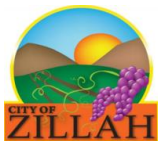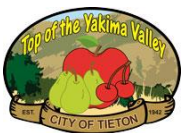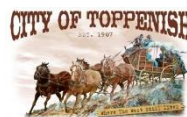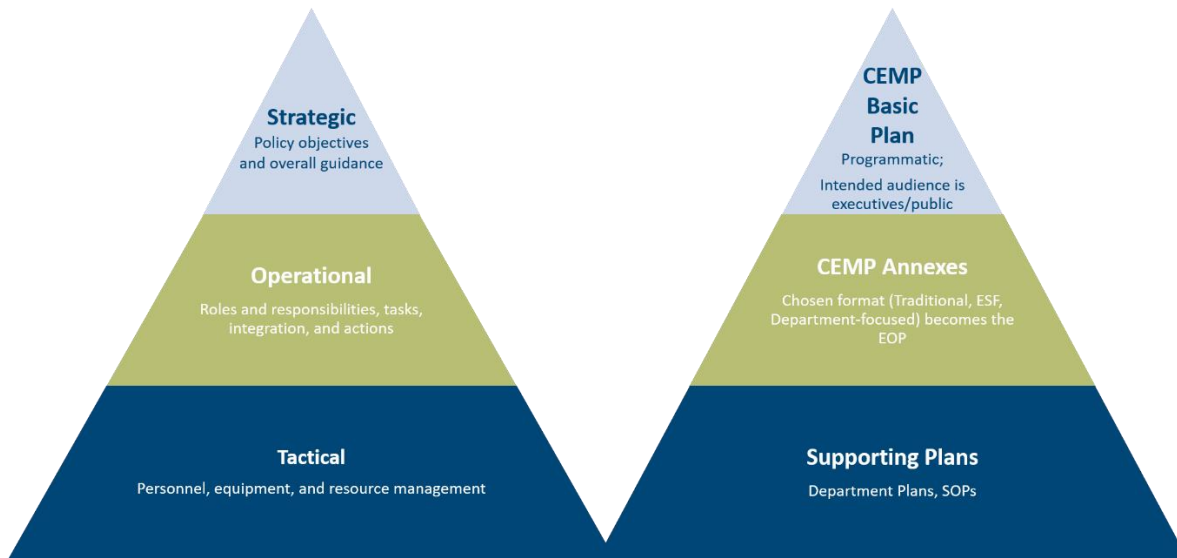**2019**

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 2019 YAKIMA COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE)
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN) **RESOLUTION 309-2019**
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 2019 Yakima County CEMP, along with the National Incident Management System. This 2019 Yakima County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan supersedes all previous County CEMPs and shall be effective immediately.

DONE this 1st day of October 2019.   *EXCUSED*
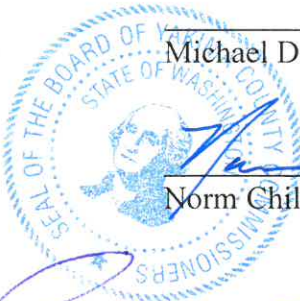
_____
Michael D. Leita, Chairman

_____
Norm Childress, Commissioner

_____
Ron Anderson, Commissioner

Attest: Melissa Paul
Clerk of the Board

Constituting the Board of County Commissioners
for Yakima County, Washington

Approval and Implementation

This revision and publication of the 2019 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. The Yakima Valley Emergency Management Office 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 have contributed to this effort. This plan update builds upon the 2015 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 the Yakima Valley Emergency Management Office.

_____   10-18-19
Tony Miller   Date
Director
Yakima County Emergency Services

Record of Changes

Change Number:	Date of Change:	Document/Section	Change Summary	Position/Name
2019-01	09/2018	ESF 10	Complete rewrite with the assistance of Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division	YVEM & Kent Catlin – Manager, Hazardous Materials Planning Program, WA EMD
2019-02	07/2019	Basic Plan & ESFs	Complete revision and incorporated Core Capabilities and explanations into the Basic Plan and ESFs	YVEM Planner Jason Clapp
2019-03	07/2019	ESF 6 and 13	Discontinued ESF 16; transferred ESF 16 (Evacuation and Movement) information into ESFs 6 (Mass Care) and 13 (Public Safety)	YVEM Planner Jason Clapp
2019-04	08/2019	Basic Plan	Added LEP Communication Plan info	YVEM Planner Jason Clapp
2019-05	08/2019	City of Yakima CEMP Annex	Added City of Yakima CEMP into Annex	Jason Clapp via Pat Reid – Deputy Chief, Yakima Fire Department
2019-06	11/2019	ESF 11, Appendix 1	Added Appendix 1, Mass Animal Mortality Plan	YVEM Planner Jason Clapp
2019-07	03/2020	ESP 11, Appendix 1	Added 7.2 regarding carcass management resulting from natural disasters	YVEM Planner Jason Clapp

