



COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

For

GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY

CITY OF ABERDEEN

CITY OF COSMOPOLIS

CITY OF ELMA

CITY OF HOQUIAM

CITY OF MCCLEARY

CITY OF MONTESANO

CITY OF OAKVILLE

CITY OF OCEAN SHORES

CITY OF WESTPORT

CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE CHEHALIS RESERVATION

QUINAULT INDIAN NATION

December 2015

**GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
(CEMP)**

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GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

BASIC PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Mission

It is the mission of the government entities in Grays Harbor County to work collaboratively to create an emergency management support system that will assist government with its responsibilities to:

- Prepare for emergencies and natural disasters;
- Respond to emergencies and natural disasters;
- Preserve lives and health and protect property and the environment;
- Mitigate or help to minimize the effects of such emergencies or natural disasters; and
- Aid in the recovery from such emergencies and natural disasters.

The goals of the Grays Harbor County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) are:

1. Develop citizen self-sufficiency and programs with a goal of meeting 72-hours;
2. Improve first responder capabilities as applicable to emergency and natural disaster situations;
3. Create an atmosphere of interagency coordination and cooperation
4. Identify available governmental, public, private, non-profit, volunteer and other resources;
5. Develop, maintain and update emergency strategies and procedures;
6. Define responsibilities of various participants while recognizing their jurisdictional differences;
7. Support governmental entities in providing for continuity of local operations and leadership before, during and after emergencies or disasters;
8. Maintain and improve the Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) to support the continuity of government and essential services during emergencies and natural disasters; and

9. Continue to develop and build community resiliency through collaboration with all our working partners.

B. Purpose

This plan establishes the framework for a systematic, coordinated, and effective emergency response plan. The purpose of the plan is to:

1. Establish planning assumptions, limitations and policies.
2. Establish a concept of operations that provides a countywide mechanism to facilitate the delivery of county response assistance in the event of an emergency or disaster.
3. Incorporate the coordination mechanisms and structures of other appropriate local, state, and federal plans and responsibilities into the overall response.
4. Meet the emergency planning requirements of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Re-Authorization Act of 1986 (SARA).
5. Assign specific emergency functional responsibilities for planning and coordinating of the appropriate sub-jurisdictions and county departments and agencies.

C. Scope

1. This plan describes the basic strategies, assumptions and mechanisms through which GHEM will conduct preparedness and mitigation activities to guide and support local emergency management efforts through response and recovery. This plan adopts a functional approach that groups types of assistance to be provided under Emergency Support Response (ESFs) to address needs at the local and state level. The ESFs serve as the primary mechanism through which assistance is managed in an affected area.
2. Per Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5, Management of Domestic Incidents, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has developed the National Incident Management System (NIMS) for the purpose of unifying ALL responders' efforts during disasters regardless of cause, size, or complexity. Additionally, the DHS has directed all federal, state, territorial, tribal and local entities involved in emergency response to

adopt NIMS and to adopt the basic tenets of the Incident Command System (ICS) as a condition for receiving Federal preparedness assistance.

Grays Harbor County Division of Emergency Management (GHDEM) recognizes the need for a single Incident Management System to be used by all agencies and disciplines and adopts the NIMS for use during all activations, to be taught in all GHDEM training courses, and to be reflected in all GHDEM emergency efforts.

3. This plan applies to all participating governmental entities that are tasked to provide response assistance in a disaster or emergency, which includes planning, coordinating, training, and exercising the CEMP. It describes actions to be taken in providing immediate response assistance to any part of the county.
4. Response assistance includes those actions and activities that support efforts to save lives, protect public health and safety, and protect property and the environment. The identified actions and activities in the plan, carried out under the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), are based on existing state and county guidelines. It is the responsibility of each governmental entity to plan to the lowest level within their organization. This effort consists of developing an operations plan, publishing the plan, coordinating and training staff to this plan, and exercising to ensure it's success.
5. All plans are required to be reviewed by the Grays Harbor Emergency Management Planning Committee (EMPC). Once accepted each plan will become a published appendix or annex to the CEMP. All accepted plans will be reviewed and revised on an as needed basis. It will be the responsibility of the Primary Agency identified for each ESF to regularly review and revise the ESF appropriately. All Supporting Departments/Agencies are required to participate in this review process, under the direction of the Primary Agency.

6. It is the responsibility of each governmental entity to develop and submit their jurisdiction's Emergency Operations Plan to Grays Harbor Emergency Management, which outlines the actions their jurisdiction will take if an incident occurs. City and sub-jurisdictional plans will address the actions to be taken by their community resources while Grays Harbor County implements this CEMP. These plans will meet the same standards as the plans listed above, and it is recommended they follow the same format as this CEMP.

D. Organization of the Plan

This all hazards plan is designed to meet the requirements of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW 38.52). It is modeled on The National Response Framework (NRF) and consists of the following:

1. The **Basic Plan**, which describes the purpose, scope, situation, mission, policies, and concept of operations in an emergency.
2. The **Appendices**, which describe emergency management activities and provide additional details to the Basic Plan.
3. The **Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)**, which identify the responsibilities of the Primary Departments/Agencies and those of the Supporting Departments/Agencies involved in the implementation of activities.
4. The **Annexes**, which are operational plans received from affected cities, jurisdictions, agencies, and industry.

National Response ESFs

ESF 1	Transportation
ESF 2	Telecommunications, Information Systems, and Warning
ESF 3	Public Works and Engineering
ESF 4	Firefighting
ESF 5	Emergency Management
ESF 6	Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services
ESF 7	Resource Support
ESF 8	Public Health and Medical Services
ESF 9	Search and Rescue
ESF 10	Hazardous Materials Response

- ESF 11 Agriculture and Natural Resources
- ESF 12 Energy
- ESF 13 Public Safety, Law Enforcement, and Security
- ESF 14 Long Term Community Recovery and Mitigation
- ESF 15 Public Affairs
- ESF 20 Defense Support to Civil Authorities

Within the ESFs, each Primary Agency will provide a link to their Operating Plan outlining their procedures in response to the implementation of the ESF.

This plan is intended to coordinate with and relate to local, state, and federal documents. It is also supported by other Emergency Management documents.

