

Pacific County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Pacific County

City of Ilwaco

Bend City of Long Beach

City of Raymond

City of South

Revised July 2022

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Approval and Implementation

This plan was approved by the Pacific County Emergency Management Agency Council on July 21, 2022. Minutes of the council meeting are available upon request. The plan was submitted to the Washington State Emergency Management Division for review and approval in April of 2022. Notification of approval was received from the state July 11, 2022

The Pacific County Emergency Management Council (PCEMC) developed the Pacific County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (The Plan) in order to implement emergency planning, response, mitigation, and recovery responsibilities. The Plan details primary agencies, support agencies, purpose, policy, authority, limitations, direction/control, functions, and responsibilities to ensure a mutual understanding and a coordinated plan of action is implemented with appropriate agencies within Pacific County. The Pacific County Emergency Management Council directs each office, department, and agency to study The Plan and prepare or update as needed supporting plans to be implemented in the event of a disaster or emergency. The Pacific County Emergency Management Council directs the Pacific County Emergency Management Agency to make preparations to coordinate all emergency management activities. The Pacific County Emergency Management Agency (PCEMA) Director and/or the highest designee of the Pacific County Sheriff's Office are responsible for publishing and distributing this plan and will issue changes as required.

This plan supersedes all other Pacific County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans.

Scott McDougall, PCEMA Director

Promulgation Document / Signature Page

The Pacific County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan has been prepared by the Pacific County Emergency Management Agency in an effort to provide the framework for county-wide mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities. It defines authority, functions, and responsibilities to establish a mutually cooperative plan of action between city, county, state, federal, and public and private sector organizations.

This plan will be used to ameliorate county emergency management capabilities and coordinate mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities in order to minimize threats to the life, property, economy, and environment of Pacific County residents. The Pacific County Emergency Management Agency is responsible to coordinate, publish, distribute, and revise the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan as required. Efforts have been made to assure compatibility with planning guidance provided by the Washington National Guard, Emergency Management Division pursuant to Chapter 38.52 RCW.

Directors of city and county agencies and departments, commissions, and councils, are reminded of their two primary emergency management responsibilities. The first is to provide support through the Pacific County Emergency Operations Center. The second is to maintain an internal comprehensive emergency management plan in order to accomplish day-to-day activities immediately before, during, or following an emergency or disaster.

Lisa Olsen, Chair
Pacific County Board of Commissioners

Scott McDougall, Director
Pacific County Emergency Mgmt. Agency

Mike Cassinelli, Mayor
City of Ilwaco

Jerry Phillips, Mayor
City of Long Beach

Julie Struck, Mayor
City of South Bend

Dee Roberts, Mayor
City of Raymond

Robin K. Souvenir, Sheriff
Pacific County Sheriff's Office

Date

Record of Distribution

Agency	Agency Representative	Date Distributed
American Red Cross	Allison Mora	
City of Ilwaco	Mike Cassinelli	
City of Ilwaco, Volunteer Fire Department	Jeff Archer	
City of Long Beach	Jerry Phillips	
City of Long Beach, Fire Department	Kyle Jewell	
City of Long Beach, Police Department	Flint Wright	
City of Raymond	Dee Roberts	
City of Raymond, Fire Department	Bill Didion	
City of Raymond, Police Department	Chuck Spoor	
City of South Bend	Julie Struck	
City of South Bend, Fire Department	Alan Ashley	
City of South Bend, Police Department	Lucas Stigall	
Federal Emergency Management Agency	Willie G. Nunn	
Medix Ambulance	Duane Mullins	
Mortuary, Penttila's Chapel by the Sea	Eric Anderson	
Mortuary, Stoller's	Ron Stoller	
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	Western Regional Center	
National Warning System (NAWAS)	Kevin Wickersham	
National Weather Service (NWS)	Treana Jensen	
Pacific County Assessor's Office	Bruce Walker	
Pacific County Auditor's Office	Joyce Kidd	
Pacific County Communications (PACCOM)	Ed Heffernan	
Pacific County DCD	Shawn Humphreys	
Pacific County DPW	David Anderson	
Pacific County Emergency Management Agency (PCEMA)	Scott McDougall	
Pacific County Emergency Management Council (PCEMC)	Frank Wolfe	
Pacific County Fire District #1 - Ocean Park	Jacob Brundage	
Pacific County Fire District #2 - Chinook	Coty Grote	
Pacific County Fire District #3 - Menlo	Gary Schwiesow	
Pacific County Fire District #4 - Naselle	Doug Sandell	
South Beach Regional Fire Authority	Dennis Benn	
Pacific County Fire District #6 - Bay Center	Jessica Lorton	
Pacific County Fire District #7 - Nemah	Steve Shotwell	
Pacific County Fire District #8 - South Bend	Tim McGee	

*Pacific County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
Record of Distribution*

Agency	Agency Representative	Date Distributed
Pacific County General Administration	Paul Plakinger	
Pacific County Prosecutor's Office	Michael Rothman	
Pacific County Public Health and Human Services	Katie Lindstrom	
Pacific County PUD #2	Jason Dunsmoor	
Pacific County Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)	Bob Cline	
Pacific County Sheriff's Office	Robin Souvenir	
Pacific County Treasurer's Office	Renee Goodin	
Pacific Transit System	Michael Wagner	
Pets, Harbor Association of Volunteers for Animals (HAVA)	Dee Roberts	
Pets, Pacific County Humane Society	Rod Vetter	
School District, Naselle-Grays River	Lisa Nelson	
School District, North River	Colin Nelson	
School District, Ocean Beach	Amy Huntley	
School District, Raymond	Kathy Tully	
School District, South Bend	Jon Tienharra	
School District, Willapa Valley	Nancy Morris	
United States Coast Guard	Commander, Cape Disappointment	
Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division (EMD)	Robert Ezelle	
Washington State Department of Agriculture	Derek Sandison	
Washington State Department of Corrections	Cheryl Strange	
Washington State Department of Ecology	Laura Watson	
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Jim Unsworth	
Washington State Department of Health	Dr. Umair Shah	
Washington State Department of Labor and Industry	Joel Sacks	
Washington State Department of Natural Resources	Hilary Franz	
Washington State Department of Transportation (DOT)	Monique Rabideau	
Washington State Fire Marshal	John Batiste	
Washington State Patrol	Bradford Moon	
Washington State University Extension	Toni Gwin	
Washington State Utilities Commission	Mark Johnson	
Willapa Behavioral Health	Salina Meacham	

Basic Plan

I. Purpose, Scope, Situations, and Assumptions

A. Purpose

This plan will describe how the PCEMA will engage its collective resources to administer a comprehensive emergency management program. The goals of this program are six-fold:

1. To encourage coordinated mitigation of the effects of emergencies or disasters through the use of various means including, but not limited to prevention through land use and building code authority, property protection through acquisition and/or retrofits, public awareness and education, natural resource protection, emergency services such as warning systems, and structural mitigation projects.
2. To develop an increased level of community engagement, involvement, and preparedness between the whole community, public agencies, businesses, and residents. A primary goal is to educate all segments of the population to plan to sustain themselves for a minimum of 72 hours (three days) in order to cope with the effects of an emergency or disaster when an event overwhelms the public safety response system.
3. To promote the development of plans, training, and exercises to prepare public officials and the representatives of other organizations to perform emergency management duties.
4. To coordinate governmental response efforts in order to maximize efficiency, reduce duplication of effort, and to minimize the adverse effects of a disaster or emergency on Pacific County community, property, economy, and environment.
5. To coordinate governmental and non-governmental response efforts in regard to maintenance and restoration of public services that may be interrupted as a result of a catastrophic event.
6. To establish the emergency support functions and other responsibilities, of and between local, county, state, federal, and public and private sector organizations as a basis for a comprehensive emergency management program.

B. Scope

1. The Pacific County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is an all-hazards plan, meaning that the functions of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery are not sequential but overlapping in nature, and in addition, that this plan provides an efficient and effective basis for dealing with a variety of

hazards and disasters. The PCEMA does not attempt to create a plan for every conceivable type of disaster.

2. The Pacific County CEMP is a framework for the cooperative administration of, and response to, disasters and emergencies likely to occur in Pacific County, and the cities of Ilwaco, Long Beach, Raymond, and South Bend. The scope of the agency is county-wide in a coordination and advisory capacity to the Pacific County Emergency Management Agency Council, the County Commissioners, the Sheriff and the City Mayors.
3. The PCEMA is a multi-jurisdictional agency with an Emergency Management Council (EMC) comprised of three County Commissioners, the Sheriff, and four Mayors as the governing body. The PCEMA Director is guided by and responsible to the Pacific County Administrative Officer. Under the supervision of the Director, the Emergency Management Coordinator is responsible for managing and coordinating the county's emergency management activities.
4. This plan applies to all governmental entities of Pacific County who are signatories to the plan, as well as Pacific County government. It provides a foundation for:
 - a. Establishing mutual understanding among government and non-government agencies, the business community, volunteers, and the public.
 - b. Utilizing government and private sector resources efficiently and effectively.
 - c. Coordinating with the emergency management plans and programs of the federal government, the State of Washington, emergency response jurisdictions within the County, and surrounding jurisdictions.
 - d. Identifying disaster response capabilities and gaps.
 - e. Identifying and encouraging the implementation of hazard mitigation strategies.
 - f. Training and educating the public, the business community, volunteers, and government.
 - g. Encouraging citizen self-sufficiency and personal responsibility.

C. Organization

1. Washington State RCW 38.52 directs each political subdivision of this state to establish an emergency management organization, and provides for the formation of a multi-jurisdictional agency. The PCEMA provides coordinated emergency management throughout the county and its incorporated and unincorporated areas under the Pacific County Interlocal Agreement for Emergency Management

Services, dated September 2008 and signed by Pacific County, and the cities of Ilwaco, Long Beach, Raymond and South Bend. The director of the agency is charged with the responsibility of coordinating disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery efforts in the county and signatory municipalities, under the direction of the .

2. The Board of County Commissioners (BOCC), the Sheriff, and the Mayors shall direct and control emergency management activities within their respective jurisdictions.

Per Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5, Management of Domestic Incidents, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has developed the National Incident Management System (NIMS) for the purpose of unifying all responders' efforts during disasters regardless of cause, size, or complexity. Additionally, the DHS has directed all Federal, State, Territorial, Tribal and local entities involved in emergency response to adopt NIMS and to adopt the basic tenets of the Incident Command System (ICS) as a condition for receiving Federal preparedness assistance.

The Pacific County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) uses NIMS for policy and operational coordination for incident management. Consistent with the model provided in the National Response Framework (NRF) and NIMS, the CEMP can be partially or fully implemented in the context of a threat, or anticipation of or response to a significant incident or event. Selective implementation through the activation of one or more of the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) or Annexes allows maximum flexibility in responding to and recovering from an incident, meeting the unique operational and information-sharing requirements of the situation at hand, and enabling effective interaction between various county and non-county entities. This plan will facilitate restoration of basic county government operations and services following an emergency or disaster.

D. RCW 38.52

RCW 38.52 directs the creation of the Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division (WSEMD), with a director who is responsible for carrying out the mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery programs for emergency management, and as such shall coordinate the activities of all emergency management organizations within the state. The governor, in the event of a disaster that goes beyond the scope of the PCEMA, may assume direct operational control.

- E.** Pacific County and the Pacific County EOC operate under the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS).

II. Situation Overview

A. Hazard Analysis Summary Pacific County Status

1. Pacific County is located in the southwest corner of Washington State and covers 925 square miles of land. The interior majority portion is comprised of rugged terrain and productive coniferous forest land. Terrain varies from sea level to 2,900 feet in the Willapa Hills. Steep gradients and deep canyons cover most of the county. To the south, Pacific County is bordered by eighteen miles of the Columbia River, a major water transportation route. Willapa Bay is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean along the west edge of Pacific County.
2. Geology is a critical element to emergency planning as many of the soils are proven to be subject to liquefaction and subsidence. Agricultural areas are found in the eastern portion of the county and cranberry bogs in the beach areas.
3. Pacific County buildings and lifeline systems range in age from the late 1800's to the present. Most of the homes are wood frame, with a large percentage being built in the early 1900's. Unreinforced masonry buildings commonly exist such as the County Courthouse.
4. Three two-lane vehicular transportation routes exist in Pacific County. Washington State Highway 101 runs north and south across the entire length of the county and Washington State Highways 4 and 6 travel east and west across the width of Pacific County. Washington State Department of Transportation maintains the highways and the numerous bridges that span small rivers feeding Willapa Bay. Highway 101 crosses the Columbia River over a span of 4.4 miles via the Astoria-Megler Bridge.
5. Logging, fishing and shellfish farming make up the largest year-round industry with tourism, government, and tribal and non-tribal service operations being significant economic factors. These industries and governmental agencies are the largest employers.
6. The climate of Pacific County is mild with temperatures ranging from 17 degrees to 94 degrees. The daily average temperature ranges from 40 degrees as a low to 62 degrees as a high. Average yearly rainfall ranges from 87" to 97" in the Willapa Valley and up to 127" in the Chinook Valley. Winds as high as 140 mph have been recorded in the winter with recent years experiencing winds of 80+ miles per hour. Snowfall is not of great significance in Pacific County, with only rare occurrences of notable accumulations.
7. The four incorporated cities in Pacific County are Ilwaco, Long Beach, Raymond, and South Bend. Each is governed by a mayor and council. The executive head of each is the mayor and each council elects a Mayor Pro-Tem who presides in the

absence of the Mayor.

8. The population living in incorporated areas totals nearly 7,400 residents out of 22,075 county-wide (based on 2021 Washington State Office of Financial Management forecasts). Population centers are geographically divided by Willapa Bay with an estimated 51% living in the Naselle and Long Beach Peninsula areas and along the Columbia River. To the north, South Bend, Raymond, and Willapa Valley account for the remaining 49% of the population (based on 2020 census figures). During the months of May through September the population on the Long Beach Peninsula surges with beach visitors, particularly on weekends when estimates have reached as high as 100,000, creating a challenge in addressing emergency management issues based on vast population fluctuations.
9. Over 24% of the population is over the age of 65 and 11% speak foreign languages, predominately Spanish. These factors create some needs in notification, warning, evacuation, and sheltering. Public education also must have tailored adaptations to reach a diverse audience.
10. The unincorporated areas which contain the largest portion of the population are governed by the BOCC. There are three political districts, each of which elects a representative to the county commission.
11. The Pacific County EMC, governing council of the PCEMA, is comprised of the three county commissioners, the Sheriff, and four mayors, each having one vote.
12. The Pacific County Interlocal Agreement for Emergency Management Services delegates emergency management authority to the Pacific County Board of County Commissioners. The appointment of the Director and any additional PCEMA staff is subject to confirmation by a majority vote of the Council. Individuals appointed by the County Commissioners and confirmed by the Council will be deemed to be employees of Pacific County.
13. Considering Pacific County's environment, stage of development, and geographic location, the county is vulnerable to a number of hazards which have the potential to disrupt both the incorporated and unincorporated areas. As it is not possible to predict the onset of any disastrous event, their probability can be predicated on historical record. Research, documented in the Pacific County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA), ranks hazards by historical incidence as follows: hazardous materials, flood, storms/severe weather, snow storm, tsunami, landslide, earthquake, and volcano. Several of these hazards can trigger the occurrence of one or more resulting events.

B. Capability Assessment

1. The PCEMA will make every reasonable effort to respond in the event of an emergency or disaster. However, city, county, and jurisdictional emergency

response resources and systems may be overwhelmed, and response may be delayed. For this reason, residents, governmental agencies, businesses, and other organizations are encouraged to develop internal emergency response, continuity of operations and continuity of government plans, and prepare to be self-sufficient for a minimum of three days.

2. The responsibilities outlined in the plan will be fulfilled only if the situation, information exchange, extent of agency capabilities, and resources are available at the time.
3. There is no guarantee implied by this plan that a coordinated response to emergency or disaster incidents will be practical or possible. In addition, operations may vary from the plan depending on the resources available following an emergency or disaster. For planning purposes, the following priorities are established:
 - a. Protection of human life and public health.
 - b. Protection of public property and critical infrastructure.
 - c. Protection of the environment.

C. Planning Assumptions

1. Some emergencies or disasters will occur with enough warning that appropriate notification will be issued to ensure some level of preparation. Other situations will occur with no advance warning. Plan to prepare for the worst-case scenario.
2. The PCEMA will strive to coordinate all emergency resource requests during a major emergency, disaster, or catastrophic event. However, the agency may be hindered by the situation.
3. Citizens, businesses, public agencies, and industry should be prepared to utilize their plans, procedures and resources in order to provide for themselves for at least the first three days of a major emergency or disaster.
4. An emergency or disaster may overwhelm all municipal governmental, and non-governmental systems in Pacific County. Pacific County may require state and/or federal assistance.
5. The PCEMA will comply with Chapter 38.52 RCW, and Chapter 118.30 WAC, and as a minimum will plan to:
 - a. Establish procedures to ensure continuity of emergency management services.

- b. Maintain a formal emergency management organization with facilities, promulgated by appropriate local ordinance.
- c. Prepare plans and procedures and maintain a CEMP.
- d. Communicate with the state EOC on the status of response and recovery activities during or following any emergency or disaster.
- e. Advise consideration of County/City emergency proclamations and request state assistance when deemed appropriate.
- f. Cities and county agencies are advised to have their own internal emergency plans and procedures which will enable them to:
 - 1. Continue/resume their functions to ensure continuity of government during or immediately following an emergency or disaster.
 - 2. Support the PCEMA by staffing the EOC as an assigned responsibility, as listed in the ESFs.
 - 3. Provide reports to the PCEMA including the following information:
 - a. Their ability to accomplish their functional role during an emergency or disaster.
 - b. Proclamations of Emergency, as appropriate.
 - c. Situation reports.
 - d. Requests for assistance.

III. Concept of Operations

The “Whole Community” includes individuals, families, and households; communities; the private and nonprofit sectors; faith-based organizations; and local, tribal, state and Federal governments. The “Whole Community” is defined in the National Preparedness Goal as follows:

"[A] focus on enabling the participation in national preparedness activities of a wider range of players from the private and nonprofit sectors, including nongovernmental organizations and the general public, in conjunction with the participation of Federal, state, and local governmental partners in order to foster better coordination and working relationships."

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 general public, including people with Access and Functional Needs (AFN), people covered under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and people with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), and culturally diverse populations. This engagement is in conjunction with the participation of local, tribal, state, and federal governmental partners.

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.² (National Preparedness Goal, September 2015)

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. 2175521768, (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. For additional assistance and information regarding language access obligations, please refer to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Recipient Guidance at <http://www.lep.gov/guidance/guidance> or www.dhs.gov.

Each ESF is expected to address how LEP and AFN will be integrated into all phases of emergency management as applicable to its respective responsibilities.

In establishing a government-to-government relationship with tribal nations, state agencies are authorized to provide a tribal liaison position responsible for assisting in developing and implementing state agency policies to promote effective communication and collaboration. The state agency tribal liaison serves as a contact person with tribal governments, maintains communication between the state agency and affected tribal governments, and coordinates training of state agency employees in government-to-government relations as set forth in RCW 43.376.

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. The PETS Act becomes operational upon a presidential disaster declaration. ESF 6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services) and ESF 11 (Agriculture and Natural Resources) address pets, service animals, and livestock.

A. General

1. Repeated emergencies, such as violations of the law, medical emergencies, fire calls, and so on, do not normally require the involvement of the elected officials of the jurisdiction. “Peace and order” in Pacific County are, by city and county ordinance, the responsibility of the law enforcement agencies, rural fire protection districts, etc. On an infrequent basis, public agencies are confronted with emergencies that are beyond the scope of a single department response. This triggers a multi-agency response as well as possible support from the PCEMA. When a situation has reached a point where city and/or county resources have been exhausted the situation is recognized as a major emergency or disaster.