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 Resources	
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 - Cowiche	
2 - Selah	
3 - Naches	
4 - Moxee	
5 - Lower Valley	
6 - Gleed	
7 - Glade	

9 - Naches Heights	
11 - Union Gap	
12 - West Valley	
14 - Nile/Cliffdell	
Hospitals/Clinics	
Astria Regional Medical Center	
Astria Sunnyside Hospital	
Astria Toppenish Hospital	
Virginia Mason 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)	
Homeless Network of Yakima County	
Yakima Humane Society	
Other	
AMR	
ALS	
BNSF Railway	
Central Washington Comprehensive Healthcare	
Central Washington State Fair/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	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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 2019 Yakima County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) establishes a thorough, all-hazards approach to manage 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 2019 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 City of Yakima CEMP was developed as a stand-alone plan that was later incorporated into the Yakima County 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	ESF 13 – Public Safety, Law Enforcement & Security
ESF 6 – Mass Care, Emergency	ESF 14 – Long Term Community Recovery

Assistance, Housing and Human Services	
ESF 7 – Logistics and Resource Support	ESF 15 – Public Affairs
ESF 8 – Public Health & Medical Services	ESF 20 – Defense Support for Civilian Authorities (DSCA)

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

The following table comprises a Discipline Menu that list 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	14 20
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 20	2 5 7 9 11 14 15 20	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
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 20
Law Enforcement	2 9	6 13	3 4 5 8 9 10 11 13 14
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
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

ESF Contributor	Coordinating ESF	Primary in ESF	Support in ESF
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
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
Earthquakes	Dam Failures
Floods	Hazardous Materials
Landslides	Power Failure

Volcanic Eruptions	
Wildland Fires	
Winter Storms	

Table 3: Most Significant Hazards Impacting Yakima County

Type of Hazard	Historical Occurrence	Perceived Risk	Human Impact	Infrastructure Impact	Prepared ness	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 resource of many of the supporting public and private organizations, that normally do not interact except in a crisis, need to be mobilized on a cooperative basis.

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 for 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 YCEOC 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 the incident overwhelm or exhaust local capabilities and resources: jurisdictions may request YVEM activate the full EOC 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 persons 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 its 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, it's emergency management agency will request county assistance through the YCEOC.

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 YCEOC or YVEM may assist in 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:** A 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 YCEOC 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 direction 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 the Yakima Valley Fire Adapted Communities Coalition (YVFACC) and the Bureau of Land Management and agreed to by federal, state, county government, local fire department, 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.
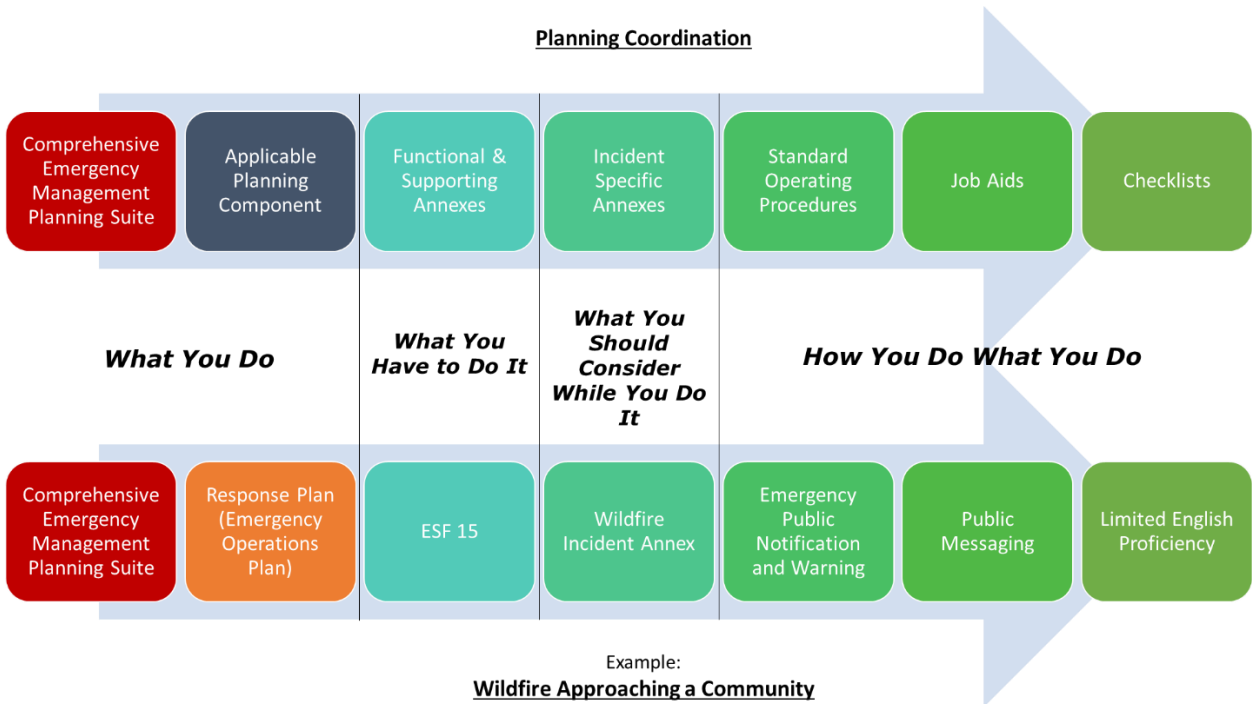
Figure 2: Planning Coordination and Wildfire Scenario Example