II. POLICIES

A. Authorities

This plan was developed, promulgated and is maintained pursuant to the following local, state, and federal codes, resolutions, statutes, and regulations as provided in the following table:

1. Grays Harbor County Resolution 02-133.
 - a. City of Aberdeen Resolution.
 - b. City of Cosmopolis Resolution.
 - c. City of Elma Resolution.
 - d. City of Hoquiam Resolution.
 - e. City of McCleary Resolution.
 - f. City of Montesano Resolution.
 - g. City of Oakville Resolution.
 - h. City of Ocean Shores Resolution.
 - i. City of Westport Resolution.
 - j. Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation.
 - k. Quinault Indian Nation.

LOCAL	
Grays Harbor Resolution 02-133	Resolution Establishing the Division of Emergency and Risk Management Within the Department of Public Services
	Mutual Aid Assistance Agreement for Fire Districts and

	Fire Departments (2004)
	Mutual Aid Agreement – Public Works Emergency Response Agreement (May 2002)
STATE	
RCW 35.33	Budgets in Second and Third-Class Cities, Towns, and First Class CITIES Under Three Hundred Thousand
RCW 36.40	Budget
RCW 38.52	Emergency Management
RCW 39.34	Interlocal Cooperation Act
RCW 42.14	Continuity of Government Act
RCW 43.06	Governor
RCW 43.43	Washington State Patrol – State Fire Service Mobilization
RCW 70.05	Local Health Departments, Boards, Officers – Regulations
RCW70.136	Hazardous Materials Incidents
WAC118-30	Local Emergency Management/Service Organizations, Plans and Programs
WAC296-824	Emergency Response
FEDERAL	
CFR Title 44	Emergency Management and Assistance
42 USC, Chapter 68	Disaster Relief
Public Law 81-920	Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended
Public Law 93-288	The Disaster Relief Act of 1974, as amended by Public Law 100-707 the Robert Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
Public Law 99-499	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1968, Title III, Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)
Public Law 107-296	Homeland Security Act of 2002
HOMELAND SECURITY PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVES	
HSPD-1	Organization and Operation of the Homeland Security Council
HSPD-2	Combating Terrorism Through Immigration Policies

HSPD-3	Homeland Security Advisory System
HSPD-4	National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction
HSPD-5	Management of Domestic Incidents
HSPD-6	Integration and Use of Screening Information
HSPD-7	Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization and Protection
HSPD-8	National Preparedness
PPD-8	National Preparedness, 2011

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

Local Government: In carrying out the provisions of the emergency management program in the CEMP, the legislative authorities of each governmental entity are responsible for directing the services, equipment, supplies and facilities of the governmental entity. Under Washington State law, the authority and responsibility for an emergency rests with the local jurisdiction as outlined in this Basic Plan.

It is the policy of GHEM to coordinate community efforts to prevent/mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from all emergencies and disasters. Organizations and jurisdictions that have the statutory responsibility are identified within the CEMP and are included in the ESFs.

It is the policy of GHEM that citizens will be encouraged to be self-sufficient for a minimum of 72 hours should an emergency or disaster occur.

Legislative Authority: Comprised of Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) and the city councils and mayors within Grays Harbor County, the legislative authority is responsible for:

1. **Emergency Management.** This includes participation in the emergency management program and CEMP by providing direction to personnel within the agencies for the development of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programs.
2. **Proclamation of an Emergency.** Doing so activates appropriate parts of the CEMP and certain emergency powers. The legislative authority must proclaim an emergency before requesting state and federal assistance.
3. **Local Government Resources.** The legislative authority ensures that all available local government resources are used to the maximum extent

possible in responding to the needs of the community during a crisis.

4. **Emergency Expenditures.** The legislative authority authorizes the expenditure of funds need to mitigate or prevent disasters, to protect health and safety of people and property, and to provide assistance to disaster victims as appropriate.
5. **Prioritizing Emergency Resources.** This includes making policy decisions that involve the acquisition and distribution of food and water, equipment, supplies and other materials when critical shortages exist or are anticipated.
6. **Impressment of Citizens.** After proclamation of an emergency by the governor, the local legislative authority may command the services and equipment of private citizens, as necessary, in response to a disaster.

Chair of BOCC/Mayors: This person acts for the legislative body as the single point of contact for emergency policy decisions and as otherwise empowered. The primary duty is to serve as a liaison between jurisdictions at the policy level with regard to issues of joint interest. The chair of BOCC also serves as the chair of Board of Health.

Emergency Management Director/Sheriff: The Sheriff establishes and maintains emergency response capabilities, including planning, staff training, development of incident facilities and the dissemination and implementation of plans, i.e. CEMP.

Incident Command Agencies/Incident Management Teams: These agencies or organizations provide trained incident managers and staff when required, manage the emergency response and recovery according to the plan or a Delegation of Authority, and establish direction and control of resource and facilities at the incident location.

Participating Agencies and Organizations: These agencies and organizations provide appropriate staff and resources in times of emergencies or disasters; participate in training and exercises; provide representatives to the incident management teams as a point of contact during emergencies; and commit agency workers, equipment and resources in the cooperative effort.

Non-Discrimination:

It is the policy of GHEM and this plan that no services will be denied on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, marital status, sexual orientation, veteran status or disability. No special treatment will be extended to any person

or group in an emergency or disaster over and above what would normally be expected in the way of local government services. Local activities pursuant to the Federal/State Agreement for major disaster recovery shall be carried out in accordance with 44 CFR, Section 205.16 – Non-discrimination. Federal disaster assistance is conditional on full compliance with this rule.

C. Limitations

No guarantee is expressed or implied by this plan of a perfect response system. The possibility of local resources becoming overwhelmed is a reality. Participating jurisdictions will make a reasonable effort to support and act on the principals of this plan based on situational awareness of the emergency or disaster and with the resources and personnel available at the time.

The disaster response and relief activities of government may be limited by:

1. An inability of the general citizenry to survive on their own for more than five days without additional supplies of water, food, shelter and medical supplies.
2. Damage caused to facilities or equipment and shortage of personnel, including police, fire, and medical services, as well as public works.
3. A shortage of critical drugs and medicines at medical facilities.
4. A shortage of trained response personnel and equipment.
5. Damage to critical infrastructure, such as roads, rails, utilities and communication networks.
6. Damage to response communication networks, telephone services, or overloading of 9-1-1 system.
7. The delay of outside assistance from either state or federal agencies.
8. The limited number of public safety responders in a rural jurisdictions.

