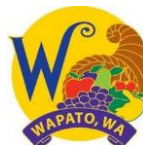
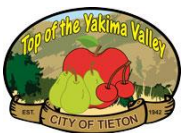
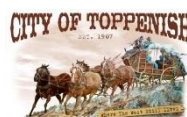




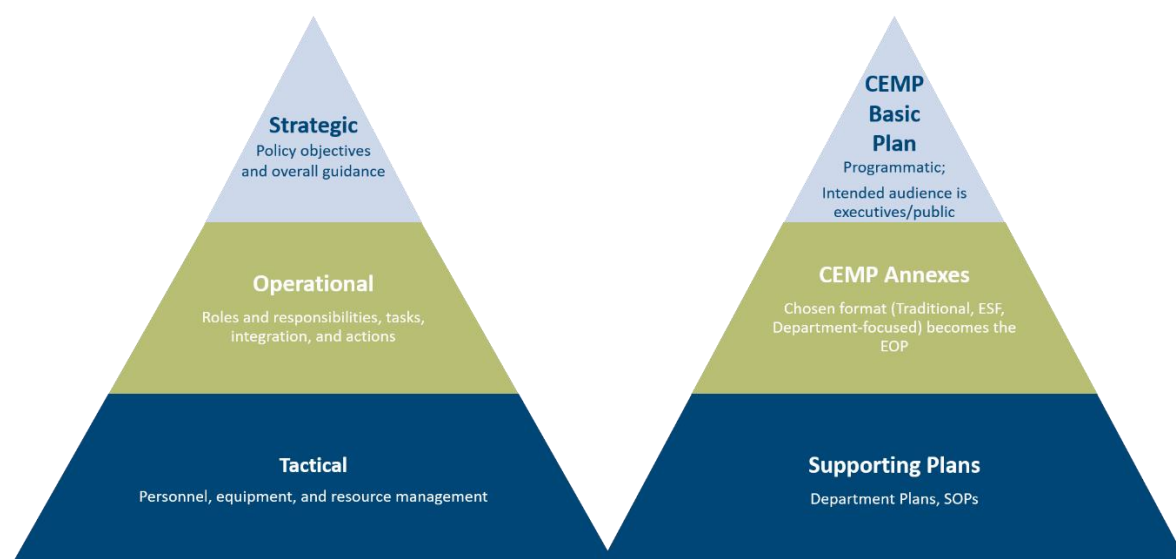
YAKIMA COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

BASIC PLAN



Yakima Valley Emergency Management

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Guidance



Strategic plans describe how a jurisdiction wants to meet its emergency management or homeland security responsibilities over the long-term. These plans are driven by policy from senior officials and establish planning priorities.

Operational plans provide a description of roles and responsibilities, tasks, integration, and actions required of a jurisdiction within Yakima County or its departments and agencies during emergencies. Jurisdictions use plans to provide the goals, roles, and responsibilities that a jurisdiction's departments and agencies are assigned, and to focus on coordinating and integrating the activities of the many response and support organizations within a jurisdiction. They also consider private sector planning efforts as an integral part of community-based planning, and to ensure efficient allocation of resources. *Department and agency plans do the same thing for the internal elements of those organizations.* Operational plans tend to focus more on the broader physical, spatial, and time-related dimensions of an operation; thus, they tend to be more complex and comprehensive, yet less defined, than tactical plans.

Tactical plans focus on managing personnel, equipment, and resources that play a direct role in an incident response. Pre-incident tactical planning, based upon existing operational plans, provides the opportunity to pre-identify personnel, equipment, exercise, and training requirements. These gaps can then be filled through various means (e.g., mutual aid, technical assistance, updates to policy, procurement, contingency leasing).

BOARD OF YAKIMA COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

PROMULGATION AND ADOPTION OF)
 THE 2024 YAKIMA COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE)
 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN) RESOLUTION _____
 AND THE ADOPTION OF THE NATIONAL)
 INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM)

WHEREAS, Yakima County, in cooperation with local city and town governments, private sector entities, and private non-profit organizations, has revised the County's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) in a continued effort to provide an effective allocation of resources for the protection of people and property in time of an emergency; and,

WHEREAS, normal day-to-day procedures are insufficient for effective disaster response, as extraordinary emergency measures must be implemented quickly to reduce impacts to life, property, and environment. Effective plans carried out by knowledgeable and well-trained personnel can reduce losses, injuries, and damages; and,

WHEREAS, the objective of the CEMP is to coordinate the facilities and personnel of the County and its local jurisdictions into an effective organization capable of responding effectively to an emergency; now, therefore,

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED the Board of Yakima County Commissioners gives its full support to the CEMP and urges all officials, employees, and citizens to do their part in the emergency preparedness effort. Local municipalities shall continue to have the responsibility to prepare and maintain their own emergency procedures and guidelines and commit to carrying out the training, exercises, and plan maintenance needed to support the Yakima County CEMP.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board of Yakima County Commissioners does hereby promulgate and adopt the 2025 Yakima County CEMP, along with the National Incident Management System. This 2025 Yakima County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan supersedes all previous County CEMPs and shall be effective immediately.

DONE this ____ day of _____ 2025.

 Kyle Curtis, Chairman

 Amanda McKinney, Commissioner

 Attest: Julie Lawrence
 Clerk of the Board

 LaDon Linde, Commissioner
*Constituting the Board of County Commissioners
 for Yakima County, Washington*

6/1/2025

Approval and Implementation

This revision and publication of the 2025 Yakima County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) has involved the cooperative efforts of the whole community. Stakeholders and Emergency Management Division staff worked collaboratively in planning and coordinating emergency management activities intended to identify, develop, maintain, and enhance state emergency management capabilities. Yakima Valley Emergency Management appreciates the cooperation and support of the whole community, consisting of public and private stakeholders, state agencies, local jurisdictions, private and non-profit organizations, and the Yakama Nation, that contributed to this effort. This plan update builds upon the 2019 plan by clarifying the county's role in the preparedness (including prevention and protection), mitigation, response, and recovery emergency management mission area activities. The plan demonstrates the ability of numerous stakeholders to work together to build or sustain core capabilities to assist in achieving a common goal. The CEMP is intended as a comprehensive framework for county-wide preparedness (including prevention and protection), mitigation, response, and recovery activities with supporting plans, programs, and stakeholder actions. The CEMP is one of many efforts in preparing the citizens and visitors of Yakima County for emergencies and disasters.

This CEMP supersedes all previous CEMPs and is formatted to be consistent with the National Response Framework, complete with Emergency Support Functions and Annexes that support specific areas necessary to enhance the concepts presented in the CEMP. Our objective is to provide a format that all local jurisdictions can follow, promoting interoperability at all levels of response. Advances in technology allow us to coordinate actions and activities through electronic means much more quickly and frequently and to deliver this plan in a digital form versus a paper document. Any requests for changes or modifications should be directed to Yakima Valley Emergency Management.

Tony Miller
Director
Yakima County Emergency Services

Date

Record of Changes

Change Number:	Date of Change:	Document/Section	Change Summary	Position/Name
2025-1	05/2025	Basic Plan & ESFs	Renamed ESF 5 to Emergency Management/Information and Planning. Renamed ESF 14 to Recovery.	YVEM Planner Nicole Parpart
2025-2	05/2025	Basic Plan	Removed City of Yakima CEMP. City of Yakima is now part of Yakima County CEMP	YVEM Planner Nicole Parpart
2025-3	05/2025	Basic Plan	Added Hazardous Mitigation Plan	YVEM Planner Nicole Parpart
2025-4	05/2025	ESF 10	Reworded Attachment 1 – Regional Response Team	YVEM Planner Nicole Parpart
2025-5	5/2025	ESF 20	Discontinued ESF 20, at the request of Washington State Military Department Emergency Management Division, as county does not have authority to activate NG	YVEM Planner Nicole Parpart

Record of Distribution

Agency / Organization / Department	Date of Delivery: MM/YYYY
County	
Board of County Commissioners	
Coroner's Office	
Department of Corrections	
Emergency Management	
Emergency Medical Services	
Geographic Information Systems (GIS)	
Financial Services	
Health District	
Human Services	
Prosecuting Attorney's Office	
Public Services	
Purchasing Department (City of Yakima/County)	
Sheriff's Office	
Technology Services	
Cities/Towns	
City of Grandview	
City of Granger	
Town of Harrah	
City of Mabton	
City of Moxee	
Town of Naches	
City of Selah	
City of Sunnyside	
City of Tieton	
City of Toppenish	
City of Union Gap	
City of Wapato	
City of Yakima	
City of Zillah	
Fire Districts	
1 – Highland	
2 - Selah	
3 - Naches	
4 – East Valley	
5 - Lower Valley	
6 - Glead	
7 - Glade	

9 - Naches Heights	
11 – N/A	
12 - West Valley	
14 - Nile/Cliffdell	
Hospitals/Clinics	
Astria Sunnyside Hospital	
Astria Toppenish Hospital	
MultiCare Memorial Hospital	
Yakima Valley Farm Workers Clinic	
Non-Government/Volunteer	
American Red Cross – Central and Southeastern Washington	
Amateur Radio (ARES/RACES)	
Greater Columbia 2-1-1 (People for People)	
Yakima County Human Services	
Yakima Humane Society	
Other	
AMR	
ALS	
BNSF Railway	
Central Washington Comprehensive Healthcare	
State Fair Park/Yakima Valley Sundome	
Heartlinks Hospice & Palliative Care	
Pacific Power	
Washington State University - Extension	
Yakima Valley Conference of Governments (YVCOG)	
School Districts	
East Valley	
Grandview	
Granger	
Highland	
Mabton	
Mt. Adams	
Naches Valley	
Selah	
Sunnyside	
Toppenish	
Union Gap	
Wapato	
West Valley	
Yakima	
Zillah	

State	
Washington State Department of Agriculture	
Washington State Department of Ecology (ECY)	
Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)	
Washington State Patrol (WSP)	
Federal/Tribal	
Civil Air Patrol	
National Weather Service - Pendleton	
National Weather Service - Spokane	
United States Army Corps of Engineers	
Yakama Nation Homeland Security	

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Executive Summary

Federal Policy and Framework

Under the federal Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, with Washington being a “home rule” state, the County of Yakima is limited to a support role in Emergency Response when requested for any and all local Cities/Towns/Special Districts unless otherwise prescribed by law.

Presidential Policy Directive / PPD-8: National Preparedness was signed in March 2011. At its core, PPD-8 is aimed at strengthening the security and resilience of the United States through systematic preparation for the threats that pose the greatest risk to the security of the Nation, including acts of terrorism, cyber-attacks, pandemics, and catastrophic natural disasters. As a result, a series of integrated national planning frameworks were established that cover prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery. Yakima County utilizes the structures, platforms and roles, and responsibilities described in the National Response Framework (NRF) 3rd edition, June 2016 and the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) 2nd Edition, June 2016.

The National Response Framework (NRF) sets the strategy for multi-agency coordination of incident response accomplished under the Emergency Support Function (ESF) construct.

ESFs provide an effective mechanism to group core capabilities and resources into the functions that are most likely needed during actual or potential incidents when a coordinated response is required. The ESFs are organized by groups of government and private-sector entities that provide personnel, supplies, facilities, and equipment. Each ESF is composed of:

- *Coordinating Agencies* – Identified on the basis of preparedness management and coordination with Primary and Support Agencies;
- *Primary Agencies* – Identified on the basis of authorities, resources and capabilities; and
- *Support Agencies* – Identified and assigned based on resources and capabilities in a given functional area.

ESFs may be selectively activated based on the threat, event, or incident. ESF resources may be assigned to serve within any of the response organizations.

Whole Community Preparedness

The foundation of all emergency planning is personal preparedness. Where it is important for the whole community to be ready for a minimum of three days without public services, it is even more important for key and essential County employees with emergency assignments to maintain their personal preparedness. These personnel must be ready to help others. Yakima County encourages everyone, including its employees, to prepare themselves and their families for emergencies.

Yakima County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)

The 2025 Yakima County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) establishes a thorough, all-hazards approach to managing emergencies and disasters. The purpose is to save lives, protect public health, safety, property, the economy, and the environment, and then return the community to normal

as soon as possible. The CEMP creates a structure within which County government and emergency responders will work together and outlines how County government will coordinate with other local, state, federal, and tribal governments and the private sector during incidents.

This CEMP is organized into different sections including a Basic Plan, Emergency Support Functions (ESF's), and specialized appendices and annexes in accordance with federal guidance provided in the National Preparedness Goal (Second Edition, September 2015), FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 (version 2.0, November 2010) and refers to the 2024 Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, another FEMA approved emergency plan.

Basic Plan – Addresses the general parameters of emergency response as they are designed to operate in the County. It includes the underlying assumptions and the types of emergency situations the County could face. It includes a concept of how county operations would work. It establishes the organizational structure that is relied on to respond to emergencies. It outlines agency/organizational roles and responsibilities, to include the Core Capabilities Responsibility Matrix, and provides a framework for the direction, control, and coordination between organizations. It describes the essential information needed for response, as well as communication protocols and procedures to be used. It covers the general support requirements for operations and general policies for resource management. Finally, it covers the process of plan development, the testing and updating of the plan and the authorities or legal basis for the activities listed in the plan.

Appendices – Authorities and Guidelines, a Functional Plans Overview, Definitions, and a list of Acronyms.

Annexes – Several annexes were developed. While the ESF Annexes were specifically developed for the CEMP.

The Emergency Support Function (ESF) structure is the grouping of governmental, non-governmental and certain private sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely needed to save lives, protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help victims and communities return to normal following domestic incidents.

ESF Annexes identify sixteen (16) areas of specific concentration that may need to be addressed depending on the type of emergency encountered within the County. Each one defines coordinator, primary, and support agencies and outlines the mission(s) expected under that ESF.

Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)	
ESF 1 – Transportation	ESF 9 – Search & Rescue
ESF 2 – Communications	ESF 10 – Oil & Hazardous Materials
ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering	ESF 11 – Agricultural & Natural Resources
ESF 4 – Firefighting	ESF 12 – Energy
ESF 5 – Emergency Management/Information and Planning	ESF 13 – Public Safety, Law Enforcement & Security
ESF 6 – Mass Care, Emergency	ESF 14 – Recovery

Assistance, Housing and Human Services	
ESF 7 – Logistics and Resource Support	ESF 15 – Public Affairs
ESF 8 – Public Health & Medical Services	

Table 1: List of Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) included within the Yakima County CEMP

The following table comprises a Discipline Menu that lists agencies/organizations and how their discipline contributes to particular Emergency Support Functions (ESFs).

Yakima County Government			
ESF Contributor	Coordinating ESF	Primary in ESF	Support in ESF
Board of County Commissioners		5 14 15	11
Coroner's Office		8	5 6 9 14
Department of Corrections			13
Emergency Management	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	2 5 7 9 11 14 15	3 6 8 10 12 13
Emergency Medical Services		8	5 10 14
Geographic Information Systems (GIS)			2
Financial Services			7
Health District	8	8 11	3 5 6 7 10 12 14
Human Resources			7
Human Services			
Medical Director			4
Prosecuting Attorney's Office			13
Public Services	3	1 3 12	5 7 8 10 13 14
Purchasing Department (City of Yakima/County)			7
Sheriff's Office	2 9	6 9 13	2 3 4 5 8 11 13 14 15
Technology Services			2
Yakima County City/Town Disciplines			
ESF Contributor	Coordinating ESF	Primary in ESF	Support in ESF
Chief Elected Officials (CEOs)/Mayors		5 14 15	14
Law Enforcement	2 9	6 13	3 4 5 8 9 10 11 13 21
Fire Service	10	4 9 10	2 3 5 8 9 12 13 14 15
Public Works	3	1 3 12	5 7 8 10 13 14
Special Districts/Others			
ESF Contributor	Coordinating ESF	Primary in ESF	Support in ESF
Fire Districts	10	4 10	2 3 5 8 12 13 14 15
Higher Education Institutions (Resources/Facilities)			6 8 11 13
Public Safety Dispatch Centers		2	4 5 10 13 14 15
School Districts			1 6
Yakima Valley Conference of Governments (YVCOG)			6 14
Yakima Regional Clean Air Agency			

Non-Governmental/Volunteer Organizations			
ESF Contributor	Coordinating ESF	Primary in ESF	Support in ESF
American Red Cross – Central and Southeastern Washington		6 11	5 7 8 13 14
Amateur Radio (ARES/RACES)			2 9
Central Washington Comprehensive Healthcare			6 8
Greater Columbia 2-1-1 (People for People)			2 13
Homeless Network of Yakima County			5 6 14
OIC of Washington			14
Yakima Humane Society		6	5 11 13 14
Medical - EMS			
ESF Contributor	Coordinating ESF	Primary in ESF	Support in ESF
Ambulance Services			4 8
Clinics			8
Heartlinks Hospice & Palliative Care			6 8
Hospitals			5 6 8
Private Sector			
ESF Contributor	Coordinating ESF	Primary in ESF	Support in ESF
BNSF Railway			1
Central WA State Fair/Sundome			6
Pacific Power		12	5 14
WA State Univ (WSU) - Extension			5 10 11 14
State			
ESF Contributor	Coordinating ESF	Primary in ESF	Support in ESF
Department of Agriculture			11
Department of Ecology (ECY)		10	5 11 14
Department of Transportation (WSDOT)			3 14
Washington State Patrol (WSP)		10	1 3 5 14
Federal			
ESF Contributor	Coordinating ESF	Primary in ESF	Support in ESF
Civil Air Patrol			1 9 14
NOAA NWS – Pendleton/Spokane			4 9 10 14
United States Army Corps of Engineers			1

Table 2: Discipline Menu for ESFs

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1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose

- 1.1.1. The basic plan provides an overview of Yakima County's approach to emergency operations. It identifies emergency response policies, describes the response organization, and assigns responsibilities. Although the basic plan guides the development of the more operationally oriented annexes, its primary audience consists of the County's/jurisdiction's senior officials, their staff, organizational/agency heads, and the community. The elements listed in this section should meet the needs of this audience while providing a solid foundation for the development of supporting annexes.
- 1.1.2. Emergency management consists of mitigation, preparedness (including prevention and protection), response, and recovery activities. The CEMP sets in place policies for minimization of the impacts of emergencies and disasters to the people, property, environment, and economy of Yakima County; and is the primary implementing document for the National Incident Management System (NIMS) within Yakima County.

1.2. Scope

- 1.2.1. The Yakima County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is an all-hazard plan that is promulgated by the Yakima County Board of Commissioners and applies to all local public and private entities and organizations participating and included in the plan, to include responding agencies that are providing requested mutual-aid assistance. This plan addresses emergencies, disasters, or events that threaten to or have caused damage of sufficient severity and magnitude within the geographic boundaries of Yakima County, Washington that exceed the capabilities of local and/or county jurisdictions. This plan also provides a comprehensive general framework for effective use of government, private sector, and volunteer resources.

1.3. National Incident Management System (NIMS)

- 1.3.1. NIMS is part of the National Response Framework (NRF) that establishes a standardized incident response. NIMS provides a systematic, proactive approach to guide departments and agencies at all levels of government to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents.

1.4. Situation Overview

- 1.4.1. Yakima County is subject to a variety of hazards, which are broken into two categories, natural hazards and human caused hazards. The major hazards that Yakima County faces are listed below, a more extensive listing and detailed information on the hazards can be found in the Yakima County Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA).

Natural Hazards	Technological/Human-Caused Hazards
Wildfire	Dam/Levee Failure
Flooding	Hazardous Materials Incident
Public Health Emergency	Cyber Incident

Severe Winter Weather	Nuclear/Radiological Incident
Drought	Terrorism
Agriculture Disease Outbreak	
Landslide and Geologic Hazards	
Severe Weather	
Extreme Temperatures	
Earthquake	
Avalanche	
Volcanic Eruption	

Table 3: Most Significant Hazards Impacting Yakima County

Type of Hazard	Historical Occurrence	Perceived Risk	Human Impact	Infrastructure Impact	Preparedness	Property Impact	Internal Resources	External Resources	Risk Total	Risk AVG.
Natural										
Animal disease outbreak	2.04	1.82	1.33	1.19	1.33	1.00	3.18	2.33	14.22	1.778
Avalanche	1.87	2.09	1.22	1.71	1.64	1.11	2.09	1.38	13.11	1.639
Drought	3.04	3.26	1.78	1.38	2.00	1.67	1.75	2.13	17.01	2.126
Earthquake	2.87	2.71	1.95	2.61	1.91	2.15	2.75	1.75	18.70	2.338
Epidemic	2.00	1.76	2.21	1.33	1.55	1.00	3.18	2.67	15.70	1.963
Flood	3.38	3.38	1.89	2.37	2.25	2.31	3.25	2.00	20.83	2.604
Landslide	2.59	2.65	1.50	2.24	2.30	1.91	2.50	1.75	17.44	2.180
Pandemic	1.43	1.71	2.33	1.21	1.60	1.00	3.00	2.50	14.78	1.848
Volcanic eruption	2.38	1.91	1.72	2.47	1.60	1.80	2.71	2.00	16.59	2.074
Wildfire	3.44	3.40	1.56	2.06	2.09	1.92	2.50	1.75	18.72	2.340
Winter storm	3.93	3.69	1.67	2.42	2.60	1.80	1.00	1.75	18.86	2.358
Technological										
Airplane crash	2.55	2.33	1.72	1.81	2.08	1.22	3.08	1.38	16.17	2.021
Dam/Levee failure	1.77	2.00	2.26	2.56	1.83	2.85	3.25	1.75	18.27	2.284
HazMat Release – Facility	3.44	2.96	1.88	1.73	1.80	1.44	3.18	2.50	18.93	2.366
HazMat Release – Transport	2.88	2.65	1.67	1.63	1.90	1.44	2.91	1.75	16.83	2.104
Levee failure	0.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	1.125
Power failure	3.89	3.88	1.44	2.43	2.55	1.33	1.25	2.13	18.90	2.363
Radiological release	1.14	1.64	2.06	1.80	1.55	1.67	3.57	2.80	16.23	2.029
Train derailment	2.32	2.36	1.44	2.06	1.91	1.50	2.64	2.13	16.36	2.045
Human-Caused										
CBRNE Incident	1.45	1.76	2.00	2.27	1.40	1.44	3.50	2.50	16.32	2.040
Cyber incident	2.14	2.60	1.61	2.41	1.73	1.11	2.00	2.33	15.93	1.991
Violent Crime	3.64	3.67	1.61	1.31	2.00	1.33	1.50	1.38	16.44	2.055

Table 4: Yakima County Hazard Assessment from Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA)

1.5. Planning Assumptions

- 1.5.1. Governmental officials within the county recognize their responsibilities regarding the safety and well-being of the public and they will assume their responsibilities when the Comprehensive Emergency Management Program is implemented.
- 1.5.2. General Conditions. When a community experiences an emergency or disaster, its surviving citizens fall into three broad categories: (1) those directly affected through personal or family injury or property damage; (2) those indirectly affected by an interruption of the supply of basic needs; and (3) those that are not personally impacted. These guidelines were designed to promote citizen self-confidence and independence in the face of an emergency or disaster. Following these guidelines will allow the emergency

organization within the county to concentrate first on helping those citizens directly affected by an event.

- 1.5.3. It is expected that each individual or head of a household will develop a family disaster plan and maintain the essential supplies to be self-sufficient for a minimum of 72 hours.
- 1.5.4. Businesses are expected to develop internal disaster plans that will integrate and be compatible with local government resources and this plan.
- 1.5.5. 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 resources 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.
- 1.5.6. 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. A free-market economy and existing distribution systems should be maintained as the primary means of continuing operations of the economic and private sector systems. Normal business procedures may require modification to provide essential resources and services.
- 1.5.7. 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.
- 1.5.8. When a disaster occurs, or one is imminent, the chief elected official of the impacted jurisdiction shall direct that the Yakima County Emergency Operations Center (YCEOC) be activated. In most cases this will be on the recommendation of the emergency services director.
- 1.5.9. 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 YVEOC to the Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division (WEMD)/State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

2. Concept of Operations

2.1. General

- 2.1.1. The responsibility for leadership and operations during emergency situations is vested in the executive heads of government. The Yakima County Emergency Services Director is responsible to the executive heads of government for carrying out the emergency management program for the county. This plan directs Yakima County government, both

individually and in conjunction with other entities, to fulfill these responsibilities to the best of Yakima County's ability to mitigate for, prepare for, respond to, and recovery from emergencies or disasters. This plan reflects the roles and responsibilities of agencies and jurisdictions within the county for emergency management operations.

- 2.1.2. 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. Agencies/departments/organizations not having an assigned emergency mission will carry out such duties as may be directed by the executive heads of government.
- 2.1.3. This CEMP is an all-hazards plan. While the response to individual emergencies varies with the actual type of incident, there is no type of emergency or disaster that the county will not respond to in some form. Yakima County has established the following priority of response and allocation of resources during an emergency or disaster: protect lives, property, the environment and the economy.
- 2.1.4. Individual agencies/departments have developed their own tactical procedures for handling emergencies. Each department should have both Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Continuity of Operations Plans (COOPs).
- 2.1.5. The Yakima County Emergency Operations Center (YCEOC) is the local clearinghouse and collection point for all activities and information associated with emergency response and recovery. When resource requirements exceed local capabilities, the YCEOC will request additional resources through local mutual aid jurisdictions and/or the Washington State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). The SEOC will attempt to locate the requested resources either from other jurisdictions within the state or if necessary, request assistance from federal agencies. In addition, private sector and voluntary organizations may be requested to provide aid and assistance.
- 2.1.6. Memorandums of agreement (MOAs), memorandums of understanding (MOUs) and other documents will be developed as necessary to assist in the response to emergencies or disasters in Yakima County.
- 2.1.7. In the exercise of powers or in the performance of duties, the county shall ensure that no person is discriminated against because of race, creed, color, sex, age, handicap or any other basis not reasonably related to the accomplishment of a legitimate governmental purpose.

2.2. Plan Activation

- 2.1.1. The initial response to, or the imminent threat of, an emergency will generally be conducted under the basic guidelines of this Basic Plan, and the Emergency Support Functions (ESF) contained in this plan. The Incident Commander (IC) will: Assume command of local resources and *act* to protect lives, property and the environment.

- 2.1.2. If the situation exceeds or threatens to exceed the initial response, the IC will activate additional response capabilities through established procedures, mutual aid or interlocal operational agreements.
- 2.1.3. Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM) will support the IC and activate the necessary functions of the emergency management organization.
 - 2.1.3.1. Activate and staff the EOC as appropriate.
 - 2.1.3.2. Establish liaison with other organizations and entities as necessary.
 - 2.1.3.3. Implement appropriate elements and functions of this plan.
- 2.1.4. In the event the magnitude and complexity of an incident overwhelm or exhaust local capabilities and resources: jurisdictions may request YVEM activate the full YVEOC as appropriate, alert and notify the appropriate staff and officials, and implement this plan.
- 2.1.5. City/Town and/or County Chief Elected Officials (CEOs) may issue a declaration of emergency, if necessary, to activate emergency powers; this will suspend normal non-essential activities and divert local resources to augment disaster response and recovery.
- 2.1.6. Once the YCEOC has been activated, all emergency incident support will be coordinated through the EOC, and the Joint Information Center (JIC), should it be activated and staffed.

2.3. Whole Community Involvement

- 2.3.1. The Whole Community is defined by the Federal government as:
 - 2.3.1.1. “Whole Community is a means by which residents, emergency management practitioners, organizational community leaders, and government officials can collectively understand and assess the needs of their respective communities and determine the best ways to organize and strengthen their assets, capacities, and interests. Whole Community includes individuals and families, including those identified as at-risk or vulnerable populations; businesses; faith-based and community organizations; nonprofit groups; schools and academia; media outlets; and all levels of government, including state, local, and federal partners.”
- 2.3.2. Involving the Whole Community is a means by which Washington State residents, businesses, non-profit organizations, emergency management practitioners, organizational and community leaders, and government officials at all levels can collectively identify and assess the needs of their respective communities and determine the best ways to organize and strengthen their assets, capacities, and interests. The Whole Community approach in Washington State attempts to engage the full capacity of the public, private and nonprofit sectors. This includes businesses, faith-based and disability organizations, and the public, including people with Access and Functional Needs (AFN), people covered under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), people with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), and culturally diverse populations. This

engagement is in conjunction with the participation of local, state, and federal governmental partners.

- 2.3.2.1. State and local governments carrying out emergency response and providing disaster assistance shall comply with all applicable non-discrimination provisions contained in RCW 49.60, Discrimination - Human Rights Commission, as well as in Public Law 110-325, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 as amended with ADA Amendments Act of 2008.
- 2.3.2.2. Recipients of any federal funds must acknowledge and agree to comply with applicable provisions of federal civil rights laws and policies prohibiting discrimination, including, but not limited to: Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits recipients from discriminating on the basis of race, color, or national origin. Recipients of federal financial assistance must also take reasonable steps to provide meaningful access for persons with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) to their programs and services. Providing meaningful access for people with LEP may entail providing language assistance services, including oral interpretation and written translation. Executive Order 13166, Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency (August 11, 2000), requires federal agencies issue guidance to grant recipients, assisting such organizations and entities in understanding their language access obligations. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) published the required grant recipient guidance in April 2011, DHS Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition Against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons, 76 Fed. Reg. 21755-21768, (April 18, 2011). The guidance provides helpful information such as how a grant recipient can determine the extent of their obligation to provide language services, selecting language services, and elements of an effective plan on language assistance for LEP persons.
- 2.3.3. The term Access and Functional Needs (AFN) has replaced “special needs,” “vulnerable,” “high-risk,” and similar terms. People with access or functional needs are those who may have additional needs before, during, or after an incident in functional areas including, but not limited to maintaining health, independence, communication, transportation, support, services, self-determination, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include people who have disabilities, who live in institutionalized settings, who are older adults, who are children, who are from diverse cultures, who have limited English proficiency or who are non-English speaking, or who are transportation disadvantaged (National Preparedness Goal, September 2015).
- 2.3.4. The Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards (PETS) Act amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to ensure state and local emergency preparedness operational plans address the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals following a major disaster or emergency.

2.4. Operational Objectives

- 2.4.1. Incident Management – Operational objectives are based on the following priorities:

- 2.4.1.1. **Life Safety;**
- 2.4.1.2. **Incident Stabilization;**
- 2.4.1.3. **Protection/Preservation of Property; and**
- 2.4.1.4. **Protection/Preservation of the Environment.**

2.4.2. NIMS Components to Achieve Priorities – Incident management priorities include saving lives, stabilizing the incident, and protecting property and the environment. To achieve these priorities, incident personnel apply and implement NIMS components through ICS in accordance with the principles of flexibility, standardization, and unity of effort. The outcome of any emergency or disaster is to return the impact areas and communities to as near as normal as possible or establish a new normal through effective and efficient Whole Community coordination and collaboration.

2.4.2.1. *Flexibility* – allows NIMS to be scalable and, therefore, applicable for incidents that vary widely in terms of hazard, geography, demographics, climate, cultural, and organizational authorities.

2.4.2.2. *Standardization* – defines standard organizational structures that improve integration and connectivity among jurisdictions and organizations, defines standard practices that allow incident personnel to work together effectively and foster cohesion among the various organizations involved, and includes common terminology to enable effective communication.

2.4.2.3. *Unity of Effort* – coordinating activities among various organizations to achieve common objectives. Unity of effort enables organizations with specific jurisdictional responsibilities to support each other while maintaining their own authorities.

2.5. Request for a Proclamation of Emergency

2.5.1. A Proclamation of Emergency is the legal method which authorizes extraordinary measures to solve disaster problems. A proclamation allows for the emergency use of resources, by-passing hearings and the competitive bid process, and activates extraordinary measures as outlined in this plan and [RCW 36.52.070](#), [RCW 35.33.081](#) for cities/towns, and [RCW 36.40.180](#) for the county. It is a prerequisite for county and/or state assistance.

2.5.2. Local Cities/Towns – Impacted cities or towns will coordinate their emergency response effort to an emergency or disaster within their jurisdiction and the local legislative authority (or Chief Elected Official) should declare or proclaim a state of emergency in accordance with their local codes, charters, or ordinances. When the incident exceeds the capacity of the local government, its emergency management agency will request county assistance through the YVEOC.

2.5.3. Yakima County – In preparing a proclamation, a description of the event and the necessary emergency authorizations need to be documented. The State Emergency Management Division and/or State EOC will be informed and provided a copy of the

proclamation, and a news release made as soon as possible when a Proclamation of Emergency is signed.

- 2.5.3.1. The YVEOC or YVEM may assist in the preparation of a proclamation.
- 2.5.3.2. The County Prosecuting Attorney's Office will ensure all legal and other requirements are met.
- 2.5.3.3. The proclamation document will go to the County Chief Elected Officials (Board of County Commissioners) for final approval and signature.

2.5.4. Jurisdictions should establish a line of succession authorizing the issuance of a Proclamation of Emergency.

2.5.5. **Note:** Proclamation of Emergency does not necessarily guarantee any financial reimbursement.

2.6. *Termination of a Proclamation of Emergency*

- 2.6.1. The decision to terminate a proclamation should be coordinated with the jurisdictions which were part of the emergency operation. They may have different response needs which will influence the decision.

3. Direction, Control, and Coordination

3.1. *Multi-Jurisdictional Coordination*

- 3.1.1. Yakima County government jurisdictions shall establish overall direction, control, and coordination through the YVEOC or jurisdictional Emergency Coordination Center (ECC), as appropriate, to support the community response to a disaster. This should include coordination among department/agency heads for the continuity of operations of essential government services.



Figure 1: Emergency Management Mission Area Preparedness Cycle

3.2. **Horizontal Integration**

The Basic Plan is concerned with all Mission Areas of emergency management: Preparedness (Prevent and Protection), Mitigation, Response and Recovery. It is an interagency plan that provides directions to local and county government entities concerned with preparing for and responding to response and recovery issues following a disaster.

- 3.2.1. Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) – A plan developed in the collaborative framework established by Yakima Valley Emergency Management, Yakima County, Fire Districts, Conservation Districts, Forest Service, and the Bureau of Land Management and agreed to by federal, state, county government, local fire departments, and other partners. The plan is a result of analyses, professional collaboration, and assessments of wildfire risks and other factors focused on reducing wildfire threats to people, structures, infrastructure, and unique ecosystems in Yakima County.
- 3.2.2. Flood Emergency Response Plan – Developing the capability for local city/town and county jurisdictions to accomplish flood emergency responsibilities.
- 3.2.3. Evacuation Plans – Developing the capability for local city/town and county jurisdictions, non-profit organizations, and private organizations to accomplish evacuation responsibilities for people and animals.
- 3.2.4. Public Health Emergency Response Plan (PHERP) – This ERP includes Annexes regarding Medical Countermeasures (MCM) and Influenza.

- 3.2.5. Hazardous Mitigation Plan (HMP) – A plan developed in the collaborative framework established by Yakima Valley Emergency Management, Yakima County, Cities and Towns, Fire Protection Districts, Yakima County Flood Control Zone District, and other partners. The plan mission is to promote sound public policy designed to protect community members, critical facilities, infrastructure, private property, and the environment from natural, technological, and human-caused hazards in Yakima County.

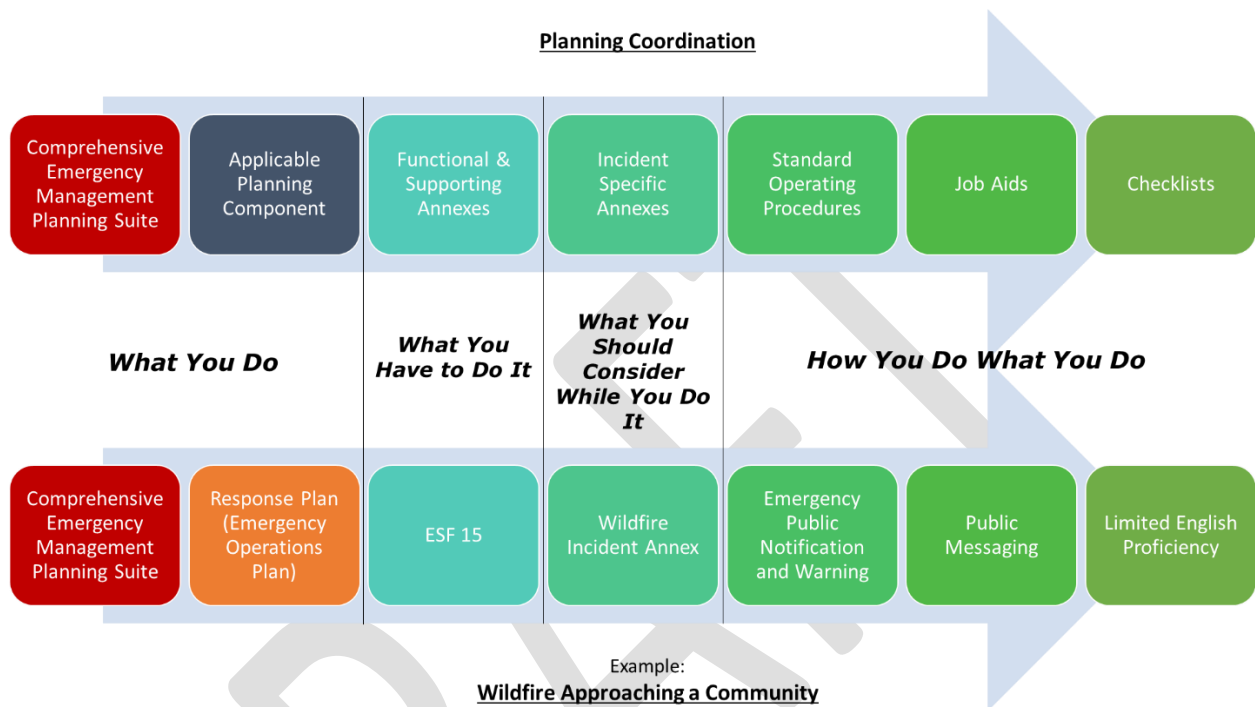


Figure 2: Planning Coordination and Wildfire Scenario Example

3.3. **Vertical Integration**

The CEMP Basic Plan should integrate vertically with state and regional level plans, as well as city and town plans at the local levels and remain flexible to coordinate with other plans to include:

- 3.3.1. WA Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- 3.3.2. WA Region 8 Healthcare Emergency Plan
- 3.3.3. Regional Emergency and Disaster Healthcare Coalition (REDi HCC) Response Plan Framework

3.4. **Unity of Effort through Core Capabilities**

- 3.4.1. The core capabilities contained within the [National Preparedness Goal](#) are the distinct critical elements necessary for our success. They are highly interdependent and require us to use existing preparedness networks and activities, coordinate and unify efforts, improve training and exercise programs, promote innovation, leverage and enhance our science and technology capacity, and ensure that administrative, finance, and logistics

systems are in place to support these capabilities. The core capabilities serve as both preparedness tools and a means of structured implementation using a common language. The core capabilities are not exclusive to any single government or organization but rather require the combined efforts of the whole community.

Mission Area Core Capabilities				
Prevention	Protection	Mitigation	Response	Recovery
Planning				
Public Information and Warning				
Operational Coordination				
Intelligence and Information Sharing			Infrastructure Systems	
Interdiction and Disruption			Critical Transportation Environmental Response/Health and Safety Fatality Management Services Fire Management and Suppression Logistics and Supply Chain Management Mass Care Services Mass Search and Rescue Operations On-scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement Operational Communications Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services Situational Assessment	Economic Recovery Health and Social Services Housing Natural and Cultural Resources
Screening, Search, and Detection				
Forensics and Attribution	Access Control and Identity Verification			
	Cybersecurity			
	Physical Protective Measures			
	Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities			
Supply Chain Integrity and Security				

Table 5: Thirty-Two (32) core capabilities (distinct activities) identified by the National Preparedness Goal

3.5. Common All Mission Areas

These three common capabilities serve to unify the mission areas and, in many ways, are necessary for the success of the remaining core capabilities.

COMMON CORE CAPABILITIES
Planning
Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or tactical-level approaches to meet defined objectives.
Public Information and Warning
Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard, as well as the actions being taken, and the assistance being made available, as appropriate.

COMMON CORE CAPABILITIES
Operational Coordination
Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of Core Capabilities.

3.6. *Common Prevention and Protection Mission Areas*

SHARED PREVENTION & PROTECTION CORE CAPABILITIES
Intelligence and Information Sharing
Provide timely, accurate, and actionable information resulting from the planning, direction, collection, exploitation, processing, analysis, production, dissemination, evaluation, and feedback of available information concerning physical and cyber threats to Yakima County, its people, property, or interests; the development, proliferation, or use of WMDs; or any other matter bearing on county or homeland security by local, state, Federal, and other stakeholders. Information sharing is the ability to exchange intelligence, information, data, or knowledge among government or private sector entities, as appropriate.
Interdiction and Disruption
Delay, divert, intercept, halt, apprehend, or secure threats and/or hazards.
Screening, Search, and Detection
Identify, discover, or locate threats and/or hazards through active and passive surveillance and search procedures. This may include the use of systematic examinations and assessments, bio-surveillance, sensor technologies, or physical investigation and intelligence.

3.7. *Prevention Mission Area*

Prevention includes those capabilities necessary to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism. Unlike other mission areas, which are all-hazards by design, Prevention core capabilities are focused specifically on imminent terrorist threats, including on-going attacks, or stopping imminent follow-on attacks.

PREVENTION CORE CAPABILITIES
The capabilities to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism; focuses on ensuring optimal preparedness to prevent an imminent terrorist attack.
Forensics and Attribution
Conduct forensic analysis and attribute terrorist acts (including the means and methods of terrorism) to their source, to include forensic analysis as well as attribution for an attack and for the preparation for an attack, in an effort to prevent initial or follow-on acts and/or swiftly develop counter-options.

3.8. *Protection Mission Area*

Protection includes the capabilities to safeguard the homeland against acts of terrorism and man-made or natural disasters. It focuses on actions to protect our people, our vital interests, and our way of life.

PROTECTION CORE CAPABILITIES
The capabilities to secure against acts of terrorism and manmade or natural disasters.
Access Control and Identity Verification
Apply and support necessary physical, technological, and cyber measures to control admittance to critical locations and systems.
Cybersecurity
Protect (and, if needed, restore) electronic communications systems, information, and services from damage, unauthorized use, and exploitation.
Physical Protective Measures
Implement and maintain risk-informed countermeasures and policies protecting people, borders, structures, materials, products, and systems associated with key operational activities and critical infrastructure sectors.
Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities
Identify, assess, and prioritize risks to inform Protection activities, countermeasures, and investments.
Supply Chain Integrity and Security
Strengthen the security and resilience of the supply chain.

3.9. **Mitigation Mission Area**

Mitigation includes those capabilities necessary to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. It is focused on the premise that individuals, the private and nonprofit sectors, communities, critical infrastructure, and the County as a whole, are made more resilient when the consequences and impacts, the duration, and the financial and human costs to respond to and recover from adverse incidents are all reduced.

MITIGATION CORE CAPABILITIES
The capabilities to reduce the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters.
Community Resilience
Enable recognition, understanding, communication of, and planning for risk, and empower individuals and communities to make informed risk management decisions necessary to adapt to, withstand, and quickly recover from future incidents.
Long-term Vulnerability Reduction
Build and sustain resilient systems, communities, and critical infrastructure and key resources lifelines so as to reduce their vulnerability to natural, technological, and human-caused threats and hazards by lessening the likelihood, severity, and duration of the adverse consequences.
Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment
Assess risk and disaster resilience so that decision makers, responders, and community members can take informed action to reduce their entity's risk and increase its resilience.
Threats and Hazards Identification
Identify the threats and hazards that occur in the geographic area; determine the frequency and magnitude; and incorporate this into analysis and planning processes so as to clearly understand the needs of a community or entity.

3.10. Common Response and Recovery Mission Areas

SHARED RESPONSE & RECOVERY CORE CAPABILITY
Infrastructure Systems
Stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.

3.11. Response Mission Area

Response includes those capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred. It is focused on ensuring that the County is able to effectively respond to any threat or hazard, including those with cascading effects. Response emphasizes saving and sustaining lives, stabilizing the incident, rapidly meeting basic human needs, restoring basic services and technologies, restoring community functionality, providing universal accessibility, establishing a safe and secure environment, and supporting the transition to recovery.

RESPONSE CORE CAPABILITIES
The capabilities to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred.
Critical Transportation
Provide transportation (including infrastructure access and accessible transportation services) for response priority objectives, including the evacuation of people and animals and the delivery of vital response personnel, equipment, and services into the affected areas.
Environmental Response/Health & Safety
Conduct appropriate measures to ensure the protection of the health and safety of the public and workers, as well as the environment, from all hazards in support of responder operations and the affected communities.
Fatality Management Services
Provide fatality management services, including decedent remains recovery and victim identification, and work with local, state, and Federal authorities to provide mortuary processes, temporary storage, or permanent internment solutions, sharing information with mass care services for the purpose of reunifying family members and caregivers with missing person(s)/remains, and providing counseling to the bereaved.
Fire Management & Suppression
Provide structural, wildland, and specialized firefighting capabilities to manage and suppress fires of all types, kinds, and complexities while protecting the lives, property, and environment in the affected area.
Logistics & Supply Chain Management
Deliver essential commodities, equipment, and services in support of impacted communities and survivors, to include emergency power and fuel support, as well as the coordination of access to community staples. Synchronize logistics capabilities and enable the restoration of impacted supply chains.
Mass Care Services

RESPONSE CORE CAPABILITIES
The capabilities to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred.
Provide life-sustaining and human services to the affected population, to include hydration, feeding, sheltering, temporary housing, evacuee support, reunification, and distribution of emergency supplies.
Mass Search & Rescue Operations
Deliver traditional and atypical search and rescue capabilities, including personnel, services, animals, and assets to survivors in need, with the goal of saving the greatest number of endangered lives in the shortest time possible.
On-scene Security, Protection, & Law Enforcement
Ensure a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for people and communities located within affected areas, and also for response personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations.
Operational Communications
Ensure the capacity for timely communications in support of security, situational awareness, and operations, by any and all means available, among and between affected communities in the impact area and all response forces.
Public Health, Healthcare, & Emergency Medical Services
Provide lifesaving medical treatment via Emergency Medical Services and related operations and avoid additional disease and injury by providing targeted public health, medical, and behavioral health support and products to all affected populations.
Situational Assessment
Provide all decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the hazard, any cascading effects, and the status of the response.

3.12. **Recovery Mission Area**

Recovery includes those capabilities necessary to assist communities affected by an incident to recover effectively. Support for recovery ensures a continuum of care for individuals to maintain and restore health, safety, independence, and livelihoods, especially those who experience financial, emotional, and physical hardships. Successful recovery ensures that we emerge from any threat or hazard stronger and are positioned to meet the needs of the future. Recovery capabilities support well-coordinated, transparent, and timely restoration, by strengthening and revitalization of infrastructure and housing; economic base; health and social systems; and a revitalized cultural, historic, and environmental fabric.

RECOVERY CORE CAPABILITIES
The core capabilities to assist communities affected by an incident to recover effectively.
Economic Recovery
Return economic and business activities (including food and agriculture) to a healthy state and develop new business and employment opportunities that result in an economically viable community.
Health & Social Services
Restore and improve health and social services capabilities and networks to promote the resilience, independence, health (including behavioral health), and well-being of the whole community.

RECOVERY CORE CAPABILITIES
The core capabilities to assist communities affected by an incident to recover effectively.
Housing
Implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community and contribute to its sustainability and resilience.
Natural & Cultural Resources
Protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties through appropriate planning, mitigation, response, and recovery actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, and restore them consistent with post-disaster community priorities and best practices, and in compliance with applicable environmental and historic preservation laws and Executive orders.

4. Organization

4.1. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)

- 4.1.1. Utilizes Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), which identify sources for direct assistance and operational support that the county 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:
 - 4.1.1.1. The Basic Plan, which identifies policies and concepts of operations that guide the county's preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery activities.
 - 4.1.1.2. The ESFs, which describe the mission, policies, concepts of operation, and responsibilities of primary and support agencies involved in the implementation of activities.

4.2. Jurisdictional Organizational Structure

- 4.2.1. Tactical and operational direction, and control of emergency management response and recovery activities will be conducted on-site by an IC representing an agency or agencies with functional responsibility, depending on the nature of the incident or emergency. Requests for assistance will be made through normal channels until the local Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) has become operational, at which time requests for assistance and resources should be directed to the ECC. After public, private, and mutual aid or interlocal agreement resources from adjacent political subdivisions are exhausted, the local jurisdiction (city/town) ECC requests assistance from the Yakima County EOC.
- 4.2.2. Maintaining an appropriate span of control helps ensure an effective and efficient incident management operation. It enables management to direct and supervise subordinates and to communicate with and manage all resources under their control. The optimal span of control for incident management is one supervisor to three to seven subordinates (median of five).
- 4.2.3. Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM) is governed by the Executive Board comprised of one County Commissioner, four Mayors, the Sheriff, the Emergency Services Director and two ad hoc members (Fire Chief's representative and member of the public).

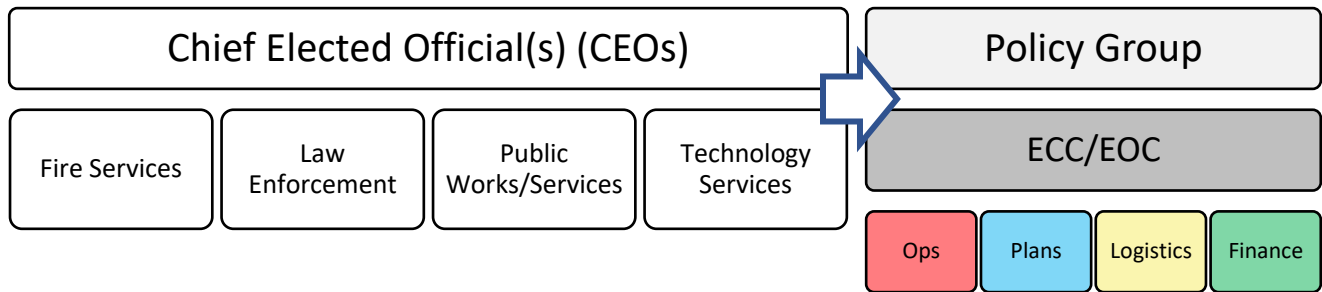


Figure 3: Example Jurisdictional Organizational Structure Transitioning into Emergency Structure

4.3. **Emergency Organizational Structure**

- 4.3.1. Incident Command System (ICS) is the basis for all direction, control, and coordination of incident response and recovery efforts conducted under this plan. The authority of the Incident Commander (IC) 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 fully agree to carry out their objectives in support of the incident command structure.
- 4.3.2. ICS and EOC organizational structures develop in a modular fashion based on an incident's size, complexity, and hazard environment. Responsibility for establishing and expanding ICS organizations and EOC teams ultimately rests with the Incident Commander (or Unified Command) and EOC director. Responsibility for functions that staff/assistants perform defaults to the next higher supervisory position until the supervisor delegates those responsibilities. As incident complexity increases, organizations expand as the Incident Commander, Unified Command, EOC director, and subordinate supervisors delegate additional functional responsibilities.
- 4.3.3. Bringing representatives from various stakeholder and partner organizations together in ECCs/YVEOC optimizes unity of effort and enables staff to share information, provide legal and policy guidance to on-scene personnel, plan for contingencies, deploy resources efficiently, and generally provide required support. The composition of ECC/EOC teams may also vary depending on the nature and complexity of the incident or situation.
- 4.3.4. All ECC/EOC teams, regardless of which organizations are represented, receive oversight from an executive level Policy Group, likely consisting of Chief Elected Officials (CEOs), city managers, legal authorities, etc. They typically make decisions regarding priorities and on issues such as emergency declarations, large-scale evacuations, access to extraordinary emergency funding, waivers to ordinances and regulations, and adjudication of scarce resources.
- 4.3.5. The Core Capabilities Responsibility Matrix (see [Basic Plan, Table 4](#)) reflects the organizational structure of the Yakima Valley Emergency Management network and indicates the various activities which can support emergency operations.

- 4.3.6. Figure 4, Emergency Management Operational Structure-Local and County Incidents, depicts the control and coordination channels used during incidents and emergencies within Yakima County.

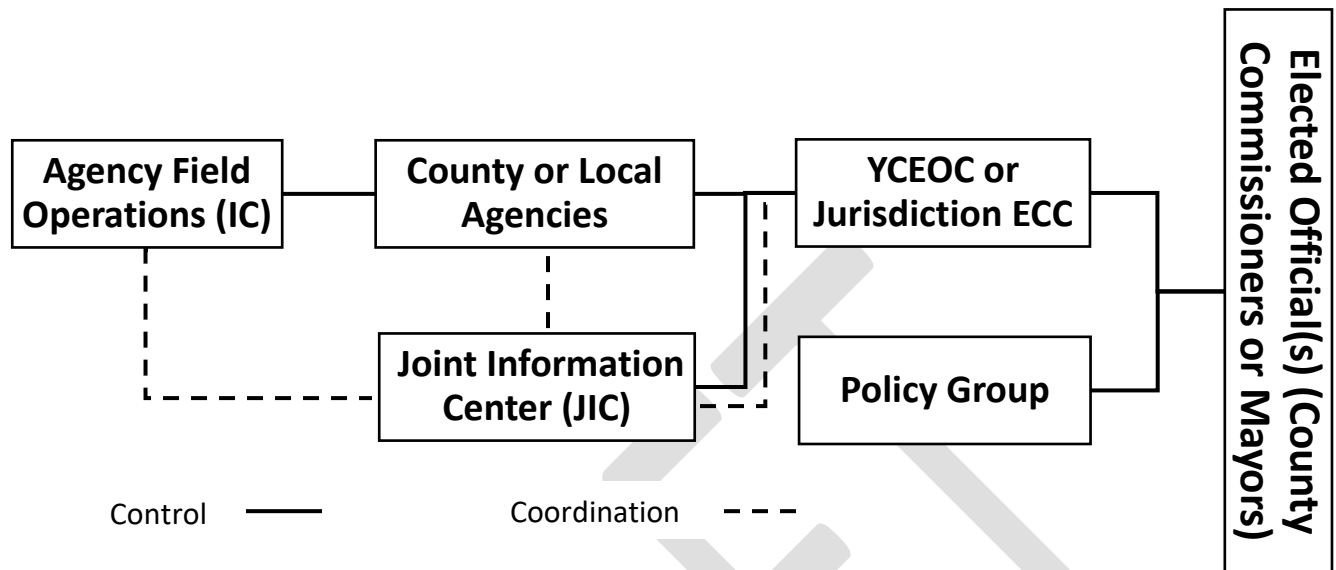


Figure 4: Emergency Management Operational Structure - Local and County Incidents

4.4. **Emergency Operations Center (EOC)/Emergency Coordination Center (ECC)**

- 4.4.1. EOCs/ECCs are locations where staff from multiple agencies typically come together to address imminent threats and hazards, and provide coordinated support to incident command, resource requests, and/or other EOCs/ECCs. They may be fixed locations, temporary facilities, or virtual structures with staff participating remotely.

- 4.4.2. Primary functions of staff in EOCs/ECCs, whether virtual or physical, include:

- 4.4.2.1. Collecting, analyzing, and sharing information; and
- 4.4.2.2. Supporting resource needs and requests, including allocation and tracking; and
- 4.4.2.3. Coordinating plans and determining current and future needs; and
- 4.4.2.4. Providing coordination and policy direction.

- 4.4.3. Agencies and departments also have operations centers. However, these organization-specific operations centers differ from multidisciplinary EOCs/ECCs. Departmental Operations Center (DOC) staff coordinate their agency or department's activities. While DOC communicates with other organizations, ECCs may exchange liaisons with other agencies. DOC staff are primarily inward looking, focusing on directing their own assets and operations.

- 4.4.4. Primary/Alternate Locations

Jurisdiction	Primary	Alternate
Grandview	Grandview City Hall 201 W. 2nd St.	Grandview Community Center 812 Wallace Way
Granger	503 Main St., Granger	501 Main St., Granger
Harrah	Town Hall 11 E. Pioneer St., Harrah	Wastewater Treatment 8761 Branch Rd., Harrah
Mabton	Mabton Fire Station 315 North St., Mabton	Mabton Police Station 307 Main St., Mabton
Moxee	Moxee Police Dept. 7525 Postma Rd., Moxee	Moxee City Hall 255 W. Seattle Ave., Moxee
Naches	Town Hall 29 E. 2nd St.	Train Depot 100 Naches Ave.
Selah	City Hall 115 W. Naches Ave.	Selah Public Works 222 S Rushmore Rd.
Sunnyside	Law and Justice Center 401 Homer Street, Sunnyside	Sunnyside Fire Dept 513 South 8th St., Sunnyside
Tieton	City Hall 418 Maple St., Tieton	None
Toppenish		
Union Gap	City Campus 102 W Ahtanum Rd	Activities Building 1000 Ahtanum Rd
Wapato	Wapato City Fire Station 205 S. Frontage Rd., Wapato	Wapato Police Station 205 S. Simcoe Ave., Wapato
City of Yakima	Richard Zais Law & Justice Center 200 S. 3rd St., Yakima (< 72hrs)	(Multi-Agency DOC) Yakima Fire Dept 401 N. Front St., Yakima (< 24hrs)
Yakima County	Yakima Co. Resource Center 2403 S. 18th St., Union Gap	Cowiche Fire Station 360 Cowiche City Rd, Cowiche
Zillah	Zillah Police Department 111 7th St.	Zillah City Hall 503 1st Ave.

Table 6: Jurisdiction Primary/Alternate ECC/EOC Locations

4.4.5. Activation Process

4.4.5.1. EOCs are activated for various reasons based on the needs of a jurisdiction, organization, or Incident Commander, the context of a threat, the anticipation of events, or in response to an incident. Circumstances that might trigger EOC activation include:

4.4.5.1.1. More than one jurisdiction becomes involved in an incident and/or the incident involves multiple agencies; or

4.4.5.1.2. The Incident Commander or Unified Command indicates an incident could expand rapidly, involve cascading effects, or require additional resources; or

4.4.5.1.3. A similar incident in the past led to EOC activation; or

- 4.4.5.1.4. The EOC director or an appointed or elected official directs that the EOC be activated; or
- 4.4.5.1.5. An incident is imminent; or
- 4.4.5.1.6. Threshold events described in the emergency operations plan occur; or
- 4.4.5.1.7. Significant impacts to the population are anticipated.

4.4.6. Activation Levels

YCEOC Activation Level	Description
3 – Monitor/Stand-By	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conditions are forecast which may pose a potential threat to life, property, or the environment, but the Yakima County EOC (YCEOC) is at a normal monitoring situation. The responsibility for controlling the incident rests with the responding department. YVEM staff conduct enhanced monitoring of a potential incident which may require extended working hours. Elected officials from the appropriate jurisdictions and EOC staff may be notified of the status of the incident. Some EOC staff augmentation and commitment of standard local resources may be required.
2 – Partial Activation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A limited department/emergency response team activation. The YCEOC will be staffed by key staff and selected county-wide personnel. YCEOC may require 24-hour a day staffing. Contact is made with the impacted local jurisdictions and their Emergency Coordination Center. Represents when conditions pose a significant threat to life, property, the environment, or minor damage is imminent or occurring. Extended working hours, including weekends, are probable. Selected EOC staff are present on at least a part-time basis; other primary staff and second-shift personnel will remain on standby. Liaisons from required agencies may be providing support in the EOC. Disaster declaration may be declared. Standard local resources are engaged. Mutual aid, state, or federal agencies are contacted and advised that their assistance may be required.
1 – Full Activation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Represents full activation of the EOC when conditions exist of such a magnitude as to pose an extreme threat to life, property, or the environment; or widespread damage is imminent or already occurring. All primary and second shift EOC staff are present in the EOC as scheduled. Applicable Liaison positions are activated. A disaster declaration will be declared.

YCEOC Activation Level	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local resources are fully engaged. Assistance from mutual aid, state, or federal agencies will, almost certainly, be required. Maintained into the recovery phase until the disaster is downgraded back to a Level 1 or 2.

Table 7: Yakima County Emergency Operations Center Activation Levels

4.4.7. Deactivation Process

- 4.4.7.1. The EOC director deactivates EOC staff as circumstances allow, and the EOC returns to its normal operations/steady state condition. Deactivation typically occurs when the incident no longer needs the support and coordination functions provided by the EOC staff or those functions can be managed by individual organizations or by steady-state coordination mechanisms. EOC leadership may phase deactivation depending on mission needs. EOC staff complete resource demobilization and transfer any ongoing incident support/recovery activities before deactivating.

4.5. Emergency Roles

- 4.5.1. Identifying agency and other participating organization responsibilities within the Yakima Valley Emergency Management Organization. Agency and organization responsibilities are listed below. Detailed and additional responsibilities for each support function are found in each ESF.

4.5.2. Coordinating

- 4.5.2.1. Coordinators oversee the preparedness activities for a particular capability and coordinate with its primary and support agencies. Responsibilities of the coordinator include:
- Maintaining contact with primary and support agencies through conference calls, meetings, training activities, and exercises.
 - Monitoring the progress in meeting the core capabilities it supports.
 - Coordinating efforts with corresponding private sector, NGO, State, and Federal partners.
 - Ensuring engagement in appropriate planning and preparedness activities

4.5.3. Primary

- 4.5.3.1. Primary agencies/organizations have significant authorities, roles, resources, and capabilities for a particular function within a capability. Primary agencies are responsible for:
- Orchestrating support within their functional area for the appropriate response core capabilities and other missions.
 - Notifying and requesting assistance from support agencies.
 - Managing mission assignments (in Stafford Act incidents) and coordinating with support agencies, as well as appropriate state officials, operations centers, and other stakeholders.

- Coordinating resources resulting from mission assignments.
- Working with all types of organizations to maximize the use of all available resources.
- Monitoring progress in achieving core capability and other missions and providing that information as part of situational and periodic readiness or preparedness assessments.
- Planning for incident management, short-term recovery operations, and long-term recovery.
- Maintaining trained personnel to support interagency emergency response and support teams.
- Identifying new equipment or capabilities required to prevent or respond to new or emerging threats and hazards, or to validate and improve capabilities to address changing risks.
- Promoting physical accessibility, programmatic inclusion, and effective communication for the whole community, including individuals with disabilities.

4.5.4. Support

4.5.4.1. Support agencies/organizations that have specific capabilities or resources that support primary agencies in executing capabilities and other missions. The activities of support agencies typically include:

- Participating in planning for incident management, short-term recovery operations, long-term-recovery, and the development of supporting operational plans, standard operating procedures, checklists, or other job aids.
- Providing input to periodic readiness assessments.
- Maintaining trained personnel to support interagency emergency response and support teams.
- Identifying new equipment or capabilities required to respond to new or emerging threats and hazards, or to improve the ability to address existing threats.
- Coordinating resources resulting from response mission assignments.

Core Capabilities Responsibility Matrix																	
MISSION AREA	P – Primary S – Support C - Coordinating	ESF 1: Transportation	ESF 2: Communications	Public Works & Engineering	ESF 4: Firefighting	Information & Planning (OEM)	ESF 6: Mass Care	ESF 7: Logistics	ESF 8: Public Health & Medical Services	Search & Rescue (Sheriff / City Fire)	ESF 10: Oil & Hazardous Materials	ESF 11: Agriculture & Natural Resources	ESF 12: Energy	Public Safety, Security & Evac	ESF 14: Long-Term Recovery	ESF 15: Public Affairs	
	CORE CAPABILITIES																
PREVENTION	Planning					C								P			
	Public Information & Warning					C								S		P	
	Operational Coordination					P								S			
	Intelligence & Info Sharing					C								P		S	
	Interdiction & Disruption													P			
	Screening, Search, & Detection													P			
	Forensics & Attribution								S					P			
PROTECTION	Planning					P											
	Public Information & Warning					S								S		P	
	Operational Coordination					P											

	Intelligence & Info Sharing					C								P		S	
	Interdiction & Disruption													P			
	Screening, Search, & Detection													P			
	Access Control & ID Verification													P			
	Cybersecurity		P										S	S			
	Physical Protective Measures			S										P			
	Risk Mgmt. for Protection Programs													P			
MITIGATION	Supply Chain Integrity & Security	S	S	S				S					S	P			
	Planning					C/P	S									S	
	Public Information & Warning				P	C/P									S	S	
	Operational Coordination			S		C/P									S		
	Community Resilience				P	C/P									S	S	
	Long-term Vulnerability Reduction					C/P							S		S		
	Risk & Disaster Resilience Asmnt					C/P									S		
MISSION AREA	Threats & Hazards Identification					C/P									S		
	P – Primary S – Support C – Coordinating	ESF 1: Transportation	ESF 2: Communications	ESF 3: Public Works & Engineering	ESF 4: Firefighting	ESF 5: Information & Planning	ESF 6: Mass Care	ESF 7: Logistics	ESF 8: Public Health & Medical Services	ESF 9: Search & Rescue	ESF 10: Oil & Hazardous Materials	ESF 11: Agriculture & Natural Resources	ESF 12: Energy	ESF 13: Public Safety, Security & Evac	ESF 14: Long-Term Recovery	ESF 15: Public Affairs	
	CORE CAPABILITIES																
RESPONSE	Planning				P	C/P								P	S		
	Public Information & Warning		S			C/P	S		S					P	S	P	
	Operational Coordination				P	C/P	S		S		S			P	S	S	
	Infrastructure Systems	S	P	P	S	C		S			S		P		S		
	Critical Transportation	P		S		C	S	S	S		S			S	S		
	Environ Response/Health & Safety			S		C			S		C/P	P	S		S		
	Fatality Management Services					C	S		C/P								
	Fire Management & Suppression				P	C							S	S			
	Logistics & Supply Chain Mgmt.			S	S	C/P	S	P	S			S	S		S		
	Mass Care Services			S		C	C/P	S	S			S			S		
	Mass Search & Rescue Ops				S	C				C/P				S			
	On-scene Security, Protection & LE				S	C/S								P			
	Operational Communications		P	S	S	C		S					S		S		
	Public Health, Healthcare & EMS				S	C	S		C/P						S		
	Situational Assessment				S	C/P						S	S	S	S		
RECOVERY	Planning					C/P									P		
	Public Information & Warning					C/P								S	P	P	
	Operational Coordination					C/P									P		
	Infrastructure Systems	P	P	P		C							P		P		
	Economic Recovery	S	S	S		C		P					S		S		
	Health & Social Services					C	S		P			S			P		
	Housing					C/P	S								P		
	Natural & Cultural Resources					C/S						P			P		

Figure 5: [Core Capabilities Responsibility Matrix – Assignment of Emergency Roles per Core Capability](#)

5. Responsibilities

5.1. The goal is to work together, reviewing plans, agreements, and operational initiatives to ensure the whole community can build, sustain, and improve their capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards as defined in any Mutual

Aid Agreements (MAA)/ Memorandums of Agreements (MOA)/ Memorandums of Understanding (MOU).

5.1.1. ***Elected/Appointed Officials***

All Mission Areas	Jurisdictional chief executives are responsible for the public safety and welfare of the people of their jurisdiction. These officials provide strategic guidance and resources across all five mission areas. Chief elected, or appointed, officials should have a clear understanding of their emergency management roles and responsibilities and how to apply the response core capabilities to make decisions regarding resources and operations during an incident, as needed. Elected and appointed officials may also routinely shape or modify laws, policies, and budgets to aid preparedness efforts and improve emergency management and response capabilities.
Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May routinely shape or modify laws, policies, and budgets to aid prevention (and general preparedness) efforts.
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May routinely shape or modify laws, policies, and budgets to aid protection (and general preparedness) efforts. • Establish policy and procedures for the municipality's chain of command and succession of authority.
Mitigation	May routinely shape or modify laws, policies, and budgets to aid mitigation efforts.
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief executives' response duties may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Obtaining assistance from other governmental agencies; and ○ Providing directions for response activities; and ○ Ensuring appropriate information is provided to the public.
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The authority to appoint local recovery leadership that they select or that is selected by a designated recovery management organization.

5.1.2. ***Local Government Agencies/Departments***

All Mission Areas	Local governments provide leadership for services such as law enforcement, fire, public safety, environmental response, public health, emergency management, emergency medical services, and public works for all manner of threats, hazards, and emergencies. Local governments are responsible for ensuring all citizens receive timely information in a variety of accessible formats. Department and agency heads collaborate with emergency management during the development of local emergency plans and provide key response resources. Participation in the planning process helps to ensure that specific capabilities are integrated into a workable plan to safeguard each community. These department and agency heads (and their staff) develop, plan, and train on internal policies and procedures to meet response needs safely. They also participate in interagency training and exercises to develop and maintain necessary capabilities.
Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate prevention resources and capabilities with neighboring jurisdictions, the state, and private and nonprofit sectors.
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coordination of ongoing protection plans; and ○ Implementation of core capabilities; and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Engagement and information sharing with private sector entities, infrastructure owners and operators, and other jurisdictions and regional entities. • Address unique geographical protection issues, transborder concerns, dependencies and interdependencies among agencies and enterprises, and the establishment of agreements for cross-jurisdictional and public-private coordination. • Yakima County Sheriff's Office and municipal law enforcement agencies are responsible for the protection of life and property, the preservation of peace, the prevention of crime, and the arrest of violators of the law. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ These agencies respond to incidents, conduct criminal investigations, collect criminal intelligence, and collaborate with other law enforcement agencies to resolve crime; and ○ They engage in community, private industry, and interagency partnerships to identify and prevent criminal acts, including terrorism.
Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead pre-disaster recovery and mitigation planning efforts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide a better understanding of local vulnerabilities as they relate to risk reduction activities; and ○ Actions to reduce long-term vulnerability are applied in both the pre-disaster planning and the post-disaster recovery activities of the jurisdiction; and ○ Improve resiliency by preparing for recovery and integrating mitigation policies into the recovery phase to ensure opportunities are not lost for risk reduction during rebuilding. • Assist in making the connection between community resilience priorities and private sector development, most often addressed directly at the local level.
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare for and manage the response and recovery of the community. • Volunteers and Donations: Volunteers and donors support response efforts in many ways, and governments at all levels must plan to incorporate volunteers and donated resources into response activities.
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary role of planning and managing all aspects of a community's recovery post-disaster: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Focus on business retention and the redevelopment of housing units that are damaged or destroyed; repairing and rebuilding presents an opportunity to promote and integrate mitigation measures into recovery rebuilding strategies and plans; and ○ Find opportunities to share information with the public on the status of recovery efforts to maintain community coordination and focus; and ○ Document progress made towards objectives and best practices for use in future incidents. • Take the lead in ensuring that recovery needs assessment and planning processes are inclusive and accessible, often by establishing local recovery structures that address overall coordination, sectors impacted, and survivor services.

5.1.3. Regional Organizations

All Mission Areas	Regional and local organizations provide coordination and support for planning, training, and exercise services regarding functional areas (e.g., public safety, hazardous materials/environmental response, public health, emergency medical services, etc.) for all manner of threats, hazards, and emergencies. Regional organizations are responsible for collaborating and coordinating with emergency management during the development of local emergency plans and identifying key response capabilities. Participation in the planning process helps to ensure that specific capabilities are integrated into a workable plan to safeguard each community. These regional organizations (and their staff) coordinate, plan, and train to meet response needs safely. They also participate in interagency training and exercises to develop and maintain necessary capabilities.
Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate prevention resources and capabilities with neighboring jurisdictions, the state, and the private and nonprofit sectors.
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coordination of ongoing protection plans; and ○ Implementation of core capabilities; and ○ Engagement and information sharing with private sector entities, infrastructure owners and operators, and other jurisdictions and regional entities. • Address unique geographical protection issues, transborder concerns, dependencies and interdependencies among agencies and enterprises, and the establishment of agreements for cross-jurisdictional and public-private coordination. • They engage in community, private industry, and interagency partnerships to identify and prevent criminal acts, including terrorism.
Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support local jurisdictions in pre-disaster recovery and mitigation planning efforts. • As able, promote and implement mitigation activities without necessarily holding a formal position of authority within a jurisdiction. • May provide training and education to jurisdictions or communities, including how-to guides.
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate and/or support with local jurisdictions in preparation for and manage the response and recovery of the communities.
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support role of planning and advising functional aspects of a community's recovery post-disaster. • May provide experience and subject matter expertise to local jurisdictions and Yakima County agencies in ensuring that recovery needs assessment and planning processes are inclusive and accessible. • In addition to collaborating on disaster planning with recovery partners, it is beneficial for regional organizations to develop their own plans for how they will support disaster recovery efforts.