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

3.3.4.   City of Yakima Public Works is currently developing an Emergency Response Plan with a Public Works Department Operations Center Handbook.

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		Community Resilience Long-term Vulnerability Reduction Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment Threats and Hazards Identification	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.
Operational Coordination

COMMON CORE CAPABILITIES
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

PROTECTION CORE CAPABILITIES
The capabilities to secure against acts of terrorism and manmade or natural disasters.
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 the 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 persons/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
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

RESPONSE CORE CAPABILITIES
The capabilities to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred.
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 positioned to meet the needs of the future. Recovery capabilities support well-coordinated, transparent, and timely restoration, strengthening, and revitalization of infrastructure and housing; an 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.
Housing
Implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community and contribute to its sustainability and resilience.
Natural & Cultural Resources

RECOVERY CORE CAPABILITIES
The core capabilities to assist communities affected by an incident to recover effectively.
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/agencies with functional responsibility, depending on the nature of the incident or emergency. Requests for assistance will be made through normal channels until 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. 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 Yakima County Emergency Services Council consisting of all three County Commissioners, and the Mayor of each member jurisdiction. From that council, an Emergency Services Executive Board oversees the operations of the office. The Executive Board is comprised of one County Commissioner, four Mayors, the Sheriff and the Emergency Services Director.
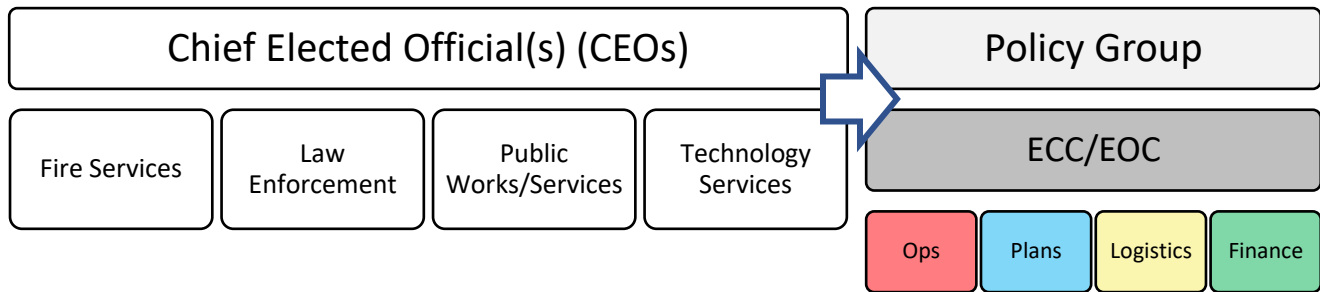
Figure 3: Example Jurisdictional Organizational Structure Transitioning into Emergency Structure