- a. The PCEMA EOC will be activated upon the request of any agency or jurisdiction in order to coordinate response to an incident that is beyond the scope of an individual agencies scope or capabilities.
 - b. If the situation requires, the PCEMA will recommend the declaration of a State of Emergency. This allows the respective jurisdictions to request state assistance once all local resources have been exhausted.
 - c. At the time an emergency or disaster reaches that level the PCEMA will notify the WSEMD of the incident, provide ongoing situation reports, and initiate preliminary damage assessment procedures.
 - d. If response to the event drains state resources the Governor may also declare a State of Emergency and solicit federal assistance through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Region X.
2. PCEMA is responsible for coordination of activities carried out under the Pacific County CEMP. The Director of PCEMA may coordinate the activities of, and maintain a liaison with, all emergency response agencies within the county through the Pacific County EOC.
 3. The PCEMA Director has the authority and responsibility for emergency management within Pacific County in accordance with the Pacific County Interlocal Agreement for Emergency Management Services.
 4. Separate hazard specific plans may apply to specific circumstances. These include Pacific County's All Hazard Evacuation Plan, Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES), Emergency Alert System (EAS) Operational Plan, and the Central Region Fire Defense Mobilization Plan. These plans are published separately and may be included as ESFs and/or annexes or appendices to the Pacific County CEMP.
 5. When a disaster or emergency is imminent or has occurred, the PCEMA has a primary responsibility to preserve life, property, economy, and the environment of Pacific County. Primary support agencies include:
 - a. Pacific County Sheriff's Office (PCSO)
 - b. Pacific County Department of Public Works (DPW)
 - c. Pacific County Department of Community Development (DCD)
 - d. Pacific County General Administration (GA)
 - e. American Red Cross (ARC)

- f. Washington State Military Department, EMD
- g. Washington State Patrol (WSP)
- h. Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)
- i. RACES
- j. Pacific County Fire Coordinator
- k. FEMA

B. Emergency Management Concepts

1. The BOCC and/or the Mayors of each respective city may declare a “State of Emergency” relative to a specific area or the entire county and may begin to direct coordination of reasonable response and recovery activities operating under the principles of the National Incident Management System.
2. The PCEMA coordinates activities and obtains resources in support of those agencies responding to an emergency or disaster through the function of the Pacific County EOC.
3. The PCEMA may, depending upon resources available, utilize mutual aid agreements as applicable.
4. When Pacific County resources have been depleted the PCEMA may request the assistance of the WSEMD.
5. Coordination
 - a. The PCEMA Director may coordinate the activities of the primary support agencies and cooperates with emergency management agencies at the state and federal levels of government.
 - b. Each primary support agency will appoint a liaison to the Pacific County EOC to strengthen a harmonized response and recovery effort. The following matrix (Table BP-1) indicates the responsibilities of each agency within each Emergency Support Function:

**Pacific County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
Basic Plan: Concept of Operations**

AGENCY	ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 5	ESF 6	ESF 7	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF	ES	ESF 12	ES	ES	ESF 15	ESF
American Red Cross						S	S	S			S					
City of Ilwaco			P		S	S	S					S	S			
City of Ilwaco, Volunteer Fire Department				S	S	S	S	P	S	S			S	S		
City of Long Beach			P		S	S	S					S	S			
City of Long Beach, Fire Department				S	S		S	P	S	S			S	S		
City of Long Beach, Police Department	S						S						S			
City of Raymond			P		S	S	S					S	S			
City of Raymond, Fire Department				S	S		S	P	S	S			S	S		
City of Raymond, Police Department	S						S						S			
City of South Bend			P		S	S	S					S	S			
City of South Bend, Fire Department				S	S		S	P	S	S			S	S		
City of South Bend, Police Department	S						S						S			
Federal Emergency Management Agency				S												
Medix Ambulance								P								
Mortuary, Penttila's Chapel by the Sea																
Mortuary, Stoller's																
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)																
National Warning System (NAWAS)																
National Weather Service (NWS)																
Pacific County Assessor's Office							S								S	
Pacific County Auditor's Office					S		S									
Pacific County Communications (PACCOM)		P			S		S									
Pacific County DCD			P			S	S	P		S	S				S	
Pacific County DPW	P	S	P		S	S	S					S	S	S		
Pacific County Emergency Management Agency (PCEMA)	S	P	S	S	L	P	P		S	S	P	P	S	P	P	
Pacific County Emergency Management Council (PCEMC)					L		S				S				P	P
Pacific County Fire District #1 - Ocean Park				L	S		S	P	S	P			S	S		
Pacific County Fire District #2 - Chinook				S	S		S	P	S	S			S	S		
Pacific County Fire District #3 - Menlo				S	S		S	P	S	S			S	S		
Pacific County Fire District #4 - Naselle				S	S		S	P	S	S			S	S		
Pacific County Fire District #5 - North Cove				S	S		S	P	S	S			S	S		
Pacific County Fire District #6 - Bay Center				S	S		S	P	S	S			S	S		
Pacific County Fire District #7 - Nemah				S	S		S	P	S	S			S	S		
Pacific County Fire District #8 - South Bend				S	S		S	P	S	S			S	S		
Pacific County General Administration							S									S
Pacific County Prosecutor's Office					S		S	P								
Pacific County Public Health and Human Services						S	S	P		S	S				S	
Pacific County PUD #2												S				
Pacific County Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)		S					S									
Pacific County Sheriff's Office	S				S		S		P	S				P		
Pacific County Treasurer's Office					S		S									
Pacific Transit System	P												S			
Pets, Harbor Association of Volunteers for Animals (HAVA)											P				S	
Pets, Pacific County Humane Society											P				S	
School District, Naselle-Grays River	P						S						S			
School District, North River	P						S						S			
School District, Ocean Beach	P						S						S			
School District, Raymond	P						S						S			
School District, South Bend	P						S						S			
School District, Willapa Valley	P						S						S			
United States Coast Guard									S							
Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division (EMD)	S	S					S		S	S						
Washington State Department of Agriculture										S						
Washington State Department of Corrections				S			S			S						
Washington State Department of Ecology										S						
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife										S						
Washington State Department of Health									S	S						
Washington State Department of Labor and Industry									S							
Washington State Department of Natural Resources				S			S									
Washington State Department of Transportation (DOT)							S		S						S	
Washington State Fire Marshal										S						
Washington State Patrol	S						S		P				P			
Washington State University Extension											S					
Washington State Utilities Commission									S							
Willapa Behavioral Health								S								

(Table BP-1)

C. Operational Objectives

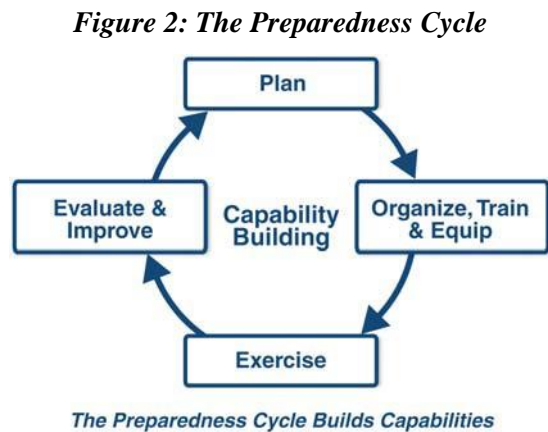
1. Operational Objectives are based on the following priorities:
 - a. Life Safety
 - b. Incident Stabilization
 - c. Protection of Property
 - d. Protection of the Environment

D. Emergency Management

1. Preparedness Actions

Disaster preparedness develops response capabilities should a disaster occur and readies the community to implement recovery and restoration activities.

Figure 2 illustrates the preparedness cycle.



The preparedness activities of PCEMA include:

- Identifying and determining the county's vulnerability to specific hazards
- Developing an effective public education program
- Developing and maintaining a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)
- Developing and maintaining an effective exercise program
- Subject to BOCC approval, negotiating mutual aid and inter- local agreements to support disaster operations
- Developing a disaster communications capability
- Maintaining an emergency worker registration system
- Developing plans for managing volunteer resources

- Establishing, maintaining, and identifying staff for a primary and alternate EOC
- Developing and maintaining an effective public information and media liaison program
- Developing, maintaining and administering a disaster preparedness training program to include training and education for individuals, families, neighborhoods, civic and volunteer organizations, businesses, and government entities

2. Response Actions

Primary response functions of Emergency Management staff or the Emergency Operations Center include:

- Collecting, analyzing, and sharing information;
- Supporting resource needs and requests, including allocating and tracking;
- Coordinating plans and determining current and future needs; and
- In some cases, providing coordination and policy direction.

Upon notification of a hazardous event, or the threat of one, PCEMA will evaluate the situation and, if warranted, activate the EOC at the appropriate level. The ECC may also be activated following a request from another jurisdiction or emergency response agency.

When activated, the EOC Manager and staff shall implement the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and coordinate the county's response. Response activities may include but are not limited to assessing the situation, issuing appropriate warnings, preparing an emergency proclamation, recommending evacuation, opening shelters, informing the public, keeping records, managing volunteers and resources and generating and distributing reports.

Stabilizing community lifelines is the primary effort during response to lessen threats and hazards to public health and safety, the economy, and security. A community lifeline enables the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and is essential to human health and safety or economic security. Figure 3 identifies the seven community lifelines: Safety and Security; Food, Water, Shelter; Health and Medical; Energy (Power and Fuel); Communications; Transportation; and Hazardous Material.

Figure 3: Community Lifelines for Incident Stabilization



The seven community lifelines represent the most basic services a community relies on and which, when stable, enable all other activity within a community. The lifelines are designed to enable emergency managers, infrastructure owners and operators, and other partners to analyze root cause of an incident impact and then prioritize and deploy resources to effectively stabilize the lifeline. ESFs deliver core capabilities to stabilize community lifelines for an effective response. The initial response to a disaster shall be in accordance with the Emergency Support Function annexes (ESFs, see Table 2 of this plan. Other whole community organizations can work together to stabilize lifelines and meet disaster needs.

Table 2: EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEXES

Emergency Support Function Annexes (ESFs) outline the general guidelines by which Thurston County government and cooperating agencies will carry out the responsibilities assigned in the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. The following ESFs shall be developed by lead agencies with the assistance of applicable support agencies and Emergency Management.

ESF-1	Transportation	-
ESF-2	Communications, Information Systems and Warning (Changed to Communications in NRF 4 th Edition)	
ESF-3	Public Works and Engineering	
ESF-4	Firefighting	
ESF-5	Emergency Management (Changed to Information and Planning in NRF 4 th Edition)	
ESF-6	Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Service	
ESF-7	Logistics Management and Resource Support (Changed to Logistics in NRF 4 th Edition)	
ESF-8	Public Health and Medical Services	
ESF-9	Search and Rescue	
ESF-10	Oil and Hazardous Materials Response	
ESF-11	Agriculture and Natural Resources	
ESF-12	Energy	
ESF-13	Public Safety and Security	
ESF-14	Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure (To be developed)	
ESF-15	External Affairs	

Overall direction, control and coordination of county resources to manage and support community response to a disaster shall be established through the EOC. The EOC will be managed by the Director of Emergency Management or if unavailable, a designated EOC Manager. The EOC will be equipped and staffed at the appropriate level to:

- Collect, record, analyze, display and distribute information.
- Coordinate public information and warning.
- Coordinate county government emergency activities.
- Support incident commanders and emergency response agencies by coordinating the management and distribution of information and resources and the restoration of services.
- Activate mutual aid, assistance agreements and request resources from the state and other agencies. The state is capable of coordinating the management and distribution of information and resources and the restoration of services.
- Activate mutual aid, assistance agreements and request resources from the state and other agencies. The state is capable of coordinating provisions of in-state resources and out-of-state resources such as those available through the Washington Mutual Aid Compact (WAMAC) and Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). When an incident overwhelms or is anticipated to overwhelm state resources, the Governor may request federal assistance including funding, resources and critical services.
- Identify and coordinate community needs such as temporary sheltering, provision of food and water and other necessities to meet the needs of all people including persons with disabilities and other special needs.
- Conduct appropriate liaison and coordination activities with all levels of government, public utilities, volunteer and civic organizations, and the public.

The final response activity is demobilization. Demobilization is the orderly, safe, and efficient return of a resource to its original location and status. Demobilization shall begin as soon as possible to facilitate accountability of the resources and be fully coordinated with other incident management and response structures.

3. Recovery Actions

Disaster recovery is both a short-term and long-term process. Short-term operations restore vital services to the community and provide for the basic needs of the public. Long-term recovery focuses on restoring the community to its

normal or an improved state of affairs. The recovery period is also an opportune time to institute mitigation measures related to the recent disaster.

PCEMA shall be the county's liaison with State Emergency Management and FEMA for recovery activities.

PCEMA shall coordinate the collection of damage assessment information for public agency losses and uninsured private losses from all local jurisdictions, public entities and tribes. This information shall be forwarded to State Emergency Management for a determination of whether the county will be recommended for federal individual assistance, public assistance, or both.

PCEMA shall coordinate the preparation of cost recovery documentation and be the county's agent for reimbursement of those costs.

PCEMA shall sustain recovery activities initiated while the EOC was activated.

In managing recovery efforts after a major disaster, PCEMA may form ad hoc partnerships with other jurisdictions, federal and state agencies and groups within the private sector to advise and assist in the development of recovery plans for the county.

4. Mitigation Actions

Disaster mitigation activities are those that eliminate or reduce the probability of a disaster or its effects. The Hazard Mitigation Plan for Pacific County contains the county's mitigation initiatives.

PCEMA may include mitigation in its disaster training program for individuals, families, neighborhoods, civic organizations, businesses, and government organizations; assist other Pacific County government and cooperating agencies in identifying ways to consider disaster mitigation in their public programs; and be an information resource for the public.

E. Emergency Operations Facilities

1. PCEMA has established the Pacific County EOC on the first floor of the Pacific County Public Safety Building located at 300 Memorial Drive, South Bend, Washington. This facility is adaptable to 24 hour per day operation and staffing. The facility has full emergency generator capability and an internal communication system.

PCEMA readiness can occur in three phases.

- a. *Phase III* This includes only the staff of the PCEMA. This covers that period of time prior to an impending emergency or disaster. This would include the dissemination of flood watches and/or warnings as received from the National Weather Service for example. Steps will be taken as necessary to initiate alert of other emergency management staff and to get the Pacific County EOC ready for activation.
 - b. *Phase II.* This includes making the Pacific County EOC available to departments, agencies, and officials to coordinate information regarding an impending emergency or disaster or other event as situations may warrant. This would involve notification of other emergency management staff, elected officials, and the WSEMD.
 - c. *Phase I.* This stage would result in the full activation of the Pacific County EOC and would take effect if and when any threatening emergency or disaster arrived. Activation at phase III requires a Proclamation of Emergency signed by the jurisdiction having authority. The Director, Deputy Director, or a member of the Pacific County EMC may activate the EOC at this level.
 - d. During a phase I activation the PCEMA will be supported at a minimum, by staff representatives of the following Pacific County departments:
 - i. General Administration
 - ii. Sheriff's Office
 - iii. Department of Public Works
 - iv. Public Health and Human Services
2. The Washington State EOC will activate in support of an activation of the Pacific County EOC. The decision to activate the State EOC in support of Pacific County rests with the Governor, the Adjutant General, the WSEMD Director, and the Emergency Management Division Duty Officer.
 3. The Pacific County Administration Facility/South County, located at 7013 Sandridge Road, is a designated alternate Pacific County EOC site.
 4. The PCEMA Director or Deputy Director may establish remote or mobile EOC capabilities as needed to respond to an emergency circumstance.
 5. In the event of a presidentially declared disaster, a Disaster Field Office and a Disaster Application Center will be established to coordinate federal, state, local, and volunteer organizations support and response.

F. Mitigation Activities

1. Pacific County and the cities of Long Beach, Raymond, and South Bend will

develop and implement a mitigation strategy to reduce or alleviate the loss of life or property and damage to the economy and environment.

2. The mitigation strategy will be based upon the Pacific County HIVA.
3. As a minimum, the following strategies should be considered:
 - a. Remove or eliminate the hazard.
 - b. Reduce or limit the amount or size of the hazard.
 - c. Segregate the hazard from the resources or population that is to be protected.
 - d. Reduce the likelihood of a hazard occurring.
 - e. Modify the basic characteristics of the hazard.
 - f. Control the rate of release of the hazard.
 - g. Establish hazard warning and communication procedures.
 - h. Establish evacuation plans.

G. Preparedness Activities

1. Cities within Pacific County and county agencies should develop procedures for emergency operations:
 - a. Structural (elevation of buildings) and non-structural (tie down computers) measures.
 - b. Conduct training and education, coordinate exercises, and plan maintenance.
2. PCEMA will maintain a HIVA.
3. The PCEMA Director will review, revise, maintain publish, and distribute the Pacific County CEMP.
4. The Pacific County CEMP will be updated on a continuous basis and filed with the WSEMD every four years.
5. Selected portions of the Pacific County CEMP will be exercised annually following adequate training. Exercises will be planned, designed, conducted, and evaluated (to include an after-action report with an improvement plan) using the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) model. The standard for reporting is within 60 days from the conclusion of the exercise. Exercise types under the HSEEP include seminar, workshop, table top, game,

drill, functional, and full-scale.

6. Training in respect to the Pacific County CEMP will take place annually through various PCEMA meetings and exercises. Since training and exercising is a collaborative and integrated effort, the two must be interrelated, and then forecast on a multi-year schedule. For this system to be successful, a plan must be exercised.
 - a. Administration and Finance Section
 - b. Public Information Officer
 - c. Command
7. Organizational Roles and Responsibilities
 - a. Individual positions responsible for reporting to the Pacific County EOC within the county and city government should be identified by jurisdictional leaders.
 - b. ESFs identify responsibilities for each function.
 - c. Plan maintenance, training, and exercises should be conducted on an annual basis by the PCEMA and the participating jurisdictions.

H. Response Activities

1. Response activities for primary and support organizations are stated in the ESF Responsibility Matrix. (See Table BP-1 above)
2. In the event of an imminent disaster or emergency, the PCEMA will, at a minimum:
 - a. Notify the PCEMA Council and execute procedures for notification of primary support agencies.
 - b. Activate Pacific County EOC procedures.
 - c. Coordinate with the WSEMD.
 - d. Coordinate response of primary and support agencies in the Pacific County EOC.
 - e. Establish communications.
 - f. Coordinate with Pacific County Communications (PACCOM).

- g. Disseminate public information and respond to requests for information from the public, county and/or city employees, response personnel, and the media, as defined in ESF #15 External Affairs.
- h. Authorize and initiate sheltering-in-place and/or initiate evacuation procedures.
- i. Coordinate with the appropriate agency for security surrounding the impacted area.
- j. Request that the American Red Cross implement mass care of personnel or populations affected by the emergency or disaster.
- k. Coordinate with appropriate agencies to activate procedures to provide for health care of those impacted by the emergency or disaster.
- l. Notify agencies responsible for fatality management.
- m. Begin accountability procedures for personnel responding to the disaster or emergency.
- n. Implement recovery activities while continuing to coordinate response efforts.

I. Recovery Activities

- 1. Pacific County and the cities of Ilwaco, Long Beach, Raymond, and South Bend should establish disaster recovery and business resumption strategies in order to return vital life support activities to minimum operating standards, with long term plans for returning life to pre-disaster/emergency or improved levels.
- 2. Short term activities following an emergency or disaster include:
 - a. Damage assessment.
 - b. Identification of interrupted critical utility systems and operations essential to the protection of life, property, economy, and environment.
 - c. Data management including geographic, financial, administrative, and other data that may be pertinent to response.
 - d. Prioritization of the restorative measures to be taken regarding municipal/county critical utility systems and operations.
- 3. Long term recovery activities include:
 - a. Coordination of recovery activities with state and federal agencies.

- b. Coordination of disaster/emergency related obligations and expenditures.
- c. Coordination of assets including staff, volunteers, mutual aid, contractual, and agency resources.
- d. Identification and development of mitigation goals and activities.

J. Recovery Tasks and Responsibilities

1. Recovery operations will be organized into three overlapping task areas to address anticipated disaster related issues: economic, infrastructure, and human needs.
2. Economic recovery and business assistance, with an emphasis on facilitating small business resumption. Tasks include:
 - a. Financial impact assessment and revenue forecasting
 - b. Economic impact assessment to the business community
 - c. Small business outreach and support
 - d. Federal/State public assistance, financial recovery
 - e. Federal/State assistance to businesses i.e., SBA
 - f. Re-entry and “open for business” support
 - g. Liaison with major industries and employers
 - h. Economic revitalization planning
 - i. Tourism promotion
3. Physical repairs and restoration to buildings, infrastructure, utilities, life-line systems, and the environment. Tasks include:
 - a. Damage assessment
 - b. Building inspection and permitting
 - c. Debris management
 - d. Threat abatement
 - e. Restoring government facility functions

- f. Utility and transportation service restoration
 - g. Information technology and communications restoration
 - h. Historic preservation
 - i. Environmental impacts
4. Address individual and community needs in areas including human services, housing, community recovery events, mental health, and special needs of vulnerable populations. Tasks include:
 - a. Social and community impacts
 - b. Service to vulnerable populations
 - c. Assistance to human service providers
 - d. Public Health, including mental health, issues
 - e. Community recovery events
 - f. FEMA individual assistance program

IV. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

When the EOC is activated, the EOC Manger is responsible for EOC site management and supervision of support staff. The EOC shall be organized to include the following sections, each managed by a section chief who reports to the EOC Manger:

- **Operations Section.** The Operations Section coordinates operational support to on-scene incident management efforts. Branches, divisions, and groups may be added or deleted as required, depending on the nature of the incident. The Operations Section is also responsible for coordinating with Command Posts, other Emergency Operations Centers, and other Emergency Coordination Centers that may be established to support incident management activities.
- **Planning Section.** The Planning Section's functions include but are not limited to the collection, evaluation, dissemination and use of information regarding the threat or incident and the status of resources. The Planning Section prepares and documents support actions and develops unified action, contingency, long-term and other plans.
- **Logistics Section.** The Logistics Section coordinates logistics support that includes but is not limited to the control of and accountability for supplies and equipment; resource ordering; delivery of equipment, supplies, and services; facility location,

setup, space management, building services, and general facility operations; transportation coordination and fleet management services; information and technology systems services; administrative services such as mail management and reproduction; and customer assistance.