5.1.4. Private Sector

All Mission Areas	Private sector entities operate in all sectors of business, commerce, private universities, and industry that support the operation, security, and resilience of global trade systems. Owners and operators of private sector entities and infrastructure should maintain situational awareness and take actions on a continuous basis to promote and build capabilities.
Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain situational awareness of the current threat environment, including potential terrorism-related activities; this awareness allows private sector entities to assist in preventing terrorism by identifying and reporting potential terrorism-related activity to law enforcement.
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both private and public sector infrastructure develop and implement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Risk-based protective programs; and ○ Resilience strategies for infrastructure; and ○ Related information and operations under their control. • Make investments in security and resilience as necessary components of prudent day-to-day business and continuity of operations planning. • Work together and with public sector entities through established sector coordination bodies established under relevant legal authorities to share information and jointly address public risks.
Mitigation	<p>Mitigation is a sound business practice that reduces disaster losses and quickens restoration of normal operations. Private sector investments in continuity and vulnerability reduction have broad benefits. Private sector entities are essential to improving resilience through planning and long-term vulnerability reduction efforts and the development of regulatory measures that address and manage risks across infrastructure sectors. A more resilient private sector strengthens community resilience by helping to sustain economic vitality and ensuring the delivery of goods and services in the aftermath of a disaster. Among numerous activities that promote and implement mitigation core capabilities, businesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Analyze and manage their own risks; and ○ Volunteer time and services; and ○ Operate business emergency operations centers; and ○ Help protect America's infrastructure; and ○ Promote the return on investment realized from increased resilience, developed continuity of operations plans, and reduced vulnerability.
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide for the welfare of their employees in the workplace. • Should have a direct link to emergency managers and, in some cases, be involved in the decision-making process. • Critical infrastructures such as privately-owned transportation and transit, telecommunications, utilities, financial institutions, hospitals, and other health regulated facilities—should have effective business continuity plans. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unique private sector organizations, including critical infrastructure and regulated entities, may require additional efforts to promote resilience. • Certain regulated facilities or hazardous operations may be legally responsible for preparing for and preventing incidents and responding when an incident occurs.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in state and local preparedness activities by providing resources (donated or compensated) through local public-private emergency plans, or mutual aid and assistance agreements, or in response to requests from government and nongovernmental-volunteer initiatives.
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in coordination opportunities during pre-disaster planning processes. • Maintain communication with the recovery officials about the status of operations and supply chains, as well as restoration challenges and timelines. • Businesses that plan for disruption are less likely to go out of business after an incident than those that do not. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Develop continuity plans that include actionable, effective, and accessible internal communication processes and protocols to convey critical information. • May provide volunteers, leaders, technical assistance, commodities, and facilities to support the recovery effort.

5.1.5. *Nongovernmental/Volunteer and Community Organizations*

All Mission Areas	<p>Nongovernmental Organizations include voluntary, faith-based, veteran-based, and nonprofit organizations that provide sheltering, emergency food supplies, and other essential support services. Communities are groups that share goals, values, and institutions. They are not always bound by geographic boundaries or political divisions. Instead, they may be faith-based organizations, neighborhood partnerships, advocacy groups, academia, social and community groups, and associations. All these groups bring people together in different ways for different reasons, but each provides opportunities for sharing information and promoting collective action by fostering the development and organizational capacity to act toward a common goal. Communities may be the most effective actors to take specific action to manage and reduce their specific risks.</p>
Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May possess the knowledge and understanding of the threats they face and have the capacity to alert authorities of potential terrorism-related information and/or suspicious activities. • Support terrorism prevention activities through information sharing by identifying and reporting potential terrorism-related information to law enforcement.
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the threats and hazards potentially impacting their locales or within Yakima County • Promote, implement, and deliver core capabilities within the Protection mission by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sharing information; and ○ Establishing protection standards of practice; and ○ Advocate for, or assistance providers to, the entire range of community members by helping communities, individuals, and households to receive protection information and resources. • Central role in the development of Protection plans and in identifying and implementing solutions to Protection challenges.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As risks transect geographical and jurisdictional boundaries, communities are essential partners for understanding how to manage complex Protection issues across multiple spheres of responsibility.
Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represent communities and many groups in mitigation policy discussions. • Apply a localized understanding of risks to effective planning. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identify strategic mitigation options. • As able, promote and implement mitigation activities without necessarily holding a formal position of authority within a jurisdiction. • May provide training and education to communities, including how-to guides.
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possess the knowledge and understanding of the vital roles for delivering important services; some are officially designated as support elements to national response capabilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The American Red Cross: the American Red Cross is chartered by Congress to provide relief to survivors of disasters and help people prevent, prepare for, and respond to emergencies. Red Cross has a legal status of “a federal instrumentality” and maintains a special relationship with the Federal Government. In this capacity, the American Red Cross supports several ESFs and the delivery of multiple core capabilities. ○ Washington Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (WA VOAD), the State Chapter of the National VOAD, is the forum where organizations share knowledge and resources throughout the disaster cycle—preparation, response, recovery, and mitigation—to help disaster survivors and their communities. ○ National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC). Within the NCMEC, the National Emergency Child Locator Center (NECLC) facilitates the expeditious identification and reunification of children with their families. • Support the volunteer and donation’s objective for managing the influx of volunteers and donations to voluntary agencies and all levels of government before, during, and after an incident. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The goal is to support jurisdictions affected by disasters through close collaboration with the voluntary organizations and agencies.
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster relationship building with local emergency management organization. • Maintain access to extended networks through local offices and chapters of the organization, providing contextually based insight and access to potential recovery partnerships and resilience champions. • Play a critical role in the implementation of an inclusive, locally led recovery organization and planning process. • Some NGOs are part of Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOADs) or Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD), which are responsible for meeting disaster-caused unmet needs of disaster survivors. • May note milestones achieved and document best practices for their use and for the benefit of their peers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This information may also be implemented into the planning process for the WA VOAD or COAD as appropriate.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May provide experience and subject matter expertise greatly assisting with the management of money, manpower, and materials to meet recovery needs and obligations that otherwise are not funded by government programs. • In addition to collaborating on disaster planning with recovery partners, it is beneficial for NGOs to develop their own plans for how they will support disaster recovery efforts.
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5.1.6. *Individual Community Members*

All Mission Areas	<p>Although not formally part of emergency management operations, individuals, families, and households play an important role in emergency preparedness; each can be better prepared in the immediate aftermath of a disaster if they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build an emergency kit that includes food, water, battery powered communication devices, and other essential needs. • Prepare emergency plans, with family members who have access and functional needs, to address evacuation, sheltering-in-place, and sheltering needs; include medical needs; provisions for their animals, including household pets or service and assistance animals; prepare for the essential needs of their children and ensure children know the family emergency plan. • Contribute to the preparedness and resilience of their households and communities by volunteering with emergency organizations and completing emergency response training courses. <p>Safe, secure, and prepared individuals, families, and households are often less dependent on response services, which, in turn, places fewer responders in hazardous response situations. Those who prepare will reduce their personal stress, be able to reach out to others in need of assistance and be better positioned to actively contribute to post-disaster response and recovery efforts.</p>
Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and report potential terrorism-related activity to law enforcement. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual vigilance and awareness help communities remain safer and bolster prevention efforts.
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the threats and hazards in their locales and take risk-informed protective actions based on this knowledge. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Acquire an awareness of potential threats and hazards through sources such as news outlets, local emergency management agencies, public information and warning systems, community education campaigns, and information-sharing mechanisms.
Mitigation	<p>Mitigation begins with individual awareness and action; informed decisions facilitate actions that reduce risk and enable individuals, families, and households to better withstand, absorb, or adapt to the impacts of threats and hazards and quickly recover from future incidents. Homeowners who have adequate hazard and flood insurance coverage and take steps to protect their property from hazards common to their area, reduce the impacts of an incident and are less reliant on external assistance to repair or rebuild their homes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stay aware of and participate in disaster preparedness efforts in their community.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Become aware of planning efforts regarding floodplain management, building codes, and land use and environmental regulations. • Take actions and the basic steps to prepare themselves for emergencies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduce hazards in and around their homes through efforts such as raising utilities above flood level or securing unanchored objects against the threat of high winds.
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare to take care of themselves and their neighbors until assistance arrives. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Preparedness should account for a minimum of three days (72 hours). ○ Due to the unique catastrophic hazard profile in the State of Washington, EMD recommends striving to prepare for 14 days. • Monitor emergency communications and follow guidance and instructions provided by local authorities.
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After suffering losses, survivors can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Maximize any benefits from insurance coverage; and ○ Pursue additional funding through any available personal or loan-based resources; and ○ Apply for local, regional/metropolitan, state, or Federal program assistance that may be available: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ After applying, survivors should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure they follow up on agency requests; and • Gain full understanding of program processes; and • Express any unmet needs. • Get involved in their community's recovery activities, including providing input in the post-disaster recovery planning process.

6. **Communications**

6.1. Leadership, at the incident level and in ECCs/EOCs, facilitates communication through the development and use of a common communications plan, interoperable communications processes, and systems that include voice and data links. Integrated communications provide and maintain contact among and between incident resources, enable connectivity between various levels of government, achieve situational awareness, and facilitate information sharing. Planning, both in advance of and during an incident, addresses equipment, systems, and protocols necessary to achieve integrated voice and data communications.

6.1.1. The principles of communications and information management, which support incident managers in maintaining a constant flow of information during an incident, are (1) Interoperability; (2) Reliability, Scalability, and Portability; (3) Resilience and Redundancy; and (4) Security. Information and intelligence management includes identifying essential elements of information (EEI) to ensure personnel gather the most accurate and appropriate data, translate it into useful information, and communicate it with appropriate personnel. ESF 2 – Communication, Information and Warning Systems (published separately) supports impacted local jurisdictions with regard to communications issues.

6.2. Interoperable Communications Plans

6.2.1. Federal

- 6.2.1.1. National Emergency Communications Plan (NECP) – The NECP is the Nation’s strategic plan for emergency communications that promotes communication and sharing of information across all levels of government, jurisdictions, disciplines, and organizations for all threats and hazards, as needed and when authorized.

6.2.2. State

- 6.2.2.1. The Alert and Warning Center (AWC) – The AWC is a function of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) which provides 24-hour, 7 days a week coverage for notifications, alerts, and warnings of emergency events and incidents affecting Washington State. The AWC provides continuous situational monitoring during non-emergency periods as well as in times of disaster and emergency. Federal, state, and local officials are then responsible for further dissemination or action as needed.

6.2.2.2. Information Management Systems

- 6.2.2.2.1. Washington State maintains information management systems, such as WebEOC, to manage disasters and emergencies and to support and increase public safety information sharing. The system provides the SEOC and local jurisdictions with a platform to receive, process and manage information. The system is used as a gateway to share information and provide communications among county/city EOCs, the SEOC and state, federal, and local public safety entities.

- 6.2.2.3. State Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) Plan – RACES is utilized during a variety of emergency/disaster situations where normal governmental communications systems have sustained damage or when additional communications are required/desired. Situations that RACES can be used include natural disasters, technological disasters, terrorist incidents, civil disorder, and nuclear/chemical incidents or attack. The purpose of this plan is to provide guidance, establish responsibility, and ensure coordinated operations between State of Washington government officials (state/local) and the RACES organizations during times when there are extraordinary threats to the safety of life and/or property. This plan enables agencies and organizations having emergency responsibilities to include the RACES organizations in local emergency plans and programs.

- 6.2.2.4. State Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) Planning Guidance - The TSP System is a priority-based system for the installation of new telecommunications services which may be needed during a national emergency or disaster, as well as the restoration of TSP identified telecommunications services at any time. The purpose of this planning guide is to describe the State of Washington's policy and procedures for the Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) system. It summarizes the legal and regulatory basis and procedures for all non-federal

government agencies in Washington. It will aid potential users in determining eligibility for TSP and outlines the procedures for submitting TSP applications in Washington.

- 6.2.2.5. Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP) – A statewide strategic plan to enhance interoperable and emergency communications. The purpose of the Washington SCIP is to: 1) provide the strategic direction and alignment for those responsible for interoperable and emergency communications at the State, regional, local, and tribal levels, and 2), explain to leadership and elected officials the vision for interoperable and emergency communications and demonstrate the need for funding.
- 6.2.2.6. Washington Statewide AMBER Alert Plan – A program of voluntary cooperation between broadcasters, cable systems, and local and state law enforcement agencies to enhance the public’s ability to assist in recovering abducted children. AMBER Alert notification is supported by the AMBER Alert Web Portal (Portal) and the Emergency Alert System (EAS). The Federal Communications Commission has authorized activation of the EAS for AMBER Alerts using the “child abduction emergency” code.
- 6.2.2.7. Appendix: Communicating with Limited English Proficient Populations; Washington State CEMP - ESF 15

6.3. Community Communications Plans

- 6.3.1. Yakima County Emergency Alert System, Local Operational Area Plan (2000) – This plan contains procedures for emergency officials and local broadcasters to transmit emergency information to communities during a local emergency using the EAS.
- 6.3.2. Yakima Emergency Notification System (ENS) Operational Plan-Agency Guidelines (Draft 2016)
- 6.3.3. Yakima Emergency Notification System (ENS) Operational Plan-Dispatch Center Guidelines (Draft 2016)
- 6.3.4. Limited-English Proficiency (LEP) Communications Plan – The requirements are found in guidance for federal financial recipients from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security¹ as well as in Substitute Senate Bill 5046,2 passed by the Washington Legislature, signed by the Governor, and effective July 23, 2017.
 - 6.3.4.1. Yakima County Limited English Proficiency Population – YVEM’s obligation to provide language access:
 - 6.3.4.1.1. In Yakima County, the total percentage of persons with Limited English Proficiency is 42.6% (41,477 individuals), according to data from the Washington State Office of Financial Management. Limited English Proficiency populations are measured by the total number of persons five

years or older who speak a language other than English at home and speak English less than “very well” by national standards.

- 6.3.4.1.2. The most common language group with limited English proficiency in Yakima County is Spanish or Spanish Creole, with nearly 42.60% of the county’s total population. The next highest language group is Vietnamese, with 468 individuals, making up less than 1% of the county’s total population.

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Total Population</i>	<i>Language Group</i>	<i>Language Group Pop.</i>	<i>% of Jurisdiction Pop.</i>
Yakima County	258,523	Spanish or Spanish Creole	76,662	42.60 %

Table 8: Limited English Proficiency Population Group within Yakima County. Data sourced from Washington State Office of Financial Management [Limited English Proficiency Population Estimates | Office of Financial Management](#)

- 6.3.4.1.3. Yakima County employs many itinerant workers and is home to a significant number of permanent residents. For instance, Washington State Employment Security Department workforce statistics show 28,603 H-2A workers in 2023. The high number of temporary workers makes it necessary to frequently distribute information regarding the language resources available to LEP populations.

6.3.4.2. *Frequency LEP individuals encounter the emergency management organization and its program(s), including notifications of life-safety information during an emergency:*

- 6.3.4.2.1. Many emergency response organizations, including dispatch offices and hospitals, staff bilingual employees or employ on-call translators. Local Level 3 Trauma Hospital estimates that one in five patients require language assistance in some form. Emergency notifications and life-safety information are broadcast in both English and Spanish, allowing LEP individuals to receive contact from Yakima Valley Emergency Management or other emergency response organizations.

6.3.4.3. *The nature and importance of the local emergency management organization’s program, service, or life-safety notifications to people’s lives:*

- 6.3.4.3.1. Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM) is responsible for all-hazard emergency preparedness, response, and recovery. Hazard identifications, risk assessments, and risk characterizations performed by YVEM assist in the development of emergency planning documents and operating procedures.
- 6.3.4.3.2. General information, such as pamphlets and flyers regarding natural disasters, provide residents with guidance regarding how to prepare for and respond in emergency situations. Alerts and life-safety notifications dispersed by YVEM provide residents with critical information at the time of emergency

situations. Alert Yakima, the county's primary emergency notification system, is run by Yakima Valley Emergency Management.

6.3.4.4. Resources available to the emergency management organization and the costs of providing life-safety notifications in languages understood by the LEP language groups within the jurisdiction:

6.3.4.5. Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM) uses local alerting systems, including Alert Yakima, to contact LEP language groups during emergencies. The cost to operate Alert Yakima through the Mass Alert Notification System is a significant amount that must be funded through grant money. There is no additional cost to include quick, pre-made text messaging in Spanish when dispersing information through local alerting systems. However, YVEM relies on bilingual volunteers to translate written and audio notifications. It can become difficult at times to find a translator within a reasonable amount of time.

6.3.4.6. YVEM provides information flyers on our wall display outside our office and at every public awareness event and/or safety fair we participate in, which are relatively low-cost. Partnering with community organizations, TV and radio stations, and healthcare systems for translation and interpreter services minimizes costs to Yakima County while ensuring LEP language groups receive the necessary notifications.

6.3.4.7. Identified messaging strategies/methods for communicating life-safety information:

6.3.4.7.1. Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM) uses the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) to use the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) as part of the Emergency Notification System (ENS). The activation of the EAS notifies a broad audience through TV, radio, cable, and satellite services, while WEA messages are geographically targeted, text-like messages sent to mobile devices.

6.3.4.7.2. The main ENS for Yakima County is called Alert Yakima and is powered by Mass Alert Notification System. Alert Yakima can send basic pre-scripted messages to residents on any communication path desired in English and Spanish. YVEM can then follow up with media releases in both languages. YVEM has a group of volunteer translators to assist with English to Spanish written and spoken translations. In addition, YVEM posts emergency notifications on social media via Facebook and Twitter, but only as time allows.

6.3.4.8. Identified life-safety notifications YVEM plans to use:

6.3.4.8.1. A compiled list of critical messages (separate document) is written in both English and Spanish and can be used to form messages within the Alert Yakima system. During emergency situations, YVEM uses a Duty Officer phone line and an office email to receive notifications from other agencies or

organizations involved in emergency response. YVEM is then able to distribute messages to or from other departments via the Mass Alert Notification System.

- 6.3.4.8.2. In addition to life-safety notification systems, Yakima Valley Emergency Management provides informational flyers in both English and Spanish regarding common threats and hazards within Yakima County, to include radiological threats. The Yakima Health District provides informational flyers on other hazards in both Spanish and English, including food safety and infectious disease.

6.3.4.9. Describe the evaluation process implemented to evaluate the effectiveness of the communication of life safety information:

- 6.3.4.9.1. Yakima County and jurisdictions use the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) to provide a set of guiding principles for exercise programs, as well as a common approach to exercise program management, design and development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning. Exercise evaluation assesses the ability to meet exercise objectives and capabilities by documenting strengths, areas for improvement, core capability performance, and corrective actions in an After-Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP). Through improvement planning, organizations take the corrective actions needed to improve plans, build and sustain capabilities, and maintain readiness.

6.3.4.10. Technological challenges limiting communication:

- 6.3.4.10.1. YVEM relies on bilingual volunteers to translate written and audio notifications. It can become difficult at times to find a translator within a reasonable amount of time to record messages in Spanish for warning notification.
- 6.3.4.10.2. Dwindling land-line phones within Yakima County is resulting in less residents available within the county's Emergency Mass Notification System, Alert Yakima, powered by the Mass Alert Notification System. Alert Yakima, services by the Mass Alert Notification System. Currently, Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM) relies on individual residents to self-register with Alert Yakima. As of 2024, only about 32% of the County population is registered through Alert Yakima regardless of language proficiency.

6.3.4.11. Change Recommendations:

- 6.3.4.11.1. Create Memorandums of Understanding (MOU)/Memorandums of Agreement (MOA) with partner agencies/organizations to address the limited translator challenge.
- 6.3.4.11.2. Continue with additional outreach to educate residents on disaster preparedness and signing up to Alert Yakima. "If we cannot reach you, we cannot alert you".

6.3.4.12. List the resources needed to address those challenges:

6.3.4.12.1. No additional resources are needed for MOU/MOA. However, increased use of social media mediums (i.e., Facebook) within the Mass Alert Notification System may greatly expand YVEM's (Yakima County) ability to reach individuals not registered with Alert Yakima.

6.3.4.13. Identified individuals or organizations that can provide language assistance services:

SunComm Dispatch / Language-Line Solutions	Washington EMD
Emergency: 911 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offers oral interpretation for emergencies, bilingual dispatchers available to translate or interpret in crisis situations. 	WEMD LEP Program Manager Available 8:30am-4pm Tuesday-Friday to provide written translations or oral interpretation services.
People for People	WSU Extension – Yakima
Available 8:30am-4pm Monday-Friday to provide written translations or oral interpretation services.	Available 9am-5pm Monday-Friday to provide written translations or oral interpretation services.
YCFD5	
Available when on duty to provide written translations or oral interpretation services.	

Table 9: Identified Individuals and/or Organizations with Language Assistance Services

6.3.5. The LEP plan is to be reviewed and updated annually to ensure all contact information is correct and that all populations with Limited English Proficiency are able to receive proper communications during emergency situations.

7. Administration

7.1. The Governor, Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division (EMD), and local governmental officials require information concerning the nature, magnitude, and impact of a disaster or emergency. This information allows for evaluation and providing the most efficient and appropriate distribution of resources and services during the response to and recovery from a disaster or emergency. County agencies, local jurisdictions, and other organizations provide these reports including, but are not limited to:

- Situation Reports;
- Requests for Proclamations of Emergency;
- Requests for Assistance;
- Costs/Expenditures Reports;
- Damage Assessment Reports; and/or
- After Action Reports.

7.2. Documentation

7.2.1. Records will be kept in such a manner to separately identify incident related expenditures and obligations from general programs and activities of local jurisdictions or organizations. Complete and accurate records are necessary to document requests for

assistance, for reimbursement under approved applications pertaining to declared emergencies or major disasters, and for audit reports.

7.3. Retention

- 7.3.1. Accurate emergency logs and expenditure records must be kept from the very beginning of an event to receive the maximum amount of entitled reimbursement should Federal Assistance become available. Records should be kept in such a manner to separate disaster expenditures from general ongoing expenditures and accurately document expenditures for potential audit or for state and/or Federal Disaster Assistance programs.

7.4. Preservation

- 7.4.1. Local government offices may coordinate the protection of their essential records with the state archivist as necessary to provide continuity of government under emergency conditions pursuant to [RCW 40.10.010](#).

8. Finance

- 8.1. Local jurisdictions requesting assistance should assume the resources requested will need to be paid out of local funding. Local jurisdictions may incur disaster-related obligations and expenditures in accordance with the provisions of [RCW 38.52.070\(2\)](#), applicable state statutes and local codes, charters, and ordinances, which may include but are not limited to the following:

- 8.1.1. [RCW 35.33.081](#) – Emergency expenditures for cities with populations less than 300,000
- 8.1.2. [RCW 35.34.140](#) – Emergency expenditures for towns and cities with an ordinance providing for a biennial budget
- 8.1.3. [RCW 35A.33.080](#) and [RCW 35A.34.140](#) – Emergency expenditures for code cities
- 8.1.4. [RCW 36.40.180](#) – Emergency expenditures for counties

- 8.2. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires that state and local governments receiving federal financial assistance under the Stafford Act comply with FEMA's rules prohibiting discrimination, as provided in 44 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) § 206.11. As a result of this federal requirement, state and local governments seeking to receive federal disaster assistance will follow a program of non-discrimination and incorporate FEMA's Whole Community approach (discussed in the **Concept of Operations** section). This requirement encompasses all state and local jurisdiction actions to the Federal/State Agreement.

- 8.2.1. All personnel carrying out federal major disaster or emergency assistance functions, including the distribution of supplies, the processing of applications, and other relief and assistance activities, shall perform their work in an equitable and impartial manner, without discrimination on the grounds of race, religion, sex, color, age, economic status, physical and sensory limitations, Limited English Proficiency (LEP), or national origin.

8.2.1.1. As a condition of participation in the distribution of assistance or supplies under the Stafford Act, government bodies and other organizations shall provide a written assurance of their intent to comply with regulations relating to non-discrimination promulgated by the President or the administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and shall comply with such other regulations applicable to activities within an area affected by a major disaster or emergency as the administration of FEMA deems necessary for the effective coordination of relief efforts.

8.2.2. The Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards (PETS) Act amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. The PETS Act is operational when a federal disaster declaration is made and can provide reimbursement for allowable, documented services used in the declared emergency. Eligible costs related to pet evacuations and sheltering is in FEMA's [Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide \(PAPPG\)](#).

8.3. Incurred Costs Tracking

8.3.1. Each community organization, agency, or department is responsible for establishing effective administrative funding controls, segregation of duties for proper internal controls, and accountability to ensure that costs incurred are consistent with the missions identified in this plan. Extreme care and attention to detail must be taken throughout the emergency response period to maintain logs, formal records, and file copies of all expenditures, including personnel time sheets, in order to provide clear and reasonable accountability and justification for future reimbursement requests.

8.4. Cost Recovery

8.4.1. Detailed financial records should be kept for every emergency or disaster. Having detailed and complete financial records are requirements for receiving federal reimbursement under the Stafford Act for Presidentially declared disasters and emergencies. Documentation should include personnel hours (including volunteers), equipment costs, expenditures/procurements, costs incurred by the county/city etc. Financial records are essential to a successful recovery effort.

Note: Reimbursement of costs is not guaranteed and if provided will likely not cover all costs incurred, especially if Yakima County or any local jurisdictions are included in a federal disaster declaration.

8.4.2. Federal Assistance Programs

8.4.2.1. Public Assistance (PA) Program

8.4.2.1.1. FEMA's Public Assistance (PA) grant program provides federal assistance to government organizations and certain private nonprofit (PNP) organizations following a Presidential disaster declaration. PA provides grants to state and local governments, and certain types of PNP organizations so that communities can quickly respond to and recover from major disasters or emergencies (e.g. for debris removal, life-saving emergency protective measures, and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged

publicly owned facilities, and the facilities of certain PNP organizations). The PA program also encourages protection of these damaged facilities from future events by providing assistance for hazard mitigation measures during the recovery process. The federal share of assistance is not less than 75 percent of the eligible cost. The Recipient (usually the state) determines how the non-federal share (up to 25 percent) is split with the subrecipients (eligible applicants).

8.4.2.2. Individual Assistance (IA) Program

8.4.2.2.1. FEMA provides assistance to individuals and households through the Individual Assistance Program, which includes all of the following:

- Mass Care and Emergency Assistance (MC/EA);
- Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program (CCP);
- Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA);
- Disaster Legal Services (DLS);
- Disaster Case Management (DCM); and
- Individuals and Households Program (IHP) – Housing Assistance (HA) and Other Needs Assistance (ONA).

8.4.2.3. Small Business Administration (SBA) Programs

8.4.2.3.1. SBA can provide disaster loan assistance for businesses, private nonprofits, homeowners, and renters.

8.4.3. **State Assistance Programs**

8.4.3.1. Public Assistance (PA) Program

8.4.3.1.1. The Public Assistance (PA) State Administrative Plan (SAP) provides procedures used by the Washington Emergency Management Division (WEMD) staff (as Grantee) to administer the Public Assistance Program. Audits of state and local jurisdiction emergency expenditures will be conducted in the normal course of state and local government audits. Audits of projects approved for funding with federal disaster assistance funds are necessary to determine the eligibility of the costs claimed by the applicant.

8.4.3.2. Individual Assistance (IA) and Other Needs Assistance (ONA) Programs

8.4.3.2.1. The Individual Assistance (IA) State Administrative Plan (SAP) for the Other Needs Assistance (ONA) Program is used by WEMD staff (as Grantee) to administer the Individual Assistance Program. The IA SAP sets forth the organization, staffing, and procedures for administration of the Individuals and Households Program, Other Needs Assistance, in Washington State subsequent to a major disaster declaration by the President.

8.4.4. **Local Assistance Programs**

8.4.4.1. Insurance – Self-insured with homeowner's insurance and/or participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) can recover much of the expenses needed to repair or rebuild.

9. Logistics and Resource Management

9.1. NIMS resource management guidance enables many organizational elements to collaborate and coordinate to systematically manage resources—personnel, teams, facilities, equipment, and supplies. Most jurisdictions or organizations do not own and maintain all the resources necessary to address all potential threats and hazards. Therefore, effective resource management includes leveraging each jurisdiction's resources, engaging private sector resources, involving volunteer organizations, and encouraging further development of mutual aid agreements.

9.2. *Resource Typing*

9.2.1. Resource typing is defining and categorizing incident resources by capability. Resource typing definitions establish a common language for discussing resources by defining minimum capabilities for personnel, teams, facilities, equipment, and supplies. Resource typing enables communities to plan for, request, and have confidence that the resources they receive have the capabilities they requested. This is especially true for specialized resources. FEMA leads the development and maintenance of resource typing definitions for resources shared on a local, interstate, regional, or national scale. Jurisdictions can use these definitions to categorize local assets.

9.3. *Emergency Worker Program/Liability Protection*

9.3.1. [RCW 38.52](#) authorizes the use of emergency workers as outlined in state law. "Emergency Worker" is defined in RCW 38.52.010(7), while provisions addressing the registration, use, classification and coverage of emergency workers are addressed by RCW 38.52.180, RCW 38.52.310 and WAC 118.04.

9.3.2. When emergency workers are utilized by government agencies, these agencies are responsible for keeping records of the name, Emergency Worker Registration Number, arrival time, duration of utilization, departure time and other information related to the service of emergency workers, as well as documentation of any injuries, lost or damaged equipment, and any extraordinary costs.

9.3.3. It is the policy of Yakima County government jurisdictions that emergency workers are advised to carry personal insurance on themselves, vehicles, and equipment.

9.4. *Procurement Methodology*

9.4.1. Jurisdictions, departments/agencies responding to emergencies and disasters should first use their available resources; then this plan is implemented. The YVEOC/jurisdiction ECC Operations Section becomes the focal point for field resource procurement, distribution and replacement of personnel, equipment and supplies. The Logistics Section should also provide services and equipment maintenance beyond the integral capabilities of elements of the emergency organization. Scarce resources should be allocated according to established priorities and objectives of the YVEOC/jurisdiction ECC.

9.4.2. During YVEOC activation, Logistics Section will be needed to support the YVEOC operations—not field operations.

- 9.4.3. Jurisdictions, departments/agencies are expected to maintain an inventory of non-consumable items, to include their disposition after the conclusion of the emergency proclamation. Items that are not accounted for, or that are placed in local government inventory as an asset will not be eligible for reimbursement.
- 9.4.4. The Washington Intrastate Mutual Aid System (WAMAS), established in RCW 38.56, provides for in-state mutual assistance among member jurisdictions, to include every county, city, and town of the state. The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation (a federally recognized tribal nation located within the boundaries of the state) may become a member upon receipt, by the Washington State Military Department, of a tribal government resolution declaring its intention to be a member of WAMAS. Members of WAMAS are not precluded from entering into or participating in other mutual aid agreements that are authorized by law. WAMAS does not replace current mutual aid agreements; it is a mutual aid tool to use when other agreements do not exist.
- 9.4.5. Out-of-state mutual aid resources are requested through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), established in Public Law 104-321, or the Pacific Northwest Emergency Management Arrangement (PNEMA), established in Public Law 105-381, both coordinated through Washington Emergency Management Division (WEMD).
- 9.4.6. Resources should be deployed only when appropriate authorities request and dispatch them through established resource management systems. Resources that authorities do not request should refrain from spontaneous deployment to avoid overburdening the recipient and compounding accountability challenges.
- 9.4.7. Resource requests are tracked throughout their entire life cycle, from the time submitted, until filled (if consumable) or until the resource is demobilized and returned (if non-consumable). Supply chain elements, such as state and local staging areas, reception and integration centers, movement coordination centers, and movement control points activate as appropriate to the situation. State and local staging areas serve as temporary storage areas for the movement of resources to affected areas. Reception and integration centers provide reception, integration, onward movement, and accountability for out-of-state resources.

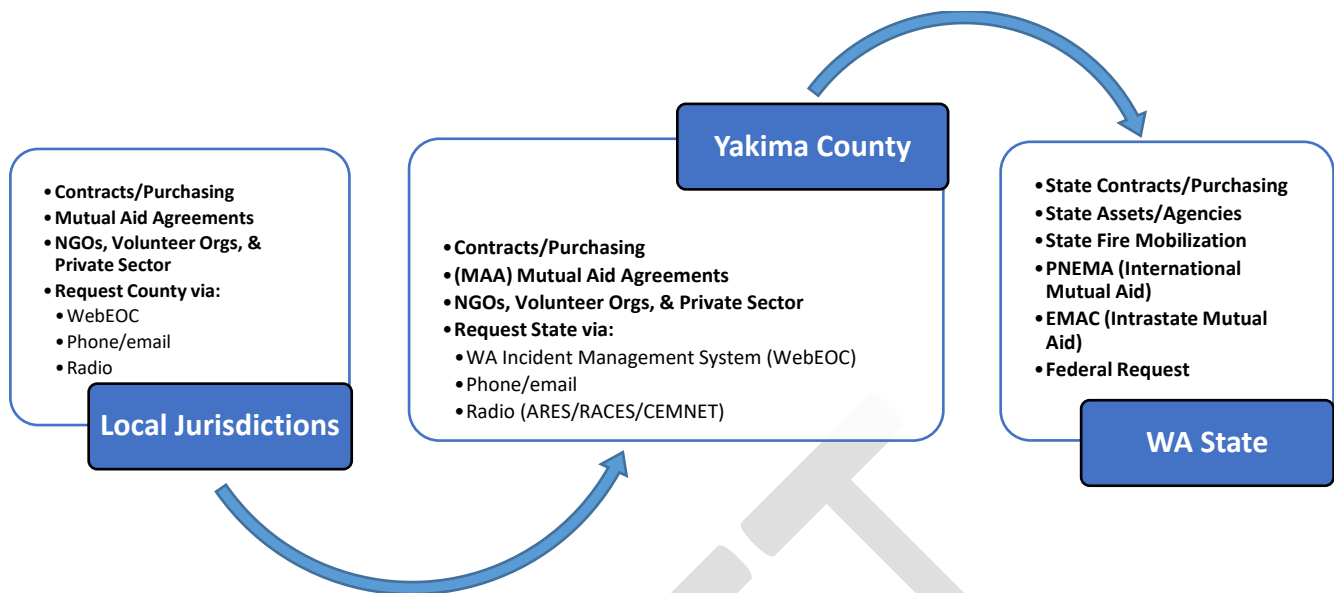


Figure 6: Resource Request Process Overview - Local Jurisdiction to County to State

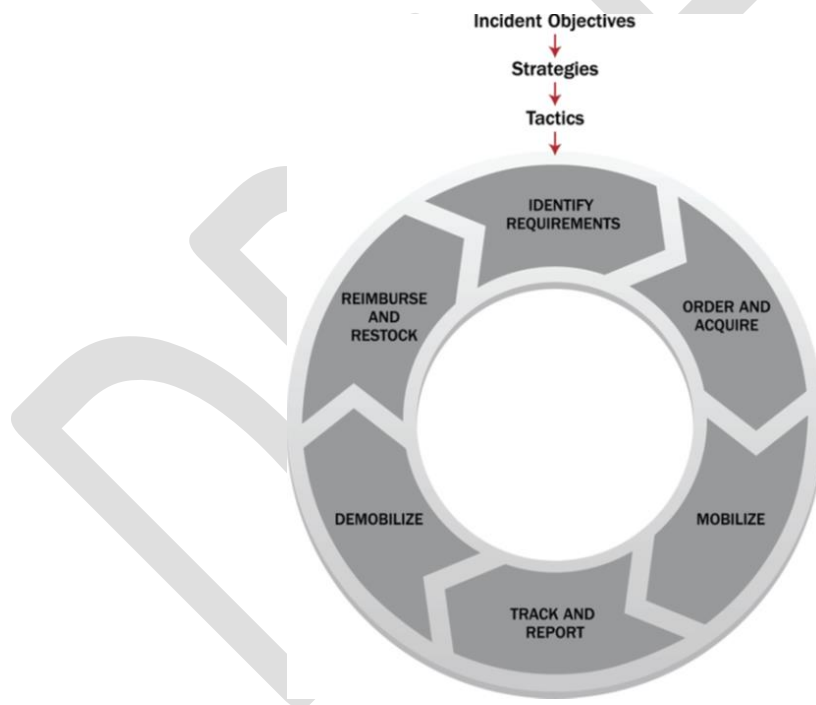


Figure 7: Resource Tracking Life Cycle

9.5. Demobilization

9.5.1. The response is rapidly transitioning from the emergency response phase to a planned recovery effort. The demobilization of incident resources must be conducted in an efficient and safe manner and shall not interfere with ongoing incident operations. Demobilization ensures that resources checking out of the incident have completed all

appropriate incident business and provides the Planning Section information on resources released from the incident.

9.6. Resource Gaps

- 9.6.1. Comprehensive and integrated planning can help other levels of government plan their response to an incident within a jurisdiction. By knowing the extent of the jurisdiction's capability, supporting planners can pre-identify shortfalls and develop pre-scripted resource requests.

10. Development and Maintenance

- 10.1. This Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is required by law and is the basis for an integrated system of emergency management in Yakima County, in accordance with the requirements of RCW 38.52 and WAC 118. 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. The CEMP and associated Annexes, and Appendices are available on the [Yakima Valley Emergency Management webpage](#) or upon request. YVEM is the lead and will facilitate the formal process to ensure that the CEMP remains an active and relevant document. The process includes a schedule for monitoring and evaluating the CEMP annually and producing a plan revision every five years. The Yakima County Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) will be responsible for adopting for the county. YVEM is responsible for submitting the CEMP to WaEMD for review and approval as required under RCW 38.52.070. The CEMP will be reviewed on an annual basis to monitor any legal changes in the Development and Maintenance section.

10.2. Core Planning and Development Team

10.2.1. Planning Process

- 10.2.1.1. Planning is a continuous process that does not stop when the plan is published. The planning team develops a rough draft of the basic plan or annexes. As the planning team works through successive drafts, they add necessary tables, charts, and other graphics. The team prepares a final draft and circulates for comment to organizations that have responsibilities for implementing the plan. The written plan should be checked for its conformity to applicable regulatory requirements and the standards of Federal or state agencies and for its usefulness in practice. Once validated, the planning team presents the plan to the appropriate officials for signature and promulgation. The promulgation process should be based on specific statute, law, or ordinance. Once approved, the planner should arrange to distribute the plan to stakeholders who have roles in implementing the plan.

10.2.2. Review Process

- 10.2.2.1. Commonly used criteria can help decision makers determine the effectiveness and efficiency of plans. These measures include adequacy, feasibility, and acceptability. Decision makers directly involved in planning can employ these criteria, along with their understanding of plan requirements, not only to determine a plan's effectiveness and efficiency but also to assess risks and define costs.

- 10.2.2.1.1. *Adequacy* – a plan is adequate if the scope and concept of planned operations identify and address critical tasks effectively; the plan can accomplish the assigned mission while complying with guidance; and the plan’s assumptions are valid, reasonable, and comply with guidance.
- 10.2.2.1.2. *Feasibility* – a plan is feasible if the organization can accomplish the assigned mission and critical tasks by using available resources within the time contemplated by the plan. The organization allocates available resources to tasks and tracks the resources by status (e.g., assigned, out of service). Available resources include internal assets and those available through mutual aid or through existing state, regional, or federal assistance agreements.
- 10.2.2.1.3. *Acceptability* – a plan is acceptable if it meets the requirements driven by a threat or incident, meets decision maker and public cost and time limitations, and is consistent with the law. The plan can be justified in terms of the cost of resources and if its scale is proportional to mission requirements. Planners use both acceptability and feasibility tests to ensure that the mission can be accomplished with available resources, without incurring excessive risk regarding personnel, equipment, material, or time. They also verify that risk management procedures have identified, assessed, and applied control measures to mitigate operational risk (i.e., the risk associated with achieving operational objectives).
- 10.2.2.1.4. *Completeness* – a plan is complete if it:
- Incorporates all tasks to be accomplished;
 - Includes all required capabilities;
 - Integrates the needs of the general population, children of all ages, individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, immigrants, individuals with limited English proficiency, and diverse racial and ethnic populations;
 - Provides a complete picture of the sequence and scope of the planned response operation;
 - Makes time estimates for achieving objectives; and
 - Identifies success criteria and a desired end-state.
- 10.2.2.1.5. *Compliance* – the plan should comply with guidance and doctrine to the maximum extent possible, because these provide a baseline that facilitates both planning and execution. The CEMP may be updated in response to a major revision of the National Response Framework (NRF) or its successors, Washington State Law (i.e., applicable RCW or WAC provisions), or upon direction from the Yakima County Board of Commissioners. YVEM and Planning Team staff will review the CEMP on an annual basis and collect

suggested updates from other sources such as local, state, and federal agencies for incorporation into the next updated CEMP.

10.2.3. Revision Process

10.2.3.1. Plans should evolve as lessons are learned, new information and insights are obtained, and priorities are updated. Evaluating the effectiveness of plans involves a combination of training events, exercises, and real-world incidents to determine whether the goals, objectives, decisions, actions, and timing outlined in the plan led to a successful response. Planning teams should establish a process for reviewing and revising the plan. Reviews should be a recurring activity. In no case should any part of the plan go for more than two years without being reviewed and/or revised.

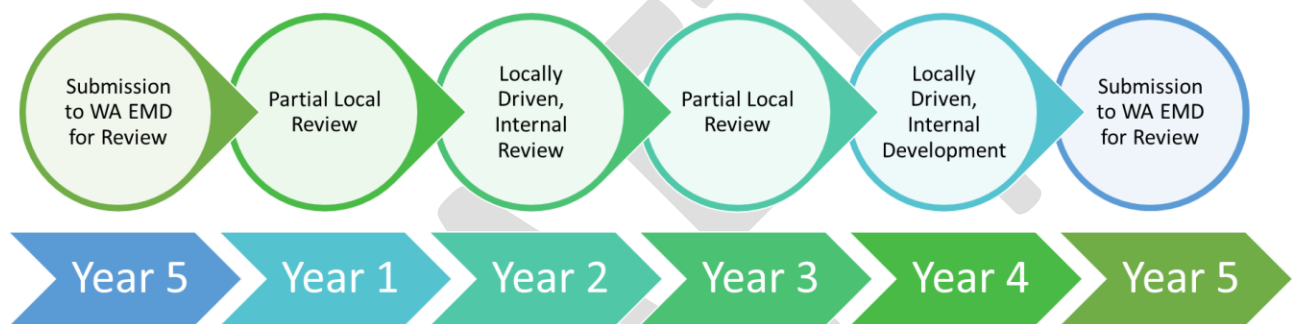


Figure 8: Maintenance Schedule Revision Process

10.3. Maintenance Schedule

10.3.1. The CEMP Basic Plan will be revised at a minimum of every five years from the date of last publication. Emergency Support Functions (ESF) and other Annexes will also be revised on a staggered five-year cycle.

10.4. Training & Exercise Program

10.4.1. Through the implementation of the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP), organizations can use training and exercises to improve current and required Core Capability levels, identify gaps, and overcome shortfalls. A Capabilities Assessment provides a gap analysis, by Core Capability, for each desired outcome and capability target; each of the Homeland Security Regions is required to complete an assessment. After the Capabilities Assessment is completed, it is referenced to determine the priority capabilities for training and exercise planned activities and should be coordinated with the Training and Exercise Plan (TEP) of the state.

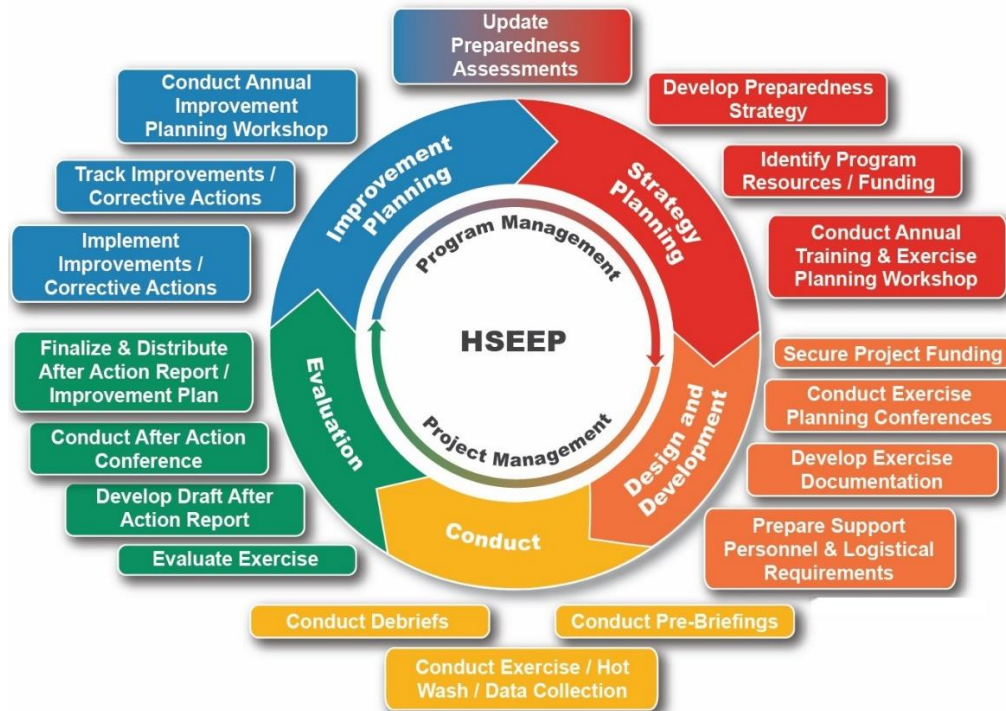


Figure 9: Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) Process

10.4.2. Training Program

10.4.2.1. Credentialing

10.4.2.1.1. Nationally standardized criteria and minimum qualifications for positions provide a consistent baseline for qualifying and credentialing the incident workforce. Along with the job title and position qualifications, the position task book (PTB) is a basic tool that underpins the NIMS performance-based qualification process. PTBs describe the minimum competencies, behaviors, and tasks necessary to be qualified for a position. PTBs provide the basis for qualification, certification, and credentialing process that is standard nationwide.

10.4.3. Exercise Program

10.4.3.1. Applying the following principles to both the management of an exercise program and the execution of individual exercises is critical to the effective examination of capabilities:

- *Guided by Elected and Appointed Officials* – provide the overarching guidance and direction for the exercise and evaluation program as well as specific intent for individual exercises.
- *Capability-based, Objective Driven* – through HSEEP, organizations can use exercises to examine current and required core capability levels and identify gaps; exercises focus on assessing performance against capability-based objectives.
- *Progressive Planning Approach* – a progressive approach includes the use of various exercises aligned to a common set of exercise program priorities and objectives with an increasing level of complexity over time.

- *Whole Community Integration* – encourage exercise planners to engage the whole community throughout exercise program management, design and development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning.
- *Informed by Risk* – identifying and assessing risks and associated impacts helps organizations identify priorities, objectives, and core capabilities to be evaluated through exercises.
- *Common Methodology* – enables organizations of divergent sizes, geographies, and capabilities to have a shared understanding of exercise program management, design and development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning; and fosters exercise-related interoperability and collaboration.

10.4.3.2. Yakima Valley Emergency Management will coordinate involvement of the cities/towns, department heads, and key staff in situational drills, tabletop, or functional exercises to validate the *Yakima County Comprehensive Emergency Management Program (CEMP)*, and the jurisdiction's capability to respond to emergencies. Exercises will follow HSEEP methodology.

10.4.4. *After-Action Reporting Process*

10.4.4.1. The After-Action Report (AAR) summarizes key exercise-related evaluation information, including the exercise overview and analysis of objectives and core capabilities; however, the AAR can also be used to capture and analyze key incident-related information throughout the phases of an. The AAR should include an overview of performance related to each exercise objective and associated core capabilities, while highlighting strengths and areas for improvement. Upon completion, the exercise evaluation team provides the draft AAR to the exercise sponsor, who distributes it to participating organizations prior to drafting a formal AAR. Elected and appointed officials, or their designees, review and confirm observations identified in the formal AAR and determine which areas for improvement require further action. Areas for improvement that require action are those that will continue to seriously impede capability performance if left unresolved.

10.4.4.2. YVEM will use current Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) methodology to conduct and evaluate exercises, including the After-Action Report/Improvement Plan process.

10.4.5. *Corrective Action Program*

10.4.5.1. Corrective actions are concrete, actionable steps that are intended to resolve capability gaps and shortcomings identified in exercises or real-world events. In developing corrective actions, elected and appointed officials and/or their designees should first review and revise the draft AAR, as needed, to confirm that the issues identified by evaluators are valid and require resolution. The reviewer then identifies which issues fall within their organization's authority and assumes responsibility for acting on those issues. Finally, they determine an initial list of appropriate corrective actions to resolve identified issues.

11. APPENDIX 1: Authorities and Guides

11.1. Authorities – The Yakima County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan has been developed and is maintained under the following authorities:

11.1.1. Federal

11.1.1.1. **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. (August 2016)** (August 2016). The Stafford Act constitutes the statutory authority for most Federal disaster response activities especially as they pertain to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and FEMA programs.

11.1.1.2. **Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, Public Law 109-225.** Set forth a new expanded mission for FEMA. The mandate is to reduce the loss of life and property and protect the Nation from all hazards, including natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters, by leading and supporting the Nation in a risk-based, comprehensive emergency management system of preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation. Our challenge—and commitment—is to achieve our vision and fully execute this mission to create a safer and more secure America.

11.1.1.3. **Pet Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006, Public Law 109-308.** Pet Evacuation & Transportation Standards (PETS) Act 2006, which included the requirement for local and state emergency management agencies to have companion animal emergency management measures in place.

11.1.1.4. **Title III, Superfund Amendments and Re-authorization Act of 1986 (SARA).** Related to hazardous waste.

11.1.1.5. **Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VI, Public Law 88-352** – Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964—National Origin Discrimination Against Persons with Limited English Proficiency.

11.1.1.6. Presidential Executive Orders

11.1.1.6.1. Executive Order 13347—Individuals with Disabilities in Emergency Preparedness

11.1.1.6.2. Executive Order 13166—Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency

11.1.1.7. **Subtitle A of Title II of the American with Disabilities Act, as amended** – Prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in all services, programs, and activities provided to the public by State and local governments, except public transportation services.

11.1.1.8. **44 Code of Federal Regulations 206.11** – Nondiscrimination in Disaster Assistance

11.1.2. State

11.1.2.1. RCW 35.33.081 Emergency Expenditures — Nondebtable Emergencies. Upon the happening of any emergency caused by violence of nature, casualty, riot, insurrection, war, or other unanticipated occurrence requiring the immediate preservation of order or public health, or for the restoration to a condition of usefulness of any public property which has been damaged or destroyed by accident, or for public relief from calamity, or in settlement of approved claims for personal injuries or property damages, or to meet mandatory expenditures required by laws enacted since the last annual budget was adopted, or to cover expenses incident to preparing for or establishing a new form of government authorized or assumed after adoption of the current budget, including any expenses incident to selection of additional or new officials required thereby, or incident to employee recruitment at any time, the city or town legislative body, upon the adoption of an ordinance, by the vote of one more than the majority of all members of the legislative body, stating the facts constituting the emergency and the estimated amount required to meet it, may make the expenditures therefore without notice or hearing.

11.1.2.2. RCW 35.33.091 Emergency Expenditures — Other Emergencies —Hearing. If a public emergency which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of filing the preliminary budget requires the expenditure of money not provided for in the annual budget, and if it is not one of the emergencies specifically enumerated in RCW 35.33.081, the city or town legislative body before allowing any expenditure therefore shall adopt an ordinance stating the facts constituting the emergency and the estimated amount required to meet it and declaring that an emergency exists. Such ordinance shall not be voted on until five days have elapsed after its introduction, and for passage shall require the vote of one more than the majority of all members of the legislative body of the city or town. Any taxpayer may appear at the meeting at which the emergency ordinance is to be voted on and be heard for or against the adoption thereof.

11.1.2.3. RCW 35.33.101 Emergency Warrants. All expenditures for emergency purposes as provided in this chapter shall be paid by warrants from any available money in the fund properly chargeable with such expenditures. If, at any time, there is insufficient money on hand in a fund with which to pay such warrants as presented, the warrants shall be registered, bear interest and be called in the same manner as other registered warrants as prescribed in RCW 35.33.111.

11.1.2.4. RCW 38.52.070 Local Organizations and Joint Local Organizations Authorized — Establishment, Operation — Emergency Powers, Procedures.

11.1.2.4.1. (1) Each political subdivision of this state is hereby authorized and directed to establish a local organization or to be a member of a joint local organization for emergency management in accordance with the state comprehensive emergency management plan and program: PROVIDED, That a political subdivision proposing such establishment shall submit its plan and program

for emergency management to the state director and secure his or her recommendations thereon, and verification of consistency with the state comprehensive emergency management plan, in order that the plan of the local organization for emergency management may be coordinated with the plan and program of the state. Local comprehensive emergency management plans must specify the use of the incident command system for multi-agency/multi-jurisdiction operations. No political subdivision may be required to include in its plan provisions for the emergency evacuation or relocation of residents in anticipation of nuclear attack. If the director's recommendations are averse to the plan as submitted, and, if the local organization does not agree to the director's recommendations for modification to the proposal, the matter shall be referred to the council for final action. The director may authorize two or more political subdivisions to join in the establishment and operation of a joint local organization for emergency management as circumstances may warrant, in which case each political subdivision shall contribute to the cost of emergency management upon such fair and equitable basis as may be determined upon by the executive heads of the constituent subdivisions. If in any case the executive heads cannot agree upon the proper division of cost the matter shall be referred to the council for arbitration and its decision shall be final. When two or more political subdivisions join in the establishment and operation of a joint local organization for emergency management each shall pay its share of the cost into a special pooled fund to be administered by the treasurer of the most populous subdivision, which fund shall be known as the emergency management fund. Each local organization or joint local organization for emergency management shall have a director who shall be appointed by the executive head of the political subdivision, and who shall have direct responsibility for the organization, administration, and operation of such local organization for emergency management, subject to the direction and control of such executive officer or officers. In the case of a joint local organization for emergency management, the director shall be appointed by the joint action of the executive heads of the constituent political subdivisions. Each local organization or joint local organization for emergency management shall perform emergency management functions within the territorial limits of the political subdivision within which it is organized, and, in addition, shall conduct such functions outside of such territorial limits as may be required pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

- 11.1.2.4.2. (2) In carrying out the provisions of this chapter each political subdivision, in which any disaster as described in RCW 38.52.020 occurs, shall have the power to enter into contracts and incur obligations necessary to combat such disaster, protecting the health and safety of persons and property, and providing emergency assistance to the victims of such disaster. Each political subdivision is authorized to exercise the powers vested under this section in the light of the exigencies of an extreme emergency situation without regard to time-consuming procedures and formalities prescribed by law (excepting mandatory constitutional requirements), including, but not limited to, budget

law limitations, requirements of competitive bidding and publication of notices, provisions pertaining to the performance of public work, entering into contracts, the incurring of obligations, the employment of temporary workers, the rental of equipment, the purchase of supplies and materials, the levying of taxes, and the appropriation and expenditures of public funds.

11.1.2.5. **RCW 49.60.030** – Freedom of Discrimination - Declaration of Civil Rights

11.1.2.6. **WAC Chapter 118-30** – Local Emergency Management/Services Organizations, Plans and Programs

- 11.1.2.6.1. **WAC 118-30-010** – Authority.
- 11.1.2.6.2. **WAC 118-30-020** – Purpose.
- 11.1.2.6.3. **WAC 118-30-030** – Definitions.
- 11.1.2.6.4. **WAC 118-30-040** – Responsibilities of political subdivisions.
- 11.1.2.6.5. **WAC 118-30-050** – Emergency management ordinance/resolution.
- 11.1.2.6.6. **WAC 118-30-060** – Emergency plan.
- 11.1.2.6.7. **WAC 118-30-070** – Program elements.
- 11.1.2.6.8. **WAC 118-30-080** – Review periods and procedures for emergency management programs, plans, and program elements.

11.1.3. **Local**

- 11.1.3.1. **Municipal Codes within Yakima County Proclamation of Civil Emergency.**
Whenever a civil emergency, or the imminent threat thereof, occurs in the city and results in, or threatens to result in the death or injury of persons or the destruction of or damage to property to such extent as to require, in the judgment of the mayor, extraordinary measures to protect the public peace, safety and welfare, the mayor shall forthwith proclaim in writing the existence of a civil emergency. In the absence or unavailability of the mayor, such a civil emergency may be declared by the person indicated in the line of succession.

11.2. **Guides**

11.2.1. **WA State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) (August 2024)**

- 11.2.2. **State of Washington Intrastate Mutual Aid System, Operations and Deployment Guide**
– Provides for mutual assistance among member jurisdictions, to include every county, city, and town of the State (does not include special purpose districts or state agencies).

- 11.2.3. **National Response Framework** – Guide to how the Nation responds to all types of disasters and emergencies. It is built upon scalable, flexible, and this National Response Framework (NRF) is an adaptable coordinating structure to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation, linking all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector. It is intended to capture specific authorities and best practices for managing incidents that range from the serious but purely local, to large-scale terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters.

- 11.2.4. **National Preparedness Goal** – The National Preparedness Goal identifies 32 distinct activities, called core capabilities, which are needed to address our greatest risks. The core capabilities serve as both preparedness tools and provide a common language for preparedness activities.
- 11.2.5. **FEMA E.3 Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101 (CPG 101)** – Guidance for developing and maintaining emergency operations plans.
- 11.2.6. **FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 201, 3rd Edition (May 2018)** – Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and Stakeholder Preparedness Review (SPR) Guide that communities use to evaluate their preparedness.

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12. APPENDIX 2: Functional Plan Overviews (Plans – Separate Documents)**16.1. *Flood Response Plan Overview***

- 12.1.1. It is the mission of Yakima County jurisdictions, subject to flooding, in order to protect lives, property, and the environment and in cooperation with other elements of the community, to endeavor to mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from flood emergencies and disasters.
- 12.1.2. To carry out this mission, jurisdictional goals are to develop public awareness and self-sufficiency, have procedures in a flood emergency or disaster, and create an atmosphere of interagency cooperation in flood emergency and disaster operations.
- 12.1.3. This plan describes basic strategies, assumptions and mechanisms through which jurisdictions within Yakima County will mobilize resources and conduct activities to guide and support local emergency management efforts through response and recovery. To facilitate effective interagency operations, this plan adopts a functional approach that groups the type of response to be provided under Flood Emergency Functions. These functions serve as the primary mechanism through which response is managed in an effective area.
- 12.1.4. This plan provides for an orderly means to prevent or minimize (mitigation strategies), prepare for, respond to and recover from flood emergencies or disasters that threaten life, property, economy, and the environment within Yakima County jurisdictions.

12.2. *Radiological Protection Plan for Columbia Generating Station (CGS) Overview*

- 12.2.1. The proximity of the Columbia Generating Station (CGS) to Yakima County places a responsibility on local government to develop and implement a fixed nuclear facility (FNF) emergency program in order to protect the health and safety of county residents and visitors, enhance the environment, energize the economy and protect property. The Director of Yakima Valley Emergency Management administers this program and is charged with the development of the emergency plan, implementing procedures and training to provide an adequate response to a fixed nuclear facility emergency.
- 12.2.2. If an emergency at the CGS was to occur, the Yakima Public Safety Communications Center/SUNCOMM, which is in operations 24 hours a day, would be notified over the appropriate communication network. The dispatchers would be notified of the event and contact the Director of Yakima Valley Emergency Management.
- 12.2.3. The Ingestion Exposure Emergency Planning Zone (IEPZ) for CGS has a radius of 50 miles from the facility. The IEPZ extends approximately 25 miles into Yakima County. In the worst-case scenario, there would be a release of radioactive material from CGS which would be carried by the wind. Livestock and crops in the IEPZ would require some controls to prevent milk and other farm produce that may be contaminated, from being used for human consumption. The responsibility of control rests with the Washington State Departments of Agriculture and Health, which would work and coordinate closely with local officials to establish a Food Control Zone.

- 12.2.4. Six of the fourteen incorporated cities (Grandview, Granger, Mabton, Sunnyside, Toppenish and Zillah) and unincorporated areas of the county are within the 50-mile Ingestion Emergency Planning Zone (IEPZ).
- 12.2.5. The most likely impacts on Yakima County from a major fixed nuclear facility incident would be controlling the Food Control Zone, sheltering individuals who may evacuate into Yakima County area and providing medical support.
- 12.2.6. The Emergency Alert System (EAS) radio and television stations serving the local area will broadcast initial public warnings and information updates as provided from the State Emergency Operations Center at Camp Murray and by local officials in Yakima County. The citizens of Yakima County would be asked to tune their radios to local stations during an emergency to obtain the latest information. This Plan has been developed to help protect the health and safety of the residents of Yakima County. Each resident of Yakima County is responsible for following the directions of the government officials during an emergency.

12.3. *Hazardous Materials Overview—Fixed and Transportation*

- 12.3.1. Washington State Patrol is the designated incident command agency for all hazardous materials incidents on state and interstate highways, and in those jurisdictions where this role has not been assumed by a local agency. Local fire services may be the initial responding agency. Fire services plans and procedures will detail local operational concepts and responsibilities to the extent of the level of training and resources available.
- 12.3.2. Local emergency responders provide services such as, but not limited to, rescue and medical treatment of the injured, evacuation of persons at risk, initial isolation of the area, and identification of involved materials. The Incident Commander will ensure that the appropriate government jurisdiction is notified.
- 12.3.3. Wherever possible, mutual aid agreements among local emergency agencies and the private sector should be developed to promote and facilitate the sharing of resources and expertise.
- 12.3.4. NOTE: Complete Hazmat Plan is described in CEMP, ESF #10—Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

12.4. *U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Dams Overview*

- 12.4.1. Alert Actions - Alert is the least serious of the response levels. Initiation of an Alert means that something is happening at one of the facilities outside of normal operations; however, it does not present an immediate hazard to the structure or to the population downstream.
- 12.4.2. Response Level I Actions--Indications are when something out of the ordinary is happening that has the potential to progress into a significant or threatening event if it continues or intensifies.

- 12.4.3. Response Level II Actions—There is a potentially threatening event that is rapidly developing, and involved organizations need to be prepared to take actions to protect life and property should the emergency situation escalates.
- 12.4.4. Response Level III Actions--Dam failure appears imminent or is in progress and involved organizations must take immediate action to protect life and property because dam failure and subsequent life-threatening releases are imminent.
- 12.4.5. Termination of Emergency Actions--The threatening condition is managed or controlled by the Area or Field Office Manager, and the Area or Field Office Manager will determine any actions specified by response levels are no longer required.

12.5. *Foreign Animal Disease Overview*

- 12.5.1. Animal health events that overwhelm local jurisdiction resources and are of such a scale that existing agreements may not provide an adequate response, are to be acted upon under the coordination of the WSDA, acting consistently within its statutory mandate, and under the coordination authority of the WEMD. Recovery and recovery activities will be consistent with the Washington State CEMP. Animal health care responders (public or private) who meet training and qualification standards established by the Department of Agriculture will be designated as emergency workers by the state EMD. Response and recovery activities will be governed by procedures established in the CEMP with the WSDA responsible for their implementation.
- 12.5.2. The Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA), in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), has developed infrastructure and plans to address outbreaks of a Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) in Washington State. However, a large-scale FAD outbreak has the potential to very quickly overwhelm local, county, and state agencies.
- 12.5.3. The State Animal Response Plan (SARP) Emergency Support Function 11 (ESF), as part of the Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), provides guidelines for rapid responses to events affecting the health, safety, and welfare of animals and human beings in the state of Washington.
- 12.5.4. Reference: Yakima County CEMP, ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources.

12.6. *Public Health Emergency Response Plan Overview*

- 12.6.1. The primary objective for public health emergency management in Yakima County is to provide a coordinated effort from all jurisdictions (governmental and private sector) in the preparation for, response to, and relief from injury, damage and suffering resulting from public health--either a localized or county-wide disaster.
- 12.6.2. The public health response program requires the full support of the affected jurisdiction's elected officials and should be stated in the mission statement. An effective public health emergency management program requires legal authority for

such a program. Without a solid basis in law, the program cannot be fully developed, implemented and maintained.

12.6.3. Jurisdictions must have a working knowledge of their public health emergency responsibilities and should consider emergency preparedness part of the daily process of government. The active support of the jurisdiction's leadership will enhance the visibility of the program in the community, contribute to effective public education programs, and elicit citizen support.

12.6.4. Reference: Yakima Health District, Public Health Emergency Response Plan

12.7. *Airport Emergency Plan Overview*

12.7.1. The Yakima Air Terminal is a FAA Certificated Non-Hub Commercial Service Airport serving air carrier, commercial, private, and military aircraft operations. In accordance with the Airport Operating Certificate, the airport assumes certain responsibilities for the preparation and implementation of an Airport Emergency Plan.

12.7.2. It is also recognized that while the Airport is the "hub" for aviation activities in Yakima County, that aircraft disasters can, have, and will continue to occur off of Airport property and out of the jurisdictional responsibility of the Airport.

12.7.3. Many of the coordination responsibilities carried out by the Airport will be assumed by Yakima Valley Emergency Management in the event of an off-airport incident. Depending on the nature and magnitude of an off-airport incident, YVEM may activate the Yakima County Emergency Operations Center (YCEOC). In this event, many functions that would normally be carried out by the Airport Emergency Operations Center (AEOC) may be carried out by the YCEOC.

12.8. *Wildland Fire Emergency Response Plan Overview*

12.8.1. It is the mission of Yakima County jurisdictions subject to wildland fires, in order to protect lives, property, and the environment and in cooperation with other elements of the community, to endeavor to mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from wildland fire emergencies and disasters.

12.8.2. To carry out this mission, jurisdictional goals are to develop public awareness and self-sufficiency, have procedures in a wildland fire emergency or disaster, and create an atmosphere of interagency cooperation in wildland fire emergency and disaster operations.

12.8.3. This plan describes basic strategies, assumptions and mechanisms through which jurisdictions within Yakima County will mobilize resources and conduct activities to guide and support local emergency management efforts through response and recovery. To facilitate effective interagency operations, this plan adopts a functional approach that groups the type of response to be provided under Wildland Fire Emergency Functions. These functions serve as the primary mechanism through which response is managed in an effective area.

12.9. Coordinated Mount Saint Helens (MSH)/Mount Adams Incident Plan Overview

- 12.9.1. The purpose of this plan is to coordinate the actions that various agencies should take to minimize loss of life and damage to property before, during, and after a hazardous geologic event at either volcano. The plan strives to ensure timely and accurate dissemination of warnings and public information. The plan also includes the necessary legal authorities as well as statements of responsibilities of Private Sector, County, State, and Federal agencies in the United States.

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13. APPENDIX 3: Definitions

Access

The ability to fully use and integrate into any programs, services, activities, goods, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations provided by a public or private (for-profit or not-for-profit) entity, or to any entity to which it contracts, that provides emergency services, including, but not limited to:

- Preparation
- Notification
- Evacuation and transportation
- Sheltering
- First aid and medical services
- Temporary lodging and housing
- Transitioning back to the community
- Cleanup.

These services are provided for individuals with disabilities as defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Amendments Act of 2008, P.L. 110-325, and those associated with them. Access may include modifications to programs, policies, procedures, architecture, equipment, services, supplies, and communication methods.

Access and Functional Needs

Those actions, services, accommodations, and programmatic, architectural, and communication modifications that a covered entity must undertake or provide to afford individuals with disabilities a full and equal opportunity to use and enjoy programs, services, activities, goods, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations in the most integrated setting. These actions are in light of the exigent circumstances of the emergency and the legal obligation to undertake advance planning and prepare to meet the disability-related needs of individuals who have disabilities as defined by the ADA Amendments Act of 2008, P.L. 110-325, and those associated with them.

Access and functional needs may include modifications to programs, policies, procedures, architecture, equipment, services, supplies, and communication methods. Examples of “access and functional needs” services may include a reasonable modification of a policy, practice, or procedure or the provision of auxiliary aids and services to achieve effective communication, including but not limited to:

- An exception for service animals in an emergency shelter where there is a no-pets policy
- The provision of way-finding assistance to someone who is blind to orient to new surroundings
- The transferring and provision of toileting assistance to an individual with a mobility disability
- The provision of an interpreter to someone who is deaf and seeks to fill out paperwork for public benefits.

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 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 allows 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 has 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.

Capabilities-based Planning

Planning, under uncertainty, to provide capabilities suitable for a wide range of threats and hazards while working within an economic framework that necessitates prioritization and choice. Capabilities-based planning addresses uncertainty by analyzing a wide range of scenarios to identify required capabilities.

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 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).

Chief Elected Official (CEO)

The elected or appointed official who, by statute, is charged with implementing and administering laws, ordinances, and regulations for a jurisdiction. He or she may be a mayor, city manager, etc.

Citizen Corps

A community-based program, administered by FEMA, that brings government and nongovernmental entities together to conduct all-hazards emergency preparedness, planning, and response. Through its network of state, territorial, tribal and local councils, Citizen Corps increases community preparedness and response capabilities through public education, outreach, training, and volunteer service.

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 was formerly called WNP-2 operated by Energy Northwest near 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 is 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.

Contamination

The undesirable deposition of a chemical, biological, or radiological material on the surface of structures, areas, objects, or people.

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.

Dam

A barrier built across a watercourse for the purpose of impounding, controlling, or diverting the flow of water.

Damage Assessment

The process used to appraise or determine the number of injuries and deaths, damage to public and private property, and status of key facilities and services (e.g., hospitals and other health care facilities, fire and police stations, communications networks, water and sanitation systems, utilities, transportation networks) resulting from a man-made or natural disaster.

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 damage 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 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.

Disability

According to the ADA, the term "individual with a disability" refers to "a person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, a person who has a history or record of such an impairment, or a person who is regarded by others as having such an impairment." The term "disability" has the same meaning as that used in the ADA Amendments Act of 2008, P.L. 110-

325, as incorporated into the ADA. See <http://www.ada.gov/pubs/ada.htm> for the definition and specific changes to the text of the ADA. State laws and local ordinances may also include individuals outside the Federal definition.

Disaster Recovery Center (DRC)

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 occurrence of a natural catastrophe, technological accident, or human-caused event that has resulted in severe property damage, deaths, and/or multiple injuries. As used in this guide, a “large-scale disaster” is one that exceeds the response capability of the local jurisdiction and requires state, and potentially Federal, involvement.

As used in the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), a “major disaster” is “any natural catastrophe [...] 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 [the] Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby” (Stafford Act, Sec. 102(2), 42 U.S.C. 5122(2)).

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.

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 Coordination Center (ECC)

The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. An ECC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility in a local city/town.

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 Notification System (ENS)

Software systems that provide mass notification capabilities to qualifying jurisdictions. These systems are commonly called “Mass Notification or Emergency Notification Systems”. These systems have the capability of notifying the public through multiple paths, including EAS, affording the local jurisdiction a choice of tools to use within one common platform.

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 urgent medical care and transportation to individuals experiencing acute illness or injury. EMS includes a network of professionals, equipment, and facilities that work together to deliver timely and efficient medical services.

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 outlines how each jurisdiction will prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of emergencies and disasters.

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)

Created to help communities plan for chemical emergencies. It also requires industry to report on the storage, use and releases of hazardous substances to federal, state, and local governments. EPCRA requires state and local governments, and Native American tribes to use this information to prepare their community from potential risks.

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 direct 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 Support Function (ESF)

Used by the Federal Government and many state governments as the primary mechanism at the operational level to organize and provide assistance. Emergency Support Functions align categories of resources and provide strategic objectives for their use. Emergency Support Functions use standardized

resource management concepts such as typing, inventorying, and tracking to facilitate the dispatch, deployment, and recovery of resources before, during, and after an incident.

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 (Columbia Generating Station) on Hanford Site in the vicinity of Richland, WA. The eastern portion of Yakima 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.

Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS)

Those chemicals identified by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on the basis of toxicity and listed under EPCRA, Section 302.

Facility

Defined in Section 302 of EPCRA as all property (e.g., field or grove), buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items which are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person (or by any person that controls, is controlled by, or under common control of such person) and where the threshold planning quantity is met for one or more extremely hazardous substances. For purposes of emergency release notification, the term facility includes motor vehicles, transported loads, and aircraft.

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.

Field Assessment Team

A small team of pre-identified technical experts who conduct an assessment of response needs (not a Preliminary Damage Assessment [PDA]) immediately following a disaster. The experts are drawn from FEMA, other agencies and organizations (e.g., U.S. Public Health Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, American Red Cross), and the affected state(s). All Field Assessment Team operations are joint Federal/state efforts.

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. Yakima County is part of the Southeast Region along with Kittitas, Grant, Benton, and Klickitat 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).