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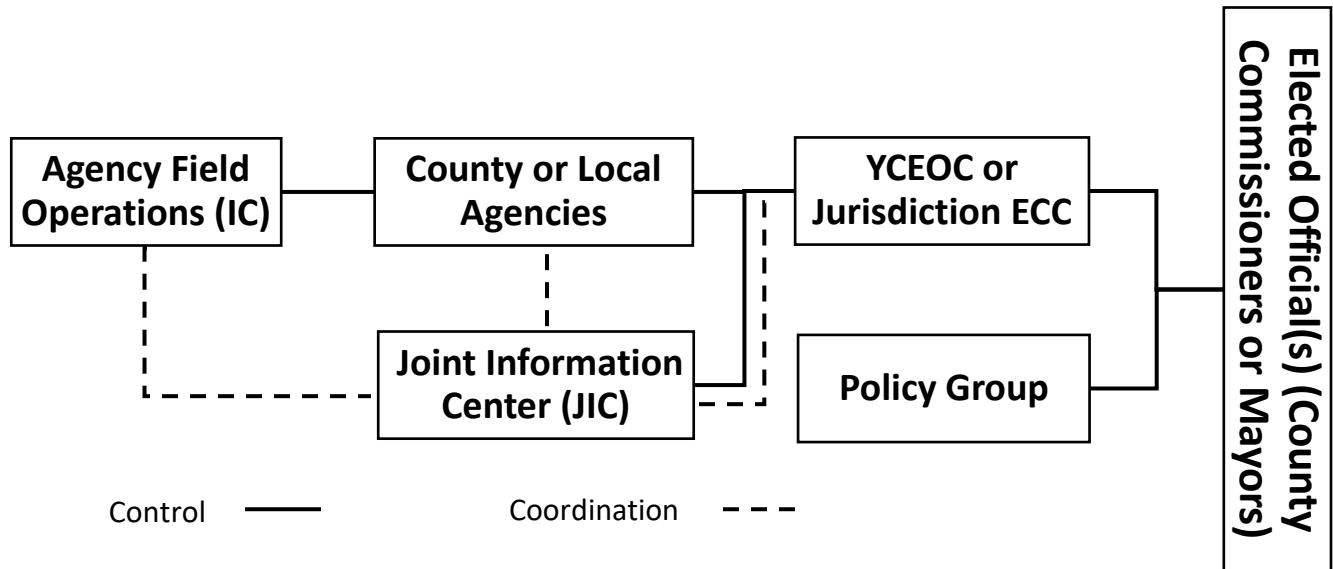
Figure 4: Emergency Management Operational Structure - Local and County Incidents

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 to 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;

4.4.2.2.   Supporting resource needs and requests, including allocation and tracking;

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 they communicate with other organizations, ECCs, and 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 Location*s*

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	Waste Water 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;

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

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

4.4.5.1.4.   The EOC director or an appointed or elected official directs that the EOC be activated;

4.4.5.1.5.   An incident is imminent;

4.4.5.1.6.   Threshold events described in the emergency operations plan occur; and/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	• 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.
2 – Partial Activation	• 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.
1 – Full Activation	• 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 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
	• 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. Identify agency and other participating organization responsibilities within the Yakima County 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 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** **CORE CAPABILITIES**	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	National Guard
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			
PROTECTI	Planning					P											
	Public Information & Warning					S										S	P	
	Operational Coordination					P											

Legend: P – Primary, S – Support, C – Coordinating

Mission Area	Core Capabilities	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	ESF 20: DSCA
PROTECTION	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			
	Supply Chain Integrity & Security	S	S	S					S					S	P		
MITIGATION	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		
	Threats & Hazards Identification					C/P									S		
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	P
	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		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	• May routinely shape or modify laws, policies, and budgets to aid prevention (and general preparedness) efforts.
Protection	• 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	• Chief executives' response duties may include:
	    o Obtaining assistance from other governmental agencies;
	    o Providing direction for response activities; and
	    o Ensuring appropriate information is provided to the public

Recovery	• Has 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	• Coordinate prevention resources and capabilities with neighboring jurisdictions, the state, and the private and nonprofit sectors

Protection	• Promote:
	    ○ Coordination of ongoing protection plans;
	    ○ 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.
	• 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.
	    ○ 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	• Lead pre-disaster recovery and mitigation planning efforts
	    ○ Provide a better understanding of local vulnerabilities as they relate to risk reduction activities;
	    ○ 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	• 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	• Primary role of planning and managing all aspects of a community's recovery post-disaster
	    ○ 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;
	    ○ Find opportunities to share information with the public on the status of recovery efforts to maintain community coordination and focus; and

	o 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 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	• Coordinate prevention resources and capabilities with neighboring jurisdictions, the state, and the private and nonprofit sectors

Protection	• Promote:
	   o Coordination of ongoing protection plans;
	   o Implementation of core capabilities; and
	   o 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	• 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	• Participate and/or support with local jurisdictions in preparation for and manage the response and recovery of the communities
Recovery	• 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	• 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	• Both private and public sector infrastructure develop and implement:
	     ○ Risk-based protective programs;
	     ○ 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	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 the mitigation core capabilities, businesses:
	     ○ Analyze and manage their own risks;
	     ○ Volunteer time and services;
	     ○ Operate business emergency operations centers;
	     ○ Help protect America's infrastructure; and
	     ○ Promote the return on investment realized from increased resilience, developed continuity of operations plans, and reduced vulnerability