There is no guarantee of a perfect response system. Resources may overwhelmed and the local response to any situation may be limited.

III. SITUATION

A. Grays Harbor County

1. Location

Grays Harbor County is located on the western coast of Washington state. The confluence of Grays Harbor and the Chehalis Rivers is 50 miles west of Olympia, 100 miles southwest of Seattle, and 140 miles northwest of Portland, Oregon. Montesano, the County seat, is located 40 miles west of Olympia and is the gateway to Washington's pristine coastal beaches and the scenic Olympic Peninsula. The Quinault Indian Nation and Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation both have reservations in Grays Harbor County. Floods, slides, liquefaction, or severe storms could isolate portions of the county for several days.

2. Topography

The total area of Grays Harbor County is 1917 square miles, ranking it 15th largest of Washington's 39 counties. Forest land encompasses 88% of land coverage. The area is naturally varied from tree-covered hills to ocean beaches. Interior river valleys give way to mountains in the northern part of the county. The Chehalis River flows across the southern part of the county with the Black, Satsop, Wynoochee and Wishkah Rivers flowing into it. The other major rivers in the county include the Hoquiam, Johns, Elk, Humptulips, Copalis, Moclips and Quinault Rivers.

The approximately 4.4 mile long Wynoochee Lake lies behind the 177-foot high Wynoochee Dam. Tacoma Power Utilities operates the dam and produces power. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regulates the Dam flow during major flood events.

3. Climate

Grays Harbor County lies adjacent to the Pacific Ocean and is influenced by the prevailing wind direction, the surface temperature of the Pacific Ocean, the Coast and Cascade Ranges, and the position and intensity of the large high and low pressure centers that lie over the ocean. The air is generally moist, and the fluctuation in annual temperature is moderate. Summers are relatively cool and dry, and winters are mild, wet, and cloudy. Grays Harbor County enjoys an average temperature in winter of 41°F and in summer of 60°F. The average yearly rainfall ranges from 65 inches to 150 inches.

4. Demographic Characteristics

The total population of Grays Harbor County is approximately 71,342. The cities of Aberdeen, Cosmopolis, Elma, Hoquiam, McCleary, Montesano, Oakville, Ocean Shores, and Westport are the incorporated cities in the county and have a consolidated population of approximately 43,200. Most population growth takes place in the rural, unincorporated areas of Grays Harbor County. Grays Harbor County serves as a bedroom community with many residents commuting to Bremerton, Olympia, Tacoma, and even the Seattle area to work. The county also attracts many retirees. Since Grays Harbor County is a recreational area, the population during summer months may approach 100,000.

5. Industrial and Business Characteristics

Although there have been declines because of timber set-asides and restricted harvesting on public lands, the manufacturing base in Grays Harbor County is dominated by lumber and wood processing plants. Ten of the top 15 industrial companies in the county are wood-product related; and sustained-yield forestry, reforestation, plywood, paper, pulp and food processing remain the county's industrial base.

B. Emergency/Disaster Condition

1. An emergency or disaster may overwhelm the capabilities of the County and other local governments in providing a timely and effective response to meet the needs of the incident.
2. Grays Harbor County is susceptible to various types of emergencies and disaster, both natural and man-made. This plan is directed at known and predicted hazards, as described in the Grays Harbor Hazard Mitigation Plan, which is a supporting document to this CEMP.

A major emergency or disaster may cause substantial health and medical problems and may cause significant damage to private property and the economic and physical infrastructure. An earthquake or severe windstorm may significantly damage or destroy highway, airport, railway, marine, communications, water, waste disposal, electrical power, natural gas, and petroleum transmission systems, which, in turn, could cause geographic isolation of portions of the county.

Hazards identified in the county Grays Harbor Hazard Mitigation Plan are:

- a. Natural Hazards:
 - 1) Drought
 - 2) Earthquakes
 - 3) Forest Fires/Wildfires
 - 4) Floods
 - 5) Landslides
 - 6) Severe Wind, Rain, Snow, and Ice Storms
 - 7) Tsunami, High Tides
 - 8) Ash Fall from Volcanoes

- b. Man-made Hazards:
 - 1) Civil Disorders
 - 2) Dam Failure
 - 3) Hazardous Material Incidents
 - 4) Terrorism
 - 5) Bridge Failure
 - 6) Train Derailment

C. Planning Assumptions

The following assumptions are the basis of this plan:

- a. A disaster or emergency may occur with little or no warning at a time of day that produces maximum casualties. Some emergencies or disasters will occur with enough warning that appropriate notification will be issued to ensure some level of preparation.
- b. Grays Harbor ECC will assign available resources requested to an emergency or disaster based on the severity and priority of the situation.
- c. Government resources may be overwhelmed by a disaster. Citizens and businesses must be prepared to survive on their own for the first 72 hours or longer after a disaster.
- d. Assistance from other government agencies will supplement the county, but such assistance will take some time to request and deploy.
- e. Requests for emergency services will increase dramatically, immediately following a major earthquake.
- f. People and organizations will respond adaptively and self-reliantly. The emergency needs of the community in a significant event will exceed the available resource to respond to all requests for assistance.
- g. The most serious problems resulting from the disaster will often be the last ones to be reported.
- h. The first concern of government employees will be for their families' safety. Participating governmental entities will support the efforts of employees to communicate with their families and return home as needed.
- i. A spirit of volunteerism among citizens will result in their providing assistance and support to emergency response efforts,

which has the potential of creating additional hazards, resulting in an increase in liability.

2. Suspension of day-to-day activities:

Day-to-day functions that do not contribute directly to the disaster operation could be suspended for duration, to be determined by the jurisdiction. The efforts that would normally be required for those functions shall be redirected to accomplish disaster management tasks.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

Emergency Management in Grays Harbor County is conducted under the four universally accepted emergency management phases of:

Mitigation
Preparedness
Response
Recovery

Emergency preparedness is a constant and continuous process.