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 may be activated, and field command posts may be established. Full-scale exercises are 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 problems 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 radiation 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.

Hazard Mitigation

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

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, 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 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 Assistance Teams (IMAT)

A national-based or regional-based team composed of SMEs and incident management professionals, usually composed of personnel from multiple Federal departments and agencies, which provide incident management support during a major incident or event.

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 is 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.)

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 Yakima 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 wildland areas, such as forests, prairies, hillsides, and valleys.

Interface Fire

A fire that threatens or burns the interface area affecting both wildlands and homes. Sometimes referred to as Wildland Urban Interface Fire (WUI).

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 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 assemble 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) 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 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 on 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 is responsible for providing all support needs during an incident. This includes personnel, equipment, facilities, transportation, communications, and supplies necessary to sustain emergency operations.

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

Activities providing a critical foundation in the effort to reduce the loss of life and property from natural and/or man-made disasters by avoiding or lessening the impact of a disaster and providing value to the public by creating safer communities. Mitigation seeks to fix the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. These activities or actions, in most cases, will have a long-term sustained effect.

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 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 Multiagency 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 (NIMS)

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 Framework (NRF)

A guide to how the Nation conducts all-hazards response.

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 Warning System (NAWAS)

The federal portion of the Civil Defense Warning System is 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.

Non-governmental Organization (NGO)

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) define 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 with 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 is responsible for all tactical incident operations. In ICS, it normally includes subordinate branches, divisions, and/or groups.

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 incident information and to development 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.

Qualification and Certification

This subsystem provides recommended qualification and certification standards for emergency responders 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 (RACES)

A group of licensed amateur radio operators who support state and local jurisdictions 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.

Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC)

Located in each FEMA region, multiagency coordination centers that are staffed by Emergency Support Functions in anticipation of a serious incident in the region or immediately following an incident. Operating under the direction of the FEMA Regional Administrator, the Regional Response Coordination Centers (RRCCs) coordinate Federal regional response efforts and maintain connectivity with state EOCs, state fusion centers, Federal Executive Boards, and other Federal and state operations and coordination centers that have the potential to contribute to the development of situational awareness.

Resource Management

A system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely, efficient, and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or recover from an incident. Resource management under the National Incident Management System includes mutual aid and assistance agreements; the use of special Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial 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 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.

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

The process of identifying, analyzing, assessing, and communicating risk and accepting, avoiding, transferring, or controlling it to an acceptable level at an acceptable cost.

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.

Scenario

Hypothetical situation composed of a hazard, an entity impacted by that hazard, and associated conditions including consequences when appropriate.

Scenario-based Planning

A planning approach that uses a Hazard Vulnerability Assessment to assess the hazard's impact on an organization on the basis of various threats that the organization could encounter. These threats (e.g., hurricane, terrorist attack) become the basis of the scenario.

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 that has 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 arrive and deploy. This helps provide for the 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.

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).

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 the 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.

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 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 is 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 that has functional responsibility for 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 wildland and forest fires and not for protection of structures.

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.

Warning

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

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.

Watch

As defined by the National Weather Service, the indication that conditions are favorable in a defined area for the specified type of severe weather (e.g., flash flood, severe thunderstorm, tornado, blizzard). Uncertainty in timing exists.

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 of land that is in its natural state and largely untouched or undeveloped by humans, typically covered with vegetation like forests, grasslands, or shrubs.

Windshield Survey

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

14. APPENDIX 4: 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 - Serving Central and Southeastern Washington
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
ARG	Accident Response Group (DOE)
ARM	Aerial Radiological Monitor
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
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
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)
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	Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
CSD	Chemical Support Division
CST	Civilian Support Team
CTED	Community Trade and Economic Development
CX	Phosgene Oxime (a blister agent)
DCO	Defense Coordinating Officer
DCR	Department of Commodity Redistribution
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
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 (United States)
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 Coordination Center
ECL	Emergency Classification Level
EFSEC	Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
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
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
HIRA	Hazard Identification Risk Assessment
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 (United States)
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
IIMT	Interagency Incident Management Team
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
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	Non-governmental Organization
NIC	NIMS Integration Center
NICC	National Interagency Coordination Center
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
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
PRP	Preparedness and Response Plan (USDA)
PRER	Peacetime Radiological Emergency Response
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point
PSCDG	Primary State Core Decision Group (Washington State Dept of Agriculture)
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	Search and Rescue
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SDO	Standards Development Organizations
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
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
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
SUNCOMM	Upper Yakima Valley Emergency Services Communications Center (911)
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
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
WEMD	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
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
YCEOC	Yakima County Emergency Operations Center
YHD	Yakima Health District
YHS	Yakima Humane Society
YSO	Yakima Sheriff's Office
YVEM	Yakima Valley Emergency Management

15. ANNEXES – Published Under Separate Covers**15.1. *Yakima County Emergency Support Functions (ESF) Annexes***

- 15.1.1. ESF 1 – Transportation
- 15.1.2. ESF 2 – Telecommunications, Information Systems, and Warning
- 15.1.3. ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering
- 15.1.4. ESF 4 – Firefighting
- 15.1.5. ESF 5 – Emergency Management
- 15.1.6. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services
- 15.1.7. ESF 7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support
- 15.1.8. ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services
- 15.1.9. ESF 9 – Search and Rescue
- 15.1.10. ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
- 15.1.11. ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources
- 15.1.12. ESF 12 – Energy
- 15.1.13. ESF 13 – Public Safety, Law Enforcement, and Security
- 15.1.14. ESF 14 – Long Term Community Recovery
- 15.1.15. ESF 15 – Public Affairs

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
1: TRANSPORTATION**

Coordinating:

Yakima Valley Emergency Management

Primary(s):

Yakima County Public Services/Municipality Public Works

Support(s):

BNSF Railway

Civil Air Patrol

Ground Transportation – Public and Private

School Districts – Public and Private

United States Army Corps of Engineers

Washington State Patrol

Yakima Air Terminal

Yakima Valley Conference of Governments

Other Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) or Recovery Functions exist that coordinate with or support this ESF:

- **On the ESF Core Capabilities Matrix, find Primary core capabilities (P) within this ESF and then move vertically and add all Supporting (S) core capabilities and equate them to ESFs.**
- **Next find all Supporting (S) ESFs in the column and then move horizontally along each row of a Supporting (S) core capability to find all Primary (P) ESFs.**

ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 6	ESF 7	ESF 8	ESF 10	ESF 12	Infrastructure Systems	Economic Recovery
Response							Recovery	
Supports								
ESF 1								

1. Purpose

- 1.1. Emergency Support Function #1 – Transportation is to provide organization, mobilization and coordination of transportation services and infrastructure restoration during and following a disaster within Yakima County.

Primary Core Capabilities	
Response Mission Area	
Critical Transportation	Provide transportation (including infrastructure access and accessible transportation services) for response priority objectives, including the evacuation of people and animals, and the delivery of vital response personnel, equipment, and services into the affected areas.
Recovery Mission Area	

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Primary Core Capabilities	
Infrastructure Systems	Stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.

Support Core Capabilities	
Response Mission Areas	
Infrastructure Systems	Stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.
Recovery Mission Area	
Economic Recovery	Return economic and business activities (including food and agriculture) to a healthy state and develop new business and employment opportunities that result in an economically viable community.

2. Policies

- 2.1. Priority is given to LIP: Life safety, Incident stabilization or Property protection (preservation).
- 2.2. The chief elected official of the county and/or cities/towns involved have the authority to declare an emergency. This ESF is applicable when a disaster has been declared or when an Incident Commander (IC) determines that movement of individuals or material is required or anticipated.
- 2.3. Public transportation authorities and state departments with transportation resources and support operations are responsible for assessing and restoring transportation systems under their control. Priorities should be determined and coordinated by the appropriate Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or Emergency Coordination Center (ECC).

3. Situation Overview

- 3.1. The extent of damage to the infrastructure of the affected area will influence the strategy or pattern of assistance available and offered by transportation providers.
- 3.2. Immediately following an emergency there may be a heavy demand for transportation to move people, supplies, records and equipment to minimize loss of life and property and to ensure continuity of government. Anticipated demand for emergency transportation service requires a coordinating agency to implement county-wide emergency transportation plans. During emergency operations transportation resources may be in short supply. Transportation routes may be damaged or destroyed requiring close coordination with WSDOT, WSP, Public Services/Works and municipal police authorities.

4. Concept of Operations

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- 4.1.** The Yakima County EOC (YCEOC) will coordinate an assessment of the Yakima County transportation network and the information analyzed to determine the feasibility of air, rail, and road travel. Information will be shared with appropriate traffic control agencies and organizations to aid in the effort to regulate the use of the transportation infrastructure in the affected area.
- 4.2.** The YVEM/EOC will coordinate and maintain liaison with transportation resources, coordinate with Public Works on determining emergency routes and damage assessments, and assist with other appropriate transportation functions.
- 4.3.** Transportation resources may be obtained from public agencies, the private sector, and volunteer organizations. State and Federal resources may be available on a short-term basis to augment local capability. These resources shall be requested through the Washington Emergency Management Division, State Emergency Operations Center (WAEMD SEOC).
- 4.4.** Resource needs and requests will be obtained from outside agencies, Yakima County departments, other ESFs and municipalities. Requests will be prioritized, and resources will be allocated and deployed in mission assignments. Missions will be tracked, and resources will be reassigned as they become available for subsequent uses.
- 4.5. Whole Community Involvement**
 - 4.5.1.** A successful Whole Community transportation program assesses local assets and capabilities, bolsters identified weaknesses, and supports locally-driven solutions. This includes, but is not limited to, inclusive disaster planning, supporting local response organizations and processes, developing partnerships with supportive groups and agencies, and ensuring a place at the table for government, residents, NGOs, businesses, churches, advocacy organizations, and other stakeholders.
 - 4.5.2.** The Whole Community includes populations with individuals with disabilities and Access and Functional Needs (AFN). Any agency or organization that receives federal funding is required to have a plan or policy for addressing the needs of individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), pursuant to Title VI, the Civil Rights Act. The Washington State Emergency Management Division and this ESF expects all agencies and organizations to comply with federal law. For more information on how each agency or organization complies with federal law, please contact the individual agency or organization.
 - 4.5.3.** The Yakima Valley Conference of Governments (YVCOG), as part of their Public Participation Plan and federal requirements regarding all transportation plans, employs several broad strategies to ensure plan efficiency and effectiveness. Three important strategies are:
 - 4.5.3.1.** Provide multiple methods of public engagement including general dissemination of information through media, large informational meetings, meetings in eight different areas of the region, a project web page, and an on-line public comment system.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION

1: TRANSPORTATION

- 4.5.3.2. Emphasize visual communication techniques where appropriate, especially when working with the general public.
- 4.5.3.3. Place a special emphasis on outreach to minorities and the rural population, including translation of project materials into Spanish and having Spanish speaking staff at meetings, as needed.
- 4.5.4. ESF #1 recognizes that inclusion and accessibility is about more than language translation. Inclusion and accessibility mean a concerted effort to engage populations with limited English proficiency (LEP), disabilities, or other conditions that limit access to recovery services, and to promote effective resource accessibility – that is, that no impacted individuals face a unique burden in securing resources for which they qualify, and that are available to others.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Critical Transportation		
Response	1	Establish physical access through appropriate transportation corridors and deliver required resources to save lives and to meet the needs of disaster survivors.
	2	Ensure basic human needs are met, stabilize the incident, transition into recovery for an affected area, and restore basic services and community functionality.
	3	Clear debris from any route type (i.e., road, rail, airfield, port facility, waterway) to facilitate response operations.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Infrastructure Systems		
Response	1	Decrease and stabilize immediate infrastructure threats to the affected population, to include survivors in the heavily damaged zone, nearby communities that may be affected by cascading effects, and mass care support facilities and evacuation processing centers with a focus on life-sustainment and congregate care services.
	2	Re-establish critical infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing emergency response operations, life sustainment, community functionality, and a transition to recovery.
	3	Provide for the clearance, removal, and disposal of debris.
Recovery	1	Restore and sustain essential services (public and private) to maintain community functionality.
	2	Develop a plan with a specified time-line for redeveloping community infrastructures to contribute to resiliency, accessibility, and sustainability.
	3	Provide systems that meet the community needs while minimizing service disruption during restoration within the specified timeline in the recovery plan.

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Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Economic Recovery		
Recovery	1	Conduct a preliminary assessment of economic issues and identify potential inhibitors to fostering stabilization of the affected communities.
	2	Return affected area's economy within the specified timeframe in the recovery plan.

5. Organization

- 5.1. The ESF #1 position is staffed by a Transportation Coordinator. The ESF #1 position, when activated, operates in the Yakima County EOC and is within the Operations Coordination Section reporting to the Operations Coordination Section Chief. This position is the link to the transportation operations in the field.
- 5.2. The ESF #1 position provides subject-matter expertise to other EOC positions. Based on potential need, this ESF may operate on a 24-hour basis. Supporting agencies should have representatives available at the county EOC or by telephone on a 24-hour basis while ESF #1 is operational.

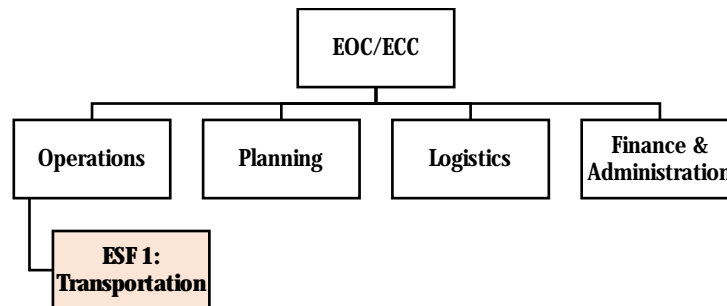


Figure 1: YCEOC, ESF #1, Organizational Chart Example

6. Direction, Control, & Coordination

- 6.1. The Transportation Coordinator (TC) will report to the Yakima County EOC and help coordinate mass transportation activities when required.
- 6.2. Emergency transportation operations may begin with support to Law Enforcement, Emergency Medical Services, and/or Fire and Damage Assessment Teams.
- 6.3. Transportation providers will be given specific instructions for each transportation requirement. These instructions will include routes to be used, safety and limitations to prevent injury or damage. Each transportation mission should be outlined and approved by the TC on the attached transportation form.
- 6.4. Circumstances may require special advisory groups of subject matter experts from different types of transportation modes (i.e., roads, rail, and air) to be assembled by the Yakima County EOC (YCEOC) due of the potential complexity of the transportation response. The YCEOC will review

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transportation infrastructure intelligence information and coordinate guidance on specific strategies to be employed to appropriately manage and respond to a specific situation. The immediate protection of life, property, and the environment will be considered with the prioritization of activities, such as debris clearing.

- 6.5. Throughout response and recovery activities, the Yakima County EOC should evaluate and analyze transportation movement and infrastructure assistance requests and develop and update transportation status assessments. The Yakima County EOC, in coordination with Public Services/ Works, should confirm the actual need upon receiving conflicting or questionable requests. The Yakima County EOC along with primary and supporting organizations will maintain accurate and extensive disaster logs and expenditures to support after-action reports, reimbursements, and any other documentation of the event conditions.
- 6.6. Public service announcements will be broadcasted offering safety guidance, through the lead Public Information Officer (PIO) or Joint Information Center (JIC), if established.

7. Information Collection, Analysis, & Dissemination

- 7.1. Information collection on transportation services and infrastructure status will be coordinated through ESF #1 and the YCEOC or other designated point as appropriate to the incident.
- 7.2. The local Incident Commander (IC) or designee is responsible for providing situation reports and periodic updates to keep the YCEOC informed. The YCEOC, Transportation Coordinator (TC), or designee shall provide situation reports to local support agencies/jurisdiction ECCs and the Washington State Emergency Management Division (WAEMD) – State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) as appropriate.
- 7.3. Jurisdiction, agency, private-sector, non-governmental, and volunteer organization representatives within the YCEOC will assist with meeting the information collection, analysis, and dissemination needs/methods of the JIC (if activated) and YCEOC. This will include maintaining contact with their local incident PIOs for reports and updates.
- 7.4. Some transportation services and infrastructure information/requests (e.g. expenditures and entering into contracts) coming into the YCEOC may require a vetting process through the Policy Group and the YCEOC Manager due to legal, policy, ethical, or other concerns.
- 7.5. The YCEOC will be responsible for collection, analysis, and dissemination of the latest incident information and resources as depicted in Figure 2: YCEOC Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination process.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 1: TRANSPORTATION

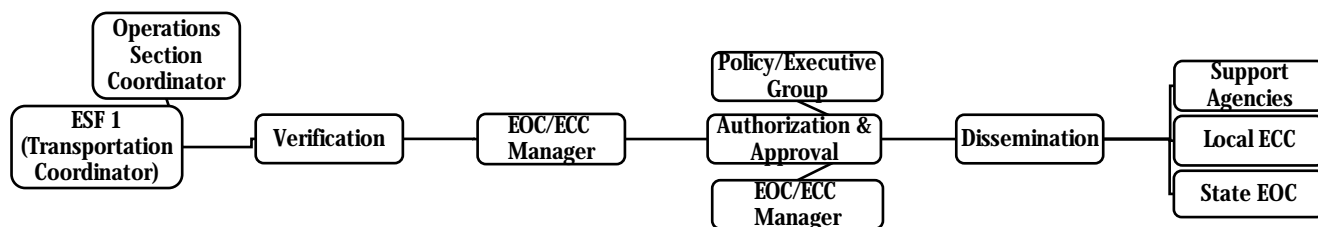


Figure 2: YCEOC Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination Process

8. Responsibilities

Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Critical Transportation	1	Obtain an initial assessment of transportation assets currently in use and transportation needs; determines the appropriate management response to meet the request for assistance.	Yakima County Public Services/Municipality Public Works
Critical Transportation	1	Provides transportation resources as available to support operations.	School Districts – Public and Private Ground Transportation – Public and Private
Critical Transportation	1	Block off streets and roads and establish detours as appropriate and directed by EOC or law enforcement agencies.	Yakima County Public Services/Municipal Public Works Washington State Patrol
Critical Transportation	1, 2	Determine which roads, runways, and railways within their jurisdiction are unusable and report information to the Yakima EOC.	Yakima County Public Services/Municipal Public Works Ground Transportation – Public and Private Yakima Air Terminal BNSF Railway
Critical Transportation	2	Provides contracting services through ESF #3 for transportation operations to obtain heavy equipment and/or demolition services as needed	Yakima County Public Services/Municipal Public Works
Critical Transportation	2	Provide transportation assistance planning to restore community functionality.	Yakima Valley Conference of Governments

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Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Critical Transportation	3	Initiate debris removal and street/runway/railroad repair, where possible.	Yakima County Public Services/Municipal Public Works
Infrastructure Systems			Ground Transportation – Public and Private
			Yakima Air Terminal
			BNSF Railway
Infrastructure Systems	1	Provides structural analysis of critical transportation infrastructure to determine its stability/safety.	United States Army Corps of Engineers
Infrastructure Systems	1, 2	Provides support in the emergency restoration of critical transportation infrastructure.	United States Army Corps of Engineers
Infrastructure Systems	1, 2, 3	Provides aerial imagery and reconnaissance, as requested.	Civil Air Patrol

Recovery Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Economic Recovery	1, 2	Assess the economic issues to stabilize communities and the county within a specified timeframe in the recovery plan.	Yakima Valley Conference of Governments
			Yakima Valley Emergency Management
			Yakima County Public Services/Municipal Public Works
Infrastructure Systems	1	Coordinate and collaborate in restoring the transportation infrastructure through ESF #3 (Public Works & Engineering).	All Coordination, Primary and Support Organizations
Infrastructure Systems	1, 3	Maintain logistics support through the YCEOC for mobilizing resources for transportation.	Yakima County Public Services/Municipal Public Works
			Yakima Valley Emergency Management
Infrastructure Systems	2	Coordinate a recovery plan for redeveloping the transportation infrastructure.	Yakima Valley Emergency Management

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Recovery Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
			Yakima County Public Services/Municipal Public Works
			Yakima Valley Conference of Governments
			United States Army Corps of Engineers

9. Resource Requirements

Resources	Providers
Desktop or Laptop	Yakima County EOC (may bring home agency laptop)
WebEOC login	Primary Agency/Organization
Contact list (phone & email) of organizations (master list)	Yakima County EOC or Home Agency/Organization
Internet and folder drive access	Yakima County EOC
Appropriate Home Agency/Org SOPs (hard & soft copies)	Primary Agency/Organization
Desk Phone	Yakima County EOC
Tiered communication structure with Incident Management Teams (IMT)	Yakima County EOC
Two-way Radio	Yakima County EOC or Home Organization
Training	Providers
E/G0191 (Emergency Operations Center/Incident Command System Interface)	Various locations (in-residence)
IS 100, 200, 700, 800	FEMA Emergency Management Institute (online) Yakima Valley Emergency Management
ICS 300, 400	YVEM, Various locations (in-residence)
Position training	Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM)

10. References and Supporting Plans

- 10.1. ESF 2 – Communications, Information Systems, & Warning Infrastructure, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.2. ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.3. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.4. ESF 7 – Resource Support, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.5. ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.6. ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.7. ESF 12 – Energy and Utilities, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.8. Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division, Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), ESF 1.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION

1: TRANSPORTATION

10.9. [Revised Code of Washington \(RCW\) Title 47, Public highways and Transportation](#)

10.10. [Washington Administrative Code \(WAC\) Title 468, Transportation, Department of](#)

11. Terms and Definitions

11.1. **Yakima Valley Conference of Governments (YVCOG)** – Facilitates community development and orderly growth in the best interest of the public and provides a regional resource to perform projects and provide assistance to 14 cities and Yakima County. YVCOG fulfills two mandated Federal and State roles, including a Metropolitan Planning Organization, and Regional Transportation Planning Agency.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
2: COMMUNICATIONS, INFORMATION SYSTEMS, & WARNING INFRASTRUCTURE

Coordinating

Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM)
Yakima County Sheriff's Office (YSO)

Primary

Yakima Valley Emergency Management
Public Safety Dispatch Centers

Support

Fire Services
Greater Columbia 2-1-1 (People for People)
Law Enforcement
Yakima County ARES/RACES
Yakima County Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
Yakima County Technology Services

Other Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) or Recovery Functions exist that coordinate with or support this ESF:

- **On the ESF Core Capabilities Matrix, find Primary core capabilities (P) within this ESF and then move vertically and add all Supporting (S) core capabilities and equate them to ESFs.**
- **Next find all Supporting (S) ESFs in the column and then move horizontally along each row of a Supporting (S) core capability to find all Primary (P) ESFs.**

ESF 1	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 5	ESF 7	ESF 10	ESF 12	ESF 14	ESF 15	Infrastructure Systems	Economic Recovery
Response									Recovery	
Supports										
ESF 2										

1. Purpose

- 1.1. To provide guidance for rapid alerting and/or warning to key local jurisdiction officials, emergency responders, and the general public of an impending or occurring emergency or disaster.
- 1.2. To provide guidance for organizing, establishing, and maintaining the telecommunications and information system capabilities necessary to meet the operational requirements of local jurisdictions in responding to, and recovering from, emergencies and disasters.

Primary Core Capabilities	
Shared Response and Recovery Mission Areas	
Infrastructure Systems	Stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.
Response Mission Area	

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
2: COMMUNICATIONS, INFORMATION SYSTEMS, & WARNING INFRASTRUCTURE

Primary Core Capabilities	
Operational Communications	Ensure the capacity for timely communications in support of security, situational awareness, and operations, by any and all means available, among and between affected communities in the impact area and all response forces.
Support Core Capabilities	
Response Mission Area	
Public Information & Warning	Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard and, as appropriate, the actions being taken, and the assistance being made available.
Support Core Capabilities	
Recovery Mission Areas	
Economic Recovery	Return economic and business activities (including food and agriculture) to a healthy state and develop new business and employment opportunities that result in an economically viable community.

2. Policies

- 2.1. This plan will govern Yakima County communications warning activities related to mitigating, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from emergencies or disasters.
- 2.2. Communications and warning support requirements that cannot be met at the Yakima County level will be referred to Washington State Emergency Management Division (WAEMD).

3. Situation Overview

- 3.1. The Emergency Alert System (EAS) operates through designated radio and television stations. Yakima County is in the Yakima Valley Operational Area. The designated EAS (or Local Priority) radio stations are KFFM (FM 107.3) and KIT (AM 1280) in Yakima, both owned by Town-square Media. It is intended to provide federal, state, and local jurisdictions with the means to disseminate prompt, reliable emergency information, instructions, and warning in the event of local, state, or national emergencies. Local radio broadcaster's participation for most warnings is voluntary. The EAS may also be used by law enforcement to provide Abducted Minor Broadcast Emergency Response (AMBER) alert.
- 3.2. Organizations which have their own communications systems may assist in supporting the emergency communication needs of the Yakima County EOC (YCEOC), or local jurisdictional ECC and general government.

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2: COMMUNICATIONS, INFORMATION SYSTEMS, & WARNING INFRASTRUCTURE

3.2.1. The Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM) has 48 Kenwood Portables.

- 3.3. Activation of the YCEOC and available communication systems and resources. One or more of these networks may need to be utilized in addition to primary voice telephone capability, to establish both primary and backup communication between the Yakima County EOC and the WAEMD SEOC. The following systems are available:

Direction and Control, & Monitor	Frequency	Call Sign
Very High Frequency		
CEMNET (Pri - Ch2/F2) - Clemens Mtn (WNUD825)	45.360 MHz	KOM 557
CEMNET (Alt - Ch3/F3) - Burch Mtn (WNUD825)	45.480 MHz	KOM 557
On-Scene Control/Coordination (OSCCR)	156.135 MHz	
Search and Rescue (SAR)	155.160 MHz	
Law Enforcement (LERN)	155.370 MHz	
National LE Comm System (NLECS)		
(EAS Radio Relay Only)	155.475 MHz	
Fire (DNR Common)	151.415 MHz	
EMS/Trauma (HEAR) - Medical Control	155.340 MHz	
Civil Air Patrol (CAP)	148.150 MHz	
NOAA Weather Radio (Yakima - Ahtanum Ridge)	162.550 MHz	KIG75
NOAA Weather Radio (Richland)	162.450 MHz	WWF56
High Frequency		
RACES HF (WA Emergency Network)	3.985 MHz (LSB)	WA7EOC
RACES HF (WAEN - Digital Packet-24hr)	3.624 MHz (LSB)	WA7EOC

4. Concept of Operations

- 4.1. An assessment of the county-wide communications infrastructure will be conducted, and the information analyzed, to determine the feasibility/operability of land-line, cellular, emergency communications systems and electronic communications in the affected area(s).
- 4.2. The status of communications technology and resources will be disseminated widely among emergency response agencies. Warnings or notifications will be made through SunComm Dispatch Center, through Yakima Valley Emergency Management or through the Yakima County Emergency Operations Center (YCEOC) when activated.
- 4.3. Public service announcements about status of communications and the established procedure for obtaining help in the event of an emergency will be disseminated in the most appropriate and

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
2: COMMUNICATIONS, INFORMATION SYSTEMS, & WARNING INFRASTRUCTURE

effective manner to reach the largest audiences, consistent with the technology or resources available for use.

- 4.4. Priority repair will be focused on restoring communications to critical infrastructure, then to the areas that will affect the largest number of people.

4.5. Whole Community Involvement

- 4.5.1. ESF #2 is concerned with getting proper emergency or incident information out to the public. An Emergency Notification System (ENS) provides immediate geographical warning and information to Yakima County residents and businesses through a web-based call-out system Yakima County Mass Alert Notification System. Citizens can ‘opt-in’ and provide additional contact information: unlisted phone numbers, cell phone numbers, email, text messaging (SMS) and Telecommunication Device for the Deaf (TTY). YVEM has generated English and Spanish emergency notification templates for use within the system.
- 4.5.2. The Whole Community includes populations with individuals with disabilities and Access and Functional Needs (AFN). Any agency or organization that receives federal funding is required to have a plan or policy for addressing the needs of individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), pursuant to Title VI, the Civil Rights Act. The Washington State Emergency Management Division and this ESF expects all agencies and organizations to comply with federal law. For more information on how each agency or organization complies with federal law, please contact the individual agency or organization.

4.6. Critical Tasks

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Operational Communications		
Response	1	Ensure the capacity to communicate with both the emergency response community and the affected populations and establish interoperable voice and data communications between Federal, tribal, state, and local first responders.
	2	Re-establish sufficient communications infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing life-sustaining activities, provide basic human needs, and a transition to recovery.
	3	Re-establish critical information networks, including cybersecurity information sharing networks, to inform situational awareness, enable incident response, and support the resilience of key systems.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Infrastructure Systems		
Response	1	Decrease and stabilize immediate infrastructure threats to the affected population, to include survivors in the heavily damaged zone, nearby communities that may be affected by cascading effects, and mass care support facilities and evacuation processing centers with a focus on life-sustainment and congregate care services.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
2: COMMUNICATIONS, INFORMATION SYSTEMS, & WARNING INFRASTRUCTURE

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Infrastructure Systems		
	2	Re-establish critical infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing emergency response operations, life sustainment, community functionality, and a transition to recovery.
Recovery	1	Restore and sustain essential services (public and private) to maintain community functionality.
	2	Develop a plan with a specified timeline for redeveloping community infrastructures to contribute to resiliency, accessibility, and sustainability.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Public Information & Warning		
Response	1	Inform all affected segments of society of critical lifesaving and life-sustaining information, including accessible tools, to expedite the delivery of emergency services and aid the public to take protective actions.
	2	Deliver credible and actionable messages to inform ongoing emergency services and the public about protective measures and other life-sustaining actions and facilitate the transition to recovery.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Economic Recovery		
Recovery	1	Conduct a preliminary assessment of economic issues and identify potential inhibitors to fostering stabilization of the affected communities.

5. Organization

- 5.1. Emergency telecommunications and warning for Yakima County is coordinated through the YCEOC. The Policy/Decision Group, the YVEM Director/YCEOC Manager, or the lead Public Information Officer/Joint Information Center must authorize or approve all outgoing alerts, warnings, and press releases. (See ESF 5 – Emergency Management, and ESF 15 – Public Affairs)
- 5.2. The ESF #2 position provides subject-matter expertise to other EOC positions. Based on potential need, this ESF may operate on a 24-hour basis. Supporting agencies have representatives available physically at the county EOC or by any electronic means available on a 24-hour basis while ESF #2 is operational.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
2: COMMUNICATIONS, INFORMATION SYSTEMS, & WARNING INFRASTRUCTURE

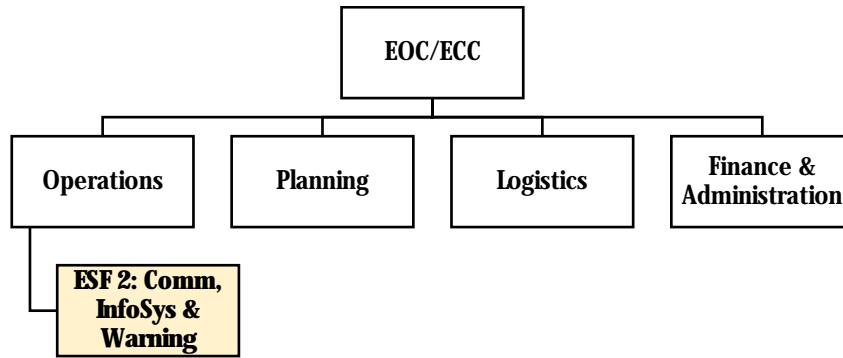


Figure 1: YCEOC, ESF #2, Organizational Chart Example

6. Direction, Control, & Coordination

- 6.1. Communication capabilities available to departments, agencies and jurisdictions (fire, law enforcement, public works, etc.) within the county include their normal two-way radios, standard telephone systems, facsimiles, and cellular phones. Local jurisdictional first responders have tactical and operational control of any incident involving a single agency. The Public Safety Dispatches coordinate emergency response communications within the county.
- 6.2. Support agencies/groups are responsible for maintaining their plans and training in coordination with this ESF. When requested by YCEOC, they will provide communications equipment and personnel as needed, and as available, in accordance with their primary mission or responsibilities.

7. Information Collection, Analysis, & Dissemination

- 7.1. Information collection on communication systems status will be coordinated through ESF #2 and the YCEOC or other designated point as appropriate to the incident.
- 7.2. The local Incident Commander (IC) or designee is responsible for providing situation reports and periodic updates to keep the YCEOC informed. YCEOC, YVEM, or designee, shall provide situation reports to local support agencies/jurisdiction ECCs, and the Washington State Emergency Management Division (WAEMD) – State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) as appropriate.
- 7.3. Jurisdiction, agency, private-sector, non-governmental, and volunteer organization representatives within the YCEOC will assist with meeting the information collection, analysis, and dissemination needs/methods of the JIC and YCEOC. This will include maintaining contact with their local PIOs for reports and updates.
- 7.4. Some incoming information/requests into the YCEOC may require a vetting process through the Policy Group and the YCEOC Manager due to legal, policy, ethical, or other concerns.
- 7.5. The YCEOC will be responsible for collection, analysis, and dissemination of the latest incident information as depicted in Figure 2: YCEOC Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination process.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
2: COMMUNICATIONS, INFORMATION SYSTEMS, & WARNING INFRASTRUCTURE

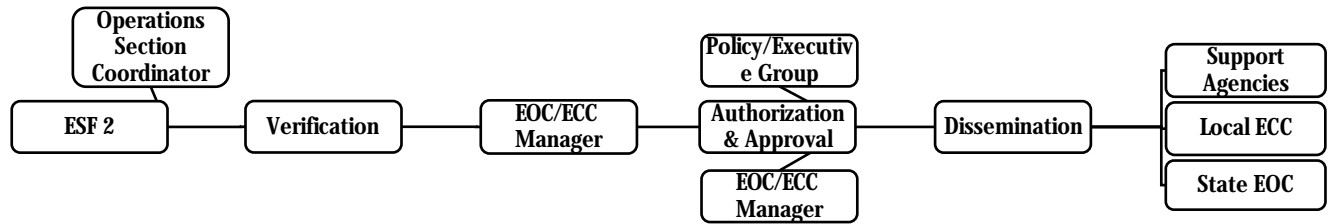


Figure 2: YCEOC Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination

8. Responsibilities

Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task ID.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Operational Communications	1	Establish sufficient temporary mobile or transportable telecommunications equipment.	Primary Organization - YVEM
			Appropriate EOC/ECC
Operational Communications	1	Provides redundant and backup communication support.	Yakima ARES/RACES
Operational Communications	2, 3	Re-establish critical information networks to inform situational awareness, enable incident response, and support the resilience of key systems.	Yakima County Technical Services Yakima County GIS
Operational Communications	3	Maintain Cybersecurity Critical Controls, updated regularly by The Consortium of Cybersecurity Action (CCA).	Yakima County Technical Services
Infrastructure Systems	1, 2	Provide communications equipment, personnel, support as needed, and as available, in accordance with their primary mission or responsibilities.	Greater Columbia 2-1-1
			Yakima County GIS
			Yakima County Technical Services
Infrastructure Systems	2	Establish preliminary damage assessment status regarding communication infrastructure.	Primary Organization – YVEM
			Dispatch Centers
Public Information & Warning	1, 2	Assist with the dissemination of information regarding the status of communications and any call to actions.	Greater Columbia 2-1-1
Public Information & Warning	1, 2	Disseminate public service announcements and warnings as requested. Coordinate with ESF #15.	Primary Organization – YVEM
			Public Safety Dispatch Centers

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
2: COMMUNICATIONS, INFORMATION SYSTEMS, & WARNING INFRASTRUCTURE

Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Public Information & Warning	1, 2	Update Greater Columbia 2-1-1 on incident talking points for public Information and Referral.	Primary Organization – YVEM
Public Information & Warning	2	Inform the chain of command (e.g. Chief Elected Official) and ongoing emergency services of any major communications infrastructure damage that would affect the emergency communications of the county.	Primary Organization – YVEM
			Primary Organization – Yakima Sheriff's Office

Recovery Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Infrastructure Systems	1	Continue to utilize primary and alternate communication and warning systems to coordinate recovery activities.	All Primary and Support Organizations
Infrastructure Systems	2	Develop a plan in coordination with supporting partners with a specified timeline for redeveloping community.	Primary Organization – YVEM
Economic Recovery	1	Conduct a preliminary assessment of economic issues and continue to utilize primary and alternate communication and warning systems to foster priority stabilization.	Primary Organization – YVEM

9. Resource Requirements

Resources	Providers
Desktop or Laptop	Yakima County EOC (may bring home agency laptop)
WebEOC login (Guest account)	Primary Agency/Organization
Contact list (phone & email) of organizations (master list)	Yakima County EOC or Home Agency/Organization
Internet and folder drive access	Yakima County EOC
Appropriate Home Agency/Org SOPs (hard & soft copies)	Primary Agency/Organization
Desk Phone	Yakima County EOC
Tiered communication structure with Incident Management Teams (IMT)	Yakima County EOC
Two-way Radio	Yakima County EOC or Home Organization
ARES/RACES Radio Equipment	Yakima County EOC
Training	Providers

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
2: COMMUNICATIONS, INFORMATION SYSTEMS, & WARNING INFRASTRUCTURE

E/G0191 (Emergency Operations Center/Incident Command System Interface)	Various locations (in-residence)
IS 100, 200, 700, 800	FEMA Emergency Management Institute (online) Yakima Valley Emergency Management
ICS 300, 400	YVEM, Various locations (in-residence)
Position Training	Yakima Valley Emergency Management

10. References and Supporting Plans

- 10.1. [ESF 1](#) – Transportation, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.2. [ESF 3](#) – Public Works and Engineering, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.3. [ESF 4](#) – Firefighting, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.4. [ESF 5](#) – Emergency Management, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.5. [ESF 7](#) – Resource Support, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.6. [ESF 10](#) – Oil and Hazardous Materials, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.7. [ESF 12](#) – Energy, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.8. [ESF 14](#) – Long-Term Recovery, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.9. [ESF 15](#) – Public Affairs, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.10. [Chapter 38.52](#) Revised Code of Washington (RCW)
- 10.11. [FEMA Manual 211-2-1](#) January 30, 2018, National Warning System (NAWAS) Operations
- 10.12. [FCC Rules and Regulations Part 97 Amateur Radio Service, Subpart E – Providing Emergency Communications](#)
- 10.13. [Washington Administrative Code \(WAC\) 480.120.412](#) – Major outages regarding telecommunications providers
- 10.14. [Washington State CEMP, Emergency Support Function #2](#) – Communications
- 10.15. [National Emergency Communications Plan, 2014](#) – Provides information and guidance to those that plan for, coordinate, invest in, and use operable and interoperable communications for response and recovery operations. To address the rapidly evolving emergency communications landscape, the NECP emphasizes the need to enhance and update the policies, governance structures, plans, and protocols that enable responders to communicate and share information under all Circumstances.

11. Terms and Definitions

- 11.1. [Amateur Radio Emergency Services \(ARES\)](#) – Licensed amateurs who have voluntarily registered their qualifications and equipment, with their local Yakima County ARES/RACES leadership, for communications duty in the public service when disaster strikes.
- 11.2. [Comprehensive Emergency Management Network \(CEMNET\)](#) – An emergency management radio system that is the primary backup communication link between the state EOC and local EOC's throughout the state. It also serves as a link to other agencies such as the state departments of Ecology and Health, the UW Seismology Lab, and Harborview Medical Center.
- 11.3. [Emergency Coordination Center \(ECC\)](#) – Yakima County municipalities, i.e., cities and towns, have established an ECC for local Disaster coordination. Fire and School Districts should establish their own ECC and coordinate with the appropriate municipal ECC. Keep the YCEOC/ECC informed of activities, and maintain a communications link, i.e., phone, cell phone, or radio, to the YCEOC/ECC.
- 11.4. [Incident Management Team \(IMT\)](#) - Provides on-scene incident management support during incidents or events that exceed a jurisdiction's or agency's capability or capacity.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
2: COMMUNICATIONS, INFORMATION SYSTEMS, & WARNING INFRASTRUCTURE

- 11.5. Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) – A special phase of amateur operation sponsored by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) that provides radio communications for civil-preparedness purposes only, during periods of local, regional or national emergencies.**
 - 11.5.1. Although RACES and ARES are separate entities it is common for participating amateurs to maintain dual membership in both organizations. The RACES regulations make it simple and possible for an ARES group whose members are all enrolled in and certified by RACES to operate in an emergency with great flexibility.**
- 11.6. WebEOC – Web-based software that is designed to bring real-time crisis information management to local or state Emergency Coordination/Operation Centers. It provides secure, real-time access to details of operations in the local jurisdiction, neighboring jurisdictions, including regional, state and national data vital to the efficient management of any contingency (e.g., weather trends, satellite images, mapping information, and local, regional or national resource status).**
- 11.7. Yakima County Emergency Operations Center (YCEOC) – Central coordination point for county-wide multi-jurisdiction disaster support. Keeps local ECCs and WA SEOC informed of activities, and maintains a communications link, i.e., phone, cell phone, or radio, to the ECC/SEOC. Located in the Yakima County Resource Center, 2403 South 18th St., Union Gap, WA 98903**

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION

3: PUBLIC WORKS & ENGINEERING

Coordinating:

Yakima County Public Services
Public Works (Cities/Towns)
Yakima Valley Emergency Management

Primary(s):

Yakima County Public Services
Public Works (Cities/Towns)

Supporting:

Fire Services
Law Enforcement (including Washington State Patrol)
Private Industry (e.g. utilities, water)
Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)
Yakima Health District
Yakima Valley Emergency Management

Other Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) or Recovery Functions exist that coordinate with or support this ESF:

- **On the ESF Core Capabilities Matrix, find Primary core capabilities (P) within this ESF and then move vertically and add all Supporting (S) core capabilities and equate them to ESFs.**
- **Next find all Supporting (S) ESFs in the column and then move horizontally along each row of a Supporting (S) core capability to find all Primary (P) ESFs.**

ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 4	ESF 5	ESF 6	ESF 7	ESF 10	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 14	Economic Recovery
Response										Recovery
Supports										
ESF 3										

1. Purpose

- 1.1. Emergency Support Function (ESF) #3 – Public Works & Engineering provides technical advice and or coordination for evaluation, engineering services, contracting for construction management and inspection, contracting for emergency repair of water and wastewater facilities, potable water and ice, emergency power and real estate support to assist the county and municipalities in meeting goals related to lifesaving and life sustaining actions, damage mitigation, and recovery activities following a major disaster emergency.

Primary Core Capabilities	
Shared Response and Recovery Mission Areas	
Infrastructure Systems	Stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
3: PUBLIC WORKS & ENGINEERING**

Support Core Capabilities	
Response Mission Area	
Critical Transportation	Provide transportation (including infrastructure access and accessible transportation services) for response priority objectives, including the evacuation of people and animals and the delivery of vital response personnel, equipment, and services into the affected areas.
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	Conduct appropriate measures to ensure the protection of the health and safety of the public and workers, as well as the environment, from all hazards in support of responder operations and the affected communities.
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	Deliver essential commodities, equipment, and services in support of impacted communities and survivors, to include emergency power and fuel support, as well as the coordination of access to community staples. Synchronize logistics capabilities and enable the restoration of impacted supply chains.
Mass Care Services	Provide life-sustaining and human services to the affected population, to include hydration, feeding, sheltering, temporary housing, evacuee support, reunification, and distribution of emergency supplies.
Operational Communications	Ensure the capacity for timely communications in support of security, situational awareness, and operations, by any and all means available, among and between affected communities in the impact area and all response forces.
Recovery Mission Area	
Economic Recovery	Return economic and business activities (including food and agriculture) to a healthy state and develop new business and employment opportunities that result in an economically viable community.

2. Policies

- 2.1. Coordination with and support of local emergency operations is accomplished through the local road crews, local emergency management agency, or other appropriate local agencies.
- 2.2. Yakima County and municipal jurisdictions provide public works response services to lands and facilities under their respective jurisdictions. Response to private property problems should be done only when a jurisdiction infrastructure, such as a culvert, is causing the problem or when life or public health is threatened.

3. Situation Overview

- 3.1. The extent of damage to the public infrastructure of the affected area, in addition to the condition of the transportation network in the area, will influence the strategy for assessment and restoration operations.

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
3: PUBLIC WORKS & ENGINEERING**

- 3.2. After certain disaster events, urban water systems may be inoperable or sufficiently damaged, so priority should be given to firefighting, health care and life saving needs.
- 3.3. Public Works facilities or equipment may be damaged or inaccessible, and some employees may not be able to report for work. Normal communication systems may be damaged or overloaded. There will be a significant need for damage assessment information. Damaged structures may pose a grave safety risk to emergency workers and the public. There could be scattered, or large areas affected by power outages, loss of water, or loss of sewage collection and treatment facilities. Need for public works and engineering services may exceed resources within the county.
- 3.4. Support and assistance from outside Yakima County may be obtained through mutual aid agreements with surrounding counties or the Washington State Emergency Management Department.

4. Concept of Operations

- 4.1. An assessment of the condition of public infrastructure will be conducted and the information analyzed to determine the criticality of immediate repair, restoration, or demolition of any structure or facility. The status of the public infrastructure will be disseminated widely among emergency response and recovery agencies and local governments, in particular the condition of water supply, wastewater, and solid waste treatment facilities.
- 4.2. County Public Services will have the lead for events requiring an extensive public works response in the unincorporated areas of the county. Likewise, if the needed response is inside a city/town jurisdiction, the respective city/town Public Works will have the lead for events requiring an extensive public works response.
- 4.3. County Public Services will provide a liaison to the YCEOC or will maintain direct contact with the YCEOC. Prioritization, coordination, and support of response and recovery efforts will take place at the YCEOC.
- 4.4. County and city/town building inspectors may be requested to assist public works with damage assessment and may be asked to take a lead role regarding inspections and damage assessment of buildings. This request, prioritization, coordination, and support will take place at the YCEOC.
- 4.5. Resource needs and requests will be obtained from Yakima County departments and agencies, other ESFs, and municipalities. Cities/towns and the county may enter into emergency contracts with businesses and contractors for assistance with inspections, provision of specialized and/or heavy equipment, and trained operators. Requests will be prioritized, and resources will be allocated and deployed in mission assignments. Missions will be tracked, and resources will be reassigned as they become available for subsequent uses.
- 4.6. All public information and news release information regarding public works and/or building inspectors will be coordinated by the Lead Public Information Officer (PIO) or Joint Information Center (JIC) (See ESF 15 – Public Affairs).

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
3: PUBLIC WORKS & ENGINEERING**

4.7. Whole Community Involvement

- 4.7.1. A successful Whole Community public works and engineering program assesses local assets and capabilities, bolsters identified weaknesses, and supports locally-driven solutions. This includes, but is not limited to, inclusive disaster planning, supporting local response organizations and processes, developing partnerships with supportive groups and agencies, and ensuring a place at the table for government, residents, NGOs, businesses, churches, advocacy organizations, and other stakeholders.
- 4.7.2. The Whole Community includes populations with individuals with disabilities and Access and Functional Needs (AFN). Any agency or organization that receives federal funding is required to have a plan or policy for addressing the needs of individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), pursuant to Title VI, the Civil Rights Act. The Washington State Emergency Management Division and this ESF expects all agencies and organizations to comply with federal law. For more information on how each agency or organization complies with federal law, please contact the individual agency or organization.
- 4.7.3. ESF #3 recognizes that inclusion and accessibility is about more than language translation. Inclusion and accessibility mean a concerted effort to engage populations with limited English proficiency (LEP), disabilities, or other conditions that limit access to recovery services, and to promote effective resource accessibility – that is, that no impacted individuals face a unique burden in securing resources for which they qualify, and that are available to others.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Infrastructure Systems		
Response	1	Decrease and stabilize immediate infrastructure threats to the affected population, to include survivors in the heavily damaged zone, nearby communities that may be affected by cascading effects, and mass care support facilities and evacuation processing centers with a focus on life-sustainment and congregate care services.
	2	Re-establish critical infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing emergency response operations, life sustainment, community functionality, and a transition to recovery.
	3	Provide for the clearance, removal, and disposal of debris.
Recovery	1	Restore and sustain essential services (public and private) to maintain community functionality.
	2	Develop a plan with a specified time-line for redeveloping community infrastructures to contribute to resiliency, accessibility, and sustainability.
	3	Provide systems that meet the community needs while minimizing service disruption during restoration within the specified timeline in the recovery plan.

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
3: PUBLIC WORKS & ENGINEERING**

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Critical Transportation		
Response	2	Ensure basic human needs are met, stabilize the incident, transition into recovery for an affected area, and restore basic services and community functionality.
	3	Clear debris from any route type (i.e., road, rail, airfield, port facility, waterway) to facilitate response operations.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Environmental Response/Health & Safety		
Response	1	Identify, assess, and mitigate worker health and safety hazards, and disseminate health and safety guidance and resources to response and recovery workers.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Logistics & Supply Chain Management		
Response	2	Enhance public and private resource and services support for an affected area.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Mass Care Services		
Response	1	Move and deliver resources and capabilities to meet the needs of disaster survivors, including individuals with access and functional needs.
	2	Establish, staff, and equip emergency shelters and other temporary housing options (including accessible housing) for the affected population.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Operational Communications		
Response	2	Re-establish sufficient communications infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing life-sustaining activities, provide basic human needs, and a transition to recovery.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Economic Recovery		
Recovery	1	Conduct a preliminary assessment of economic issues and identify potential inhibitors to fostering stabilization of the affected communities.
	2	Return affected area's economy within the specified time-frame in the recovery plan.

5. Organization

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
3: PUBLIC WORKS & ENGINEERING**

- 5.1. The ESF #3 position will likely be staffed by a representative from the Yakima County Public Services Department. Personnel assigned to this position are recommended by the Director of Public Services and coordinated through the Director of Emergency Management or designee. The ESF #3 position, when activated, operates in the Yakima County EOC and is a member of the Infrastructure Branch within the Operations Section reporting to the Infrastructure Branch Director or Operations Section Chief. This position is the link to the public works operations in the field.
- 5.2. The ESF #3 position provides subject-matter expertise to other EOC positions. Based on potential need, this ESF may operate on a 24-hour basis. Supporting agencies have representatives available at the county EOC or by telephone or email on a 24-hour basis while ESF #3 is operational.

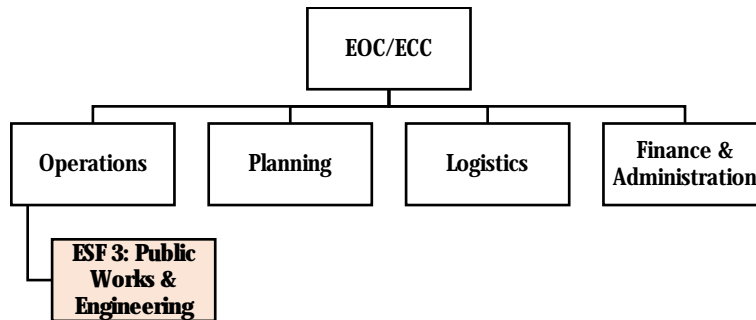


Figure 1: YCEOC, ESF #3, Organizational Chart Example

6. Direction, Control, & Coordination

- 6.1. Local government Incident Commanders (IC) where the emergency occurs will exercise tactical direction and control of disaster activities within that jurisdiction. The IC, or designee, will coordinate with YVEM, who is responsible for implementing the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Each jurisdiction shall establish Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) to control and direct response and recovery actions.
- 6.1.1. Yakima Valley Conference of Government (YVCOG) develops transportation plans that transcend jurisdictional boundaries that affect the quality of life for the Yakima County area. YVCOG facilitates the work of the Mobilizing Public Access to County-Wide Transportation Committee (MPACT) in developing the 2022 Human Services Transportation Plan (HSTP). The HSTP describes the regional demographic summary and the current transportation services available within the county.
- 6.2. In cases where local resources contend with an emergency do not exist or have been depleted, the affected IC, in coordination with Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM), should request county aid first and then followed by state aid through the county and/or state EOCs, respectively. Resources made available to the local government will be under the operational control of the Chief Elected Official (CEO) or designee through the Incident Commander. When the resource mission is completed, the local ECC and Yakima County Emergency Operations Center

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
3: PUBLIC WORKS & ENGINEERING**

(YCEOC)/Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM) will be notified, and the resource returned for other assignment.

- 6.3. If the needed response exceeds these local capabilities, the CEO of the local jurisdiction may declare a “State of Emergency” to expedite access to resources needed to cope with the incident.
- 6.4. YVEM is responsible for the proper functioning of the YCEOC during emergency operations. YVEM also acts as a liaison with state and federal emergency agencies, and neighboring counties.
- 6.5. The YCEOC is the central point for coordinating emergency response and recovery actions. The purpose of this central point is to ensure harmonious response when the emergency involves more than one political entity and several response agencies. Coordination of services will be through the YCEOC Manager and Section Coordinators to provide for the most efficient management of resources.
- 6.6. Department/agency heads and other officials legally administering their office may perform their emergency function(s) on their own initiative if, in their judgment, the safety or welfare of the population is threatened. The YCEOC and/or YVEM should be notified as soon as possible.

7. Information Collection, Analysis, & Dissemination

- 7.1. Information collection on public services/works services and infrastructure status will be coordinated through ESF #3 and the YCEOC or other designated point as appropriate to the incident.
- 7.2. The local Incident Commander (IC) or designee is responsible for providing situation reports and periodic updates to keep the YCEOC informed. The YCEOC, ESF #3 Coordinator, or designee shall provide situation reports to local support agencies/jurisdiction ECCs and the Washington State Emergency Management Division (WAEMD) – State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) as appropriate.
- 7.3. Jurisdiction, agency, private-sector, non-governmental, and volunteer organization representatives within the YCEOC will assist with meeting the information collection, analysis, and dissemination needs/methods of the JIC (if activated) and YCEOC. This will include maintaining contact with their local incident PIOs for reports and updates.
- 7.4. Some infrastructure services and information/requests (e.g. expenditures and entering into contracts) coming into the YCEOC may require a vetting process through the Policy Group and the YCEOC Manager due to legal, policy, ethical, or other concerns.
- 7.5. The YCEOC will be responsible for collection, analysis, and dissemination of the latest incident information and resources as depicted in Figure 2: YCEOC Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination Process example.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 3: PUBLIC WORKS & ENGINEERING

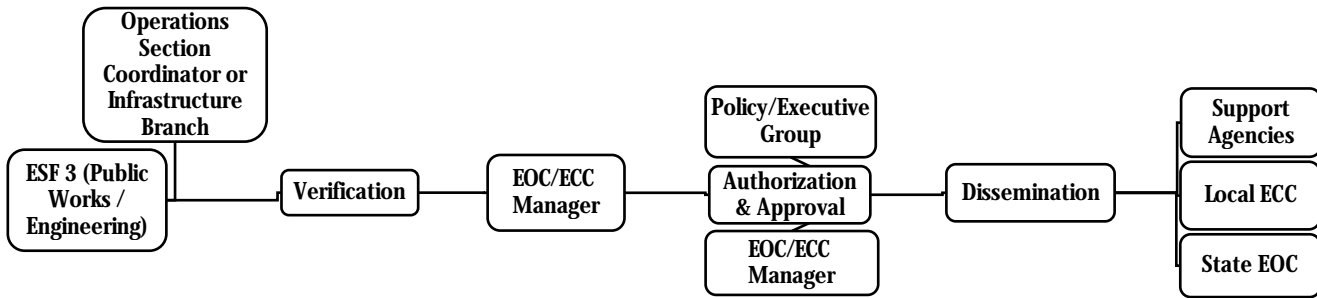


Figure 2: YCEOC Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination Process Example

8. Responsibilities

Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Infrastructure Systems	1	Coordinate the provision of materials, services and facilities in support of emergency operations.	YVEM
			Yakima County Public Services / Municipal Public Works
			Law Enforcement
Infrastructure Systems	1, 2, 3	Coordinate and provide information regarding road closures and accessibility to and from disaster.	YVEM
			Yakima County Public Services / Municipal Public Works
			Law Enforcement
Infrastructure Systems	1, 2	Provide coordination in the monitoring and stabilization of damaged structures and the demolition of structures designated as immediate hazards to public health and safety.	YVEM
			Yakima County Public Services / Municipal Public Works
Infrastructure Systems	3	Prioritize and initiate the removal of debris and road repair in a fashion that provide greatest benefit to aiding in life saving activities then in operations that would have the greatest benefit to the community.	Yakima County Public Services/Municipal Public Works
Critical Transportation			WSDOT
Critical Transportation	1, 2		Yakima County Public

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
3: PUBLIC WORKS & ENGINEERING**

Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
		Determine which transportation networks within their jurisdiction are unusable and report information to the Yakima EOC.	Services/Municipal Public Works WSDOT
Critical Transportation	1	Block off streets and roads and establish detours as appropriate and directed by EOC or law enforcement agencies.	Yakima County Public Services/Municipal Public Works WSDOT Law Enforcement
Critical Transportation	2	Obtain an assessment of the local and regional transportation network and analyze information to determine the feasibility of accessing existing supply storage locations.	Yakima County Public Services/Municipal Public Works WSDOT
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	1	Identify, assess, and mitigate worker health and safety hazards, and disseminate health and safety guidance and resources to response and recovery workers.	Yakima Health District
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	2, 3	Identify and assist in the management of contaminated debris (hazardous materials) in coordination with ESF #10.	Yakima County Public Services/Municipal Public Works Fire Services Law Enforcement (Washington State Patrol)
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	1, 2	Obtain an initial public works needs and damage assessment through established intelligence procedures and determines the appropriate management and logistical response to meet the request for assistance.	YVEM Yakima County Public Services / Municipal Public Works
Mass Care Services	1	Coordinate delivery of health resources and capabilities to meet the needs of disaster survivors, including individuals with access and functional needs.	Yakima Health District YVEM

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
3: PUBLIC WORKS & ENGINEERING**

Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Mass Care Services	2	Coordinate emergency shelters and other temporary housing options (including accessible housing) for the affected population.	YVEM
Operational Communications	1	Ensure the communication capacity exists or is restored with both the emergency response community and the affected populations and establish interoperable voice and data communications.	YVEM
			Yakima County Public Services / Municipal Public Works
			Private Industry (e.g. utilities)
Operational Communications	2	Re-establish sufficient communications infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing life-sustaining activities, provide basic human needs, and a transition to recovery.	Yakima County Public Services / Municipal Public Works
			Private Industry (e.g. utilities)

Recovery Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Economic Recovery	1, 2	Assess the economic issues to stabilize communities and the county within a specified time-frame in the recovery plan.	YVEM
			Yakima County Public Services / Municipal Public Works
Infrastructure Systems	1	Coordinate and collaborate in restoring transportation and other critical infrastructure.	All Coordination, Primary and Support Organizations
Infrastructure Systems	1, 3	Maintain logistics support through the YCEOC for mobilizing resources for transportation and other critical infrastructure.	Yakima County Public Services / Municipal Public Works
			YVEM
Infrastructure Systems	2	Coordinate a recovery plan for redeveloping transportation and other critical infrastructure.	YVEM

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
3: PUBLIC WORKS & ENGINEERING**

9. Resource Requirements

Resources	Providers
Desktop or Laptop	Yakima County EOC (may bring home agency laptop)
WebEOC login	Primary Agency/Organization
Contact list (phone & email) of organizations (master list)	Yakima County EOC or Home Agency/Organization
Internet and folder drive access	Yakima County EOC
Appropriate Home Agency/Org SOPs (hard & soft copies)	Primary Agency/Organization
Desk Phone	Yakima County EOC
Tiered communication structure with Incident Management Teams (IMT)	Yakima County EOC
Two-way Radio	Yakima County EOC or Home Organization
Training	Providers
E/G0191 (Emergency Operations Center/Incident Command System Interface)	Various locations (in-residence)
IS 100, 200, 700, 800	YVEM, FEMA Emergency Management Institute (online)
ICS 300, 400	YVEM, Various locations (in-residence)
Position training	Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM)

10. References and Supporting Plans

- 10.1. ESF 1 – Transportation, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.2. ESF 2 – Communications, Information Systems, & Warning Infrastructure, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.3. ESF 4 – Firefighting, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.4. ESF 5 – Emergency Management, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.5. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.6. ESF 7 – Resource Support, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.7. ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.8. ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.9. ESF 12 – Energy and Utilities, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.10. ESF 14 – Long-Term Recovery, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.11. [Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan \(CEMP\), ESF #3](#)
- 10.12. [Yakima Municipal Code, Chapter 6.06](#) – Emergency Powers of Mayor, City Council and City Manager

11. Terms and Definitions

- 11.1. **Whole Community** – A focus on enabling the participation in national preparedness activities of a wider range of players from the private and nonprofit sectors, including nongovernmental organizations and the general public, in conjunction with the participation of all levels of government in order to foster better coordination and working relationships. (National Preparedness Goal, October 6, 2020)

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION

4: FIREFIGHTING

Coordinating:

Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM)

Primary(s):

Fire Services (Fire Districts and Municipal Departments)

Supporting:

Ambulance Services

Dispatch Centers

SunComm

Valley Fire

Law Enforcement

National Weather Service

NWS Pendleton

NWS Spokane

Yakima Regional Clean Air Agency

Yakima County Medical Director

Other Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) or Recovery Functions exist that coordinate with or support this ESF:

- On the ESF Core Capabilities Matrix, find Primary core capabilities (P) within this ESF and then move vertically and add all Supporting (S) core capabilities and equate them to ESFs.
- Next find all Supporting (S) ESFs in the column and then move horizontally along each row of a Supporting (S) core capability to find all Primary (P) ESFs.

ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 5	ESF 7	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF 12	ESF 13
Response							
Supports							
ESF 4							

1. Purpose

- 1.1. Emergency Support Function #4 – Firefighting – provides county support for the detection and suppression of fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with, an incident requiring a coordinated county response for assistance.
- 1.2. Urban commercial and residential fire incidents typically can be managed by municipalities and will not require extensive County support or involvement; however, management support and resources are available for those instances in which either is necessary.

Primary Core Capabilities
Response Mission Area

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION

4: FIREFIGHTING

Primary Core Capabilities	
Planning	Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or tactical-level approaches to meet defined objectives.
Operational Coordination	Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of Core Capabilities.
Fire Management & Suppression	Provide structural, wildland, and specialized firefighting capabilities to manage and suppress fires of all types, kinds, and complexities while protecting the lives, property, and environment in the affected area.

Support Core Capabilities	
Infrastructure Systems	Stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	Deliver essential commodities, equipment, and services in support of impacted communities and survivors, to include emergency power and fuel support, as well as the coordination of access to community staples. Synchronize logistics capabilities and enable the restoration of impacted supply chains.
Mass Search & Rescue	Deliver traditional and atypical search and rescue capabilities, including personnel, services, animals, and assets to survivors in need, with the goal of saving the greatest number of endangered lives in the shortest time possible.
On-scene Security, Protection, & Law Enforcement	Ensure a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for people and communities located within affected areas and also for response personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations.
Operational Communications	Ensure the capacity for timely communications in support of security, situational awareness, and operations, by any and all means available, among and between affected communities in the impact area and all response forces.
Public Health, Healthcare, & EMS	Provide lifesaving medical treatment via Emergency Medical Services and related operations and avoid additional disease and injury by providing targeted public health, medical, and behavioral health support and products to all affected populations.
Situational Assessment	Provide all decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the hazard, any cascading effects, and the status of the response.

2. Authorities and Policies List & Briefly Describe

- 2.1. The Northwest Coordination Center (NWCC), in Portland, Oregon, shall accomplish national support for wildfires (i.e. Federal multi-coordinating agency comprised of US Forest Service, Bureau of Land

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Management (BLM), US Fish & Wildlife, Bureau of Indian Affairs, etc.) and will coordinate with the National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC) located in Boise, Idaho.

- 2.2. [Revised Code of Washington \(RCW\) Chapter 43.43.961](#) – The Chief of the Washington State Patrol is the authority to authorize a state declared mobilization and the State Fire Marshal coordinates statewide fire service resources,
- 2.3. Per [RCW Chapter 76.04](#), the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has the responsibility for wildland fire suppression on more than 13 million acres of state and privately-owned forestland. The DNR, Wildland Fire Management Division, has the authority to respond to wildland fire suppression efforts, as well as the responsibility to respond to requests from other agencies for assistance for non-fire emergencies or disasters.
- 2.4. Local fire departments and districts also function under the applicable portions of [\(RCW\) Chapter 38.52](#), [RCW Title 52](#), [RCW Chapter 70.136](#), [Washington Administrative Code \(WAC\) Title 212](#), [WAC Chapter 296-305](#), [WAC Chapter 246-976](#), other State and local ordinances, and their own Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

3. Situation Overview

- 3.1. Under the best of circumstances, the management of a large firefighting operation is complex, often involving multiple agencies and local jurisdictions. Fires resulting from major emergencies and disasters will place extraordinary demands on available resources and logistics support systems.
- 3.2. A significant natural or technological event may result in many urban, rural, and wildland fires. Urban fire departments not incapacitated by an earthquake or other disaster may be totally committed to fires and other emergencies in their jurisdictions. Numerous fires are anticipated in rural and wildland settings as well. These fires have the potential to spread rapidly, cause extensive damage, and pose a serious threat to life, property and the environment. Firefighting resources that are normally available will be difficult to obtain and utilize during and after a disaster because of massive disruption of communication, transportation, utilities and water systems.
- 3.3. Although the forested higher elevations across the western portion of the county can pose a significant wildfire threat to life and property, the eastern Cascade slopes are less populated than the valley regions of Yakima County. The eastern portion of the county has vast expanses of shrub-steppe, shrubland, and grasslands that can burn at much higher rates of spread than forested land. Infrastructure and population within the wildland urban interface communities are inherently vulnerable due to the proximity of the shrub and grass vegetation, especially during summer and early fall.

4. Concept of Operations

- 4.1. The public fire and life safety services in Yakima County include city fire departments, fire protection districts, the U.S. Forest Service, BLM, the Department of Natural Resources and the military bases.

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- 4.2. Fire services within Yakima County are signatory to a county wide mutual aid agreement. The fire services also cooperate in a county-wide mutual aid disaster plan with predetermined strike team and task force identification and coordination.
- 4.3. ESF #4 is supported by established firefighting and support organizations, processes, and procedures as listed in the Washington State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan (WSFSRMP). State and Federal Mobilization Guides will be used in support of firefighting activities. Responsibility for situation assessment and determination of resource needs lies primarily with local jurisdiction Incident Commanders in coordination with the State and Yakima County Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs), if activated. The State DNR will manage and coordinate state owned wildland firefighting activities. The WSP Fire Marshal shall serve as the state fire resources coordinator when the WSFSRMP are invoked. This will be accomplished by mobilizing firefighting resources in support of state and local jurisdiction firefighting agencies.
- 4.4. Requests for firefighting assistance and resources will be coordinated through Valley Fire and SunComm Dispatch Centers. Once local resources are exhausted, then resource requests will go through State Mobilization and transmitted to the appropriate regional-level fire coordination center, Central Washington Interagency Communication Center (CWICC), and then on to the NICC for national response and logistics support when regional resources are inadequate.
- 4.5. **Whole Community Involvement Description**
- 4.5.1. Jurisdictional fire departments reach out to their whole communities in various forums, including fire code inspection programs, to educate the public regarding fire safety, injury prevention and other safety issues. Presentations are made throughout the community on a variety of safety issues including, but not limited to: home and workplace fire safety, proper use of fire extinguishers, wildland urban interface fire prevention (Firewise), and juvenile fire setters.
- 4.5.2. The Whole Community includes populations with individuals with disabilities and Access and Functional Needs (AFN). Any agency or organization that receives federal funding is required to have a plan or policy for addressing the needs of individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), pursuant to Title VI, the Civil Rights Act. The Washington State Emergency Management Division and this ESF expects all agencies and organizations to comply with federal law. For more information on how each agency or organization complies with federal law, please contact the individual agency or organization.

4.6. Critical Tasks

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Planning		
Response	1	Develop operational plans that adequately identify critical objectives based on the planning requirement, provide a complete and integrated picture of the sequence and scope of the tasks to achieve the objectives, and are implementable within the timeframe contemplated in the plan using available resources.

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Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Operational Coordination		
Response	1	Mobilize all critical resources and establish command, control, and coordination structures within the affected community, in other coordinating bodies in surrounding communities and neighboring counties and maintain as needed throughout the duration of an incident.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Fire Management & Suppression		
Response	1	Provide traditional first response or initial attack firefighting services.
	2	Conduct expanded or extended attack firefighting and support operations through coordinated response of fire management and specialized fire suppression resources.
	3	Ensure the coordinated deployment of appropriate local and regional fire management and fire suppression resources to reinforce firefighting efforts and maintain an appropriate level of protection for subsequent fires.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Infrastructure Systems		
Response	1	Decrease and stabilize immediate infrastructure threats to the affected population, to include survivors in the heavily damaged zone, nearby communities that may be affected by cascading effects, and mass care support facilities and evacuation processing centers with a focus on life sustainment and congregate care services.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Logistics & Supply Chain Management		
Response	1	Mobilize and deliver governmental, nongovernmental, and private sector resources to save lives, sustain lives, meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery, to include moving and delivering resources and services to meet the needs of disaster survivors.
	2	Enhance public and private resource and services support for an affected area.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Mass Search & Rescue Operations		
Response	1	Conduct search and rescue operations to locate and rescue persons in distress.
	2	Initiate community-based search and rescue support operations across a wide, geographically dispersed area.

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Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
On-scene Security, Protection, & Law Enforcement		
Response	1	Establish a safe and secure environment in an affected area.
	2	Provide and maintain on-scene security and meet the protection needs of the affected population over a geographically dispersed area while eliminating or mitigating the risk of further damage to persons, property, and the environment.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Operational Communications		
Response	1	Ensure the capacity to communicate with both the emergency response community and the affected populations and establish interoperable voice and data communications.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Public Health, Healthcare, & EMS		
Response	2	Complete triage and initial stabilization of casualties and begin definitive care for those likely to survive their injuries and illnesses.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Situational Assessment		
Response	1	Deliver information sufficient to inform decision making regarding immediate lifesaving and life-sustaining activities, and engage governmental, private, and civic sector resources within and outside of the affected area to meet basic human needs and stabilize the incident.
	2	Deliver enhanced information to reinforce ongoing lifesaving and life-sustaining activities, and engage governmental, private, and civic sector resources within and outside of the affected area to meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery.

5. Organization

- 5.1. Each Fire District or municipal Fire Chief is the lead representative for emergency planning with the fire services in the development of this Emergency Support Function.
- 5.2. The ESF #4 position is staffed by a Fire Department/District representative. Personnel assigned to this position are recommended by the local jurisdiction or fire district and coordinated through the Director of Emergency Services or designee. The ESF #4 position, when activated, operates in the Yakima County EOC and is a member of the Operations Section reporting to the Operations Section Coordination Chief. This position is the link to the fire service operating in the field.

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- 5.3. Yakima County EOC, emergency management staff and mutual aid coordinators locate and mobilize resources requested by local government. Emergency management staff and mutual aid coordinators generally operate from normal departmental locations for handling limited resource requests, and the Yakima County EOC is not activated. Emergency management staff and mutual aid coordinators will communicate with each other as needed to coordinate resource mobilization. If requested by the affected local jurisdiction, emergency management staff will activate the Yakima County EOC. Emergency Management Staff activates Yakima County EOC and assesses situation and reports information to the Washington State EMD (WEMD)/State EOC (SEOC).
- 5.4. The ESF #4 position provides subject-matter expertise to other EOC positions. Based on potential need, this ESF may operate on a 24-hour basis. Supporting agencies have representatives available at the county EOC, or by telephone or email on a 24-hour basis while ESF #4 is operational.

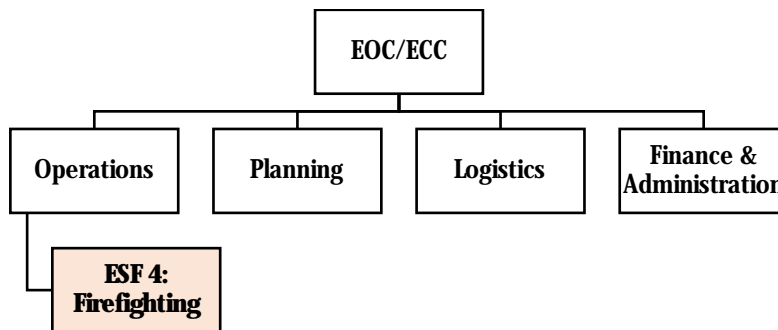


Figure 1: YCEOC, ESF #4, Organizational Chart Example

6. Direction, Control, & Coordination

- 6.1. ESF #4 is organized in accordance with the National Response Framework (NRF).
- 6.2. Horizontal Integration – This annex is concerned with the Response Mission Area. It is an interagency plan that provides direction to county government entities concerned with responding to fire-related issues following a disaster.
- 6.2.1. The emergency management staff and mutual aid coordinators mobilize available resources within the Yakima County operational area, request additional resources through the State EOC, and provide overall situation information to local jurisdictions.
- 6.3. Vertical Integration - This ESF Annex should integrate vertically to state and federal response plans at the regional and national level, as well as city/town plans at the local level. It may be common for relevant federal, state and local plans to be similarly titled around ESF #4; however, this annex should remain flexible to coordinate with other plans or bodies that align with the Core Capabilities and Critical Tasks listed in this annex.
- 6.3.1. Integration with local (City/Town) Response plans includes: The County recommends local governments develop and maintain fire-related response plans to assist with response integration efforts.