Response	• 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 infrastructure—such as privately-owned transportation and transit, telecommunications, utilities, financial institutions, hospitals, and other health regulated facilities—should have effective business continuity plans o 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 • 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	• 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 o 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	Nongovernmental Organizations include voluntary, racial and ethnic, 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.
Prevention	• 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	• Understand the threats and hazards potentially impacting their locales or within Yakima County
	• Promote, implement, and deliver core capabilities within the Protection mission by:
	    o Sharing information;
	    o Establishing protection standards of practice; and
	    o Advocate for, or assistance providers to, the entire range of community members by helping communities, individuals, and households to receive that protection information and resources
	• Central role in the development of Protection plans and in identifying and implementing solutions to Protection challenges
	    o 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	• Represent communities and many groups in mitigation policy discussions • Apply a localized understanding of risks to effective planning o 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	• Possess the knowledge and understanding of the vital roles for delivering important services; some are officially designated as support elements to national response capabilities:
	    o 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.
	    o 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.
	    o 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 donations objective for managing the influx of volunteers and donations to voluntary agencies and all levels of government before, during, and after an incident
	    o The goal is to support jurisdictions affected by disasters through close collaboration with the voluntary organizations and agencies

Recovery	• 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 o This information may also be implemented into the planning process for the WA VOAD or COAD as appropriate • 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

5.1.6. *Individual Community Members*

All Mission Areas	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: • 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 addresses 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 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.
Prevention	• Identify and report potential terrorism-related activity to law enforcement o Individual vigilance and awareness help communities remain safer and bolster prevention efforts
Protection	• Understand the threats and hazards in their locales and take risk-informed protective actions based on this knowledge

	o 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	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. • Stay aware of and participate in disaster preparedness efforts in their community • 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 o 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	• Prepare to take care of themselves and their neighbors until assistance arrives
	   o Preparedness should account for a minimum of three days (72 hours)
	   o 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	• After suffering losses, survivors can:
	   o Maximize any benefits from insurance coverage;
	   o Pursue additional funding through any available personal or loan-based resources;
	   o Apply for local, regional/metropolitan, state, or Federal program assistance that may be available
	      ▪ After applying, survivors should:
	         • Ensure they follow up on agency requests;
	         • 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 18.52% (41,477 individuals), according to data from the US Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division. 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 18% 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.

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Language Group	Language Group Pop.	% of Jurisdiction Pop.
Yakima County	223,339	Spanish or Spanish Creole	40,195 ± 1546	17.99%

Table 8: Limited English Proficiency Population Group within Yakima County. Data sourced from US Department of Justice – Civil Rights Division https://www.lep.gov/maps/lma2015/Final_508/

6.3.4.1.3. Yakima County employs many itinerant workers and is home to a significant number of permanent residents. For instance, Yakima County WorkSource offices filed 8,782 H-2A temporary work visas during the first half of 2019, which are valid for 10 months. 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. Virginia Mason Memorial 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 Everbridge 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 informational 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 Everbridge. 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 Alert Yakima Everbridge mass notification systems.

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 communications:*
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 Everbridge. Alert Yakima, services by Everbridge. Currently, Yakima Valley Emergency Management (YVEM) relies on individual residents to self-register with Alert Yakima. As of 2019, only about 30% 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 needed for MOU/MOA. However, increased use of social media mediums (i.e., Facebook) within the Everbridge 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 • Offers oral interpretation for emergencies, bilingual dispatchers available to translate or interpret in crisis situations.	**Lewis Lujan, WEMD LEP Coordinator** **Sergio Madrid, WEMD LEP Program Specialist** • Available 8:30am-4pm Tuesday-Friday to provide written translations or oral interpretation services.
People for People: Gabriel Munoz	**WSU Extension – Yakima: Guillermo Rivero**
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: Karla Hernandez	
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 evaluating 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

incorporates 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 relative 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 YCEOC/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 YCEOC/jurisdiction ECC.

9.4.2. During an YCEOC activation, Logistics Section will be needed to support the YCEOC 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 deploy 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.

Local Jurisdictions
- **Contracts/Purchasing**
- **Mutual Aid Agreements**
- **NGOs, Volunteer Orgs, & Private Sector**
- **Request County via:**
  - WebEOC
  - Phone/email
  - Radio

Yakima County
- **Contracts/Purchasing**
- **(MAA) Mutual Aid Agreements**
- **NGOs, Volunteer Orgs, & Private Sector**
- **Request State via:**
  - WA Incident Management System (WebEOC)
  - Phone/email
  - Radio (ARES/RACES/CEMNET)

WA State
- **State Contracts/Purchasing**
- **State Assets/Agencies**
- **State Fire Mobilization**
- **PNEMA (International Mutual Aid)**
- **EMAC (Intrastate Mutual Aid)**
- **Federal Request**