The CEMP is designed to support the actions of local government agencies in their efforts to conduct these four phases of emergency management activities.

The Grays Harbor County Sheriff/Director of Emergency Management is responsible for the administration and overall coordination of the emergency management program for Grays Harbor County, its cities and with contracted agencies.

B. Emergency Management Concepts

When a disaster is imminent, or has occurred, participating jurisdictions/agencies operating under the National Response Framework (NRF), National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS) as well as these basic guidelines:

1. Determine the scope of the situation; mobilize and commit the initial

emergency response resources based on the nature of the emergency

2. Establish an incident command and assume coordination of local resources. Take action to protect lives, property and the environment.
3. Activate the appropriate segments of the CEMP.
4. Activate and staff the Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) as appropriate.
5. Establish liaison with adjacent jurisdictions, if appropriate.
6. Obtain proclamation of emergency from local legislative authority if certain emergency powers are needed. Then suspend normal non-essential activities and divert local resources to augment the emergency or disaster response and recovery.
7. Request support from the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) if local disaster conditions appear likely to exceed local capabilities and the local legislative authority has proclaimed an emergency.
8. In the event of an emergency or disaster that exceeds the capabilities of the state, federal assistance may be requested by the Governor. A disaster declaration by the President will be needed to obtain certain federal aid.
9. Establish local policies and control mechanisms to restore stability, minimize economic disruption, preserve existing infrastructure, institutions and organizations and restore community services.
10. Mobilize available local, state and federal resources to restore the community to its pre-disaster condition to the fullest extent possible

C. Emergency Coordination Facilities

The ECC is used for incidents that require coordination of resources and incident information and as a point of contact for legislative authorities. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and Emergency Operating Procedures (EOP) for each agency will be available at the ECC.

Primary and Alternate Emergency Coordination Center (ECC)

The primary Grays Harbor County ECC is located at 310 Spruce Street, Montesano, WA 98563. The alternate ECC is located in the small meeting room on the first floor of the Administration Building, 100 W. Broadway, Montesano, WA 98563.

Incident Command Post (ICP): An Incident Commander (IC) can establish ICPs as need at the incident location. The determination of the size and type of facilities needed is to be determined by the on-scene IC. If needed a Mobile Command Post (MCP) can be requested to the incident.

MCP are maintained by the following agencies within Grays Harbor County:

- Grays Harbor County Sheriff's Office
- Hoquiam Police Department

Staffing Responsibility: Each participating agency will identify and train personnel in ICS positions as identified in the plan or needed by their respective agency. Public Health and Public Safety agencies that have ESF responsibilities will work cooperatively within their respective ESF areas to train command level personnel to represent the ESF and assist in the staffing at the ECC. All other agencies and organizations will provide appropriate people to the ECC.

D. ECC Activation and Activation Levels

Watch

Routine operations. Weather watches and minor situations that have a potential to escalate. The ECC is not officially activated during this phase.

The GHDEM staff will handle any requirements during this phase. If the situation persists for an extended period of time, the Director or Manager may elect to move to a Level I activation in order to secure additional staffing.

Level I: Low Impact Emergency/Disaster

Weather warnings and minor emergencies requiring minimal supervision, coordination and assistance. Situations usually involve a single jurisdiction with adequate resources available to handle the incident. A situation may be such that it can be more efficiently supported without a full ECC Activation.

When necessary the ECC will be activated with the Emergency Manager or designee as the Manager/Supervisor. Staffing will be provided by GHDEM with additional staff called in as required.

Level II: Medium Impact Emergency/Disaster

Any emergency situation requiring more than routine coordination and assistance, and generally involving multiple jurisdictions, such as a large wildland fire, a moderate earthquake, minor or moderate flooding in multiple locations, a major hazardous materials spill, or a major weather event.

The ECC will be activated with the Emergency Manager or designee as the Manager/Supervisor. Staffing will be provided by GHDEM and liaisons from the affected jurisdiction(s), with additional support personnel called as necessary. Staff should be prepared for 24-hour operations.

Level III: High Impact Emergency/Disaster

Includes any emergency requiring a high degree of coordination and generally involving state and federal assistance, such as a large earthquake, severe flooding, or a severe winter storm. In most cases, a local emergency will have already been declared, or it will be necessary to declare a local disaster. The ECC will be activated with the Emergency Manager as the Manager/Supervisor. The ECC will be fully staffed at the outset. Staff should be prepared for 24-hour, 7 days per week operations.

V. DISASTER MANAGEMENT

GHDEM provides the following disaster management services to the county:

A. Mitigation

Mitigation activities are those efforts that help to eliminate or reduce the probability of a disaster or its effects. Examples of mitigation activities are:

1. Work with the Army Corps of Engineers for technical assistance and support regarding flooding issues.
2. Maintain the Grays Harbor County Hazard Vulnerability Analysis. Involve the Emergency Management Planning Committee in assisting with the review, revision, and updates of this document.

3. Assist in the development of Emergency Response Plans created by each ESF Primary Department/Agency in coordination with the designated Support Departments/Agencies.
4. Participate in Local Emergency Planning Committee and review plans for each sub-jurisdiction responsible for providing plans to this CEMP.

B. Preparedness

Preparedness activities are those which develop response capabilities in the event that a disaster occurs and the community needs to implement recovery and restoration actions. Examples of preparedness activities are:

1. Develop response capabilities.
2. Identify training needs.
3. Maintain resource lists.
4. Develop and maintain plans and procedures.
5. Conduct training exercises.

C. Response

Disaster response activities are the services provided during a disaster. They help reduce injury, casualties, property damage, and help to speed up the recovery process. Response activity examples are:

1. Coordinate with State and Federal agencies to provide resource support assistance.
2. Maintain and activate the telephonic warning system to notify residents of emergency situations.
3. Initiate Emergency Alert System when lives are in jeopardy to notify residents of emergency situations
4. Provide emergency radio communications through the Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES)/Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) volunteers.