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6.3.2. Integration with State and Federal Response plans includes: Appendix 9 to Annex C of the Response Federal Interagency Operational Plan (FIOP), and the Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

7. Information Collection, Analysis, & Dissemination

- 7.1. Information collection regarding firefighting services status will be coordinated through ESF #4 and the YCEOC or other designated point as appropriate to the incident.
- 7.2. The local Incident Commander (IC) or designee is responsible for providing situation reports and periodic updates to keep the YCEOC informed. YCEOC or designee shall provide situation reports to local support agencies/jurisdiction ECCs and the Washington State Emergency Management Division (WAEMD) – State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) as appropriate.
- 7.3. Jurisdiction, agency, private-sector, non-governmental, and volunteer organization representatives within the YCEOC will assist with meeting the information collection, analysis, and dissemination needs/methods of the JIC and YCEOC. This will include maintaining contact with their local PIOs for reports and updates.
- 7.4. Some incoming firefighting services information/requests into the YCEOC may require a vetting process through the Policy Group and/or the YCEOC Manager due to legal, policy, ethical, or other concerns.
- 7.5. The YCEOC will be responsible for collection, analysis, and dissemination of the latest incident information and resources as depicted in Figure 2: YCEOC Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination process.

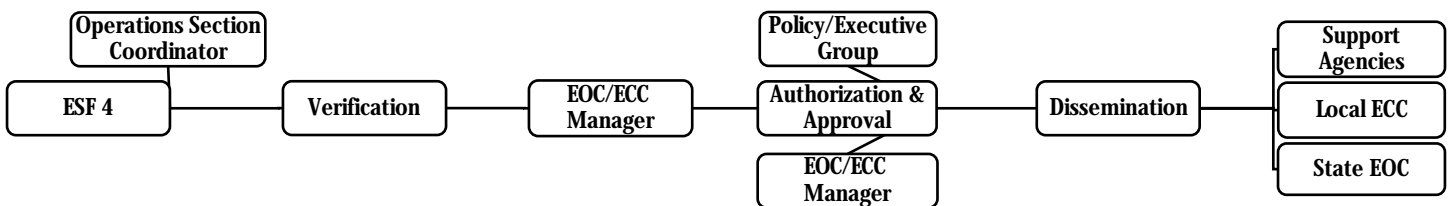


Figure 2: YCEOC Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination Process

8. Responsibilities

Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Planning	1	Act as lead agencies in the provision of fire suppression and control, and immediate life safety services within their respective fire jurisdictions and support other fire protection agencies if they are signatories to a mutual aid agreement.	Primary Organization - Fire Services

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Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Operational Coordination	1	Cross-reach to the dispatch centers to determine if an EOC needs to be established.	Primary Organization - Fire Services
Fire Management & Suppression	2	Provides technical assistance and advice in the event of fires involving hazardous materials.	Primary Organization - Fire Services
Fire Management & Suppression	2, 3	Provides resources to support firefighting capabilities as requested under the terms of existing agreements.	Primary Organization - Fire Services
Fire Management & Suppression	3	May request Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) declaration from the USFS FMAG Representative.	YVEM
Infrastructure Systems	1	Decrease and stabilize immediate infrastructure threats to the affected population.	Fire Services
			Law Enforcement
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	1, 2	Coordinate resource needs, and determines and resolves, as necessary, issues regarding resource shortages and resource ordering issues. Shortages of critical resources are adjudicated at the lowest jurisdictional level. If needed, resolution would begin at the municipal ECC, then progress to the county EOC.	Dispatch Centers
Mass Search & Rescue	1, 2	Support rescue operations as needed	Yakima Sheriff's Office – Search and Rescue
On-scene Security, Protection & Law Enforcement	1, 2	Assist in route, traffic and crowd control.	Law Enforcement
On-scene Security, Protection & Law Enforcement	1	Assist with evacuation of affected citizens, especially those who are institutionalized, immobilized or injured.	Law Enforcement
			VOADs
On-scene Security, Protection & Law Enforcement	1	Assist in route alerting of the public.	Dispatch Centers
			YVEM
Operational Communications	1	Establish communication links with support agencies and field fire units.	Primary Organization - Fire Services
Operational Communications	1	Maintains 24-hour alert and warning system.	Dispatch Centers
			YVEM
Operational Communications	1	Obtain and distribute, through appropriate channels, incident contact information to emergency responders mobilized through ESF #4.	Primary Organization - Fire Services

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Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Public Health, Healthcare, & EMS	1, 2	Provide lifesaving medical treatment	Fire Services
			Yakima County Medical Director
			NGO – Ambulance Services
Situational Assessment	1, 2	Obtain an initial fire situation and damage assessment through established intelligence procedures and determines the appropriate management response to meet the request for assistance.	Primary Organization - Fire Services
Situational Assessment	1	Provides fire/weather forecasting as needed from National Weather Service (NWS), including spot weather forecasts.	NWS Pendleton
			NWS Spokane
Situational Assessment	2	Provides forecasts on the dispersion of smoke in support of planning and response activities.	NWS Pendleton
			NWS Spokane
			Yakima Regional Clean Air Agency

9. Resource Requirements

Resources	Providers
Desktop or Laptop	Yakima County EOC (may bring home agency laptop)
WebEOC login (Guest account)	Primary Agency/Organization
Contact list (phone & email) of organizations (master list)	Yakima County EOC or Home Agency/Organization
Internet and folder drive access	Yakima County EOC
Appropriate Home Agency/Org SOPs (hard & soft copies)	Primary Agency/Organization
WA State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan	Primary Agency/Organization
Desk Phone	Yakima County EOC
Tiered communication structure with Incident Management Teams (IMT)	Yakima County EOC
Two-way Radio	Yakima County EOC or Home Organization
Training	Providers
E/G0191 (Emergency Operations Center/Incident Command System Interface)	Various locations (in-residence)
IS 100, 200, 700, 800	YVEM, FEMA Emergency Management Institute (online)
ICS 300, 400	YVEM, Various locations (in-residence)
Position training	Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM)

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10. References and Supporting Plans

- 10.1. ESF 2 – Communications, Information Systems, & Warning Infrastructure, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.1. ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.2. ESF 5 – Emergency Management, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.3. ESF 7 – Resource Support, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.4. ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.5. ESF 9 – Search and Rescue, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.6. ESF 13 – Public Safety, Law Enforcement, and Security, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.7. ESF 15 – Public Affairs, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.8. [Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, ESF #4 - Firefighting](#)

11. Terms and Definitions

- 11.1. National Response Framework (NRF) – The National Response Framework is a guide to how the Nation responds to all types of disasters and emergencies. It is built on scalable, flexible, and adaptable concepts identified in the National Incident Management System to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation.
- 11.2. Response Federal Interagency Operational Plan (FIOP) – This FIOP describes how the Federal Government delivers core capabilities for the Response mission area.
- 11.3. Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) – These organizations respond to disasters as part of their overall mission.

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Coordinating:

Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM)

Primary(s):

Yakima Valley Emergency Management

Yakima Valley Emergency Management Executive Board

Supporting:

Primary ESF Agencies/Organizations

American Red Cross – Central and Southeastern Washington

Energy and Utility Providers – Critical Infrastructure

Fire Services (Fire Districts and Municipal Departments)

Homeless Network of Yakima County/Yakima County Human Services

Municipal Police Departments

Public Safety Dispatch Centers

Washington State Department of Ecology

Washington State Patrol

Washington State University (WSU) Extension

Yakima County Board County Commissioner/Mayors

Yakima County Emergency Medical Services

Yakima County Health District/Yakima County Coroner's Office

Yakima County Public Services/Municipality Public Works

Yakima County Sheriff's Office

Yakima Humane Society/Yakima Sheriff's Office Animal Control

Yakima Valley Conference of Governments

Other Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) or Recovery Functions exist that coordinate with or support this ESF:

- **On the ESF Core Capabilities Matrix, find Primary core capabilities (P) within this ESF and then move vertically and add all Supporting (S) core capabilities and equate them to ESFs.**
- **Next find all Supporting (S) ESFs in the column and then move horizontally along each row of a Supporting (S) core capability to find all Primary (P) ESFs.**

ESF 2	ESF 4	ESF 6	ESF 7	ESF 8	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 13	ESF 15	Housing	Natural & Cultural Resources		
Response									Recovery			
Supports												
ESF 5												

1. Purpose

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION

5: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT/INFORMATION AND PLANNING

- 1.1. Emergency Support Function #5 – Emergency Management coordinates the effort to collect, assemble, analyze, and disseminate information about an incident, disaster, critical event, and the necessary response and recovery operations, particularly to facilitate the provision of disaster assistance.

Primary Core Capabilities	
Shared Response and Recovery Mission Areas	
Planning	Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or tactical-level approaches to meet defined objectives.
Public Information & Warning	Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard and, as appropriate, the actions being taken, and the assistance being made available.
Operational Coordination	Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of Core Capabilities.
Response Mission Areas	
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	Deliver essential commodities, equipment, and services in support of impacted communities and survivors, to include emergency power and fuel support, as well as the coordination of access to community staples. Synchronize logistics capabilities and enable the restoration of impacted supply chains.
Situational Assessment	Provide all decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the hazard, any cascading effects, and the status of the response.
Recovery Mission Areas	
Housing	Implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community and contribute to its sustainability and resilience.

Support Core Capabilities	
Response Mission Area	
On-scene Security, Protection, & Law Enforcement	Ensure a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for people and communities located within affected areas and also for response personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations.
Recovery Mission Areas	
Natural and Cultural Resources	Protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties through appropriate planning, mitigation, response, and recovery actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, and restore them consistent with post-disaster community priorities and best practices and in

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Support Core Capabilities	
	compliance with applicable environmental and historic preservation laws and Executive orders.

2. Authorities/Policies

- 2.1. The authority for the Direction and Control concepts and procedures as outlined in the Plan is derived from [Revised Code of Washington \(RCW\) 38.52](#) and other applicable state statutes and regulations.
- 2.2. A local declaration of emergency is made by the legislative heads of the involved governments in accordance with [RCW 36.40.180](#) for counties and [RCW 35.33.081](#) for cities if an emergency or disaster is beyond the normal capabilities of local government.
 - 2.2.1. Yakima Municipal Code, Chapter 6.06 – Emergency Powers of Mayor, City Council and City Manager
- 2.3. The elected executive officials, department heads and other key officials may operate from the Yakima County Emergency Operations Center (YCEOC) or a local Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) during emergency or disaster situations. Information regarding the situation will be coordinated at the EOC and the elected and/or senior government officials will make the policy decisions.
- 2.4. All emergency operations in Yakima County will be conducted utilizing the accepted concepts and principals of the Incident Command System (ICS) to assure functional and cooperative management of emergency operations.
- 2.5. YVEM coordinates local capabilities and resources needed to alleviate or lessen the impact of a disaster or emergency. When the situation is determined to be beyond the capabilities of local government, YVEM also provides the necessary liaison for state and federal assistance.

3. Situation Overview

- 3.1. An on-call YVEM Duty Officer will be available 24/7 to provide emergency management support to city/town jurisdictions, county departments/agencies, and the Public Safety Dispatch Centers.
- 3.2. Urgent response requirements during an emergency or disaster, or the threat of one, and to plan for continuing response and recovery activities, necessitates the immediate and continued collection, processing, and dissemination of situational information. ESF #5 will rely on local reports and damage assessments as well as information from other ESFs to develop a countywide summary of events, damages, and response operations.

4. Concept of Operations

- 4.1. Prior to activation of the EOC the Duty Officer will provide emergency management support to city/town jurisdictions, county agencies, and/or the Public Safety Dispatch Centers. In the initial

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phases of an incident the Duty Officer will provide situational awareness and will coordinate with the Emergency Management Director for the decision to escalate the EOC activation process.

- 4.2. ESF #5 manages and coordinates emergency management activities. This function is accomplished by mobilizing resources and support of large incidents or events.
- 4.3. Data and information will be obtained continually from Yakima County departments and agencies, other ESFs, and municipalities, and the findings will be summarized in situation reports that discuss the event, damages, and operations.
- 4.4. Yakima County Emergency Operations Center (YCEOC) Levels of Activation:

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Level 3 (Monitor/Stand-By)

- Conditions are forecast which may pose a potential threat to life, property or the environment, but the Yakima County EOC (YCEOC) is at a normal monitoring situation. The responsibility for control of the incident rests with the responding department.
- YVEM staff conduct enhanced monitoring of a potential incident which may require extended working hours. Elected officials from the appropriate jurisdictions and EOC staff may be notified of the current status of the incident.
- Some EOC staff augmentation and a commitment of standard local resources may be required.

Level 2 (Partial Operations)

- A limited department/emergency response team activation. The YCEOC will be staffed by key staff and selected county-wide personnel. YCEOC may require 24 hour a day staffing. Contact is made with the impacted local jurisdictions and their Emergency Coordination Center.
- Represents when conditions pose a significant threat to life, property, or the environment; or minor damage is imminent or occurring.
- Extended working hours, including weekends are probable. Selected EOC staff are present on at least a part time basis; other primary staff and second-shift personnel will remain on stand-by.
- Liaisons from required agencies may be providing support in the EOC. **Disaster declaration may be declared.**
- Standard local resources are engaged. Mutual aid, state or federal agencies are contacted and advised that their assistance may be required.

Level 1 (Full Operations)

- Represents full activation of the EOC when conditions exist of such a magnitude as to pose an extreme threat to life, property or the environment; or wide spread damage is imminent or is occurring.
- All primary and second shift EOC staff are present in the EOC as scheduled.
- Applicable Liaison positions are activated. **A disaster declaration will be declared.**
- Local resources are fully engaged. Assistance from mutual aid, state or federal agencies will, almost certainly, be required.
- Maintained into the recovery phase until the disaster is downgraded back to a Level I or II

4.5. Whole Community Involvement

- 4.5.1. YVEM physically and electronically, including social media, distributes outreach material on evacuation levels and preparing oneself and families for emergencies. YVEM has been actively identifying ways to better communicate and plan with

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the Access and Function Needs (AFN), and homeless populations within the county through the Homeless Network of Yakima County/Yakima County Human Services consisting of multiple organizations. Jurisdictional fire departments reach out to their whole communities in various forums, including but not limited to, fire code inspection programs to educate the public regarding fire safety, injury prevention and other safety issues. Presentations are made throughout the community on a variety of safety issues including: home and workplace fire safety, proper use of fire extinguishers, wildland urban interface fire prevention (Firewise), and juvenile fire setters. Jurisdictional law enforcement departments reach out to their entire communities through community policing, including home, personal property, and personal safety tips/checklists. The community policing philosophy focuses on citizen involvement as an integral part of the solution to crime problems. Police departments across the county are adopting this philosophy in one form or another and beginning to work hand in hand with individuals, National Night Out, block watch organizations, crime stoppers, and other community groups to attack the root cause of crime.

- 4.5.2. The Whole Community includes populations with individuals with disabilities and Access and Functional Needs (AFN). Any agency or organization that receives federal funding is required to have a plan or policy for addressing the needs of individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), pursuant to Title VI, the Civil Rights Act. The Washington State Emergency Management Division and this ESF expects all agencies and organizations to comply with federal law. For more information on how each agency or organization complies with federal law, please contact the individual agency or organization.

4.6. Critical Tasks

Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Planning		
Response	1	Develop operational plans that adequately identify critical objectives based on the planning requirement, provide a complete and integrated picture of the sequence and scope of the tasks to achieve the objectives, and are implementable within the timeframe contemplated in the plan using available resources.
Recovery	1	Convene the core of an inclusive planning team (identified pre-disaster), which will oversee disaster recovery planning.
	2	Complete an initial recovery plan that provides an overall strategy and timeline, addresses all core capabilities, and integrates socioeconomic, demographic, accessibility, technology, and risk assessment considerations (including projected climate change impacts), which will be implemented in accordance with the timeline contained in the plan.

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Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Public Information & Warning		
Response	1	Inform all affected segments of society of critical lifesaving and life-sustaining information by all means necessary, including accessible tools, to expedite the delivery of emergency services and aid the public to take protective actions.
	2	Deliver credible and actionable messages to inform ongoing emergency services and the public about protective measures and other life-sustaining actions and facilitate the transition to recovery.
Recovery	1	Reach all populations within the community with effective actionable recovery-related public information messaging and communications that are accessible to people with disabilities and people with limited English proficiency; protect the health and safety of the affected population; help manage expectations; and ensure stakeholders have a clear understanding of available assistance and their roles and responsibilities
	2	Support affected populations and stakeholders with a system that provides appropriate, current information about any continued assistance, steady state resources for long-term impacts, and monitoring programs in an effective and accessible manner.

Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Operational Coordination		
Response	1	Mobilize all critical resources and establish command, control, and coordination structures within the affected community, in other coordinating bodies in surrounding communities and neighboring counties and maintain as needed throughout the duration of an incident.
	2	Enhance and maintain command, control, and coordination structures consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery.
Recovery	1	Establish tiered, integrated leadership and inclusive coordinating organizations that operate with a unity of effort and are supported by sufficient assessment and analysis to provide defined structure and decision-making processes for recovery activities.
	2	Define the path and timeline for recovery leadership to achieve the jurisdiction's objectives that effectively coordinates and uses appropriate local, state, and Federal assistance, as well as nongovernmental and private sector resources. This plan is to be implemented within the established timeline.

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Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Logistics & Supply Chain Management		
Response	1	Mobilize and deliver governmental, nongovernmental, and private sector resources to save lives, sustain lives, meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery, to include moving and delivering resources and services to meet the needs of disaster survivors.
	2	Enhance public and private resource and services support for an affected area.

Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
On-scene Security, Protection, & Law Enforcement		
Response	1	Establish a safe and secure environment in an affected area.
	2	Provide and maintain on-scene security and meet the protection needs of the affected population over a geographically dispersed area while eliminating or mitigating the risk of further damage to persons, property, and the environment.

Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Situational Assessment		
Response	1	Deliver information sufficient to inform decision making regarding immediate lifesaving and life-sustaining activities, and engage governmental, private, and civic sector resources within and outside of the affected area to meet basic human needs and stabilize the incident.
	2	Deliver enhanced information to reinforce ongoing lifesaving and life-sustaining activities, and engage governmental, private, and civic sector resources within and outside of the affected area to meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery.

Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Housing		
Recovery	1	Assess preliminary housing impacts and needs, identify currently available options for temporary housing, and plan for permanent housing.
	2	Ensure community housing recovery plans continue to address interim housing needs, assess options for permanent housing, and define a timeline for achieving a resilient, accessible, and sustainable housing market.
	3	Establish a resilient and sustainable housing market that meets the needs of the community, including the need for accessible housing within the specified timeframe in the recovery plan.

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Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Natural and Cultural Resources		
Recovery	1	Implement measures to protect and stabilize records and culturally significant documents, objects, and structures.
	3	Complete an assessment of affected natural and cultural resources and develop a timeline for addressing these impacts in a sustainable and resilient manner.
	4	Preserve natural and cultural resources as part of an overall community recovery that is achieved through the coordinated efforts of natural and cultural resource experts and the recovery team in accordance with the specified timeline in the recovery plan.

5. Organization

- 5.1. YVEM is the primary agency for the coordination, collection, and dissemination of information during EOC activations. An on-call Duty Officer will be available to provide emergency management support to the city/town jurisdictions, county departments/agencies, and the Public Safety Dispatch Centers prior to activation of the EOC.
- 5.2. The Yakima County EOC is organized under the basic concepts of the National Incident Management System's (NIMS) Incident Command System (ICS).
- 5.3. The ESF #5 position is staffed by Yakima Valley Emergency Management. Personnel assigned to this position are designated by the Director of Emergency Services. The ESF #5 position, when activated, operates within the Yakima County EOC and is a member of the Planning Section or even the Planning Section Chief, reporting to the Planning Section Chief or EOC Manager, as appropriate. This position is the link to the emergency management operations in the field.
- 5.4. The ESF #5 position provides subject-matter expertise to other EOC positions. Based on potential need, this ESF may operate on a 24-hour basis. Supporting agencies have representatives available at the county EOC or by telephone, text or email on a 24-hour basis while ESF #5 is operational.

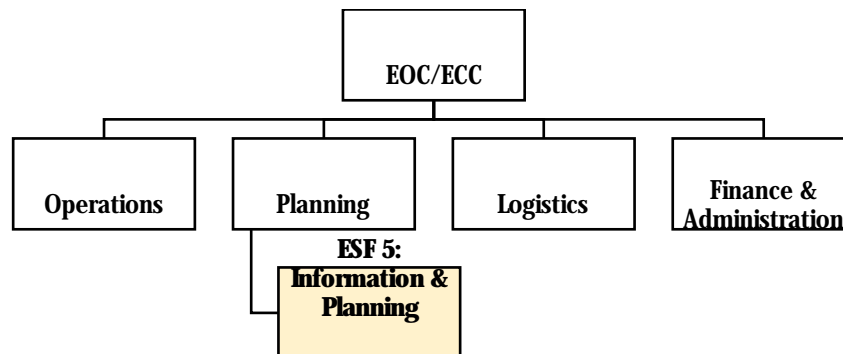


Figure 1: YCEOC, ESF #5, Organizational Chart Example

6. Direction, Control, & Coordination

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6.1. General.

- 6.1.1. The Chief Elected Official (CEO) of the local government where the emergency occurs will exercise direction and control activities within that jurisdiction. CEO will coordinate with the YVEM who is responsible for implementing the CEMP. Each jurisdiction shall establish Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) to control and direct response actions. In cases where local resources to contend with an emergency do not exist or have been depleted, the affected CEO, in coordination with Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM), should request county aid first and then followed by state aid through the county and/or state EOCs, respectively.**
- 6.1.2. If the needed response exceeds these local capabilities, the CEO or legislative head(s) of the local jurisdiction may declare a local “State of Emergency” to expedite access to resources needed to cope with the incident in accordance with [RCW 35.33.081](#) for cities/towns and [RCW 36.40.180](#) for the county.**
- 6.1.3. A county declaration may be prepared by Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM) but must be approved and signed by the County Board of Commissioners as an ordinance or resolution. This declaration is a prerequisite for state and federal assistance.**
- 6.1.4. The elected executive officials, department heads and other key officials may operate from the Yakima County Emergency Operations Center (YCEOC) or a local Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) during emergency or disaster situations. Information regarding the situation will be coordinated at the EOC and the elected and/or senior government officials will make the policy decisions.**
- 6.1.5. YVEM is responsible for the proper functioning of the Yakima County Emergency Operations Center (YCEOC) during emergency operations. YVEM also acts as a liaison with state and federal emergency agencies, and neighboring counties.**
- 6.1.6. The YCEOC is the central point for coordinating emergency response and recovery actions. The purpose of this central point is to ensure harmonious response when the emergency involves more than one political entity and several response agencies. Coordination of services will be through the YCEOC Manager and Section Chiefs to provide for the most efficient management of resources.**
- 6.1.7. Specific persons and agencies are responsible for fulfilling their obligations as presented in the Basic Plan and Emergency Support Function Annexes. Department/agency heads will retain control over their employees and equipment. Each department/agency shall develop Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) to be followed during response operations.**
- 6.1.8. Department/agency heads and other officials legally administering their office may perform their emergency function(s) on their own initiative if, in their judgment, the safety or welfare of the population are threatened. The ECC/EOC and/or YVEM should be notified as soon as possible.**

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6.2. Local Governments:

6.2.1. The response organization of a local government is the responsibility of the Chief Elected Official (CEO). It consists of all agencies and resources of that local government and applicable volunteer and private resources. The CEO may, by emergency proclamation, use the jurisdiction's resources and employees as necessary, and alter functions of departments and personnel as necessary. If "outside" resources are needed, the request should be through YVEM or YCEOC. Resources made available to the local government will be under the operational control of the CEO or designee through the Incident Commander. When the resource mission is completed, the local ECC and YCEOC/YVEM will be notified, and the resource returned for other assignment.

6.3. Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM):

6.3.1. YVEM is responsible for the coordination of emergency management system activities within Yakima County.

6.3.2. YVEM is responsible for the preparation for, and coordination of emergency function execution to prevent/mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies/disasters.

6.3.3. All local government organizations/agencies are part of the emergency management system as outlined in this plan. This plan will be utilized to guide response to emergencies/disasters or the imminent threat.

6.4. Yakima County Emergency Operations Center (YCEOC) - Activation.

6.4.1. Although the field incident command system is an outstanding way of managing manpower, resources and logistics on scene at an emergency or disaster incident, the on-scene Incident Commander is not meant to handle all coordination aspects of a disaster or emergency. Anytime a disaster or emergency requires multiple agencies or departments or goes beyond the capability of a single jurisdiction the activation and use of the YCEOC shall be considered.

6.4.2. The YCEOC is an essential tool for successful response and recovery operations. Personnel and resources can be used more efficiently with decision and policy makers located together. Coordination of activities will ensure that all tasks are accomplished, minimizing duplication of efforts.

6.4.3. The YCEOC is the place where chief elected officials, major department heads and specialized resources will come together and handle community-wide policies, decisions, media relations (i.e. implementing the Joint Information System), manpower and resource procurement. This is especially important when the damage or disaster occurs across several locations involving multiple jurisdictions, where several field command posts may be established and when the sociological, political, and media impacts will be great. Coordination of activities will ensure that all tasks are accomplished, minimizing duplication of efforts.

6.4.4. Depending upon the severity and magnitude of the disaster, activation of the YCEOC may not be necessary, may only be partially required, or may require full activation. Partial activation

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would be dictated by the characteristics of the disaster and would involve only those persons needing to interact in providing a coordinated response.

7. Information Collection, Analysis, & Dissemination

- 7.1. Information will be coordinated from the YCEOC or other designated point, as appropriate to the incident.
- 7.2. Information will be used for planning purposes and to inform all involved agencies on the situation and actions.
- 7.3. The local Incident Commander (IC) or designee is responsible for providing situation reports and periodic updates to keep the YCEOC informed.
- 7.4. Jurisdiction, agency, and volunteer organization representatives within the YCEOC will assist with meeting the information collection, analysis, and dissemination needs of the Policy Group, YVEM and YCEOC staff. This will include maintaining contact with their field representatives for reports and updates. Additionally, the YCEOC may need to request information from other local jurisdictions or agencies, as well as other governmental entities.
- 7.5. The Planning Section within the YCEOC is responsible for the management of the information received within the YCEOC. This section will be responsible for collection, analysis, and dissemination of the latest intelligence/information as depicted in Figure 1: YCEOC Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination process.
- 7.6. Individual jurisdiction and/or agency representatives within the YCEOC will share information they receive from field representatives by posting on boards, making announcements, routing messages to other EOC staff, preparing periodic situation reports, or other means as necessary.
- 7.7. Incoming information/requests should be verified for authenticity and make sure requests to be filled are not or will not be duplicated.
- 7.8. Some incoming information/requests may require a vetting process through the Policy Group and/or the YCEOC Manager due to legal, policy, ethical, or other concerns.
- 7.9. YCEOC, YVEM, or designee, shall provide situation reports to local support agencies/jurisdiction ECCs and the Washington State Emergency Management Division (WAEMD) – State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) as appropriate.

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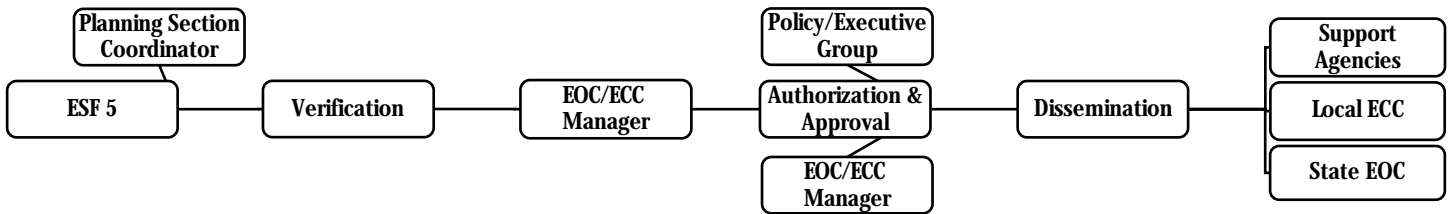


Figure 2: YCEOC Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination Flow

8. Responsibilities

Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Planning	1	Coordinate/develop Incident Action Plans for direct communication between responders, Incident Commander(s) (IC), EOC/ECC, and/or off-scene agencies which possess a response role	Primary Organization - YVEM
Public Information & Warning	1	Inform all affected segments of society of critical lifesaving and life-sustaining information by all means necessary to expedite the delivery of emergency services and aid the public to take protective actions.	Public Safety Dispatch Centers & YVEM
Public Information & Warning	2	Collect, evaluate and provide information updates about the incident to all affected population sectors.	Primary Organization – YVEM, Mayors, & Board of County Commissioners
Public Information & Warning	2	Obtain emergency management needs and damage assessment through established intelligence procedures and determine the appropriate management response to meet the request for assistance.	Primary Organization - YVEM
Public Information & Warning	2	Ensure that situation reports are prepared and distributed according to the determined time frame.	Primary Organization - YVEM
Operational Coordination	1	Coordinate public information through ESF #15 (Public Affairs).	Primary Organization - YVEM
Operational Coordination	1	Coordinate and/or support the collection of information from jurisdiction/field representatives and share information with the Planning Section coordinator and/or other EOC staff as appropriate.	All Organizations/Agencies
Operational Coordination	1	Maintain close coordination with local ECCs/EOCs and support agencies and coordinate with appropriate state and/or federal agencies.	Primary Organization - YVEM

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Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Operational Coordination	2	The YCEOC is organized under the basic concepts of NIMS and ICS.	All Organizations/Agencies
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	1	Analyze and verify each request before procuring redundant people and other resources to incident	Primary Organization - YVEM
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	2	Reach out to surrounding jurisdictions/counties and WSEOC to supplement any locally-exhausted resources or capabilities	Local ECC & YCEOC/YVEM
On-scene Security, Protection, & Law Enforcement	1	Ensure continuity of EOC/ECC facility operations by determining any incident hazards do not significantly impact physical EOC/ECC locations and ability to be staffed.	YVEM, Public Services/Works & Law Enforcement
On-scene Security, Protection, & Law Enforcement	1, 2	Executive heads of all agencies/organizations and departments of county and cities/towns are to assure continuity of leadership and operation in the event they are not available during any emergency.	Primary Organization – Mayors, & Board of County Commissioners
Situational Assessment	1	Consolidate and handle damage information received from political subdivisions.	Primary Organization - YVEM
Situational Assessment	1	Maintain a complete log of actions taken, resource orders, records, and reports.	All Organizations/Agencies
Situational Assessment	1, 2	Obtain, maintain, and provide incident situation and damage assessment information through established procedures.	Primary Organization - YVEM

Recovery Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Planning	1, 2	Assist ESF #14 (Long Term Recovery) with any support that is required.	Primary Organization - YVEM
Public Information & Warning	1, 2	Continues to reach all populations within the community with effective actionable recovery-related public information messaging and communications.	Primary Organization – YVEM, Mayors, & Board of County Commissioners
Operational Coordination	1	Continues to coordinate damage assessment for affected communities.	Primary Organization – YVEM, Mayors, & Board of County Commissioners

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Recovery Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Operational Coordination	1	Establish tiered, integrated leadership and inclusive coordinating with jurisdictions and the County to provide defined structure and decision-making processes for recovery activities.	Primary Organization – YVEM, Mayors, & Board of County Commissioners
Operational Coordination	2	Coordinate with the local and county officials on short-term and long-term recovery operations and recovery planning.	Primary Organization – YVEM
Housing	1	Manage any ongoing shelter operations.	YVEM & American Red Cross
Housing	1, 2, 3	Coordinate with VOADs and local and county officials on short-term and long-term housing recovery operations and recovery planning. Assist ESF #14 (Long Term Recovery).	YVEM & Homeless Network of Yakima County & YC Human Services
Natural and Cultural Resources	1	Local and county organizations/agencies should implement continuity of operations addressing measures to protect and stabilize records and culturally significant documents, objects, and structures.	Primary and Support Organizations/Agencies
Natural and Cultural Resources	3, 4	Complete an assessment of affected natural and cultural resources and preserve them as part of overall community recovery.	Primary and Support Organizations/Agencies

9. Resource Requirements

Resources	Providers
Desktop or Laptop	Yakima County EOC (may bring home agency laptop)
WebEOC login (Guest account)	Primary Agency/Organization
Contact list (phone & email) of organizations (master list)	Yakima County EOC or Home Agency/Organization
Internet and folder drive access	Yakima County EOC
Appropriate Home Agency/Org SOPs (hard & soft copies)	Primary Agency/Organization
Desk Phone	Yakima County EOC
Tiered communication structure with Incident Management Teams (IMT)	Yakima County EOC
Two-way Radio	Yakima County EOC or Home Organization
Training	Providers
E/G0191 (Emergency Operations Center/Incident Command System Interface)	Various locations (in-residence)
IS 100, 200, 700, 800	YVEM, FEMA Emergency Management Institute (online)

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ICS 300, 400

YVEM, Various locations (in-residence)

10. References and Supporting Plans

- 10.1. ESF 2 – Communications, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.2. ESF 4 – Firefighting, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.3. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.4. ESF 7 – Resource Support, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.5. ESF 8 – Public Health, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.6. ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.7. ESF 12 – Energy, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.8. ESF 13 – Public Safety, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.9. ESF 15 – Public Affairs, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.10. [Washington State CEMP, Emergency Support Function #5](#) – Emergency Management

11. Terms and Definitions

- 11.1. Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) – Yakima County municipalities, i.e., cities and towns, have established an ECC for local Disaster coordination. Fire and School Districts should establish their own ECC and coordinate with the appropriate municipal ECC. Keep the YCEOC/ECC informed of activities, and maintain a communications link, i.e., phone, cell phone, or radio, to the YCEOC/ECC.
- 11.2. Incident Management Team (IMT) - Provides on-scene incident management support during incidents or events that exceed a jurisdiction's or agency's capability or capacity.
- 11.3. WebEOC – Web-based software that is designed to bring real-time crisis information management to local or state Emergency Coordination/Operation Centers. It provides secure, real-time access to details of operations in the local jurisdiction, neighboring jurisdictions, including regional, state and national data vital to the efficient management of any contingency (e.g., weather trends, satellite images, mapping information, and local, regional or national resource status).
- 11.4. Yakima County Emergency Operations Center (YCEOC) – Central coordination point for county-wide multi-jurisdiction disaster support. Keeps ECCs informed of activities, and maintains a communications link, i.e., phone, cell phone, or radio, to the ECC. Located in the Yakima County Resource Center, 2403 South 18th St., Union Gap, WA 98903

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
6: MASS CARE, HOUSING AND HUMAN SERVICES

Coordinating:

Yakima Valley Emergency Management

Primary(s):

American Red Cross/Yakima County Human Services

Yakima Humane Society/Yakima Sheriff's Office Animal Control

Support(s):

Central Washington Comprehensive Healthcare

Central Washington State Fair/Yakima Valley Sundome

Ground Transportation – Public and Private

Heartlinks Hospice & Palliative Care

School Districts – Public and Private

Yakima County Coroner's Office

Yakima Health District/Yakima Valley Conference of Governments (YVCOG)

Homeless Network of Yakima County/Yakima County Human Services

Yakima Valley Emergency Management

Other Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) or Recovery Functions exist that coordinate with or support this ESF:

- **On the ESF Core Capabilities Matrix, find Primary core capabilities (P) within this ESF and then move vertically and add all Supporting (S) core capabilities and equate them to ESFs.**
- **Next find all Supporting (S) ESFs in the column and then move horizontally along each row of a Supporting (S) core capability to find all Primary (P) ESFs.**

ESF 1	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 5	ESF 7	ESF 8	ESF 11	ESF 13	ESF 15	Health, Public Health & Social Services	Housing
Response									Recovery	
Supports										
ESF 6										

1. Purpose

- 1.1. Emergency Support Function #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing & Human Services coordinates the delivery of services to meet the basic needs of displaced populations including mass care, emergency assistance, housing, and human services, as well as to collect, assemble, and report information about victims and assist with reunification of families during the response and recovery phases of an emergency when local capabilities are exceeded.
- 1.2. ESF #6 is organized into four primary functions: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
6: MASS CARE, HOUSING AND HUMAN SERVICES

- 1.2.1. **Mass Care:** Includes sheltering, feeding operations, basic first aid, bulk distribution of emergency items, and collecting and providing information on victims to family members. This is to include the sheltering of household and service animals.
- 1.2.2. **Emergency Assistance:** Assistance required by individuals, families, and their communities to ensure that immediate needs beyond the scope of the traditional “mass care” services provided at the local level are addressed. These services include: support to evacuations (including registration and tracking of evacuees); reunification of families; provision of aid and services to access and functional needs populations; evacuation, sheltering, and other emergency services for household pets and service animals; support to specialized shelters; support to medical shelters; dormitory management in nonconventional shelters; coordination of donated goods and services; and coordination of voluntary agency assistance.
- 1.2.3. **Housing:** Includes housing options such as rental assistance, repair, loan assistance, replacement, factory-built housing, semi-permanent and permanent construction, referrals, identification and provision of accessible housing, and access to other sources of housing assistance. This assistance is guided by the National Disaster Housing Strategy.
- 1.2.4. **Human Services:** Includes the implementation of disaster assistance programs to help disaster victims recover their non-housing losses, including programs to replace destroyed personal property, and help to obtain disaster loans, food stamps, crisis counseling, disaster unemployment, disaster legal services, support and services for access and functional needs populations, and other Federal and State benefits.

Primary Core Capabilities	
Response Mission Area	
Mass Care Services	Provide life-sustaining and human services to the affected population, to include hydration, feeding, sheltering, temporary housing, evacuee support, reunification, and distribution of emergency supplies.

Support Core Capabilities	
Response Mission Area	
Public Information & Warning	Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard and, as appropriate, the actions being taken, and the assistance being made available.
Operational Coordination	Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of Core Capabilities.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
6: MASS CARE, HOUSING AND HUMAN SERVICES

Critical Transportation	Provide transportation (including infrastructure access and accessible transportation services) for response priority objectives, including the evacuation of people and animals and the delivery of vital response personnel, equipment, and services into the affected areas.
Fatality Management Services	Provide fatality management services, including decedent remains recovery and victim identification, and work with local, state, and Federal authorities to provide mortuary processes, temporary storage or permanent internment solutions, sharing information with mass care services for the purpose of reunifying family members and caregivers with missing persons/remains, and providing counseling to the bereaved.
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	Deliver essential commodities, equipment, and services in support of impacted communities and survivors, to include emergency power and fuel support, as well as the coordination of access to community staples. Synchronize logistics capabilities and enable the restoration of impacted supply chains.
Public Health, Healthcare, & EMS	Provide lifesaving medical treatment via Emergency Medical Services and related operations and avoid additional disease and injury by providing targeted public health, medical, and behavioral health support and products to all affected populations.
Recovery Mission Area	
Health & Social Services	Restore and improve health and social services capabilities and networks to promote the resilience, independence, health (including behavioral health), and well-being of the whole community.
Housing	Implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community and contribute to its sustainability and resilience.

2. Policies

- 2.1. The American Red Cross (ARC) coordinates and leads county and non-governmental organization (NGO) resources, as outlined in charter provisions enacted by the United States Congress, Act of January 5, 1905, and the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-288, as amended by the Stafford Act of 2000), to support local governments and agencies in the performance of mass care, emergency assistance, housing, and human services missions.
 - 2.1.1. The ARC assumes primary agency responsibility under the Federal Response Plan (FRP) to coordinate federal response assistance to the mass care response of state and local jurisdictions, and the efforts of other voluntary agencies, including ARC relief operations.
- 2.2. It is the policy of Yakima government jurisdictions to coordinate mass care efforts with the American Red Cross, local volunteer agencies, other appropriate local agencies and private industry to provide prompt disaster relief to victims of major disasters within their jurisdiction.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
6: MASS CARE, HOUSING AND HUMAN SERVICES

- 2.3. Services will be provided without regard to economic status or racial, religious, political, ethnic, or other affiliation.
- 2.4. Shelter, food, and other assistance will be available until the need for emergency relief in the affected area has dissipated sufficiently so that individuals and families can return to their homes or are able to receive assistance from traditional personal, private, and governmental sources.
- 2.5. All transportation needs will be coordinated with ESF #1 Transportation.
- 2.6. Following hazardous materials or radiological incidents, no individual will be allowed entry to a shelter facility unless fully decontaminated.

3. Situation Overview

- 3.1. A significant disaster event may deny a population access to food, spoil food, ruin clothing, displace a population from their homes and create a widespread need for shelter, food, and other basic human needs.
- 3.2. The extent of damage to infrastructure and communities in the affected area will influence the demand for shelters. The extent of damage to shelters in the affected area and the availability of shelter space in the area will influence the strategy for assistance offered by service providers. Shelter sites may consist of existing, pre-identified facilities, temporary, built-to-demand structures, or tent cities. It is most desirable to have communications capabilities between each shelter facility and the emergency operations center, when possible.
- 3.3. Some individuals with Access and Functional Needs may require transportation assistance to enable them to reach a shelter facility.
- 3.4. Emergency medical assistance is intended to address only basic ailments and maladies and is supplemental to the health and medical strategy and services for which the ESF #8 (Public Health and Emergency Medical Services) is responsible.
- 3.5. The number of companion animals in the United States nearly matches the human population, making it essential to plan for their care during disasters. When people evacuate, they need help finding safe shelter for their household pets or farm animals. In accordance with Washington State HB 1201, the jurisdiction will incorporate animal sheltering into emergency planning. The American Red Cross is the lead agency for coordinating shelter operations and will ensure, when practical, that at least one designated shelter provides co-sheltering, allowing individuals to remain near their pets. If on site accommodation is not feasible, temporary or partner facilities will be coordinated by the American Red Cross.

4. Concept of Operations

- 4.1. **Mass Care** - The American Red Cross leads the provision of mass care services to the affected population. They provide or coordinate to ensure the provision of shelter, feeding, bulk distribution, emergency first aid, and disaster welfare information (DWI).
 - 4.1.1. **Shelter:** Emergency shelter includes the use of designated shelter sites in existing structures within the affected area(s), as well as additional sites designated as shelters. Shelter sites will be selected to maximize accessibility for individuals with disabilities, whenever possible.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
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- 4.1.2. **Feeding:** Feeding includes a combination of fixed sites, mobile feeding units, and bulk distribution sites.
- 4.1.3. **Bulk Distribution:** Bulk distribution includes distribution of emergency relief items to meet urgent needs through sites established within the affected area(s). These sites are used to distribute food, water, or other commodities in coordination with local governments and voluntary agencies and other private-sector organizations.
- 4.1.4. **Emergency First Aid:** Emergency first aid includes provision of basic first aid at mass care facilities and designated sites and referral to appropriate medical personnel and facilities.
- 4.1.5. **Disaster Welfare Information:** DWI includes services related to the provision of information about individuals residing within the affected area to immediate family members outside the affected area. It may also include services related to the reunification of family members within the affected area.
- 4.1.6. **Emergency Feeding and Distribution:** ESF #6 will work in concert with voluntary agencies and the private sector to distribute food and food supplies to the affected population. Whenever possible, the private sector should take the lead on this task and ESF #6 should identify to other ESFs the need for priority restoration of those private sector entities that will provide these services.
- 4.1.7. **Distribution of Emergency Relief Items:** ESF #6 will support local points of distribution (PODs) for distribution of emergency relief items. Support may include transportation, technical support, and other mission-critical items working through the Logistics Section. Whenever possible, the private sector should take the lead on this task and ESF #6 should identify to other ESFs the need for priority restoration of those private sector entities that will provide these services.
- 4.2. **Emergency Assistance - Yakima Valley Emergency Management** leads the coordination of resources and emergency assistance in support of local governments, voluntary agencies, and the private sector to augment their mass care response activities as requested.
 - 4.2.1. **Mass Evacuation:** The ESF #6 Group may provide staff support to local authorities with mass evacuation. ESF #6 mass evacuation activities may be identified and addressed in coordination with ESF #13 – Public Safety, Law Enforcement, and Security.
 - 4.2.2. **Facilitated Reunification:** When a mass evacuation process is implemented, tracking information on individuals and families in an effort to assist with the reunification of separated family members will occur. Tracking, locating, registering, and reuniting evacuees and survivors.
 - 4.2.3. **Household Pets and Service Animals:** ESF #6 ensures coordination of mass care services to provide for the safety and well-being of household pets and service animals during evacuations

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
6: MASS CARE, HOUSING AND HUMAN SERVICES

and sheltering. ESF #8 – Public Health and ESF #11 – Agriculture & Natural Resources will ensure support to ESF #6 through an integrated response. ESF #11, under ESF #6, coordinates support services for household pets and service animals during disasters. The varying and special requirements of individuals that require and utilize service animals is recognized and committed to ensuring that the physical and mental health needs of these individuals are appropriately addressed, and that individuals and service animals remain together to the maximum extent possible during evacuation, transport, sheltering, or the delivery of other services and in accordance with the requirements of the ADA.

4.2.4. General, Specialized, Medical, and Nonconventional Shelters: ESF #6 will provide assistance, resources, and technical assistance in support of local governments and voluntary agencies when conventional and nonconventional congregate care systems and shelter-in-place activities are in need of additional resources. Congregate care facilities are accessible to individuals with disabilities, whenever possible. Nonconventional sheltering may include:

4.2.4.1. Hotels, motels, and other single-room facilities

4.2.4.2. Private and public school facilities

4.2.4.3. Temporary facilities such as tents, prefab module facilities and trains

4.2.4.4. Specialized shelters and functional and medical support shelters (through coordination with ESF #8)

4.2.4.5. Support for other specialized congregate care areas that may include respite centers, rescue areas, and decontamination processing centers

4.2.5. Community (Voluntary) Agency Coordination: ESF #6 works in concert with local governments, voluntary agencies, faith-based organizations, and the private sector to facilitate an inclusive, multiagency, communitywide, and coordinated response and recovery effort.

4.2.5.1. ESF #6 works with local officials, private nonprofit organizations, and others to establish a long-term recovery strategy to address the unmet needs of individuals and families, including those with access and functional needs. ESF #6 may also coordinate with the Washington State Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (WAVOAD) to support the efforts of local community (voluntary) agencies and faith-based organizations.

4.2.5.2. ESF #6 coordinates among nontraditional and newly formed voluntary agencies, existing social service agencies, and other government agencies with formal coalitions such as VOAD and Long-Term Recovery Committees. Nontraditional voluntary agencies include disaster response or recovery service providers that have not been involved with the planning and coordination efforts prior to an event. New voluntary agencies include groups that form in response to an event.

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- 4.3. **Housing** - ESF #6 at this level will not necessarily be responsible for housing programs. ESF #6 will identify the need for such programs and work with State and Federal agencies to bring these programs to the affected population. The current [National Disaster Housing Strategy](#), dated January 2009, defines the full scope of options for disaster housing assistance. Certain programs can be coordinated directly by ESF #6 through contracting with the private sector or community/voluntary agencies.
- 4.4. **Human Services** - Certain programs are available only under a major federal Disaster Declaration or Individual Assistance Declaration to help survivors address unmet disaster-caused needs and non-housing losses through loans or grants; disaster supplemental nutrition assistance; crisis counseling; disaster unemployment; and disaster legal services. Other state and federal human services programs may benefit survivors, such as child care, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, housing vouchers, etc.
- 4.5. **Whole Community Involvement**
- 4.5.1. ESF #6 is supported by multiple county organizations and non-governmental organizations, many of which have specific missions to serve or advocate on behalf of children, the elderly, people who live in poverty, people who are institutionalized, who are disabled, have Limited English Proficiency, and others with access and functional needs. Many of the county organizations that support ESF #6 engage a wide range of stakeholders in program development and service delivery operations, in accordance with and within the limitations of their respective enabling legal authorities, missions and funding sources. ESF #6 partner agencies routinely engage many other organizations in their day to day missions, including: community councils; Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters; faith-based organizations; community leaders; disability services; private business; home care services; medical suppliers; advocacy groups; the media; transportation providers; and many others.
- 4.5.2. This ESF communicates with the Whole Community as needed during emergency response and disaster recovery operations. The Whole Community includes populations with individuals with disabilities and Access and Functional Needs (AFN). Any agency or organization that receives federal funding is required to have a plan or policy for addressing the needs of individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), pursuant to Title VI, the Civil Rights Act. Yakima Valley Emergency Management and this ESF expects all agencies and organizations to comply with federal law. For more information on how each agency or organization complies with federal law, please contact the individual agency or organization.
- 4.5.3. Access and Functional Needs populations are defined as populations whose members may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in one or more of the following (*CMIST*) functional areas:

Communication	Some portions of the population may need information provided in methods they can understand and use. Some may not be able to hear verbal announcements, see directional signs, or understand how to get assistance due to hearing, vision, speech, cognitive, or intellectual limitations, and/or have limited English proficiency.
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EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
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Medical Care	Some individuals may need assistance with: managing unstable, terminal or contagious conditions that require observation and ongoing treatment; managing intravenous therapy, tube feeding, and vital signs; receiving dialysis, oxygen, and suction administration; managing wounds; and operating power-dependent equipment to sustain life. These individuals require support of trained medical professionals.
Maintaining Independence	Individuals requiring support to be independent in daily activities may lose this support during an emergency or disaster. Such support may include consumable medical supplies (diapers, formula, bandages, ostomy supplies, etc.), durable medical equipment (wheelchairs, walkers, scooters, etc.), service animals, and/or attendants or caregivers.
Supervision	Before, during, and after an emergency, individuals may lose the support of caregivers, family, or friends or may be unable to cope in a new environment (particularly if they have dementia, Alzheimer's or psychiatric conditions such as schizophrenia or intense anxiety). If separated from their caregivers, young children may be unable to identify themselves; and when in danger, they may lack the cognitive ability to assess the situation and react appropriately.
Transportation	Individuals who cannot drive or who do not have a vehicle may require transportation support for successful evacuation. This support may include accessible vehicles (e.g., lift-equipped or vehicles suitable for transporting individuals who use oxygen) or information about how and where to access mass transportation during an evacuation.

4.6. Critical Tasks

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Mass Care Services		
Response	1	Move and deliver resources and capabilities to meet the needs of disaster survivors, including individuals with access and functional needs.
	2	Establish, staff, and equip emergency shelters and other temporary housing options (including accessible housing) for the affected population.
	3	Move from congregate care to non-congregate care alternatives and provide relocation assistance or interim housing solutions for families unable to return to their pre-disaster homes.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Public Information & Warning		
Response	1	Inform all affected segments of society of critical lifesaving and life-sustaining information by all means necessary, including accessible tools, to expedite the delivery of emergency services and aid the public to take protective actions.

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Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Public Information & Warning		
	2	Deliver credible and actionable messages to inform ongoing emergency services and the public about protective measures and other life-sustaining actions, and facilitate the transition to recovery.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Operational Coordination		
Response	1	Mobilize all critical resources and establish command, control, and coordination structures within the affected community, in other coordinating bodies in surrounding communities, and neighboring counties, and maintain as needed throughout the duration of an incident.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Critical Transportation		
Response	1	Establish physical access through appropriate transportation corridors and deliver required resources to save lives and to meet the needs of disaster survivors.
	2	Ensure basic human needs are met, stabilize the incident, transition into recovery for an affected area, and restore basic services and community functionality.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Fatality Management Services		
Response	1	Establish and maintain operations to recover a significant number of fatalities over a geographically dispersed area.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Logistics & Supply Chain Management		
Response	1	Mobilize and deliver governmental, nongovernmental, and private sector resources to save lives, sustain lives, meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery, to include moving and delivering resources and services to meet the needs of disaster survivors.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Public Health, Healthcare, & EMS		
Response	1	Deliver medical countermeasures to exposed populations.

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Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Health & Social Services		
Recovery	1	Identify affected populations, groups, and key partners in short-term, intermediate, and long-term recovery.
	2	Complete an assessment of community health and social service needs; prioritize these needs, including accessibility requirements, based on the whole community's input and participation in the recovery planning process; and develop a comprehensive recovery timeline.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Housing		
Recovery	1	Assess preliminary housing impacts and needs, identify currently available options for temporary housing, and plan for permanent housing.
	2	Ensure community housing recovery plans continue to address interim housing needs, assess options for permanent housing, and define a timeline for achieving a resilient, accessible, and sustainable housing market.
	3	Establish a resilient and sustainable housing market that meets the needs of the community, including the need for accessible housing within the specified timeframe in the recovery plan.

5. Organization

- 5.1. The ESF #6 position is staffed by the American Red Cross. Personnel assigned to this position are recommended by the American Red Cross and approved by the Director of Emergency Services or designee. The ESF #6 position, when activated, operates in the Yakima County EOC and is a member of the Human Services Branch within the Operations Section reporting to the Human Services Branch Director or Operations Section Chief. This position is the link to the human service operations in the field.
- 5.2. The ESF #6 position provides subject-matter expertise to other EOC positions. Based on potential need, this ESF may operate on a 24-hour basis. Supporting agencies have representatives available at the county EOC or by telephone or pager on a 24-hour basis while ESF #6 is operational.

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6: MASS CARE, HOUSING AND HUMAN SERVICES

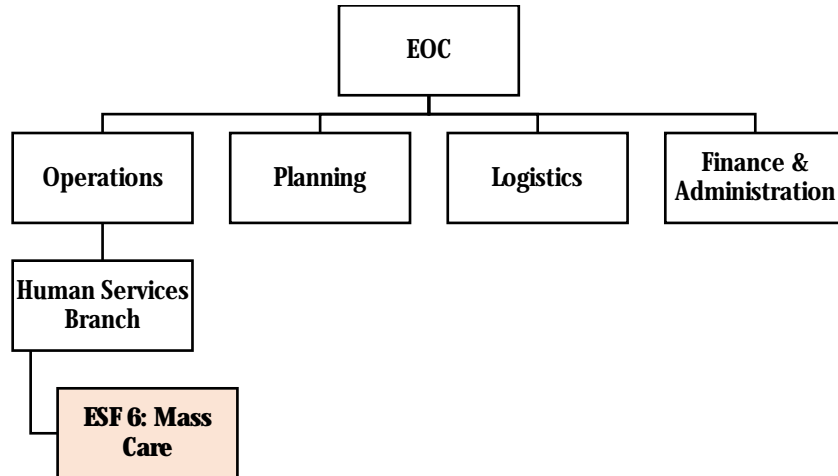


Figure 1: YCEOC, ESF #6, Organizational Chart Example

5.3. Precautionary evacuations may be authorized by the Chief Elected Official, or designee while emergency evacuations may be authorized by the following:

- 5.3.1. Incident Commander
- 5.3.2. Sheriff or Police Chief
- 5.3.3. Fire Chief
- 5.3.4. Health Officer, or designee

5.4. Anticipate that people may be hesitant to evacuate and may seek confirmation of the evacuation request from neighbors, friends and relatives. Research has shown incentives exist which can be provided to people to encourage them to leave. These include the following:

Incentives to Encourage People to Leave During an Evacuation Situation	
•	Evacuation request should be made by elected officials or other recognized authority
•	Contact should be made by uniformed personnel
•	Information should be provided as to the exact nature of the threat
•	The evacuation request should be disseminated from multiple sources if possible
•	Assurances should be provided of security and property protection
•	Provisions for alternative emergency transportation should be provided, if needed
•	Provisions for reducing family separation anxiety, such as information about schools (if involved) should be considered
•	Provisions for pets should be considered
•	Provide information as to what exactly is expected of the citizens in the threatened area
•	Ensure that messages from the field and official sources are consistent
•	Provide an avenue for evacuees to obtain updates

6. Direction, Control, & Coordination

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
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- 6.1. **Horizontal Integration – ARC Shelter Management Plans/Procedures, ARC Volunteer/Donations Management Plans/Procedures, etc.**
- 6.2. **Vertical Integration – Washington State CEMP – ESF 6, City-level Department Plans or Procedures that address any of these core capabilities, etc.**

7. Information Collection, Analysis, & Dissemination

- 7.1. **Information collection regarding mass care, housing and human services status will be coordinated through ESF #6 and the YCEOC or other designated point as appropriate to the incident.**
- 7.2. **The local Incident Commander (IC) or designee is responsible for providing situation reports and periodic updates to keep the YCEOC informed. YCEOC or designee shall provide situation reports to local support agencies/jurisdiction ECCs and the Washington State Emergency Management Division (WAEMD) – State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) as appropriate.**
- 7.3. **Jurisdiction, agency, private-sector, non-governmental, and volunteer organization representatives within the YCEOC will assist with meeting the information collection, analysis, and dissemination needs/methods of the JIC and YCEOC. This will include maintaining contact with their local PIOs for reports and updates.**
- 7.4. **Some incoming mass care, housing and human services information/requests (e.g. expenditures and entering into contracts) into the YCEOC may require a vetting process through the Policy Group and/or the YCEOC Manager due to legal, policy, ethical, or other concerns.**
- 7.5. **The YCEOC will be responsible for collection, analysis, and dissemination of the latest incident information and resources as depicted in Figure 2: YCEOC Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination process.**

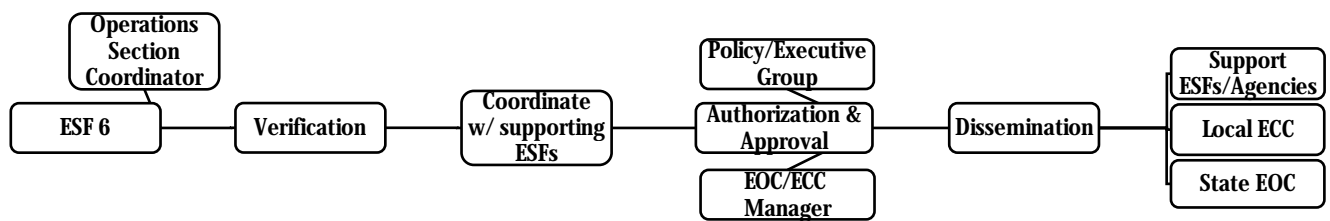


Figure 2: YCEOC Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination Process

8. Responsibilities

Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Operational Coordination	1	Obtain an initial mass care needs assessment (including domestic animals/pets) through	American Red Cross –

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
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Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
		established intelligence procedures; determine the appropriate management response to meet the request.	
			Yakima Humane Society/Yakima Sheriff's Office Animal Control
			YVEM
Operational Coordination	1	Establish communication links with support agencies and mass care resources.	American Red Cross –
			Yakima Humane Society/Yakima Sheriff's Office Animal Control
			YVEM
Operational Coordination	1	Maintain close coordination with local ECCs, WAEMD/SEOC, support agencies, and any mutual aid from surrounding counties.	YVEM
Critical Transportation	1, 2	Coordinate or provide transportation assets for people and/or animal relocation.	School Districts – Public and Private
			Ground Transportation – Public and Private
			YVEM
Fatality Management Services	1	Establish and maintain operations to recover fatalities over a geographically dispersed area and coordinate designates sites/locations for temporary morgues in coordination with YHD.	Yakima County Coroner's Office
Fatality Management Services	1, 2	Provides for victim identification and mortuary services in coordination with YHD, Hospitals, EMS, and YVEM	Yakima County Coroner's Office
Mass Care Services	1, 2	Manage the coordination of both established and unaffiliated volunteers.	YVEM
			American Red Cross
			Yakima Humane Society
Mass Care Services	1, 2, 3	Access and/or activate an initial and continued housing strategy.	Yakima County Human Services
Mass Care Services	1, 2, 3	Assist in reaching the area's homeless population located both in shelter programs and on the street.	Homeless Network of Yakima County/Yakima County Human Services

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
6: MASS CARE, HOUSING AND HUMAN SERVICES

Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Mass Care Services	1, 2, 3	Staff (Registered Nurses, Physicians, Social Workers, Chaplains, Aides) available to assist, as requested.	Local Healthcare
Mass Care Services	1, 2	Coordinate family reunification efforts.	YVEM
			American Red Cross
Mass Care Services	1, 2	Coordinate the receiving of any unsolicited donations.	YVEM
			American Red Cross
			Yakima Humane Society
Mass Care Services	1	Provides access to disaster outreach support/services.	Central Washington Comprehensive Healthcare
Mass Care Services	1	Provides subject-matter expertise on working with access and functional needs populations.	Central Washington Comprehensive Healthcare
Mass Care Services	1	Provides drug/alcohol counseling for displaced residents.	Central Washington Comprehensive Healthcare
Mass Care Services	1, 2	Coordinate the domestic animal care services for sheltered populations.	Yakima Humane Society/Yakima Sheriff's Office Animal Control
			YVEM
Mass Care Services	1, 2	Determine the status of animal response teams, animal shelters and veterinary care.	Yakima Humane Society/Yakima Sheriff's Office Animal Control
			YVEM
Mass Care Services	1, 2	Coordinate the pet-family reunification effort.	Yakima Humane Society
Mass Care Services	1, 2	Coordinate the assignment of veterinary personnel to assist in delivering animal care.	Yakima Humane Society/Yakima Sheriff's Office Animal Control
Mass Care Services	2	Coordinate the depopulation of shelters as required and, when possible, plan for the return of evacuees with access and functional needs, to their pre-disaster locations.	YVEM
			Yakima Humane Society/Yakima Sheriff's Office Animal Control

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Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Mass Care Services	2	Provide facilities to serve as mass care centers, when available.	School Districts – Public and Private
Mass Care Services	2	Provide facilities to serve as people and animal care centers (pets and/or farm animals).	Central Washington State Fair/Yakima Valley Sundome
Public Information & Warning	1, 2	Gathers, assesses, prioritizes, and communicates relevant public health and medical needs information to survivors (including limited English proficiency individuals) in facilities where mass care services are provided.	YVEM
			Yakima Health District
			Central Washington Comprehensive Healthcare
Public Information & Warning	1, 2	Coordinate public information through ESF #15 (Public Affairs).	YVEM
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	1	Coordinate resource needs, and determines and resolves, as necessary, issues regarding resource shortages and resource ordering issues.	YVEM
			American Red Cross Yakima Humane Society
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	1, 2	Establish and operate Points of Distribution for bulk commodity distribution.	YVEM/Yakima Health District
Public Health, Healthcare, & EMS	1	Provide vaccinations and immunizations to displaced residents and voluntary organizations working in hazardous environments.	Yakima Health District

Recovery Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Housing	1	Manage any ongoing shelter operations.	YVEM
			YVCOG/Homeless Network of Yakima County/Yakima County Human Services
			Yakima Humane Society/ Yakima Sheriff's Office Animal Control
Housing	1		YVEM

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
6: MASS CARE, HOUSING AND HUMAN SERVICES

Recovery Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
		Coordinate the depopulation of shelters as required and, when possible, plan for the return of evacuees with access and functional needs, to their pre-disaster locations.	Yakima Humane Society/ Yakima Sheriff's Office Animal Control
Housing	1, 2, 3	Plan for the long-term sheltering of affected individuals.	YVEM
			YVCOG/YC Homeless Network/Yakima County Human Services
Health & Social Services	1, 2	Continue and, if needed, improve upon family and/or pet reunification efforts, in coordination with ESF #11.	YVEM
			American Red Cross
			Yakima Humane Society

9. Resource Requirements

Resources	Providers
Desktop or Laptop	Yakima County EOC (may bring home agency laptop)
WebEOC login	Primary Agency/Organization
Contact list (phone & email) of organizations (master list)	Yakima County EOC or Home Agency/Organization
Internet and folder drive access	Yakima County EOC
Appropriate Home Agency/Org SOPs (hard & soft copies)	Primary Agency/Organization
Desk Phone	Yakima County EOC
Tiered communication structure with Incident Management Teams (IMT)	Yakima County EOC
Two-way Radio	Yakima County EOC or Home Organization
Training	Providers
E/G0191 (Emergency Operations Center/Incident Command System Interface)	Various locations (in-residence)
IS 100, 200, 700, 800	YVEM, FEMA Emergency Management Institute (online)
ICS 300, 400	YVEM, Various locations (in-residence)
Position training	Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM)

10. References and Supporting Plans

- 10.1. ESF 1 – Transportation, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.2. ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.3. ESF 4 – Firefighting, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.4. ESF 5 – Emergency Management, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.5. ESF 7 – Logistics Management & Resource Support, Yakima County CEMP

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- 10.6. ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.7. ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.8. ESF 13 – Public Safety, Law Enforcement, and Security, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.9. ESF 15 – Public Affairs, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.10. [Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan](#)
- 10.11. [National Incident Management System \(NIMS\), 3rd Edition, October 2017](#)
- 10.12. [National Disaster Housing Strategy](#) – First, it describes how we as a Nation currently provide housing to those affected by disasters. It summarizes the many sheltering and housing efforts we have in the United States and the broad array of organizations that are involved in managing these programs. Second, and more importantly, the Strategy charts the new direction that our disaster housing efforts must take if we are to better meet the emergent needs of disaster victims and communities.

11. Terms and Definitions

- 11.1. [Access and Functional Needs \(AFN\)](#) – Executive Order 13407 requires the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to “include in the public alert and warning system the capability to alert and warn all Americans, including those with disabilities” thereby reaching our whole community.

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
7: LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT & RESOURCE SUPPORT**

Coordinating:

Yakima Valley Emergency Management

Primary(s):

Yakima Valley Emergency Management

Supporting:

American Red Cross – Central & Southeastern Washington

Municipal Governments

Municipal Public Works

Yakima County Financial Services

Yakima County Human Resources

Yakima City/County Purchasing Department

Yakima County Public Services

Yakima Health District

Other Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) or Recovery Functions exist that coordinate with or support this ESF:

- **On the ESF Core Capabilities Matrix, find Primary core capabilities (P) within this ESF and then move vertically and add all Supporting (S) core capabilities and equate them to ESFs.**
- **Next find all Supporting (S) ESFs in the column and then move horizontally along each row of a Supporting (S) core capability to find all Primary (P) ESFs.**

ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 5	ESF 6	ESF 8	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 13	Economic Recovery
Response										Recovery
Supports										
ESF 7										

1. Purpose

- 1.1. Emergency Support Function (ESF) #7 – Logistics Management & Resource Support provides coordinated logistical and resource support to an emergency response or recovery effort or other disaster assistance initiative.

Primary Core Capabilities	
Response Mission Area	
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	Deliver essential commodities, equipment, and services in support of impacted communities and survivors, to include emergency power and fuel support, as well as the coordination of access to community staples. Synchronize logistics capabilities and enable the restoration of impacted supply chains.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
7: LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT & RESOURCE SUPPORT

Primary Core Capabilities	
Recovery Mission Areas	
Economic Recovery	Return economic and business activities (including food and agriculture) to a healthy state and develop new business and employment opportunities that result in an economically viable community.

Support Core Capabilities	
Response Mission Area	
Operational Coordination	Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of Core Capabilities.
Infrastructure Systems	Stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.
Critical Transportation	Provide transportation (including infrastructure access and accessible transportation services) for response priority objectives, including the evacuation of people and animals and the delivery of vital response personnel, equipment, and services into the affected areas.
Mass Care Services	Provide life-sustaining and human services to the affected population, to include hydration, feeding, sheltering, temporary housing, evacuee support, reunification, and distribution of emergency supplies.
Operational Communications	Ensure the capacity for timely communications in support of security, situational awareness, and operations, by any and all means available, among and between affected communities in the impact area and all response forces.

2. Policies

- 2.1. Priority is given to LIP: Life safety, Incident stabilization or Property protection (preservation).
- 2.2. Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM) and the Yakima County EOC functions are based on the Constitution and Revised Code of Washington (RCW) governing emergency management, which includes references regarding resource procurement, etc.
 - 2.2.1. Washington State Constitution. Article 8, Section 7, “No county, city, town or other municipal corporation shall hereafter give any money, or property, or loan its money, or credit to or in aid of any individual, association, company or corporation,”
 - 2.2.2. [Washington State RCW – 38.52.070](#) - Emergency Contracts and Obligations
 - 2.2.3. [Washington State RCW – 38.52.110](#) - Use of existing resources; command the service and equipment of the citizens

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
7: LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT & RESOURCE SUPPORT

- 2.3. Chief Elected Officials (CEOs) of Yakima County government jurisdictions may invoke temporary controls on local resources and establish priorities when a local State of Emergency is proclaimed. These may include, but not be limited to fuel, food, shelter and other resources necessary for human needs. Any controls established will be in coordination with other local jurisdictions within Yakima County.**
- 2.4. It is the policy of Yakima County government jurisdictions that departments utilize their personnel to the maximum extent possible, including use of personnel not normally assigned emergency responsibilities. Government employees required to work either overtime or "out of class" in responding to a disaster shall be compensated in accordance with existing rules and bargaining agreements and the requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA).**

3. Situation Overview

- 3.1. Weather conditions and the extent of damage to the public infrastructure of the affected area, in addition to the condition of the transportation network in the area, will influence the strategy or ability to provide support.**
- 3.2. Each responding organization has established a system for managing agency resources.**
- 3.3. All county and city organizations, services, and facilities can be utilized during a disaster. The Incident Command System (ICS) will be utilized from the National Incident Management System (NIMS).**
- 3.4. Supplies and equipment will be provided from existing Yakima County inventories whenever possible. Resource needs beyond the capacity of jurisdictions should be coordinated through the Yakima County Emergency Operations Center (YCEOC).**
- 3.5. Supplies and items of equipment obtained from commercial providers will not be stockpiled; however, the scope of procurement operations will be consistent with the severity of the event.**
- 3.6. An extreme situation could develop that might require the elected legislative authorities of the county to invoke local resource restrictions or economic controls to assure an acceptable level of recovery and response.**
- 3.7. Procurement will be conducted in accordance with State and County laws and regulations, including provisions for emergency procurement and no-bid contracting.**
- 3.8. The government's initial response will focus on lifesaving and injury reduction activities followed by protection of critical infrastructure and public property. The protection of private property will be the responsibility of the landowner or tenant.**

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
7: LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT & RESOURCE SUPPORT

- 3.9. RCW 38.52 and WAC 118.04 provide for the classification, registration, and utilization of emergency services workers and describe emergency services worker compensation and immunity responsibilities.

4. Concept of Operations

- 4.1. ESF #7 manages and coordinates resource support activities. This function is accomplished by mobilizing public and private resources in support of local emergency operations.
- 4.2. ESF #7 will be implemented upon notification of a potential or actual major emergency or disaster. Implementing ESF #7 will be the mechanism for providing support activity to other ESFs.
- 4.3. YVEM or the YCEOC will manage resource coordination activities. Incoming resources will usually be processed through a staging area operation, which will be determined by the situation.
- 4.4. During initial emergency operations, each entity will be responsible for managing its own resources. Local resources will be utilized before requesting assistance from the region and state.
- 4.5. Multi-agency response will use the Incident Command System (ICS) within the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- 4.6. The legislative authority of the political subdivisions is empowered to establish controls on resources and resource allocation priorities during a State of Emergency.
- 4.7. Voluntary controls are the preferred method of resource management, although mandatory controls may be required, when feasible, as a temporary measure. The public will be encouraged to voluntarily cooperate with emergency measures through the public information program.
- 4.8. The Yakima County Board of Commissioners and the respective Mayors/City Councils have the responsibility and authority to allocate resources and invoke economic and other controls, if the situation warrants.
- 4.9. When appropriate, private agricultural, industrial, commercial, financial, or other services may assist local government in an advisory capacity with emergency resource distribution and mobilization policies or control programs.
- 4.10. Local community service organizations, with the American Red Cross Serving Central and Southeastern Washington (ARC) being the lead agency will manage donated goods and services. The YVEM and ARC will determine receiving points for donated goods.
- 4.11. **Whole Community Involvement**
- 4.11.1. Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM) strives to engage whole community partners (i.e. government, non-profit, private sector, and community groups) to understand each other's functions, capabilities and available resources that may be utilized during a disaster. YVEM has been actively identifying ways to better communicate and plan with the Access

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION

7: LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT & RESOURCE SUPPORT

and Function Needs (AFN), and homeless populations within the county through the Homeless Network of Yakima County and Yakima County Human Services.