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

Incident Objectives
↓
Strategies
↓
Tactics
↓

IDENTIFY REQUIREMENTS — ORDER AND ACQUIRE — MOBILIZE — TRACK AND REPORT — DEMOBILIZE — REIMBURSE AND RESTOCK

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.
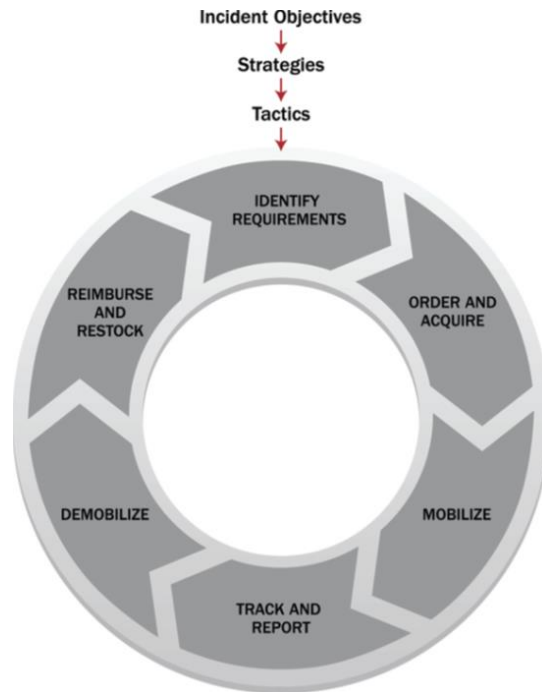
10. Development and Maintenance

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.

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 it 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 collate 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.
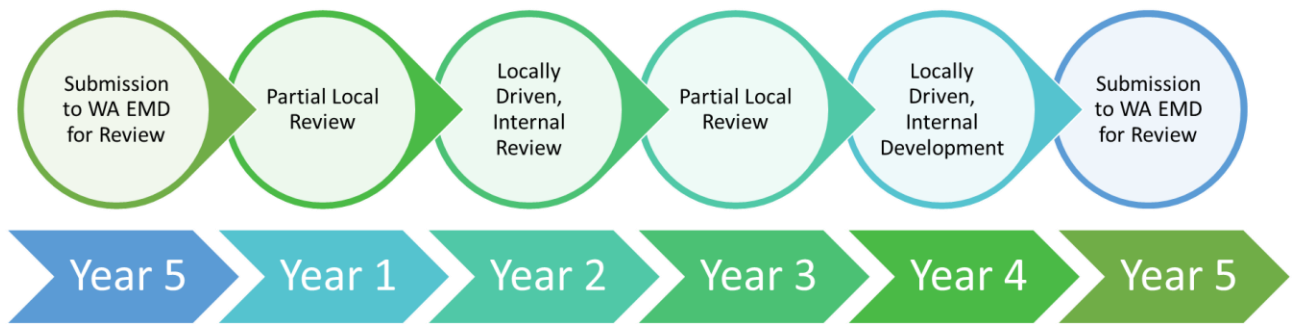
Figure 8: Maintenance Schedule Revision Process

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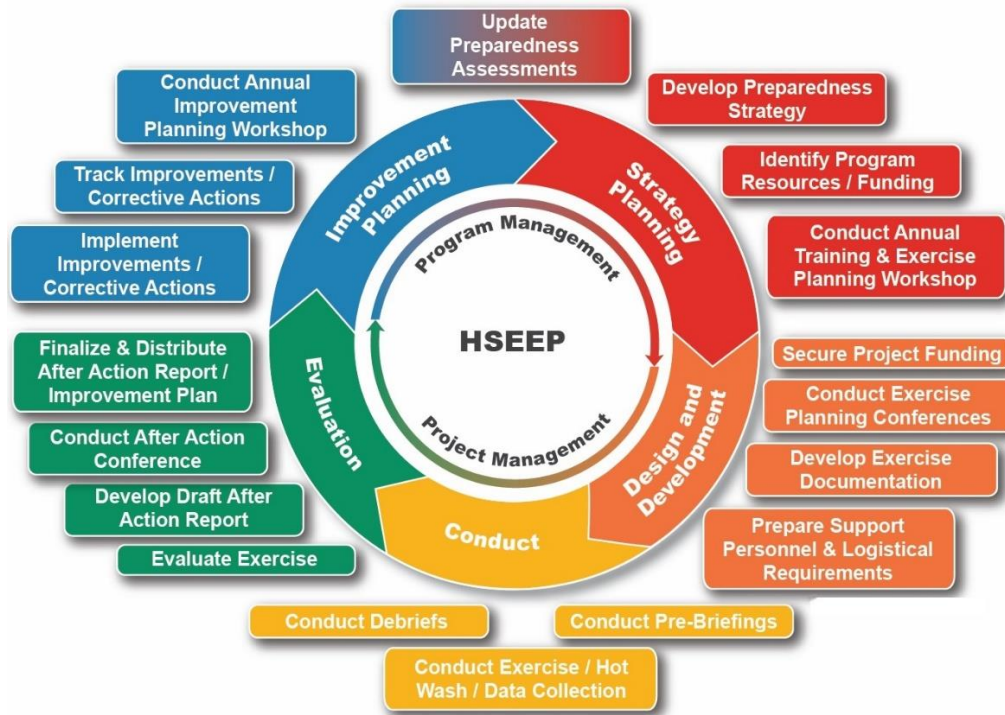
Figure 9: Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) Process

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 a 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, table top 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. Yakima County 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 assume 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 — Nondebatable 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 adverse 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. **Yakima Municipal Code Chapter 6.06 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 section 6.06.020 in this chapter on the line of succession.