5. Obtain State Emergency Response Mission numbers for emergency management events and activities.

D. Recovery

Disaster recovery can be a short or long term process. In the short-term operations restoration of vital services to the residents of the county and provisions for the basic emergency needs of the public are primary examples. Long-term recovery is focused on restoration of the community to its normal status. Examples are:

1. Provide emergency food, lodging, and basic health and household needs.
2. Conduct windshield surveys of county damage.
3. Organize Public Assistance Program applicant briefings with State and FEMA.
4. Issue disaster debris disposal vouchers.
5. Manage and coordinate recovery activities.
6. Obtain needed resources.

VI. SPECIFIC EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

A. General

All governmental entities and county departments have disaster management responsibilities in addition to their routine duties. Specific anticipated responsibilities for the offices and departments within Grays Harbor County are outlined. Responsibilities for organizations not part of Grays Harbor County government are voluntary.

When necessary, additional responsibilities will be assigned to offices and departments within Grays Harbor County and sub-jurisdictions.

B. Responsibilities

1. All County Offices/Departments and organizations are designated the responsibility for providing personnel and equipment in support of disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery upon the request of GHDEM in compliance with RCW 38.52.110 and in support of this plan. As part of this requirement, County Offices/Departments are required to develop written plans, policies, and procedures outlining their organization's actions in support of Grays Harbor County GHDEM. Each organization is responsible for publishing, distributing, training their staff, exercising that plan, and ensuring it is current.

“(1) In carrying out the provisions of this chapter, the Governor and the executive heads of the political subdivisions of the state are directed to utilize the services, equipment, supplies, and facilities of existing departments, offices, and agencies of the state, political subdivisions, and all other municipal corporations thereof including but not limited to districts and quasi-municipal corporations organized under the laws of the State of Washington to the maximum extent practicable, and the officers and personnel of all such departments, offices, and agencies are directed to cooperate with and extend such services and facilities to the Governor and to the emergency management organizations of the state upon request notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(2) The Governor, the chief executives of counties, cities and towns and the emergency management directors of local political subdivisions appointed in accordance with this chapter, in the event of a disaster, after proclamation by the Governor of the existence of such disaster, shall have the power to command the service and equipment of as many citizens as considered necessary in the light of the disaster proclaimed: PROVIDED, that citizens so commandeered shall be entitled during the period of such service to all privileges, benefits and immunities as are provided by this chapter and federal and state emergency management regulations for registered emergency workers.”

2. In order to carry out their responsibilities, each department director/elected official is responsible to:
 - a. Establish an emergency organization within the department/office, ready and capable of fulfilling disaster missions, as provided in this plan.
 - b. Appoint division liaisons and alternates to coordinate with

Emergency Management in the development and maintenance of this plan and department procedures.

- c. Establish a policy to allow for 24-hour contact to activate department responsibilities.
 - d. Establish policy and procedures for the identification and preservation of essential department records.
 - e. Establish policy and procedures for documentation of disaster costs and establishing administrative methods to keep accurate disaster expenditure records.
 - f. Maintain an updated inventory of departmental personnel, facilities, and equipment resources.
 - g. Establish policy and procedures for departmental chain of command and succession of authority.
3. In the event of a disaster or major emergency, each county department/office is responsible for the following:
- a. Assessing the impact of the event on departmental personnel, clients, facilities, equipment, and capabilities.
 - b. Coordinating resources through the activated ECC.
 - c. Keeping accurate records of costs, expenditures, overtime, repairs, and other disaster related expenses.
 - d. Working to restore department non-emergency service and capabilities as soon as possible.
 - e. Reporting assessment information to Emergency Management on a continuing basis.

C. Responsibilities of all Grays Harbor County Offices/Departments

The following Grays Harbor County departments/offices and organizations are assigned specific disaster responsibilities in this plan based upon mandated functions and/or capabilities.

Director of Emergency Management / Emergency Manager

The Director of Emergency Management shall be appointed by the Board of County Commissioners. The Grays Harbor County Sheriff is the current Grays Harbor County Emergency Manager. The general duties of GHDEM shall be as follows:

1. Prepare a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) for the county that conforms to the state emergency management plan.
2. Control and direct the efforts of Grays Harbor County's emergency management organization.
3. Direct coordination and cooperation between divisions, services, and staff of the emergency management organization of this county and resolve questions of authority and responsibility that may arise among them.
4. Represent the Grays Harbor County emergency management organization in all dealings with public or private agencies pertaining to emergency management and disaster preparedness and response.
5. Prepare an annual budget for the Board of County Commissioners to adopt.

Departments/Offices**Assessor**

1. Provide for the re-evaluation of property, land, and buildings, which have been damaged or destroyed by a disaster.
2. Provide trained personnel to complete damage assessment as part of the Local, State, Federal Damage Assessment Team following a disaster.
3. Process applications for "Taxpayers Claim for Reduction of Assessment on Destroyed Real or Personal Property," pursuant to RCW 36.21.080, Chapter 84.70, information form Rev. 64 0003-2 (12-92).
4. Compile private property information as required in Disaster Analysis Report for forwarding reports to State Division of Emergency Management functions during emergencies/disasters.

5. Provide staff and vehicles, as available and required, to support Emergency Management functions during emergencies/disasters.

Auditor

1. Provide for the identification and preservation of essential records.
2. Ensure disaster related expenditures are made in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
3. Provide staff to support Emergency Management functions during emergencies/disasters as required.

Board of County Commissioners

The County Commissioners are responsible for all policy relating to disaster management.

1. Provide overall direction and control of county emergency management activities by maintaining liaison with the ECC and evaluating the emergency situation.
2. Declare local emergency when necessary.
3. Declare the County a disaster area and formally request state and/or federal assistance through the governor when necessary.
4. Complete ordinances to establish policies or regulations necessary for public safety under emergency conditions.
5. Appropriate funds to fill emergency needs in accordance with RCW 36.40180 and RCW 38.52.070(b).
6. Following the crisis period, establish priorities for immediate and long-term restoration of services and damage repair.

Board of Health

1. Ensure that appropriate local public health policy is in place to support public health emergency response.

2. Evaluate the public health response with regard to existing policy and ensure that appropriate policy changes are made where necessary.