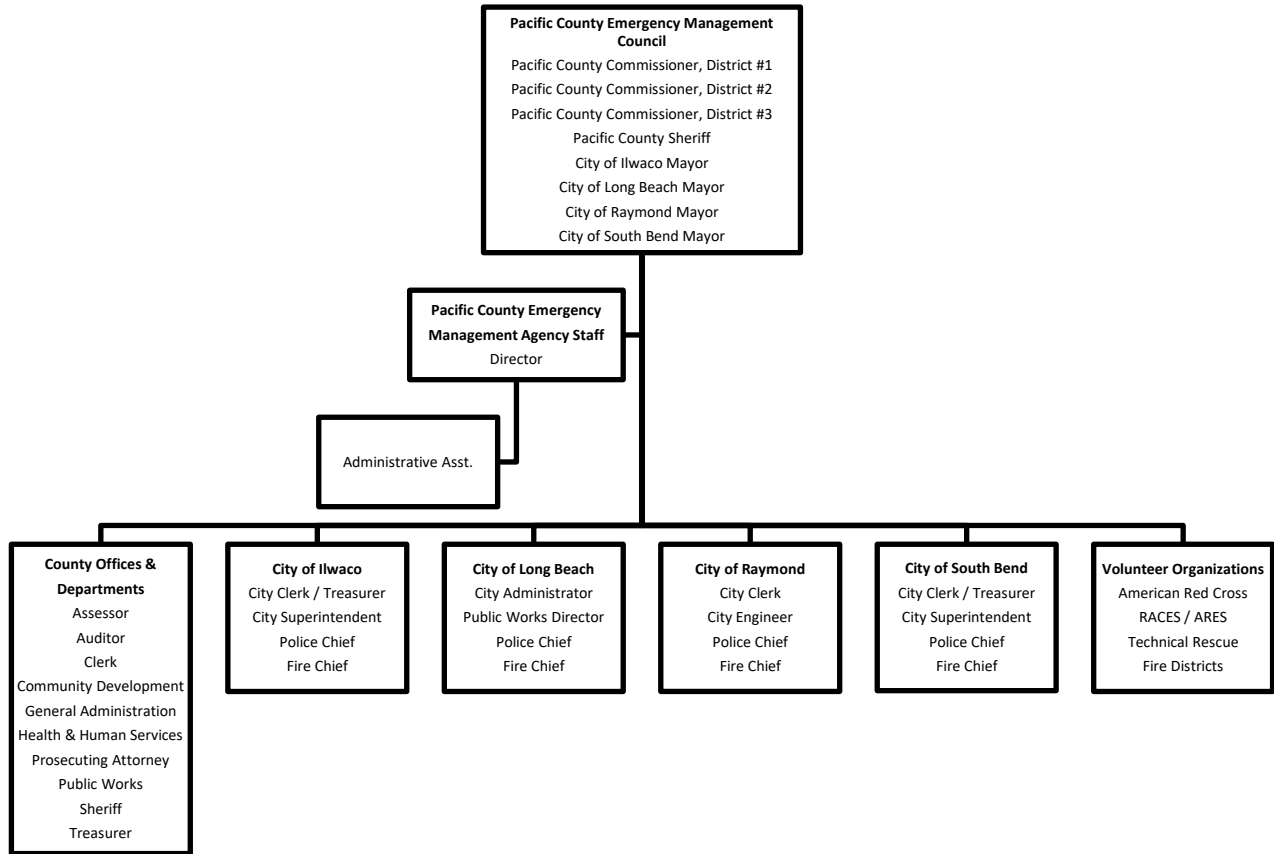
- **Finance and Administration Section.** The Finance and Administration Section is responsible for the financial management, monitoring, and tracking of all costs relating to the incident and the functioning of the EOC while adhering to all pertinent laws and regulations and maintaining eligibility for public assistance programs.

Also reporting to the EOC Manager is the Public Information Officer (PIO). The PIO is responsible for the coordination and dissemination of information for the public and media concerning an incident. If an incident involves multiple agencies, a Joint Information Center (JIC) may be established. JIC's may be established locally, regionally or nationally depending on the size and magnitude of the incident. Co- location of the federal, state, tribal, and local JICs is encouraged in the National Response Framework.

Additional positions, such as a Safety Officer and Liaison Officer may be added according to the scope and scale of the disaster.

Specific details regarding EOC staffing are included in ESF 5 Annex, Emergency Management.

**Pacific County Emergency Management Agency
 Organization Chart**



A. Purpose

To identify Pacific County and City agencies and organizations that have responsibility for emergency management. Each entity has the responsibility to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from an emergency in order to resume business and to provide for continuity of government and community life.

B. Responsibilities

Pacific County agencies, state and federal agencies, qualified volunteer, private, and non-profit organizations, and the cities of Ilwaco, Long Beach, Raymond, and South Bend are responsible to:

1. The protection of life, property, economy, and the environment are the legal responsibility of local government.
2. County Government

- a. Pacific County Assessor
 - i. The Pacific County Assessor is responsible for the revaluation of real or personal property destroyed in whole or in part, or that is in an area declared a disaster area by the governor, in accordance with Chapter 84.70.010 RCW.
- b. Pacific County Auditor
 - i. Provides financial record-keeping systems for emergency and disaster work and instructs administrative disaster response personnel regarding procedures. Provides for the preservation of essential records.
- c. Pacific County Board of County Commissioners
 - i. The Pacific County BOCC, as the highest elected officials within the unincorporated areas of the county, are legally responsible for welfare of life, property, and environment within their jurisdiction. The BOCC is authorized to exercise powers vested under RCW 38.52.070(2) and in addition to include:
 - The declaration of a State of Emergency.
 - Providing overall direction of county emergency management related activities
 - Appropriating funds to fill emergency needs in accordance with RCW 36.40 and RCW 38.52.
 - Establishing priorities for immediate and long-term restoration of county services and damage repair.
- d. Pacific County Department of Community Development
 - i. Pacific County DCD, being the agency charged with building codes and regulations, will participate in the damage assessment activities of the PCEMA.
 - ii. Pacific County DCD and appropriate municipal building officials will supervise and conduct building inspections as required following a disaster or emergency.
- e. Pacific County Department of Public Works
 - i. Pacific County DPW will determine the usable portions of county roadways and coordinate/ control traffic in conjunction with law

- enforcement.
- ii. Pacific County DPW will reconstruct and repair the county transportation systems and designate alternate routes during the time of the emergency.
 - iii. Pacific County DPW will participate in the preliminary damage assessment regarding the county transportation system.
 - iv. Pacific County DPW coordinates flood fight operations within jurisdictional boundaries, including the control and distribution of sandbags.
 - v. Pacific County DPW provides technical support to the Pacific County EOC.
- f. The Pacific County Emergency Management Agency
- i. The PCEMA will prepare and maintain the CEMP. and encourages other governmental agencies in the preparation and development of disaster/emergency plans.
 - ii. The PCEMA program will include training and exercise for the purpose of educating the Pacific County agencies and city officials regarding disaster related concepts, procedures, and responsibilities.
 - iii. The PCEMA will educate the public regarding the hazards to which Pacific County is most vulnerable and in the subject of personal preparedness.
 - iv. The PCEMA will register volunteer workers in accordance with RCW 38.52 for the purpose of providing liability coverage when operating in an attempt to carry out the mission of this plan.
 - v. The PCEMA will coordinate an emergency management fund and budget for normal operations in accordance with RCW 38.52.
 - vi. The PCEMA will inventory public and private resources that can be utilized within the county in the event of an emergency.
 - vii. The PCEMA will maintain a warning system for the dissemination of information to commissioners, mayors, schools, police, fire departments and fire districts, hospitals and the general public.
- g. Pacific County Public Health and Human Services Department
- i. The Pacific County Public Health and Human Services Department will

assess the impact of emergencies and disasters on the public health. Identify the risk of disease and any potential health hazard to the public to include hazards related to food, water, insects, small animals, and rodents.

- ii. The Pacific County Public Health and Human Services Department will coordinate inventories of medical facilities and assess needs in terms of supplies and equipment.
- h. Pacific County General Administration
 - i. Pacific County GA will assist in the relocation of government offices, as may be necessary following an emergency or disaster.
 - ii. Pacific County GA will support DPW in assessment of county owned buildings and participate as a member of the Preliminary Damage Assessment team.
 - iii. Pacific County GA will serve as host, in coordination with state officials, to dignitaries visiting disaster sites.
- i. Pacific County Prosecuting Attorney
 - i. The Pacific County Prosecuting Attorney shall review documents and agreements regarding emergency management and reciprocal emergency management aid and assistance for form and content.
 - ii. The Pacific County Prosecuting Attorney serves as the Pacific County Coroner and as such will address issues involving mass fatalities.
 - iii. The Pacific County Prosecuting Attorney gives legal advice and recommendations to the policy section of the EOC during an emergency or disaster.
 - iv. The Pacific County Prosecuting Attorney gives on-going legal advice in respect to recovery activities following an emergency/disaster.
- j. Pacific County Sheriff's Office
 - i. PCSO may require emergency services of any county officer or employee and, in the event of the proclamation of a disaster by the Governor in the county, to command the aid of any citizen of this community in the election of activities for the protection of life and property. Such persons shall be entitled to all privileges, benefits, and immunities as are provided by state law for registered emergency workers.
 - ii. Requisition necessary personnel or material of any county department or

division.

- iii. PCSO will be the lead agency in the Pacific County EOC for coordinating law enforcement and emergency management activities.
- iv. PCSO will coordinate traffic management in the event of evacuation and assist in the supervision of citizens located at assembly areas.
- v. PACCOM, under the supervision of the Pacific County Sheriff, will assist with warning and notification procedures.
- vi. PCSO is the lead agency for Search and Rescue activities.

k. Pacific County Treasurer

- i. The Pacific County Treasurer shall receive all money due the PCEMA and disburse it on warrants issued and attested by the County Auditor.

3. City Government

- a. The mayors are legally responsible for the protection of life, property, economy, and environment within their respective jurisdictions.
- b. The cities/towns will coordinate plans and emergency operating procedures with the PCEMA to provide for standard emergency response actions throughout the county to be accomplished under joint city/county direction through the Pacific County EOC.
- c. Specific emergency responsibilities should be assigned to city officials. The city emergency organization shall be appointed by the mayor. The composition of these organizations is a matter for local jurisdiction determination. Members should include the heads of departments who have emergency responsibilities, special purpose organizations such as schools, and businesses/community leaders. Department heads assigned emergency responsibilities should recruit and train volunteers to assist regular personnel in emergencies.

4. State Government

- a. Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division
 - i. Assists local government by coordinating supplementary assistance in response and recovery functions when requested by Pacific County EOC.
 - ii. Coordinates resource procurement and coordination when local and mutual aid resources are exhausted.

- iii. Advises and assists state agencies and local governments in the development of emergency plans and programs that are in compliance with RCW 38.52, and which conform to the plans and programs of the WSEMD and FEMA.
 - iv. Organizes an effective state emergency organization and assists local governments to develop such organizations.
 - v. Coordinates the operation of all state and local emergency organizations to protect lives, property, economy, and environment.
 - vi. Coordinates damage assessment estimates on public sector facilities as a member of the Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) team.
 - vii. Participates on public assistance survey teams to conduct inspections of public sector facilities damaged by disasters.
- b. Washington State Department of Transportation
- i. Determines the usable portions of the highway network and coordinates and controls emergency highway traffic regulations in conjunction with the WSP, the WSEMD, and the Federal Highway Administration.
 - ii. Reconstructs, repairs, and maintains state highways, bridges, and alternate routes. Coordinates the mobilization of personnel and equipment required for emergency engineering services as related to state highways.
 - iii. Conducts aerial reconnaissance photographic missions, as approved by DOT.
- c. Washington State Department of Ecology
- i. Washington State Department of Ecology is the on-scene coordinator for hazardous material spills with the WSP.
 - ii. Washington State Department of Ecology will conduct air and water testing and modeling, as may be necessary following a disaster or emergency.
 - iii. Washington State Department of Ecology will assist the PCEMA in flood fight planning.
- d. Washington State Patrol
- i. WSP will assist in a coordinated law enforcement effort in Pacific County

during an emergency or disaster and will assume Incident Command in hazardous materials spills within their area of responsibility.

5. Federal Government, FEMA, Region X
 - a. Executes emergency functions related to their basic mission in accordance with the plans and policies.
 - b. Collects, evaluates, and disseminates information from state government within the region, appropriate federal agencies, and military commands.
 - c. Establishes federal emergency operational and preparedness priorities in consultation with the states.
 - d. Assists state and local governments to make effective use of available facilities; communications to maintain governmental functions; essential services and to take appropriate actions to protect lives, property, economy, and environment during an emergency or disaster.
6. Nongovernment Organizations
 - a. American Red Cross (ARC)
 - i. Provides, manages, and coordinates food, shelter, and first aid for victims. Coordinates family reunification and direct assistance to families with verified event caused needs.
 - ii. Provides food to victims and emergency workers from fixed or mobile feeding sites.
 - iii. Provides bulk distribution of items such as toilet articles and cleaning supplies.
 - iv. Provides shelter to victims and emergency workers.
 - v. Provides physical and mental health care staff in ARC operated facilities.
 - vi. Provides blood and blood products and supports local health organizations.
 - vii. Provides direct assistance to meet verified event-caused needs of families by providing means to acquire resources such as groceries, new clothing, household items, essential furniture, rent, security or utility deposits, health needs, minor building repairs, and occupations supplies and equipment.
 - viii. Provides preliminary damage assessments of the affected area to determine

the number of dwellings and public shelters damaged and the extent of damage.

- ix. Operates a disaster welfare inquiry system to gather information to assist in family reunification.
- x. Gathers and reports statistical information on event-related deaths and injuries to the Pacific County EOC.
- xi. Coordinates, within its agreements, the provision of relief efforts by any volunteer organizations actively engaged in providing relief assistance to disaster survivors.
- xii. Coordinates its relief activity with participating and support agencies and affected counties through liaisons to the state and local jurisdiction EOCs.

- b. Local faith-based organizations may coordinate volunteers, agencies and organizations interested in providing labor, resources, materials or discounts to assist families in Pacific County with unmet needs related to the disastrous events.

7. Volunteer and Private Sector Organizations

- a. Provides resources to state and local jurisdictions to assist in the response and recovery phases of emergency or disaster operations.
- b. Participates as members of Pacific County planning teams.
- c. Supports exercises and drills as a participant during the exercise design period and the conduct of exercise events, including the PCEMA in business and industry activities.

8. South Pacific County Humane Society and HAVA

- a. May coordinate the disaster care of pets and animals. May furnish lists of available animal care providers to the Pacific County EOC during disasters.
- b. May identify and coordinate resources for pets and animals.

- C. In accordance with RCW 38.52.070, a political subdivision of the state shall either establish its own emergency management program or join with one or more other subdivisions in a regional or sub-regional emergency management organization. In accordance with RCW 39.34, any political subdivision is authorized to contract with any other for emergency management services.

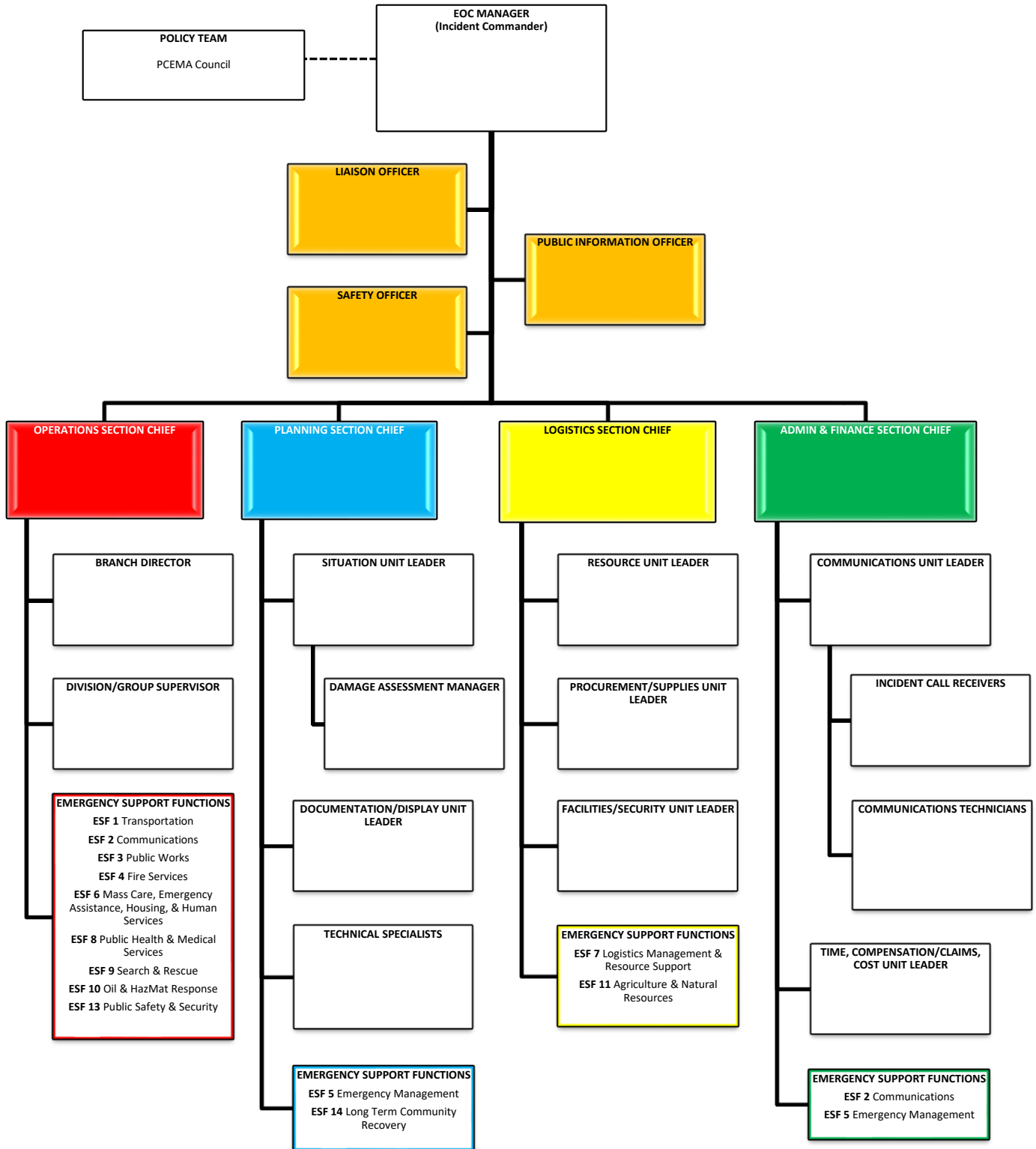
Coordination between the Pacific County Comprehensive Emergency Management

Plan and those of the cities, towns and tribes within the county shall be accomplished through the Inter-local Cooperative Agreement for Emergency Management.

The joint local organization for emergency management shall be known as the Pacific County Emergency Management Agency (PCEMA), and shall be administered under the authority of the Pacific County Emergency Management Council (“Council”).

The Council shall be comprised of the three Pacific County Commissioners, the Pacific County Sheriff, and the mayor or designee from each participating city. The Chair and Vice-Chair of the Council shall be elected annually by a vote of the members. The majority of voting members of the Council shall constitute a quorum. The Council shall meet at least quarterly, and special meetings may be called by the Chair, Vice-Chair, or a majority of voting members of the Council.

Pacific County EOC Organization Chart



D. Communications

Leadership at the incident level and in the EOC, 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 information sharing, situational awareness and connectivity between incident resources, multiple agencies, and levels of government.

The principles of communications and information management support incident and EOC managers in maintaining a constant flow of information during an incident. The key principles are: (1) Interoperability; (2) Reliability, Scalability, and Portability; (3) Resilience and Redundancy; and (4) Security

1. Notification and Assessment

Employees trained to perform as the EOC Manager are included on the Pacific 9-1-1 Communications (PACCOM 9-1-1) notification contact lists for a variety of emergency situations. In addition, these employees have access to warning and notification information from WA EMD.

When the manager or their designee is notified of a pending emergency or disaster situation, they shall determine whether the scope and scale of the incident warrants activating the EOC. In addition, an incident commander of an emergency response agency may request activation of the EOC to support incident response and recovery.

2. Warning

The county relies on the hazard warning capabilities of federal and state government, industry, and the media. Citizens are expected to be aware of a hazardous situation for which there is significant media attention, such as severe weather or flooding.

When there is a demonstrated need, particularly if timeliness is critical to protect life and property, the county may supplement existing warning systems. Supplemental measures will depend on the nature of the hazard, the quality and quantity of information available, resources available, media attention, and other situational factors. Supplemental measures shall focus on enhancing or amplifying the information being provided through existing sources and to the extent practical upon participatory systems activated at the neighborhood or community level.

3. Public Information

It is essential that accurate, timely and consistent information be disseminated to the public when the EOC is activated. County departments and offices shall

coordinate the development and dissemination of all disaster-related public information through the ECC's Public Information Officer.

4. Limited English Proficiency

Sufficient assets are mobilized during emergencies or disasters to provide accurate, coordinated, and timely life safety information to impacted individuals with limited English proficiency. The LEP plan is an attachment to the ESF 15 Annex and includes, but is not limited to ESF 2 (Communication, Information, and Warning), ESF 6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services), ESF 8 (Public Health and Medical Services), and ESF 15 (External Affairs). The LEP plan meets the legal requirements codified in Chapter 38.52 of the Revised Code of Washington. The LEP language groups considered a significant population segment for Pacific County is Spanish.

E. Financial Management

The Pacific County Auditor's Office has overall responsibility for implementation of financial management. During an emergency/disaster, support will be provided by emergency management and/or the Emergency Operations Center (when the Finance Administration Section is activated), with the assistance of county departments. During an emergency or disaster, records will be kept to separately identify incident related expenditures or obligations to document requests for assistance, for reimbursement under approved applications pertaining to declared emergencies or major disaster, and for audit reports.

The implementation of this plan during the preparedness phase (planning, equipping, training, and exercising) will be accomplished as a joint effort by the Auditor's Office and PCEMA. The mitigation phase will be accomplished in accordance with the Hazard Mitigation Plan. During response and recovery phases, the organizational structure and relationships will be followed as defined in the procedures and specific phase activities delineated in those subsequent sections of the plan.

This plan may be implemented during emergencies or disasters regardless of the activation level of the Pacific County Emergency Operations Center (ECC). Given an expectation or upon the proclamation of a local emergency by the Board of County Commissioners (or those with delegated authority under Thurston County Code Title 3, Financial Services will set up disaster codes in financial software systems to track disaster related costs. All county departments will be instructed by PCEMA to begin separately tracking all disaster related costs

During response, the following activities may be conducted:

1. Tracking Disaster Related Costs. Upon declaration of a local disaster, PCEMA will instruct county departments to begin tracking all disaster related costs separately and to maintain documentation for all expenditures and obligations.