- 4.11.2. Jurisdictional fire departments reach out to their whole communities in various forums, including fire code inspection programs, to educate the public regarding fire safety, injury prevention and other safety issues. Presentations are made throughout the community on a variety of safety issues including: home and workplace fire safety, proper use of fire extinguishers, wildland urban interface fire prevention (Firewise), and juvenile fire setters.
- 4.11.3. Jurisdictional law enforcement departments reach out to their entire communities through community policing, including home, personal property, and personal safety tips/checklists. The community policing philosophy focuses on citizen involvement as an integral part of the solution to crime problems. Police departments across the county are adopting this philosophy in one form or another and beginning to work hand in hand with individuals, National Night Out, block watch organizations, crime stoppers, and other community groups to attack the root cause of crime.
- 4.11.4. The Whole Community includes populations with individuals with disabilities and Access and Functional Needs (AFN). Any agency or organization that receives federal funding is required to have a plan or policy for addressing the needs of individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), pursuant to Title VI, the Civil Rights Act. The Washington State Emergency Management Division and this ESF expects all agencies and organizations to comply with federal law. For more information on how each agency or organization complies with federal law, please contact the individual agency or organization.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Logistics & Supply Chain Management		
Response	1	Mobilize and deliver governmental, nongovernmental, and private sector resources to save lives, sustain lives, meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery, to include moving and delivering resources and services to meet the needs of disaster survivors.
	2	Enhance public and private resource and services support for an affected area.

Area	Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Response	1	Mobilize all critical resources and establish command, control, and coordination structures within the affected community, in other coordinating bodies in

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Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Operational Coordination		
		surrounding communities and neighboring counties and maintain as needed throughout the duration of an incident.
	2	Enhance and maintain command, control, and coordination structures consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Infrastructure Systems		
Response	1	Decrease and stabilize immediate infrastructure threats to the affected population, to include survivors in the heavily damaged zone, nearby communities that may be affected by cascading effects, and mass care support facilities and evacuation processing centers with a focus on life sustainment and congregate care services.
	2	Re-establish critical infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing emergency response operations, life sustainment, community functionality, and a transition to recovery.
	3	Provide for the clearance, removal, and disposal of debris.
	4	Formalize partnerships with governmental and private sector cyber incident or emergency response teams to accept, triage, and collaboratively respond to cascading impacts in an efficient manner.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Critical Transportation		
Response	2	Ensure basic human needs are met, stabilize the incident, transition into recovery for an affected area, and restore basic services and community functionality.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Mass Care Services		
Response	1	Move and deliver resources and capabilities to meet the needs of disaster survivors, including individuals with access and functional needs.
	2	Establish, staff, and equip emergency shelters and other temporary housing options (including accessible housing) for the affected population.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Operational Communications		
Response	1	Ensure the capacity to communicate with both the emergency response community and the affected populations and establish interoperable voice and data communications between Federal, tribal, state, and local first responders.

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Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Economic Recovery		
Recovery	1	Conduct a preliminary assessment of economic issues and identify potential inhibitors to fostering stabilization of the affected communities.

5. Organization

- 5.1. Yakima Valley Emergency Services Executive Board (ESEB) will establish overall resource management priorities and strategies as appropriate and necessary.
- 5.2. Authorization for expenditures, entering into contracts, and other administrative issues will come from The Policy/Decision Group.
- 5.3. YVEM will coordinate the staffing of the ESF #7 position. Personnel assigned to this position are designated by the Emergency Management Director. The ESF #7 position, when activated, operates within the Yakima County EOC and acts as the Logistics Section Chief and reports to the EOC Manager. This position is the link to providing resources to field operations.
- 5.4. The ESF #7 position provides subject-matter expertise to other EOC positions. Based on potential need, this ESF may operate on a 24-hour basis. Supporting agencies have representatives available at the county EOC or by telephone or pager on a 24-hour basis while ESF #7 is operational.

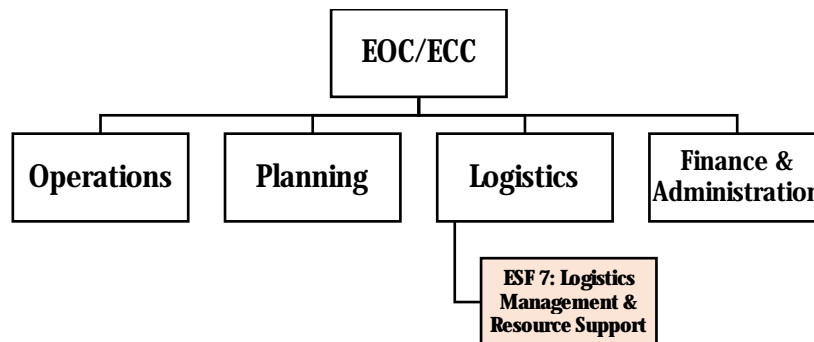


Figure 1: YCEOC, ESF #7, Organizational Chart Example

6. Direction, Control, & Coordination

- 6.1. Local government Incident Commanders (IC) where the emergency occurs will exercise tactical direction and control of disaster activities within that jurisdiction. The IC, or designee, will coordinate with YVEM, who is responsible for implementing the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Each jurisdiction shall establish Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) to control and direct response and recovery actions. In cases where local resources to contend with an emergency do not exist or have been depleted, the affected IC, in coordination with Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM), should request county aid first and then followed by state aid through the county and/or state EOCs, respectively. Resources made available to the local government will be under the operational control of the Chief Elected Official (CEO) or designee

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through the Incident Commander. When the resource mission is completed, the local ECC and YCEOC/YVEM will be notified, and the resource returned for other assignment.

- 6.2. If the needed response exceeds these local capabilities, the CEO of the local jurisdiction may declare a “State of Emergency” to expedite access to resources needed to cope with the incident.
- 6.3. YVEM is responsible for the proper functioning of the Yakima County Emergency Operations Center (YCEOC) during emergency operations. YVEM also acts as a liaison with state and federal emergency agencies, and neighboring counties.
- 6.4. The YCEOC is the central point for coordinating emergency response and recovery actions. The purpose of this central point is to ensure harmonious response when the emergency involves more than one political entity and several response agencies. Coordination of services will be through the YCEOC Manager and Section Coordinators to provide for the most efficient management of resources.
- 6.5. Department/agency heads and other officials legally administering their office may perform their emergency function(s) on their own initiative if, in their judgment, the safety or welfare of the population is threatened. The YCEOC and/or YVEM should be notified as soon as possible.

7. Information Collection, Analysis, & Dissemination

- 7.1. Information collection on communication systems status will be coordinated through ESF #2 and the YCEOC or other designated point as appropriate to the incident.
- 7.2. The local Incident Commander (IC) or designee is responsible for providing situation reports and periodic updates to keep the YCEOC informed. YCEOC, YVEM, or designee, shall provide situation reports to local support agencies/jurisdiction ECCs and the Washington State Emergency Management Division (WAEMD) – State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) as appropriate.
- 7.3. Jurisdiction, agency, private-sector, non-governmental, and volunteer organization representatives within the YCEOC will assist with meeting the information collection, analysis, and dissemination needs/methods of the JIC and YCEOC. This will include maintaining contact with their local PIOs for reports and updates.
- 7.4. Some incoming information/requests (e.g. expenditures and entering into contracts) into the YCEOC may require a vetting process through the Policy Group and the YCEOC Manager due to legal, policy, ethical, or other concerns.
- 7.5. The YCEOC will be responsible for collection, analysis, and dissemination of the latest incident information and resources as depicted in Figure 1: YCEOC Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination process.

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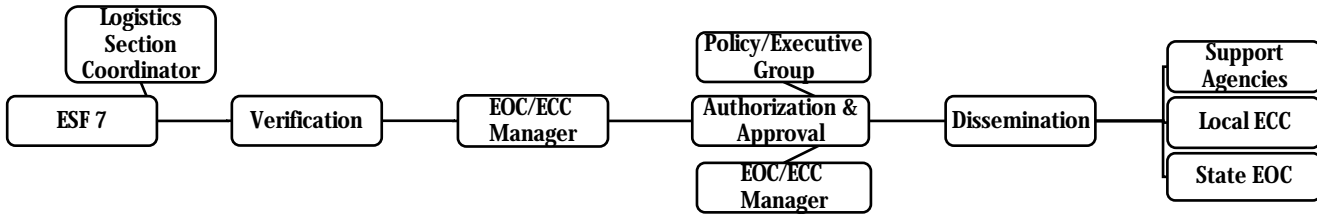


Figure 2: YCEOC Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination

8. Responsibilities

Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	1	Develop procedures for rapidly procuring supplies and equipment and how to effectively track their delivery and use.	YVEM
			Yakima City/County Purchasing Dept.
			Municipal Governments (finance)
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	1, 2	Register emergency workers (other than employees of the county, cities or towns) under RCW 38.52 and WAC 118-04.	YVEM
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	1, 2	Track all disaster responders and volunteers (check-in and check-out)	YVEM
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	1, 2	Facilitate the operations of the voluntary organizations to permit them to function to the full extent of their mission and expertise.	YVEM
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	1, 2	Contracts with commercial vendors will be initiated to obtain supplies and equipment unavailable in existing inventories.	YVEM
			Municipal Governments/ County Purchasing Dept.
			Public Services/Works
Operational Coordination	1, 2	Coordinate within their jurisdictions for donated goods and services and assure local resources are expended prior to seeking assistance from YVEM or YCEOC for state support.	YVEM
			County & Municipal Governments
Operational Coordination	1, 2	Shall be a Policy Group member for allocating funds for emergencies. The finance representative may report to the appropriate YCEOC or appropriate ECC to coordinate allocated funding if the situation warrants it.	Yakima County Finance
			Municipal Governments (finance)
	1, 2	Resource need requests will be prioritized, allocated and deployed in mission assignments. Missions will be	YVEM

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Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Operational Coordination		tracked, and resources will be reassigned if they become available for subsequent uses.	County & Municipal Governments
Infrastructure Systems	1	Coordinate the provision of materials, services and facilities in support of emergency operations.	YVEM
			Yakima County Public Services
			Municipal Public Works
Infrastructure Systems	1, 2, 3	Coordinate and provide information regarding road closures and accessibility to and from disaster.	YVEM
			Yakima County Public Services
			Municipal Public Works
Critical Transportation	2	Obtain an assessment of the regional transportation network and analyze information to determine the feasibility of accessing existing supply storage locations. The management of initial emergency response will be the responsibility of the Incident Commander(s).	Primary Organization – YVEM
Mass Care Services	1	Coordinate the assignment of donations management resources.	YVEM
Mass Care Services	1	Coordinate the establishment and operation of Points of Distribution to distribute commodities, if necessary.	YVEM
			Yakima Health District
Mass Care Services	1	Conduct Inspections of disaster relief food, medical and health issues to assure that they meet state health requirements.	Yakima Health District
Mass Care Services	2	Coordinate establishment of, staff for, and equip emergency shelters and other temporary housing options (including accessible housing) for the affected population	YVEM
			American Red Cross
Operational Communications	1	Establish communication links with support agencies.	All Primary and Support Organizations
Operational Communications	1	Obtain and distribute, through appropriate channels, incident contact information to emergency responders mobilized through ESF #7.	All Primary and Support Organizations

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Recovery Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task LD.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Economic Recovery	1	Conduct a preliminary assessment of economic issues and continue to utilize primary and alternate resources to foster priority stabilization.	YVEM

9. Resource Requirements

Resources	Providers
Desktop or Laptop	Yakima County EOC (may bring home agency laptop)
WebEOC login	Primary Agency/Organization
Contact list (phone & email) of organizations (master list)	Yakima County EOC or Home Agency/Organization
Internet and folder drive access	Yakima County EOC
Appropriate Home Agency/Org SOPs (hard & soft copies)	Primary Agency/Organization
Desk Phone	Yakima County EOC
Tiered communication structure with Incident Management Teams (IMT)	Yakima County EOC
Two-way Radio	Yakima County EOC or Home Organization
Training	Providers
E/G0191 (Emergency Operations Center/Incident Command System Interface)	Various locations (in-residence)
IS 100, 200, 700, 800	YVEM, FEMA Emergency Management Institute (online)
ICS 300, 400	YVEM, Various locations (in-residence)
Position training	Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM)

10. References and Supporting Plans

- 10.1. **ESF 1** – Transportation, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.2. **ESF 3** – Public Works and Engineering, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.3. **ESF 4** – Firefighting, Yakima County
- 10.4. **ESF 5** – Emergency Management, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.5. **ESF 6** – Mass Care, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.6. **ESF 8** – Public Health and Medical Services, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.7. **ESF 11** – Agriculture and Natural Resources, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.8. **ESF 12** – Energy and Utilities, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.9. **ESF 13** – Public Safety, Law Enforcement, and Security, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.10. [Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan \(CEMP\)](#)
- 10.11. [Washington State RCW – 38.52.070](#) - Emergency Contracts and Obligations
- 10.12. [Washington State RCW – 38.52.110](#) - Use of existing resources; command the service and equipment of the citizens

11. Terms and Definitions

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
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- 11.1. Yakima Valley Emergency Services Executive Board (ESEB)** – Governs the operations of the Yakima Valley Emergency Management Office. The executive board is comprised of a County Commissioner, four mayors (or designee), the Sheriff and the Emergency Management Director. The executive board meets quarterly to provide oversight and direction to the office.

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
8: PUBLIC HEALTH & MEDICAL SERVICES**

Coordinating:

Yakima Health District

Primary(s):

Emergency Medical Services

Yakima County Coroner's Office

Yakima Health District

Support(s):

American Red Cross—Serving Central and Southeast Washington

Central Washington Comprehensive Healthcare

Fire Services

Hospitals/Clinics—Public and Private

Law Enforcement

Ambulance Services

Public Services (County)/Public Works (Cities/Towns)

Yakima Valley Emergency Management

Other Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) or Recovery Functions exist that coordinate with or support this ESF:

- **On the ESF Core Capabilities Matrix, find Primary core capabilities (P) within this ESF and then move vertically and add all Supporting (S) core capabilities and equate them to ESFs.**
- **Next find all Supporting (S) ESFs in the column and then move horizontally along each row of a Supporting (S) core capability to find all Primary (P) ESFs.**

ESF 1	ESF 4	ESF 5	ESF 6	ESF 7	ESF 10	ESF 11	ESF 13	ESF 15	Health & Social Services
Response									Recovery
Support									
ESF 8									

1. Purpose

- 1.1. Emergency Support Function (ESF) #8 – Public Health & Medical Services coordinates the provision of medical care and the dissemination of public health information necessary to support an emergency response or recovery effort or other disaster assistance initiative.
- 1.2. Disasters have the capacity to produce large numbers of fatalities. The profound effects of mass fatalities on both loved ones and the entire community, and the ability to coordinate and obtain the needed fatality management resources are critical emergency response functions of Yakima County jurisdictions.

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Primary Core Capabilities	
Response Mission Area	
Fatality Management Services	Provide fatality management services, including decedent remains recovery and victim identification, and work with local, state, tribal, and Federal authorities to provide mortuary processes, temporary storage or permanent internment solutions, sharing information with mass care services for the purpose of reunifying family members and caregivers with missing persons/remains, and providing counseling to the bereaved.
Public Health, Healthcare, & EMS	Provide lifesaving medical treatment via Emergency Medical Services and related operations and avoid additional disease and injury by providing targeted public health, medical, and behavioral health support and products to all affected populations.

Primary Core Capabilities	
Recovery Mission Areas	
Health and Social Services	Restore and improve health and social services capabilities and networks to promote the resilience, independence, health (including behavioral health), and well-being of the whole community.

Support Core Capabilities	
Response Mission Area	
Public Information & Warning	Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard and, as appropriate, the actions being taken, and the assistance being made available.
Operational Coordination	Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of Core Capabilities.
Critical Transportation	Provide transportation (including infrastructure access and accessible transportation services) for response priority objectives, including the evacuation of people and animals and the delivery of vital response personnel, equipment, and services into the affected areas.
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	Conduct appropriate measures to ensure the protection of the health and safety of the public and workers, as well as the environment, from all hazards in support of responder operations and the affected communities.
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	Deliver essential commodities, equipment, and services in support of impacted communities and survivors, to include emergency power and fuel support, as well as the coordination of access to community

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
8: PUBLIC HEALTH & MEDICAL SERVICES**

Support Core Capabilities	
	staples. Synchronize logistics capabilities and enable the restoration of impacted supply chains.
Mass Care Services	Provide life-sustaining and human services to the affected population, to include hydration, feeding, sheltering, temporary housing, evacuee support, reunification, and distribution of emergency supplies.

2. Policies and Authorities

2.1. Policies

- 2.1.1. Priority is given to LIP: Life safety, Incident stabilization or Property protection (preservation).
- 2.1.2. The Yakima Health District is to provide guidance to political jurisdictions, agencies and individuals on basic public health principles involving safe drinking water, home and office air quality, food sanitation, personal hygiene, and proper disposal of human waste, garbage and infectious or hazardous waste spills.
- 2.1.3. Local jurisdictions will activate mutual aid agreements when their resources are depleted or committed. Additional state and federal assistance will be requested through the Yakima County Emergency Operations Center (YCEOC) and coordinated and provided through the Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division (WAEMD)/State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), when local public and private resources have been exhausted.
- 2.1.4. State coordinated health and medical assistance to local jurisdictions is directed by the Washington Military Department through the Secretary of Health or the designated representative.
- 2.1.5. The Coroner has jurisdiction over the bodies of the deceased.
- 2.1.6. Yakima County jurisdictions will follow policies regarding the removal of human remains authorized by the Yakima County Coroner or designee and protocols established in this plan.
- 2.1.7. Human remains will be treated with the utmost respect and dignity during the collection and removal process. In addition, personnel involved in the collection, removal, and transportation of human remains must use the appropriate levels of protective equipment to prevent any injury or exposure to pathogens.

2.2. Authorities

- 2.2.1. [Revised Code of Washington \(RCW\) 43.20.050\(5\)](#) – In part, states all police officers, sheriffs, constables and all other officers and employees of the state or any county, city or township thereof, shall enforce all rules adopted by the State Board of Health.
- 2.2.2. [RCW 70.05.060](#) – Outlines the powers and duties of the local board of health; each local board

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of health has supervision over all matters pertaining to the preservation of the life and health of the people within its jurisdiction.

- 2.2.3. [RCW 70.05.070](#) – Outlines the powers and duties of the local health officer. In part, states that the local health officer shall control and prevent the spread of any dangerous contagious or infectious disease that may occur in his/her jurisdiction.
- 2.2.4. [Washington Administrative Code \(WAC\) 246-101-425](#) – Outlines the responsibilities of the general public. In part, states that members of the general public shall cooperate with public health authorities in the investigation of cases and suspected cases and cooperate with the implementation of infection control measures including isolation and quarantine.
- 2.2.5. [WAC 246-101-505](#) – Outlines the duties of the local health officer or local health department. In part, states that local health officers shall review and determine the appropriate action for instituting disease prevention and infection control, isolation, detention and quarantine measures necessary to prevent the spread of communicable disease, invoking the powers of the courts to enforce these measures when necessary.

3. Situation Overview

- 3.1. A significant disaster event may cause injuries to a considerable number of people, produce physical or biological health hazards throughout the affected area, and create a widespread need for medical care and/or public health assistance and guidance.
- 3.2. A mass fatality incident is defined as any situation in which there are more fatalities than can be handled in a timely and professional manner using the usual available local resources to address a single incident or multiple incidents.
- 3.3. These incidents may be a result of, but not limited to, natural or man-made events including: fire, flood, hurricane, tornado, earthquake, weapons of mass destruction (WMD's), bomb/blast, chemical, nuclear, biological, pandemic, structural collapse, and transportation disasters.
- 3.4. Deaths resulting from acts of homicide, suicide, or accident, and those constituting a public health hazard, fall in the jurisdiction of the Coroner.
- 3.5. The extent of damage to the public infrastructure of the affected area, in addition to the condition of the transportation network in the area (including air transport), will influence the strategy or ability to provide support. The extent of damage to medical, mental health, and extended care facilities within the affected area will influence the strategy and ability to coordinate care and provide appropriate treatment.
- 3.6. The large number of casualties resulting from a disaster incident will overwhelm the capabilities of emergency response agencies to meet the needs of the situation. Medical supplies (including pharmaceuticals) and equipment may likely be in short supply. Disruptions in local communications and transportation systems may prevent timely re-supply.

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- 3.7. Hospitals, nursing homes, pharmacies, and other medical/health care facilities may be structurally damaged or destroyed. Even those facilities which survive with little or no structural damage may be rendered unusable or only partially usable because of damage to, or reduction of utilities (power, water, sewer), because staff are unable to report for duty due to personal injuries, or damage or disruption of communication and transportation systems. Medical and health care facilities which remain in operation and have the necessary utilities and staff will probably be overwhelmed by the "walking wounded" and seriously injured victims who are transported there in the immediate aftermath of the occurrence. In the face of massive increases in demand and the damage sustained, medical supplies (including pharmaceuticals) and equipment will likely be in short supply. Most health care facilities maintain inventory stock to meet their normal patient needs. Disruptions in local communications and transportation systems could prevent timely re-supply.
- 3.8. The psychological effects of a natural or man-made disaster or public health event could have a severe impact on the community well. The implications of such an event could cause panic among a wider population than is actually affected, with greater numbers of people seeking treatment than have been physically harmed. These individuals are referred to as "worried well". Health facilities still in operation will likely be overwhelmed by many incoming patients, including the "worried well" from the community, as well as patients transferred from damaged or endangered health care facilities.
- 3.9. Uninjured persons who require daily maintenance medications or treatment (e.g., insulin and dialysis) may have difficulty in obtaining them because of damage or destruction of normal supply locations and general shortages within the disaster area.
- 3.10. Although other disasters such as fires and floods do not generate the casualty volume of a major earthquake, a noticeable emphasis on health may exist for relocation, shelters, vector control, and returning water, wastewater, and solid waste facilities to operation. Pets, livestock, and wild animals may also be affected, and may become a health and safety problem.
- 3.11. An emergency resulting from an explosion, toxic gas, radiation, or biological release could occur that may not damage the local medical system. However, such an event could produce a large concentration of specialized injuries that would overwhelm the local jurisdiction's medical system, and/or result in the contamination of medical treatment personnel or medical facilities which could reduce or eliminate the ability of those personnel or facilities to continue providing aid.

4. Concept of Operations

- 4.1. When there is a potential for, or occurrence of, a significant emergency or disaster, YVEM is to be notified. This notification could be to advise of a need for some level of activation of the Yakima County Emergency Operations Center (YCEOC), or to pass on a request for assistance to the state.

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- 4.1.1. When activated, the Yakima County Director of Emergency Services will request necessary personnel to staff the EOC.**
- 4.1.2. Based on the situation, Yakima Health District (YHD), medical facilities and response agencies will be notified of the potential for, or occurrence of the event. This may be done by the Public Safety Dispatch Centers (i.e. SunComm, Valley Fire, etc.), response agencies, or EOC staff, but the YCEOC is to verify that it has been completed.**
- 4.1.3. Medical and public health facilities, response agencies, and support agencies will activate their own emergency or disaster procedures as needed for the potential or actual event and will maintain communication with the YCEOC for situational awareness.**
- 4.1.4. In the event of a public health emergency where the YHD ECC has been activated but not the YCEOC, the Local Emergency Response Coordinator or designee will notify the Director of Emergency Services and the Washington State Secretary of Health of the activation.**
- 4.2. Once the YCEOC is operational, all Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8 response and recovery activities will be directed from the YCEOC. YHD is the lead agency for the ESF 8 Public Health, Medical Services.**
- 4.3. Necessary support agencies and organizations will be notified and requested to provide 24-hour representation to the YCEOC or be available by direct communication. Each support agency and organization are responsible for ensuring that sufficient staff is available to support the YCEOC and carry out the activities tasked to their agency or organization on a continuous basis. Individuals staffing the YCEOC, or acting as liaison with the EOC, need to have extensive knowledge of the resources and capabilities of their respective agencies or organizations, and have access to the appropriate authority for committing those resources during response and recovery operations.**
- 4.4. The YVEM and YHD staff will maintain communication and coordination with response agencies, medical and health facilities, and other organizations and officials to identify current and projected medical and public health status and requests for assistance. Written situation reports will assist other EOC staff, and other officials with a need for this information.**
- 4.5. Response agencies and health care facilities will report needs or potential needs to the YCEOC. Medical and health needs that cannot be met with local and regional resources and mutual aid will be directed to the Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division (WAEMD)/State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). WAEMD/SEOC may provide advice or technical assistance, and they may provide direct support with personnel, equipment, and/or supplies.**
- 4.6. Fatality Management**
 - 4.6.1. The Yakima County Coroner's Office (YCCO) shall be notified of any reportable death in Yakima County. The on-duty or on-call Deputy Coroner will first make notification to the Coroner and Chief Deputy Coroner and then respond to the incident. Upon evaluation of initial information**

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and/or surveying the scene, a determination will be made by the Coroner as to the level of initial response by the YCCO. It must also be acknowledged that the normal day-to-day operations of the YCCO must be satisfied.

- 4.6.2. At the discretion of the Coroner, temporary Deputy Coroners may be sworn-in with limited and temporary jurisdiction. Medical professionals, emergency services personnel, and Funeral Directors may be utilized as temporary Deputies in the event of a mass fatalities or pandemic event.
- 4.6.3. The coroner will maintain direct contact with local, county, state and federal officials in regards to declaration of disaster.
- 4.6.4. The YCCO has established three levels of response to a mass fatality incident within figure 1 below. The Coroner will determine what level is warranted based on the information available at that time. The level of response may be upgraded or downgraded as necessary.

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Level 1

- Coroner will determine the number of personnel to be called out to the scene and place a Deputy Coroner “on-call” for normal daily office functions. Staff will be activated to respond to the scene or a standby notification only.
- Most activities will be handled “in-house” with the exception of a few certain limited tasks. Morgue operations will take place at the county morgue and/or local hospital morgues. Autopsies will be performed through the current contracted forensic pathology group. A Family Assistance Center (FAC) will be implemented with the assistance of the American Red Cross and Emergency Management.

Level 2

- Upon further evaluation by the Coroner and staff, a Level 2 response would still include the actions and notifications as indicated in Level 1.
- Determine a location for a holding morgue and/or a temporary morgue.
- A DMORT activation would only be considered at this point if any of the following three criteria has been met:
 - An act of terrorism;
 - A federally declared disaster; or
 - A transportation accident resulting in the loss of 20 or more lives

Level 3

- Upon further evaluation by the Coroner and staff, a Level 3 response would still include notifications and activations as indicated in Level 1 and Level 2.
- Make additional notifications to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the National Funeral Directors Association, and DMORT response.

Figure 1: Three Levels of Response to Mass Fatality Incident

4.7. Whole Community Involvement

- 4.7.1. A successful Whole Community public health and medical services program assesses local assets and capabilities, bolsters identified weaknesses, and supports locally-driven solutions. This includes, but is not limited to, inclusive disaster planning, supporting local response organizations and processes, developing partnerships with supportive groups and agencies, and ensuring a place at the table for government, residents, NGOs, businesses, churches, advocacy organizations, and other stakeholders.

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4.7.2. The Whole Community includes populations with individuals with disabilities and Access and Functional Needs (AFN). Any agency or organization that receives federal funding is required to have a plan or policy for addressing the needs of individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), pursuant to Title VI, the Civil Rights Act. The Washington State Emergency Management Division and this ESF expects all agencies and organizations to comply with federal law. For more information on how each agency or organization complies with federal law, please contact the individual agency or organization.

4.7.3. ESF #8 recognizes that inclusion and accessibility is about more than language translation. Inclusion and accessibility mean a concerted effort to engage populations with limited English proficiency (LEP), disabilities, or other conditions that limit access to recovery services, and to promote effective resource accessibility – that is, that no impacted individuals face a unique burden in securing resources for which they qualify, and that are available to others.

4.8. Critical Tasks

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Fatality Management Services		
Response	1	Establish and maintain operations to recover a significant number of fatalities over a geographically dispersed area.
	2	Mitigate hazards from remains, facilitate care to survivors, and return remains for final disposition.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Public Health, Healthcare, & EMS		
Response	1	Deliver medical countermeasures to exposed populations.
	2	Complete triage and initial stabilization of casualties and begin definitive care for those likely to survive their injuries and illnesses.
	3	Return medical surge resources to pre-incident levels, complete health assessments, and identify recovery processes.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Operational Coordination		
Response	1	Mobilize all critical resources and establish command, control, and coordination structures within the affected community, in other coordinating bodies in surrounding communities and neighboring counties and maintain as needed throughout the duration of an incident.
	2	Enhance and maintain command, control, and coordination structures consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery.

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Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Public Information & Warning		
Response	1	Inform all affected segments of society of critical lifesaving and life-sustaining information by all means necessary, including accessible tools, to expedite the delivery of emergency services and aid the public to take protective actions.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Critical Transportation		
Response	2	Ensure basic human needs are met, stabilize the incident, transition into recovery for an affected area, and restore basic services and community functionality.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Environmental Response/Health & Safety		
Response	1	Identify, assess, and mitigate worker health and safety hazards, and disseminate health and safety guidance and resources to response and recovery workers.
	2	Minimize public exposure to environmental hazards through assessment of the hazards and implementation of public protective actions.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Logistics & Supply Chain Management		
Response	1	Mobilize and deliver governmental, nongovernmental, and private sector resources to save lives, sustain lives, meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery, to include moving and delivering resources and services to meet the needs of disaster survivors.
	2	Enhance public and private resource and services support for an affected area.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Mass Care Services		
Response	1	Move and deliver resources and capabilities to meet the needs of disaster survivors, including individuals with access and functional needs.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Health, Public Health and Social Services		
Recovery	1	Identify affected populations, groups, and key partners in short-term, intermediate, and long-term recovery.

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Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Health, Public Health and Social Services		
	2	Complete an assessment of community health and social service needs; prioritize these needs, including accessibility requirements, based on the whole community's input and participation in the recovery planning process; and develop a comprehensive recovery timeline.
	3	Restore health care (including behavioral health), public health, and social services functions.
	4	Restore and improve the resilience and sustainability of the health care system and social service capabilities and networks to promote the independence and well-being of community members in accordance with the specified recovery timeline.

5. Organization

- 5.1. The ESF #8 position is staffed by the Yakima Health District (YHD), or designee. Personnel assigned to this position are recommended by the YHD Director, or designee, and coordinated through the YVEM and the Yakima County Emergency Services Director, or designee. The ESF #8 position, when activated, operates in the Yakima County EOC. This position is the link to the medical service operations in the field and the public health of the entire county.
- 5.2. The ESF #8 position provides subject-matter expertise to other EOC positions. Based on potential need, this ESF may operate on a 24-hour basis. Supporting agencies have representatives available at the county EOC or by telephone on a 24-hour basis while ESF #8 is operational.
- 5.3. **Emergency Medical Services**
 - 5.3.1. The EMS Department is the lead agency for the coordination of EMS disaster planning.
 - 5.3.2. Upon request, or upon the occurrence of a disaster, the EMS staff should report to the Yakima County EOC. Appropriate staffing should be determined, depending upon the situation, to cover 24-hour operations if needed.
 - 5.3.3. Yakima County has identified for the provision of on-line medical control on a day-to-day basis, the local level 3 trauma hospital as medical control. That facility shall maintain control of the incident for the duration. The remaining hospitals shall maintain medical control services for other day-to-day operations.
 - 5.3.4. Upon occurrence of a disaster, each hospital should assess damages to the facility, condition and availability of staff, condition of patients, resource inventory information to include pharmaceutical supplies, communication capabilities, and bed space. This information should be relayed as soon as possible to the WATrac system, and periodically updated. WATrac is a web-based healthcare resource tracking and alert system for statewide collaboration.
 - 5.3.5. Emergency medical staffing and supplies not available in Yakima County may be requested through existing mutual aid or through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). These requests should be coordinated through the Yakima County EOC (YCEOC).

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- 5.3.6. Private ambulance organizations may provide the nucleus for emergency medical transportation. Additional transportation requirements may be coordinated by the local jurisdiction ECC or the YCEOC.

5.4. Health District

- 5.4.1. During an incident that threatens the health and/or sanitation condition of the residents of the county, the Yakima Health District will provide, or provide for the coordination of, health and sanitation services within the community through their Emergency Response Plan.
- 5.4.2. If the threat to public health is of such magnitude that supplemental assistance is necessary (i.e. Jurisdictional State of Emergency), the state and federal government may provide such assistance through WebEOC or by direct request to the Director, State Department of Health. This request should be coordinated through the Yakima County EOC.

5.5. Mortuary Services

- 5.5.1. The Yakima County Coroner's Office has jurisdiction over the bodies of the deceased within Yakima County.
- 5.5.2. Local funeral directors and other designated personnel may assist in the processing of human remains at the discretion of the Yakima County Coroner.
- 5.5.3. If local resources for proper handling and disposition of the deceased are exceeded, the state and/or federal government may provide supplementary assistance for the identification, movement, storage, and disposition of the deceased. The Yakima County Coroner may make a request for such assistance to the State Department of Health. This request should be coordinated through the Yakima County EOC.
- 5.5.4. The Coroner may designate temporary morgues if the normally established morgues are overwhelmed and may coordinate with local funeral directors to identify staff to support these temporary morgues. The Coroner is responsible for notifying local agencies of the locations of morgues and coordinating transportation of the deceased to these sites. This should be coordinated with the Yakima County EOC.
- 5.5.5. If no authorized Coroner staff is available due to the circumstances of the event, remains should be covered, removed to a secure location, chilled, if possible, and the circumstances of death documented. If appropriate, care should be given to not disturb the death scene for later documentation of evidence.
- 5.5.6. Law enforcement may assist the coroner in notification of the next of kin following a mass fatality incident. The American Red Cross may assist both the coroner and law enforcement by providing emotional support and spiritual care during these notifications.
- 5.5.7. Figure 1 below shows a potential organizational flowchart for ESF #8.

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
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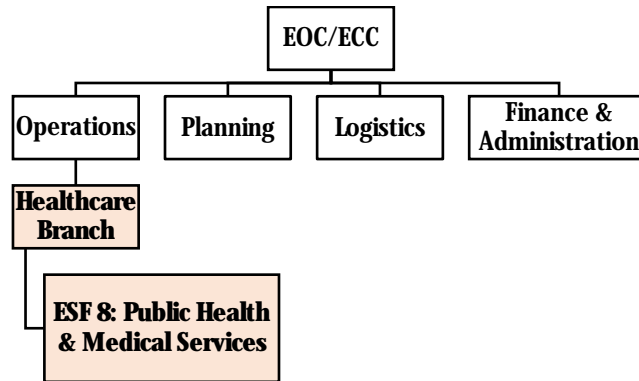


Figure 2: YCEOC, ESF #8, Organizational Chart Example

6. Direction, Control, & Coordination

- 6.1. Yakima County has identified for the provision of on-line medical control on a day-to-day basis, the local level 3 trauma hospital as medical control. The facility will monitor the patient load at medical facilities and action will be taken to moderate the influx of patients at all available treatment sites.
- 6.2. Circumstances may require special advisory groups of subject matter experts to be assembled by the Yakima County EOC due to the potential complexity of the health and medical response. They would review health and medical intelligence information and advise on specific strategies to be employed to appropriately manage and respond to a specific situation.
- 6.3. Throughout response and recovery activities, the Yakima County EOC should evaluate and analyze medical and public health assistance requests and responses and develop and update assessments of medical and public health status. The Yakima County EOC should attempt to confirm the actual need upon receiving conflicting or questionable requests. The Yakima County EOC will maintain accurate and extensive logs to support after-action reports and other documentation of the event conditions.
- 6.4. Public service announcements will be broadcasted offering health and safety guidance, through the lead Public Information Officer (PIO) or Joint Information Center (JIC), if established.

7. Information Collection, Analysis, & Dissemination

- 7.1. Information collection on public health and/or medical services status will be coordinated through ESF #8 and the YCEOC or other designated point as appropriate to the incident.
- 7.2. The local Incident Commander (IC) or designee is responsible for providing situation reports and periodic updates to keep the YCEOC informed. YCEOC, Yakima Health District (YHD), or designee, shall provide situation reports to local support agencies/jurisdiction ECCs and the Washington State Emergency Management Division (WAEMD) – State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) as appropriate.

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- 7.3. Jurisdiction, agency, private-sector, non-governmental, and volunteer organization representatives within the YCEOC will assist with meeting the information collection, analysis, and dissemination needs/methods of the JIC and YCEOC. This will include maintaining contact with their local PIOs for reports and updates.
- 7.4. Some incoming public health or medical services information/requests (e.g. expenditures and entering into contracts) into the YCEOC may require a vetting process through the Policy Group and the YCEOC Manager due to legal, policy, ethical, or other concerns.
- 7.5. The YCEOC will be responsible for collection, analysis, and dissemination of the latest incident information and resources as depicted in Figure 2: YCEOC Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination process.

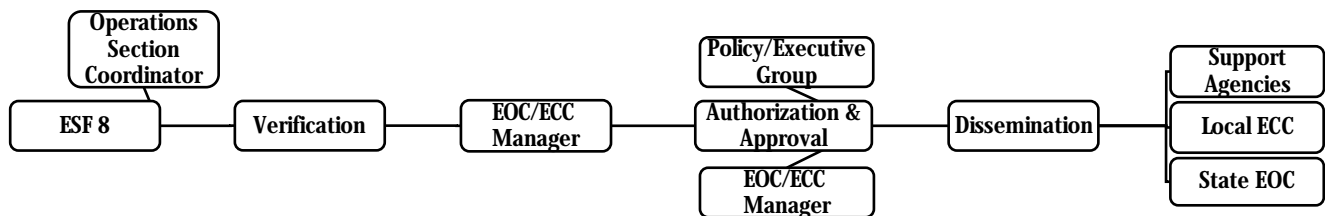


Figure 3: YCEOC Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination Process

8. Responsibilities

Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Fatality Management Services	1	Establish and maintain operations to recover fatalities over a geographically dispersed area and coordinate designates sites/locations for temporary morgues in coordination with YHD.	Yakima County Coroner's Office
Fatality Management Services	1	Mass fatality incidents will be considered "crime scenes" unless it can be positively proven otherwise. Coordinate search, location and recovery for fatality victims including body parts and personal effects.	Yakima County Coroner's Office
Fatality Management Services	2	Coordinate release and disposition of human remains.	Yakima County Coroner's Office
Fatality Management Services	2	Coordinate a Family Assistance Center (FAC) mobilization in the early stages of the mass fatality incident including security.	Yakima County Coroner's Office
			Central Washington Comprehensive Healthcare YVEM

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
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Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task ID.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
			Law Enforcement
Fatality Management Services	1, 2	Provides for victim identification and mortuary services in coordination with YHD, Hospitals, EMS, and YVEM.	Yakima County Coroner's Office
Fatality Management Services	1, 2	Coordinate for multiple mass casualty processing stations (if needed) for mass fatality scenarios.	Yakima County Coroner's Office
Fatality Management Services	1, 2	Establish a disaster records management system for the victims separate from normal office records.	Yakima County Coroner's Office
Public Health, Healthcare, & EMS	1	Coordinate the implementation of the Strategic National Stockpile Program, if needed.	Yakima Health District
Public Health, Healthcare, & EMS	1, 2	Provide assessments of hospital capabilities and damages to the DMCC and provide acute-care medical services.	Hospitals/Clinics—Public and Private
Public Health, Healthcare, & EMS	1, 2	Ensure out-patient and/or home health medical services/resources are mobilized through standard contract procedures.	Hospitals/Clinics—Public and Private
Public Health, Healthcare, & EMS	2	Coordinate and/or provide mental health services for the community and emergency responders during and following the emergency.	Central Washington Comprehensive Healthcare
			Yakima Health District
Operational Coordination	1	Act as the coordinating agent for all health-related and medical resources; develop operations assignments, and direct deployment.	Yakima Health District
Operational Coordination	1	Provide logistics support through the EOC for mobilizing medical resources.	Yakima County Coroner's Office
			Emergency Medical Services
			Yakima Health District
Operational Coordination	1	Assist in the review and maintenance of this annex.	Yakima County Coroner's Office
			Emergency Medical Services
			Yakima Health District

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
8: PUBLIC HEALTH & MEDICAL SERVICES**

Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task ID.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Operational Coordination	1, 2	Provide qualified representatives to serve as ESF #8 coordinators at the county level and conduct event command and control through the Incident Command System.	Yakima County Coroner's Office
			Emergency Medical Services
			Yakima Health District
			YVEM
Public Information & Warning	1	Provide public information and education through the Yakima County EOC PIO, or JIC, if established.	All Primary and Support Organizations
Public Information & Warning	1	Coordinating information dissemination and support for the Limited English Proficiency and functional needs populations.	Yakima Health District
			YVEM
Critical Transportation	2	Provide available emergency personnel and equipment to stabilize the incident.	Law Enforcement
			Public Services/Works
Critical Transportation	2	Assist with transition into recovery for an affected area and restore basic services and community functionality.	Fire Services
			Public Services/Works
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	1	Provide health and safety guidance and resources to response and recovery workers regarding any biological and/or chemical contamination hazards.	Yakima Health District
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	2	Minimize public exposure to environmental hazards through assessment of public water systems and inspection of temporary food facilities.	Yakima Health District
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	2	Have training and equipment to treat and decontaminate victims of an event.	Fire Services
			Hospitals
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	1, 2	Provide emergency medical transportation resources and support in the affected jurisdiction EOC or Yakima County EOC.	Fire Services
			Private Ambulance Providers
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	2	Activate mutual aid agreements if local resources and normal re-supply methods are inadequate. If this is inadequate or unavailable, then requests for aid are to be made to WAEMD/SEOC.	All Primary Organizations
			YVEM
Mass Care Services	1	Acquaints and assists families with available health resources and services, in coordination with Yakima Health District (YHD).	American Red Cross

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
8: PUBLIC HEALTH & MEDICAL SERVICES**

Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task ID.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
			Yakima Health District
Mass Care Services	1	Assist with a Family Assistance Center upon request by supplying mental health professionals and spiritual care volunteers, security, in coordination with Yakima Health District (YHD)	American Red Cross
			Central Washington Comprehensive Healthcare
			Yakima Health District
			Law Enforcement

Recovery Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task ID.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Health and Social Services	1	Coordinating information dissemination and support for the Limited English Proficiency and functional needs populations.	All Primary Organizations
			YVEM
Health and Social Services	2	Participate in the after-action review process of the disaster/emergency response to develop a comprehensive recovery timeline.	All Primary Organizations
			YVEM
Health and Social Services	3, 4	Coordinate and/or support recovery activities consistent with their organization missions and capabilities.	All Primary and/or Support Organizations

9. Resource Requirements

Resources	Providers
Desktop or Laptop	Yakima County EOC (may bring home agency laptop)
WebEOC login	Primary Agency/Organization
Contact list (phone & email) of organizations (master list)	Yakima County EOC or Home Agency/Organization
Internet and folder drive access	Yakima County EOC
Appropriate Home Agency/Org SOPs (hard & soft copies)	Primary Agency/Organization
Desk Phone	Yakima County EOC
Tiered communication structure with Incident Management Teams (IMT)	Yakima County EOC
Two-way Radio	Yakima County EOC or Home Organization

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
8: PUBLIC HEALTH & MEDICAL SERVICES**

Training	Providers
E/G0191 (Emergency Operations Center/Incident Command System Interface)	Various locations (in-residence)
IS 100, 200, 700, 800	YVEM, FEMA Emergency Management Institute (online)
ICS 300, 400	YVEM, Various locations (in-residence)
Position training	Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM)

10. References and Supporting Plans

- 10.1. ESF 1 – Transportation, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.2. ESF 4 – Firefighting, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.3. ESF 5 – Emergency Management, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.4. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.5. ESF 7 – Logistics Management & Resource Support, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.6. ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.7. ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.8. ESF 13 – Public Safety, Law Enforcement, and Security, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.9. ESF 15 – Public Affairs, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.10. [National Incident Management System \(NIMS\), 3rd Edition, October 2017](#)
- 10.11. Yakima Health District Emergency Response Plan
- 10.12. Yakima Health District’s Isolation and Quarantine Procedures Manual, September 2005

11. Terms and Definitions

- 11.1. WATrac – A web-based system that serves two important roles for healthcare organizations in Washington State: 1) daily tracking of facility status and bed availability and, 2) incident management and situational awareness during a disaster response. WATrac provides tools for organizations to track resources, locate available trauma care, notify partners of emergency events, communicate on-line in real-time, identify vulnerabilities, share documents, and export system data in reports.
- 11.2. WebEOC – Software designed to bring real-time crisis information management to local, state and federal EOCs. Secure access to details of operations in the local jurisdiction, neighboring jurisdictions, including regional, state and national data vital to the efficient management of any contingency (e.g., weather trends, satellite images, mapping information, and local, regional or national resource status).

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
9: SEARCH AND RESCUE**

Coordinating:

Yakima Sheriff's Office
Yakima Valley Emergency Management

Primary(s):

Local Jurisdiction Fire Services (within jurisdiction limits)
Yakima Sheriff's Office
Yakima Valley Emergency Management

Supporting:

Amateur Radio (ARES/RACES)
Civil Air Patrol
Local Jurisdiction Law Enforcement
National Weather Service
Yakima County Coroner's Office

Other Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) or Recovery Functions exist that coordinate with or support this ESF:

- **On the ESF Core Capabilities Matrix, find Primary core capabilities (P) within this ESF and then move vertically and add all Supporting (S) core capabilities and equate them to ESFs.**
- **Next find all Supporting (S) ESFs in the column and then move horizontally along each row of a Supporting (S) core capability to find all Primary (P) ESFs.**

ESF 4	ESF 13
Response	
Supports	
ESF 9	

1. Purpose

- 1.1. Emergency Support Function #9 Search & Rescue (SAR) coordinates the elements of specialized lifesaving search and rescue operation in the event of a major disaster or emergency. Operational activities include locating, extricating, and providing on-site medical assistance to victims trapped in collapsed structures.

Shared Coordinating & Primary Core Capabilities	
Response Mission Area	
Mass Search & Rescue Operations	Deliver traditional and atypical search and rescue capabilities, including personnel, services, animals, and assets to survivors in need, with the goal of saving the greatest number of endangered lives in the shortest time possible.
Support Core Capabilities	
None	

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION

9: SEARCH AND RESCUE

2. Policies

- 2.1. The Yakima Sheriff's Office is responsible for search and rescue operations which includes searching for persons injured during emergencies and disasters.
- 2.2. [RCW 38.52.400 \(1\)](#) – The Incident Command System (ICS) shall be used for multi-agency/multi-jurisdiction Search and Rescue (SAR) operations.
- 2.3. SAR operations are initiated, coordinated, and directed by the Yakima County Sheriff's Office in accordance with state and local jurisdiction plans. However, one political subdivision may not be able to provide the necessary equipment or sufficient numbers of trained personnel to successfully carry out a SAR mission. Requests for additional resources including special skills, expertise, or equipment are coordinated by Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division (WEMD)/State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
- 2.4. Land and Urban SAR will normally be the responsibility of the Yakima County Sheriff's Office within Yakima County. [See [RCW 38.52.400\(1\)](#)]
- 2.5. [RCW 47.68.380](#) – Air SAR for missing or downed civil aircraft is the responsibility of the State Department of Transportation, which may involve the local Civil Air Patrol.
- 2.6. The emergency management director shall work in a coordinating capacity directly supporting all search and rescue activities in that political subdivision and in registering emergency search and rescue workers for employee status.

3. Situation Overview

- 3.1. The wide range of and easy access to outdoor recreational activities in Yakima County and the growing number of people who participate in those activities results in a significant number of people becoming lost and/or injured or killed every year.
- 3.2. In situations that entail structural collapse, large numbers of people may require rescue and medical care. Because the mortality rate among trapped victims rises dramatically after 72 hours, Search and Rescue must be initiated without delay.
- 3.3. Rescue personnel may encounter extensive damage to the local infrastructure, such as buildings, roadways, public works, communications, and utilities. In some circumstances, rescue personnel may be at risk from terrorism, civil disorder or crime.
- 3.4. Large numbers of residents and volunteers may initiate activities to assist in SAR operations and may require coordination and direction.
- 3.5. Earthquake aftershocks, secondary events and/or other hazards (e.g. fires, landslides, flooding, and hazardous materials) may compound problems and further threaten disaster victims and rescue personnel.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION

9: SEARCH AND RESCUE

- 3.6. Weather conditions such as temperature extremes, snow, rain, and high winds may pose additional hazards for disaster victims and rescue personnel.

4. Concept of Operations

- 4.1. The chief law enforcement officer of a political subdivision (county, city or town) is responsible for local SAR operations. As such, the Yakima County Sheriff's Office (YSO) is responsible for SAR operations in the unincorporated areas of Yakima County and may, by agreement or upon request, support SAR operations in cities and towns within Yakima County.
- 4.2. Additional SAR resources may be requested through the State Emergency Management Division duty officer. The EMD duty officer provides the coordination for such outside resources.
- 4.3. If urban search and rescue capabilities are needed, this may be accomplished through mutual aid with existing jurisdictions which have the capability, or, if they are impacted by a major event, through a request to the state for additional resources from the National Urban Search and Rescue Response System (USAR).

4.4. Whole Community Involvement:

- 4.4.1. ESF #9 partner agencies and organizations reflect the population of Washington in full spectrum. ESF #9 is supported by multiple local and state agencies, many of which have volunteer emergency worker programs to serve the residents and population within Yakima County.
- 4.4.2. The emergency management director coordinates direct support for SAR operations in their political subdivisions and register volunteers in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 118-04 WAC. Local programs also provide training and education for volunteer SAR units as well as for the organization and deployment of SAR resources, to include Urban Search and Rescue (US&R), within the fire service.
- 4.4.3. Many of the local agencies and organizations that support ESF #9 engage a wide range of stakeholders in program development and training operations, in accordance with and within the limitations of their respective enabling legal authorities, missions and funding sources. ESF #9 partner agencies routinely engage many other organizations in their day to day and training missions.
- 4.4.4. This ESF communicates with the Whole Community as needed during emergency response and disaster recovery operations. The Whole Community includes populations with individuals with disabilities and Access and Functional Needs (AFN). Any agency or organization that receives federal funding is required to have a plan or policy for addressing the needs of individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), pursuant to Title VI, the Civil Rights Act. The Washington State Emergency Management Division and this ESF expects all agencies and organizations to comply with federal law. For more information on how each agency or organization complies with federal law, please contact the individual agency or organization.

4.5. Critical Tasks

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
9: SEARCH AND RESCUE**

Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Mass Search & Rescue Operations		
Response	1	Conduct search and rescue operations to locate and rescue persons in distress.
	2	Initiate community-based search and rescue support operations across a wide, geographically dispersed area.
	3	Ensure the synchronized deployment of local, regional, national, and international teams to reinforce ongoing search and rescue efforts and transition to recovery.

5. Organization

- 5.1. The ESF #9 position is staffed by the Yakima Sheriff's Office. Personnel assigned to this position are approved by the Sheriff and Emergency Management Director, or designee. The ESF #9 position, when activated, operates in the Yakima County EOC and is a member of the Emergency Responders Branch within the Operations Section reporting to the Emergency Responders Branch Director or Operations Coordination Chief. This position is the link to the SAR operations in the field.
- 5.2. The ESF #9 position provides subject-matter expertise to other EOC positions. Based on potential need, this ESF may operate on a 24-hour basis. Supporting agencies have representatives available at the county EOC or by telephone on a 24-hour basis while ESF #9 is operational.

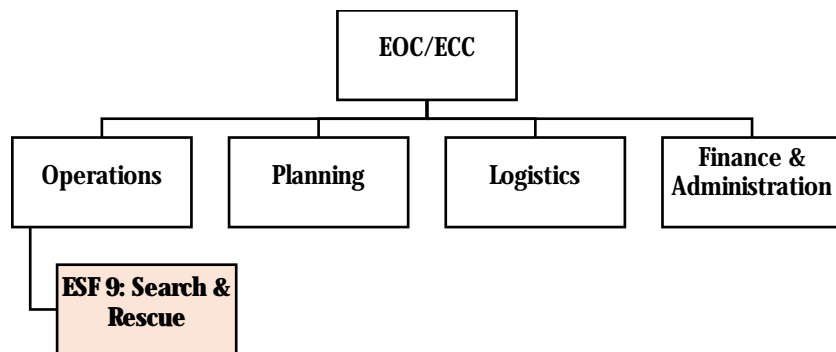


Figure 1: YCEOC, ESF #9, Organizational Chart Example

6. Direction, Control, & Coordination

- 6.1. Local government Incident Commanders (IC) where the emergency occurs will exercise tactical direction and control of disaster activities within that jurisdiction. The Yakima Sheriff's Office will typically be the lead organization for search and rescue operations in unincorporated locations, especially in wildland areas. Fire departments/services will likely be the lead organization within any building structure areas or urban search and rescue scenarios.
- 6.2. The IC, or designee, will coordinate with YVEM, who is responsible for implementing the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Each jurisdiction or coordinating organization shall establish Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) to control and direct response and recovery actions.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION

9: SEARCH AND RESCUE

- 6.3. In cases where local resources to contend with an emergency do not exist or have been depleted, the affected IC, in coordination with Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM), should request county aid first and then followed by state aid through the county and/or state EOCs, respectively. Resources made available to the local government will be under the operational control of the Chief Elected Official (CEO) or designee through the Incident Commander. When the resource mission is completed, the local ECC and Yakima County Emergency Operations Center (YCEOC)/Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM) will be notified, and the resource returned for other assignment.
- 6.4. If the needed response exceeds these local capabilities, the CEO of the local jurisdiction may declare a “State of Emergency” to expedite access to resources needed to cope with the incident.
- 6.5. YVEM is responsible for the proper functioning of the YCEOC during emergency operations. YVEM also acts as a liaison with state and federal emergency agencies, and neighboring counties. The YCEOC is the central point for coordinating emergency response and potentially, recovery actions. The purpose of this central point is to ensure harmonious response when the emergency involves more than one political entity and several response agencies.
- 6.6. Department/agency heads and other officials legally administering their office may perform their emergency function(s) on their own initiative if, in their judgment, the safety or welfare of the population is threatened. The YCEOC and/or YVEM should be notified as soon as possible.

7. Information Collection, Analysis, & Dissemination

- 7.1. Information collection regarding search and rescue operation status will be coordinated through ESF #9 and the YCEOC or other designated point as appropriate to the incident.
- 7.2. The local Incident Commander (IC) or designee is responsible for providing situation reports and periodic updates to keep the YCEOC informed. The YCEOC, ESF #9 Coordinator, or designee shall provide situation reports to local support agencies/jurisdiction ECCs and the Washington State Emergency Management Division (WAEMD) – State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) as appropriate.
- 7.3. Jurisdiction, agency, private-sector, non-governmental, and volunteer organization representatives within the YCEOC will assist with meeting the information collection, analysis, and dissemination needs/methods of the JIC (if activated) and YCEOC. This will include maintaining contact with their local incident PIOs for reports and updates.
- 7.4. Some infrastructure services and information/requests (e.g. expenditures and entering into contracts) coming into the YCEOC may require a vetting process through the Policy Group and the YCEOC Manager due to legal, policy, ethical, or other concerns.
- 7.5. The YCEOC will be responsible for collection, analysis, and dissemination of the latest incident information and resources as depicted in Figure 2: YCEOC Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination Process example.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 9: SEARCH AND RESCUE

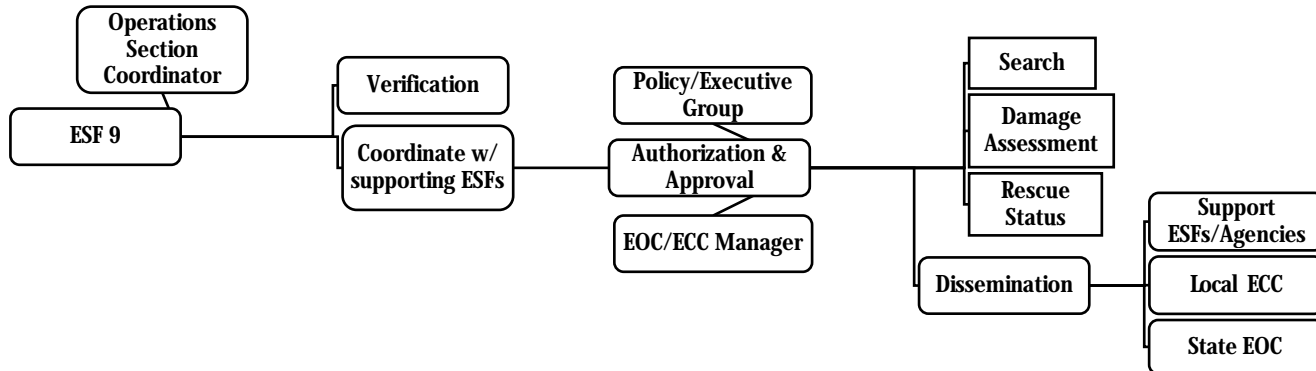


Figure 2: YCEOC Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination Process

8. Responsibilities

Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task ID.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Mass Search & Rescue Operations	1	Obtain an initial SAR situation and damage assessment through established intelligence procedures; determines the appropriate management response to meet the request for assistance.	Yakima Sheriff's Office
			YVEM
Mass Search & Rescue Operations	1	Aids in the aerial and ground SAR operations.	Civil Air Patrol
Mass Search & Rescue Operations	1	Provides weather data and forecasts to determine the potential feasibility and/or continuation of SAR activates.	National Weather Service
Mass Search & Rescue Operations	1	Provides communication linkages to or from the Yakima County EOC, as requested.	Amateur Radio (ARES/RACES)
Mass Search & Rescue Operations	1, 2	Provides personnel, resources and equipment to aid the search and rescue effort.	Yakima Sheriff's Office
			Local Jurisdiction Fire Services
			Local Jurisdiction Law Enforcement
Mass Search & Rescue Operations	2	Establish communication links with support agencies and field rescue units.	Yakima Sheriff's Office
			YVEM
Mass Search & Rescue Operations	2	Provide logistics support through the EOC for mobilizing resources for SAR.	YVEM

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
9: SEARCH AND RESCUE**

Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task ID.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Mass Search & Rescue Operations	2	Ensure there are adequate, qualified representatives available to provide EOC shift-relief at appropriate intervals.	Yakima Sheriff's Office
			YVEM
Mass Search & Rescue Operations	2	Coordinate public information through ESF #15 (Public Affairs).	Yakima Sheriff's Office
			YVEM
Mass Search & Rescue Operations	2, 3	Determine availability of SAR teams throughout the county and in neighboring counties.	Yakima Sheriff's Office
			YVEM
Mass Search & Rescue Operations	2, 3	Coordinate resource needs, and determines and resolves, as necessary, issues regarding resource shortages and resource ordering issues.	Yakima Sheriff's Office
			YVEM
Mass Search & Rescue Operations	2, 3	Establish liaison with ESF #5 to facilitate the sharing of information.	Yakima Sheriff's Office
			YVEM
Mass Search & Rescue Operations	2, 3	In coordination with ESF #8 (Public Health and Medical Services), assist in decedent recovery.	Yakima County Coroner's Office
Mass Search & Rescue Operations	2, 3	Manage SAR teams and taskforces deployed within the county.	Yakima Sheriff's Office
			YVEM
Mass Search & Rescue Operations	1, 2, 3	Act as the coordinating agent for all related resources; assist in development of operations assignments and assist in deployment.	Yakima Sheriff's Office
			YVEM

9. Resource Requirements

Resources	Providers
Desktop or Laptop	Yakima County EOC (may bring home agency laptop)
WebEOC login	Primary Agency/Organization
Contact list (phone & email) of organizations (master list)	Yakima County EOC or Home Agency/Organization
Internet and folder drive access	Yakima County EOC
Appropriate Home Agency/Org SOPs (hard & soft copies)	Primary Agency/Organization
Desk Phone	Yakima County EOC
Tiered communication structure with Incident Management Teams (IMT)	Yakima County EOC
Two-way Radio	Yakima County EOC or Home Organization

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
9: SEARCH AND RESCUE**

Training	Providers
E/G0191 (Emergency Operations Center/Incident Command System Interface)	Various locations (in-residence)
IS 100, 200, 700, 800	YVEM, FEMA Emergency Management Institute (online)
ICS 300, 400	YVEM, Various locations (in-residence)
Position training	Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM)

10. References and Supporting Plans

- 10.1. ESF 4 – Firefighting, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.2. ESF 13 – Public Safety, Law Enforcement, and Security, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.3. [Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan \(CEMP\)](#)
- 10.4. [RCW 38.52.010 \(19\)](#) – Definition of “Search and rescue”
- 10.5. [RCW 38.52.400](#) – Powers and duties of local officials
- 10.6. [RCW 47.68.380](#) – Aerial search and rescue
- 10.7. [WAC 118-04-080](#) – Registering emergency workers
- 10.8. [Yakima Municipal Code, Chapter 6.06](#) – Emergency Powers of Mayor, City Council and City Manager

11. Terms and Definitions

- 11.1. Land Search and Rescue (SAR) – Conducts search, rescue, and recovery in land and wilderness environments through use of aircraft and ground vehicles for support, transportation, and evacuation in non-technical terrain.
- 11.2. Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) – Involves the location, rescue (extrication), and initial medical stabilization of individuals trapped in confined spaces. It is considered a "multi-hazard" discipline as it may be needed for a variety of emergencies or disasters. Structural collapse is most often the cause for people being trapped, but individuals may also be trapped in transportation accidents, mines, and collapsed trenches.
- 11.3. Air Search and Rescue (SAR) – The Washington Department of Transportation (WSDOT) is responsible for the coordination and management of aerial search and rescue within the state. This includes coordinating aircraft for disaster response & recovery when requested.

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
10A/B: OIL & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE**

Coordinating:

Fire Services
Yakima Valley Emergency Management

Primary(s):

Washington State Patrol
Washington State Department of Ecology
Fire Services

Supporting:

Private Sector Response Partners/ Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)
Public Safety Dispatch Centers
SunComm
Valley Fire
Yakima Sheriff's Office Dispatch
Law Enforcement (local jurisdictions)
NOAA National Weather Service
Public Works (local jurisdictions)
WSU Extension
Yakama Nation Tribal Police
Yakima County
Emergency Medical Services
Health District
Public Services
Sheriff's Office
Yakima Valley Emergency Management

Other Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) or Recovery Functions exist that coordinate with or support this ESF:

- **On the ESF Core Capabilities Matrix, find Primary core capabilities (P) within this ESF and then move vertically and add all Supporting (S) core capabilities and equate them to ESFs.**
- **Next find all Supporting (S) ESFs in the column and then move horizontally along each row of a Supporting (S) core capability to find all Primary (P) ESFs.**

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
10A/B: OIL & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE**

ESF 1	ESF 3	ESF 5	ESF 11
Response			
Supports			
ESF 10			

1. Purpose

- 1.1. Emergency Support Function #10 – Oil & Hazardous Materials Response coordinates the resources and services necessary to support an emergency response or recovery effort essential to the remediation of conditions caused by toxic chemical or hazardous material release.

Primary Core Capabilities	
Response Mission Area	
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	Conduct appropriate measures to ensure the protection of the health and safety of the public and workers, as well as the environment, from all hazards in support of responder operations and the affected communities.

Support Core Capabilities	
Response Mission Area	
Operational Coordination	Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of Core Capabilities.
Infrastructure Systems	Stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.
Critical Transportation	Provide transportation (including infrastructure access and accessible transportation services) for response priority objectives, including the evacuation of people and animals and the delivery of vital response personnel, equipment, and services into the affected areas.

2. Authorities/Policies

- 2.1. The emergency field response to incidents of hazardous materials spills and releases is the responsibility of the fire services.

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
10A/B: OIL & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE**

- 2.2. The Washington State Patrol (WSP) is incident command agency for hazardous materials incidents along state and interstate highway corridors, if county has not already designated a local incident command agency (See Appendix C, Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Plan). Regardless, WSP shall continue to respond to assist the incident command agency.
- 2.3. Washington State Department of Ecology (ECY) is the lead agency responsible for 24-hour environmental pollution prevention, preparedness, and response within the state of Washington. This is also identified within the [Northwest Contingency Plan](#).
- 2.4. State statutes and regulations:
 - 2.4.1. [RCW 38.52.070](#) - Local organizations and joint local organizations authorized - Establishment, operation - Emergency powers, procedures.
 - 2.4.2. [RCW 70.136](#) - Hazardous Materials Incidents.
 - 2.4.3. [RCW 70.136.030](#) - Incident command agencies – Designation by political subdivisions. The Washington State Patrol is incident command agency for hazardous materials incidents along state and interstate corridors, if county has not already designated a local incident command agency.
 - 2.4.4. [RCW 90.56.020](#) – Director responsible for spill response – The head of state incident command system in response to oil or hazardous substances spills. Lead agency (WA State Department of Ecology) responsible for 24-hour environmental pollution prevention, preparedness, and response within the state of Washington unless discharge is subject to the National Contingency Plan authority.
 - 2.4.5. [WAC 118-40](#) - Hazardous chemical emergency response planning and community right-to-know reporting.
 - 2.4.6. [WAC 296-824](#) - Emergency response.
- 2.5. Federal statutes and regulations:
 - 2.5.1. [40 CFR Part 355](#) - Emergency Planning and Notification
 - 2.5.2. [40 CFR Part 370](#) - Hazardous Chemical Report: Community Right-to-Know
 - 2.5.3. [29 CFR 1910.120](#) - Hazardous waste operations and emergency response.

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
10A/B: OIL & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE**

3. Situation Overview

- 3.1. Hazardous materials include oil, fuels, chemicals, toxic debris and waste, chemical weapons, radioactive substances, and other contaminants with properties capable of polluting soil, water tables, or water bodies or harming humans or animals.
- 3.2. The threat presented by hazardous material incidents is often to both public health and safety, and the environment. While most hazardous material incidents involve smaller volumes of material, they do require specific approaches to different types of chemical and waste releases. It is important to assess the characteristics of the hazard, acquire the necessary resources and develop a site-specific emergency response plan.
- 3.3. The commencement of emergency response operations of hazardous material incidents may require multi-agency and multi-disciplinary responses. Disciplines involved may include fire responders, law enforcement, environmental containment and cleanup specialists, fish and wildlife experts, emergency medical services, environmental health and other agencies. While upon initial assessment, some incidents may not have obvious impacts on life, property, and the environment. They may have subtle long-term consequences for human health, and the environment that will require further remediation.

4. Concept of Operations

- 4.1. **Washington State Patrol (WSP) is the designated Incident Command Agency** for hazardous materials incidents on state and interstate highways, and in those jurisdictions where this role has been delegated to the WSP by the jurisdiction ([See Hazardous Materials Response Plan, Appendix C](#)). Regardless, WSP shall continue to respond to assist the incident command agency.
- 4.2. When an incident occurs on a highway or in designated jurisdictions, the WSP will coordinate with local response agencies to establish a unified command system with responding fire departments and potentially other state and federal agencies.
- 4.3. The State Department of Ecology has overall responsibility for 24-hour environmental pollution prevention, preparedness and response within the State of Washington.
- 4.4. Resource needs and requests will be obtained from Yakima County departments and agencies, other ESFs, and municipalities. Requests will be prioritized, and resources will be allocated and deployed in mission assignments. Missions will be tracked, and resources will be reassigned as they become available for subsequent uses.

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
10A/B: OIL & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE**

4.5. Whole Community Involvement

- 4.5.1. ESF #10 is concerned with getting proper emergency or incident information out to the public. An Emergency Notification System (ENS) provides immediate geographical warning and information to Yakima County residents and businesses through a web-based mass alert notification system. Citizens can ‘opt-in’ and provide additional contact information: unlisted phone numbers, cell phone numbers, email, text messaging (SMS) and Telecommunication Device for the Deaf (TTY). Any agency or organization that receives federal funding is required to have a plan or policy for addressing the needs of individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), pursuant to Title VI, the Civil Rights Act. Yakima Valley Emergency Management and this ESF expects all agencies and organizations to comply with federal law. For more information on how each agency or organization complies with federal law, please contact the individual agency or organization.
- 4.5.2. The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) rules shall include provisions for public notification of committee activities, public meetings to discuss the emergency plan, public comments, response to such comments by the committee, and distribution of emergency response plans to the general public.
- 4.5.3. Protective Action Recommendations will guide the decision to evacuate or shelter-in-place. Access and Functional Needs populations, including farm animals, will be evacuated when appropriate. All re-entry decisions and actions will be coordinated with the affected local jurisdiction(s).

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Environmental Response/Health and Safety		
Response	1	Identify, assess, and mitigate first responder health and safety hazards, and disseminate health and safety guidance and resources to response and recovery workers.
	2	Minimize public exposure to environmental hazards through assessment of the hazards and implementation of public protective actions.
	3	Detect, assess, and stabilize releases of oil and hazardous materials into the environment, including buildings/structures, and properly manage waste.
	4	Identify, evaluate, and implement measures to prevent and minimize impacts to the environment, natural and cultural resources, and historic properties from all-hazard emergencies and response operations.

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Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Operational Coordination		
Response	1	Mobilize all critical resources and establish command, control, and coordination structures within the affected community, in other coordinating bodies in surrounding communities, and neighboring counties, and maintain as needed throughout the duration of an incident.
	2	Enhance and maintain command, control, and coordination structures consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS) to meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Infrastructure Systems		
Response	1	Decrease and stabilize immediate infrastructure threats to the affected population, to include survivors in the heavily damaged zone, nearby communities that may be affected by cascading effects, and mass care support facilities and evacuation processing centers with a focus on life-sustainment and congregate care services.
	2	Re-establish critical infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing emergency response operations, life sustainment, community functionality, and a transition to recovery
	4	Formalize partnerships with governmental and private sector cyber incident or emergency response teams to accept, triage, and collaboratively respond to cascading impacts in an efficient manner.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Critical Transportation		
Response	1	Establish physical access through appropriate transportation corridors and deliver required resources to save lives and to meet the needs of disaster survivors.
	2	Ensure basic human needs are met, stabilize the incident, transition into recovery for an affected area, and restore basic services and community functionality.
	3	Clear debris from any route type (i.e., road, rail, airfield, port facility, waterway) to facilitate response operations.

5. Organization

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
10A/B: OIL & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE**

- 5.1. The ESF #10 position is staffed by the Department of Ecology, Hazmat Response Team. Personnel assigned to this position are recommended by the lead response agency and Yakima Valley Emergency Management Director or designee. The ESF #10 position, when activated, operates in the Yakima County EOC and is a member of the Emergency Responders Branch within the EOC Operations Section, reporting to the Emergency Responders Branch Director or the EOC Operations Section Coordination Chief. This position is the link to the hazardous materials operations in the field.
- 5.2. The ESF #10 position provides subject-matter expertise to other EOC positions. Based on potential need, this ESF may operate on a 24-hour basis. Supporting agencies have representatives available at the county EOC or by telephone, text or email on a 24-hour basis while ESF #10 is operational.

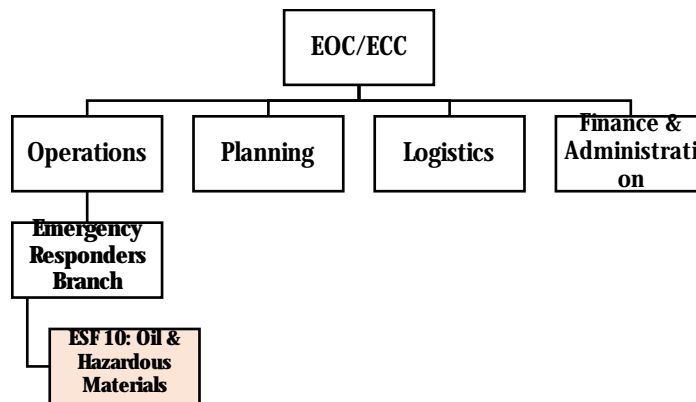


Figure 1: YCEOC, ESF #10, Organizational Chart Example

6. Direction, Control, & Coordination

- 6.1. ESF #10 is organized in accordance with the Response [Federal Interagency Operational Plan \(FIOP\)](#) and the Washington Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).
- 6.2. Horizontal Integration - This annex is concerned with the Response and Recovery Mission Areas. It is an interagency plan that provides direction to county government entities concerned with responding to and recovering from issues following a disaster involving hazardous materials.
- 6.2.1. Response – The structures and bodies laid out in this annex should integrate horizontally into structures and bodies established by the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and the NRF to address the Response mission areas and support functions. ESF #10 may provide leadership in creating these connections, hosting relevant meetings, and in

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
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general, ensuring the response mission is well coordinated with recovery. Integration with county-level planning efforts regarding response and recovery operations includes:

- 6.2.2. The Yakima County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) brings together partner organizations in the base plan and Emergency Support Functions to discuss how the county and city/town jurisdictional will organize for response and recovery operations.
- 6.2.3. Tier II Reporting – Submission of Tier II forms are required under Section 312 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA). The purpose of this form is to provide State, local officials, and the public with specific information on potential hazards. This includes the locations, as well as the amount, of hazardous chemicals present at a particular facility during the previous calendar year.
- 6.2.4. Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) - Under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), LEPCs must develop an emergency response plan, review the plan at least annually, and provide information to citizens about chemicals in the community.
- 6.3. Vertical Integration – This ESF Annex should integrate vertically to response plans at the regional level, state and federal level, as well as city/town plans at the local level. It may be common for relevant federal, and state plans to be similarly titled around ESF #10; however, this annex should remain flexible to coordinate with other plans or bodies that align with the Core Capabilities and Critical Tasks listed in this annex.
 - 6.3.1. Integration with city/town, non-governmental organization, and private business response plans includes: The county and LEPC develops and maintains an ESF #10 and Hazardous Materials Response Plan to assist with integration efforts. Local jurisdictions also conduct threat analysis through the utilizations of pre-incident surveys.
 - 6.3.2. Integration with State and Federal Response plans includes: State CEMP and the ESF #10 Annex.