Central Services

1. Provide guidance and direction for protection of computer hardware and software.
2. Provide hardware and standard software support for the ECC.
3. Provide liaison to the ECC to maintain or adjust telephone and computer configurations to support the County's information needs, including Internet access.
4. Provide mapping and charting services in support of emergency operations.
5. Develop and maintain appropriate plans and procedures to ensure, to the extent practicable, the integrity of the telephone system.
6. Provide for the protection and restoration of essential county data.
7. Restore and maintain telephone, computer, and mail services for county government.
8. Provide mainframe, network, and PC computers to support Administrative and Finance responsibilities.
9. Provide damage assessment of critical county computer services/equipment.
10. Provide or coordinate emergency repairs to computers.
11. Provide emergency replacement of computer and business equipment.

Clerk of the Court

1. Coordinate security and safe keeping of Superior Court records.

2. Provide staff to support emergency court operations during emergencies as required.
3. Coordinate restoration of services of the Clerk's office in support of court operations.

Coroner

In the State of Washington, the examination, identification, determination of cause of death, and release of bodies of disaster fall within the jurisdiction of the coroner or medical examiner.

1. Acting in concert with law enforcement to coordinate the orderly recovery, identification, and proper processing of remains, and arrange for ultimate release for internment.
2. Make death notification to next of kin. The coroner will provide guidance on delegation process.
3. Ensure security of personal effects of victims.
4. The county coroner may request supplemental assistance for the identification, movement, storage, and disposition of the dead if local resources are exceeded. Such requests are made to the state, federal government, or military through the Emergency Management or the State Department of Health.

Courts (Superior, District, and Juvenile Court Services)

1. Develop internal contingency plans as necessary for the continuation of court services and functions.
2. Provide for the identification and preservation of essential court records.

E9-1-1 Communications

1. Accept, process, and dispatch emergency calls for fire, law enforcement, or medical emergencies throughout Grays Harbor County.
2. Document emergency calls.

3. Serve as the primary warning point for the National Warning System (NAWAS) and notify Emergency Management personnel in accordance with procedures.
4. Develop and maintain back-up Public Safety Answering Point and coordinate re-establishment of the 911 System if disrupted by a disaster.
5. Communicate with the ECC on an informational basis on any matter having an impact on the current emergency or potential emergency.

Emergency Management

1. Make and issue rules and regulations on matters reasonably related to the protection of life and property as affected by such disaster. Such rules and regulations must be confirmed at the earliest practicable time by the Board of County Commissioners.
2. Obtain vital supplies and equipment needed for the protection of the life and property of the people, and bind the county for the fair value thereof and, if required, immediately commandeer the same for public use.
3. Require emergency services of any county officer or employee and, in the event of the proclamation of a disaster by the governor in the county, to command the aid of any citizen of this community in the election of activities for the protection of life and property. Such persons shall be entitled to all privileges, benefits, and immunities as are provided by state law for registered emergency workers.
4. Requisition necessary personnel or material of any county department or division (RCW 38.52.110).
5. Provide coordination among local, state, federal, private, and volunteer organizations pertaining to emergency management activities and resolve questions of authority or responsibility that may arise among them.
6. Upon proper notification activate the ECC to coordinate disaster response activities during a disaster or emergency. The ECC can be a joint operation between county and city operations. Local city government is responsible for actions in its own area of jurisdiction.
7. Register emergency workers in accordance with RCW 38.52 and coordinate with State EMD for liability protection during an incident. This

process may include the expedient registration of emergency workers at the disaster site.

8. Coordinate requests for emergency assistance.
9. Provide instructions to the general public before, during and after emergencies and minimize rumors.
10. Coordinate the need for the enactment of emergency ordinances with local agencies such as Environmental Health, Public Health, Grays Harbor County Sheriff's Office and the Board of County Commissioners.
11. Coordinate with the Grays Harbor County Sheriff's Office, fire services, and/or the Public Health Officer to identify areas for evacuation and assist in the implementation process.
12. Coordinate with E9-1-1 Communications on road closures, evacuations, and instructions to citizens.

Environmental Health

1. Regulate and inspect consumable foods and food production at the point of consumption in areas affected by the disaster.
2. Monitor the potable water supply to ensure it is potable and quality is maintained.
3. Detect and identify possible sources of contamination dangerous to the general physical and mental health of the community.
4. Serve in an advisory capacity to Emergency Management, Law Enforcement, and Fire Services in determining the need for evacuation based on the presence of substances creating an immediate health threat.
5. Involved in the identification, disease testing, and control of small animal, insect, and rodent populations that increase under disaster conditions and prevent potential or actual public health hazards.
6. Provide systematic inspection of health hazards in damaged buildings.
7. Provide technical advice for emergency sewage disposal.

8. In coordination with Emergency Management, develop and release public health statements advising of safety precautions to be observed.
9. Provide coordination for support to water purveyors in the restoration of potable water services.
10. Assess environmental damage as pertains to human health.
11. If incident command is assumed by Public Health, the Environmental Health staff will function as part of the Public Health Operations Center and take direction from the Public Health Incident Commander or designee.

Equipment Rental & Revolving Fund (ER&R)

1. Maintain mobile communication systems as necessary to support emergency response operations, rescue, and evacuation.
2. Coordinate fuel needs for transportation, communications, emergency operations, and other critical facilities.
3. Maintain vehicles, as necessary, to support emergency response, rescue, and evacuation.
4. Develop and maintain a procedure for prioritizing and accounting of vehicle assignment.
5. Rent equipment and purchase materials necessary to complete emergency repairs.

Facility Services

1. Coordinate damage assessment for county buildings and facilities.
2. Coordinate post disaster safety evaluations of county buildings and facilities.
3. Provide for emergency repair of the ECC to the extent such repair will keep the center operational.
4. Coordinate emergency repair or relocation of county facilities as determined necessary.

5. Identify county properties that can serve as temporary mass care tent sites.
6. In coordination with Emergency Management, arrange for facilities, furnishings, and equipment to support a Disaster Recovery Assistance Center.
7. Locate and lease office space for critical functions if normal space is unusable.
8. Develop and maintain means to expeditiously post warning information on all affected county buildings.

Fairgrounds

1. Provide staging, storage, sorting, distribution, and assembly facilities.
2. Provide site for mass evacuation when necessary.