2. Public Assistance Program. Emergency Management, and/or the ECC when activated, will collect and consolidate initial damage and response costs to submit to the state for determination if a Federal Emergency Declaration may be warranted for Public Assistance and/or Individual Assistance programs. The state will determine potential eligibility and may coordinate a state/federal Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) team to assess damage. PDA teams will be coordinated with Emergency Management. The disaster related cost data flow for the Public Assistance (PA) program is illustrated in *Figure 6*.
3. Individual Assistance Program/ Small Business Administration Disaster Loan Program. Emergency Management, and/or the ECC when activated, will collect and consolidate estimated damage costs to individual and business property and submit to the state for determination of eligibility for the Individual Assistance (IA) program. Data will be collected from both incorporated and unincorporated Pacific County. Rough estimates of disaster damage will be reported either electronically (through the county website) or telephonically. Reports will include: the type of insurance, amount of deductible and estimated property values as well as the estimated damage. The disaster related cost data flow for the Individual Assistance Program to households and businesses is illustrated in *Figure 7*. The state will determine potential eligibility for Individuals and Household programs and/or the Small Business Administration Disaster Loan Program. Based on findings, the state may coordinate PDA teams with Emergency Management.
4. Credit Cards. Emergency credit cards are pre-positioned at the EOC and assigned to Emergency Management. In the event of a declared emergency, the limits on these credit cards can be raised and Emergency Management or the Auditor's Office will contact the County Administrative Officer or their designee for approval to raise the limit and use these cards.
5. Emergency Procurement. In the event of an emergency, the Board of County Commissioners (or those delegated authority by the Board) may proclaim a local emergency. Under a local proclamation of emergency, RCW 38.52.070(2) authorizes the County to exercise special powers in light of an urgent need during an extreme emergency situation without regard to time-consuming procedures and formalities (such as requirements of competitive bidding and publication of notices, purchases of supplies and materials, and other normal procurement requirements). This authority should be prescribed in policy by the Board or can be promulgated in the emergency proclamation

To maintain eligibility for use of federal funds and/or federal reimbursement of disaster related expenses, procurement actions that are prohibited by FEMA include:

- Noncompetitive contracts. In general, contracting for emergency work requires competitive bidding. Federal requirements for full

competition must be met unless the award of a contract is not feasible under small purchase procedures, sealed bids or competitive proposals AND one of the following circumstances applies:

- The item is available only from a single source;
 - The public urgent need or emergency for the requirement will not permit a delay resulting from competitive solicitation;
 - FEMA authorizes noncompetitive proposals; or
 - After solicitation of a number of sources, competition is determined inadequate.
- Cost plus percentage of cost contracts.
 - Conflicts of interests.
 - Duplicative costs.
 - Contingency clauses
 - Excessive costs
 - Grantee or sub-grantee profit.

Recovery Activities may include the following:

- When the county has qualified for federal public assistance, post disaster activities (as outlined above) will be coordinated through PCEMA
- PCEMA schedules and coordinates applicable meetings for the Public and Individual Assistance Programs.
- Audits of 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.

Disaster Related Cost Data Flow:

1. Cities and Special Purpose Districts provide disaster related response and damage costs to the Finance Section of the EOC (if activated) or to Emergency Management (when the EOC is not activated).
2. Risk Management review disaster related costs to identify what is covered by insurance.

3. Risk Management provides reviewed disaster related costs back to PCEMA with identification of insured costs.
4. The individual agencies complete Public Assistance application (less costs covered by insurance) and PCEMA submits to the State Public Assistance Program.

Disaster Related Cost Flow:

1. PCEMA issues a News Release requesting residents and businesses, in incorporated and unincorporated Pacific County, to report disaster related damages telephonically or online. Data is requested to include type of insurance, amount of deductible, estimated property values, and estimated damages. Loss estimates are requested regardless of whether the items are insured.
2. Individuals and businesses should verify insurance coverage with their insurance providers.
3. Individuals and businesses provide the loss data to PCEMA.
4. PCEMA consolidates the individual household and business loss data and provides reports of estimated losses to WA EMD.

F. Logistics

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 adequate resources necessary to address all potential threats and hazards. Effective resource management includes leveraging each jurisdiction's resources, engaging private sector resources, involving volunteer organizations, and encouraging further development of mutual aid agreements.

1. Resource Typing

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. Thurston County will type and credential resources in accordance with NIMS guidance.

2. Shared Logistics Function

In the event of multiple EOC activations in Pacific County, the Pacific County

EOC serves as the Unified Ordering Point for transmitting resource requests to the state. If the county EOC needs assistance or is overwhelmed, it may designate another EOC to be the Unified Ordering Point.

3. Emergency Worker Program/Liability Protection

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.

4. Mutual Aid and Requests for Assistance

When a dangerous emergency situation exists that exceeds or threatens to exceed the county's ability to respond, the EOC may request assistance from jurisdictions within and around Pacific County through activation of inter-local and mutual aid agreements. If disaster response requirements exceed or threaten to exceed these combined capabilities, or if the requested assistance is unavailable, the ECC may request assistance from the Washington State Emergency Operations Center. The State Emergency Operations Center shall coordinate assistance from the state and the federal government. Assistance may be requested with or without a formal declaration of local emergency.

As a member of the Pacific County Emergency Management Agency Council and signatory to its Interlocal Agreement, PCEMA works with other political subdivisions of the county to provide a unified approach to emergency management. During disasters or planned events, the county may assist other jurisdictions with effective resource utilization and volunteer management.

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. Members of WAMAS are not precluded from entering into or participating in other mutual aid agreements 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.

Out-of-state mutual aid resources are requested through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or the Pacific Northwest Emergency Management Agreement (PNEMA). Thurston County may provide resources to be deployed by EMAC or PNEMA as part of an Interlocal Agreement with the state. Washington Emergency Management Division will coordinate EMAC and PNEMA.

V. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. General

All Pacific County government and cooperating agencies have disaster management responsibilities in addition to their day-to-day operations. Specific responsibilities are outlined below as well as in the ESFs. Responsibilities for organizations not part of county government are voluntary.

There may be times when events do not proceed as anticipated or special needs are identified. Accordingly, when necessary, additional responsibilities may be assigned to Thurston County government and cooperating agencies.

VI. PLAN MAINTENANCE

A. Review

1. Cyclic

This plan shall be reviewed on a five-year cycle commencing one year from the effective date. The cycle may be adjusted to comply with future guidance from the Washington State Emergency Management Division. The Director of Emergency Management shall promulgate a schedule that ensures review of the Basic Plan and all ESFs during the cycle. PCEMA shall coordinate the initial review of the Basic Plan.

Coordinating agencies identified in Table 4 (page 39) shall coordinate review of all applicable ESFs in conjunction with PCEMA. PCEMA shall forward appropriate recommendation(s) for revisions of the Basic Plan to the BOCC for action and/or adoption.

2. Post Activation

The Basic Plan and applicable ESFs shall be reviewed after ECC activations for incidents or exercises. Changes will be made following the After-Action Review and Corrective Action process consistent with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation (HSEEP) Program.

B. Revision

Generally, revisions to this plan shall be submitted to the BoCC for approval. However, revisions which clarify existing portions of the plan, that reflect changes in state or federal requirements or that adjust responsibilities to better reflect organizational capabilities or structure may be made without BoCC approval if the revisions cannot be construed as establishing or changing county policy.

The BoCC shall be advised of any changes prior to their implementation.

Emergency support function annexes (ESFs) delineate the specific responsibilities of the CEMP. ESFs may be subject to frequent and significant change in response to

new procedures, policies or technologies, to lessons learned and to accommodate new organizations or organizational structures. Accordingly, ESF's may be revised by the functional lead agency or agencies with the concurrence of applicable support agencies if they are consistent with the Basic Plan and neither change nor establish policy.

C. Reports

The Director of Emergency Management shall report to the BoCC within six months following the end of each review cycle. The report shall include a review of how the plan has performed, a summary of revisions, and any recommendations for change requiring BoCC approval.

D. Training and Exercises

1. Training

Within one year from the effective date of this plan, the Emergency Management Manager shall develop and implement a training program for county staff that creates and maintains both a heightened awareness of the contents of this plan and enhances their preparedness to conduct disaster management activities.

2. Exercises

This plan or portions of this plan shall be exercised annually to provide controlled practical experience to those individuals who have disaster response and recovery responsibilities and to assess any weaknesses in the plan. As a minimum, the exercise schedule and type shall comply with state and federal requirements.

VII. Direction, Control, and Coordination

A. Direction and Control

1. Field Operations

- a. Whenever an emergency or disaster occurs, the affected jurisdiction's most qualified official, will assume on-scene operational command and establish an incident command post, until a transfer of command is completed to a more qualified official.
- b. The Incident Commander will immediately perform size-up and report the findings and additional resource needs to the PCEMA Director and/or the Pacific County EOC.

2. EOC/Incident Command Operations

- a. The determination of which jurisdiction, agency, or department is responsible for assuming command for a particular hazard is codified by law. Under certain circumstances, such as countywide flooding or wide-spread severe windstorms, the Pacific County EOC will serve as the Incident Command Post in order to maximize use of limited resources and prioritize response efforts.
 - b. In all instances, unless otherwise legislated, the BOCC, the Sheriff and the Mayors of the cities will serve as a policy making group regarding the effects of disasters and emergencies within their respective jurisdictions.
 - c. The PCEMA Director or Deputy Director will function as the EOC Manager/Incident Commander (IC), providing overall leadership, upon activation of the EOC. The functional areas reporting to the EOC Manager include the Deputy Director, Public Information Officer, Operations Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, and Finance and Administrative Section Chief.
 - d. When disaster strikes without warning the first staff person arriving at the EOC will assume the duties of the EOC Manager/IC until relieved by the Sheriff, Director, or EM Coordinator.
3. Emergency Operations Center
- a. Direction and control of emergency management response rests with the EOC Manager in the Pacific County EOC (reference: ESF #5, Emergency Management, Pacific County EOC Activation Guide).
 - b. Requests for assistance from the cities and Pacific County agencies should be directed to the Pacific County EOC.
 - c. Overall direction, coordination, and control to support community response to a disaster will be established through the EOC which will be equipped and staffed to:
 - i. Collect, record, analyze, display, and distribute information.
 - ii. Coordinate public information and warning.
 - iii. Coordinate governmental emergency activities.
 - iv. Support first responders by coordinating the management and distribution of information, resources, and restoration of services.
 - v. Conduct appropriate liaison and coordination activities with all levels of government, public, volunteer, and civic organizations.

VIII. Plan Development and Maintenance

A. On-going Review

1. This plan shall be reviewed on an on-going basis. Review may be adjusted to comply with future guidance from the WSEMD. The PCEMA will coordinate the review of the basic plan. Lead agencies or agencies identified in the ESF Responsibility Matrix, will participate in the review of applicable ESFs. The PCEMA Director will recommend adoption of the CEMP to the PCEMA Council on a four-year rotational basis.
2. Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) delineate how the responsibilities listed in the plan are to be carried out. ESFs can be subject to frequent and significant change in response to new procedures, policies, or technologies, to lessons learned, and to accommodate new organizations or organizational structures. Accordingly, they may be revised by the functional lead agency or agencies, with the concurrence of applicable support agencies, if they are consistent with the basic plan and neither change nor establish policy.

B. Post Activation

1. Following all exercises and actual EOC activations a debrief will be conducted and an after-action review and plan developed, including a prioritized list of corrective actions required to address deficiencies and sustain strengths.
2. The Basic Plan and applicable ESFs will be revised within to incorporate corrective activities and identified strengths. Lessons learned/recommendations made will be presented to the PCEMA Council for approval.

C. Training and Exercises

1. EOC staff are required to take FEMA Independent Study Courses IS-100 and IS-700 and are encouraged to take training specific to their assigned position that creates and maintains their preparedness to conduct disaster management activities.
2. This plan will be exercised annually to provide controlled practical experience to those individuals who have disaster response and recovery responsibilities, and to assess any weaknesses in the plan. At a minimum, the exercise schedule and type will comply with state and federal requirements.

IX. Authorities and References

- A. Authorities and references are cited at the conclusion of each Emergency Support Function.

ESF 1: Transportation

Primary Agencies

Pacific Transit System
Naselle-Grays River School District
North River School District
Ocean Beach School District
Raymond School District
South Bend School District
Willapa Valley School District
Pacific County Department of Public Works (DPW)

Support Agencies

Pacific County Emergency Management Agency (PCEMA)
Pacific County Sheriff's Office (PCSO)
Washington State Patrol (WSP)
Municipal Police
Washington State Emergency Management Division (WSEMD)

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

1. To provide for the coordination of transportation and traffic management and to ensure effective utilization of available transportation resources during an emergency or disaster.

B. Scope

1. This ESF addresses transportation emergency activities including buses, vans, and/or aircraft as necessary for relief services and supplies.
2. This ESF provides for guidance to agencies, citizens, and visitors during an emergency or disaster.

C. Policies

1. Primary emergency transportation responsibilities will be addressed within the Operations Section of the Pacific County EOC with support from Pacific Transit, Pacific County School Districts, and Pacific County DPW.
2. In accordance with RCW 38.52.110 (1), and the Pacific County Interlocal Agreement for Emergency Management Services the Sheriff is authorized to utilize the services, equipment, supplies, and facilities of existing departments,

offices, and agencies of the state, political subdivisions, and all other municipal corporations thereof, including but not limited to, districts and quasi municipal corporations organized under the laws of the state of Washington to the maximum extent practicable in responding to a disaster. The officers and personnel of all such departments, offices, and agencies may be directed to cooperate with and extend such services and facilities upon request notwithstanding any other provision of law.

3. All county owned vehicles (not otherwise involved in the emergency response) will be available for use by the transportation supervisor.

II. Situations and Assumptions

A. Situations

1. The Revised Code of Washington chapter 38.52.110(1) provides for the utilization of transportation assets of various jurisdictions and districts at the direction of the PCEMA Council.
2. Transportation infrastructure may sustain significant damage in a disaster. The damage, dependent upon the transportation network, will influence the means and accessibility level for evacuation, relief services, and supplies.

B. Assumptions

1. Disaster response that requires significant transportation capacity may be difficult to coordinate effectively during the immediate post-disaster period.
2. The requirement for transportation capacity during the immediate lifesaving response phase may exceed the availability of Pacific County or readily obtained assets.
3. Where the local ground, water, or air transportation systems have been severely disabled, local political subdivisions will act to restore transportation systems and equipment on a priority basis.

III. Concept of Operations

- A.** This ESF will be activated within the Operations Section of the Pacific County EOC. The transportation group supervisor will be staffed according to the EOC organization chart.
- B.** When transportation assets are obtained, every attempt will be made to obtain drivers that are familiar with those vehicles.
- C.** As appropriate, Pacific County may provide emergency transportation, within its

capability, in an emergency or disaster. If transportation requirements exceed the capabilities of the County, other public and private sources may be utilized as a secondary transportation means.

- D. If local capabilities are exceeded in meeting transportation needs, PCEMA may request assistance from Washington State.

IV. Organization

- A. The Pacific County EOC operates under principles of the incident command system. The Liaison position will be filled upon activation of the EOC in coordination with an emergency relating to energy or utilities. The Liaison will be the primary contact for energy and utility agencies and jurisdictions.

V. Actions

A. Initial

1. Coordinate ESF 1 within the Operations Section of the Pacific County EOC and/or at other locations as required.
2. Coordinate needs and response actions with each transportation agency.
3. Establish and maintain of a system to support on-scene direction/control and coordination with the State EOC or other coordination entities as appropriate.
4. Utilize evacuation, deployment, or demobilization routes to the extent possible.
5. Coordinate with support agencies to develop, prioritize, and implement strategies for the initial response to EOC requests. Emergency Medical Services may provide transportation for medically critical or other special needs persons.
6. Establish communications with appropriate field personnel to ensure readiness for timely response.
7. Maintain situational awareness regarding transportation support for threatened and/or impacted areas to determine post-event effect on emergency services.
8. Monitor and direct transportation resources and response activities to include pre-positioning for response/relocation due to the potential impact(s) of the emergency situation.
9. Participate in EOC briefings, development of Incident Action Plans, and Situation Reports, and meetings.
10. Coordinate with support agencies, as needed, to support emergency activities.

11. Obtain other resources through state or regional Mutual Aid and Assistance Agreements.
12. Upon request, coordinate all resources into the affected areas from designated staging areas.
13. Relay all emergency traffic conditions/regulations to all affected personnel.
14. Report to the EOC any traffic control signs/signals needed at locations for general navigation through and around the disaster area.
15. Coordinate with ESF 3 (Public Works and Engineering) for equipment and manpower required to clear roads.

B. Continuing

1. Contact each transportation agency for initial damage assessment of personnel, equipment, and supplies.
2. Maintain documentation of all reported damage by transportation agencies.
3. Continue to provide support as required until response activities are concluded or until they can be managed and staffed by the primary incident agency or Jurisdictions.
4. Initiate financial reimbursement process for recovery activities when such support is available.
5. Assist in recovery operations of the EOC.
6. Support agencies will continue to provide necessary emergency transportation, transportation of persons with special needs, transportation of emergency personnel, and transportation of emergency goods and services.
7. Coordinate with the All Hazards Mitigation Committee to identify potential hazards and their impacts, include in the All Hazards Mitigation Plan and seek funding.
8. Provide personnel with the appropriate expertise to participate in activities designed to reduce or minimize the impact of future disasters.
9. Conduct planning with ESF 1 support agencies and other emergency support functions to refine transportation operations.
10. Provide rapid damage assessment reports per field surveys.

11. Prepare and maintain emergency operating procedures, resource inventories, personnel rosters, and resource mobilization information necessary for implementation of the responsibilities of the lead agency.
12. Manage inventory of equipment and other pre-designated assets that are essential to meet transportation of special needs groups.
13. Maintain a list of ESF 1 assets that can be deployed during an emergency; refer to the NIMS Resource Typing in organizing these resources.
14. Assign and schedule sufficient personnel to implement ESF 1 tasks for an extended period of time.
15. Ensure lead agency personnel are trained in their responsibilities and duties.
16. Develop and implement emergency response and transportation strategies.
17. Maintain liaison with support agencies, conduct All Hazards training and exercises involving the Operations Section.

VI. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency

1. Pacific Transit
 - a. Coordinate the emergency transport of people.
 - b. Coordinate transportation asset availability with applicable public and private resource providers.
 - c. Send a representative to the EOC to serve in the Operations Section upon request of the PCEMA EOC.
2. School Districts
 - a. Coordinate with the Operations Section Chief for the provision of District transportation assets to assist in meeting emergency transportation needs.
3. Pacific County DPW
 - a. Coordinate the emergency transport of material and equipment.
 - b. Send a representative to the EOC to serve in the Operations Section upon request of the PCEMA EOC.

- c. Determine the usable portions of the local street and road network.
 - d. Provide for removal of wreckage and debris to permit vehicle access or movement, and temporary repair of lightly damaged roads and bridges on county roads.
 - e. Recommend priorities for restoration of local streets and roads.
4. Support Agencies
- a. Pacific County Sheriff's Office, Washington State Patrol, and Municipal Police
 - i. Establish and coordinate routing for evacuation, resources and emergency material, and equipment related traffic.
 - b. Pacific County Emergency Management Agency
 - i. Activate and operate the EOC, supporting all transportation activities.
 - ii. Notify appropriate agencies of the potential need for emergency transportation and request vehicles.
 - iii. Assign transportation resources.
 - iv. Arrange for emergency fuel sources.
 - v. Arrange for vehicle maintenance and support.
 - vi. Provide record keeping of transportation expenses incurred under emergency conditions.
 - vii. Request supplemental transportation resources from the State EOC if local emergency transportation capabilities are exceeded.
 - c. Washington State Emergency Management Division
 - i. Coordinate state and federal response for transportation assistance when requested by local government.

VII. References

- A. PCEMA EOC Activation Guide
- B. Pacific County All Hazards Evacuation Plan

- C. Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan*
- D. Washington State Department of Transportation Earthquake/Tsunami Plan – SWR Area 3*

VIII. Attachments

ESF 2: Communications

Primary Agencies

Pacific County Communications (PACCOM)

Pacific County Emergency Management Agency (PCEMA)

Support Agencies

Pacific County Amateur Radio Operators

Pacific County Department of Public Works (DPW)

Washington State Emergency Management Division (WSEMD)

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

1. To establish, organize, operate, and maintain a system of radio, telephone, and other communications systems for alert, warning, response, and recovery operations that will meet emergency communication needs.

B. Scope

1. Communications involves the provision and coordination of communications services, personnel, equipment and facilities within Pacific County and the cities of Ilwaco, Long Beach, Raymond, and South Bend during preparedness, response, mitigation, and recovery phases of an emergency or disaster including the resources of the PCSO, Pacific County DPW, PACCOM, commercial telephone and cellular systems, the NAWAS, the Emergency Alert System (EAS), amateur radio, and the all hazard outdoor broadcast system.

C. Policies

1. The county relies on the hazard warning capabilities of federal and state government, industry, and the media. Citizens are expected to be aware of a hazardous situation for which there is significant media attention, such as severe weather or flooding. When there is a demonstrated need, particularly if timeliness is crucial to protect life and property, the county may supplement existing warning systems. Supplemental measures will depend on the nature of the hazard, the quality and quantity of information available, resources available, media attention, and other situational factors. Supplemental measures will focus on enhancing or amplifying the information being provided through existing sources and, to the extent practicable, upon participatory systems activated at the neighborhood or community level.

II. Situations and Assumptions

A. Situations

1. Pacific County is at all times subject to a variety of emergencies or disasters as outlined in the Pacific County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis. These events may require rapid notification of local officials and dissemination of warning and/or other emergency information to the general public. A significant emergency or disaster may severely limit or prohibit timely communications within Pacific County.