7. Information Collection, Analysis, & Dissemination

- 7.1. Information collection on oil and hazardous materials response services status will be coordinated through ESF #10 and the YCEOC or other designated point as appropriate to the incident.
- 7.2. The local Incident Commander (IC) or designee is responsible for providing situation reports and periodic updates to keep the YCEOC informed. YCEOC, Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM), or designee, shall provide situation reports to local support agencies/jurisdiction ECCs and the

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Washington State Emergency Management Division (WAEMD) – State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) as appropriate.

- 7.3. Jurisdiction, agency, private-sector, non-governmental, and volunteer organization representatives within the YCEOC will assist with meeting the information collection, analysis, and dissemination needs/methods of the JIC and YCEOC. This will include maintaining contact with their local PIOs for reports and updates.
- 7.4. Some incoming hazardous materials response information/requests (e.g. expenditures and entering into contracts) into the YCEOC may require a vetting process through the Policy Group and the YCEOC Manager due to legal, policy, ethical, or other concerns.
- 7.5. The YCEOC will be responsible for collection, analysis, and dissemination of the latest incident information and resources as depicted in Figure 2: YCEOC Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination process.

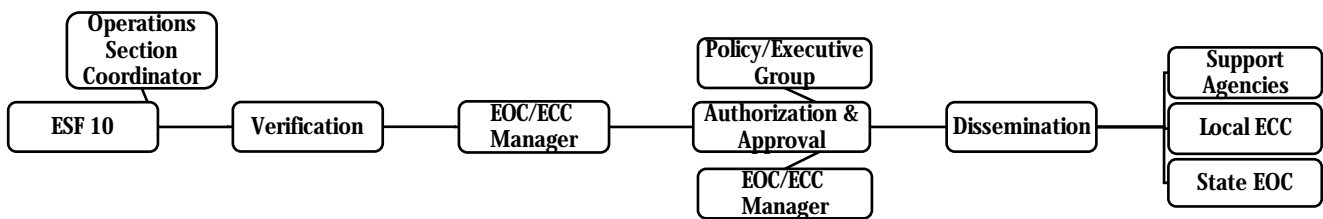


Figure 2: YCEOC Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination Process

8. Responsibilities

Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	1	Identify hazardous material(s) without compromising safety (placard number, shipping documents, driver comments, etc.).	Fire Services
			WA Dept of Ecology
			WA State Patrol
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	2	Provide for the safety of the public by whatever means necessary (evacuation, shelter-in-place).	YVEM/Fire Services
			WA Dept of Ecology
			WA State Patrol
	3		Fire Services

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Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Environmental Response/Health & Safety		Provide a limited initial response to hazardous materials incidents based on responder training and expertise.	WA Dept of Ecology
			WA State Patrol
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	1, 2, 3, 4	Support HAZMAT Response Team with personnel, equipment, and other assistance, as required.	Fire Services
			WA Dept of Ecology
			WA State Patrol
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	2	Provides public health recommendations for hazardous materials incidents.	Yakima Health District
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	1, 2	Determine whether illnesses, diseases, or complaints may be attributed to exposure to a hazardous material.	Yakima Health District
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	1, 2	Provide basic and advanced life support systems. Organize and coordinate to provide prompt emergency medical care during a hazardous materials event.	Fire Services
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	4	Provides subject-matter expertise on incidents having an impact on domestic animals, milk products and/or food produce.	Yakima Health District
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	1, 2, 3	Provides guidance to the hazardous materials response organization.	Yakima Health District/Dept of Ecology
Operational Coordination	1	Determine status of county and surrounding county hazardous materials teams.	Fire Services
Operational Coordination	1	Coordinate and provide 24-hour dispatch services	Public Safety Dispatch Centers
Operational Coordination	1, 2	Coordinate the activities according to the Department of Ecology Spill Prevention and Policy, and Spill Operations Sections.	WA Dept of Ecology
Operational Coordination	1, 2	Coordinate on-scene activities of hazardous materials spills and releases. Act as designated incident command agency for hazardous materials incidents on interstate and state highways and in areas specifically designated by	WA State Patrol

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Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
		the local political entity.	
Operational Coordination	2	Establish a unified command system with fire departments, emergency medical services and other state and federal agencies, when necessary.	WA State Patrol
Infrastructure Systems	1, 2	Provides support for water sources affected by hazardous materials releases.	Public Services/Works
Infrastructure Systems	1,2	Provides a means for disposal of hazardous materials/waste and contaminated debris.	Public Services/Works
			WA Dept of Ecology
Infrastructure Systems	4	Provide staffing/equipment for control and containment of hazardous material releases and participate in Incident Command System structure based on designation as “responsible party”.	Dept of Ecology
Critical Transportation	1	Provide on-scene security and traffic control to support hazardous materials spills and releases occurring within their jurisdiction.	Law Enforcement, including WSP Fire Services
Critical Transportation	1, 2, 3	Provide barricades and containment materials, within their capabilities	Public Services/Works
			WSDOT

9. Resource Requirements

Resources	Providers
Desktop or Laptop	Yakima County EOC (may bring home agency laptop)
WebEOC login	Primary Agency/Organization
Contact list (phone & email) of organizations (master list)	Yakima County EOC or Home Agency/Organization
Internet and folder drive access	Yakima County EOC
Appropriate Home Agency/Org SOPs (hard & soft copies)	Primary Agency/Organization
Yakima County Hazardous Materials Response Plan	Primary Agency/Org (included within ESF 10)

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Desk Phone	Yakima County EOC
Tiered communication structure with Incident Management Teams (IMT)	Yakima County EOC
Two-way Radio	Yakima County EOC or Home Organization
WA EPCA mobile app	Home Agency/Organization Devices
Emergency Response Guide (latest edition)	USDOT Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)
Training	Providers
E/G0191 (Emergency Operations Center/Incident Command System Interface)	Various locations (in-residence)
IS 100, 200, 700, 800	YVEM, FEMA Emergency Management Institute (online)
ICS 300, 400	YVEM, Various locations (in-residence)
Section Chief Course/Position Training	FEMA Emergency Management Institute (in-residence) and/or YVEM

10. References and Supporting Plans

- 10.1. ESF 1 – Transportation, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.2. ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.3. ESF 5 – Emergency Management, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.4. ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.5. City of Yakima Fire Department SOP 4.202, Hazardous Materials Responses
- 10.6. [Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan \(CEMP\), ESF #10 – Hazardous Materials](#)

11. Terms and Definitions

- 11.1. **Emergency Coordination Center (ECC)** – Yakima County municipalities, i.e., cities and towns, have established an ECC for local disaster coordination. Fire and School Districts should establish their own ECC and coordinate with the appropriate municipal ECC. Keep the YCEOC/ECC informed of activities and maintain a communications link to the EOC/ECC(s).
- 11.2. **Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)** – Created to help communities plan for chemical emergencies. It also requires industry to report on the storage, use and releases of hazardous substances to federal, state, and local governments. EPCRA requires state and local governments, and Native American tribes to use this information to prepare their community from potential risks.
- 11.3. **Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS)** – Those chemicals identified by the US EPA on the basis of toxicity and listed under EPCRA, Section 302.

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
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- 11.4. **Facility** – Defined in Section 302 of EPCRA as all property (e.g., field or grove), buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items which are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person (or by any person that controls, is controlled by, or under common control of such person) and where the threshold planning quantity is met for one or more extremely hazardous substances. For purposes of emergency release notification, the term facility includes motor vehicles, transported loads, and aircraft.
- 11.5. **Hazardous Material (HazMat)** – Any substance or material in a quantity or form which may be harmful to humans, animals, crops, water systems, or other elements of the environment if accidentally released. Hazardous materials include: explosives, petroleum, gases (compressed, liquefied, or dissolved), flammable and combustible liquids, flammable solids or substances, oxidizing substances, poisonous and infectious substances, radioactive materials, and corrosives.
- 11.6. **Hot Zone** – An area where hazardous vapors and liquids are present. This area is considered to be dangerous due to biological, chemical, or nuclear contamination. Individuals must be trained and prepared to enter and leave the area through specific corridors. This is also known as the exclusion zone.
- 11.7. **Incident Commander (IC)** – The pre-designated local, State, or Federal official responsible for the coordination of hazardous materials response actions, as outlined in the pertinent emergency response plan.
- 11.8. **Incident Command Post (ICP)** – Located at a safe distance upwind from an accident site, where the on-scene commander, responders, and technical representatives can make response decisions, deploy manpower and equipment, maintain liaison with the media, and handle communications.
- 11.9. **Incident Command System (ICS)** – The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure and having the responsibility for management of assigned resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives at the scene of an incident as mandated by OSHA.
- 11.10. **Level A Protection** – The highest available level of respiratory, skin, splash, and eye protection which requires fully encapsulating vapor protective clothing with supplied breathing air. Level A HazMat releases have a high vapor pressure and is toxic through skin absorption or is carcinogenic.
- 11.11. **Level B Protection** – The level of protective equipment utilized where the environment is not considered acutely vapor toxic to skin but may cause respiratory effects. In such situations a chemical splash suit or full coverage, non-air tight, chemical suit with self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or supplied air breathing apparatus (SABA) is required.
- 11.12. **Level C Protection** – The level of protective equipment required to prevent respiratory exposure but does not include protection of skin contact (i.e., full-face air purifying respirator, inner and outer chemical-resistant gloves, hard hat, escape mask, and disposable chemical-resistant out boots).

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
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- 11.13. Level D Protection** – The level of protective equipment required when the atmosphere contains no known hazard, when splashes, immersions, inhalation, or contact with hazardous levels of any chemical is precluded. Work uniform such as coveralls, boots, leather gloves, and hard hat are used for such situations.
- 11.14. Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)** – The coordination and oversight body for hazardous materials located in a defined jurisdiction. The committee's mandate, by Federal legislation, is to carry out the requirements of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986.
- 11.15. Yakima County Emergency Operations Center (YCEOC)** – Central coordination point for county-wide multi-jurisdiction disaster support; located in the Yakima County Resource Center, 2403 South 18th St., Union Gap, WA. Keeps ECC(s) informed of activities and maintains a communications link to ECC(s).

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Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Plan

1. Tabs

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2. Appendices

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**TAB 1
FIXED NUCLEAR FACILITY
(Columbia Generating Station)**

1. PURPOSE

- 1.1. Provide guidance for responding to a fixed nuclear power plant accident which may affect Yakima County. Reference: Yakima County Radiological Protection Plan for Columbia Generating Station (CGS), December 2022.

2. OPERATIONAL CONCEPTS

- 2.1. Yakima County is within the 50-mile planning zone as currently described by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and thus will be directly affected by a fixed nuclear facility accident/incident due to the location of the Columbia Generating Station plant in Benton County. However, experience has shown there is a great deal of public concern if there is an incident anywhere in the world.
- 2.2. Yakima County has developed a separate emergency response plan in the event of an incident at the Columbia Generating Station. Department roles and responsibilities are defined in this document.

3. RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION PLANNING

- 3.1. Prepare a contingency plan for the release of radioactive or other hazardous materials from Columbia Generating Station and/or the Hanford Site.
- 3.2. Provides information and education to the public.
- 3.3. Supports other jurisdictions when there is an offsite threat that does not threaten Yakima County.
- 3.4. Recommends to the public protective actions to be taken when there is an offsite release that affects the county.
- 3.5. Sets up an Agricultural Control System to contain contaminated products.
- 3.6. Establishes and maintains an EOC.
- 3.7. Establishes and maintains an Emergency Communications System to include Alert and Warning.
- 3.8. Recommends geopolitical boundaries for Food Control Areas (FCAs).

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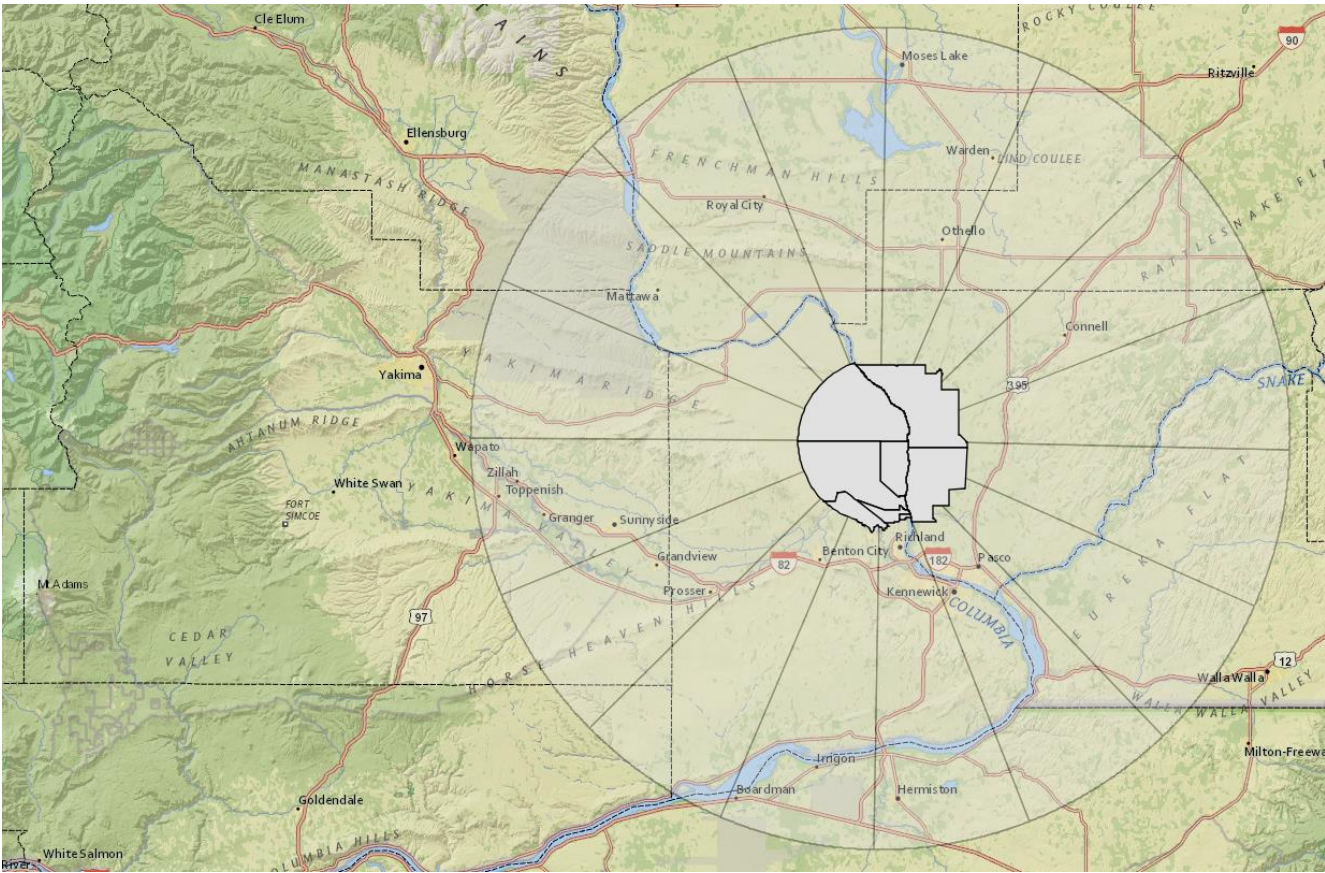


Figure 3: 10-mile (opaque gray) Emergency Planning Zones and 50-mile (transparent gray) Planning Zones

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
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**TAB 2
EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW ACT
(EPCRA)**

1. PURPOSE

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

2. OPERATIONAL CONCEPTS

2.1. General

- 2.1.1.** For the purposes of this plan, a hazardous material is defined as "Any substance or material, including radioactive materials, which, when uncontrolled, can be harmful to people, animals, property or the environment."
- 2.1.2.** Local government has the primary responsibility for protecting life and property threatened by hazardous materials incidents, except where this has been specifically preempted by state or Federal law or regulation. The State Emergency Management Division provides a single point of contact through the 24-hour phone number 1-800-258-5990 for notification of state agencies for assistance.
- 2.1.3.** It is the policy of Yakima County that planning and training activities under the scope of this Plan and under the requirements of EPCRA will be in support of and coordinated with the activities of the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) in Yakima County.
- 2.1.4.** The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), as established by EPCRA, is the group which coordinates the community planning for hazardous materials and the Community Right-to-Know program established under SARA.
- 2.1.5.** It is the policy of the LEPC to work in cooperation with jurisdictions within Yakima County upon request in complying with EPCRA. Any of these jurisdictions may be members of the Yakima County LEPC.
- 2.1.6.** Community Right-To-Know information is filed for public availability in the Office of Emergency Management located in Suite 200 of the Yakima County Resource Center, 2403 South 18th St., Union Gap, WA.
- 2.1.6.1.** YVEM is the agency to receive and file written reports from facilities concerning releases covered under Section 304 of Superfund Amendments and Re-Authorization Act of 1986.
- 2.1.7.** This Plan outlines the general off-site emergency procedures as required by EPCRA for facilities in Yakima County. On-site emergency procedures are in individual facility plans.
- 2.1.8.** Infectious and bio-hazardous waste items, such as discarded needles, human blood, blood

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products and medical wastes are to be treated as hazardous materials under the scope of this plan. The Yakima Health District may provide guidance for Incident Command agencies on the cleanup, handling, and disposal of such material.

- 2.1.9. The identification and elimination of clandestine drug labs is primarily a law enforcement responsibility. Law enforcement agencies may utilize the specific expertise of other departments relevant to the hazardous materials aspects of drug labs. This includes, but is not limited to communications, decontamination, fire suppression, clean-up and disposal services. The Yakima County Sheriff's Office has been designated as the Incident Command Agency for drug lab operations in Yakima County under the provisions of Chapter 70.136 Revised Code of Washington (RCW).
- 2.1.10. The Yakima Health District (YHD) must be notified of clandestine drug laboratory seizures. Response is made by YHD personnel after the property has been secured. Under Chapter 64.44 Revised Code of Washington (RCW) and Chapter 246-205 Washington Administrative Code (WAC), the YHD is mandated to perform certain actions after a clandestine drug laboratory seizure. Actions may include: investigation and assessment of the affected property to determine whether contamination has occurred; posting a warning notice on the premises; declaring the property unfit for use; requiring decontamination of the property in accordance with established standards; review of contaminated property cleanup reports to ensure verification that levels of hazardous chemicals are within applicable guidelines; and release of the property for re-occupancy.

2.2. Notification

- 2.2.1. The Yakima Public Safety Communications Center (SunComm) has incorporated incident reporting within the computer-aided dispatch (CAD) system. The emergency notification procedures required by EPCRA have been incorporated into this system.
- 2.2.2. The Yakima Public Safety Communications Center (SunComm) provides a single point of contact for notification of hazardous materials incidents. Any local agency or SARA Title III reporting facility becoming aware of a hazardous materials incident should immediately notify the 9-1-1 by telephone. The center will attempt to get as much information about the incident as possible utilizing CAD reporting.
- 2.2.3. It shall be the policy of the Yakima Public Safety Communications Center (SunComm) to receive and process calls regarding hazardous materials. Notifications include:
- 2.2.3.1. The fire service in which incident occurred;
 - 2.2.3.2. Appropriate law enforcement;
 - 2.2.3.3. Washington State Patrol;
 - 2.2.3.4. Yakima Health District;
 - 2.2.3.5. Yakima Valley Emergency Management;
 - 2.2.3.6. State Emergency Operations Officer (State Duty Officer).
 - 2.2.3.7. At the direction of the Incident Commander, the Department of Ecology and

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Environmental Protection Agency.

2.2.4. Notifications of the impacted public will follow guidance set forth in the county's Comprehensive Emergency Management Program (CEMP) ESFs #2, 13, and 15. An important tool in this effort will be the use of the county's alert and warning notification system. In the event of a hazardous material spill or release, expeditious notification to the public is critical for life safety and incident stabilization. The alert and warning notification system will be utilized, along with other available public information channels to rapidly disseminate protection action guidance such as evacuations, shelter-in-place, or avoidance of affected areas.

2.2.4.1. Additional contact information includes: Fire agencies, LE agencies, and EMS.

2.2.4.2. The two primary strategies for public protection in the case of an event are, evacuation and shelter-in-place. The decision on what strategy to use is made by the on-scene Incident Command Agency with input from the local Emergency Coordination/Operations Center. (See: Appendix D - PUBLIC SAFETY PROCEDURES)

2.2.5. It is the policy of Yakima County that on hazardous materials incidents the local fire service and the State Emergency Alert and Warning Center (State Duty Officer) shall be notified.

2.2.6. If a spill is from the fuel tank of a motor vehicle, the Yakima Health District (YHD) or Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM) need not be notified, unless the Incident Command Agency feels the expertise of services of one or more of these agencies is needed. If the spill is from another source, these departments need to be notified, and from the information gathered on the Incident Worksheet, each will make a decision as to whether or not to respond.

2.2.7. Yakima County 911 Dispatch (SunComm) is the designated agency to receive initial notification of a hazardous materials incident, and this notification to Yakima County 911 Dispatch (SunComm) satisfies the requirement for the responsible party to verbally notify the LEPC and the appropriate fire department. The Responsible Party must provide Yakima County 911 Dispatch (SunComm) with the following information:

2.2.7.1. Chemical name

2.2.7.2. Whether substance is classified as an Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS)

2.2.7.3. Estimation of the quantity released

2.2.7.4. Time and duration of the release

2.2.7.5. Location of release (air, water, land)

2.2.7.6. Known/anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with emergency

2.2.7.7. Proper precautions (evacuation or shelter-in-place)

2.2.7.8. Name and phone number of the contact person

2.2.7.9. Safe routes of entry into the site for emergency response personnel.

2.3. Response (See: Attachment 1--Regional Response Team)

2.3.1. ALL Yakima County Jurisdictions have designated the Washington State Patrol as the Incident Command Agency.

2.3.2. An emergency coordination center, either the local or operational area, may be activated if

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requested by the Incident Command Agency or by a response agency to support on-scene operations. On-scene agencies should provide the appropriate ECC with situation reports (SITREPS) on operations and needs.

- 2.3.3. It is the policy of Yakima County that employees who are not assigned to do tasks which would require them to come into direct contact or handle hazardous materials themselves, shall need only "First Responder Awareness Level" training in accordance with OSHA (Occupation Safety and Health Administration) 1910.120 and Chapter 246-205 Washington Administrative Code (WAC).
- 2.3.4. It is the policy of Yakima County that if the specific job assignment requires an employee handle or come in direct contact with hazardous materials products themselves at an incident site, appropriate higher levels of training as required by OSHA 1910.120 and Chapter 246-205 Washington Administrative Code (WAC) shall apply. Fire personnel are certified according to standards set by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards, HAZMAT Awareness and Operations; HAZMAT Technician.

2.4. On-Scene Management

- 2.4.1. The Incident Command Agency is responsible for assessing the situation and making determinations of appropriate actions. On-site management will follow the National Incident Management System (NIMS), including the Incident Command System (ICS).
 - 2.4.1.1. Some improvisation may be necessary to accommodate special circumstances, and the structure of an ICS would depend on the scope of the incident. For the purposes of this plan, the Incident Commander is the on-scene manager responsible for ensuring each response agency on scene can carry out their responsibilities.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES

3.2. Yakima Valley Emergency Management

- 3.2.1. Coordinate the provision of additional resources at the request of local response agencies or an Incident Command Agency.
- 3.2.2. Yakima Valley Emergency Management's Duty Officer is the designated "community emergency coordinator".

3.3. Yakima County Sheriff's Office

- 3.3.1. Provide traffic control, area security, communications support and evacuation in the unincorporated areas of the county.
- 3.3.2. Act as the Incident Command Agency under Chapter 70.136 RCW for activities related to illegal drug labs.

3.4. Yakima Health District

- 3.4.1. Act as an advisor to the Hazardous Materials Incident Command agencies on personnel protection, public health, situation assessment, environmental impacts and identification of

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unknown products.

3.4.2. Assist the Hazardous Materials Incident Commander with information on handling, cleanup and disposal techniques or contacts for cleanup and disposal contractors.

3.4.3. May provide public notice for health problems related to hazardous materials spills.

3.5. Yakima County Code Enforcement/Yakima County Fire Marshal

3.5.1. Assist in the enforcement of county codes relating to the storage, use and handling of flammable, explosive, combustible, toxic, corrosive and other hazardous materials.

3.6. Yakima Valley Fire Services

3.6.1. Provide initial efforts of response to and size-up of hazardous materials incidents; and contacting and coordinating proper outside authorities for assistance if necessary.

3.7. Yakima Valley Law Enforcement Agencies

3.7.1. Provide traffic control, area security, communications support and evacuation in their jurisdiction.

3.8. Yakima Valley Jurisdiction's Public Works

3.8.1. Provide on-scene support to include barricade materials, signage, etc. in their jurisdiction.

3.9. SARA Title III Facilities

3.9.1. Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) facilities must designate Facility Emergency Coordinators and notify the State Emergency Response Commission, Yakima County LEPC and local fire services, of any changes.

3.9.2. EPCRA facilities must provide initial and updated emergency contacts, hazard analyses, capability assessments, Tier II information, Safety Data Sheets (SDS) or list of chemicals, and other required information (as required by SARA Title III) to the LEPC, State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), and the local Fire Department.

3.9.3. Update Tier II forms annually to the LEPC, State Emergency Response Commission and the local fire department.

3.9.4. Provide Section 313 information (Form R) to the Environmental Protection Agency, if required.

3.9.5. Develop procedures for determining if there has been a release of chemicals in accordance with the SARA Title III and appropriate on-site response procedures for facility personnel.

3.9.6. Provide emergency notification and follow-up written notice of any release in accordance with the Act and this Plan Regulated facilities are encouraged to use the Emergency Action Plan checklist. (Reference: Appendix I—FACILITY EPA AUDIT)

3.9.7. The owner or operator shall develop and implement an emergency response program for protecting public health and the environment. (Reference: Appendix J—EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE)

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Attachment 1— RESPONSE TEAM

1. Because of the exotic nature of many chemicals and substances in common use today, most local emergency response agencies cannot afford the training and equipment needed to deal with them. So, in 2003, the **YAKIMA FIRE DEPARTMENT (YFD)** began developing plans for an organized, effective regional - wide response to the increasing possibility of hazardous materials incidents. A committee was composed initially to consider alternatives for mitigating anhydrous ammonia emergencies and included representatives of Fire Chiefs from Yakima County, Representatives from Private Industry, Military Hazmat Team Leaders, and Emergency Management Personnel.
2. The Yakima Fire Department HazMat Team is intended to protect citizens and responders alike. It provides all communities, regardless of size or population, with an effective, professional response to hazardous materials incidents in a safe, expedient and cost effective manner. The team is composed of emergency response personnel certified according to standards set by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards, Washington Administrative Code (WAC), and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). Team members are qualified to handle a wide range of hazardous materials incidents. At a minimum, each member must have a Hazardous Materials Technician Level certification. The location of response equipment takes into consideration population centers and transportation corridors, among other things. Due to travel time and distances for a responding team, local emergency response agencies must be capable of an operational level response until the HazMat Team arrives.
3. The HazMat Team does not take the place of local emergency response agencies, nor are they responsible for cleaning up hazardous material spills. Clean up of spilled hazardous materials is the responsibility of the person having control over the material.



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Attachment 2– INCIDENT REPORT

**Emergency Release Notification
(EPCRA, Section 304)**

1. A facility must notify state and local authorities responsible for local emergency planning if:
 - 1.1. A release occurs at the facility (which includes releases from motor vehicles, rolling stock and aircraft) of an Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) or a Hazardous Substance in excess of the reportable quantity for that substance, and;
 - 1.2. The release could result in exposure of persons outside the boundary of the facility site.
2. Report chemical releases *immediately* to any State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), Tribal Emergency Response Commission (TERC), and Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) potentially affected by the release. Facilities must also report a release of a CERCLA hazardous substance to the National Response Center. In most instances, the facility must submit a written follow-up report within thirty days of the release to the SERC and LEPC.
3. To be safe, we recommend making the call. If it is determined that the release did not meet or exceed the substance's reportable quantity, the business will have prudently met its responsibility. There are no penalties for reporting a spill unnecessarily, but there may be significant penalties for not reporting one.

4. Notification:

Contact Information for Verbal Notifications	
Response	
If fire or medical response is required	9-1-1
WA State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) 24-hour State-Wide Spill Hotline	800-258-5990
National Response Center (EHS & CERLA hazardous substances)	800-424-8802
Yakima County LEPC	509-574-1900 509-574-1922 (24 hr – duty officer)
How much ammonia will it take to report an emergency release? When a spill is a threat to life, health, and/or the environment; and/or 100 lbs.; and/or more than two persons injured.	

5. Release information:

Contact Information for Verbal Notifications	
Response	
If fire or medical response is required	9-1-1
WA State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) 24-hour State-Wide Spill Hotline	800-258-5990
National Response Center (EHS & CERLA hazardous substances)	800-424-8802

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Contact Information for Verbal Notifications	
Response	
Yakima County LEPC	509-574-1900 509-574-1922 (24 hr – duty officer)
How much ammonia will it take to report an emergency release?	
When a spill is a threat to life, health, and/or the environment; and/or 100 lbs.; and/or more than two persons injured.	
To the best of your ability, please be ready with the following information:	
Where is the spill?	
What spilled?	
How much spilled?	
How concentrated is the spilled material?	
Who spilled the material?	
Is anyone cleaning up the spill?	
Resource damages (e.g. dead fish or oiled birds)?	
Who is reporting the spill?	
How can we get back to you?	



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EMERGENCY RELEASE FOLLOW-UP NOTIFICATION FORM

**Washington State
Emergency Response Commission
Ecology Community Right-to-Know Unit
PO Box 47659
Olympia, WA 98504-7659**

COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW NUMBER: (12 digits)	FACILITY NAME:
EMERGENCY CONTACT:	CONTACT PHONE:
INCIDENT ADDRESS::	CITY, STATE, ZIP
INCIDENT DATE / /	COUNTY: LEPC:
TIME OF VERBAL NOTIFICATION:	INCIDENT #: (EMD/NRC)
CHEMICAL RELEASED:	CAS NUMBER: _ _ _ _ _ - _ _ - _
CHECK IF CHEMICAL IS LISTED IN 40 CFR 355 []	PHYSICAL STATE CONTAINED: [] solid [] liquid [] gas
QUANTITY RELEASED: (in pounds)	PHYSICAL STATE RELEASED: [] solid [] liquid [] gas
TIME OF RELEASE:	DURATION OF RELEASE: ___ days ___ hours ___ minutes
ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION: [] Air [] Water [] Ground [] Other	
DESCRIBE ACTION TAKEN: (Use additional sheets if needed.)	

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KNOWN OR ANTICIPATED HEALTH EFFECTS:

☐ ACUTE/IMMEDIATE (EXPLAIN)

☐ CHRONIC/DELAYED

☐ NOT KNOWN

ADVICE REGARDING MEDICAL ATTENTION NECESSARY FOR EXPOSED INDIVIDUALS:

COMMENTS:

CERTIFICATION: I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted and that it is true, accurate and complete.

REPORTING FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE (print/type)

SIGNATURE OF FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE

DATE: _____

EMERGENCY RELEASE FOLLOW-UP NOTIFICATION FORM INSTRUCTIONS

The Washington State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) requires that Emergency Release Follow-up Notifications be submitted using this reporting form. Releases of reportable quantities of Extremely

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Hazardous Substances (EHS) (listed in 40 CFR 355, appendix A) or chemicals that require release reporting under section 103 (a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) must be reported on the form within 30 days following a release. The written follow-up report is required in addition to immediate verbal notification.

BASIC INSTRUCTIONS:

The completed form satisfies the Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Act Section 304 requirement. Ensure that all information is complete.

If the incident involves reportable releases of more than one chemical, prepare one report form for each chemical released.

If the incident involves a series of separate releases of chemical(s) at different times, the releases should be reported on separate reporting forms.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Enter the Community Right-to-Know number, the facility name, phone number and name of a contact person who can provide detailed information concerning the incident. **The Community Right-to-Know number is a 12-digit number which begins with CRK or WA.**
2. Enter the date of the incident, the time that verbal notification was made to the SERC via the Emergency Management Division duty officer and the incident number in the space provided.
3. Provide information about the location where the release occurred. Include the street address, city, state, zip, county, local emergency planning committee, and if appropriate, provide information about bordering LEPCs, tribal nations, or states.
4. Provide information concerning the specific chemical that was released. Include the chemical/trade name and the Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) number. Check all categories that apply. Provide best available information on quantity, time and duration of the release.
5. Indicate all actions taken to respond to and contain the release.
6. Check the categories that apply to the health effects that occurred or could result from the release. Provide an explanation or description of the effects in the space provided. Use the Comment section to provide additional pertinent information.
7. Include information on the type of medical attention required for exposure to the chemical released. Indicate when and how this information was made available to individuals exposed and to medical personnel, if appropriate for the incident.
8. List any additional pertinent information.
9. Print or type the name of the facility representative submitting the report. Include the official signature and the date that the form was prepared.

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Emergency Release Follow-Up – Community Right-To-Know	
Contact:	
CALL WA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION (WEMD)	800-258-5990
CALL THE NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER	800-424-8802
CALL YOUR LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC)	509-574-1900
	509-574-1922 (24 hr – duty officer)
Mail Completed Reports To:	
WA Dept of Ecology Community Right-To-Know Unit PO Box 47659 Olympia, WA 98504-7659	Yakima Valley Emergency Management 2403 South 18th St. Suite 200 Union Gap, WA 98903

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**TAB 3
RADIOLOGICAL RESPONSE**

1. GENERAL

- 1.1. For radiological accidents or incidents, either suspected or confirmed, use the Washington State Department of Health, Division of Radiation Protection, Radiological Emergency Response Plan and Procedures or call 1-206-682-5327 (1-206-NUCLEAR.) The lead state agency for Radiation Accident/ Incident Response is the Washington State Department of Health. This however, does not preclude invoking other applicable Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) in support of the Radiation Emergency Response Plan and Procedures.
- 1.2. Response to a radiological accident will follow the 2024 Emergency Response Guidebook.

2. SEALED RADIOACTIVE SOURCES: USES AND RISKS

- 2.1. Radiation occurs when unstable isotopes of elements release excess energy as invisible waves or particles. Depending on the amount of energy released, these waves or particles are able to penetrate solid matter to varying degrees. Because of these unique properties, radiation has many diverse uses such as:
 - 2.1.1. *Killing bacteria in commercially packaged food and medical equipment*
 - 2.1.2. *Diagnosing disease with pharmaceuticals labeled with radioactive elements*
 - 2.1.3. *Treating cancer and other diseases*
 - 2.1.4. *Mapping underground sources of water and prospecting for oil and gas reserves*
 - 2.1.5. *Checking levels or density in manufacturing processes*
- 2.2. Two broad types of devices exist: those that generate radiation and those that are themselves radioactive. Devices capable of generating radiation include particle accelerators and X ray machines. When the power supply is cut, however, these devices produce no radiation. Other devices contain materials that are radioactive. These devices always produce radiation, but the intensity of the radiation will decrease naturally over time.
- 2.3. A sealed radioactive source, typically called a sealed source, refers to radioactive material that has been sealed inside a capsule or is permanently bonded in a solid form. Sealed sources within devices are commonly used to deliver a defined dose of radiation, such as that used in cancer therapy or in irradiators that sterilize food and medical equipment. But there are also other uses such as: in industrial gauges, in radioisotope thermoelectric generators used to provide electric power in remote areas, in gamma radiography to check welds on pipelines, and in well logging sources used to explore for coal, oil, and natural gas.
- 2.4. Nuclear materials (such as enriched uranium and plutonium) can produce a self-sustaining nuclear fission reaction and are radioactive, but they are not normally used in sealed sources. The radioactive materials in a sealed source (cobalt, caesium, iridium, etc.) on the other hand, are not capable of fission; and the amount of radiation they emit decreases over time.
- 2.5. Sealed radioactive sources within devices, when used as intended, are designed to limit radiation exposure to users. Despite their design safety features, some sealed source devices may produce a potentially lethal amount of radiation if used improperly. People using sealed source devices must be trained and knowledgeable about their proper, safe and secure use. In untrained hands, such devices can injure and kill. Malevolent acquisition and use of radioactive sources may cause radiation exposure or dispersal of radioactive material into the environment. Such an event could cause significant social, psychological and economic impacts.

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- 2.6. If a source becomes too weak for its use, it does not mean that the source is safe. Many accidents have resulted from sources that are no longer being used for their original purpose.
- 2.7. The relative risk for sources has been categorized by their potential to cause serious health effects.
- 2.7.1. **Category 1 sources** could lead to the death or permanent injury of individuals who are in close proximity to the source for a short period of time (minutes to hours). Category 1 sources include: radioisotope thermoelectric generators, irradiators, teletherapy machines, and fixed multi-beam teletherapy machines.
 - 2.7.2. **Category 2 sources** could lead to the death or permanent injury of individuals who are in close proximity to the source for a longer period of time than for Category 1 sources. Category 2 sources include: industrial gamma radiography equipment and high/medium dose-rate brachytherapy.
 - 2.7.3. **Category 3 sources** could lead to the permanent injury of individuals who are in close proximity to the source for a longer period of time than Category 2 sources. Sources in Category 3 could, but are unlikely to, lead to fatalities. Category 3 sources include: fixed industrial gauges (level gauges, dredger gauges, conveyor gauges, and spinning pipe gauges) and well logging gauges.
 - 2.7.4. **Category 4 sources** could lead to the temporary injury of individuals who may be in close proximity to the source for a longer period of time than Category 3 sources. Permanent injuries are unlikely. Category 4 sources include: low dose-rate brachytherapy sources, thickness gauges, portable gauges, and bone densitometers.
 - 2.7.5. **Category 5 sources** could, but are unlikely to, cause minor temporary injury of individuals. Category 5 sources include X ray fluorescence devices, static eliminators, and electron capture devices.

3. CONTROLLING HAZARDS

- 3.1. Low level radioactive materials generally does not present a significant threat. However, your safety, as well as the safety of the public is still a concern. So here is a list of primary points to remember when dealing with a radiological incident.
- 3.1.1. Rescue, life safety, first aid, control of fire and most other chemical hazards take priority over measuring radiation or contamination levels.
 - 3.1.2. Notify the appropriate radiation protection authorities.
 - 3.1.3. Isolate all spills or leaks.
 - 3.1.4. If the spill is large or of dry materials, consider downwind evacuation.
 - 3.1.5. If fire is involved, *primary* evacuation should be at least 1000 feet.
 - 3.1.6. Move intact containers from fire if you can do so safely (do not move damaged packages).
 - 3.1.7. Cover liquid spills with sand, earth or non-combustible material (dike large spills).
 - 3.1.8. Cover powder spills with plastic or tarps to prevent spreading.

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TAB 4
RAILCAR RESPONSE



U.S. Department of Transportation
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials
Safety Administration

COMMODITY PREPAREDNESS AND
INCIDENT MANAGEMENT REFERENCE SHEET

PETROLEUM CRUDE OIL

CAS NO. 8002-05-9

UN 1267

DOT Hazard Class: 3

FLAMMABLE LIQUID

ERG Guide No. 128

HAZARD RATING = HIGH



DOT Hazard Classification and NFPA 704 - Standard
System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials
for Emergency Response

TRANSPORTATION AND PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

- With the increased production of oil from shale reserves in states such as North Dakota and Texas, there has been a dramatic increase in the transportation of crude oil by rail. Rail shipments of crude oil from these regions are typically made using unit trains. Unit trains of crude oil are single commodity trains that generally consist of over 100 tank cars, each carrying approximately 30,000 gallons of crude oil.
- Unit trains typically move from one location (e.g., shipper's production facility or transloading facility) to a single destination (e.g., petroleum refinery). Given the usual length of these trains (over a mile long), derailments can cause road closures, create significant detours, and require response from more than one direction to access the scene of the incident.
- In the event of an incident that may involve the release of thousands of gallons of product and ignition of tank cars of crude oil in a unit train, most emergency response organizations will not have the available resources, capabilities or trained personnel to safely and effectively extinguish a fire or contain a spill of this magnitude (e.g., sufficient firefighting foam concentrate, appliances, equipment, water supplies).
- Responses to unit train derailments of crude oil will require specialized outside resources that may not arrive at the scene for hours; therefore it is critical that responders coordinate their activities with the involved railroad and initiate requests for specialized resources as soon as possible.
- These derailments will likely require mutual aid and a more robust on-scene *Incident Management System* than responders may normally use. Therefore, pre-incident planning, preparedness and coordination of response strategies should be considered and made part of response plans, drills and exercises that include the shippers and rail carriers of this commodity.

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- Tank cars carrying crude oil may also be found in general freight (manifest) trains that are made up of shipments of many different commodities from many different shippers. In these situations, emergency responders need to consider the potential impact that tank cars containing other hazardous commodities may have on tank cars containing crude oil if a release occurs, and vice-versa.
- To determine what specific commodities or hazardous materials may be involved, responders should obtain a train consist from the train crew or by contacting the rail carrier's emergency contact number.

HAZARD SUMMARY

- Petroleum crude oil is a light to dark colored liquid hydrocarbon containing flammable gasses. It is not a uniform substance and its physical and chemical properties may vary from oilfield to oilfield or within wells located in the same oilfield. Light, sweet crude oils contain flammable gasses such as butane and propane (unless it is known that the gasses have been removed). These gasses can readily ignite if released, when they come in contact with an ignition source. These crude oils may also contain hydrogen sulfide, a toxic inhalation hazard material, in the vapor space of the tank car. Due to the characteristics of crude oil, in an accident scenario, the behavior of this product may range from that of gasoline for the lighter (sweet) crude oils to diesel fuel for the heavier (sour) crude oils.
- Releases may create vapor/air explosion hazards indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers. Remove sources of heat, sparks, flame, friction and electricity, including internal combustion engines and power tools. Use caution when approaching the scene and positioning apparatus. Implement air monitoring as soon as possible to detect the presence of combustible gasses.
- Volatile vapors released from the spill area may create flammable atmospheres. Some crude oil vapors may be heavier than air and accumulate in low areas, and travel some distance to a source of ignition and flash back.
- When working in flammable atmospheres (where any concentration of lower explosive limit (LEL) exists), extreme caution must be taken to avoid creating ignition sources. This includes but is not limited to the use of non-sparking tools and intrinsically safe/explosion-proof equipment.
- The more volatile materials in crude oil may be present in air in high concentrations creating an inhalation hazard. There is also the possibility that the crude oil may contain varying concentrations of benzene or hydrogen sulfide. Products of combustion may also include toxic constituents. Responders should wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) to avoid potential exposure.
- Use water fog spray to cool containers, control vapors, and to protect personnel and exposures. Direct the cooling water to the top of the tank. There is some potential that containers of liquid that are not properly cooled may rupture violently if exposed to fire or excessive heat. Stay away from ends of tank(s) involved in fire, but realize that shrapnel may travel in any direction.

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RAILROAD SAFETY PROCEDURES

Emergency response personnel should always be aware of the potential for serious injury when working in and around railcars, tracks and related equipment. The following safe operating practices should be followed when involved in emergency response operations at the scene of a crude oil train derailment:

- **Expect a train or rail equipment to move on any track from either direction at any time.**

- **DO NOT APPLY WATER DIRECTLY INSIDE A TANK CAR.** Apply water from the sides of the tank car and from a safe distance to keep fire exposed containers cool. Use unmanned fire monitors for cooling tank cars when available. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting pressure relief devices or discoloration of tank. If available, dry chemical extinguishing agents, such as potassium bicarbonate (i.e., Purple K) may also be used in conjunction with Class B foams.

- Improper application of fire streams may create a dangerous phenomenon known as a *slopover*, thereby increasing risks to emergency responders. **A *slopover* results when a water stream is applied to the hot surface of burning oil. The water is converted into steam causing agitation of the liquid and burning oil to slop over the sides of the tank car. This can occur within 10 minutes of the product becoming involved in fire.** Note: *Slopover* will not occur in a pool of crude oil on the ground.

- Hazardous combustion/decomposition products may be released by this material when exposed to heat or fire. These can include carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides and aldehydes. Response personnel should exercise extreme caution on-scene and wear appropriate personal protective clothing and equipment, including respiratory protection.

- Apply Class B firefighting foam as you would on fires involving other hydrocarbons. Class B foam blankets prevent vapor production and ignition of flammable and combustible liquids. Foam is most effective on static fires that are contained in some manner. Firefighting foam is not effective on hydrocarbon fuels in motion (i.e., three dimensional fires) that include product leaking or spraying from manways, valves, fractures in the tank shell (e.g., rips, tears, etc.) or spills on sloping terrain.

- As a general rule, **DO NOT** flush crude oil spills with water. Most crude oils are not water soluble and will have a tendency to float on water. Some crude oils will sink and some fractions of crude oil are water soluble. For those crude oils that float on water, burning crude oil may be carried away from the immediate area and may reignite on the surface of the water.

- Prevent runoff from entering storm/sewer systems and sensitive areas, as this may create a serious hazard and potential environmental problems. Notify proper authorities, downstream sewer and water treatment operations, and other downstream users of potentially contaminated water. Runoff may be flammable and/or toxic and should be contained, treated and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state and local environmental regulations.

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- Watch for movement in both directions before crossing tracks. If the tracks are clear, walk single file at a right angle to the rails.
- Trains can approach with little or no warning. You may not be able to hear them due to atmospheric conditions, terrain, noisy work equipment, or passing trains on other tracks. Stand a minimum of 25 feet away from the tracks if possible, and face the train when rail equipment is passing through.
- Always contact the railroad to advise them of your presence – they may not know that you are on-scene or that they have a problem. Work with the railroad to be sure the track is “blue flagged” – the railroad’s version to provide protection by their lock-out, tag-out process.
- Never stand, walk or sit on railway tracks, between the rails or on the ends of ties. Never step on the rail - step over it. The rail can be a slip, trip, or fall hazard. Never put your feet on moveable parts of a rail car such as couplers, sliding sills or uncoupling levers.
- Do not occupy the area between adjacent tracks in multiple track territory when a train is passing. If crossing between two stationary railcars, ensure there is at least 50 feet between them.
- Be especially careful working in rail yards and terminal areas. Tank cars are pushed and moved, and can change tracks often. Cars that appear to be stationary or in storage can begin to move without warning. Be sure that any rail equipment is secured against movement (wheels chocked, hand brakes secured, etc.) before attempting to work on or near it. Keep at least 25 feet away from the end of a car or locomotive to protect yourself from sudden movement.
- Never move equipment across the tracks unless at an established road crossing or under the supervision of a railroad representative.
- If it is necessary to climb rail equipment, use three points of contact at all times. The ladders on rail equipment may curve around the car making it difficult to find the rung with your foot. The first step on to rail equipment is typically some distance off of the ground. When descending the ladder, step - do not jump from the last step. Normally, there is ballast around the tracks which can be uneven and shift, causing a fall hazard. Locomotive steps are considered ladders. Always face the locomotive going up and coming down.
- Never cross over or under rail equipment -- use the ladders, handholds and crossover platforms or walk around the attached equipment. Remember to block the feet and tie off ladders at the top. When laddering tank cars or box cars, always consider using two points of access - the second being a point of escape should the other become inaccessible for any reason. Plan to use your own ladders.
- Avoid the use of cell phones when within 25 feet of live tracks.
- Be aware of the location of structures or obstructions where clearances are close.
- Stay away from track switches since they can be remotely operated.

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Company	Emergency Telephone Number
BNSF Railway	(800) 832-5452
Canadian National (CN) Railway	(800) 465-9239
Canadian Pacific (CP) Railway	(800) 716-9132
CSX Transportation	(800) 232-0144
Kansas City Southern Rail Network	(877) 527-9464
Norfolk Southern Railroad	(800) 453-2530
Union Pacific Railroad	(888) 877-7267

- Emergency responders should contact federal agencies such as the U.S. Coast Guard to determine the level of assistance that may be provided in the event of a spill in navigable waterways located in their jurisdiction. This resource, as well as other federal resources, can be contacted through the National Response Center (NRC) at 1-800-424-8802.

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Appendix A – PROMULGATION

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) 10 - Hazardous Materials Response

APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION

The Yakima County LEPC and Yakima Valley Emergency Management is developing the Hazardous Materials Response Plan to identify and implement hazardous materials emergency preparedness and response responsibilities in accordance with Chapter 118-40 Washington Administrative Code (WAC). The ESF details the purpose, policy, concept of operations, direction/control, actions and responsibilities of primary and support agencies to ensure a mutual understanding and a coordinated plan of action is implemented with appropriate agencies within the jurisdictions of Yakima County.

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

The Yakima Valley Emergency Management is responsible for publishing and distributing this ESF and will issue changes as required.

Tony Miller, Director of Emergency Services

Date

Nicole Parpart, Planner

Date

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Appendix B – REGULATED FACILITIES

1. Anhydrous Ammonia is the major reportable EHS in Yakima County. Over 136 sites have reportable quantities.

- 1.1. Clouds of anhydrous ammonia are subject to the unpredictability of air movement; they will change direction as quickly as the breeze. Clouds of ammonia may be nearly invisible in some atmospheric conditions, but in high concentrations may appear as white clouds. Rain will absorb the ammonia and remove it from the air; however, the ammonia-water mixture may still be a hazard until sufficiently deluded.
- 1.2. Anhydrous ammonia is lighter than air. Under cold condition, it may settle in the low areas of the surrounding landscape, such as road ditches, sloughs and valleys. People in threatened areas must be warned of the release and advised to leave the area or shelter in-place until the release has been controlled and the area is considered safe. These decisions should be made by emergency personnel, such as a local fire department.

2. Chlorine

- 2.1. Exposure to chlorine can occur in the workplace or in the environment following releases to air, water, or land. Effects of chlorine on human health depend on how the amount of chlorine that is present, and the length and frequency of exposure. Effects also depend on the health of a person or condition of the environment when exposure occurs.
- 2.2. Breathing small amounts of chlorine for short periods of time adversely affects the human respiratory system. Effects differ from coughing and chest pain, to water retention in the lungs. Chlorine irritates the skin, the eyes, and the respiratory system. These effects are not likely to occur at levels of chlorine that are normally found in the environment.

3. Propane

- 3.1. Liquid releases flammable vapors at well below ambient temperatures and readily forms a flammable mixture with air. Dangerous fire and explosion hazard when exposed to heat, sparks or flame. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances to a point of ignition and flash back. Container may explode in heat or fire. Runoff to sewer may cause fire or explosion hazard.

4. Oil

- 4.1. Yakima County has numerous shipments of empty Bakken crude railcars passing along the rail lines inside the County. While not traditional “facility”, rail cars may be parked at any time in numerous locations around the county.
- 4.2. Bakken crude is a very light type of crude but is very volatile and acts more like refined products such as gasoline when involved in fire. While most of the railcars are empty, Bakken has a higher gas content/ vapor pressure, lower flash point and boiling point and thus a higher degree of volatility than most other crudes in the U.S., which correlates to increased ignitability and flammability even when dealing with empty railcars.
- 4.3. [The U.S. Department of Transportation recently issued an Emergency Order](#) requiring all shippers to test product from the Bakken before it is transported to ensure the crude is transported in the proper packing group. The DOT uses nine different hazard classes as a guide to properly classify each material, and the material type determines one of three possible packing groups.

5. EHS Facilities Emergency Contact List

- 5.1.1. The Yakima Valley Local Emergency Planning Committee has around 230 fixed facilities in the county. There are 706 Non-Extremely Hazardous Sites reporting and 294 Extremely Hazardous Substance Users reporters within the boundaries of the county. The Yakima Valley Local

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Emergency Planning Committee EHS Facilities Emergency Contact List may be accessed through the Yakima Valley Emergency Management by contacting the Duty Officer at 509-574-1922 (24 hr) or email lepc@co.yakima.wa.us.

- 5.1.2. Northwest Pipeline, LLC (Williams), shown in figure 2, has a main natural gas artery pipeline that traverse the county from Grandview up through the Lower Yakima Valley, east of the City of Yakima, in between Selah and the Yakima Training Center, and continuing northward into Kittitas County west of the Yakima River Canyon and highway 821.
- 5.1.3. Cascade Natural Gas Corporation has a couple main pipelines branching off from Northwest Pipeline (figure 2), one terminating in Selah and another into Zillah and Toppenish.
- 5.1.4. Figure 3 shows the main rail routes within Yakima County. The main rail routes follow closely with either the Yakima River and/or Interstate 82. The BNSF line travels through the Cities of Selah, Yakima, Union Gap, Wapato, Toppenish, and Mabton.

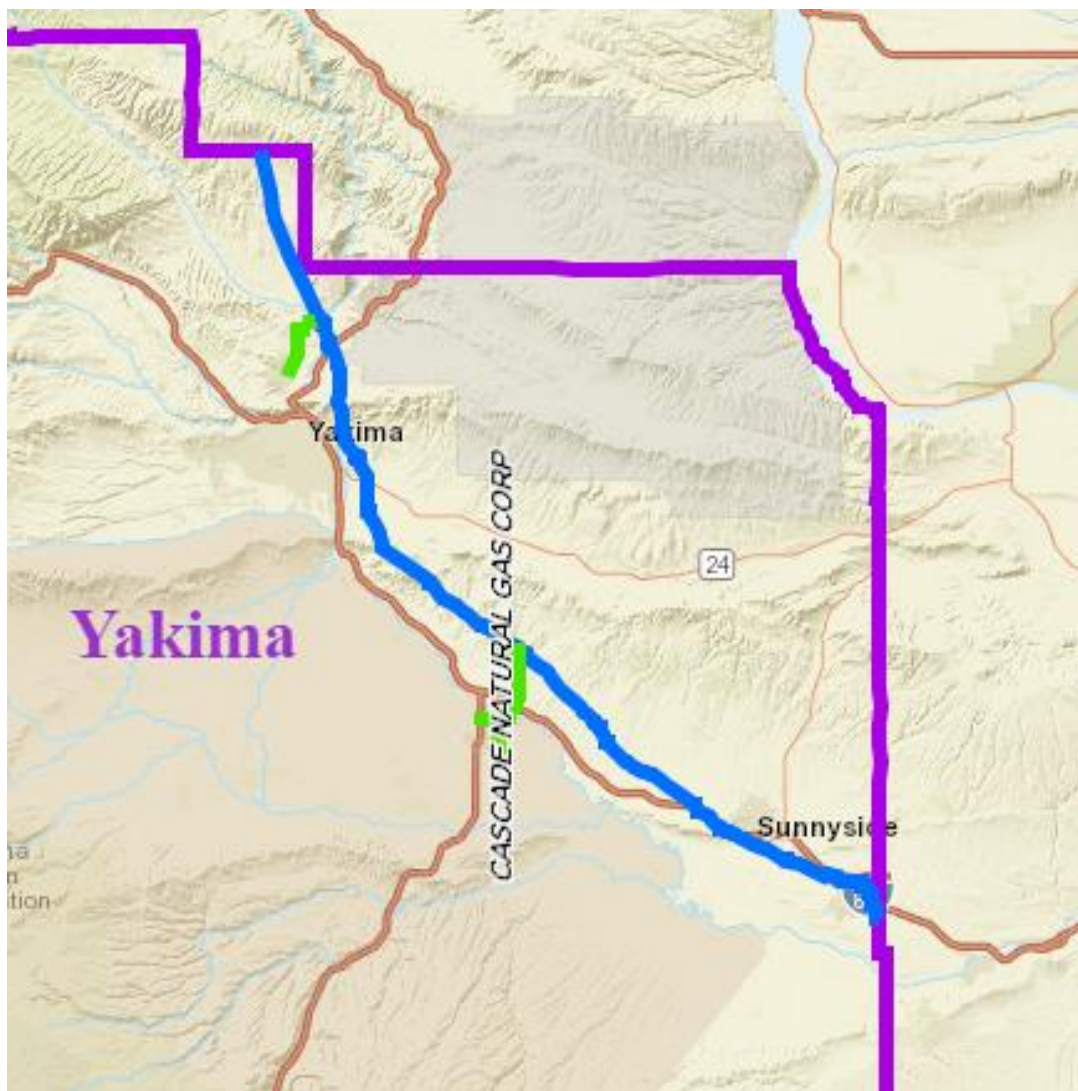


Figure 2: Pipelines traversing through Yakima County. a) Blue – Northwest Pipeline, LLC (Williams). b) Green – Cascade Natural Gas Corporation ([Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission](http://www.washingtonutilitiesandtransportationcommission.com))

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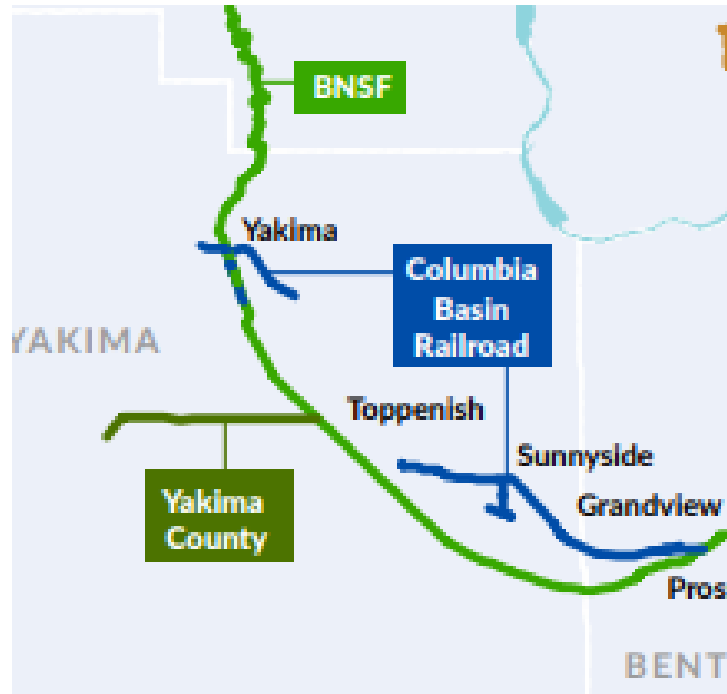


Figure 4: Major Rail Routes ([WSDOT](#))

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Appendix C – INCIDENT COMMAND AGENCY

Incident Command Agency (Washington State Patrol - WSP)	
The response agencies listed below have named the Washington State Patrol as the lead Incident Command Agency	
HazMat Team	
Yakima County Regional HazMat Team City of Yakima Fire Department 401 North Front Street Yakima, WA 98901	509-575-6060 (non-emergency)
Fire Departments/Districts	Date
FPD 1	6/6/1996
FPD 2	6/6/1996
FPD 3	6/6/1996
FPD 4	6/6/1996
FPD 5	6/6/1996
FPD 7	6/6/1996
FPD 9	6/6/1996
FPD 11	6/6/1996
FPD 12	6/6/1996
FPD 14	6/6/1996
Grandview	6/6/1996
Granger	6/6/1996
Mabton	6/6/1996
Sunnyside	6/6/1996
Tieton	6/6/1996
Toppenish	6/6/1996
Union Gap	6/6/1996
Wapato	6/6/1996
Yakima	6/6/1996
Zillah	6/6/1996

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Appendix D - PUBLIC SAFETY PROCEDURES

1. Shelter-in-Place

- 1.1. The decision to evacuate or order shelter-in-place should be based upon known data or perceived risk when insufficient data is immediately available. Reference materials and resources which will aid the decision making process includes:
 - 1.1.1. Emergency Response Guidebook (Current Edition),
<http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/portal/site/PHMSA/menuitem.ebdc7a8a7e39f2e55cf2031050248a0c/?vgnextoid=ebfeca57e196d110VgnVCM1000009ed07898RCRD&vgnnextchannel=d248724dd7d6c010VgnVCM10000080e8a8c0RCRD&vgnnextfmt=print>
 - 1.1.2. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), <http://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/msdsformat.html>
 - 1.1.3. Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC), <http://www.chemtrec.com/>
 - 1.1.4. AIHA Emergency Response Planning Guidelines,
<http://www.aiha.org/INSIDEAIHA/GUIDELINEDEVELOPMENT/ERPG/Pages/default.aspx>
 - 1.1.5. NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/>
 - 1.1.6. CAMEO Chemicals, <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/>
 - 1.1.7. Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres (ALOHA),
<http://www.epa.gov/oem/docs/cameo/ALOHAManual.pdf>
 - 1.1.8. Mapping Applications for Response, Planning, and Local Operational Tasks (MARPLOT),
<http://www.epa.gov/oem/docs/cameo/MARPLOTManual.pdf>
- 1.2. The term, shelter-in-place, means to seek immediate shelter and remain there during an emergency rather than evacuate the area. Evacuation is the preferred public safety option. Therefore, shelter-in-place should only be used when an evacuation is not safe. The decision to shelter-in-place will be made by the affected jurisdiction fire department and/or law enforcement, in consultation with a hazardous materials technician or specialist, when possible. Once the decision to shelter-in-place is made, instructions will be the affected population to shelter-in-place. This notification will be made using any means of communication available, i.e., EAS; routes by available emergency vehicles.
- 1.3. In the event of a critical incident where hazardous (including chemical, biological or radiological) materials may have been released into the atmosphere either accidentally or intentionally, a decision to shelter-in-place may be the preferred method of safely waiting out the release. Consider providing the following instructions to citizens during a shelter-in-place situation:
 - 1.3.1. Turn-off heating, cooling and ventilation system to prevent drawing in outside air.
 - 1.3.2. Get disaster supply kit, pets and their food and water.
 - 1.3.3. Move to a small, interior room above ground level and close doors and windows, rooms having little or no ventilation are preferred. Seal air vents, cracks around doors and windows with blankets, sheets, towels, plastic sheeting, duct tape or other materials.
 - 1.3.4. Do not use the fireplace or wood stove, extinguish all burning materials and close dampers.

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- 1.3.5. Notify those around you and encourage others to remain in your room/office rather than to try to leave the building.
 - 1.3.6. Do not use the telephone unless you have an emergency.
 - 1.3.7. Listen to your local radio or television stations for further instructions.
 - 1.3.8. Stay in your rooms/ offices/ classrooms and only come out when you are told that it is safe.
- 1.4. It is important following a shelter-in-place event that the public take reverse actions. When outside toxic levels fall below those inside structures, directives should be given to begin ventilating buildings by restarting heating, cooling and ventilation systems and opening windows and doors. This is a critical component of the shelter-in-place concept but one where public compliance may become an issue.

2. Evacuation

- 2.1. The public is more likely to respond positively to an evacuation directive when they are well informed of the threat and appropriate action to take. It is very important the IC get the shelter-in-place or evacuation order out to the public as expeditiously as possible to minimize the potential of a wholesale self-evacuation. Uninformed, self-evacuees could frustrate response operations and compromise the traffic control plan.
- 2.2. The IC is responsible for determining the need to evacuate, executing the evacuation order in coordination with the Yakima County Sheriff's Office (YSO) and/or Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM) and communicating evacuation procedures to the public. At a minimum, an evacuation directive should include:
 - 2.2.1. Location of the hazard.
 - 2.2.2. Description of the hazard.
 - 2.2.3. Description and boundaries of the evacuation zone.
 - 2.2.4. Name and address of shelters/reception centers.
 - 2.2.5. Primary evacuation routes to be used.
 - 2.2.6. Information on how special groups, i.e., schools, nursing homes, the functionally challenged, within the evacuation zone will be evacuated/assisted.
 - 2.2.7. Information on available public transportation system and pick-up points.
 - 2.2.8. Details on what to bring and not bring to the shelter/reception center.
 - 2.2.9. Information on security within the evacuation zone.
 - 2.2.10. Estimated time the zone/area will need to be evacuated.
 - 2.2.11. Information on how evacuees will receive instructions on when to return to the evacuation zone.
- 2.3. Evacuees should also receive instructions to, time permitting:
 - 2.3.1. Gather and pack only what is most needed, with attention given to medications, materials for infant care, essential documents, etc.

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- 2.3.2. Turn off heating, ventilation and cooling systems and appliances, except the refrigerator.
 - 2.3.3. Leave gas, water and electricity on unless damage is suspected, there is a leak, or advised to do so by authorities.
 - 2.3.4. Lock the house or building prior to leaving.
 - 2.3.5. Do not use the telephone unless it is an emergency.
 - 2.3.6. Car-pool or take only one car and drive safely. Keep all vehicle windows and vents closed, turn on local radio station for evacuation routes and up-to-date information.
 - 2.3.7. Follow directions given by officials along the evacuation route(s) and be prepared to provide the right-of-way to emergency response vehicles.
 - 2.3.8. Do not call your school or go to pick-up children. The children will be moved if an evacuation is necessary at their location. The parents of evacuated children will be notified where to pick up children.
- 2.4. Evacuation plans are specific to the individual facility and possibly to the specific chemical. They will include special provisions and instructions for facilities in the impacted area, especially those with captive or high-risk populations (i.e., schools, hospitals, nursing homes, prisons, etc.). Provisions will be made to evacuate the elderly and physically challenged who require assistance to comply with evacuation directive. Precautionary evacuation of certain, high-risk members of the affected population may be recommended even when no other segments of the population are evacuated. This could include infants, pregnant women, persons with respiratory illnesses and the elderly.
- 2.5. Once an evacuation is complete, no access to the evacuated area will be allowed without the express permission of the IC, in coordination with the chief law enforcement officer. Once the area is deemed safe, the orderly return of evacuees to the evacuated area will be authorized through the IC. Return will be coordinated using predetermined procedures through designated checkpoints.
- 2.6. Local and state law enforcement agencies will use common traffic control procedures to keep evacuation routes open. The IC will determine the evacuation routes. The major thoroughfares will be utilized whenever possible to expedite the flow of evacuees. Each jurisdiction fire service and law enforcement agency have been provided CDs with individual facilities identified by GIS. Arterials are identified as well as critical infrastructures.
- 2.7. The Interstate and state routes should be considered first as evacuation routes in Yakima County; however, numerous county roads should also be considered based on the location of the hazardous materials incident. Federal routes include:
- 2.7.1. I-82 going north and south in the north-central part of the county.
 - 2.7.2. Hwy 97 going north and south in the north part of the county.
 - 2.7.3. Hwy 12 going east and west in the north-west part of the county.
- State routes include:

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- 2.7.4. SR 821 going north and south in the north part of the county.
- 2.7.5. SR 410 east and west in the northwest part of the county.
- 2.7.6. SR 24 going east and west in the north-central part of the county.
- 2.7.7. SR 241 going north in the north-central part of the county.
- 2.7.8. SR 22 going east and west in the south-central part of the county.

3. Possible Evacuation Zones

- 3.1. A major hazardous materials incident may require the evacuation of citizens from any location in Yakima County. Due to the fluid nature of HazMat events, and hundreds of Tier II facilities around the county, only the Incident Commander will or should make determinations on routing.
- 3.2. Any combination of the following modes of transportation will be utilized to transport evacuees from the evacuation zone to shelters/reception centers.
 - 3.2.1. Walking: When the evacuation is expected to be of short duration, evacuation zone is limited to a small area and weather conditions are acceptable, able-bodied persons may be asked to walk to a nearby shelter/reception center (school, parking lot, church, field, etc.). If the hazardous material is highly flammable and ignition sources need to be eliminated or surface arterials are in gridlock, walking would be the chosen mode for evacuation until a safe area is reached where follow-on transportation to a shelter/reception center is available.
 - 3.2.2. Private vehicle (car, van, pick-up truck, etc.): When walking is not an option, use of private vehicles is a viable alternative if the vehicle is in the area to be evacuated, fueled, and in operating condition. Use of personal vehicles can be quick and convenient and a community resource for transporting neighbors without access to their own vehicle or persons with physical challenges that do not require EMS level transportation.
 - 3.2.3. Public Transit (city/county bus, school bus): This mode minimizes the stress on surface arterials and provides a means of evacuation for individuals without a vehicle or immediate access to a vehicle when the distance to clear the evacuation zone is too far to walk.
 - 3.2.4. EMS vehicles (ambulance or handicap equipped vehicle): This mode is primarily used to transport the sick, infirmed or disabled from the evacuation zone to a shelter/reception center or other, more appropriate facility.
- 3.3. Public school buildings are normally used as evacuation shelters/reception centers when the evacuation is projected to last for an extended period of time; however, any large building outside the evacuation zone with adequate facilities could be utilized as long as the owner agrees to its use. Every effort will be made to ensure each shelter/reception center is accessible to evacuees, including the physically challenged and elderly. This may not be possible in every situation. In these instances, assistance will be provided, and/or alternative facilities will be identified. Alternative facilities may be required to accommodate the special needs population, hospital patients or jail/prison inmates.

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- 3.4. The American Red Cross (ARC) operates shelters/reception centers in Yakima County jurisdictions. The services provided in these shelters/reception centers will be in accordance with ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services, within the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
- 3.5. Law enforcement personnel will be assigned to secure the perimeter of the evacuation zone and, when environmental conditions permit, periodically patrol the interior of the evacuation zone. Law enforcement personnel may also be dispatched to shelter/reception center locations to provide security. The Yakima County EOC will likely request state assistance when the duration of the evacuation and/or size of the evacuation zone exceeds the capabilities of local law enforcement.

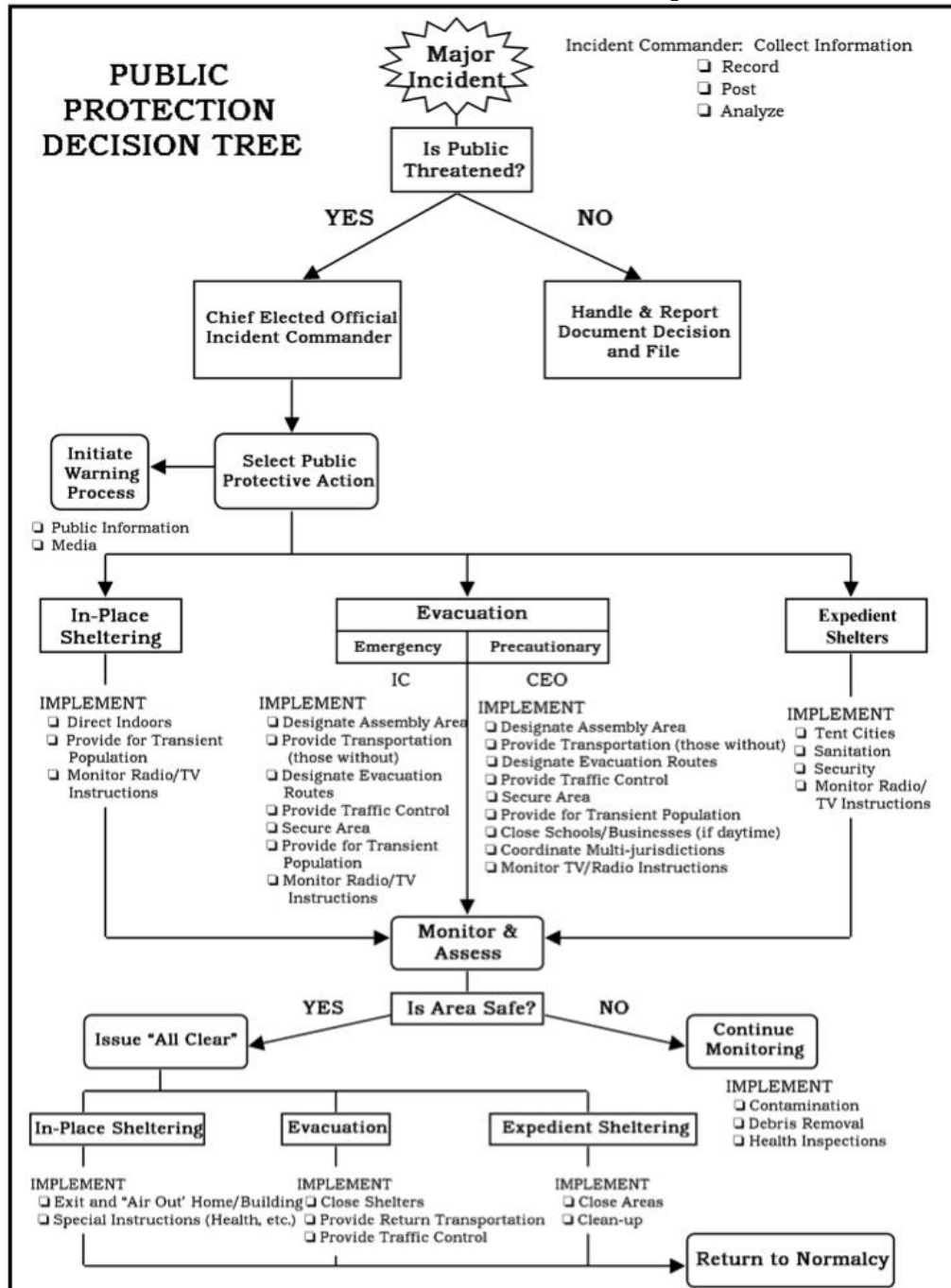


Figure 5: Public Protection Decision Tree

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- 3.6. Law enforcement is responsible for verifying the identity of non-uniformed personnel requiring access to the evacuation zone to conduct business (e.g. local and state government, utilities, business owners, etc.) and maintaining a log recording when these individuals enter and exit the evacuation zone.