Fire Services

Local fire response districts have primary responsibility for the suppression and control of fires within their respective fire protection jurisdictions, and for support to other fire protection districts if mutual aid agreements are in place. Additional functions of fire service personnel under this plan include:

1. Conduct light duty rescue operations and limited rescue operations on off-road situations.
2. Provide First Aid Transportation, Emergency Medical Technician (EMT), and Paramedic services in response to injured persons to include medical triage at mass injury sites.
3. Provide personnel and equipment as available to assist law enforcement with evacuation, traffic control, roadblocks, and patrol of damaged areas.
4. Assist Emergency Management with warning relay by participating in the fan-out of warning information.

5. Provide initial response to and evaluation of hazardous materials incidents, and coordinate with proper authorities for response and/or assistance.
6. Participate in, or support, the State Fire Mobilization Plan.
7. During flooding, provide emergency response assistance such as pumps, sandbagging, evacuation, and limited property protection to private and public agencies within departmental capabilities.

Law Enforcement

General law enforcement problems are compounded by disaster related community disruption. Under disaster conditions law enforcement activities are the responsibility of the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction.

Law enforcement units supplied by other levels of government will remain under the command of their respective agency; however, they will coordinate with and serve at the pleasure of the requesting jurisdiction. Expanded Police Powers Act of 1983, RCW Chapter 10, empowers local law enforcement agencies to enter into letters of consent with law enforcement agencies in other jurisdictions commissioning officers to carry out law enforcement functions in another jurisdiction.

Under disaster conditions, the Sheriff is empowered to:

1. Provide for the identification and preservation of essential law enforcement records.
2. Assist in the warning process by relaying warning information.
3. Support ECC operations with law enforcement information.
4. Evacuate persons from threatened or impacted areas.
5. Provide direction and control for wilderness and urban search and rescue operations and coordination of organized volunteer units during disaster operations.
6. Control access to the disaster area including roadblocks, as required.
7. Enforce emergency regulations, ordinances, or orders enacted by the Board of County Commissioners, Board of Health, and Health Officer.

8. Provide for crowd control/looting control.
9. Designate and provide an individual representing the Sheriff's Office to serve as liaison in the ECC to coordinate law enforcement or search and rescue operations.
10. Provide building security to the county ECC, as necessary, during disaster operations.
11. Assume responsibility for the development of law enforcement operational procedures that adequately address assigned functions and establish operational priorities.
12. Develop internal disaster plans and procedures for the Grays Harbor County Jail.
13. Coordinate with the Prosecutor and the Courts on the continuity of court operations
14. Provide food services from the jail kitchen for ECC staff during 24-hour operations.
15. Monitor all expenditures and use of resources of the Sheriff's Office to facilitate documentation of the overall disaster costs for possible reimbursement.

Planning and Building

1. Provide technical information on damaged structures.
2. Serve as the lead agency for the inspection and declaration of unsafe buildings.
3. Coordinate the construction of, or the provision of, expedient temporary shelters when conditions are such that they warrant this action to ensure shelters meet specified safety standards. Dependent on local circumstances, this may involve a mass movement of mobile homes and/or recreational vehicles in specific areas to provide temporary shelter.

4. Act as the lead Agency for coordinating hazard mitigation activities as they relate to land use planning, natural resource management, the enforcement of codes, the inspection process, and the issuing of permits.

Prosecutor

1. Provide for identification and preservation of essential records of the prosecutor's office.
2. Review emergency agreements, contracts, ordinances, and related documents.
3. Coordinate with the Courts for the provision of continuity of service.

Public Health

1. Provide and coordinate comprehensive assessments of disaster impact on the continuity of essential public health services, including an evaluation of special assistance required to meet unique public health needs.
2. Coordinate emergency health support specific to control of communicable diseases, emergency food service, and sanitation needs.
3. Direct preventive medical/health service programs that may escalate under disaster conditions to mitigate public health hazards.
4. Serve in an advisory capacity to Emergency Management, Law Enforcement, and Fire Services in determining the need for evacuation based on the presence of substances creating an immediate health threat.
5. In coordination with Emergency Management, develop and release public health statements advising of safety precautions to be observed.
6. Assess the public health threat or potential of incidents.
7. Recommend evacuation areas to provide public safety from incidents causing contamination.
8. Distribute health fact sheets to media, the public, and on-site workers.

Public Works

Public Works will maintain internal systems for the repair and restoration of essential services, vital facilities, and infrastructure under emergency/disaster conditions. Priority will be given to the restoration of utilities to critical and essential facilities.

1. Provide equipment/personnel, as available, to assist with heavy rescue operations during a life endangering situation.
2. Provide inspection of roads, bridges, and county-operated utilities to determine damage and safety.
3. Remove debris from roadways to permit vehicle access or movement and temporary repair of lightly damaged roads and bridges.
4. Provide equipment and personnel for flood control operations on public property within the county.
5. Provide additional personnel, as available, to assist with traffic control during emergency evacuations.
6. Provide the existing capability of the Road Division communication system to augment the Emergency Management communication network throughout the county as needed.
7. Provide quantities of sand/dirt, as needed, for dike building purposes sandbagging operations, or for absorption or containment of chemicals/hazardous materials spills.
8. Provide initial damage estimates to Emergency Management Manager on public works facilities.
9. Coordinate the compilation of disaster response and recovery related labor, equipment, materials, and service costs for post-disaster reporting purposes.
10. Provide for debris and garbage disposal operations.
11. Responsible for storm and surface water issues.

Risk Management

1. Responsible for county building and facility evacuation/emergency plans.
2. Coordinate mitigation and safety activities for county employees and citizens occupying county facilities.
3. Review emergency contracts for county liability exposure considerations.

Treasurer

1. Arrange for emergency funding.

VII. ORGANIZATIONS

A. Advanced Life Support (ALS) Providers

1. Provide Emergency Medical Services.
2. Coordinate private Ambulance and EMS resources.
3. Co-lead agency for ESF-8: Health, Medical, Mortuary, and Mental Health.

B. Emergency Management Planning Committee (EMPC)

An Emergency Management Planning Committee was established to help facilitate and provide guidance to Emergency Management staff on emergency management issues in Grays Harbor County.