B. Assumptions

1. Normal modes of communication will be used to communicate with local and state agencies provided those communication forms are operational.
2. Reliable communication capabilities are necessary at all levels of government for day-to-day communication, warning of impending disasters, disaster response and recovery operations, search and rescue operations, and coordination between the state, local governments, and response agencies.
3. Pacific County is subject to a variety of emergency or disastrous events requiring rapid dissemination of warning and/or other emergency information to local officials and/or the public. Emergency or disaster warning may originate from any level of government; however, most disaster forecasting resources are located within the Federal Government.
4. The NAWAS, established by the Federal Government, is the primary means of receiving and disseminating warning(s) to state and local officials within Washington State. The WSEMD operates the Washington State Warning Point 24 hours a day with operational assistance provided by the Washington State Patrol. Pacific County's primary NAWAS receiving point is PACCOM, a 24-hour facility. A secondary NAWAS receiving point is in the Pacific County EOC.
5. The management and operation of communications systems is highly situational and dependent upon flexibility, adaptability, and redundant systems. At any point in time one or more communications systems may fail.
6. Notification of a disaster or emergency may also come via NOAA Weather Radio, ACCESS (A Central Computerized Enforcement Service System), a low band FM radio system for emergency communications and control called CEMNET, volunteer amateur radio systems, internet, email, social media, and the general public.
7. Initial reports of damage will be fragmented and provide an incomplete picture of

the extent of damage to telecommunication facilities.

8. Weather, damage to roads and bridges, and other factors will restrict entry of emergency communications nodes into the area.
9. Tests of local warning systems will be conducted periodically to familiarize government and the public with their use.
10. Pacific County Emergency Management accepts the responsibility to notify all citizens, including residents with hearing impairments and/or limited English proficiency. The Pacific County telephone warning system supports telecommunications devices for the deaf. In addition, Pacific County recognizes that most deaf individuals use text via their cell phone and works to encourage all citizens to enroll in a system which delivers messages via text to cell phone. Pacific County Emergency Management will strive to deliver messages in alternate languages and methods in all instances of emergency notification.

III. Concept of Operations

A. Communications

1. PACCOM, a 24-hour facility, is located at 300 Memorial Drive, Public Safety Building, South Bend, Washington. PACCOM functions as the countywide 9-1-1 Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP), and provides dispatch services over two-way public safety radio for law enforcement, fire, emergency medical agencies, and Pacific County Public Works. PACCOM serves as the initial communications, alert, and warning point for Pacific County Emergency Management. See Attachment 2 Pacific County Communications, for a description of the PACCOM organization and services.
2. Once activated, the capability exists for PACCOM to provide emergency communications in coordination with the Pacific County EOC.
3. The EAS operates through the Grays Harbor and Pacific Counties Emergency Alert System Local Area Plan. Implementation of the Grays Harbor and Pacific Counties EAS plan is dependent upon coordination with commercial radio companies whose coverage area includes Pacific County geographic areas.
4. Emergency communication between local, state, and federal government is provided through and in coordination with the WSEMD EOC.
5. Communication capabilities presently available to Pacific County include commercial telephone, commercial cellular phone, law enforcement radio, fire radio, public works radio, CEMNET radio, NAWAS, amateur radio, and internet, and the all hazard outdoor broadcast system.

6. Actions, messages, and notifications in response to an emergency or disaster will be coordinated through the Pacific County EOC.
7. The Pacific County EOC and PACCOM are served by redundant emergency power sources.

B. Warning

1. Whenever Pacific County emergency management officials are alerted to the threat or occurrence of a hazardous event that could lead to or has resulted in a disaster, the EOC will be activated at the appropriate level and the situation monitored. Depending on the circumstances, monitoring could be a prolonged activity or result in the immediate activation of the local information and warning system.
2. Monitoring will consist of the accumulation, display, and evaluation of relevant information, release of appropriate advisories, and alerting response agencies and organizations of the situation.
 - a. Media and key officials contact lists are updated and maintained by the Emergency Management Office and included in the Activation Guide for the EOC Manager and Public Information Officer.
 - b. Media includes local, regional, and national newspapers, radio, and television contacts. Key officials include community, city and county agencies and organizations and other emergency management organizations.
3. As soon as it is apparent that the public must take action to prepare or protect itself, a local warning system will be activated, as appropriate, and as time and resources allow. Warning could take the form of one or more of the following: activation of the EAS to disseminate urgent information; activation of emergency telephone notification system; broadcast facsimile; email and social media postings; Fire District and Law Enforcement apparatus providing warnings along specific routes using public address systems and sirens; activation of volunteer resources; posting of signs; activating a call response center in the EOC; providing local warning information to regional television and radio stations; public safety two-way radio (Attachment 1); and other mechanisms as appropriate.
4. Specific warning and notification may be provided to facilities that may house, employ, or keep in their care, large numbers of citizens.
5. Public information, advisories, and warnings will be updated as necessary until the hazard has subsided.

IV. Organization

- A. The Pacific County EOC operates under principles of the incident command system. The Public Information Officer position will be filled upon activation of the EOC. Amateur radio volunteers will be activated depending on situation and/or as appropriate.

V. Actions

A. Initial

1. Coordinate ESF 2 within the Admin/Finance Section of the Pacific County EOC and/or at other locations as required.
2. Coordinate needs and response actions with each responding agency and EOC Section.
3. Establish and maintain of a system to support EOC and on-scene communications needs and to coordinate entities as appropriate.
4. Coordinate with Finance and Admin Section Chief and/or EOC Manager to prioritize, and implement strategy for the initial and ongoing communications requirements.
5. Establish communications between EOC and appropriate field personnel to ensure readiness for timely response.
6. Observe, report, and maintain situational awareness.
7. Monitor and direct communications resources and response activities to include positioning for response/relocation due to the potential impact(s) of the emergency situation.
8. Participate in EOC briefings, development of Incident Action Plans, and Situation Reports, and meetings.
9. Upon request and direction, coordinate all communications resources into the affected areas from designated staging areas.
10. Relay all emergency traffic conditions/regulations to all affected personnel.

B. Continuing

1. Maintain documentation of all communications.

2. Continue to provide support as required until response activities are concluded.
3. Assist in operations of the EOC.
4. Support agencies providing necessary emergency transportation.
5. Provide personnel with the appropriate expertise to participate in activities designed to reduce or minimize the impact of future disasters.
6. Conduct planning with ESF 2 support agencies and other emergency support functions to refine communications operations.
7. Provide rapid damage assessment reports per field surveys.
8. Prepare and maintain emergency operating procedures, resource inventories, personnel rosters, and resource mobilization information necessary for implementation of the responsibilities of the lead agency.
9. Assign and schedule sufficient personnel to implement ESF 2 tasks for an extended period of time.
10. Ensure lead agency personnel are trained in their responsibilities and duties.
11. Develop and implement emergency communications strategies.
12. Maintain liaison with other emergency response agencies, participate in All Hazards training and exercises involving the Finance/Admin Section.

VI. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency

1. Pacific County Communications
 - a. Develop and maintain appropriate plans and procedures to ensure, to the extent practicable, the integrity of emergency communications systems.
 - b. Develop and maintain procedures to share disaster related information with the EOC, when activated.
 - c. Assist with the dissemination of information and warnings as requested by the EOC Manager or the Public Information Officer.
 - d. In coordination with PCEMA, conduct tests and exercises of the communication and warning system.

2. Pacific County Emergency Management Agency
 - a. In coordination with PACCOM, conduct tests and exercises of the communication and warning systems.
 - b. Develop EOC procedures for gathering, displaying, and evaluating relevant information.
 - c. Develop and maintain appropriate notification lists and procedures for activating the information and warning system. Include consideration of special populations such as the access and functional needs population, individuals with limited English proficiency, schools, day care centers, and nursing homes.
 - d. Coordinate public information and warnings with local jurisdictions and surrounding counties, as appropriate. Include consideration of special populations such as the access and functional needs population, individuals with limited English proficiency, schools, day care centers, and nursing homes.
 - e. Maintain the EOC in a configuration to support the warning system and efficient and effective communications. See Emergency Operations Center Communications Attachment 4.
 - f. Include communications and warning as part of the countywide emergency management training program.
 - g. Coordinate public information and instructions and media relations as defined in ESF #15 External Affairs.

B. Support Agencies

1. Pacific County Amateur Radio Operators
 - a. Coordinate Amateur Radio Operations in support of EOC function. See Attachment 4 Tab A, Amateur Radio Operational Plan.
2. Fire Agencies
 - a. In coordination with Emergency Management, develop and maintain procedures to provide communications and warning support and services when requested from the EOC.
 - b. In coordination with Emergency Management, train personnel in proper warning methods.

3. Pacific County Sheriff's Office
 - a. In coordination with Emergency Management, develop and maintain procedures to provide communications and warning support and services when requested from the EOC. Include consideration of special populations such as the access and functional needs population, individuals with limited English proficiency, schools, day care centers, and nursing homes.
 - b. In coordination with Emergency Management, train personnel in proper warning methods.
 - c. When requested, as feasible and without jeopardizing their primary mission, make Search and Rescue units and volunteers available to the EOC to assist in the warning effort.
4. Pacific County Department of Public Works
 - a. Develop and maintain appropriate plans and procedures to ensure, to the extent practicable, the integrity of the county telephone and radio systems.
 - b. Develop and maintain means to expeditiously notify emergency management of information to be posted to the County's website.
5. Washington State Emergency Management Division
 - a. WSEMD will coordinate and disseminate messages generated by the National Weather Service, NOAA, and NAWAS through the Pacific County EOC and PACCOM.

VII. References

- A. PCEMA EOC Activation Guide
- B. Pacific County R.A.C.E.S. Plan
- C. Region 3 Mutual Aid Agreement for Public Safety Communications Services
- D. Region 3 Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan
- E. Region 3 Tactical Interoperable Communication Field Guide
- F. Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- G. National Response Framework

VIII. Attachments

- A. Attachment 1 - Pacific County Communications Frequencies
- B. Attachment 2 - Pacific County Communications
- C. Attachment 3 - Selected Media, Government, and Community Addressees for Information, Advisories, And Warnings

ATTACHMENT 1

ESF #2 - Communications

PACIFIC COUNTY COMMUNICATIONS FREQUENCIES

NAME	TYPE	FREQUENCIES	CTCSS	LOCATION	PRIMARY USERS
Fire	Base Station *Receiver	154.190 MHZ Rx 154.190 MHZ Tx	127.3	KO Mt. Megler Holy Cross Naselle North Cove Long Beach Ilwaco* Raymond	County Fire Agencies
Sheriff's Office	Repeater	460.070MHZ Rx 465.075MHZ Tx	74.4 123.0 110.9 97.4	Holy Cross KO Megler Naselle	County LE Raymond PD South Bend PD Long Beach PD
Sheriff's Office	Repeater	460.225MHZ Rx 465.225MHZ Tx	110.9	Megler	County LE Long Beach PD
City of Raymond	Repeater	460.350 MHZ Rx 465.350 MHZ Tx	85.4	Holy Cross	County LE, South Bend PD, Raymond PD
LERN	Base Station	155.370 MHZ Rx 155.370 MHZ Tx	100.0	Holy Cross	WSP
Pacific County Public Works	Repeater	458.200 MHZ Rx 458.200 MHZ Tx	74.4 85.4 110.9 97.4	Holy Cross KO Megler Naselle	Pacific Co. Public Works
CEMNET	Base Station	45.200, 45.360 45.480		Holy Cross	Emergency Management

ATTACHMENT 2

ESF #2 - Communications

PACIFIC COUNTY COMMUNICATIONS

Pacific County Communications (PACCOM) was established by an intergovernmental agreement to provide a consolidated public safety answering point (PSAP) and public safety radio communications system for Pacific County, the cities of Ilwaco, Long Beach, Raymond, South Bend, and all fire and ambulance agencies in the county.

The Director (as appointed by the Board of County Commissioners) and staff, operate under the direction of the County Administrative Officer on a daily basis and an Administration and an Operations Board that are responsible for policy and budgetary oversight. The Administrative and Operations Boards are both formed of representatives from the participating agencies to the agreement.

Funds for the services provided are derived from each political subdivision, from nonmember agencies and departments that receive services, and from 9-1-1 excise tax collections.

The primary responsibilities of PACCOM are as follows:

1. The planning, organizing, installation, maintenance, and administration of a central call taking and dispatch facility (PACCOM), to provide efficient telephone communications and dispatch services to all law enforcement, fire, emergency medical, and other agencies. Provide citizen access and 24-hour answering of emergencies through the 9-1-1 reporting system, with the purpose of life safety and protection of property.
2. Support dispatch and paging services to participating member and non-member agencies, the Coroner, Emergency Management, and others. Recordings are provided for user departments upon request.
3. PACCOM serves the Pacific County Sheriff's Office, four municipal police departments (or contractees), 8 rural fire districts, and one tribal nation. There are a total of 22 telephone lines in the Center, of which eight are enhanced 9-1-1 lines serving approximately 21,000 persons residing in or passing through Pacific County. All telephone and radio traffic is tape recorded for use by the responding and investigating departments.
4. All PACCOM personnel are trained in law enforcement, fire dispatch procedures, and emergency medical dispatching. They provide emergency medical pre-arrival instruction by telephone prior to the arrival of the EMT or paramedic units. There is direct access via the 9-1-1 emergency number for the speech and hearing impaired via the teletype (TTY/TDD) for the deaf, or by text-to-911.

5. The 9-1-1 call taking and dispatch facility is located one floor below the Pacific County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) where county, town, and city administrative officials may meet during an extended emergency to receive briefings and plan courses of action for the community. The EOC also provides emergency communications, including amateur radio, and Washington State Emergency Management radio connectivity.
6. A diesel auxiliary generator provides backup emergency power for the Public Safety Building. PACCOM is supported additionally by an uninterruptible power supply.

ATTACHMENT 3

ESF #2 - Communications

SELECTED MEDIA, GOVERNMENT, AND COMMUNITY ADDRESSEES FOR INFORMATION, ADVISORIES, AND WARNINGS

Primary media contacts include those on the following list. Media contact listings are updated and maintained by the Emergency Management Office and included in the Activation Guide for the Public Information Officer.

I. Newspapers

- A. The Chinook Observer (weekly)
- B. The Willapa Harbor Herald (weekly)
- C. The Longview Daily News (daily)
- D. The Daily Astorian
- E. Chehalis Chronicle (daily)
- F. The Daily World

II. Radio

- A. Jodesha Broadcasting
 - 1. KSWW 102.1 FM
 - 2. KJET 105.7 FM
 - 3. KANY 93.7 FM
 - 4. KLSY 107.9 FM
 - 5. KBKW 94.7 FM
 - 6. KBKW 1450 AM
- B. Grays Harbor Radio Group
 - 1. KDUX 104.7 FM
 - 2. KXXX 95.3 FM
 - 3. KXRO 1320 AM
 - 4. KWOK 1490 AM
- C. New Northwest Broadcasters (NNB)
 - 1. KAST 1370 AM, Astoria
 - 2. KJOX, 99.7 FM
 - 3. KKEE, 1230 AM
 - 4. KCRX, 102.3 FM
 - 5. KVAS, 103.9 FM
- D. KMUN Community Radio – Astoria

III. Television

- A. KGW
- B. KATU
- C. KOIN
- D. KPTV
- E. KIRO
- F. KOMO
- G. KING
- H. KONG
- I. KSTW

IV. Governmental Organizations

- A. Board of County Commissioners
- B. Pacific County Sheriff's Office
- C. Pacific County Department of Public Works
- D. Pacific County Department of Community Development
- E. Pacific County Communications
- F. Pacific County Assessor's Office
- G. Pacific County Auditor's Office
- H. Pacific County General Administration
- I. Pacific County Public Health and Human Services Department
- J. Pacific County Courts
- K. Fire District(s)
- L. Pacific Transit
- M. Internet at <http://www.co.pacific.wa.us>
- N. Other Emergency Management Organizations
 - 1. Washington State Emergency Management Division
 - 2. Mayors of the cities of Ilwaco, Long Beach, Raymond, and South Bend
 - 3. Emergency Managers of Grays Harbor, Lewis, and Wahkiakum Counties

V. Community Organizations

- A. American Red Cross
- B. Humane Society

VI. Others

- A. Shoalwater Tribal Nation

- B.** Public Utility Dist. # 2
- C.** Pacific County School Districts
- D.** Department of Transportation, Raymond Shop
- E.** Cape Disappointment State Park
- F.** CenturyLink
- G.** Weather Warning Distribution List

ESF 3: Public Works and Engineering

Primary Agencies

Pacific County Department of Public Works (DPW)
Municipal Departments of Public Works
Pacific County Department of Community Development (DCD)

Support Agencies

Pacific County Emergency Management Agency (PCEMA)

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

1. To provide guidance for the emergency coordination of Public Works and Engineering services for Pacific County and the municipalities of the cities of Ilwaco, Long Beach, Raymond, and South Bend.
2. If debris becomes a health and safety issue this ESF guides the governmental coordination, removal, recycling, and disposal of solid waste including debris, wreckage, and household hazardous materials following a disaster.

B. Scope

1. This ESF addresses necessary public works, engineering, building inspection, and environmental health activities including, but not limited to: demolition of unsafe structures, debris and wreckage clearance, temporary repair of essential facilities, inspection of facilities for structural condition and safety, and assisting in traffic control by providing barricades and signs as necessary, and other related activities in order to cope with an emergency/disaster.
2. This ESF addresses all emergency solid waste management activities including collection, transportation, disposal, and use of emergency workers in related work.

C. Policies

1. Pacific County and the municipalities within the county may collect for any costs incurred by the authorized representatives, contractors, and sub-contractors carrying out any necessary work on property needed to protect public health and safety, including debris removal, demolition of unsafe or abandoned structures, removal of debris and wreckage, and administration costs. The collection of these costs and penalties may include billing the owner or placing a lien on the property and withholding further permits to the permittee or property until the costs and

penalties are paid.

2. Permitting fees and normal inspection procedures may stay in effect following a disaster unless otherwise directed by the Board of County Commissioners or City Councils.
3. Debris from earthquake-damaged structures usually contains reclaimable property, valuables, and mementos of disaster victims. Victim reclamation of damaged property should be accommodated as a priority consistent with health and safety.
4. It is the policy of Pacific County and associated municipalities to provide public works services to lands and facilities within their respective jurisdictions. The City Councils or the Board of County Commissioners may offer other services, such as hazard related debris collection or fee adjustments, on a case-by-case basis.

II. Situations and Assumptions

A. Situations

1. A major emergency or disaster may cause extensive damage to property and infrastructure. Structures may be destroyed or severely weakened. Homes, public buildings, bridges, and other facilities may have to be reinforced or demolished to ensure safety. Debris may make streets and highways impassable. Public utilities may be damaged or be partially or fully inoperable.
2. In the aftermath of floods, fires, windstorms, or earthquakes, solid waste debris can impact emergency responders, delay repair and reconstruction, and pose a threat to the public health and safety and the environment.
3. Access to disaster areas may be dependent upon the re-establishment of ground routes. In many locations, debris clearance and emergency road repairs will be given top priority to support immediate lifesaving emergency response activities.
4. Damage assessment of the disaster area will be required to determine potential response strategy.

B. Assumptions

1. Assistance from the state and/or federal government may be needed to clear debris, perform damage assessments, structural evaluations, make emergency repairs to essential public facilities, reduce hazards by stabilizing or demolishing structures, and to provide emergency water for human health needs and firefighting.

2. If Pacific County or a municipal jurisdiction removes solid waste resulting from a disaster, or orders it removed, it may be a FEMA reimbursable expense.
3. If private property owners remove solid waste debris, they are responsible for all costs, including tipping fees, which may be covered by insurance.
4. Debris removal may have environmental consequences including erosion or landslides, falling trees or structures, and the release of asbestos or other contaminants.
5. County, city, state, and federal environmental regulations (air quality, solid waste handling, etc.) may severely limit options in solid waste removal and disposal.
6. Emergency environmental waivers and legal clearances may be needed for disposal of materials from debris clearance and demolition activities for the protection of threatened public and private properties.
7. Significant numbers of personnel with engineering and construction skills along with construction equipment and materials may be required from outside the disaster area.
8. Earthquake aftershocks will require re-evaluation of previously assessed structures and damages.

III. Concept of Operations

A. Local

1. The Pacific County DPW Director and the DCD Director or their designees will serve as the primary coordinators of the public works, engineering, building inspection, and environmental health functions for Pacific County. Municipal jurisdiction(s) will appoint a primary coordinator for their respective city.
2. Communication to field personnel will be accomplished by the most efficient means.
3. Supplemental assistance may be requested through normal mutual aid channels or through the EOC.
4. The Pacific County DCD is the lead agency for coordinating the inspection of structures in unincorporated Pacific County after a disaster to determine building safety and health issues. The cities are responsible for the inspection of structures within their respective jurisdictions. This will be a cooperative effort between departments and jurisdictions. The Pacific County DCD is the lead agency for the Pacific County permitting system. Municipal jurisdictions will be responsible for permitting within their respective boundaries.

5. Solid waste disposal permitting is a function of Environmental Health within the county, under the auspices of the DCD. Solid waste cleanup is an essential component to responding to and recovering from emergency conditions.
6. Coordination of emergency solid waste management is the responsibility of the county, cities, emergency management, environmental health, other related support departments, and the private sector.
7. Emergency solid waste management includes:
 - a. Solid waste debris removal from streets to provide access.
 - b. Removal of hazardous and/or moderate risk waste.
 - c. Solid waste debris removal of damaged public structures.
 - d. Salvaging or recycling of solid waste.
 - e. Acceleration of the permits and inspections required for repairing, rebuilding, or demolition of damaged structures.
8. Emergency workers and volunteers may need to be assigned to solid waste debris cleanup. They will be provided with appropriate personal protective equipment as available.
9. Sewage treatment plants are under the jurisdiction of each municipality. Most rural areas are serviced by on-site systems, either individual or community. Power outages may disrupt services.
10. State and local government may contract with available and suitable general contractors to provide inspection services, heavy equipment, and trained operators to supplement emergency engineering efforts.