4. Evacuation Planning Factors

- 4.1. **Neighborhood or Area Evacuation.** Certain events can occur with little or no warning (i.e. hazardous materials event) requiring immediate public protection efforts. A “time and circumstances” evacuation plan will be implemented by the Incident Commander at the scene, with support by the jurisdictional ECC as requested and time allows. The following planning factors should be considered in preparing an evacuation plan:
- 4.1.1. Consider the characteristics of the hazard/ threat: magnitude, intensity, speed of onset, duration, impact.
 - 4.1.2. Determine area to be evacuated.
 - 4.1.3. Establish a perimeter. Consider access and functional needs equipment:
 - Barricades with flashing lights
 - Barricade tape
 - Evacuation route signs
 - 4.1.4. Determine the number of people to be evacuated, time available in which to affect the evacuation, and the time and distance necessary to insure safety.
 - 4.1.5. Establish entry and exit control points.
 - 4.1.6. Identify access and functional needs populations:
 - Schools
 - Day care centers
 - Nursing homes
 - Handicapped persons (hearing, sight, mentally, mobility impaired)
 - Non-English-speaking persons
 - Hospitals, health care facilities
 - Transient populations
 - People without transportation
 - 4.1.7. Animals: Kennels, veterinary hospitals, pet stores, animal shelters.
 - Identify assembly areas for people without transportation.
 - Estimate numbers of people requiring transportation.
 - Identify evacuation routes. Consider: traffic capacity, risk areas. Plan for “what ifs,” i.e. vehicle breakdowns, bridge/road damages, secondary hazards along evacuation routes, etc.
 - Consider need for animal control, care, evacuation.
 - Identify mass care facilities, safe areas.
 - Plan for security: Perimeter control, property protection, etc.
 - Minimize family separation. Consider how to reunite families.

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- Is an “evacuation order” from the Mayor needed?
- Determine reentry procedures.

4.1.8. Issue specific evacuation instructions to include:

- Situation: Emphasize hazard/threat/risk.
- The life/death consequences for not evacuating.
- Services that will be discontinued or interrupted within the evacuation area.
- Legal consequences for re-entering the area.
- Identification of the specific area(s) to be evacuated.
- List of items that evacuees should take with them (such as food, water, medicines, portable radio, fresh batteries, clothing, sleeping bags).
- Departure times.
- Pickup points for people requiring transportation assistance.
- Evacuation routes (give easy to understand instructions using major roads, streets, highways, rivers, etc.).
- Location of mass care facilities outside of the evacuation area.
- Where family members go to be united.
- How access and functional needs populations are being assisted.
- What to do with animals.
- Keep animals secured, on leash, etc.

4.1.9. Remember to keep evacuees and the general public informed on evacuation activities and the specific actions they should take.

5. ACTIVATION MESSAGE PROCEDURES & SCRIPT FOR A HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CHEMICAL RELEASE PUBLIC PROTECTION PROCEDURES:

5.1. The requesting official must:

- 5.1.1. Determine that an emergency serious enough to activate the area EAS exists.**
- 5.1.2. Contact the Yakima Public Safety Communications Center at (509) 248-2103 and request EAS activation. If for whatever reason contact cannot be established with the communication center directly, contact KFFM at 972-3461 and request the EAS activation.**
- 5.1.3. Use the following format when delivering the emergency announcement. The format is general in nature to allow for the uniqueness of each emergency situation, yet broad enough to insure completeness.**
- 5.1.4. Upon conclusion of the incident, insure that the requesting official notifies the Yakima Public Safety Communications Center or KFFM when the situation ends.**

5.2. If the person requesting activation of the EAS system can give the operator his/her correct middle name as recorded on the list of officials and the telephone number from which he/she is calling is authentic, the operator may proceed with the activation and receive the emergency message for broadcast.

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“THIS IS _____ OF THE _____
(official) (jurisdiction)

**WITH A REQUEST TO ACTIVATE THE YAKIMA VALLEY OPERATIONAL
AREA EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM. A STATEMENT FROM**

_____ WILL FOLLOW IN 2 – 5 MINUTES FROM NOW.”
(official)

In exactly 5 minutes time, begin with an introduction statement.

“THIS IS _____ OF THE _____
(official) (jurisdiction)

SPEAKING TO YOU FROM THE _____.
(location)

I HAVE BEEN INFORMED BY THE _____
(official)

THAT _____
(type of incident)

HAS OCCURRED IN THE VICINITY OF _____ .
(location)

THE INCIDENT IS SERIOUS ENOUGH TO WARRANT _____ .
(insert a protective action

ORIGINATING AGENCY: _____

CONTACT PERSON: _____

PHONE NUMBER: _____ OR: _____

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The _____ requests activation of the Emergency Alert System to broadcast an (official)

Emergency Message for a portion of _____ until _____ a.m./p.m. due to a
(jurisdiction) (time)

_____.
(type of incident)

Based on the Fire Department's safety precaution, the _____ of _____
(official) (jurisdiction)

recommends the following protective measures immediately:

-- Persons located in _____ should evacuate and stay clear of the area
(geo-political boundary of city or county)

by heading up-wind toward the _____ (safe directions or shelter location)_____.

-- Persons located in _____ should shelter in-place until the release
(geo-political boundary of city or county)

is stopped and fumes have dissipated. This means you should go inside the nearest building or vehicle, close doors and windows, and turn off any air conditioning or heating systems that might draw in outside air. Stay off the telephone to keep phone lines open for emergency use.

(If needed, add any other information or special instructions here.)

**6. CANCELTION MESSAGE PROCEDURES & SCRIPT FOR A HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CHEMICAL RELEASE
PUBLIC PROTECTION PROCEDURES:**

- 6.1. When the chemical release has subsided, complete the script. Blanks must be filled out. Limit message to 90-seconds max.
- 6.2. Contact the Yakima Public Safety Communications Center at (509) 248-2103 and request EAS activation. If for whatever reason contact cannot be established with the communication center directly, contact KFFM at 972-3461 and request the EAS activation.

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ORIGINATING AGENCY: _____

CONTACT PERSON: _____

PHONE NUMBER: _____ **OR:** _____

The _____ requests activation of the Emergency Alert System to broadcast an
(official)

Emergency Message for a _____ has been cancelled as of _____ a.m./p.m.
(type of incident) (time)

The threat of a chemical release has now ended for the area.

The earlier recommendation to EVACUATE OR SHELTER IN-PLACE has been cancelled. Instead, persons who evacuated the area can safely return to the area and those who remained sheltered in-place should now open doors and windows, and turn on their air conditioning or heating systems in order to air out the building before returning inside and resuming normal activities.

Evacuees should be prepared to show proper identification to local law enforcement to gain admission to the evacuated area.

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**Appendix E – PRECAUTIONARY EVACUATION PLANS
(See: Evacuation Planning Factors)**

1. General Guidance

- 1.1. Certain industrial premises contain fixed-site hazards where a potential need for evacuation could be predicted. Response to the need to evacuate such areas should be conducted alongside preparation of flexible evacuation strategies.
- 1.2. Precautionary evacuation occurs when it is recommended to evacuate within a certain parameter usually a building or a block until the initial situation is contained. This type of recommendation is usually found in hazardous materials handling manuals and determined by the Fire and Emergency Services.
- 1.3. Modes of transport are very significant, and provisions must be made for those persons unable to supply their own transportation; jurisdictions must be prepared to activate agreements to provide means of moving those in congregate care and other special populations.
- 1.4. Another important issue is the availability of evacuation routes, their capacities, and their vulnerability to the hazard. On-site hazardous materials means detailed plans can be developed for evacuation routes and the number of people to be evacuated.

2. Transport and Evacuation Routes

- 2.1. GIS maps have been developed and made available to EHS facilities in 2014. These maps show evacuation and transportation routes and special features, including areas vulnerable to releases from the facilities identified herein. The challenge in this effort has been reaching the numerous facilities who chose not to participate in the LEPC, and the frequent turnover in the ownership of these facilities.

3. Role of the LEPC

- 3.1. The LEPC will be conducting seminars to assist EHS facilities in developing evacuation plans.

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Appendix F – RESPONSE RESOURCES

JURISDICTION	RESOURCE	EQUIPMENT/TRAINING	MUTUAL AID
Yakima (YFD) Reference: Yakima Fire Department, SOP 4.202, Title: <u>Hazardous Materials Responses</u>	Hazardous Materials Response Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emergency response personnel certified according to Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards, Washington Administrative Code (WAC), and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). - Team members are qualified to handle a wide range of hazardous materials incidents. 	MUTUAL AID FOR THE YFD/SSFD HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TEAM 1. When a requesting mutual aid department requests the hazardous materials team for technical expertise, the On-Duty Chief Officer will be contacted immediately for direction. 2. The On-Duty Chief Officer shall respond to any mutual aid response and shall retain responsibility over YFD or SSFD personnel and equipment, as appropriate, unless relieved by a higher-ranking YFD/SSFD officer. A Chief Officer vehicle shall be utilized for the response.
Sunnyside (SSFD)	Type III hazmat team capable of both vapor and liquid (LEVEL A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Type III hazmat team capable of both vapor and liquid (LEVEL A) response including ammonia, chlorine and is capable of metering for VOCs (volatile organic compounds). - Team comprised of both career and volunteer emergency response personnel capable of 24/7 countywide regional response. - Hazmat team members cross-trained firefighters, EMTs and Paramedics certified as Washington State, OSHA and/or NFPA 472 Hazmat Technicians. - Command staff are trained and certified as 	3. A recall of off-duty personnel may be made for the Hazardous Materials Team personnel. 4. Both on-duty and off-duty personnel of the Hazardous Materials Team may be used for the response. Four team members will comprise minimum response, in addition to non-team personnel. 5. (YFD) – Respond with an Engine/Rescue Company and a Command Officer. (SSFD) – Respond with a 4 person technician level team and the on-duty chief officer. Support staff MAY respond but team would normally rely on the requesting agency to provide at a

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		(IFSAC, NPQS or DOD) NFPA 1521 Hazmat Incident Safety Officer, NFPA 472 Hazmat Incident Commander, and NFPA 472 Hazmat Specialists. All team support members operate at the Hazmat Operations level.	minimum one staffed engine company for assistance with decontamination.
Toppenish Wapato Union Gap Selah/FPD #2 FPD #1 FPD #3 FPD #4 FPD #5 FPD #7 FPD #9 FPD #11 FPD #12 FPD #14			

Regional Resources

JURISDICTION/ LOCATION	RESOURCE	AMOUNT
Yakama Nation - Toppenish, WA (509) 865-5121 x4402	<i>Boom</i>	<i>800 feet-12"</i>
	Spill equipment	Inside 7X8 trailer
BNSF- Lyle, WA 800-832-5452	Boom	19" Boom-900feet, 19" Boom-600 feet, 19" Boom-600 feet, 19" Boom-600 feet, and 19" Boom-600 feet
	Spill equipment	within 5 air transport containers
	1CD18H-24 coated drum skimmer	One -
	Petroleum storage bladder	3,000-gallon
Department of Ecology- Central	Boom	2700 feet of 12" boom, 900 feet of 10" boom, 800 feet of 18" inshore boom

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Eastern Washington 509 754-5088 x3137	Spill equipment	12 spill response trailers
Phillips 66- Moses Lake, WA 509-765-7051	Radios	Mobile Radio equipment
	Spill equipment	Inside 7X8 trailer
National Response Corporation Environmental Services- Pasco, WA 1-800-33-SPILL	-Air Mover Truck - Backhoe	60-barrel storage capacity – 1 (one)
Kittitas County Fire District #7- Cle Elum, WA 509-674-5371	Oil Spill Response Trailer	Inside 7X8 trailer <i>-800 feet-12”,foam, absorbent pad</i>
TideWater Barge Lines- Pasco, WA 360-6393-1491	Boom	1,800 feet of 20” Boom

WASHINGTON STATE HAZMAT RESPONSE CONTRACTORS

NAME	COMPANY LOCATION	PHONE
Able Clean-up Technologies	Spokane	509-466-5255
Big Sky Industrial	Spokane	509-624-4949
Ballard Marine Construction	Seattle -Washougal	360-695-5163
Clean Harbor Environmental	Moses Lake	509-316-6255
Guardian Industrial Services	Tacoma	253-536-0455
Global Diving and Salvage	Seattle-Anacortes	206-623-0621
Islands Oil Spill Association	San Juan Island	360-468-3441
Moran Environmental Recovery	Kent	206-623-0621
NWFF Environmental	Philomath - Portland	800-942-4614
NRC Environmental Services	Seattle - Tacoma	877-880-4672

WA STATE CLASS 2 MOBILE FACILITIES

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Emerald Services (recycling/waste mgmt)		Seattle	888-832-3008
Marine Vacuum Services		Seattle	206-762-0240
TREATMENT CENTER FOR PETROLEUM CONTAMINATED SOIL			
Central Region	Roosevelt Regional Landfill	Disposal Only	509-384-5641

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Appendix G - TRAINING SCHEDULE
Washington State Patrol
Fire Training Academy

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS COURSES	DATES	LOCATIONS
HAZMAT Operations	<u>Fire Training Academy</u>	<u>Fire Training Academy</u> 50810 SE Grouse Ridge Rd North Bend, WA
HAZMAT Technician	<u>Fire Training Academy</u>	<u>Fire Training Academy</u> 50810 SE Grouse Ridge Rd North Bend WA
HAZMAT On-Scene Incident Command	<u>Fire Training Academy</u>	<u>Fire Training Academy</u>

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Appendix H – EXERCISE TYPES AND SCHEDULE

The Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) is a capabilities and performance-based exercise program which provides a standardized policy, methodology, and terminology for exercise design, development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning.

Exercise Types

Discussions-based Exercises familiarize participants with current plans, policies, agreements and procedures, or may be used to develop new plans, policies, agreements, and procedures. Types of Discussion-based Exercises include:

- ***Seminar.*** A seminar is an informal discussion, designed to orient participants to new or updated plans, policies, or procedures (e.g., a seminar to review a new Evacuation Standard Operating Procedure).
- ***Tabletop Exercise (TTX).*** A tabletop exercise involves key personnel discussing simulated scenarios in an informal setting. TTXs can be used to assess plans, policies, and procedures.

Operations-based Exercises validate plans, policies, agreements and procedures, clarify roles and responsibilities, and identify resource gaps in an operational environment. Types of Operations-based Exercises include:

- ***Drill.*** A drill is a coordinated, supervised activity usually employed to test a single, specific operation or function within a single entity (e.g., a fire department conducts a decontamination drill).
- ***Functional Exercise (FE).*** A functional exercise examines and/or validates the coordination, command, and control between various multi-agency coordination centers (e.g., emergency operation center, etc.). A functional exercise does not involve any "boots on the ground" (i.e., first responders or emergency officials responding to an incident in real time).
- ***Full-Scale Exercise (FSE).*** A full-scale exercise is a multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional, multi-discipline exercise involving functional (e.g., emergency operation centers, etc.) and "boots on the ground" response (e.g., firefighters decontaminating mock victims).

Type	Date(s)	Location	Planner
Seminar			
Tabletop Exercise (TTX)			
Drill			

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Functional Exercise (FE)			
Full-Scale Exercise (FSE)			

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Appendix I – FACILITY EPA AUDIT

Code: Y = Yes; N = No; NA = Not Applicable; U = Undetermined; P = Partially Satisfied; NR = Not Reviewed; R = Reviewed

Facility:	Process(es) Covered:	Date:
EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN		
A. PROCEDURE/POLICY REVIEW		
1) EXISTENCE, STRUCTURE AND FORMAT OF EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN PROGRAM		
Compliance of Facility Program	Response Code	
i. If facility personnel WILL NOT respond to a HAZMAT incident, is an emergency action plan and program in place?		
Notes/Comments Pertaining to Response to Question under Issue 1):		
2) EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT		Response Code
i. Has an Emergency Action Plan been prepared containing the elements of 29CFR1910.38a?		
ii. Is a mechanism in place to inform the local fire department of a need for response?		
iii. Has the facility reviewed the EAP with the local fire department and local HAZMAT responder?		
iv. Have potential accident scenarios been reviewed with the fire department, including release, fire and explosion scenarios defined as offsite consequences under the county's Hazardous Materials Plan?		
v. Do the local fire department and HAZMAT unit concur with the EAP and acknowledge that they can provide the required response?		

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Notes/Comments Pertaining to Responses to Questions under Issue 2):	
3) EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN, 29CFR1910.38a	Response Code
Are the following elements, at a minimum, included in the plan?	
i. Emergency escape procedures and emergency escape route assignments	
ii. Procedures to be followed by employees who remain to operate critical plant operations before they evacuate	
iii. Procedures to account for all employees after emergency evacuation has been completed	
iv. Rescue and medical duties for those employees who are to perform them	
v. The preferred means of reporting fires and other emergencies, such as manual pull box alarms, public address systems, radio or telephones	
vi. Names or regular job titles of persons or departments who can be contacted for further information or explanation of duties under the plan	
vii. The types of evacuation to be used in emergency circumstances	
Employee Alarm System	
viii. Does the employee alarm system comply with 29CFR1910.165?	
ix. If the employee alarm system is used for alerting fire brigade members, or for other purposes, is there a distinctive signal for each purpose?	
Training Requirements	
x. Before implementing the emergency action plan, are a sufficient number of persons designated and trained to assist in the safe and orderly emergency evacuation of employees?	
xi. Is the plan reviewed with each employee at the following times? (A) Whenever the employee's responsibilities or designated actions under the plan change, and (B) Whenever the plan is changed.	

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xii. Upon initial assignment, are those parts of the plan which the employee must know in the event of an emergency, reviewed with each employee?	
xiii. From the review of the actual training records in Part B, is there documented evidence that the required training is being conducted?	
Emergency Action Plan Availability xiv. Is the written plan kept at the workplace and made available for employee review?	
Notes/Comments Pertaining to Responses to Questions under Issue 3):	
4) EMPLOYEE ALARM SYSTEMS, 29CFR1910.165	Response Code
General Alarm Requirements i. Does the employee alarm system appear to provide warning for necessary emergency action as called for in the emergency action plan, or for reaction time for safe escape of employees from the work-place or the immediate work area?	
ii. Is the employee alarm capable of being perceived above ambient noise or light levels by all employees in the affected portions of the work place?	
iii. Is the employee alarm distinctive and recognizable as a signal to evacuate the work area or to perform actions designated under the emergency action plan?	
iv. Does the facility post emergency telephone numbers near telephones, or employee notice boards, and other conspicuous locations when telephones serve as a means of reporting emergencies?	
v. Where a communication system also serves as the employee alarm system, do all emergency messages have priority over all non-emergency messages?	
vi. Have procedures been established for sounding emergency alarms in the workplace?	
Alarm Installation and Restoration vii. Are all devices, components, combinations of devices or systems constructed and installed comply with standards?	

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viii. Are all employee alarm systems restored to normal operating conditions as promptly as possible after each test or alarm?	
ix. Are spare alarm devices and components subject to wear or destruction, available in sufficient quantities and locations for prompt restoration of the system?	
Alarm System Maintenance and Testing x. Are all employee alarm systems maintained in operating condition except when undergoing repairs or maintenance.	
xi. Is a test of the reliability and adequacy of non-supervised employee alarm systems made every two months?	
xii. Are power supplies maintained or replaced as often as is necessary to assure a fully operational condition? Are back-up means of alarm, such as employee runners or telephones, provided when systems are out of service?	
xiii. Are all supervised employee alarm systems tested at least annually for reliability and adequacy?	
xiv. Is the servicing, maintenance, and testing of employee alarms done by persons trained in the design operations and functions necessary for reliable and safe operation of the system?	
Manual Operation xv. Are manually operated actuation devices for use in conjunction with employee alarms unobstructed, conspicuous and readily accessible?	
Notes/Comments Pertaining to Responses to Questions under Issue 4):	
B. ON-SITE INSPECTION--RECORDS AUDIT	
RECORDS IN FACILITY NOT PROVIDING HAZMAT RESPONSE TO AN INCIDENT	Response Code
Document Availability	
a. Are EAP Manuals, or pertinent sections, available to employees?	

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b. Are the available EAP Manuals, or pertinent sections, of the most recent revision?			
Training			
#	Employee ID# or Name	Description of Responsibility During an Emergency	
i.			
ii.			
iii.			
iv.			
Types of Training			
		i.	ii.
		iii.	iv.
Required Training Topics (Y - Indicates documented training)			
a. Hazard and emergency recognition			
b. Emergency Action Plan			
Duty-Specific Training Topics (Y - Indicates documented training)			
c. Rescue or Medical Training			
d. Emergency Plant Operation Procedures (such as shutdown during or after evacuation)			
Notes/Comments Regarding Training			
Coordination			
Organization	Contact Name/Address/Phone	Have facility & Organization met?	Has EAP been reviewed & does Organization concur with plan?
Fire Service			

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HAZMAT Unit			
Law Enforcement			
LEPC			
Comments Regarding Coordination			

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Appendix J– EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE

Regulatory (APPENDIX A: 40 CFR PART 68)

Subpart E — Emergency Response

Section 68.90 Applicability

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the owner or operator of a stationary source with Program 2 and Program 3 processes shall comply with the requirements of § 68.95.

(b) The owner or operator of stationary source whose employees will not respond to accidental releases of regulated substances need not comply with § 68.95 of this part provided that they meet the following:

- (1) For stationary sources with any regulated toxic substance held in a process above the threshold quantity, the stationary source is included in the community emergency response plan developed under 42 U.S.C. 11003;*
- (2) For stationary sources with only regulated flammable substances held in a process above the threshold quantity, the owner or operator has coordinated response actions with the local fire department; and*
- (3) Appropriate mechanisms are in place to notify emergency responders when there is a need for a response.*

Section 68.95 Emergency Response Program

(a) The owner or operator shall develop and implement an emergency response program for the purpose of protecting public health and the environment. Such program shall include the following elements:

(1) An emergency response plan, which shall be maintained at the stationary source and contain at least the following elements:

- (i) Procedures for informing the public and local emergency response agencies about accidental releases;*
- (ii) Documentation of proper first-aid and emergency medical treatment necessary to treat accidental human exposures; and*
- (iii) Procedures and measures for emergency response after an accidental release of a regulated substance;*
- (2) Procedures for the use of emergency response equipment and for its inspection, testing, and maintenance;*
- (3) Training for all employees in relevant procedures; and*
- (4) Procedures to review and update, as appropriate, the emergency response plan to reflect changes at the stationary source and ensure that employees are informed of changes.*

(b) A written plan that complies with other Federal contingency plan regulations or is consistent with the approach in the National Response Team's Integrated Contingency Plan Guidance ("One Plan") and that, among other matters, includes the elements provided in paragraph (a) of this section, shall satisfy the requirements of this section if the owner or operator also complies with paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) The emergency response plan developed under paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall be coordinated with the community emergency response plan developed under 42 U.S.C. 11003. Upon request of the local emergency planning committee or emergency response officials, the owner or operator shall promptly provide to the local emergency response officials information necessary for developing and implementing the community emergency response plan.

Informative Introduction

Emergency Action Plan and Alarm Systems Requirements

The emergency action plan requirements apply to employers who will evacuate their employees from the danger area when an emergency occurs, and who do not permit any of their employees to assist in handling

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the emergency. Arrangements will be made with off-site personnel to respond to ammonia releases at the facility.

Procedures

The procedures for preparing an emergency action plan are divided into the following sections:

- *Purpose and Scope*
- *Statement of Policy*
- *Current Revision Date*
- *Facility Description*
- *Employee Responsibilities*
- *Incident Discovery*
- *Procedures for Internal and External Notifications*
- *Scenarios and Procedures*
- *Planning*
- *Logistics*
- *Termination and Follow-Up Activities*
- *Training*

Purpose and Scope

This document is to ensure that the facility is properly prepared for a fire, explosion, or an unplanned or accidental discharge of a hazardous substance. This emergency action plan addresses the actions that will be taken.

This plan was designed specifically to conform to the following regulations:

- *Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Process Safety Management (PSM) of Highly Hazardous Chemicals Requirements (29 CFR 1910.119)*
- *Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Employee Emergency Plans and Fire Prevention Plans, 29 CFR 1910.38(a)*
- *Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Employee Alarm Systems, 29 CFR 1910.165*
- *Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Risk Management Programs for Chemical Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR Part 68)*

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 11: AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES

Coordinating:

Yakima Health District
Yakima Valley Emergency Management

Primary(s):

Yakima Health District
Washington State Department of Agriculture

Supporting:

American Red Cross
Washington Department of Health
Washington State Dairy Federation/Cattlemen's Association
Washington State Department of Ecology
Washington State University (WSU) Extension
Yakima Humane Society/Yakima Sheriff's Office Animal Control
Yakima Valley Emergency Management

Other Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) or Recovery Functions exist that coordinate with or support this ESF:

- On the ESF Core Capabilities Matrix, find Primary core capabilities (P) within this ESF and then move vertically and add all Supporting (S) core capabilities and equate them to ESFs.
- Next find all Supporting (S) ESFs in the column and then move horizontally along each row of a Supporting (S) core capability to find all Primary (P) ESFs.

ESF 3	ESF 5	ESF 6	ESF 7	ESF 8	ESF 10	ESF 12	ESF 14	Health & Social Services	Natural & Cultural Resources		
Response								Recovery			
Supports											
ESF 11											

1. Purpose

- 1.1. Emergency Support Function #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources, identifies, coordinates with local, state, and federal agencies to provide nutritional resources necessary to support an emergency response or recovery effort or other disaster assistance initiative; control and eradication of an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease, highly infective exotic plant disease; assurance of food safety and food security (under USDA jurisdictions and authorities); protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties resources (NCH); provide for the safety and well-being of household pets and farm animals during an emergency response or evacuation situation; and provide disposal management assistance during large-scale animal mortality events.

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Primary Core Capabilities	
Response Mission Area	
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	Conduct appropriate measures to ensure the protection of the health and safety of the public and workers, as well as the environment, from all hazards in support of responder operations and the affected communities.
Recovery Mission Area	
Natural and Cultural Resources	Protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties through appropriate planning, mitigation, response, and recovery actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, and restore them consistent with post-disaster community priorities and best practices and in compliance with applicable environmental and historic preservation laws and Executive Orders.

Support Core Capabilities	
Response Mission Area	
Critical Transportation	Provide transportation (including infrastructure access and accessible transportation services) for response priority objectives, including the evacuation of people and animals and the delivery of vital response personnel, equipment, and services into the affected areas.
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	Deliver essential commodities, equipment, and services in support of impacted communities and survivors, to include emergency power and fuel support, as well as the coordination of access to community staples. Synchronize logistics capabilities and enable the restoration of impacted supply chains.
Mass Care Services	Provide life-sustaining and human services to the affected population, to include hydration, feeding, sheltering, temporary housing, evacuee support, reunification, and distribution of emergency supplies.
Situational Assessment	Provide all decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the hazard, any cascading effects, and the status of the response.
Recovery Mission Area	
Health and Social Services	Restore and improve health and social services capabilities and networks to promote the resilience, independence, health (including behavioral health), and well-being of the whole community.

2. Policies and Authorities

2.1. Policies

- 2.1.1. State agricultural and natural resources assistance to local jurisdictions is directed by Washington Military Department through the Department of Agriculture or the designated representative.

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2.1.2. Local jurisdictions will activate mutual aid agreements when their resources are depleted or committed. Additional state and federal assistance will be requested through the Yakima County Emergency Operations Center (YCEOC) and coordinated and provided through the Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division (WEMD)/State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), when local public and private resources have been exhausted.

2.2. Authorities

- 2.2.1. Congressional House Rule (HR) 3858 – Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006 addresses the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals following a major disaster or emergency.
- 2.2.2. [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.
- 2.2.3. [RCW 70.05.070](#) outlines the powers and duties of the local health officer.
- 2.2.4. [RCW 70.95.160](#) directs the local board of health to adopt regulations or ordinances governing solid waste handling to implement the comprehensive plan.
- 2.2.5. [RCW 16](#) covers regulations related to animals and livestock, including county dog licensing and dog control zones, stock-restricted areas, and dangerous wild animals and addresses prevention of cruelty to animals.
- 2.2.6. [Washington Administration Code \(WAC\) 246-100-197](#) addresses rabies and measures to prevent human disease.
- 2.2.7. [WAC 16-25](#) address disposal of dead livestock.
- 2.2.8. [WAC 173-350-220](#), Table 220A, outlines composting facilities.
- 2.2.9. [WAC 246-203-121](#) addresses the disposal of dead animals.

3. Situation Overview

- 3.1. A disaster event may deny human and animal populations access to food and water, may create conditions that prevent individuals with food supplies from preparing them, or may displace a population from their homes and create a widespread need for food and drink.
- 3.2. The extent of damage to the infrastructure of the affected area, in addition to the peculiarities of the transportation network in the area, will influence the strategy or pattern of assistance.

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- 3.3. Food supplies intended for human populations will be suitable for either household distribution or congregate meal service. Food supplies will be provided from existing managed inventories whenever possible.**
- 3.4. Under certain conditions, live or dead livestock and/or other agriculture related animals may need to be evacuated or disposed of from an affected area.**
- 3.5. Provisions may need to be made to support evacuated livestock to ensure they receive care.**
- 3.6. Procurement will be conducted in accordance with federal, state, and county laws and regulations, including provisions for emergency procurement and no-bid contracting during a declared “State of Emergency”.**
- 3.7. Close cooperation will be maintained with the ESF #6 (Mass Care) position to ensure an efficient system is employed that satisfies the needs of the greatest number of people.**
- 3.8. Commercial and retail food storage facilities may be inoperable as a result of widespread power failure; thus, some privately held, large-volume food supplies may not be available as sources to obtain goods.**

4. Concept of Operations

- 4.1. Yakima Valley Emergency Management, as the ESF #11 coordinator, organizes and coordinates the capabilities and resources of local government, private agencies, and organizations through the Yakima County EOC.**
- 4.2. ESF #11 provides for integrated local response and local liaison duties with State and Federal resources for situations involving an outbreak of a highly contagious animal or zoonotic disease, an outbreak of a highly infective plant disease, a large-scale animal fatality event (typically from a natural disaster), or infestation affecting crops impacting Yakima County.**
- 4.3. ESF #11 ensures the safety and security of Yakima County’s commercial supply of food products following a potential or actual incident affecting Yakima County. It supports a liaison role for State and/or Federal agencies, should the situation necessitate such actions, as may occur if the situation is an Incident of National Significance or impacts Washington State.**
- 4.4. Local government within Yakima County and its incorporated cities and towns act as the primary agencies for protecting, recovering, and restoring NCH resources at the local level.**
- 4.5. Resource needs and requests will be obtained from Yakima County departments and agencies, other ESFs, and municipalities. Requests will be prioritized, and resources will be allocated and deployed in mission assignments. Missions will be tracked, and resources will be reassigned as they become available for subsequent uses.**

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4.6. Whole Community Involvement

- 4.7.1. A successful Whole Community agricultural and natural resources program assesses local assets and capabilities, bolsters identified weaknesses, and supports locally-driven solutions. This includes, but is not limited to, inclusive disaster planning, supporting local response organizations and processes, developing partnerships with supportive groups and agencies, and ensuring a place at the table for government, residents, NGOs, businesses, churches, advocacy organizations, and other stakeholders.
- 4.7.2. ESF #11 recognizes that inclusion and accessibility is about more than language translation. Inclusion and accessibility mean a concerted effort to engage populations with limited English proficiency (LEP), disabilities, or other conditions that limit access to recovery services, and to promote effective resource accessibility – that is, that no impacted individuals face a unique burden in securing resources for which they qualify, and that are available to others.
- 4.7.3. The Whole Community includes populations with individuals with disabilities and Access and Functional Needs (AFN). Any agency or organization that receives federal funding is required to have a plan or policy for addressing the needs of individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), pursuant to Title VI, the Civil Rights Act. The Washington State Emergency Management Division and this ESF expects all agencies and organizations to comply with federal law. For more information on how each agency or organization complies with federal law, please contact the individual agency or organization.

4.8 Critical Tasks

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Environmental Response/Health & Safety		
Response	1	Identify, assess, and mitigate worker health and safety hazards, and disseminate health and safety guidance and resources to response and recovery workers.
	2	Minimize public exposure to environmental hazards through assessment of the hazards and implementation of public protective actions.
	3	Detect, assess, stabilize, and clean up releases of oil and hazardous materials into the environment, including buildings/structures, and properly manage waste.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Critical Transportation		
Response	2	Ensure basic human needs are met, stabilize the incident, transition into recovery for an affected area, and restore basic services and community functionality.

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Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Logistics & Supply Chain Management		
Response	1	Mobilize and deliver governmental, nongovernmental, and private sector resources to save lives, sustain lives, meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery, to include moving and delivering resources and services to meet the needs of disaster survivors.
	2	Enhance public and private resource and services support for an affected area.

Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Mass Care Services		
Response	1	Move and deliver resources and capabilities to meet the needs of disaster survivors, including individuals with access and functional needs.

Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Situational Assessment		
Response	1	Deliver information sufficient to inform decision making regarding immediate lifesaving and life-sustaining activities, and engage governmental, private, and civic sector resources within and outside of the affected area to meet basic human needs and stabilize the incident.
	2	Deliver enhanced information to reinforce ongoing lifesaving and life-sustaining activities, and engage governmental, private, and civic sector resources within and outside of the affected area to meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery.

Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Health and Social Services		
Recovery	1	Identify affected populations, groups, and key partners in short-term, intermediate, and long-term recovery.
	2	Complete an assessment of community health and social service needs; prioritize these needs, including accessibility requirements, based on the whole community's input and participation in the recovery planning process; and develop a comprehensive recovery timeline.
	3	Restore health care (including behavioral health), public health, and social services functions.
	4	Restore and improve the resilience and sustainability of the health care system and social service capabilities and networks to promote the independence and well-being of community members in accordance with the specified recovery timeline.

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Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Natural and Cultural Resources		
Recovery	1	Implement measures to protect and stabilize records and culturally significant documents, objects, and structures.
	2	Mitigate the impacts to and stabilize the natural and cultural resources and conduct a preliminary assessment of the impacts that identifies protections that need to be in place during stabilization through recovery.
	3	Complete an assessment of affected natural and cultural resources and develop a timeline for addressing these impacts in a sustainable and resilient manner.
	4	Preserve natural and cultural resources as part of an overall community recovery that is achieved through the coordinated efforts of natural and cultural resource experts and the recovery team in accordance with the specified timeline in the recovery plan.

5. Organization

- 5.1. The ESF #11 response structure operates under the direction of the Coordinating Organization/Agency, which determines the Lead Primary Organization(s) on the basis of the assistance needed for the specific incident.

Functional Categories	Nutrition Assistance	Animal and Plant Disease and Pest Response	Large-Scale Animal Mortality Response	Food Safety and Security Supply	NCH Resources Protection
ESF #11 – Primary Organization	ARC/YVEM	WSU Cooperative Extension	Yakima Health District	Yakima Health District	Local Government
ESF #11 – Responsibilities	Determine needs to provide food for nutrition assistance to the local public in the event of disaster	Coordinating local response for animal, zoonotic or plant disease or infestation	Coordinating local response for large-scale animal mortality due to a natural disaster	Coordinating local response for adulterated or suspected adulterated food supplies	Determine the needs for protecting, restoring or recovering NCH resources

- 5.1.1. Regardless of the nature of the emergency, the county will likely establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) that functions as the principal source of information about the response in the state. The JIC coordinates closely with local, state and federal officials to ensure consistency in the information released to the communications media and the public. At any time, other

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agency and organization public information officers (PIOs) may be called upon as subject matter experts to assist as needed.

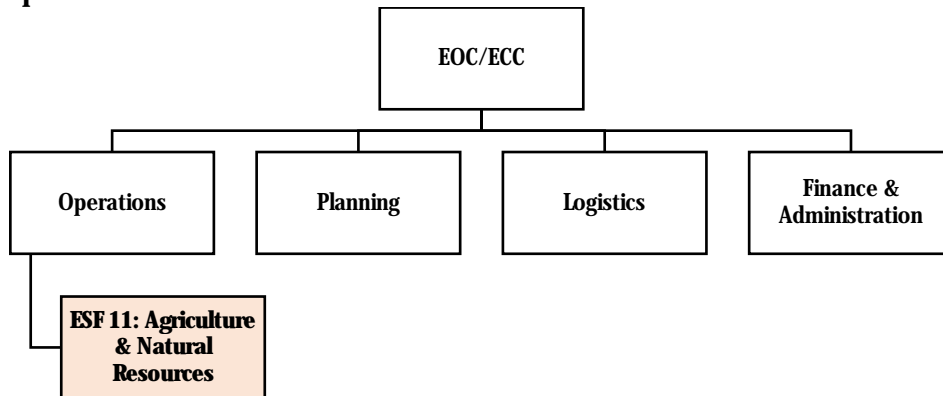


Figure 1: YCEOC, ESF #11, Organizational Chart Example

6. Direction, Control, & Coordination

6.1. ESF #11 is organized in accordance with the National Response Framework (NRF) and the Washington Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

6.1.1. Horizontal Integration - This annex is concerned with the Response and Recovery Mission Areas. It is an interagency plan that provides direction to county government entities concerned with responding to and recovering from issues following a disaster.

6.1.2. Response – The structures and bodies laid out in this annex should integrate horizontally into structures and bodies established by the NRF to address the Response and Recovery mission areas and support functions. ESF #11 may provide leadership in creating these connections, hosting relevant meetings, and in general, ensuring the response mission is well coordinated with recovery.

6.1.2.1. Integration with county-level planning efforts regarding response and recovery operations includes: The Yakima County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) brings together partner organizations in the base plan and Emergency Support Functions to discuss how the county and city/town jurisdictions will organize for response and recovery operations.

6.1.3. Vertical Integration – This ESF Annex should integrate vertically to response plans at the regional level, state and federal level, as well as city/town plans at the local level. It may be common for relevant federal, and state plans to be similarly titled around ESF #11; however, this annex should remain flexible to coordinate with other plans or bodies that align with the Core Capabilities and Critical Tasks listed in this annex.

6.1.3.1. Integration with city/town and non-governmental organization Response plans includes: The county develops and maintain an ESF #11 to assist with integration efforts.

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6.1.3.2. Integration with State and Federal Response plans includes: State CEMP and ESF #11 Annex and Response [Federal Interagency Operational Plan \(FIOP\)](#).

7. Information Collection, Analysis, & Dissemination

- 7.1. ESF #11 coordinates with Response and Recovery Core Capability Leads, and other county and city/town organizations/agencies with potential response/recovery roles to gather and disseminate information on the extent of damages, anticipated unmet needs, and other activities related to response and into recovery. ESF #11 will work to gather, synthesize, and distribute pertinent information to all related response partners, especially those partners identified as Primary Agencies for ESF #11 or executors of ESF #11 core capabilities.
- 7.2. Jurisdiction, agency, private-sector, non-governmental, and volunteer organization representatives within the YCEOC will assist with meeting the information collection, analysis, and dissemination needs/methods of the JIC and YCEOC. This will include maintaining contact with their local PIOs for reports and updates.
- 7.3. Some incoming agricultural and natural resource information/requests (e.g. expenditures and entering into contracts) into the YCEOC may require a vetting process through the Policy Group and/or the YCEOC Manager due to legal, policy, ethical, or other concerns.
- 7.4. The YCEOC will be responsible for collection, analysis, and dissemination of the latest incident information and resources as depicted in Figure 2: YCEOC Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination process.

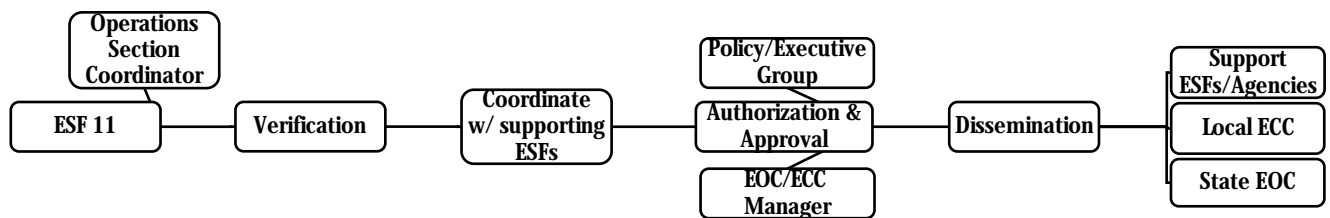


Figure 2: YCEOC Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination Process

8. Responsibilities

Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task ID.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	1	Provide health and safety guidance and resources to response and recovery workers regarding any biological and/or chemical contamination hazards.	Yakima Health District
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	2	Minimize public exposure to environmental hazards through assessment of public water systems and inspection of temporary food facilities.	Yakima Health District

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Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	2	Evaluate and monitor the provision of care to livestock and any other agriculture related animals.	Washington State Department of Ecology
			Washington State Department of Agriculture
			Washington State University (WSU) Extension
			YVEM
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	2, 3	Coordinate the response for provision of care to living or mass mortality livestock and any other agriculture related animals.	Yakima Health District
			Washington State Department of Ecology
			Washington State Department of Agriculture
			YVEM
Critical Transportation	2	Coordinate clear routes for animal evacuation or disposal, stabilize the incident, transition into recovery for an affected area, and restore basic services and community functionality.	YVEM
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	1	Coordinate resource needs, and determines and resolves, as necessary, issues regarding resource shortages and resource ordering issues.	All Primary Organizations
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	1	Assist with providing volunteers, resources, and equipment to conduct large animal rescue and evacuation and in procuring veterinary services.	Washington State Department of Agriculture and WSU Extension
			YVEM
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	1, 2	Ensure the safety and security of commercial food supply.	Washington State Department of Agriculture/Department of Health
			Yakima Health District/YVEM
Mass Care Services	1	Assist ESF #6 and ESF #13 with the evacuation and sheltering of domestic and service animals.	Yakima Humane Society/Yakima Sheriff's Office Animal Control
			YVEM

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Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Situational Assessment	1	Obtain an initial situation and damage assessment through established intelligence procedures; determines the appropriate management response to meet the request for assistance.	All Primary Organizations
Situational Assessment	2	Activities focused on gathering and delivering information to engage partner organizations/agencies related to response and the transition into recovery.	All Primary Organizations

Recovery Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Health and Social Services	1, 2	Support the recovery of people with disabilities or additional needs, including Limited English Proficiency, through partnerships with specialized organizations.	All Primary Organizations
Health and Social Services	2	Participate in the after-action review process of the disaster/emergency response to develop a comprehensive recovery timeline.	All Primary Organizations
Health and Social Services	3, 4	Coordinate and/or support recovery activities consistent with their organization missions and capabilities.	All Primary and/or Support Organizations
Natural & Cultural Resources	1	Supports impacted jurisdictions with environmental recovery through administered grant programs.	Washington State Department of Ecology
			YVEM
Natural & Cultural Resources	1, 2, 3, 4	Recovery efforts will be primarily handled by ESF #14 (Long Term Community Recovery) in conjunction with ESF #5. Each ESF position should provide input on efforts that will be beneficial to reducing the risk of or damage caused by futures event.	All Primary and/or Support Organizations

9. Resource Requirements

Resources	Providers
Desktop or Laptop	Yakima County EOC (may bring home agency laptop)
WebEOC login	Primary Agency/Organization
Contact list (phone & email) of organizations (master list)	Yakima County EOC or Home Agency/Organization
Internet and folder drive access	Yakima County EOC

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Appropriate Home Agency/Org SOPs (hard & soft copies)	Primary Agency/Organization
Desk Phone	Yakima County EOC
Tiered communication structure with Incident Management Teams (IMT)	Yakima County EOC
Two-way Radio	Yakima County EOC or Home Organization
Training	Providers
E/G0191 (Emergency Operations Center/Incident Command System Interface)	Various locations (in-residence)
IS 100, 200, 700, 800	YVEM, FEMA Emergency Management Institute (online)
ICS 300, 400	YVEM, Various locations (in-residence)
Position training	Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM)

10. References and Supporting Plans

- 10.1. ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.2. ESF 5 – Emergency Management, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.3. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.4. ESF 7 – Resource Support, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.5. ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.6. ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.7. ESF 12 – Energy and Utilities, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.8. ESF 14 – Long-Term Recovery, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.9. [Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan \(CEMP\) – ESF #11](#)
 - 10.9.1. [Washington State CEMP, ESF #11 – Appendix 2: State Animal Response Plan](#)
 - 10.9.2. [Washington State CEMP, ESF #11 – Appendix 3: State Plant Health Plan](#)
 - 10.9.3. [Washington State CEMP, ESF #11 – Appendix 4: State Food and Feed Emergency Plan](#)
 - 10.9.4. [Washington State CEMP, ESF #11 – Appendix 5: Protection of Natural, Cultural and Historic Resources](#)

11. Terms and Definitions

- 11.1. National Response Framework (NRF) – The National Response Framework is a guide to how the Nation responds to all types of disasters and emergencies. It is built on scalable, flexible, and adaptable concepts identified in the National Incident Management System to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation.
- 11.2. Whole Community – A focus on enabling the participation in national preparedness activities of a wider range of players from the private and nonprofit sectors, including nongovernmental organizations and the general public, in conjunction with the participation of all levels of government in order to foster better coordination and working relationships. Used interchangeably with “all-of-Nation.” (National Preparedness Goal, September 2015)

12. Appendices

- 12.1. Appendix 1 – Mass Animal Mortality Response Plan

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Appendix 1 – MASS ANIMAL MORTALITY RESPONSE PLAN

Coordinating:

Yakima Health District
Yakima Valley Emergency Management

Primary(s):

Yakima Health District

Supporting:

Washington Department of Health
Washington State Dairy Federation
Washington State Department of Ecology
Washington State Department of Agriculture
Washington State University (WSU) Extension
Yakima Valley Emergency Management

1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose

- 1.1.1. This appendix provides guidelines for a rapid response and recovery to Mass Animal Mortality Events (MAMEs) affecting the health, safety and welfare of humans, animals and free ranging wildlife populations, and timely and proper disposal of dead animals, contaminated animal products and animal waste following natural or technological disasters.

Primary Core Capabilities	
Response Mission Area	
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	Conduct appropriate measures to ensure the protection of the health and safety of the public and workers, as well as the environment, from all hazards in support of responder operations and the affected communities.

Support Core Capabilities	
Response Mission Area	
Critical Transportation	Provide transportation (including infrastructure access and accessible transportation services) for response priority objectives, including the evacuation of people and animals and the delivery of vital response personnel, equipment, and services into the affected areas.
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	Deliver essential commodities, equipment, and services in support of impacted communities and survivors, to include emergency power and fuel support, as well as the coordination of access to community staples. Synchronize logistics capabilities and enable the restoration of impacted supply chains.

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Support Core Capabilities	
Situational Assessment	Provide all decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the hazard, any cascading effects, and the status of the response.

2. Policies and Authorities

2.1. Policies

- 2.1.1. State agricultural and natural resources assistance to local jurisdictions is directed by Washington Military Department through the Department of Agriculture or the designated representative.
- 2.1.2. Local jurisdictions will activate mutual aid agreements when their resources are depleted or committed. Additional state and federal assistance will be requested through the Yakima County Emergency Operations Center (YCEOC) and coordinated and provided through the Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division (WEMD)/State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), when local public and private resources have been exhausted.

2.2. Authorities

- 2.2.1. [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.
- 2.2.2. [RCW 70.95.160](#) directs the local board of health to adopt regulations or ordinances governing solid waste handling to implement the comprehensive plan.
- 2.2.3. [RCW 16.68](#) Disposal of Dead Animals.
- 2.2.4. [Washington Administration Code WAC 246-100-197](#) addresses rabies and measures to prevent human disease.
- 2.2.5. [WAC 16-25](#) addresses disposal of dead livestock.
- 2.2.6. [WAC 173-350-220](#), Table 220A, outlines composting facilities.
- 2.2.7. [WAC 246-203-121](#) addresses the disposal of dead animals and methods.

3. Situation Overview

- 3.1. Animal agriculture is a major contributor to the economy of Washington. The negative impact of a Mass Animal Mortality Event (MAME), natural or man-made disaster, could result in profound economic loss with the County.
- 3.2. The extent of damage to the infrastructure of the affected area, in addition to the peculiarities of the transportation network in the area, will influence the strategy or pattern of assistance.

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- 3.3. Food supplies intended for human populations will be suitable for either household distribution or congregate meal service. Food supplies will be provided from existing managed inventories whenever possible.
- 3.4. A natural or technological disaster could result in mass animal mortality. A large number of unattended animal carcasses could have a negative impact on public health and the environment. Local authorities are responsible for the removal of animal carcasses. However, if local jurisdictional governments or the county government is overwhelmed, has depleted or anticipates depleting its resources, it may request assistance through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). The SEOC Operation Section will designate state agencies to assist with the removal of animal carcasses.

4. Concept of Operations

- 4.1. Yakima Valley Emergency Management and Yakima Health District, as the ESF #11, Appendix 1: Mass Animal Mortality Management Plan, co-coordinators, organizes and coordinates the capabilities and resources of local government, private agencies, and organizations through the Yakima County EOC, if necessary.
- 4.2. ESF #11 provides for integrated local response and local liaison duties with State and Federal resources for situations involving a large-scale animal mortality event (typically from a natural disaster) impacting Yakima County.
- 4.3. Resource needs and requests will be obtained from Yakima County departments and agencies, municipalities, other ESFs, and State agencies. Requests will be prioritized, and resources will be allocated and deployed in mission assignments. Missions will be tracked, and resources will be reassigned as they become available for subsequent uses.
- 4.4. The Yakima Health District will, as necessary, coordinate the disposal of animal carcasses that have died from a natural disaster.
- 4.5. Methods of carcass disposal may include, but are not limited to:

Carcass Disposal Options	
Burial	Burning
Composting	Incineration
Landfill	Rendering

- 4.6. Rendering may be used as a disposal method only for cattle, mules, asses, swine, sheep, and goats.
 - 4.6.1. Note: Rendering facilities will not accept any animal euthanized with any type of barbiturate. Since horses are typically “put down”, the rendering facility in Yakima County will not take any horse carcasses.

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- 4.7. Animals disposed through rendering must be transported by independent collectors licensed under RCW Chapter 16.68. They must be rendered at a facility licensed under RCW Chapter 16.68.
- 4.7.1. Yakima County has two rendering/transfer facilities within the county. All carcasses delivered to the transport facility in Grandview will ultimately be transferred to a rendering facility within the Seattle/Tacoma area. The rendering facility in Toppenish is part of a consumer beef harvesting processing facility.
- 4.8. Livestock that have died from a reportable disease listed in chapter 16-70 WAC must be disposed of in consultation with the State Veterinarian.
- 4.9. The Yakima County EOC will request assistance through the SEOC when the county and local jurisdictions have depleted or anticipate depleting their resources to dispose of animal carcasses.
- 4.9.1. WSDA is the primary state agency for the disposal of dead animals resulting from a disaster after local governments have exhausted their resources. The department will consult with the local health jurisdictions and the Department of Ecology to select the most effective method for the disposal of dead animals based on the situation, location, and environmental and health concerns. However, the State Veterinarian will determine the disposal method for animals that have died from disease, an unknown cause, or were euthanized to prevent the spread of disease.
- 4.10. Animal carcasses should be transported in closed, leak-proof trucks or dumpsters. Secondary containment may be needed, depending on the type of waste being transported.
- 4.11. Upon request for carcass disposal, the responsible party will take the following steps:

Responsible Party Carcass Disposal Steps	
•	Visit the site and determine whether or not there is a need for carcass disposal
•	Develop a disposal plan
•	Keep record on file of the disposal plan as well as documentation regarding animal location, cause of death, ownership or brand of animal, and burial location
•	Ensure compliance with the carcass disposal plan or authorized procedure through coordination with support agencies such as Yakima Health District, WA Department of Ecology, WA Department of Agriculture and WSDOT if carcasses will

4.12. Critical Tasks

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Environmental Response/Health & Safety		
Response	2	Minimize public exposure to environmental hazards through assessment of the hazards and implementation of public protective actions.
	3	Detect, assess, stabilize, and clean up releases of oil and hazardous materials into the environment, including buildings/structures, and properly manage waste.

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Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Critical Transportation		
Response	2	Ensure basic human needs are met, stabilize the incident, transition into recovery for an affected area, and restore basic services and community functionality.

Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Logistics & Supply Chain Management		
Response	1	Mobilize and deliver governmental, nongovernmental, and private sector resources to save lives, sustain lives, meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery, to include moving and delivering resources and services to meet the needs of disaster survivors.
	2	Enhance public and private resource and services support for an affected area.

Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Situational Assessment		
Response	1	Deliver information sufficient to inform decision making regarding immediate lifesaving and life-sustaining activities, and engage governmental, private, and civic sector resources within and outside of the affected area to meet basic human needs and stabilize the incident.
	2	Deliver enhanced information to reinforce ongoing lifesaving and life-sustaining activities, and engage governmental, private, and civic sector resources within and outside of the affected area to meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery.

5. Organization

- 5.1. The ESF #11 response structure operates under the direction of the Coordinating Organization/Agency, which determines the Lead Primary Organization(s) on the basis of the assistance needed for the specific incident.
 - 5.1.1. **Mass Animal Mortality Event (MAME) Response** – Yakima Health District is responsible for solid waste disposal within Yakima County and will, as necessary, coordinate the removal of animal carcasses as debris for animals that have died of a known cause that is not disease.

6. Direction, Control, & Coordination

- 6.1. This appendix of ESF #11 is organized in accordance with the Yakima County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and the Washington Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) ESF #11, Appendix 2.
 - 6.1.1. **Horizontal Integration** - This appendix is concerned with the Response Mission Areas. It is an interagency plan that provides direction to county government entities concerned with responding to and recovering from mass animal mortality issues following a disaster.

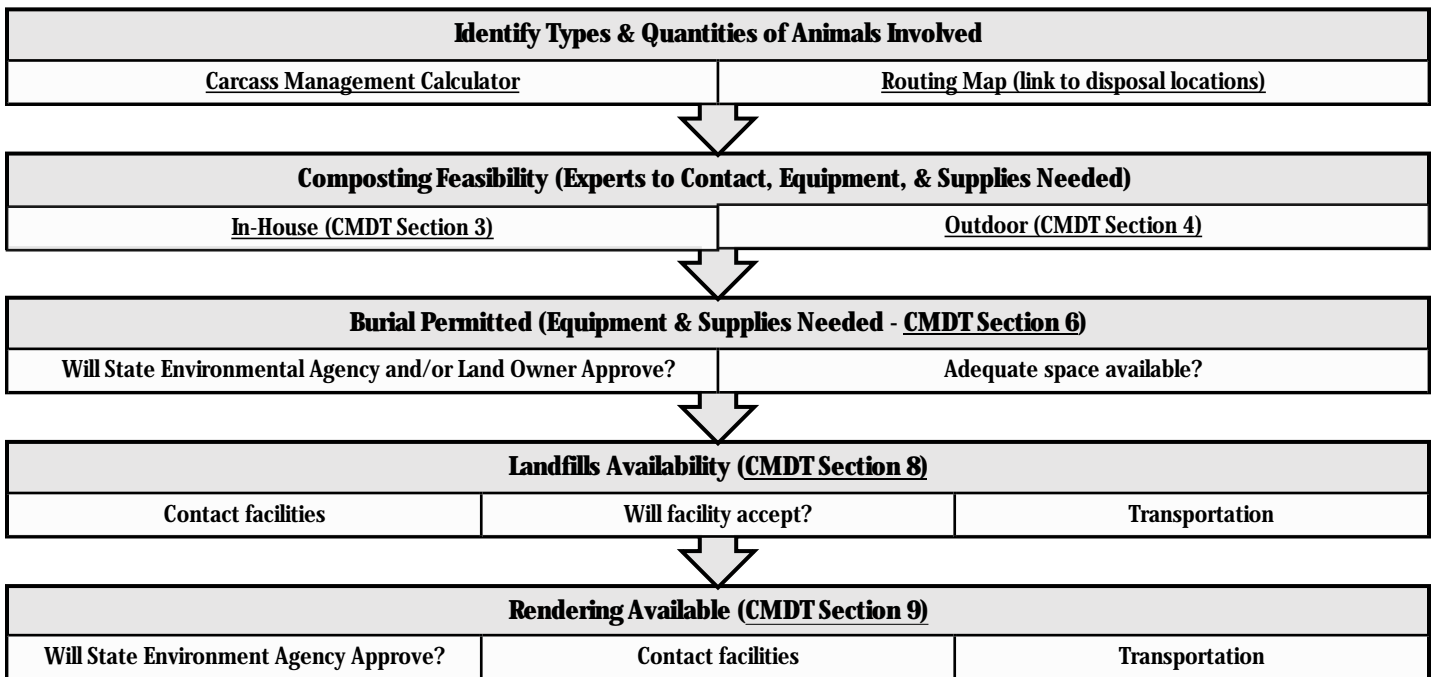
**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
11: AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES**

6.1.2. **Vertical Integration** – This ESF Appendix should integrate vertically to response plans at the regional level, state and federal level, as well as city/town plans at the local level. It may be common for relevant federal, and state plans to be similarly titled around ESF #11; however, this appendix should remain flexible to coordinate with other plans or bodies that align with the Core Capabilities and Critical Tasks listed in this appendix.

7. Information Collection, Analysis, & Dissemination

7.1. [Carcass Management Decision Tool](#) (CMDT) regarding animal disease – USDA has Decision Tool Reference Guide from the Foreign Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Plan.

7.1.1. Commercial facilities that have a Nutrient Management Plan will follow WSDA and UDSA guidelines for proper animal carcass disposal procedures.



Note: Underlined text in the graphic above is linked.

7.2. Animal carcass management as a result of a natural disaster does not necessarily need to follow the orderly sequence of steps in the Animal Disease [Carcass Management Decision Tool](#) (CMDT) graphic above. If disease is not the cause of death for these animals, several options of disposal may be possible depending on availability.

8. Responsibilities

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
11: AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES**

Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task ID.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	2, 3	Coordinate the response for provision of care to mass mortality livestock and any other agriculture related animals.	Yakima Health District (YHD)
			Washington State Department of Ecology
			Washington State Department of Agriculture
			YVEM
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	3	Generate local contact list of rendering facilities, carbon source (e.g. wood chips) suppliers, transportation haulers, and any other animal mortality-related organizations.	YVEM
			YHD
Critical Transportation	2	Coordinate clear routes for animal disposal, stabilize the incident, transition into recovery for an affected area, and restore basic services and community functionality.	YVEM
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	1, 2	Coordinate resource needs, and determines and resolves, as necessary, issues regarding resource shortages and resource ordering issues.	All Primary Organizations
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	1	Assist with providing volunteers, resources and equipment to conduct large animal rescue and evacuation and in procuring veterinary services.	WSART/WA State Department of Agriculture
			YVEM
Situational Assessment	1	Obtain an initial situation and damage assessment through established intelligence procedures; determines the appropriate management response to meet the request for assistance.	All Primary Organizations
Situational Assessment	2	Activities focused on gathering and delivering information to engage partner organizations/agencies related to response and the transition into recovery.	All Primary Organizations

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 12: ENERGY

Coordinating:

Yakima Valley Emergency Management

Primary(s):

Critical Infrastructure – Energy and Utility Providers

Yakima County Public Services / Municipal Public Works

Supporting:

Fire Services

Yakima Health District

Yakima Valley Emergency Management

Other Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) or Recovery Functions exist that coordinate with or support this ESF:

- On the ESF Core Capabilities Matrix, find Primary core capabilities (P) within this ESF and then move vertically and add all Supporting (S) core capabilities and equate them to ESFs.
- Next find all Supporting (S) ESFs in the column and then move horizontally along each row of a Supporting (S) core capability to find all Primary (P) ESFs.

ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 5	ESF 7	ESF 10	ESF 11	Economic Recovery
Response								Recovery
Supports								
ESF 12								

1. Purpose

- 1.1. Emergency Support Function #12 – Energy and Utilities provide guidance for emergency coordination with providers of power, water, natural gas, petroleum, sanitation, and telecommunication resources to meet the essential needs of Yakima County during an emergency or disaster.

Primary Core Capabilities	
Shared Response and Recovery Mission Areas	
Infrastructure Systems	Stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.

Support Core Capabilities	
Response Mission Area	
Environmental Response/Health and Safety	Conduct appropriate measures to ensure the protection of the health and safety of the public and workers, as well as the environment, from all hazards in support of responder operations and the affected communities.

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Support Core Capabilities	
Fire Management & Suppression	Provide structural, wildland, and specialized firefighting capabilities to manage and suppress fires of all types, kinds, and complexities while protecting the lives, property, and environment in the affected area.
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	Deliver essential commodities, equipment, and services in support of impacted communities and survivors, to include emergency power and fuel support, as well as the coordination of access to community staples. Synchronize logistics capabilities and enable the restoration of impacted supply chains.
Operational Communications	Ensure the capacity for timely communications in support of security, situational awareness, and operations, by any and all means available, among and between affected communities in the impact area and all response forces.
Situational Assessment	Provide all decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the hazard, any cascading effects, and the status of the response.

Support Core Capabilities	
Recovery Mission Area	
Economic Recovery	Return economic and business activities (including food and agriculture) to a healthy state and develop new business and employment opportunities that result in an economically viable community.

2. Policies

- 2.1. It is the policy of Yakima County governments/jurisdictions that utilities, whether publicly or privately owned, be prepared to respond to needs caused by an emergency or disaster. The Yakima Valley Emergency Management may establish liaison with such utility providers to coordinate disaster and emergency needs and services.
- 2.2. Local energy and utility providers' policies.
- 2.3. [Revised Code of Washington \(RCW\) 43.21G](#), Energy supply emergencies, alerts.

3. Situation Overview

- 3.1. A severe natural disaster or other significant event can sever energy and utility lifelines, hindering the supply chain within or in transit to the impacted area. Severed energy and/or utility infrastructure also impacts firefighting, transportation, communication and other lifelines needed for public health and safety.
- 3.2. The extent of damage to the utility, energy, and transportation infrastructure will influence the strategy for assessment and restoration operations.

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- 3.3. Damaged or destroyed transmission lines, pipelines, or energy distribution equipment may pose significant public health hazards and may pose unique debris management challenges.
- 3.4. Utility and energy resources include: electricity, natural gas, propane, water, and wastewater.

4. Concept of Operations

- 4.1. Obtain an assessment of the regional utility and energy networks, and the information analyzed to determine the most effective strategy for assisting.
- 4.2. An assessment will be conducted to determine the scope of system damage, the supply of remaining resources, the capability of operable systems and equipment, and the nature of immediate needs.
- 4.3. Elements of the transmission and pipeline systems that can be salvaged will be repositioned; technical assistance and equipment may be provided to remove those elements that are non-recoverable debris.
- 4.4. Coordinate with providers to arrange deliveries or distribution of supplemental resources or equipment, as necessary.
- 4.5. Resource needs and requests will be obtained from municipalities; Yakima County departments; appropriate state, tribal and federal agencies; and other ESFs. Requests as well as restoration operations will be prioritized, and resources will be allocated and deployed in mission assignments. Missions will be tracked, and resources will be reassigned as they become available for subsequent uses.
- 4.6. Activities will be monitored to verify that the core duties of utility and energy companies can continue to be performed.
- 4.7. **Whole Community Involvement**
 - 4.7.1. A successful Whole Community transportation program assesses local assets and capabilities, bolsters identified weaknesses, and supports locally-driven solutions. This includes, but is not limited to, inclusive disaster planning, supporting local response organizations and processes, developing partnerships with supportive groups and agencies, and ensuring a place at the table for government, residents, NGOs, businesses, churches, advocacy organizations, and other stakeholders.
 - 4.7.2. The Whole Community includes populations with individuals with disabilities and Access and Functional Needs (AFN). Any agency or organization that receives federal funding is required to have a plan or policy for addressing the needs of individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), pursuant to Title VI, the Civil Rights Act. The Washington State Emergency Management Division and this ESF expects all agencies and organizations to comply with federal law. For more information on how each agency or organization complies with federal law, please contact the individual agency or organization.

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- 4.7.3. Energy and utility repair and recovery can be a long-term and ongoing process that starts with the incident, engages the Whole Community, and is community-driven. The interplay of ESF #12 and the Public and Private Sector Stakeholders is a vital part of including the whole community concept. ESF #12 works to engage with the Whole Community to offer local and county resources, as well as, offer technical support or guidance on best practices as appropriate or requested.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Infrastructure Systems		
Response	2	Re-establish critical infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing emergency response operations, life sustainment, community functionality, and a transition to recovery.
	4	Formalize partnerships with governmental and private sector cyber incident or emergency response teams to accept, triage, and collaboratively respond to cascading impacts in an efficient manner.
Recovery	1	Restore and sustain essential services (public and private) to maintain community functionality.
	2	Develop a plan with a specified timeline for redeveloping community infrastructures to contribute to resiliency, accessibility, and sustainability.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Environmental Response/Health & Safety		
Response	1	Identify, assess, and mitigate worker health and safety hazards, and disseminate health and safety guidance and resources to response and recovery workers.
	3	Detect, assess, stabilize, and clean up releases of oil and hazardous materials into the environment, including buildings/structures, and properly manage waste.
	4	Identify, evaluate, and implement measures to prevent and minimize impacts to the environment, natural and cultural resources, and historic properties from all-hazard emergencies and response operations.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Fire Management & Suppression		
Response	1	Provide traditional first response or initial attack firefighting services.
	2	Conduct expanded or extended attack firefighting and support operations through coordinated response of fire management and specialized fire suppression resources.
	3	Ensure the coordinated deployment of appropriate local, regional, national, and international fire management and fire suppression resources to reinforce firefighting efforts and maintain an appropriate level of protection for subsequent fires.

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Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Logistics & Supply Chain Management		
Response	1	Mobilize and deliver governmental, nongovernmental, and private sector resources to save lives, sustain lives, meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery, to include moving and delivering resources and services to meet the needs of disaster survivors.
	2	Enhance public and private resource and services support for an affected area.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Operational Communications		
Response	1	Ensure the capacity to communicate with both the emergency response community and the affected populations and establish interoperable voice and data communications between Federal, tribal, state, and local first responders.
	2	Re-establish sufficient communications infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing life-sustaining activities, provide basic human needs, and a transition to recovery.
	3	Re-establish critical information networks, including cybersecurity information sharing networks, to inform situational awareness, enable incident response, and support the resilience of key systems.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Situational Assessment		
Response	1	Deliver information sufficient to inform decision making regarding immediate lifesaving and life-sustaining activities, and engage governmental, private, and civic sector resources within and outside of the affected area to meet basic human needs and stabilize the incident.
	2	Deliver enhanced information to reinforce ongoing lifesaving and life-sustaining activities, and engage governmental, private, and civic sector resources within and outside of the affected area to meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Economic Recovery		
Recovery	1	Conduct a preliminary assessment of economic issues and identify potential inhibitors to fostering stabilization of the affected communities.
	2	Return affected area's economy within the specified timeframe in the recovery plan.

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5. Organization

- 5.1. The ESF #12 position will likely be staffed by a representative from the Yakima County Public Services Department. Personnel assigned to this position are recommended by the Director of Public Services and coordinated through the Director of Emergency Management or designee. The ESF #12 position, when activated, operates in the Yakima County EOC and is a member of the Infrastructure Branch within the Operations Section reporting to the Infrastructure Branch Director or Operations Section Chief. This position is the link to the energy and utility operations in the field.
- 5.2. The ESF #12 position provides subject-matter expertise to other EOC positions. Based on potential need, this ESF may operate on a 24-hour basis. Supporting agencies have representatives available at the county EOC or by telephone or email on a 24-hour basis while ESF #12 is operational.
- 5.3. **Mobilization** - Upon implementation, ESF 12 will initiate the following steps to identify and notify the appropriate Primary and Supporting agencies:
- 5.3.1. Identify the situation, type of incident, the likelihood of cascading events, and the current command structure.
- 5.3.2. Determine which organizations/agencies are currently active as leads of specific ESFs. Engage these organizations/agencies appropriate to their involvement in disaster response efforts.
- 5.3.3. Collect incoming information; observe and record resource prioritization; record resource gaps that may impact response and recovery.

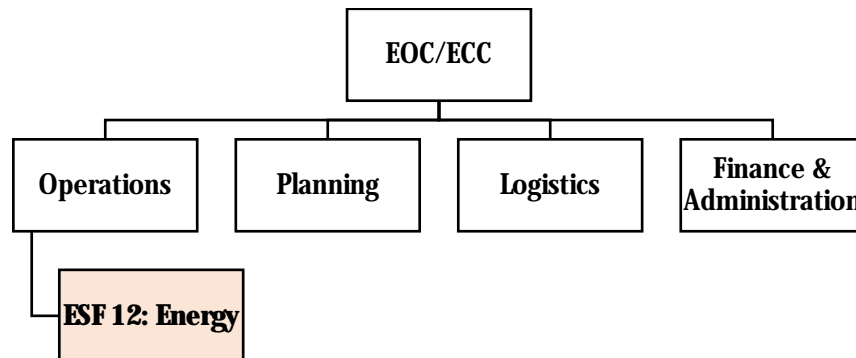


Figure 1: YCEOC, ESF #12, Organizational Chart Example

6. Direction, Control, & Coordination

- 6.1. Incident Commanders (IC) where the emergency occurs will exercise tactical direction and control of disaster activities within that jurisdiction. The IC, or designee, will coordinate with YVEM, who is responsible for implementing the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Each jurisdiction and private utility provider shall establish Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) to control, direct and/or support response and recovery actions.
- 6.2. In cases where local resources to contend with an emergency do not exist or have been depleted, the affected Incident Commander (IC), in coordination with Yakima Valley Emergency Management

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(YVEM), should request county aid first and then followed by state aid through the county and/or state EOCs, respectively. Resources made available to the local government will be under the operational control of the Chief Elected Official (CEO) or designee through the IC. When the resource mission is completed, the local ECC and Yakima County Emergency Operations Center (YCEOC)/Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM) will be notified, and the resource returned for other assignment.

- 6.3. If the needed response exceeds these local capabilities, the CEO of the local jurisdiction may declare a “State of Emergency” to expedite access to resources needed to cope with the incident.
- 6.4. YVEM is responsible for the proper functioning of the YCEOC during emergency operations. YVEM, through the YCEOC, acts as a liaison with state and federal emergency agencies, and neighboring counties.
- 6.5. The YCEOC is the central point for coordinating emergency response and recovery actions. The purpose of this central point is to ensure harmonious response when the emergency involves more than one political entity and several response agencies. Coordination of services will be through the YCEOC Manager and Section Chiefs to provide for the most efficient management of resources.
- 6.6. Department/agency heads and other officials legally administering their office may perform their emergency function(s) on their own initiative if, in their judgment, the safety or welfare of the population is threatened. The YCEOC and/or YVEM should be notified as soon as possible.