The Emergency Management Planning Committee shall consist of representatives from:

1. City of Aberdeen
2. City of Cosmopolis
3. City of Elma
4. City of Hoquiam

5. City of McCleary
6. City of Montesano
7. City of Oakville
8. City of Ocean Shores
9. City of Westport
10. Grays Harbor County Sheriff
11. Grays Harbor County Division of Emergency Management
12. Grays Harbor Fire Districts
13. Grays Harbor E9-1-1 Communications
14. Quinault Indian Nation
15. Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation

The Director of Emergency Management or his/her designee shall chair the EMPC.

The Emergency Management Planning Committee will meet monthly or as determined necessary to address pertinent issues.

Their duties shall include, but are not limited to, review and recommendation to the Board of County Commissioners for approval of emergency operations plans, mitigation plans, and the use of countywide funding provided for emergency management.

C. American Red Cross

All Red Cross services are provided on an individual casework basis to determine the needs of each family or individual. The American Red Cross may provide and finance services to meet human needs in natural and man-made disasters.

Services provided are:

1. Emergency housing for disaster victims in public or private buildings.

2. Mass feeding for all persons affected by the disaster.
3. Disaster health services in Red Cross shelters.
4. Welfare inquiry services.
5. Mental health counseling and emotional support to victims and workers.
6. Informing GHDEM regarding shelter status to include location, number of evacuees per shelter, total number of evacuees registered, and other pertinent emergency information.
7. Emergency Individual/Family Assistance. This is provided on the basis of uniform guidelines and procedures to individuals and families having urgent and verified disaster-caused needs. These may include:
 - a. Food
 - b. Clothing
 - c. Laundry
 - d. Emergency transportation
 - e. Cleaning supplies
 - f. Emergency housing
 - g. Storage of personal belongings
 - h. Emergency minor home repairs
 - i. Household accessories
 - j. Some furniture and appliances
 - k. Emergency health needs
 - l. Personal occupational supplies and equipment
8. Additional Assistance

Additional assistance may be considered when an individual or family has disaster caused or disaster aggravated needs beyond normal emergency assistance. National Red Cross headquarters must be consulted before discussions with clients about additional assistance are initiated. Potential services may include:

- a. Personal living needs (groceries, clothing)
 - b. Disaster related vehicle repair
 - c. Insurance
 - d. Home repairs
 - e. Furnishings
 - f. Health needs
9. Presidential Declared Disasters

The Red Cross programs listed above may be modified according to the availability of certain government benefits as additional needs of disaster victims may be met by state and federal disaster assistance programs provided by the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-288).

D. Schools

1. Develop district building hazard mitigation and emergency response plans in accordance with state and district policy. These plans will be submitted to Grays Harbor County GHDEM, reviewed, and filed in the CEMP.
2. Provide facilities for public shelter through agreements with the American Red Cross or other community groups.
3. Provide school situation reports to the ECC.
4. Provide damage assessment reports to the ECC from field observations.
5. Ensure all plans are updated and kept current. In the event plans are altered, changes will be submitted, reviewed, and filed with GHDEM.

E. Support Communications

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)

1. Provide radio communication to augment existing local government systems during the crisis period.
2. Maintain sufficiently trained volunteers to support the ECC Radio room on a shift basis.
3. Maintain amateur radio equipment in operable condition.

F. Evergreen Counseling Center

As a contractor of the Public Health Department:

1. Lead, train, and maintain a roster of volunteer personnel for crisis mental health services.
2. Maintain operating plans for the function of crisis mental health services.
3. Maintain a list of critical personnel for early vaccination or prophylactic treatment.
4. Maintain access to up-to-date references on the recognition and treatment of crisis related mental health conditions.

VIII. UNITS/TEAMS**Emergency Operations Center Staff**

A functional staff is identified to ensure that emergency policies, activities, and resources are coordinated among the spectrum of disaster management participants. Additional personnel will be assigned to support the functional staff.

During Level I and II activations, functional staff will keep the Director or designee informed of their availability.

Cross Reference
(Where to find or place the old in the new)
Old May 2002 State CEMP to New State CEMP

Old May 2002 State CEMP	New State CEMP
Basic Plan	Basic Plan
Appendix 1 – Direction and Control	ESF 5 – Emergency Management
Appendix 2 – Public Information	ESF 15 – Public Affairs
Appendix 3 – References	Appendix 3 – References and Authorities
Appendix 4 – Definitions and Acronyms	Appendix 1 – Definitions and Appendix 2 – Acronyms
Appendix 5 – Administration and Finances	ESF 5 – Emergency Management
Appendix 6 – Training Exercises and Drills	Appendix 4 – Training Exercises and Drills
Appendix 7 – Distribution List	Appendix 5 – Distribution List
ESF 1 Transportation	ESF 1 Transportation
ESF 2 Telecommunications, Information Systems and Warning	ESF 2 Telecommunications, Information Systems and Warning
ESF 3 Public Works and Engineering	ESF 3 Public Works and Engineering
ESF 4 Firefighting	ESF 4 Firefighting
ESF 5 Information Analysis and Planning	ESF 5 Emergency Management
ESF 6 Mass Care	ESF 6 Mass Care, Housing and Human Services
ESF 7 Resource Support	ESF 7 Resource Support
ESF 8 Health and Medical Services	ESF 8 Public Health and Medical Services
ESF 9 Search and Rescue	ESF 9 Search and Rescue
ESF 10 Hazardous Materials	ESF 10 Hazardous Materials Response
ESF 11 Food and Water	ESF 11 Agriculture and Natural Resources
ESF 12 Energy	ESF 12 Energy
ESF 22 Law Enforcement	ESF 13 Public Safety, Law Enforcement and Security
ESF 21 Recovery and Basic Plan	ESF 14 Long Term Community Recovery and Mitigation
ESF 20 Military Support to Civil Authorities	ESF 20 Defense Support to Civil Authorities
ESF 21 Recovery	ESF 14 Long Term Community Recovery and Mitigation
ESF 23 Damage Assessment	ESF 14 Long Term Community Recovery
ESF 24 Evacuation and Movement	ESF 13 Public Safety, Law Enforcement and Security
ESF 25 State Animal Response Plan	ESF 11 Agriculture and Natural Resources
Annex A – Terrorism	Annex A – Terrorism
Not Applicable	Annex B – Catastrophic Event