B. State

1. Washington State Emergency Management Division alerts appropriate state agencies of the possible requirements for emergency engineering services, coordinates state assets and requests federal assistance to support local emergency engineering efforts.
2. State government will provide engineering services primarily to lands and facilities under its jurisdiction and will lend support to local government as requested and as circumstances allow. Supplemental assistance shall be requested through local and state emergency management channels.

C. Federal

1. The National Response Framework, ESF #3 - Public Works and Engineering provides for the federal response and support to assist state and local government. The primary federal agencies are the Department of Defense (DOD) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for planning, preparedness, and response with assistance to be provided by other branches as needed. In the event of federal activation, Pacific County will coordinate with other local, state, and federal agencies.
2. If direct federal assistance has been authorized by the President under an Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration, FEMA may issue a mission assignment to those federal agencies possessing the needed expertise or assets, only when it is verified to be beyond the capability of the affected state and local governments.

IV. Organization

- A. When activities under ESF 3 are coordinated through the EOC Operations Section, all affected jurisdictions will send a representative to the EOC. Other departments may be contacted to provide manpower, equipment, or technical advice.

V. Actions

A. Initial

1. All jurisdictions respond to disasters in three phases.
 - a. Phase 1. Rapid Damage Assessment:
 - i. Utilize citizen and emergency services providers input and observations to provide scope of initial damage.
 - b. Phase 2. Emergency Permitting and Inspections
 - i. Expedite permitting for emergency operations to
 - Review damage and assist application process
 - Issue permits
 - Provide final inspections
 - c. Phase 3. Abandoned Building Disposition
 - i. Identification
 - ii. Inspection

- iii. Demolition
- iv. Legal process

B. Continuing

VI. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency

1. Departments of Public Works

- a. Provide available transportation and personnel resources as requested or directed.
- b. Provide damage assessment of disaster area.
- c. Coordinate demolition of unsafe and/or abandoned structures and removal of wreckage.
- d. Manage contracts for private contractors to provide services.
- e. Provide inspections of county/city roads and bridges to determine damage and safety.
- f. Remove debris and wreckage from roads and bridges with a priority to disaster related requests from elected officials to clear debris from private property if it is necessary to allow response from emergency services personnel for the public good.
- g. Designate usable county roads and bridges.
- h. Provide temporary repair of damaged County/City roads and bridges, if possible.
- i. Establish and/or maintain evacuation routes as directed by the EOC, Pacific County Sheriff's Office or Police Departments.
- j. Provide roadblock barricades, signs, and flaggers as available and appropriate.
- k. Provide updated information to the EOC Public Information Officer.
- l. Provide fuel storage.
- m. Provide sand and gravel.
- n. Provide trucks and drivers to transport debris and wreckage.

- o. Provide flood control support.
 - p. Coordinate drainage activities.
 - q. Coordinate multi-jurisdictional disaster transportation needs.
 - r. Coordinate with other jurisdictions.
 - s. Coordinate with private contractors and suppliers.
 - t. Relocate Public Works assets if conditions warrant.
 - u. Document damages and costs.
2. Pacific County DCD and associated city and county departments
- a. Coordinate damage assessment and post-disaster safety inspections of public buildings and facilities. Coordinate post-earthquake inspections.
 - b. Coordinate damage assessment and post-disaster safety inspections of private businesses and residences.
 - c. Coordinate private assessment and inspection resources.
 - d. Expedite permitting and required inspections as appropriate and feasible.
 - e. Coordinate emergency permitting and inspection process for private cleanup work to ensure compliance with cleanup standards and procedures.
 - f. Provide permitting and monitoring of solid waste sites.
 - g. Monitor unpermitted dumping as resources allow.
 - h. Advise on collection and disposal of household hazardous waste.
 - i. Provide for the demolition of damaged and/or abandoned structures posing an imminent threat to human safety.
 - j. Coordinate expeditious removal of debris and other hazardous and non-hazardous materials.
 - k. Provide management of emergency solid waste removal, disposal, and recycling; coordinate with environmental health on the collection and disposition of household hazardous goods.

- l. Coordinate emergency operations with available disposal services.
- m. Coordinate with the EOC to formulate emergency policies and regulations regarding solid waste collection and disposal for private citizens.
- n. Coordinate the disposal of hazardous materials with other agencies.
- o. Manage contracts for private company collection, salvage rights, and recycling of solid waste debris.
- p. Assess and make recommendations for environmental damage to streams, bluffs, shorelines, and riverbanks.
- q. Review repair, reconstruction, and replacement of structures for compliance with building, land use, and environmental regulations.
- r. Provide updated information to the EOC Public Information Officer.
- s. Inspectors may distribute public repair and recovery information.
- t. Document damages and costs, and provide necessary reports.

B. Support Agency

1. Pacific County Emergency Management Agency
 - a. Upon request, activate the EOC to support the coordination of public works, engineering, building inspection, and environmental health activities.

VII. References

- A. *The National Response Framework - ESF #3*
- B. *Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan - ESF #3*
- C. WAC 173-351 Regulations regarding Solid Waste Handling and Disposal

VIII. Attachments

ESF 4: Firefighting

Primary Agency

Pacific County Fire District # 1 (PCFD1)

Support Agencies

Pacific County Emergency Management Agency (PCEMA)

Pacific County Fire Districts

Municipal Fire Departments

Washington State EMD

Department of Natural Resources

Department of Corrections

Federal Emergency Management Agency

US Department of Agriculture, US Forest Service

Washington State Patrol, Office of the Fire Marshal

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

1. To provide an organizational framework that will effectively utilize all available firefighting apparatus and personnel within Pacific County, control the dispatching of such equipment and manpower to locations where needed, and provide for effective operations at the scene during an emergency/disaster.

B. Scope

1. This ESF addresses all firefighting activities including the detection and suppression of wildland, rural, and urban fires occurring separately or coincidentally with a significant natural or technological disaster. This ESF will be applied in coordination with the Washington State Fire Mobilization, Central Region Fire Mobilization Plan, and any existing mutual aid agreements.

C. Policies

1. During emergency situations, local fire agencies mobilize all available apparatus and personnel required to cope with the situation. Mutual Aid Agreements are activated when initial resources are inadequate. When mutual aid resources are exhausted, then the provisions for regional/state fire mobilization apply.
2. Each local, state, or federal agency will assume the full cost of protection of the lands within its respective boundaries unless other arrangements are made. Fire protection agencies may choose not to incur costs in jurisdictions outside their area without reimbursement unless there is a local mutual aid agreement between

those jurisdictions. It is essential that the issue of financial limitation be clarified through proper official channels prior to assignment for efficient execution of fire support.

3. Priority shall be given to saving lives and protecting property, in that order.

II. Situations and Assumptions

A. Situations

1. Urban, rural, and wildland fires will occur within Pacific County. In the event of an earthquake or other significant event, large, damaging fires could occur.
2. In a disaster some firefighting resources will become scarce or damaged.

B. Assumptions

1. Wheeled-vehicle access may be hampered by bridge failures, landslides, etc., making conventional travel to the fire locations extremely difficult or impossible. Aerial attack may be needed in these situations, provided airports are not impeded.
2. State and other resources may be called upon.
3. Efficient and effective mutual aid among the various local, county, state, and federal fire agencies requires the use of the Incident Command System (ICS) together with compatible firefighting equipment and communications.
4. Most first responders in Pacific County are volunteers. Although they are dedicated in a major disaster, they are not obliged to leave a family crisis or their workplace to assist emergency efforts.

III. Concept of Operations

A. Fire suppression is divided into two distinct response categories:

1. Urban/Rural Fires
 - a. Local fire protection districts and municipal fire departments have the primary responsibility for the suppression and control of fires within their respective fire protection jurisdictions. For those incidents requiring additional support, mutual aid agreements may be executed.
 - b. In 1992, the State Legislature directed the creation of a State Fire Services Mobilization Plan to deal with the growing problem of urban/wildland interface fires. This action also called for the establishment of the State Fire

Defense Board, made up of representatives from nine fire defense regions throughout the state. Pacific County is part of the Central Region Fire Defense area.

- c. Fire suppression and control assistance may, in some instances, be provided on a limited basis by federal agencies and the military by pre-established mutual aid agreements.

2. Forest Fires

- a. The State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and supporting agencies, per the Washington State Fire Mobilization Plan, take action on wildfires, regardless of land ownership, which jeopardize DNR protected lands outside incorporated cities and towns and on adjacent U.S. Forest Service and Department of the Interior protected areas.
 - b. Additional assistance may be made available as defined in the Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
 - c. A fire protection district that takes immediate action on DNR (State) protected lands outside of its jurisdictional boundaries, if such response could prevent the spread of the fire onto lands protected by the district, could be reimbursed by the state agency for its reasonable fire suppression costs that are incurred until the responsible agency takes charge (not to exceed a 24-hour period).
- B.** Fire agencies, in addition to having 24-hour operational capability, have two-way radio communication links between their respective mobile units and the Pacific County EOC.
- C.** Fire units, with the use of their sirens and public address systems, are a valuable resource for disseminating warning and emergency information, and will do so when requested by the EOC unless otherwise involved.
- D.** Some fire agencies within Pacific County operate response vehicles that have the capability of Advanced Life Support (ALS) and/or Basic Life Support (BLS). In addition, some areas are served by private ambulance service that provides both Advanced and Basic Life Support transport.
- E.** Fire agencies may request activation of other local agency resources, such as Search and Rescue units. These resources will be made available if not otherwise occupied. All non-traditional resource requests should be made to the County EOC.

IV. Organization

- A.** Incident Command System (ICS) - Many first responders and local jurisdictions in the State of Washington use ICS to manage an emergency incident. The purpose of

ICS is to establish command and control with a system recognized by all responders, using the same organization and nomenclature. The ranking member of the first arriving response unit assumes command until relieved. An Incident Command Post (ICP) is established as the focal point for all emergency operations. ICS will be used in Pacific County by first responders. In a disaster, several ICS units may be established to manage the significant areas of need.

V. Actions

A. Initial

1. If requested, Pacific County EOC will activate in support of fire services.
2. Coordinate ESF 4 from the Incident Command Post or within the Operations Section of the Pacific County EOC and/or at other locations as required.
3. Coordinate needs and response actions among all firefighting and EMS response agencies.
4. Coordinate on scene direction and control with the EOC or other coordination entities as appropriate.
5. Maintain communications with appropriate field personnel to ensure readiness for timely response.
6. Maintain situational awareness regarding firefighting support for threatened and/or impacted areas to determine post-event effect on emergency services.
7. Monitor and direct firefighting resources and response activities to include pre-positioning for response/relocation due to the potential impact(s) of the emergency situation.
8. Participate in/contribute to EOC briefings, development of Incident Action Plans, and Situation Reports, and meetings.
9. Coordinate with support agencies, as needed, to support emergency activities.
10. Obtain other resources through state or regional Mutual Aid and Assistance Agreements.
11. Upon request, coordinate all resources into the affected areas from designated staging areas.
12. Coordinate with ESF 13 (Public Safety and Security) regarding scene security and traffic control.

B. Continuing

1. Contact participating firefighting agencies for initial damage assessment of personnel, equipment, and supplies.
2. Continue to provide support and coordination as required until response activities are concluded or until they can be managed and staffed by the primary incident agency or Jurisdictions.
3. Assist in recovery operations.
4. Coordinate with the All Hazards Mitigation Committee to identify potential hazards and their impacts, include in the All Hazards Mitigation Plan and seek funding.
5. Provide personnel with the appropriate expertise to participate in activities designed to reduce or minimize the impact of future disasters.
6. Conduct planning with ESF 4 support agencies and other emergency support functions to refine firefighting operations.
7. Prepare and maintain emergency operating procedures, resource inventories, personnel rosters, and resource mobilization information necessary for implementation of the responsibilities of the lead agency.
8. Maintain an inventory of ESF 4 assets that can be deployed during an emergency; refer to the NIMS Resource Typing in organizing these resources.
9. Assign and schedule sufficient personnel to implement ESF 4 tasks for an extended period of time with assistance from EOC Logistics as appropriate.
10. Ensure lead agency personnel are trained in their responsibilities and duties.
11. Maintain liaison with the EOC and support agencies, participate in training and exercises involving the EOC Operations Section.
12. Homeland Security Region 3 Incident Management Team 3 may be requested in support of fire services.

VI. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency

1. Pacific County Fire District 1
 - a. Coordinator for the Central Region Fire Mobilization Defense Plan

B. Support Agencies

1. Local

a. Fire Agencies Available

District #	Geographic Area
District 1	Ocean Park, Seaview
District 2	Chinook and outlying areas
District 3	Unincorporated Raymond and outlying areas
District 4	Naselle
District 5	North Cove
District 6	Bay Center
District 7	Nemah
District 8	South Bend
Municipal Fire Depts	Ilwaco, Long Beach, Raymond, South Bend

2. Fire Agency Authority

- a. If an emergency occurs within the county geographic boundaries, the Fire Agency for the district or city in which the emergency occurs will exercise overall authority for fire services activities and responsibilities but may turn authority over to another Pacific County Fire Agency.
- b. If an emergency occurs within the county geographic boundaries but not within the boundaries of a district or city fire agency, fire authority shall be the responsibility of the responding agency.

3. Fire Agency Duties

- a. Provide suppression and control of fires within their respective fire protection jurisdictions and/or response area (including those DNR or government lands that are contracted with the local district). Support other fire protection agencies as signatories to a mutual aid agreement, and support the provisions of the Central Region Fire Defense/Mobilization Plan.
- b. Support warning and evacuation efforts.
- c. Provide hazardous materials response, as appropriate, upon acceptance of and within the boundaries of the incident command structure and agency training and capability. Washington State Patrol acts as Incident Command within Pacific County with the exception of geographic boundaries of PCFD1.

4. Pacific County Emergency Management Agency

- a. May provide for alert and warning of persons located in the affected area.
- b. As requested, serve as liaison between local jurisdictions, response agencies, and the State for requesting resources when the capabilities of local response agencies are exceeded.
- c. May provide for information and resource management.

C. Central Region Fire Defense Board

1. Coordinate resource assistance to regional jurisdictions per the Washington State Mobilization and the Central Region Fire Mobilization Plans (See References D and E).

D. State

1. State Emergency Management

- a. Coordinate assistance to local government for fire activities and mobilization resources per the provisions of the Washington State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan.

2. Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

- a. Coordinates fire suppression efforts and provide resources to control wildland fires in the state on DNR protected lands. May provide resources for non-DNR protected lands, if available, at reasonable cost.

3. Department of Corrections

- a. Provide trained minimum-security inmate firefighters to supplement the efforts of the Department of Natural Resources in suppressing and controlling forest fires and provide personnel for other activities.

E. Federal

1. Limited fire suppression and control assistance is available from federal agencies and the military by pre-established agreement.

2. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

- a. Administers fire suppression assistance to the state pursuant to PL 93-288 of the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, Section 417, when a fire destruction threat would constitute a major disaster.

- b. Provides training for fire suppression and hazardous materials control to local

fire jurisdictions through the National Fire Academy in Emmitsburg, Maryland.

3. U. S. Department of Agriculture, U. S. Forest Service (USDA-USFS)
 - a. Acts as the Principal Advisor to the FEMA Regional Director to assist in the administration of the terms of the Federal/State Agreement for Fire Suppression.
 - b. Provides protection in National Forests and assists in control of fires that threaten to spread from nearby lands into National Forests.

VII. References

- A. The National Response Framework
- B. Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- C. Revised Code of Washington, 39.34.030, 38.54, 76.04, 38.52; and Title 52 and 35 RCW
- D. Washington State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan
- E. Central Region Fire Defense Mobilization Plan
- F. Interlocal Agreement Between Pacific County and Pacific County Fire District Number 1
- G. Interlocal Agreement Between Pacific County and Pacific County Fire District Number 2

VIII. Attachments

ESF 5: Emergency Management

Primary Agency

Pacific County Emergency Management Agency (PCEMA)
Pacific County Emergency Management Council (PCEMC)

Support Agencies

PACCOM
Departments of Public Works (DPW)
GIS & Telecommunications Divisions
Pacific County Sheriff's Office (PCSO)
County/Municipal Fire Agencies
Pacific County Auditor's Office
Pacific County Treasurer/City Clerks
Pacific County Prosecuting Attorney/City Attorneys

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

1. To coordinate emergency management efforts before during and following a major emergency or disaster between the county and the incorporated cities of Pacific County.
2. To provide for the effective direction and control of all county and city emergency operations undertaken in accordance with local, state, and federal operational plans when responding to or in recovery from an actual or threatened disaster.
3. To collect, process, analyze, disseminate, and use information about a potential or actual disaster situation.
4. To support continued operation and continuity of local governments and their functions during and after emergencies or disasters.
5. To provide effective liaison between local and state agencies
6. To coordinate administrative and fiscal procedures to support emergency management operations at all levels during an emergency or disaster.

B. Scope

1. This ESF applies to information processing, planning, and forecasting of needs within the Pacific County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in response to a

disastrous or potentially disastrous situation. This ESF will outline the Pacific County emergency management organization, provisions for continuity of county and city government, preservation of records, and address coordination with local, state, and federal emergency management officials.

2. This ESF is applicable to all Pacific County and city departments and agencies with responsibilities in this plan.
3. This ESF addresses currently identified coordination activities required before, during, and following major emergencies and disasters between city and county governments.

C. Policies

1. Pacific County, the PCSO, and the municipalities of Ilwaco, Long Beach, Raymond, and South Bend established by interlocal agreement a joint local agency for providing coordinated emergency management within the physical boundaries of Pacific County. (Pacific County Interlocal Agreement for Emergency Management Services).
2. The PCEMA, as formed by the above cited interlocal agreement is responsible to “provide for the effective and efficient preparation for the coordination of, and carrying out of all “emergency management” functions as defined in RCW 38.52.010, within Pacific County and its participating cities.”
3. The PCEMA member municipal jurisdictions extend the provisions of RCW 42.14 (Continuity of Government Act) for the continuation of local government due to incapacitation as a result of any disaster.
4. Pacific County will coordinate its activities with those of the cities, towns, tribal governments and other jurisdictions within the County and with surrounding counties, the state, and the federal government.
5. The PCEMC has executive authority for the direction and control of emergency operations.
6. Political subdivisions have the power to enter into contracts and incur obligations in carrying out the provisions of the Washington Emergency Management Act without regard to time consuming procedures and formalities prescribed by law (except mandatory constitutional requirements), including but not limited to budget law limitations and the appropriation and expenditures of public funds (RCW 38.52.070[2]).
7. Expenditures necessary for the immediate survival of persons endangered by an emergency or that may be incurred by a disaster may not exceed the legal limitations of the budget unless the Board of County Commissioners or City

Council, consistent with RCW 35.34.140 and 160, and RCW 36.40.180 and 190, passes a resolution authorizing a budget extension.

8. The emergency or disaster response capabilities of the PCEMA jurisdictions will be built upon the capabilities of existing departments/agencies of government, augmented, as required, by volunteers and reassignment of regular personnel to duties that are more urgent during an emergency.
9. During major emergencies and disasters that affect the majority of Pacific County, the PCEMA is the designated lead agency for overall disaster coordination.

II. Situations and Assumptions

A. Situations

1. Activation of the Pacific County EOC with appropriate staff and resources can facilitate coordination of disaster response and recovery activities thereby reducing injury and damage to property and the environment.
2. The effects of a disaster on personnel and infrastructure, as well as personal responsibilities, may cause delays before the EOC can be fully activated.
3. A disaster may require the expenditure of large sums of money by Pacific County and member city departments and agencies.
4. Actions, decisions, conditions, and expenses must be documented in a disaster to recover federal and state funds and to provide for legal documentation.
5. Communications will be severely taxed immediately following a major emergency or disaster that affects Pacific County and its cities.
6. Political officials will be under extreme pressure by citizens to provide direction and control during a major emergency or disaster, which could hamper coordination activities between entities.

B. Assumptions

1. There will be an immediate and continuing need to collect, process, and disseminate situational information, to identify urgent response requirements during a disaster, or the threat of a disaster, and to plan for continuing response, recovery, and mitigation activities.
2. County and city agencies as well as field personnel, responders, volunteers, the public, the media, and others will provide information.

3. Information will need to be verified and organized, as initial information may be ambiguous, conflict with information from other sources or with previous information from the same source, or be limited in detail.
4. Information collection may be hampered due to many factors including: damage to communication systems; communications system overload; damage to the transportation infrastructure; effects of weather, smoke, and other environmental factors.
5. Supplemental resources and personnel may be needed to support EOC operations.
6. Reassignment of personnel will be based upon priorities established by the PCEMC
7. Pacific County will continue to be exposed to the hazards noted in the county Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis and, following a hazardous event, may sustain sufficient damage, including loss of life and destruction of infrastructure, to overwhelm traditional emergency services.
8. Financial operations may be carried out under compressed schedules and intense public pressures, necessitating expeditious (non-routine) procedures, but with no fewer requirements for sound financial management and accountability.
9. A Presidential major disaster or emergency declaration will permit funding from the Federal Disaster Relief Fund under the provisions of the Stafford Act, through the Public Assistance Program.