11.2. Guides
11.2.1. **WA State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) (March 2019)**

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 (3rd Edition, June 2016)** – Guide to how the Nation conducts all-hazards response. It is built upon scalable, flexible, and this National Response Framework (NRF) is an adaptable coordinating structures 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 (2ⁿᵈ Edition, September 2015)** – 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 Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 2.0 (November 2010)** – 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.

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 Yakima Valley Director of the Office of 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 the Office of Emergency Management.

12.2.3.   The Ingestion Exposure Emergency Planning Zone (IEPZ) for CGS has a radius of 50 statute 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 that 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 the rapid response 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 the 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 assure 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.

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's or

organization's participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency.

Alpha Radiation

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

Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)

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

Area Command (Unified Area Command)

An organization established (1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an ICS organization or (2) to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned. Area Command works directly with Incident Commanders. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an EOC/ECC facility or at some location other than an ICP.

Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met, and strategies followed. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multijurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an emergency operations center facility or at some location other than an incident command post.

Assessment

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

Assignments

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

Assistant

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

Assisting Agency

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

Available Resources

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

Awareness

The continual process of collecting, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence, information, and knowledge to allow organizations and individuals to anticipate requirements and to react effectively.

Beta Radiation

Beta particles are smaller and travel much faster than alpha particles. They can travel several millimeters through the skin tissue but generally do not penetrate far enough to reach vital organs. Exposure to beta particles from outside the body is not normally considered a serious hazard.

However, skin burns may result if the skin is exposed to large amounts of beta radiation for long periods of time. If removed from the skin shortly after exposure, beta-emitting materials will not cause serious burns. Like alpha particles, they are considered to be an internal hazard if ingested by eating, drinking, or breathing. Beta contaminants can also enter the body through unprotected open wounds.

Biological Agents

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

Branch

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

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 to an incident. Check-in locations include the incident command post, Resources Unit, incident base, camps, staging areas, or directly on the site.

Chemical Agents

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

Chief

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

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 as authorized the activation of an additional 22 CSTs.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

The code contains Presidential executive orders and regulations based on those orders, federal laws, and other federal regulations.

Columbia Generating Station (CGS)

Nuclear power plant formerly called WNP-2 operated by Energy Northwest near the Hanford Site.

Command

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

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

Command Staff

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

Common Operating Picture

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

Common Program Control Station (CPCS)

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

Communications Unit

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

Comprehensive Emergency Management Network (CEMNET)

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

Comprehensive Emergency Management

See Emergency Management.

Consequence Management

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

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 damages offered. The results are used in the preparation of DSRs, which are used in conjunction with a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

Decontamination

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

Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Emergency Coordination Center

The site where DNR's Emergency Management Teams accomplish the duties assigned in their emergency plan. Their primary office is in Olympia.

Deputy

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

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 immediate, on-scene patient care to those suffering sudden illness and injury.

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

Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State, regional, county, city, tribal), or some combination thereof.

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

Emergency 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 directive actions required to be taken by the general public.

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

Emergency 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 the 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. A full-scale exercise is always formally evaluated.

Function

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

Functional Area

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

Functional Exercise

An activity designed to test or evaluate the capability of individual or multiple emergency management functions. It is more complex than a tabletop exercise in that activities are usually under time constraints and are followed by an evaluation or critique. It usually takes place in some type of coordination or operating center. The use of outside resources is often simulated.

Gamma Radiation

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

General Staff

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

Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR)

An individual authorized by the Governor to sign amendments to the Federal-State Agreement and to verify the grant applications from the state and local jurisdictions.

Group

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

Hanford Site

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

Hazard

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

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 and intended to enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive national incident management system.

Hot Zone

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

Incident

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

Incident Action Plan (IAP)

An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.

Incident Command Post (ICP)

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

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

Incident Commander (IC)
The individual responsible for all incident activities (within the confines of his/her authority), including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Management 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 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 wild land areas, such as forests, prairies, hillsides, and valleys.