7. Information Collection, Analysis, & Dissemination

- 7.1. Information collection on energy and utility services and infrastructure status will be coordinated through ESF #12 and the YCEOC or other designated point as appropriate to the incident.
- 7.2. The Incident Commander (IC) or designee is responsible for providing situation reports and periodic updates to keep the YCEOC informed. The YCEOC, ESF #12 Coordinator, or designee shall provide situation reports to local support agencies/jurisdiction ECCs and the Washington State Emergency Management Division (WAEMD) – State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) as appropriate.
- 7.3. Jurisdiction, agency, private-sector, non-governmental, and volunteer organization representatives within the YCEOC will assist with meeting the information collection, analysis, and dissemination needs/methods of the JIC (if activated) and YCEOC. This will include maintaining contact with their local incident PIOs for reports and updates.
- 7.4. Some infrastructure services and information/requests (e.g. expenditures and entering into contracts) coming into the YCEOC may require a vetting process through the Policy Group and the YCEOC Manager due to legal, policy, ethical, or other concerns.

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7.5. The YCEOC will be responsible for collection, analysis, and dissemination of the latest incident information and resources as depicted in Figure 2: YCEOC Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination Process example.

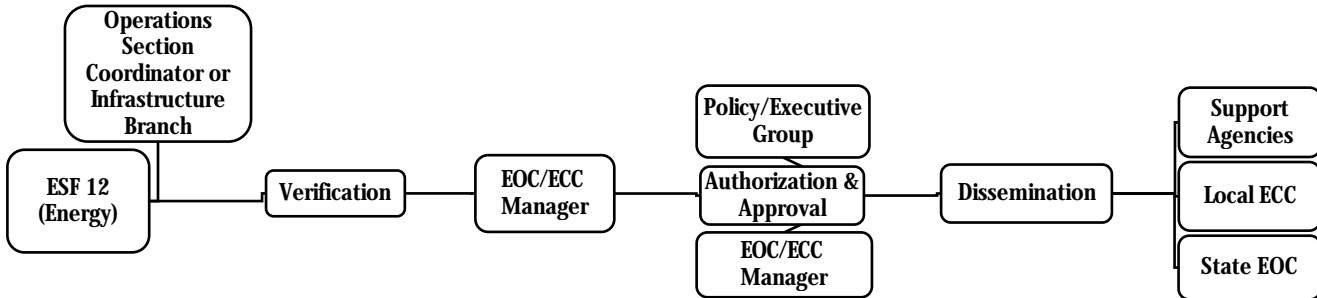


Figure 2: YCEOC Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination Process Example

8. Responsibilities

Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Infrastructure Systems	2	Installs and maintains temporary infrastructure to restore service to residents and businesses as quickly as possible until permanent repairs may be made.	Critical Infrastructure – Energy and Utility Providers
			Yakima County Public Services / Municipal Public Works
Infrastructure Systems	2, 4	Provides subject-matter expertise and qualified personnel to aid in the restoring of energy systems.	Critical Infrastructure – Energy and Utility Providers
			Yakima County Public Services / Municipal Public Works
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	1	Analyze each request before committing people and other resources; ensures employees are prepared for duty and have appropriate personal protective equipment to operate in the environment to which they are assigned.	Critical Infrastructure – Energy and Utility Providers
			Yakima County Public Services / Municipal Public Works

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Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task ID.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	3	Assist to detect, assess, stabilize, and clean up releases of any oil and hazardous materials into the environment, including buildings/structures, and properly manage waste.	Fire Services
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	4	Identify, evaluate, and implement measures to prevent and minimize impacts to the environment, natural resources, and properties from all-hazard emergencies.	Critical Infrastructure – Energy and Utility Providers
			Yakima County Public Services / Municipal Public Works
			Yakima Health District
Fire Management & Suppression	1, 2	Provide traditional initial attack or extended attack firefighting services and support operations through coordinated response of fire management and specialized fire suppression resources.	Fire Services
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	1, 2	Coordinate activities and requests for outside resources with WAEMD/SEOC.	YVEM / YCEOC
Operational Communications	1	Ensure the capacity to communicate with both the emergency response community and the affected populations and establish interoperable voice and data communications between support organizations and local first responders.	Critical Infrastructure – Energy and Utility Providers
			Yakima County Public Services / Municipal Public Works
			YVEM
Operational Communications	1, 2	Obtain, distribute and communicate incident contact information to emergency responders mobilized through ESF #12, through appropriate channels.	All Primary and Support Organizations
Operational Communications	2, 3	Re-establish sufficient communications infrastructure and critical information networks within the affected areas to support ongoing life-sustaining activities, provide basic human needs, and a transition to recovery.	Critical Infrastructure – Energy and Utility Providers
			Yakima County Public Services /

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Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
			Municipal Public Works
Situational Assessment	1	Serve as the primary source for reporting of critical infrastructure and key resource damages (CIKR).	Critical Infrastructure – Energy and Utility Providers
			Yakima County Public Services / Municipal Public Works
Situational Assessment	1, 2	Maintain liaison with Yakima County EOC to keep them informed on the situation.	Critical Infrastructure – Energy and Utility Providers
			Yakima County Public Services / Municipal Public Works
Situational Assessment	1, 2	Coordinate public information/sharing of press releases through ESF #15 and the Joint Information System (e.g. Joint Information Center).	Critical Infrastructure – Energy and Utility Providers
			Yakima County Public Services / Municipal Public Works
			YVEM

Recovery Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Infrastructure Systems	1, 2	Coordinate the priority rating for the restoration of utilities based on what will be most beneficial to the entire community.	Critical Infrastructure – Energy and Utility Providers
			Yakima County Public Services / Municipal Public Works
			YVEM

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Recovery Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Infrastructure Systems	3	Maintain any temporary infrastructure that was created until the repair of the primary infrastructure is completed.	All Primary and Support Organizations
Infrastructure Systems	1, 2, 3	Each ESF position (#5 Emergency Management and #14 Long-Term Recovery) should provide input on efforts that they feel will be the most beneficial to reducing the risk of or damage caused by future events.	All Primary and Support Organizations
Economic Recovery	1, 2	Monitor utility and energy resources and coordinate strategic restoration or delivery solutions, in cooperation with team members	YVEM

9. Resource Requirements

Resources	Providers
Desktop or Laptop	Yakima County EOC (may bring home agency laptop)
WebEOC login	Primary Agency/Organization
Contact list (phone & email) of organizations (master list)	Yakima County EOC or Home Agency/Organization
Internet and folder drive access	Yakima County EOC
Appropriate Home Agency/Org SOPs (hard & soft copies)	Primary Agency/Organization
Desk Phone	Yakima County EOC
Tiered communication structure with Incident Management Teams (IMT)	Yakima County EOC
Two-way Radio	Yakima County EOC or Home Organization
Training	Providers
E/G0191 (Emergency Operations Center/Incident Command System Interface)	Various locations (in-residence)
IS 100, 200, 700, 800	YVEM, FEMA Emergency Management Institute
ICS 300, 400	YVEM, Various locations (in-residence)
Position training	Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM)

10. References and Supporting Plans

- 10.1. ESF 1 – Transportation, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.2. ESF 2 – Communications, Information Systems, & Warning Infrastructure, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.3. ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.4. ESF 4 – Firefighting, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.5. ESF 5 – Emergency Management, Yakima County CEMP

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- 10.6. ESF 7 – Resource Support, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.7. ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.8. ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.9. [Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan \(CEMP\)](#), ESF 12 – Energy.
- 10.10. [Yakima Municipal Code, Chapter 6.06](#) – Emergency Powers of Mayor, City Council and City Manager

11. Terms and Definitions

- 11.1. **Whole Community** – A focus on enabling the participation in national preparedness activities of a wider range of players from the private and nonprofit sectors, including nongovernmental organizations and the general public, in conjunction with the participation of all levels of government in order to foster better coordination and working relationships. Used interchangeably with “all-of-Nation.” (National Preparedness Goal, September 2015)

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
13: PUBLIC SAFETY, LAW ENFORCEMENT, & SECURITY**

Coordinating:

Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM)

Primary(s):

Yakima County Sheriff's Office

Municipal Police Departments

Supporting:

Central and Southeastern Washington American Red Cross (ARC)

Fire Services—Fire Districts and Municipal Fire Departments

Ground Transportation – Public and Private

Municipal Public Works

People for People

Public Safety Dispatch Centers/Washington State Patrol

Yakima Humane Society/ Yakima Sheriff's Office Animal Control

Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM)

Yakima County

Department of Corrections

Prosecuting Attorney's Office/Legal

Public Services

Other Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) or Recovery Functions exist that coordinate with or support this ESF:

- **On the ESF Core Capabilities Matrix, find Primary core capabilities (P) within this ESF and then move vertically and add all Supporting (S) core capabilities and equate them to ESFs.**
- **Next find all Supporting (S) ESFs in the column and then move horizontally along each row of a Supporting (S) core capability to find all Primary (P) ESFs.**

ESF 1	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 5	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF 10	ESF 15	Public Info & Warning
Response								Recovery
Supports								
ESF 13								

1. Purpose

- 1.1. Emergency Support Function #13 – Public Safety, Law Enforcement, and Security provides for coordination and guidance of public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of incident management activities including evacuation and movement of population (people and/or animals) stricken by, or threatened by, a disaster to locations providing relative safety and shelter.

Primary and Support Core Capability
Shared Response and Recovery Mission Areas

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
13: PUBLIC SAFETY, LAW ENFORCEMENT, & SECURITY**

Primary and Support Core Capability	
Public Information and Warning	Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard and, as appropriate, the actions being taken, and the assistance being made available.

Primary Core Capabilities	
Response Mission Area	
Planning	Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or tactical-level approaches to meet defined objectives.
Operational Coordination	Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of Core Capabilities.
On-scene Security, Protection, & Law Enforcement	Ensure a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for people and communities located within affected areas and also for response personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations.

Support Core Capabilities	
Response Mission Area	
Critical Transportation	Provide transportation (including infrastructure access and accessible transportation services) for response priority objectives, including the evacuation of people and animals and the delivery of vital response personnel, equipment, and services into the affected areas.
Fire Management & Suppression	Provide structural, wildland, and specialized firefighting capabilities to manage and suppress fires of all types, kinds, and complexities while protecting the lives, property, and environment in the affected area.
Mass Search & Rescue Operations	Deliver traditional and atypical search and rescue capabilities, including personnel, services, animals, and assets to survivors in need, with the goal of saving the greatest number of endangered lives in the shortest time possible.
Situational Assessment	Provide all decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the hazard, any cascading effects, and the status of the response.

2. Authorities/Policies

- 2.1. Under emergency or disaster conditions, public safety activities are the responsibility of the law enforcement agency within each governmental jurisdiction. In unincorporated areas of Yakima County, the Sheriff will exercise authority.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
13: PUBLIC SAFETY, LAW ENFORCEMENT, & SECURITY

- 2.2. In most incident situations, local jurisdictions have primary authority and responsibility for law enforcement activities, utilizing the Incident Command System on-scene. In larger-scale incidents, additional resources should first be obtained through the activation of mutual aid agreements with neighboring jurisdictions and/or State authorities, with incident operations managed through a Unified Command structure.
- 2.3. [WAC 118-30-060 – Emergency Plan](#) (section 2. g.): Each political subdivision shall maintain a current plan of operations which shall be based on a hazard analysis and shall include a functional description of how operational components will be addressed, including evacuation and movement.
- 2.4. While an Incident Commander and chief elected officials have the authority to order an evacuation, in the State of Washington, no one can force an adult property owner to leave their property.
- 2.5. [RCW 38.52.010\(5\)](#) states that “emergency management” or “comprehensive emergency management” does not mean preparation for emergency evacuation or relocation of residents in anticipation of nuclear attack. This ESF is not an attempt to circumvent the intent of the RCW. Rather, it is to alert local jurisdictions to participate in the mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery emergency management activities, associated with evacuation and recovery, other than a nuclear attack.

3. Situation Overview

- 3.1. During emergencies, police services must be expanded to provide the increased protection required by disaster conditions. Adequate law enforcement resources and services will often be available through existing mutual aid agreements and, if municipal capabilities become overtaxed, support can be provided by the county and augmented by state, federal and tribal law enforcement.
- 3.2. The resources of any department or agency will be under the administrative control of their respective agency and under operational control of the Incident Commander according to the layout of the incident command structure.
- 3.3. Local law enforcement agencies share mutual aid agreements and will cooperate according to parameters set forth in such documents.
- 3.4. Upon the declaration of an emergency by the governor, the National Guard may be available to augment municipal police forces.
- 3.5. Anticipated demand for police services may require coordinating agencies to effectively allocate resources. During emergency operations, law enforcement resources may be in short supply. Transportation routes may be damaged or destroyed requiring close coordination between municipal police, WSP, and Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT).

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- 3.6. Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM) and/or Yakima County EOC may be activated and assist with evacuation coordination.**
- 3.7. The American Red Cross serving Central and Southeastern Washington (ARC) will be the coordinating agency for sheltering and feeding evacuees. (See ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services)**
- 3.8. An emergency or disaster could require the evacuation of many people and/or animals in or near a threatened or stricken area. The operation of a major evacuation may be difficult, especially in rural areas, due to compromising factors like the isolation of an area, the difficulty of providing adequate and timely warning and limited transportation routes and capabilities. Operations could be further complicated for those individuals with Access and Functional Needs or Limited English Proficiency.**

4. Concept of Operations

- 4.1. Emergency law enforcement operations will be an expansion of normal functions and responsibilities. These responsibilities will include maintenance of law and order, traffic control, and crowd control.**
- 4.2. Law enforcement service organizations are to keep the Yakima County EOC informed of changes in law enforcement resource availability or law enforcement service requirements in their jurisdiction. Coordination among law enforcement units will be affected through the Yakima County EOC.**
- 4.3. As local law enforcement resources are exhausted, supplementary resource assistance will be obtained from any other municipalities through mutual aid agreements, Yakima County departments, other ESFs, and then through state emergency management channels.**
- 4.4. Requests for resources will be prioritized, and resources may be allocated and deployed in mission assignments. Missions will be tracked, and resources will be reassigned as they become available for subsequent uses.**
- 4.5. It is critical that evacuation information for the public is timely and accurate. The Emergency PIO or Joint Information Center (JIC) will be kept informed of all relevant information. All public warnings and announcements about an evacuation will be made through the appropriate public safety agency jurisdiction, and/or after coordination with the JIC and the Yakima County EOC. (See ESF 15 – Public Affairs)**
- 4.6. Support search and rescue operations**
- 4.7. Continue monitoring situation(s) for law enforcement needs and assistance.**
- 4.8. Maintain contact with established dispatch centers to coordinate resources and response personnel.**

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4.9. Evacuation levels have been established as follows:

Level 1 (Be Ready. Be Alert.)

- The public is warned of a projected threat to their area. Preparation and precautionary movement of persons with special needs, mobile property, and pets/livestock.

Level 2 (Get Set)

- A significant safety risk exists to your area and the public should get set to evacuate at moment's notice. If you have mobility or medical issues, considering leaving.

Level 3 (Go. Leave Now.)

- Current conditions present immediate threat(s) to life and safety within this area. The public should evacuate now. If you stay, you may not be rescued.

- 4.10. Evacuation of people from certain areas to prevent injury and/or death is sometimes an appropriate protective action. These areas may include those directly affected and those that may be potentially affected by the event.**
- 4.11. Consideration should be given to the potential safety gained by moving the people as opposed to the risk posed by the hazard, the warning time available and the time available to evacuate. (Situations will occur in which sheltering in place will be the safest option.) Evacuation is to be considered a round-trip process. Immediate planning should include people being informed as they are being evacuated, security of the area(s) while evacuated, and a plan in place to allow them to return.**
- 4.12. Direction and control of evacuation is exercised primarily on-scene. Mechanical considerations of evacuation are outlined in this and other ESFs (i.e. mass care, transportation, etc.). Social processes and economic consequences should also be considered. A local Emergency Proclamation should be considered to ease implementation and enforcement of the evacuation process.**
- 4.13. The actual message to citizens requesting they evacuate should be clear and concise:**
- 4.13.1. Contain specific information as to the hazard and the specific risk**
 - 4.13.2. Where citizens are supposed to go**
 - 4.13.3. What routes they should take**
 - 4.13.4. What provisions have been made for shelter**

4.14. Whole Community Involvement

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- 4.14.1.** Jurisdictional law enforcement departments reach out to their entire communities through community policing, including home, personal property, and personal safety tips/checklists. The community policing philosophy focuses on citizen involvement as an integral part of the solution to crime problems. Police departments across the state are adopting this philosophy in one form or another and beginning to work hand in hand with individuals, National Night Out, block watch organizations, crime stoppers, and other community groups to attack the root cause of crime. Yakima Valley Emergency Management physically and electronically distributes outreach material on evacuation levels and preparing oneself and families for emergencies.
- 4.14.2.** The Whole Community includes populations with individuals with disabilities and Access and Functional Needs (AFN). Any agency or organization that receives federal funding is required to have a plan or policy for addressing the needs of individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), pursuant to Title VI, the Civil Rights Act. The Washington State Emergency Management Division and this ESF expects all agencies and organizations to comply with federal law. For more information on how each agency or organization complies with federal law, please contact the individual agency or organization.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Planning		
Response	1	Develop operational plans that adequately identify critical objectives based on the planning requirement, provide a complete and integrated picture of the sequence and scope of the tasks to achieve the objectives, and are implementable within the timeframe contemplated in the plan using available resources.

Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Public Information and Warning		
Response	1	Inform all affected segments of society of critical lifesaving and life-sustaining information necessary, including accessible tools, to expedite the delivery of emergency services and aid the public to take protective actions.
	2	Deliver credible and actionable messages to inform ongoing emergency services and the public about protective measures and other life-sustaining actions, and facilitate the transition to recovery.
Recovery	1	Reach all populations within the community with effective actionable recovery-related public information messaging and communications that are accessible to people with disabilities and people with limited English proficiency; protect the health and safety of the affected population; help manage expectations; and ensure stakeholders have a clear understanding of available assistance and their roles and responsibilities.

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Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Operational Coordination		
Response	1	Mobilize all critical resources and establish command, control, and coordination structures within the affected community, in other coordinating bodies in surrounding communities and neighboring counties and maintain as needed throughout the duration of an incident.
	2	Enhance and maintain command, control, and coordination structures consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery.

Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Critical Transportation		
Response	1	Establish physical access through appropriate transportation corridors and deliver required resources to save lives and to meet the needs of disaster survivors.
	2	Ensure basic human needs are met, stabilize the incident, transition into recovery for an affected area, and restore basic services and community functionality.

Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
On-scene Security, Protection, & Law Enforcement		
Response	1	Establish a safe and secure environment in an affected area.
	2	Provide and maintain on-scene security and meet the protection needs of the affected population over a geographically dispersed area while eliminating or mitigating the risk of further damage to persons, property, and the environment.

Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Fire Management & Suppression		
Response	1	Provide traditional first response or initial attack firefighting services.
	2	Conduct expanded or extended attack firefighting and support operations through coordinated response of fire management and specialized fire suppression resources.
	3	Ensure the coordinated deployment of appropriate local, regional, national, and international fire management and fire suppression resources to reinforce firefighting efforts and maintain an appropriate level of protection for subsequent fires.

Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Mass Search & Rescue Operations		
Response	1	Conduct search and rescue operations to locate and rescue persons in distress.

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Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Mass Search & Rescue Operations		
	2	Initiate community-based search and rescue support operations across a wide, geographically dispersed area.
	3	Ensure the synchronized deployment of local, regional, and potentially national (USAR) teams to reinforce ongoing search and rescue efforts and transition to recovery.
Mission Area	Critical Task ID.	Critical Tasks
Situational Assessment		
Response	1	Deliver information sufficient to inform decision making regarding immediate lifesaving and life-sustaining activities, and engage governmental, private, and civic sector resources within and outside of the affected area to meet basic human needs and stabilize the incident.
	2	Deliver enhanced information to reinforce ongoing lifesaving and life-sustaining activities, and engage governmental, private, and civic sector resources within and outside of the affected area to meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery.

5. Organization

- 5.1. The ESF #13 position is staffed by the appropriate jurisdiction's law enforcement agency. The ESF #13 position, when activated, operates in the Yakima County EOC and is a member of the Operations Section reporting to the Operations Section Chief. This position is the link to law enforcement operations in the field.
- 5.2. The ESF #13 position provides subject-matter expertise to other EOC positions. Based on potential need, this ESF may operate on a 24-hour basis. Supporting agencies have representatives available at the county EOC or by telephone, text, or email on a 24-hour basis while ESF #13 is operational.

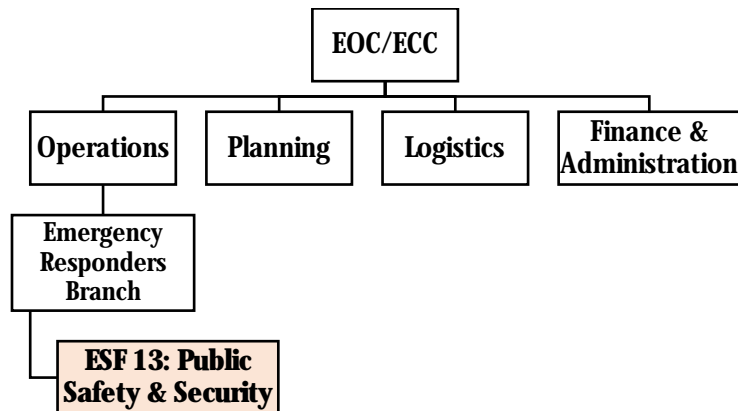


Figure 1: YCEOC, ESF #13, Organizational Chart Example

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- 5.3. Precautionary evacuations may be authorized by the Chief Elected Official, or designee while emergency evacuations may be authorized by the following:
- 5.3.1. Incident Commander
 - 5.3.2. Sheriff or Police Chief
 - 5.3.3. Fire Chief
 - 5.3.4. Health Officer, or designee
- 5.4. Anticipate that people may be hesitant to evacuate and may seek confirmation of the evacuation request from neighbors, friends and relatives. Research has shown incentives exist which can be provided to people to encourage them to leave. These include the following:

Incentives to Encourage People to Leave During an Evacuation Situation
• Evacuation request should be made by elected officials or other recognized authority
• Contact should be made by uniformed personnel
• Information should be provided as to the exact nature of the threat
• The evacuation request should be disseminated from multiple sources if possible
• Assurances should be provided of security and property protection
• Provisions for alternative emergency transportation should be provided, if needed
• Provisions for reducing family separation anxiety, such as information about schools (if involved) should be considered
• Provisions for pets should be considered
• Provide information as to what exactly is expected of the citizens in the threatened area
• Ensure that messages from the field and official sources are consistent
• Provide an avenue for evacuees to obtain updates

6. Direction, Control, & Coordination

- 6.1. ESF #13 is organized in accordance with the National Response Framework (NRF).
- 6.2. Horizontal Integration – This annex is concerned with the Response Mission Area. It is an interagency plan that provides direction to county government entities concerned with responding to public safety, law enforcement, and/or security-related issues following a disaster.
- 6.2.1. The emergency management staff and mutual aid coordinators mobilize available resources within the Yakima County operational area, request additional resources through the State EOC, and provide overall situation information to local jurisdictions.
- 6.3. Vertical Integration - This ESF Annex should integrate vertically to state and federal response plans at the regional and national level, as well as city/town plans at the local level. It may be common for relevant federal, state and local plans to be similarly titled around ESF #13; however, this annex should remain flexible to coordinate with other plans or bodies that align with the Core Capabilities and Critical Tasks listed in this annex.

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- 6.3.1. Integration with local (City/Town) Response plans includes: The County recommends local governments develop and maintain public safety, law enforcement, and/or security-related response plans to assist with response integration efforts.
- 6.3.2. Integration with State and Federal Response plans includes: The Response Federal Interagency Operational Plan (FIOP) and the Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

7. Information Collection, Analysis, & Dissemination

- 7.1. Information collection regarding public safety, law enforcement, and/or security-related services status will be coordinated through ESF #13 and the YCEOC or other designated point as appropriate to the incident.
- 7.2. The local Incident Commander (IC) or designee is responsible for providing situation reports and periodic updates to keep the YCEOC informed. YCEOC or designee shall provide situation reports to local support agencies/jurisdiction ECCs and the Washington State Emergency Management Division (WAEMD) – State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) as appropriate.
- 7.3. Jurisdiction, agency, private-sector, non-governmental, and volunteer organization representatives within the YCEOC will assist with meeting the information collection, analysis, and dissemination needs/methods of the JIC and YCEOC. This will include maintaining contact with their local PIOs for reports and updates.
- 7.4. Some incoming public safety, law enforcement, and/or security-related services information/requests into the YCEOC may require a vetting process through the Policy Group and/or the YCEOC Manager due to legal, policy, ethical, or other concerns.
- 7.5. The YCEOC will be responsible for collection, analysis, and dissemination of the latest incident information and resources as depicted in Figure 2: YCEOC Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination process.

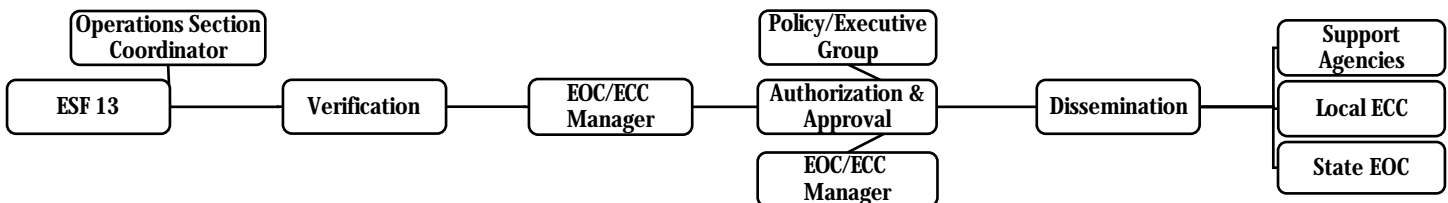


Figure 2: YCEOC Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination Process

8. Responsibilities

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Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task ID.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Planning	1	Provide expertise and coordination for security planning efforts.	Yakima County Sheriff's Office & Municipal Police Departments
Planning	1	Act as lead agencies in the provision of fire suppression and control, and immediate life safety services within their respective fire jurisdictions and support other fire protection agencies if they are signatories to a mutual aid agreement.	Fire Services
Public Information and Warning	1, 2	Informs and delivers relevant public evacuation information (including limited English proficiency individuals) in facilities where mass care services are provided.	Yakima County Sheriff's Office & Municipal Police Departments
			YVEM
			Public Safety Dispatch Centers
Public Information and Warning	1, 2	Informs and delivers relevant public evacuation information (including limited English proficiency individuals) to all people within pre-determined evacuation areas.	Yakima County Sheriff's Office & Municipal Police Departments
			YVEM
			Public Safety Dispatch Centers
Public Information and Warning	1, 2	Coordinate public information through ESF #15 (Public Affairs).	YVEM
Operational Coordination	1	Determines the appropriate management response to meet the request for assistance.	Yakima County Sheriff's Office & Municipal Police Departments
Operational Coordination	1	Report to the county EOC as soon as possible after notification, conditions permitting.	Yakima County Sheriff's Office & Municipal Police Departments
Operational Coordination	1	The ARC will coordinate agreements with potential shelter sites for use on their facilities during an emergency or disaster. (See ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services)	American Red Cross
Operational Coordination	2	Establish and maintain an appropriately scaled command, control, and coordination structures consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS) to meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery through ESF #13.	Yakima County Sheriff's Office & Municipal Police Departments

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Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task ID.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Critical Transportation	1	Coordinate route alerting and notification of threatened populations.	Yakima County Sheriff's Office & Municipal Police Departments
Critical Transportation	1	Coordinate emergency signs and other traffic barricade devices before, during and after evacuation.	Public Services/Works
Critical Transportation	1, 2	Assist as appropriate with the evacuation of affected citizens by expediting movement of vehicles and pedestrians from the evacuation area.	Yakima County Sheriff's Office & Municipal Police Departments
Critical Transportation	1, 2	Support transportation of community members to shelters or evacuation points	People for People
			Private carriers
			School Districts
			Yakima County Public Services
On-scene Security, Protection, & Law Enforcement	1	Coordinate access, traffic, and crowd control in and around affected areas.	Yakima County Sheriff's Office & Municipal Police Departments
On-scene Security, Protection, & Law Enforcement	1	Establish a safe and secure environment in and around the correctional institutes should prisoners need to be evacuated.	Yakima County Sheriff's Office / Department of Corrections
On-scene Security, Protection, & Law Enforcement	2	Provide and maintain on-scene security and adequate personnel to meet the protection needs of the affected prison population.	Yakima County Sheriff's Office / Department of Corrections & Municipal Police Departments
On-scene Security, Protection, & Law Enforcement	1, 2	Establish security and protection of critical facilities, including the EOC.	Yakima County Sheriff's Office & Municipal Police Departments
On-scene Security, Protection, & Law Enforcement	2	Provide legal counsel as requested during emergencies or disasters.	Yakima County Prosecuting Attorney's Office/Legal

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Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task ID.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Fire Management & Suppression	1	Assist with traditional first response and ambulatory transport as needed.	Fire Services
Fire Management & Suppression	2	Provides technical assistance and advice in the event of fires involving hazardous materials.	Fire Services
Fire Management & Suppression	2, 3	Provides firefighting assistance to other organizations as requested under the terms of existing agreements.	Fire Services
Mass Search & Rescue Operations	1	Assist law enforcement with making notifications to those in the evacuation area of the need to leave the area.	YVEM
			Dispatch Centers
			Yakima County Sheriff's Office
Mass Search & Rescue Operations	1, 2	Initiate and conduct the search and rescue effort outside of municipalities that that may be accompanied with the evacuation effort.	Yakima County Sheriff's Office
Mass Search & Rescue Operations	1, 2	Initiate and conduct the search and rescue effort within municipalities that that may be accompanied with the evacuation effort.	Fire Services
Situational Assessment	1, 2	Provide for registration and accounting of evacuated persons.	American Red Cross
Situational Assessment	1, 2	Provide for registration and accounting of evacuated animals.	Yakima Humane Society/Yakima County Sheriff's Office Animal Control
Situational Assessment	1	Deliver situation report information through established intelligence procedures to inform decision making regarding immediate lifesaving and life-sustaining activities.	Yakima County Sheriff's Office & Municipal Police Departments
Situational Assessment	1	Deliver situation report and damage assessment information through established intelligence procedures to inform decision making regarding immediate lifesaving and life-sustaining activities.	Public Services/Public Works

Recovery Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task ID.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Public Information and Warning	1	Coordinate public information through ESF #15 (Public Affairs) regarding effective actionable	YVEM

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		recovery-related repopulation messaging and communications.	
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9. Resource Requirements

Resources	Providers
Desktop or Laptop	Yakima County EOC (may bring home agency laptop)
WebEOC login	Primary Agency/Organization
Contact list (phone & email) of organizations (master list)	Yakima County EOC or Home Agency/Organization
Internet and folder drive access	Yakima County EOC
Appropriate Home Agency/Org SOPs (hard & soft copies)	Primary Agency/Organization
Desk Phone	Yakima County EOC
Tiered communication structure with Incident Management Teams (IMT)	Yakima County EOC
Two-way Radio	Yakima County EOC or Home Organization
Training	Providers
E/G0191 (Emergency Operations Center/Incident Command System Interface)	Various locations (in-residence)
IS 100, 200, 700, 800	YVEM, FEMA Emergency Management Institute (online)
ICS 300, 400	YVEM, Various locations (in-residence)
Position training	Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM)

10. References and Supporting Plans

- 10.1. ESF 1 – Transportation, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.2. ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.3. ESF 4 – Firefighting, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.4. ESF 5 – Emergency Management, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.5. ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.6. ESF 9 – Search and Rescue, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.7. ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.8. ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.9. ESF 15 – Public Affairs, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.10. [Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan \(CEMP\)](#) - The CEMP Basic Plan, Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), and Incident Annexes describe specific roles, responsibilities, functions, and support relationships of state agencies. The CEMP also provides a framework for state, local, tribal, and whole community coordination and cooperation supporting response and recovery of local jurisdictions in times of emergencies and disasters.
- 10.11. [Revised Code of Washington \(RCW\) 10.93](#) – Washington Mutual Aid Peace Officers Powers Act

11. Terms and Definitions

- 11.1. National Response Framework (NRF) – The National Response Framework is a guide to how the Nation responds to all types of disasters and emergencies. It is built on scalable, flexible, and

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adaptable concepts identified in the National Incident Management System to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation.

- 11.2. Response Federal Interagency Operational Plan (FIOP) – This FIOP describes how the Federal Government delivers core capabilities for the Response mission area.

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14: RECOVERY**

Coordinating:

Yakima Valley Emergency Management

Primary(s):

Board of County Commissioners

Mayors/Chief Elected Officials

Yakima Valley Emergency Management

Supporting:

American Red Cross – Central and Southeastern Washington

Board of County Commissioners

Civil Air Patrol

Energy and Utility Providers – Critical Infrastructure

Fire Services (Fire Districts and Municipal Departments)

Homeless Network of Yakima County/Yakima County Human Services/OIC

Law Enforcement (Municipal & County)

Mayors/Elected Officials

NOAA National Weather Service

Public Safety Dispatch Centers

Public Works (Municipalities)

Washington State Department of Ecology (ECY)

Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)

Washington State Patrol (WSP)

Washington State University (WSU) Extension

Yakima County Coroner's Office

Yakima County Emergency Medical Services

Yakima County Health District

Yakima County Public Services

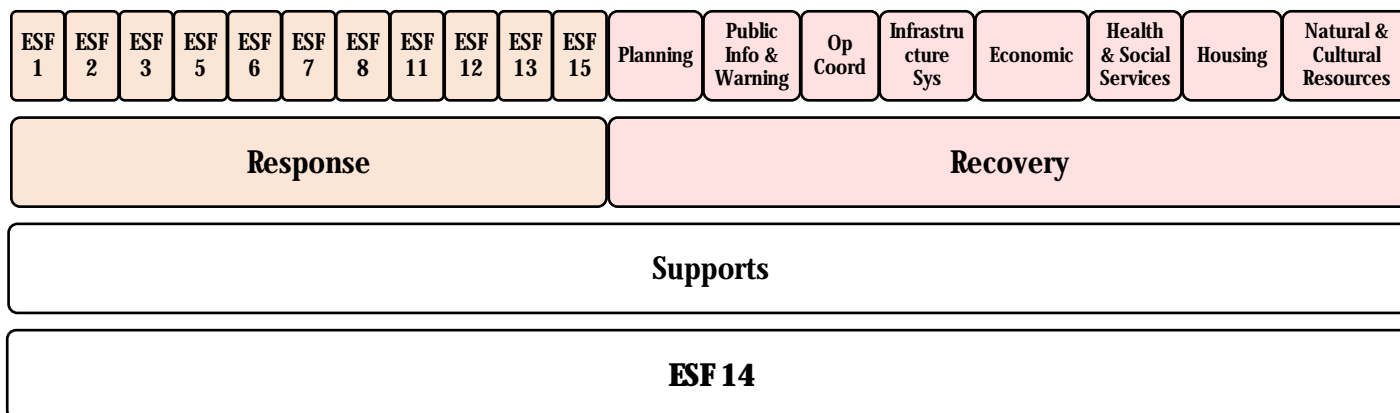
Yakima Humane Society/Yakima Sheriff's Office Animal Control

Yakima Valley Conference of Governments (YVCOG)

Other Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) or Recovery Functions exist that coordinate with or support this ESF:

- **On the ESF Core Capabilities Matrix, find Primary core capabilities (P) within this ESF and then move vertically and add all Supporting (S) core capabilities and equate them to ESFs.**
- **Next find all Supporting (S) ESFs in the column and then move horizontally along each row of a Supporting (S) core capability to find all Primary (P) ESFs.**

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
14: RECOVERY**



1. Purpose

- 1.1. Emergency Support Function (ESF) #14 – Recovery assigns responsibilities and provides for coordination of local governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector during the recovery period following a disaster while establishing guidance for timely assessment of damages. This ESF also provides assistance to affected individuals, families, businesses, private non-profit organizations, Yakima County and municipal governments following the declaration of a Federal disaster to enhance community recovery from the long-term/ongoing consequences of extraordinary disasters.

Primary Core Capabilities	
Shared Response and Recovery Mission Areas	
Planning	Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or tactical-level approaches to meet defined objectives.
Public Information & Warning	Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard and, as appropriate, the actions being taken, and the assistance being made available.
Operational Coordination	Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of Core Capabilities.
Infrastructure Systems	Stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.

Support Core Capabilities	
All Mission Areas	
Critical Transportation	Provide transportation (including infrastructure access and accessible transportation services) for response priority objectives, including the

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
14: RECOVERY

Support Core Capabilities	
	evacuation of people and animals and the delivery of vital response personnel, equipment, and services into the affected areas.
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	Conduct appropriate measures to ensure the protection of the health and safety of the public and workers, as well as the environment, from all hazards in support of responder operations and the affected communities.
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	Deliver essential commodities, equipment, and services in support of impacted communities and survivors, to include emergency power and fuel support, as well as the coordination of access to community staples. Synchronize logistics capabilities and enable the restoration of impacted supply chains.
Mass Care Services	Provide life-sustaining and human services to the affected population, to include hydration, feeding, sheltering, temporary housing, evacuee support, reunification, and distribution of emergency supplies.
Operational Communication	Ensure the capacity for timely communications in support of security, situational awareness, and operations, by any and all means available, among and between affected communities in the impact area and all response forces.
Public Health, Healthcare & EMS	Provide lifesaving medical treatment via Emergency Medical Services and related operations, and avoid additional disease and injury by providing targeted public health, medical, and behavioral health support and products to all affected populations.
Situational Assessment	Provide all decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the hazard, any cascading effects, and the status of the response.

Primary Core Capabilities	
Recovery Mission Areas	
Economic Recovery	Return economic and business activities (including food and agriculture) to a healthy state, and develop new business and employment opportunities that result in an economically viable community.
Health & Social Services	Restore and improve health and social services capabilities and networks to promote the resilience, independence, health (including behavioral health), and well-being of the whole community.
Housing	Implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community and contribute to its sustainability and resilience.
Natural & Cultural Resources	Protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties through appropriate planning, mitigation, response, and recovery actions to

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
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Primary Core Capabilities	
	preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, and restore them consistent with post-disaster community priorities and best practices.

2. Authorities/Policies

- 2.1. Recovery and restoration activities are operational in nature and begin while response operation activities are still underway. If an emergency or disaster exceeds, or is expected to exceed, capabilities of local government, a local declaration of emergency is made by the legislative heads of the involved governments in accordance with RCW 36.40.180 for counties and RCW 35.33.081 for cities/towns. A county declaration may be prepared by Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM) but must be approved and signed by the County Board of Commissioners as an ordinance or resolution and sent to the Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division (WEMD)/State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). This declaration is a prerequisite for state and federal assistance.
- 2.2. A Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) will be made when a disaster occurs to determine the extent of damages. The PDA will be accomplished using municipal, county, and volunteer personnel.
- 2.3. It is the policy of Yakima County governments/jurisdictions to coordinate with state, federal, and tribal agencies to facilitate the delivery of private and public assistance programs, including identification of appropriate site(s) for any Disaster Recovery Center(s).
- 2.4. Emergencies or disasters involving radiological materials or chemical munitions will require special attention in the recovery and restoration phase.
- 2.5. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will provide recovery and restoration assistance through application when the damages exceed, or are expected to exceed, the capabilities of Yakima County and local jurisdictions. FEMA provides a “A Guide To The Disaster Declaration Process and Federal Disaster Assistance” to assist the local entities through the application process.
- 2.6. FEMA’s Public Assistance guidance can be found in the [Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide \(PAPPG\)](#).

3. Situation Overview

- 3.1. ESF #14 should be implemented during incidents where recovery may require the coordination of multiple jurisdictions or agencies, where Yakima County lacks the capacity to manage recovery without technical assistance, or during any incident where a Presidential Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration may be requested.
- 3.2. At all times there will be an on-call YVEM Duty Officer to provide emergency management support to city/town jurisdictions, county departments/agencies, and the Public Safety Dispatch Centers.
- 3.3. Urgent response requirements during an emergency or disaster, or the threat of one, and to plan for continuing response and recovery activities, necessitates the immediate and continued collection, processing, and dissemination of situational information. ESF #14 will rely on local reports and

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION
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damage assessments as well as information from other ESFs to develop a countywide summary of events, damages, and response operations.

4. Concept of Operations

4.1. General

4.1.1. Each political subdivision and agency or organization will:

- 4.1.1.1. Complete a detailed damage assessment process.**
- 4.1.1.2. Coordinate recovery and restoration activities with YCEOC and WEMD SEOC.**
- 4.1.1.3. Apply for public assistance programs, if eligible.**
- 4.1.1.4. Designate an “Agency Representative” responsible for all recovery activities.**
- 4.1.1.5. Work with the Damage Survey Report (DSR) teams to verify and document eligible assistance projects.**

4.1.2. Each agency or organization is responsible for recovery costs within existing budget limitations. If costs exceed existing budget authority, the legislative authority of the respective jurisdiction needs to provide appropriate action.

4.1.3. Each agency or organization is responsible for documenting all disaster related costs and activities and forwarding this information to the YCEOC.

4.1.4. The YCEOC will coordinate priorities for recovery activities if the situation warrants.

4.1.5. WEMD SEOC will coordinate private sector assistance program availability and work within the Joint Information System (JIS) process and/or the Joint Information Center (JIC) to disseminate all pertinent information to the media and/or public.

4.1.6. Local public and private utility service providers will restore services based on their policies and procedures and will coordinate pertinent activities with the YCEOC and the WEMD SEOC.

4.1.7. The Washington Restoration Framework (WRF) will serve as the guidance for the continuation of state recovery and restoration. The WRF focuses on:

4.1.7.1. Deterring the economic and environmental impact of county and state recovery, their citizens, property, business, and industry.

4.1.7.2. Determining the immediate measures necessary to continue recovery.

4.1.8. Detailed accounting systems should be established by each agency and jurisdiction early in the response phase and continued through the recovery to help with any financial reimbursement through the Public Assistance program.

4.2. Procedures

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- 4.2.1. Recovery and restoration operations begin within the local jurisdiction or county and are based on the damage assessment reports received.**
- 4.2.2. Recovery and restoration operations will be conducted from the YCEOC or other established location. This process will continue until the function is no longer necessary. Recovery and restoration operations may include, but not limited to:**
 - 4.2.2.1. Establishing of a recovery task force.**
 - 4.2.2.2. Prioritization of activities.**
 - 4.2.2.3. Providing support to local entities, state and federal teams.**
 - 4.2.2.4. Providing necessary and requested information.**
 - 4.2.2.5. Providing reports and situation updates.**
 - 4.2.2.6. Coordination requirements.**
- 4.2.3. Each agency is responsible and accountable for its own disaster recovery/business resumption plan and program. Agencies using external services must coordinate their disaster recovery/business resumption plans with service providers.**
- 4.2.4. If Yakima County is declared a federal disaster area, an applicant briefing will be held to inform all eligible agencies of the process to apply for assistance and what assistance might be available through public assistance programs.**
- 4.2.5. If individual assistance programs are available, individuals should apply for assistance themselves. The YCEOC, WEMD SEOC and program liaisons will notify the public on program procedures.**
- 4.2.6. The YCEOC and WEMD SEOC will assist in providing the private sector with contacts of other organizations or sources of assistance as appropriate.**
- 4.2.7. Early Damage Assessment Activity**
 - 4.2.7.1. Once the YCEOC is activated it needs to ensure that Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) are made and reported back to the WEMD SEOC. Personnel and organizations normally called upon to provide personnel for PDA Teams are:**
 - 4.2.7.1.1. Local jurisdiction and county building officials**
 - 4.2.7.1.2. Local jurisdiction and county public services/works departments**
 - 4.2.7.1.3. Local jurisdiction police and Yakima County Sheriff's Office**
- 4.2.8. Damage Verification**

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- 4.2.8.1. If Yakima County is included within a Presidential Major Disaster or Emergency Declaration area, state and federal inspector teams may be sent to help prepare Damage Survey Reports (DSR)s. A DSR Team will normally consist of one local, one state, and one federal person.

4.3. Whole Community Involvement

- 4.3.1. A successful Whole Community recovery process assesses local assets and capabilities, bolsters identified weaknesses, and supports locally-driven solutions. This includes, but is not limited to, inclusive disaster planning, supporting local recovery organizations and processes, developing partnerships with supportive groups and agencies, and ensuring a place at the table for government, residents, NGOs, businesses, churches, advocacy organizations, and other stakeholders.
- 4.3.2. ESF #14 is committed to supporting the development, maintenance, and function of a community-based recovery organization (RO) as well as Whole Community involvement in recovery at the local agency level. ESF #14 will support agency and community recovery processes, identifying opportunities to be supportive of the needs of all communities.
- 4.3.3. The Whole Community includes populations with individuals with disabilities and Access and Functional Needs (AFN). Any agency or organization that receives federal funding is required to have a plan or policy for addressing the needs of individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), pursuant to Title VI, the Civil Rights Act. The Washington State Emergency Management Division and this ESF expects all agencies and organizations to comply with federal law. For more information on how each agency or organization complies with federal law, please contact the individual agency or organization.
- 4.3.4. ESF #14 recognizes that inclusion and accessibility is about more than language translation. Inclusion and accessibility mean a concerted effort to engage populations with limited English proficiency (LEP), disabilities, or other conditions that limit access to recovery services, and to promote effective resource accessibility – that is, that no impacted individuals face a unique burden in securing resources for which they qualify, and that are available to others.

4.4. Critical Tasks

Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Shared Response & Recovery Planning		
Response	1	Develop operational plans that adequately identify critical objectives based on the planning requirement, provide a complete and integrated picture of the sequence and scope of the tasks to achieve the objectives, and are implementable within the timeframe contemplated in the plan using available resources.
Recovery	1	Convene the core of an inclusive planning team (identified pre-disaster), which will oversee disaster recovery planning.

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Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Shared Response & Recovery Planning		
	2	Complete an initial recovery plan that provides an overall strategy and timeline, addresses all core capabilities, and integrates socioeconomic, demographic, accessibility, technology, and risk assessment considerations, which will be implemented in accordance with the timeline contained in the plan.

Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Shared Response & Recovery Public Information & Warning		
Response	1	Inform all affected segments of society of critical lifesaving and life-sustaining information by all means necessary, including accessible tools, to expedite the delivery of emergency services and aid the public to take protective actions.
	2	Deliver credible and actionable messages to inform ongoing emergency services and the public about protective measures and other life-sustaining actions and facilitate the transition to recovery.
Recovery	1	Reach all populations within the community with effective actionable recovery-related public information messaging and communications that are accessible to people with disabilities and people with limited English proficiency; protect the health and safety of the affected population; help manage expectations; and ensure stakeholders have a clear understanding of available assistance and their roles and responsibilities
	2	Support affected populations and stakeholders with a system that provides appropriate, current information about any continued assistance, steady state resources for long-term impacts, and monitoring programs in an effective and accessible manner.

Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Shared Response & Recovery Operational Coordination		
Response	1	Mobilize all critical resources and establish command, control, and coordination structures within the affected community, in other coordinating bodies in surrounding communities and neighboring counties and maintain as needed throughout the duration of an incident.
	2	Enhance and maintain command, control, and coordination structures consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery.
Recovery	1	Establish tiered, integrated leadership and inclusive coordinating organizations that operate with a unity of effort and are supported by sufficient assessment and analysis to provide defined structure and decision-making processes for recovery activities.

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Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Shared Response & Recovery Operational Coordination		
	2	Define the path and timeline for recovery leadership to achieve the jurisdiction's objectives that effectively coordinates and uses appropriate local, state, and Federal assistance, as well as nongovernmental and private sector resources. This plan is to be implemented within the established timeline.

Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Shared Response & Recovery Infrastructure Systems		
Response	1	Decrease and stabilize immediate infrastructure threats to the affected population, to include survivors in the heavily damaged zone, nearby communities that may be affected by cascading effects, and mass care support facilities and evacuation processing centers with a focus on life-sustainment and congregate care services.
	2	Re-establish critical infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing emergency response operations, life sustainment, community functionality, and a transition to recovery.
	3	Provide for the clearance, removal, and disposal of debris.
	4	Formalize partnerships with governmental and private sector emergency response teams to accept, triage, and collaboratively respond to cascading impacts in an efficient manner.
Recovery	1	Restore and sustain essential services (public and private) to maintain community functionality.
	2	Develop a plan with a specified timeline for redeveloping community infrastructures to contribute to resiliency, accessibility, and sustainability.
	3	Provide systems that meet the community needs while minimizing service disruption during restoration within the specified timeline in the recovery plan.

Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Critical Transportation		
Response	2	Ensure basic human needs are met, stabilize the incident, transition into recovery for an affected area, and restore basic services and community functionality.

Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Environmental Response/Health & Safety		
Response	1	Identify, assess, and mitigate worker health and safety hazards, and disseminate health and safety guidance and resources to response and recovery workers.
	2	Minimize public exposure to environmental hazards through assessment of the hazards and implementation of public protective actions.

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Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Environmental Response/Health & Safety		
	3	Detect, assess, stabilize, and clean up releases of oil and hazardous materials into the environment, including buildings/structures, and properly manage waste.
	4	Identify, evaluate, and implement measures to prevent and minimize impacts to the environment, natural and cultural resources, and historic properties from all-hazard emergencies and response operations.

Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Logistics & Supply Chain Management		
Response	1	Mobilize and deliver governmental, nongovernmental, and private sector resources to save lives, sustain lives, meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery, to include moving and delivering resources and services to meet the needs of disaster survivors.
	2	Enhance public and private resources and services support for an affected area.

Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Mass Care Services		
Response	3	Move from congregate care to non-congregate care alternatives and provide relocation assistance or interim housing solutions for families unable to return to their pre-disaster homes.

Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Operational Communications		
Response	2	Re-establish sufficient communications infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing life-sustaining activities, provide basic human needs, and a transition to recovery.
	3	Re-establish critical information networks, including cybersecurity information sharing networks, to inform situational awareness, enable incident response, and support the resilience of key systems.

Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Public Health, Healthcare & EMS		
Response	3	Return medical surge resources to pre-incident levels, complete health assessments, and identify recovery processes.

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Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Situational Assessment		
Response	2	Deliver enhanced information to reinforce ongoing lifesaving and life-sustaining activities, and engage governmental, private, and civic sector resources within and outside of the affected area to meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery.

Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Economic Recovery		
Recovery	1	Conduct a preliminary assessment of economic issues and identify potential inhibitors to fostering stabilization of the affected communities.
	2	Return affected area's economy within the specified timeframe in the recovery plan.

Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Health & Social Services		
Recovery	1	Identify affected populations, groups, and key partners in short-term, intermediate, and long-term recovery.
	2	Complete an assessment of community health and social service needs; prioritize these needs, including accessibility requirements, based on the whole community's input and participation in the recovery planning process; and develop a comprehensive recovery timeline.
	3	Restore health care (including behavioral health), public health, and social services functions.
	4	Restore and improve the resilience and sustainability of the health care system and social service capabilities and networks to promote the independence and well-being of community members in accordance with the specified recovery timeline.

Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Housing		
Recovery	1	Assess preliminary housing impacts and needs, identify currently available options for temporary housing, and plan for permanent housing.
	2	Ensure community housing recovery plans continue to address interim housing needs, assess options for permanent housing, and define a timeline for achieving a resilient, accessible, and sustainable housing market.
	3	Establish a resilient and sustainable housing market that meets the needs of the community, including the need for accessible housing within the specified timeframe in the recovery plan.

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Mission Area	Critical Task I.D.	Critical Tasks
Natural and Cultural Resources		
Recovery	1	Implement measures to protect and stabilize records and culturally significant documents, objects, and structures.
	3	Complete an assessment of affected natural and cultural resources and develop a timeline for addressing these impacts in a sustainable and resilient manner.
	4	Preserve natural and cultural resources as part of an overall community recovery that is achieved through the coordinated efforts of natural and cultural resource experts and the recovery team in accordance with the specified timeline in the recovery plan.

5. Organization

- 5.1. YCEOC and the Emergency Management Executive Board (EMEB) will ensure that appropriate individuals are made available to coordinate with any Damage Survey Report (DSR) Teams and/or Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs) that affect Yakima County.
- 5.2. Each political subdivision, agency and organization should designate an Agency Representative responsible for recovery activities.
- 5.3. YCEOC will coordinate recovery and restoration programs and activities.
- 5.4. State and federal disaster assistance program coordinators will assist local entities regarding assistance programs.
- 5.5. State and federal teams in cooperation with the respective local Agency Representatives will conduct DSRs for all eligible applicants.
- 5.6. ESF #14 is located within the YCEOC Operations Section and may be led by a Recovery Coordinator. The following is a sample information sharing structure for ESF #14.

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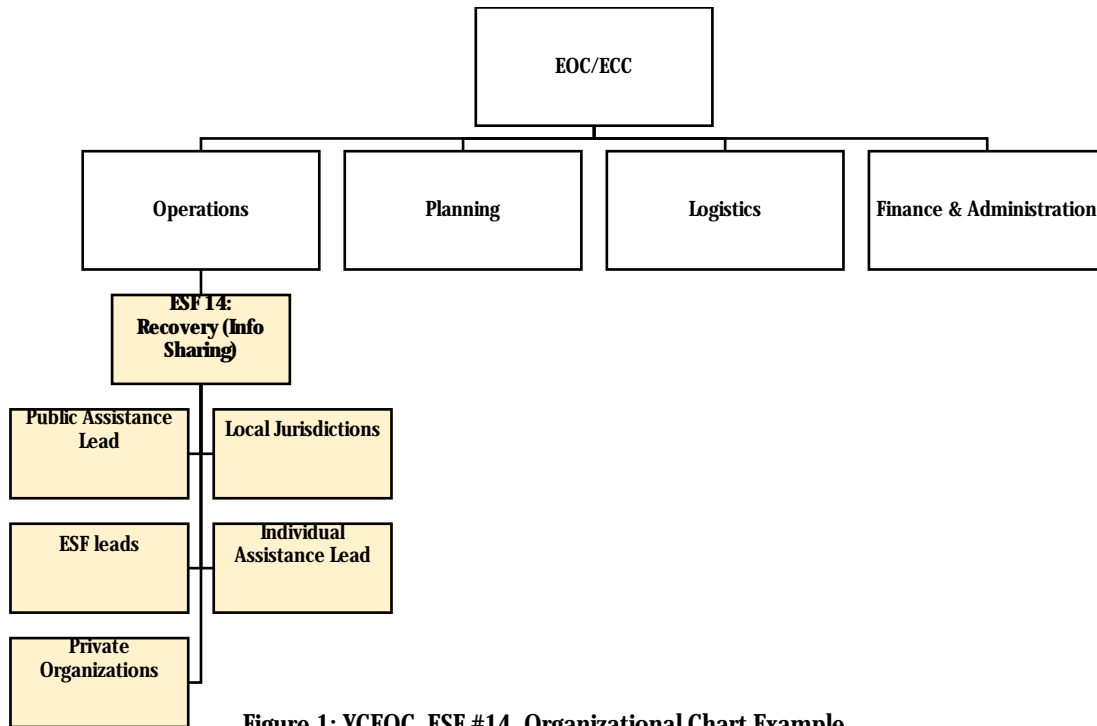


Figure 1: YCEOC, ESF #14, Organizational Chart Example

6. Direction, Control, & Coordination

- 6.1. The Chief Elected Official (CEO) of the local government where the emergency occurs will exercise direction and control activities within that jurisdiction. CEO will coordinate with the YVEM who is responsible for implementing the County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). Each jurisdiction shall establish Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) to control and direct response and recovery actions. In cases where local resources to contend with an emergency do not exist or have been depleted, the affected CEO, in coordination with Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM), should request county aid first and then followed by state aid through the county and/or state EOCs, respectively. Resources made available to the local government will be under the operational control of the CEO or designee through the Incident Commander. When the resource mission is completed, the local ECC and YCEOC/YVEM will be notified, and the resource returned for other assignment.
- 6.2. If the needed response exceeds these local capabilities, the CEO of the local jurisdiction may declare a “State of Emergency” to expedite access to resources needed to cope with the incident.
- 6.3. YVEM is responsible for the proper functioning of the Yakima County Emergency Operations Center (YCEOC) during emergency operations. YVEM also acts as a liaison with state and federal emergency agencies, and neighboring counties.
- 6.4. The YCEOC is the central point for coordinating emergency response and recovery actions. The purpose of this central point is to ensure harmonious response when the emergency involves more

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than one political entity and several response agencies. Coordination of services will be through the YCEOC Manager and Section Chiefs to provide for the most efficient management of resources.

- 6.5. Specific persons and agencies are responsible for fulfilling their obligations as presented in the Basic Plan and Emergency Support Function Annexes.
- 6.6. Department/agency heads and other officials legally administering their office may perform their emergency function(s) on their own initiative if, in their judgment, the safety or welfare of the population is threatened. The YCEOC and/or YVEM should be notified as soon as possible.

7. Information Collection, Analysis, & Dissemination

- 7.1. Information will be coordinated from the YCEOC or other designated point, as appropriate to the incident.
- 7.2. Information will be used for planning purposes and to inform all involved agencies on the situation and actions.
- 7.3. The Incident Commander (IC) or designee is responsible for providing situation reports and periodic updates to keep the YCEOC informed.
- 7.4. Jurisdiction, agency, and volunteer organization representatives within the YCEOC will assist with meeting the information collection, analysis, and dissemination needs of the Policy Group, YVEM and YCEOC staff. This will include maintaining contact with their field representatives for reports and updates. Additionally, the YCEOC may need to request information from other local jurisdictions or agencies, as well as other governmental entities, including state and federal.
- 7.5. The Operations Section within the YCEOC is responsible for the management of the recovery information received within the YCEOC regarding ESF #14. This section will be responsible for collection, analysis, and dissemination of the intelligence/information flow example as depicted in Figure 1: YCEOC Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination process.
- 7.6. Individual jurisdiction and/or agency representatives within the YCEOC will share information they receive from field representatives by posting on boards, making announcements, routing messages to other EOC staff, preparing periodic situation reports, or other means as necessary.
- 7.7. Incoming information/requests should be verified for authenticity and confirm requests to be filled are not or will not be duplicated.
- 7.8. Some incoming information/requests may require a vetting process through the Policy Group and/or the YCEOC Manager due to legal, policy, ethical, or other concerns.
- 7.9. YCEOC, YVEM, or designee, shall provide situation reports to local support agencies/jurisdiction ECCs and the Washington State Emergency Management Division (WAEMD) – State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) as appropriate.

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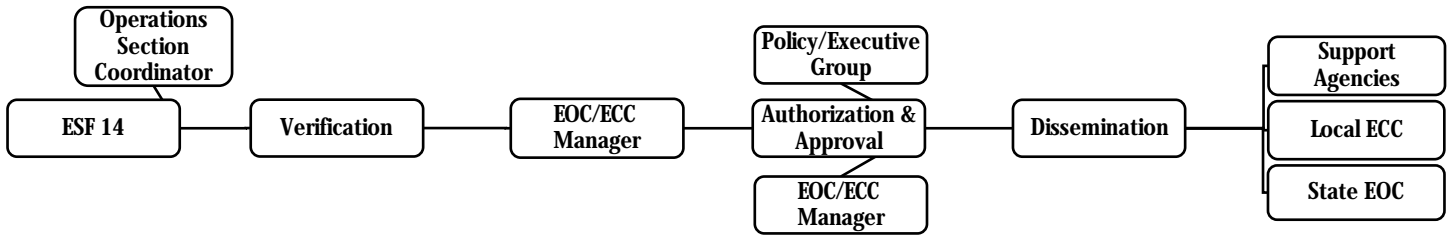


Figure 2: YCEOC Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination Flow

8. Responsibilities

Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task ID.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Planning	1	Coordinate/develop Incident Action Plans	Primary Organization - YVEM
Public Information & Warning	1	Inform all affected segments of society of critical lifesaving and life-sustaining information by all means necessary to expedite the delivery of emergency services and aid the public to take protective actions.	Public Safety Dispatch Centers & YVEM
Public Information & Warning	2	Collect, evaluate, and provide information updates about the incident to all affected population sectors.	Primary Organization – YVEM, Mayors/Chief Elected Officials, & Board of County Commissioners
Public Information & Warning	2	Obtain emergency management needs and damage assessment through established intelligence procedures and determine the appropriate management response to meet the request for assistance.	Primary Organization - YVEM
Public Information & Warning	2	Ensure that situation reports are prepared and distributed according to the determined time frame.	Primary Organization - YVEM
Operational Coordination	1	Coordinate public information through ESF #15 (Public Affairs).	Primary Organization - YVEM
Operational Coordination	1	Coordinate and/or support the collection of information from jurisdiction/field representatives and share information with the appropriate EOC staff.	All Organizations/Agencies
Operational Coordination	1	Maintain close coordination with local ECCs/EOCs and support agencies and coordinate with appropriate state and/or federal agencies.	Primary Organization - YVEM

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Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Operational Coordination	2	The YCEOC is organized under the basic concepts of NIMS and ICS.	All Organizations/Agencies
Critical Transportation	2	Conduct recovery and restoration tasks in coordination with the YCEOC, WEMD SEOC and federal assistance program guidelines.	Public Works (Municipalities)
			Yakima County Public Services
			Yakima Valley Conference of Governments (YVCOG)
			Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	1, 2, 3, 4	Support HAZMAT Response Team with personnel, equipment, and other assistance, as required.	Fire Services
			WA Dept of Ecology
			WA State Patrol
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	4	Provides subject-matter expertise on incidents having an impact on domestic animals, milk products and/or food produce.	WA Dept of Agriculture
Environmental Response/Health & Safety	2	Provide for the safety of the public by whatever means necessary (evacuation, shelter-in-place).	Fire Services
			WA Dept of Ecology
			WA State Patrol
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	1	Analyze and verify each request before procuring redundant people and other resources to incident	Primary Organization - YVEM
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	2	Reach out to surrounding counties and WSEOC to supplement any locally-exhausted resources or capabilities	Primary Organization - YVEM
Mass Care Services	3	Access and/or activate a continued housing strategy.	Primary Organization – YVEM, Board of Commissioners, Mayors/Chief Elected Officials
			Yakima Valley Conference of Governments (YVCOG)
			Homeless Network/YC Human Srvc.
Mass Care Services	3	Coordinate the pet-family reunification effort.	YVEM, Yakima Humane Society/ Yakima County Sheriff's Office Animal Control

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Response Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Operational Communication	2, 3	Coordinate and establish alternate communication infrastructure and critical information networks to support ongoing life-sustaining activities, provide basic human needs and situational awareness to transition to recovery.	YVEM
			Public Services/Works
			Utility providers
Public Health, Healthcare, & EMS	3	Complete health assessments and identify and coordinate recovery processes.	Yakima Health District
			YVEM
Situational Assessment	2	Obtain, maintain, and provide incident situation and damage assessment information through established procedures.	Primary Organization - YVEM

Recovery Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Planning	1, 2	Coordinate with ESF #5 (Emergency Management) to complete a recovery plan integrating the Whole Community.	Primary Organization – YVEM, Mayors/Chief Elected Officials, & Board of County Commissioners
Public Information & Warning	1, 2	Continues to assist in public information messaging and communication including effective, actionable public announcements on recovery and restoration and instructions on applying for assistance.	Primary Organization – YVEM, Mayors/Chief Elected Officials, & Board of County Commissioners
Operational Coordination	1	Continues to ensure coordination of Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) activities and completion of Damage Survey Reports (DSRs) for affected communities.	Primary Organization – YVEM, Mayors/Chief Elected Officials, & Board of County Commissioners
			YCEOC member organizations/agencies
	1	May be asked to provide transportation for survey teams in hard to reach locations	Local Jurisdiction Public Works Yakima County Public Services
Operational Coordination	1	Establish tiered, integrated leadership and inclusive coordinating with jurisdictions and the County to	Primary Organization – YVEM, Mayors/Chief Elected Officials, &

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Recovery Mission Area			
Core Capability	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
		provide defined structure and decision-making processes for recovery activities.	Board of County Commissioners
Operational Coordination	2	Coordinate with the local and county officials on recovery operations and recovery planning.	Primary Organization – YVEM
Infrastructure Systems	1, 2, 3	Provide information and guidance to policy makers concerning issues of recovery and restoration.	YVEM/YCEOC
	2, 3	Inventory all damages and losses and develop an action plan with timeline for recovery and restoration activities.	All jurisdictions & agencies
Economic Recovery	1	Establish a Recovery Planning Team to assist with economic issues of recovery and restoration.	Mayors/Chief Elected Officials
			Board of County Commissioners
			YVEM
	1, 2	Participate in the decision-making process on all economic recovery activities affecting their jurisdiction	Mayors/Chief Elected Officials
			Board of County Commissioners
			YVEM
Health & Social Services	1, 2, 3, 4	Assist in Recovery Planning Team establishment to assist with health and social services regarding recovery and restoration management.	YVEM
			YVCOG
			YVEM
			Mayors/Chief Elected Officials
			Board of County Commissioners
Housing	2, 3	Assist in Recovery Planning Team establishment to assist with ongoing shelter and housing operations management.	Yakima Public Health
			YVEM
			Mayors/Chief Elected Officials
Housing	1, 2, 3	Coordinate with VOADs and local and county officials on short-term and long-term housing recovery operations and recovery planning.	Board of County Commissioners
			YVEM
Natural and Cultural Resources	1, 3, 4	Assist in Recovery Planning Team establishment to address measures to protect and stabilize records and culturally significant documents, objects, and structures.	Yakima County Homeless Network / Yakima County Human Services
			Primary and Support Organizations/Agencies

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9. Resource Requirements

Resources	Providers
Desktop or Laptop	Yakima County EOC (may bring home agency laptop)
WebEOC login (Guest account)	Primary Agency/Organization
Contact list (phone & email) of organizations (master list)	Yakima County EOC or Home Agency/Organization
Internet and folder drive access	Yakima County EOC
Appropriate Home Agency/Org SOPs (hard & soft copies)	Primary Agency/Organization
Desk Phone	Yakima County EOC
Tiered communication structure with Incident Management Teams (IMT)	Yakima County EOC
Two-way Radio	Yakima County EOC or Home Organization
Training	Providers
E/G0191 (Emergency Operations Center/Incident Command System Interface)	Various locations (in-residence)
IS 100, 200, 700, 800	YVEM, FEMA Emergency Management Institute (online)
ICS 300, 400	YVEM, Various locations (in-residence)

10. References and Supporting Plans

- 10.1. ESF 1 – Transportation, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.2. ESF 2 – Communications, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.3. ESF 3 – Public Works & Engineering, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.4. ESF 5 – Information & Planning, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.5. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.6. ESF 7 – Resource Support, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.7. ESF 8 – Public Health, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.8. ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.9. ESF 12 – Energy, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.10. ESF 13 – Public Safety, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.11. ESF 15 – Public Affairs, Yakima County CEMP
- 10.12. Washington Restoration Framework (WRF) – Explains the local, state and tribal roles in the recovery process and acts as a guide for how the state organizes for recovery based on existing roles and authorities and is modeled after FEMA’s National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF). The WRF will contain eight Recovery Support Function (RSFs) to facilitate the local recovery process through better resource coordination and program delivery at the local level.
- 10.13. Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division, Disaster Assistance Information
- 10.14. FEMA “A Guide to the Disaster Declaration Process and Federal Disaster Assistance”
https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1536-20490-8240/dec_proc.pdf

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- 10.15. FEMA “A Citizen’s Guide to Disaster Assistance”
<https://training.fema.gov/emiweb/downloads/is7complete.pdf> National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF)
- 10.16. [Washington State Emergency Support Function #14](#) – Recovery

11. Terms and Definitions

- 11.1. Yakima County Emergency Operations Center (YCEOC) – Central coordination point for county wide multi-jurisdiction disaster support. Keeps ECCs informed of activities, and maintains a communications link, i.e., phone, cell phone, or radio, to the ECC. Located in the Yakima County Resource Center, 2403 South 18th St., Union Gap, WA 98903
- 11.2. Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) – Yakima County municipalities, i.e., cities and towns, have established an ECC for local Disaster coordination. Local agency ECCs should coordinate with the appropriate municipal ECC. Keep the YCEOC/ECC informed of activities, and maintain a communications link, i.e., phone, cell phone, or radio, to the YCEOC/ECC.
- 11.3. Washington Restoration Framework (WRF) – Explains the local, state and tribal roles in the recovery process and acts as a guide for how the state organizes for recovery based on existing roles and authorities and is modeled after FEMA’s National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF).
- 11.4. Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) – A readily accessible facility or mobile office where survivors may go for information about our programs or other disaster assistance programs, and to ask questions related to your case. Representatives from the Governor’s Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), volunteer groups and other agencies are at the centers to answer questions about disaster assistance and low-interest disaster loans for homeowners, renters and businesses. They can also help survivors apply for federal disaster assistance.

Damage Assessment

1. Purpose

- 1.1. The purpose of this portion of the Emergency Support Function (ESF) is to establish policies and procedures for timely assessment of damages resulting from a natural or technological disaster.
- 1.2. Scope Disasters cause injury to individuals and damage to property, the environment, businesses, non-profit entities, and to government assets. High priority will be given to critical facilities such as hospitals, extended care facilities, schools, and mass care shelters. Damages must be assessed to determine disaster aid eligibility.

2. Policies

- 2.1. When a disaster occurs Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) will be made to determine the extent of damages.
- 2.2. Any PDAs will be accomplished using municipal, county, and volunteer personnel.

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3. Situation

- 3.1. A disaster, natural or man-made, could occur at any time which could cause widespread damage to public and private property throughout the county.

4. Concept of Operations

4.1. General

- 4.1.1. PDAs are the basis for determining if a jurisdiction is eligible for disaster assistance. Initial PDAs will be accomplished by local personnel and compiled in the YCEOC. If a Presidential Disaster Declaration is made, WAEMD SEOC and FEMA will send personnel to work with local personnel in preparing Damage Survey Reports (DSRs).

4.2. Procedures

- 4.2.1. Early Assessment Activity – Once the YCEOC is activated it needs to ensure that PDAs are made and reported back to the WAEMD SEOC.
- 4.2.2. Damage Verification – If Yakima County is included within a Presidential Disaster Declaration, there will be teams of state and federal inspectors sent to the county to help prepare DSRs. A DSR Team will normally consist of one local, one state, and one federal person.

5. Responsibilities

Response	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Operational Coordination	1	Ensure that equipment and personnel are made available to work on PDA Teams.	Primary Organization – YVEM, Mayors/Chief Elected Officials, & Board of County Commissioners
Operational Coordination	1	Provide training to organizations providing PDA.	Primary Organization - YVEM
Operational Coordination	1	Provide assistance in organizing DSR Teams and track their progress.	Primary Organization - YVEM YCEOC member organizations/agencies
Operational Coordination	1	Receive PDA reports from field, gather any additional information and report to WAEMD	Primary Organization - YVEM
Situational Assessment	2	Obtain, maintain, and provide incident situation and damage assessment information through established procedures.	Primary Organization - YVEM

Recovery	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
Operational Coordination	1	Continues to ensure coordination of Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) activities and	Primary Organization – YVEM, Mayors/Chief

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Recovery	Critical Task I.D.	Activity/Action	Organization(s) Name
		completion of Damage Survey Reports (DSRs) for affected communities.	Elected Officials, & Board of County Commissioners
			YCEOC member organizations/agencies
Operational Coordination	1	May be asked to provide transportation for survey teams in hard to reach locations	Local Jurisdiction Public Works
			Yakima County Public Services

6. Resource Requirements

Resources	Providers
Coordinate vehicle for DSR team	Yakima Valley Emergency Management
Coordinate office space and support for each DSR team	Yakima Valley Emergency Management
Preliminary Damage Assessment Forms	Washington Emergency Management Division
Training	Providers
IS 559 (Local Damage Assessment)	FEMA Emergency Management Institute (online)
E0210 or G0205 (Recovery from Disaster: The Local Community Role)	Various locations (in-residence)

7. References and Support Plans

- 7.1. Public Assistance information through Washington Emergency Management Division.
<https://www.mil.wa.gov/emergency-management-division/disaster-assistance/public-assistance>
- 7.2. Preliminary Damage Assessment Forms - <https://www.mil.wa.gov/emergency-management-division/disaster-assistance/preliminary-damage-assessment-forms>
- 7.3. FEMA Publication – FEMA Damage Assessment Operations Manual, April 5, 2016
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/109040>
- 7.4. FEMA Publication 322 – Public Assistance Guide, July 14, 2014 <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/25651>
- 7.5. FEMA Publication – Public Assistance Applicant Handbook, March 2, 2015
<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/25647>