III. Concept of Operations

- A. Whenever any part of Pacific County is threatened by a hazard that could lead to disaster, or when a disaster situation exists, the EOC will be activated at the appropriate level to assess the situation.
- B. The EOC Finance and Administration Section will disseminate information to the appropriate staff and facilitate the dissemination of information to appropriate EOC, field, and response personnel.
- C. The EOC Operations Section will analyze and coordinate information for immediate response needs.
- D. The EOC Planning Section will display and analyze information for future response and recovery needs.
- E. Information analysis will include, as appropriate
 1. The hazards impact, including the boundaries of the affected area, and the

distribution, type and magnitude of damage.

2. A current status of emergency response activities, resource needs and requests, and the status of critical facilities.
3. Priorities in the event of a scarcity of resources.
4. Consolidation of information into logs and reports to keep others informed and to document relevant activities.

F. Planning will include, as appropriate

1. Using the analyzed information to identify trends and optional strategies for responding to a hazard or its effects. Planning will attempt to anticipate future actions and needs. The planning horizon may be the next hour, 24 hours, or a week, depending on the scenario and situation.
2. Planning information will be shared with other EOC functional positions and incorporated in appropriate displays.
3. The planning staff will recommend courses of action for immediate and future activity, including the need for specific resources identified as part of the planning process.
4. Once a planning cycle has ended, the planning staff will immediately commence planning for the next cycle.
5. Recommendations and decisions will be made with the information available using the combined talents of the staff then assembled, recognizing that informational shortfalls and deficiencies will exist.
6. Information, analysis, and planning will continue until the EOC is deactivated.

G. Pacific County Emergency Management Council

1. During an emergency or disaster, the PCEMC will provide policy decisions as necessary. The PCEMC members will be kept informed by, and provide policy direction to, the EOC staff.

H. Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

1. Description
 - a. Whenever possible, under severe and extreme circumstances, all emergency response functions will be coordinated from the Emergency Operations Center in the Pacific County Public Safety Building, located at 300

Memorial Drive, South Bend, WA. An alternate EOC is located in the Pacific County Administration Facility, South County at 7013 Sandridge Road, Long Beach, WA. The Emergency Management Director is responsible for equipping and maintaining the primary and alternate EOC sites.

2. Purpose

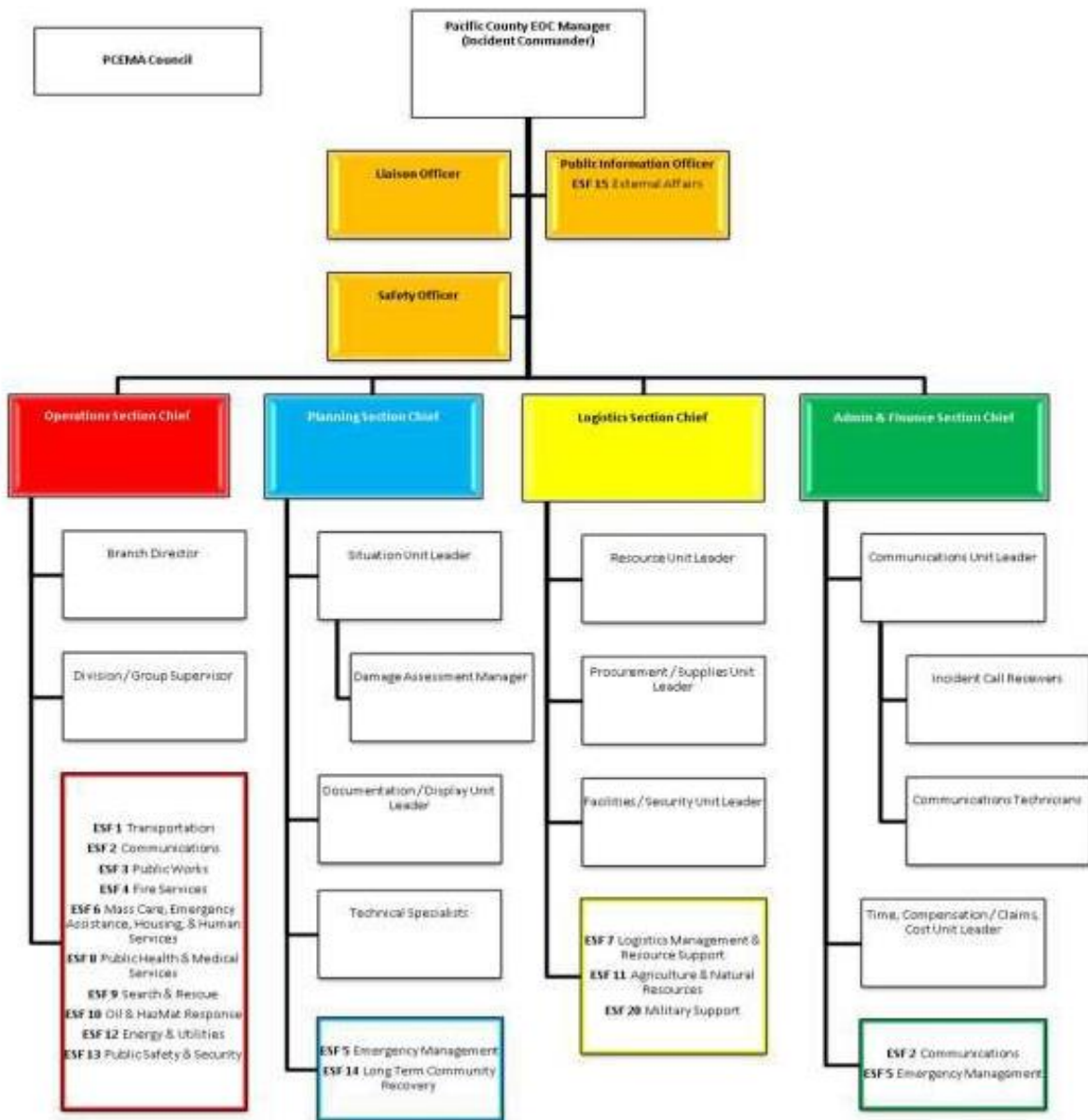
- a. The purpose of the EOC is to be the focal point of the county's strategic response to a disaster and to be a central support and coordination point for incident commanders. The EOC will:
 - i. Collect, record, analyze, display, and distribute information.
 - ii. Coordinate public information and warning.
 - iii. Coordinate county and city government emergency activities.
 - iv. Support first responders by coordinating the management and distribution of information, resources, and the restoration of services.
 - v. Conduct appropriate liaison and coordination activities with all levels of government, public utilities, volunteer and civic organizations, and the public.
- b. Pacific County Emergency Management Agency
 - i. Pacific County Emergency Management Agency through meetings, activities, training, education, and forums provides the framework for intergovernmental relationships before a major emergency or disaster.
 - ii. Once activated the PCEMA provides EOC space for county and city liaisons to act as advocates for their respective city.
 - iii. Provides training opportunities for the county and city liaisons to assure that needs are being met during a major emergency or disaster.
- c. Pacific County Emergency Management Council
 - i. Provides the framework for intergovernmental relationships during a major emergency or disaster.
 - ii. Develops, through the PCEMA, a system to keep the all government jurisdictions within Pacific County informed of the response and relief activities taking place in the county during a major emergency or disaster.

- iii. Council members will appoint liaisons to the EOC when activated to provide advocacy for their respective area of responsibility.

IV. Organization

- A. The Pacific County Emergency Management Agency operates under principles of the Incident Command System and the National Incident Management System. ESF 5, Emergency Management will be incorporated into the operation of the EOC upon activation, providing direction and support to emergency management activities throughout the county.

Pacific County Emergency Operations Center Organizational Chart



V. Actions

A. Initial Activation

1. Emergency Management staff will monitor threatening situations, determine if and when to activate the EOC and notify appropriate staff. The PCEMC has pre-designated activation staff for when disaster strikes with little or no warning. In such an event, those designated staff members available and able will, when aware of the hazardous event, proceed to the EOC directly without being otherwise notified and, upon arrival, activate the facility in accordance with EOC standard operating procedures.
2. To optimize coordination and communications, EOC activation and staffing will be at the lowest level necessary to adequately respond to a hazardous event.

3. Levels of Activation

a. Level 1: Routine Operations and Low Impact Emergencies

i. Situation

Day-to-day emergencies requiring minimal coordination and assistance such as routine Search and Rescue (SAR) missions, minor flooding, small forest or range fires, minor plane crash, or minor hazardous material spill. A situation may be such that it can be more efficiently and effectively supported without primary EOC activation. There is no foreseen need to proclaim a local emergency. When necessary, the EOC will be activated with the Emergency Management Director or designee as the EOC Manager.

b. Level II: Medium impact disaster

i. Situation

Any emergency situation requiring more than routine coordination and assistance, and generally involving multiple jurisdictions, such as large range forest fires, a moderate earthquake, minor or moderate flooding in multiple locations, a major aircraft or railroad accident, a major hazardous material spill, or a major weather event. In particularly complex situations with several organizations involved, or where there is a high degree of media or public interest, the EOC Manager may elevate activation to a Level III. It may be necessary to proclaim a local emergency.

ii. Supervision

The EOC will be activated with the Emergency Management Director or designee as the EOC Manager. Staffing will be coordinated by the Logistics Section with additional personnel called as necessary. Staff should be prepared for 24-hour operations.

c. Level III: High impact disaster

i. Situation

Any emergency, requiring a high degree of coordination and generally involving state and federal assistance, such as a large earthquake, severe flooding, or a severe winter storm. In most cases, a local emergency will be declared.

ii. Supervision

The EOC will be activated with the Emergency Management Director or designee as the EOC Manager. The EOC will be fully staffed at the outset. Staffing will be coordinated by the Logistics Section and excess staff will be dismissed on a case by case basis following assessment. Remaining staff will be prepared for 24-hour operation.

4. Supervision and Functional Positions

a. When the EOC is activated, the EOC Manager will provide overall leadership. Five functional areas of responsibility will report to the EOC Manager as follows:

- i. Public Information Officer: responsible for all public information and media relations as defined in ESF #15 External Affairs.
- ii. Operations Section Chief: generally, a representative of the principal first-response agency having overall incident management responsibilities in the field; responsible for coordinating support to individual incident commanders.
- iii. Logistics Section Chief: responsible for resource management and responding to resource requests, including logistical needs of the EOC.
- iv. Planning Section Chief: responsible for situation analysis and anticipating future response or recovery needs and activities.
- v. Administration and Finance Section Chief: responsible for communications flow, record keeping, and financial support.

- b. The position of EOC Manager will be filled at a level appropriate to the situation. The Emergency Management Director or designee will serve as the EOC Manager during any level of activation. However, when disaster strikes without warning, such as a large earthquake, the first staff person arriving at the EOC will assume the duties of EOC Manager until relieved by one of the individuals mentioned above.
 - c. Designees to the Emergency Management Director are the Deputy Director, Chief Administrative Officer, Undersheriff, and/or other appropriate department director or equivalent.
5. Declaration of Local Emergency
- a. Whenever a PCEMA member jurisdiction suffers, or is threatened with, an emergency or disaster which overwhelms or threatens local resources, involves multiple jurisdictions, requires a high degree of coordination, state or federal assistance, or the liability protection or resource procurement provisions of RCW 38.52, the involved jurisdiction(s) may proclaim a local emergency in accordance with RCW 36.40.180. If the PCEMC is not available, the Emergency Management Director or Deputy Director, Pacific County Sheriff, or Chief Administrative Officer may issue such proclamation, subject to confirmation by the appropriate government authority at the earliest practicable time, in accordance with Pacific County Interlocal Agreement for Emergency Management Services.
 - b. Generally, the situation will be monitored by Emergency Management or EOC staff and a draft resolution developed. If and when warranted, the Emergency Management Director or EOC Manager will recommend to the appropriate authority that an emergency be declared.
 - c. To ensure the local emergency formally ends, a resolution declaring a local emergency will generally terminate approximately 30 days after being declared unless extended by the appropriate governing authority. The termination date will be the first Wednesday following the thirtieth day of the declaration. This will allow an extension to be considered during a regular meeting of the Board of County Commissioners and/or City Councils. A longer declaration period may be proclaimed if warranted by the type of emergency or history.
 - d. Sample emergency resolutions are included in the Pacific County Finance and Administration Section EOC Activation Guide
6. The Continuity of Government Act (RCW 42.14) sets forth provisions for the continuation of local government in the event its leadership is incapacitated. The PCEMC has extended the provisions of this act as follows:

- a. *“A majority of the members of the Council shall constitute a quorum.”*
(Reference: Pacific County Interlocal Agreement for Emergency Management Services)
- b. The heads of city and county departments will have successors to assure continuity of leadership and operations. They will assure that all successors to their respective positions are aware of their emergency responsibilities and have the authority to fulfill those responsibilities.
- c. The line of succession for the Director of Emergency Management will be the Emergency Management Deputy Director, followed by any member of the PCEMC.

B. Continuing Actions

1. The Continuity of Government Act (RCW 42.14) sets forth provisions for the continuation of local government in the event its leadership is incapacitated. The PCEMC has extended the provisions of this act as follows:
2. *“A majority of the members of the Council shall constitute a quorum.”*
(Reference: Pacific County Interlocal Agreement for Emergency Management Services)
3. The heads of city and county departments will have successors to assure continuity of leadership and operations. They will assure that all successors to their respective positions are aware of their emergency responsibilities and have the authority to fulfill those responsibilities.
4. The line of succession for the Director of Emergency Management will be the Emergency Management Deputy Director, followed by any member of the PCEMC.

C. Preservation of Records

1. All departments and agencies of Pacific County and PCEMA member cities shall identify records essential for continuity and preservation of government and provide for their protection. Essential records are those needed in an emergency and for the reestablishment of normal operations after any disaster. Protection of essential records may be by vaulting, planned or natural dispersal, or any other method deemed reasonably safe.
2. Protection of local government essential records will be coordinated in accordance with RCW 40.10.010.

D. Authorization of Emergency Expenditures

1. Emergency expenditures are not normally integrated into the budgeting process. Nevertheless, disasters occur on a periodic basis requiring substantial and necessary unanticipated obligations and expenditures.

2. Local political subdivisions will incur disaster related obligations and expenditures per the provisions of RCW 38.52.070(2) as follows:
".....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."

3. County
 - a. The Board of County Commissioners is authorized to declare emergencies and to make the expenditures necessary to meet such emergencies without further notice of hearing as provided by RCW 36.40.180:
"Upon the happening of any emergency caused by fire, flood, explosion, storm, earthquake, epidemic, riot, or insurrection, or for the immediate preservation of order or of public health or for the restoration to a condition of usefulness of any public property the usefulness of which has been destroyed by accident, or for the relief of a stricken community overtaken by a calamity, or in settlement of approved claims for personal injuries or property damages, exclusive of claims arising from the operation of any public utility owned by the county, or to meet mandatory expenditures required by any law, the board of county commissioners may, upon the adoption by the unanimous vote of the commissioners present at any meeting the time and place of which all of such commissioners have had reasonable notice, of a resolution stating the facts constituting the emergency and entering the same upon their minutes, make the expenditures necessary to meet such emergency without further notice or hearing."

 - b. The payment of emergency warrants is covered under RCW 36.40.190:
"All emergency expenditures shall be paid for by the issuance of emergency warrants which shall be paid from any moneys on hand in the County treasury in the fund properly chargeable therewith and the county treasurer shall pay such warrants out of any moneys in the treasury in such fund. If, at

any time, there are insufficient moneys on hand in the treasury to pay any of such warrants, they shall be registered, bear interest and be called in the manner provided by law for other county warrants."

4. Cities

- a. A City Council is authorized to declare emergencies and to make the expenditures necessary to meet such emergencies without further notice of hearing as provided by RCW 35.34.140:
"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 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 law enacted since the last 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 expenditure therefore without notice or hearing."
- b. The payment of emergency warrants is covered under RCW 35.34.160:
"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 35.21.320."

E. Record Keeping

1. Each municipal or county department expending resources in response to a declared emergency or disaster will maintain detailed records during such disasters to meet the financial and accounting requirements of the federal or state funding agency. Records will be kept in such a manner that disaster related expenditures and obligations of local departments and agencies can be broken out and identified, separate from regular or general programs and activities.
2. Complete and accurate records are necessary:
 - a. To document requests for assistance and ensure maximum eligible reimbursement.

- b. To facilitate reimbursement under approved applications pertaining to declared emergencies or major disasters.
- c. For audit reports and audit records. Detailed records will be kept from the onset of the disaster, including but not limited to:
 - i. Appropriate extracts from payrolls, with any cross-references needed to locate original documents.
 - ii. A schedule of county and/or city equipment used or copies of invoices for rented equipment.
 - iii. Invoices, warrants, and checks issued and paid for materials and supplies used on the job.
 - iv. Copies of contracts for all work performed by an outside agency.

F. Federal and State Reimbursement

- 1. Disaster related expenditures and obligations of local political subdivisions might be reimbursed under a number of federal or state programs. The federal or state government may authorize reimbursement of approved costs for work performed in the restoration of public facilities after a major disaster declaration by the President or under the statutory authority of certain federal agencies.
 - a. Before a Presidential Declaration
 - i. After an occurrence that may result in a declared major disaster or emergency, the Pacific County EOC Planning Section will compile damage assessment information. These estimates will be forwarded to the Washington State Emergency Management Division (WSEMD). If local and state resources have been exceeded, the governor will request either a Presidential "Emergency Disaster Declaration" or a "Major Disaster Declaration."
 - b. After a Presidential Declaration
 - i. Once the President declares an emergency or major disaster, a Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) may be opened from which extensive federal and state assistance can be provided. The FEMA Disaster Assistance Helpline will be made available to residents.
 - ii. Audits of local disaster related emergency expenditures will be conducted during the normal audit period. Federal disaster assistance projects will be audited after the completion of work.

VI. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agencies

1. Pacific County Emergency Management Agency

- a. Maintain the PCEMA Activation Guide for coordinating information management, including flow, recording, dissemination, display, analysis, use, and reporting.
- b. Maintain the EOC in a configuration to support the analysis and planning function.
- c. Include analysis and planning as part of the countywide emergency management training program.
- d. The Director of Emergency Management is responsible for administration and oversight of Emergency Management activities and the execution of related policies.
- e. PCEMA is responsible for executing and coordinating disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities for Pacific County.
- f. Coordinate damage assessment and record keeping.
- g. Assist in the coordination of state and federal public and individual assistance programs. Coordinates with the mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities.
- h. Identifies emergency management needs that are mutually beneficial to the cities and county.
- i. Allocates space in the EOC for jurisdictional liaisons during activation.
- j. Provides training opportunities for liaisons in the EOC.
- k. EOC once activated, acts as resource coordinator when requested.
- l. Encourages training opportunities for elected officials in disaster management.

2. Pacific County Emergency Management Agency Council

- a. The PCEMA Council will direct their respective jurisdictional personnel to:
 - i. Provide damage assessment information to the EOC Planning Section, in accordance with ESF-14 - Long-term Community Recovery.

- ii. Continue to provide disaster related information to the EOC Planning Section, as it becomes known.
- iii. Provide information and collaboration when requested and as otherwise appropriate.
- iv. Provide appropriate personnel and/or services in accordance with responsibilities established in the basic plan to support the direction and control function in the EOC.
- v. All department heads will prepare emergency fiscal procedures for the operations of their respective departments that meet the requirements specified in this plan.
- vi. Department heads will protect essential fiscal records within their departments.
- vii. Provide essential records and documents to the appropriate office for disaster recovery funding.

B. Support Agencies

1. Pacific County Communications

- a. Develop procedures to keep the EOC informed of relevant disaster information to support the analysis and planning functions.
- b. Communicate urgent information to first response agencies as requested by the EOC.

2. Department of Public Works – Telecommunications

- a. Provide liaison to the EOC to maintain or adjust telephone and computer configurations to support Emergency Management operations, including internet access.

3. Department of Public Works – GIS Division

- a. Support the EOC with information display services and products, as appropriate.

4. Pacific County Sheriff's Office

- a. Authorize the use of Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) to be used in the EOC to augment the information function of the analysis and planning section.

- b. PCSO will provide on-scene incident command for emergencies and disasters that come under the province of law enforcement.
 - c. PCSO will provide appropriate personnel to support the direction and control function in the EOC.
5. Board of County Commissioners
- a. The Board of County Commissioners has authority over and responsibility for all disaster management activities within the county.
6. Mayors and City Councils
- a. The Mayors and City Councils of municipal jurisdictions within the county have responsibility for all disaster management activities within their respective jurisdictions.
7. Pacific County Fire Agencies
- a. The appropriate Pacific County Fire Agency will provide on-scene incident command for all emergencies and disasters that come under the province of the fire agencies.
 - b. The Fire Chief's Association will provide appropriate personnel to support the direction and control function in the EOC.
8. Auditor's Office/City Clerk
- a. Establish a means of recording emergency purchases authorized by the County Commissioners and/or City Councils.
 - b. Coordinate the compilation of disaster response and recovery related labor, equipment, material, and service costs for post-disaster reporting purposes.
 - c. Coordinate post-disaster activity with the County Treasurer, the Assessor, the City Clerk, and other departments as needed.
 - d. Provide for essential county and city services including payroll operations, purchasing, emergency contracts, and payments.
 - e. Provide essential services to the Fire Agencies including processing payroll and emergency vouchers and tracking the budget.
 - f. Identify emergency management staff and field support personnel.