Interface Fire

A fire that threatens or burns the interface area affecting both wild lands and homes. Sometimes referred as 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 the effective and efficient coordination of Federal incident-related prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions. The JFO accommodates all entities (or their designated representatives) essential to incident management, information-sharing, and the delivery of disaster assistance and other support. Although the JFO uses an Incident Command System structure, the JFO does not manage on-scene operations. Instead, the JFO focuses on providing support to on-scene efforts and conducting broader support operations that may extend beyond the incident site.

Joint Information Center (JIC)

A facility established to coordinate and disseminate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies should collocate at the JIC. JICs may be established locally, regionally or nationally depending on the size and magnitude of the incident.

Joint Information System (JIS)

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

Joint Operations Center (JOC)

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

Joint Task Force (JTF)

Based on the complexity and type of incident and the anticipated level of Department of Defense (DOD) resource involvement, DOD may elect to designate a JTF to command federal (Title 10) military activities in support of the incident objectives. If a JTF is established, consistent with operational

requirements, its command and control element will be co-located with the senior on-scene leadership at the Joint Field Office (JFO) to ensure coordination and unity of effort. The co-location of the JTF command and control element does not replace the requirement for a Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO)/Defense Coordinating Element as part of the JFO Unified Coordination Staff. The DCO remains the DOD single point of contact in the JFO for requesting assistance from DOD.

Jurisdiction

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

Law Enforcement Radio Network (LERN)

A statewide law enforcement mutual aid frequency controlled by the Washington State Police Chiefs Association and Washington State Patrol.

Liaison

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

Liaison Officer

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

Local Emergency Management Agency Comprehensive Emergency Management

The emergency management or services organization of a political subdivision of the state established in accordance with RCW 38.52.070.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

The planning body designated by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), Title III legislation as the planning body for preparing local hazardous materials plans. (Also, see Title III.)

Local Government

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

Logistics Section

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

Logistics

Providing resources and other services to support incident management.

Major Disaster

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

Management by Objective

A management approach that involves a four-step process for achieving the incident goal. The Management by Objectives approach includes the following: establishing overarching objectives; developing and issuing assignments, plans, procedures, and protocols; establishing specific measurable objectives for various incident management functional activities and directing efforts to fulfill them, in support of defined strategic objectives; and documenting results to measure performance and facilitate corrective action.

Mission

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

Mitigation

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 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) defines nuclear weapons as weapons that release nuclear energy in an explosive manner as the result of nuclear chain reactions involving fission and/or fusion of atomic nuclei.

On-Scene Command and Coordination Radio

A frequency used by "on-scene" emergency responders of different agencies for command and coordination of an incident or emergency, according to a joint Military Department, Emergency Management Division and Association of Police Communication Officers (APCO) agreement.

Operational

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

Operational Period

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

Operations Section

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

Planning Meeting

A meeting held as needed prior to and throughout the duration of an incident to select specific strategies and tactics for incident control operations and for service and support planning. For larger

incidents, the planning meeting is a major element in the development of the Incident Action Plan (IAP).

Planning Section

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

Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)

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

Preparedness

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

Preparedness organizations

Preparedness organizations are the range of non-emergency forums for interagency coordination. Preparedness organizations can include all agencies with a role in incident management, whether its prevention, preparedness, response, or recover 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 responder and incident management personnel. It also allows the development of minimum standards for resources expected to have an interstate application. Standards typically include training, currency, experience, and physical and medical fitness.

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)

A group of licensed amateur radio operators who support state and local jurisdiction during federally declared emergencies or disasters.

Radiological Agents

The Department of Homeland Security defines radiological agents into three main types of radiation (alpha, beta, and gamma) emitted from radioactive materials.

Radiological Monitor (RM)

An individual trained to measure, record, and report radiation exposure and exposure rates, and to provide limited field guidance on radiation hazards.

Radiological Response Team (RRT)

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

Reception Area

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

Recovery

The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private- sector, nongovernmental, and public-assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of

affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents. The immediate objective of this activity is to return vital life support systems to minimum

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

Recovery Plan

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

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

Sentinel Surveillance

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

Span of Control

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

Staging

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

handle all that radio traffic, and is free to concentrate on size-up, development of plans and strategy, and other critical issues.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

These are the procedures established by individual agencies for the operations of their specific agency when encountering specific situations.

State

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

State Coordinating Officer (SCO)

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

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

Unified Command (UC)

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

Unit

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

United States Code (USC)

The official version of the federal statutory code.

Unity of Command

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

Unprotected Lands

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

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 statues (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 in which development is essentially non-existent except for roads, railroads, power lines, and similar transportation facilities. Used in place of WILDERNESS, which frequently refers to specifically designated federal lands intended to remain in their natural state to the greatest extent possible.

Windshield Survey

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

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	Cardio Pulmonary 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
PReP	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

        15.1.16. ESF 20 – Defense Support to Civil Authorities

    15.2.   *City of Yakima Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)*