>
City Manager
Emergency Services Communication Center
Fire Department
Mayor
Police Department
Public Works Department
<i>City of College Place</i>
City Administrator
Fire Department
Mayor
Police Department
Public Works Department
<i>City of Waitsburg</i>
City Administrator
Mayor
Public Works Department
<i>City of Prescott</i>
City Clerk

<u>AGENCY or ACTIVITY</u>
Mayor
Public Works Department
<i>Walla Walla County Fire Districts</i>
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
<i>Volunteer Organizations</i>
American Red Cross serving Central and Southeastern Washington
Amateur Radio Emergency Services
<i>Hospitals</i>
Providence St. Mary Medical Center
Veterans Administration Medical Center
<i>Other Counties</i>
Benton County Emergency Management (WA)
Columbia County Emergency Management (WA)
Franklin County Emergency Management (WA)
Umatilla County Emergency Management (OR)
<i>Washington State</i>
Department of Health, Office of Radiation Protection, Richland Office
Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council
Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division
Washington State Patrol, Walla Walla Detachment
Washington State Penitentiary
<i>Federal Agencies</i>
Department of Energy, Richland Office

<u>AGENCY or ACTIVITY</u>
FEMA Region X
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District
U.S. Forest Service, Walla Walla Ranger District
<i>Public Schools</i>
College Place School District
Columbia School District
Dixie School District #101
Educational Service District 123
Prescott School District
Touchet School District
Waitsburg School District
Walla Walla School District
<i>Other</i>
Aging and Long-Term Care
Blue Mountain Humane Society
Boise Paper
Central Washington Comprehensive Healthcare
Civil Air Patrol
Energy Northwest, Columbia Generating Station Office
Greater Columbia 2-1-1
Alaska Airlines
Port of Walla Walla/Walla Walla Regional Airport
Region 8 Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response
Valley Transit
Walla Walla Clinic

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