- g. Coordinate with other departments for the provision of emergency management staff and field support throughout the response and recovery phases.
 - h. Coordinate the hiring of emergency personnel.
 - i. Coordinate and assist in the development of facility evacuation and emergency preparedness plans.
 - j. Provide for critical payroll information.
 - k. Provide for coordination of insurance documentation and requirements.
 - l. Handle Labor and Industry Worker's Compensation Claims.
9. Treasurer/City Clerk
- a. Arrange for emergency cash management and banking services.
 - b. Receive and process disaster recovery funds.
10. Departments of Public Works
- a. Provide mainframe, network, and PC computers
 - b. to support Administrative and Finance responsibilities.
 - c. Provide damage assessment of critical county and city facilities.
 - d. Provide or coordinate emergency repairs to facilities.
 - e. Provide emergency replacement of computer and business equipment.
 - f. Locate or lease office space for critical functions if normal space is unusable.
11. Prosecuting Attorney/City Attorney
- a. Provide legal advice and assistance to the County Commissioners, City Councils, Department Heads and Emergency Management in the preparation of agreements, contracts, and other disaster related agreements.
12. Public Information
- a. Coordinate all public information and instructions and media relations as defined in ESF #15 External Affairs.

13. State

- a. Washington State Emergency Operations Center authorizes expenditures necessary to accomplish appropriate emergency response, including the settling of property loss or damage claims and liability resulting from injury or death of registered emergency personnel as defined in the Washington Emergency Management Act (RCW 38.52.020[d]).
- b. Other responsibilities as defined in the *Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan*, Annex W - Emergency Fiscal Procedures.

C. Federal

1. Provides aid and assistance to any state that, during an emergency, has exhausted its own resources.

VII. References

A. Pacific County Emergency Operations Center Activation Guides:

1. Command
2. Public Information
3. Finance and Administration
4. Logistics
5. Planning
6. Operations.

ESF 6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

Primary Agency

Pacific County Emergency Management Agency (PCEMA)

Support Agencies

Pacific County Public Health and Human Services

Department(s) of Public Works

Pacific County Disaster Recovery Organization (PACDRO)

American Red Cross (ARC)

Department of Community Development (DCD)

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

1. To coordinate efforts to provide mass care and shelter following a major emergency or disaster to persons unable to provide for themselves.

B. Scope

1. This ESF addresses shelter needs in all of Pacific County during a major emergency or disaster and the coordination of opening shelters through the county's Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

C. Policies

1. None specific.

II. Situations and Assumptions

A. Policy

1. The Pacific County Emergency Management Agency will comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 as amended by the Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act of 2008, Public Law 110-325, which requires emergency policies enable people with disabilities to evacuate, use emergency transportation, stay in shelters, and participate in all emergency and disaster related programs together with their service animals.
2. Mass care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services (ESF 6) will be provided to the whole community as needed during emergencies and disasters. The whole community includes individuals with disabilities and others with

access and functional needs, including limited English Proficiency. Agencies and organizations providing mass care, emergency assistance, housing or human services will comply with state and federal laws, including but not limited to Title VI of the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Civil Rights Act, the Fair Housing Act, and chapter 38.52 Revised Code of Washington.

B. Situations

1. Mass care requirements during an emergency or disaster will overwhelm local social service agencies.
2. Pacific County has no designated shelters or resources to manage shelters and depends upon community-based organizations for shelter operations.
3. Disaster response and recovery organizations do not have an established trained volunteer base within Pacific County.

C. Assumptions

1. The ARC relief services are designated to immediately mitigate the suffering caused by a disaster through provision of food, shelter, nursing, and mental health assistance. Assistance is based on the regional, ethnic, and cultural customs and practices of the people affected by a disaster. If the ARC cannot provide all of the services needed, victims will be referred to community, church, or other social service shelters that may be opened. Available shelters will be identified through the local media.
2. The opening of shelter(s) for all jurisdictions will be coordinated with the Pacific County EOC.

III. Concept of Operations

- A.** Mass care provides for the immediate survival needs of victims through group services and facilities.
- B.** Mass care will normally be carried out during and immediately after an emergency/disaster until individual services can be provided.
- C.** The ARC supports and assists in alleviating the distress caused by disasters in accordance with arrangements between the Southwest Washington Chapter of the ARC and PCEMA.
- D.** Mass care includes such basic human needs as emergency shelter and emergency medical care. Provisions of food, water, basic first aid, and other essential needs will be provided to all citizens without regard to race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, or disability.

- E. Individuals/families arriving at shelter/mass care facilities in recreational vehicles may use their vehicle, supplemented by shelter resources, or utilize the shelters provided.
- F. PCEMA will share lists of victims and disaster assistance inquiries maintaining confidentiality as applicable.
- G. In cooperation with the ARC, PCEMA will coordinate with local cities, agencies, churches, institutions, commercial facilities, and volunteer organizations for mass care resources and facility support and mutual aid.

IV. Organization

- A. Mass care is a function of the Logistics Section of the Pacific County EOC.
- B. Organization occurs under the principles of the Incident Command System and the National Incident Management System in terms of EOC response and coordination.

V. Actions

- A. Initial
 1. Activate the Pacific County EOC Logistics and Planning Sections. Coordinate ESF 6 from the Logistics Section of the Pacific County EOC and/or at other locations as required.
 2. Coordinate needs and response actions among all shelter and mass care agencies.
 3. Coordinate direction and control with the EOC or other entities as appropriate.
 4. Maintain situational awareness regarding mass care support for threatened and/or impacted areas.
 5. Monitor and direct mass care resources and response activities to include pre-positioning for response/relocation due to the potential impact(s) of the emergency situation.
 6. Participate in/contribute to EOC briefings, development of Incident Action Plans, Situation Reports, and meetings.
 7. Coordinate with support agencies, as needed, to support mass care activities.
 8. Obtain other resources through state or regional Mutual Aid and Assistance Agreements.

9. Upon request, coordinate all resources into the affected areas.
10. Coordinate with ESF 4 Firefighting, and ESF 13 Public Safety and Security regarding potential mass care needs.

B. Continuing

1. Coordinate information with EOC Planning Section regarding mass care services provided.
2. Continue to provide support and coordination as required until response activities are concluded.
3. Assist in recovery operations.
4. Conduct planning with ESF 6 support agencies and other emergency support functions to refine mass care operations.
5. Prepare and maintain mass care procedures, resource inventories, personnel rosters, and mobilization information necessary for implementation of the responsibilities of the lead agency.
6. Maintain an inventory of ESF 6 assets that can be deployed during an emergency.
7. Assign and schedule sufficient personnel to implement ESF 6 tasks for an extended period of time with assistance from EOC Logistics as appropriate.
8. Ensure lead agency personnel are trained in their responsibilities and duties.
9. Maintain liaison with the EOC and support agencies, participate in training and exercises involving the EOC Operations Section.
10. Liaison with ARC or other volunteer organizations. Keep public informed via all available means of shelter status.

VI. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency

1. Pacific County Emergency Management Agency
 - a. Inform the ARC of the need for shelters and/or feeding stations, areas to be evacuated, and when possible, the approximate number of evacuees.
 - b. Coordinate and maintain liaison, with private providers of mass care resources and services.

- c. Public information as defined in ESF #15 External Affairs.

B. Support Agencies

1. Pacific County Public Health and Human Services
 - a. Coordinate the provision of nursing staff to shelters.
2. Department(s) of Public Works
 - a. Identify county and city properties that can serve as evacuation sites and temporary mass care tent sites.
 - b. Coordinate with the Pacific County DCD.
3. Pacific County Disaster Recovery Organization
 - a. Coordinate humanitarian services to disaster victims including the provision of shelter, food, clothing, crisis counseling, spiritual support and other individual and family assistance, such as legal and financial, when available.
4. American Red Cross (ARC)
 - a. The Act of Congress constituting the ARC charter requires the ARC to undertake relief activities for the purpose of mitigating suffering caused by disaster and obligates the ARC to develop and carry out measures to prevent suffering.
 - b. The ARC provides disaster victims with food, clothing, shelter, first aid, and supplementary medical/nursing care and meets other urgent needs within the resources of the local unit.
 - c. Either unilaterally or upon request by Emergency Management officials, the ARC may open, staff, and fund ARC shelters or feeding stations. The location of shelters or feeding stations will depend on the area affected, accessibility, security, and staff and supply considerations.
 - d. Assess equipment and training needs.
 - e. Maintain and update shelter agreements.
 - f. Provide liaison to county EOC when requested.
 - g. Deliver water as requested.

5. Pacific County Department of Community Development
 - a. Provide for the coordination of health and sanitation services at mass care facilities.

VII. References

- A. Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- B. MOU Between ARC, Southwest WA Chapter and Southwest WA Counties
- C. Pacific County Alternate Care Facility Plan

VIII. Attachments

ESF 7: Resource Support

Primary Agency

Pacific County Emergency Management Agency (PCEMA)

Support Agencies

Pacific County Department of Public Works (DPW)

Washington State Emergency Management Division (WAEMD)

American Red Cross (ARC)

All Other Pacific County Agencies/Jurisdictions

All Other WA State Local Jurisdictions

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

1. The purpose of this Emergency Support Function is to provide for the effective utilization and conservation of county, city, state, volunteer, and private sector resources during and following an emergency or disaster.

B. Scope

1. Resource support involves the provision of resources which includes services, personnel and/or teams, commodities, equipment, and facilities within Pacific County during the response to and recovery from an emergency or disaster. This includes emergency relief supplies, contracting services, transportation services, administrative services and facilities, and personnel and/or teams required to support emergency activity. Provides support for requirements not specifically identified in other ESFs.

C. Policies

1. The PCEMA will operate under existing authorities and regulations including Pacific County Interlocal Agreement for Emergency Management Services, Washington State RCW 38.52, and WAC 118.40.

II. Situations and Assumptions

A. Situations

1. A significant emergency or disaster will severely limit or prohibit timely access to the resource infrastructure within Pacific County, as it exists today.

B. Assumptions

1. The county and city support of response to the emergency or disaster will be severely impacted.
2. Normal forms of communication will be disrupted during early response to an emergency or disaster.
3. Transportation to affected areas will be impeded as a result of damage to roads and bridges, airports, changes in navigable waterways, and other transportation means.
4. Following a significant emergency or disaster there may be a need to provide resources, goods, and services to the affected sectors.
5. The management and logistics of resource support is highly situational and dependent upon flexibility and adaptability.
6. Military assistance is considered supplemental to local efforts and will not be requested unless and until applicable local resources have been, or will imminently be, exhausted.
7. When deployed to provide assistance, military forces will work under the direction of local authority, but will retain their unit integrity and military chain of command.
8. When Pacific County requests resource support, the request is made based on the task that needs to be accomplished, rather than a specific request.

III. Concept of Operations

- A.** This Emergency Support Function will be implemented upon notification of an impending or actual significant emergency or disaster. Implementation of this Emergency Support Function will be the mechanism through which it provides support activity to all other Emergency Support Functions.
- B.** Actions taken under this Emergency Support Function will be coordinated through the Pacific County EOC. Pacific County and local agencies and/or jurisdictions will expend all available resources and utilize existing Mutual Aid Agreements prior to seeking assistance through WAEMD.
- C.** A free market economy and existing distribution system will be maintained to the maximum extent possible.
- D.** Voluntary controls as opposed to mandatory controls for resource management are encouraged. Mandatory controls will be placed only when appropriate and feasible and will be removed as quickly as possible.

- E. Pacific County residents will be encouraged to cooperate with any emergency measures through a public information system.

IV. Organization

- A. The Pacific County EOC operates under principles of the incident command system. The Liaison position will be filled upon activation of the EOC in coordination with an emergency relating to energy or utilities. The Liaison will be the primary contact for energy and utility agencies and jurisdictions.

V. Actions

A. Initial

1. Activate the Pacific County EOC Logistics Sections. Coordinate resource requests from the Incident Command Post or other Sections of the Pacific County EOC and/or other Command locations or Coordination Centers as required.
2. Coordinate and prioritize needs and response requests from all agencies.
3. Coordinate direction and control with the EOC or other entities as appropriate.
4. Maintain situational awareness regarding resource support for response agencies and threatened and/or impacted areas.
5. Monitor and direct resources include pre-positioning resources conditional to the geographic area of the emergency situation.
6. Participate in/contribute to EOC briefings, development of Incident Action Plans, Situation Reports, and meetings.
7. Coordinate with support agencies, as needed, to support resource related activities.
8. Obtain other resources through state or regional Mutual Aid and Assistance Agreements.
9. Upon request, coordinate all resources into the affected areas.

B. Continuing

1. Coordinate information with all other EOC Sections regarding resource requests, orders and costs.
2. Continue to provide support and coordination as required until response activities are concluded.

3. Assist in filling resource requests specific to recovery operations.
4. Conduct planning with other emergency support functions to refine resource request process.
5. Prepare and maintain resource procedures, resource inventories, personnel rosters, and mobilization information necessary to fill resource requests.
6. Maintain a catalog of mutual aid agreements, memorandums of understanding, and other related agreements that can be implemented during an emergency.
7. Assign and schedule personnel to the Pacific County EOC as appropriate.
8. Ensure Logistics Section assigned staff are trained in their responsibilities and duties.
9. Maintain liaison with other EOC sections, participate in training and exercises involving the EOC Logistics Section.

VI. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency

1. Pacific County Emergency Management Agency
 - a. Activate a Logistics Section in the EOC.
 - b. Provide a facility.
 - c. Designate resource staging areas for requested and/or donated goods and services relative to the emergency or disaster.
 - d. Identify and designate organizations assisting with resource management.
 - e. Identify or designate an individual/volunteer organization to manage donated goods and services.
2. Responsibilities of the Logistics Section of the EOC include:
 - a. Prioritization, assignment, and tracking of requested resources.
 - b. Procurement of requested resources.
Refer to Logistics Section Activation Guide (attachment)
3. The Incident Command or EOC Manager is responsible for establishing priorities

for resource distribution

B. Support Agencies

1. Pacific County Department of Public Works
 - a. Assists the Logistics Section with management and assignment of resources to public works projects as appropriate.
2. Washington State Military Emergency Management Division
 - a. Assists in filling resource requests after all in-county resources are expended.
 - b. Supports public information effort.
3. All County and City Departments
 - a. Staff the EOC Logistics Section.
4. American Red Cross

VII. References

- A. WAMAS, Washington State Intrastate Mutual Aid System (RCW 38.56)
- B. WAMAC
- C. ARC/FEMA
- D. Pacific County EOC Logistics Section Activation Guide

VIII. Attachments

- A. Attachment 1: Volunteer and Donation Management

ATTACHMENT 1

ESF #7 – Resource Support

Volunteer and Donation Management Tsunami Debris Beach Clean-up for Pacific County, Washington

I. Introduction

With the recent tsunami in Japan, coastlines in Pacific County are seeing an increase in the amount of marine debris lining the shore. NOAA defines marine debris as “any man-made object discarded, disposed of, or abandoned that enters the coastal or marine environment.” The debris from the tsunami is an issue that will have to be dealt with for many years and general marine debris as well as litter will never go away. This management plan will address the need for, and application of volunteers to help with this problem.

Volunteerism has long been a tradition in this country with people of all ages taking part. It is important for local governments to utilize this tradition and sense of duty in order to keep our beaches clean and healthy as well as to foster a sense of community.

II. Purpose, Scope, Situations, and Assumptions

There are two types of volunteers that are expected, spontaneous volunteers and organizational volunteers. Spontaneous volunteers are those that go to the beach, see items that need to be collected, and do it on their own. Some of these spontaneous volunteers may go to local government offices to inquire about collecting debris. The other type of volunteer is organizational volunteers. These are people who may not volunteer on their own but would in an organized event put together by the county or a group they are a part of.

III. Concept of Operations

IV. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

There are two types of volunteers that are expected, spontaneous volunteers and organizational volunteers. Spontaneous volunteers are those that go to the beach, see items that need to be collected, and do it on their own. Some of these spontaneous volunteers may go to local government offices to inquire about collecting debris. The other type of volunteer is organizational volunteers. These are people who may not volunteer on their own but would in an organized event put together by the county or a group they are a part of.

The beaches of Pacific County will be broken up into sections to better catalog debris and send volunteers to needed areas. The main cleanup areas are the Long Beach Peninsula and the North Cove area. The Long Beach Peninsula will be divided up as follows:

- Section 1:
- Section 2:
- Section 3:
- Etc.

V. Direction, Control, and Coordination

Volunteers will not be supervised unless there is an organized cleaning event. Pacific County estimates that the majority of the volunteers will either come into the office on their own or they will pick up debris by themselves when they go to the beach. This will make attempts at supervision very difficult for county members. The use of posters and signs will provide volunteers with the knowledge they need to clean the beach appropriately and safely.

VI. Information Collection and Dissemination

There are a few different types of debris that wash up on Pacific County's shores. Some of it is regular marine debris; seaweed, driftwood, stones, sea grass, etc. Other debris includes items that have fallen off boats and have washed ashore; fishing nets, Styrofoam buoys, and trash. A small part of the debris that is hitting our shore is from the Japan tsunami in March 2011. It is important for volunteers to know what to pick up, what to leave, and when to call authorities about hazardous material. Any natural debris should be left as they are a part of the natural ecosystem and can provide shelter or food to shore fauna and flora. Non-hazardous debris is what needs to be cleared from the beaches and disposed of in recycling centers or trash dumps. Items that look personal and can be identified should be reported to DisasterDebris@noaa.gov. Because Long Beach does not have the resources to house debris, volunteers should keep debris as it is being identified by NOAA. For any hazardous material volunteers find they should report it to 1-855-WACOAST (1-855-922-6278) and press "1." People who find anything hazardous should not touch the items.

Volunteers need to be educated about the different debris before they are sent out to the beach. Having posters in city halls, at beach access points, as well as material they can take with them should be used as part of their education.

VII. Communications

VIII. Administration, Finance, and Logistics

Any financing that may be needed for managing volunteers will be handled by Pacific County Emergency Management Agency (PCEMA). Money may be spent on educational materials, cleanup equipment, garbage disposal, or salaries of support staff. PCEMA will also be responsible for development of the command structure, administration and logistics of managing volunteers collecting tsunami debris.

IX. Plan Development and Maintenance

Unless otherwise posted, volunteers who clean debris will be responsible for the disposal of anything they collect. Volunteers who find hazardous material should report it to the Department of Ecology with a description and location of the debris and not touch it. The Department of Ecology may place dumpsters for debris at specified locations throughout the peninsula and outer coast during times of high debris. Volunteers may use these dumpsters for debris only.

X. Authorities and References

http://www.oilspilltaskforce.org/docs/planning_for_volunteer_management.pdf
http://www.co.monterey.ca.us/oes/pdf/emergency-planning/Monterey-County-Local-Plan_3_15_10_.pdf
<http://www.docstoc.com/docs/37414991/Volunteer-Management-Plan>
<http://marinedebris.noaa.gov/whatis/>

ESF 8: Public Health and Medical Services

Primary Agency

Fire Agencies

Pacific County Public Health Human Services

Pacific County Prosecutor's Office

Pacific County Department of Community Development and Environmental Health

Support Agencies

Pacific County Emergency Management Agency

American Red Cross

Willapa Behavioral Health

Washington State Emergency Management Division

Washington State Department of Health

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

1. To coordinate the organization and mobilization of medical, health, ministerial, and mortuary services within Pacific County during an emergency/disaster.

B. Scope

1. This ESF involves identifying and meeting the health, medical, and mortuary needs of victims of a major emergency or disaster. This may include the following:
 - a. Assessment of medical/health needs
 - b. Health surveillance
 - c. Medical care personnel
 - d. Medical/health equipment and supplies
 - e. Patient evacuation
 - f. In-hospital care
 - g. Mental health
 - h. Public health information

- i. Vector control
- j. Potable water
- k. Wastewater and sanitation
- l. Solid waste disposal
- m. Ministerial services
- n. Mortuary services and victim identification

C. Policies

1. Basic Life Support (BLS) and Advanced Life Support (ALS) will be provided by ambulance services within and from outside of the county.
2. All Pacific County mutual-aid emergency medical responders who provide emergency medical assistance in Pacific County will operate under one of the following: South Pacific County EMS Protocols and Standing Orders, Grays Harbor/North Pacific County Emergency Medical Protocols, and Washington State BLS Guidelines and/or Protocols.
3. Pacific County Public Health and Human Services and Pacific County DCD will provide guidance to the Pacific County Emergency Management Council (PCEMC), other agencies, and individuals on basic public health principles involving safe drinking water, food sanitation, personal hygiene, and proper disposal of human waste, garbage, and infectious or hazardous waste.

II. Situations and Assumptions

A. Situations

1. A disaster can pose public health threats to food, water, and personal health. Pacific County DCD has limited resources to assess and monitor water systems.
2. Pacific County relies heavily on State and Federal resources to assess environmental contamination and respond to hazardous materials spills.

B. Assumptions

1. A significant natural or technological disaster could overwhelm Pacific County medical facilities and services requiring emergency coordination of casualties.
2. The Pacific County hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, pharmacies, and other medical and health care facilities may be severely structurally damaged,

destroyed, or rendered unusable.

3. Damage to manufacturing facilities, waste processing and disposal facilities, sewer lines, and water distribution systems and secondary hazards such as fire could result in toxic environmental and public health hazards to the surviving population and response personnel.
4. The damage and destruction of a catastrophic natural disaster will produce urgent needs for mental health crisis counseling for disaster victims and response personnel.
5. Disruption of sanitation services and facilities, loss of power, and massing of people in shelters may increase the potential for disease and injury.

III. Concept of Operations

A. Emergency Medical Services

1. The primary objective of Emergency Medical Services in an emergency/disaster is to ensure that basic and advanced life support systems are organized and coordinated to provide prompt, adequate, and continuous emergency care to disaster victims. These will include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Identification and coordination of medical resources.
 - b. Identification of potential sites and support staff for temporary emergency clinics.
 - c. Emergency care at shelters and congregate care facilities.
 - d. Coordination of medical transportation resources.
2. Local Mass Casualty plans may detail operational concepts and responsibilities so that the Emergency Medical Services System existing in the area may be utilized in the most efficient means to provide mass casualty emergency medical services during an emergency/disaster.
3. Mutual aid between and among emergency medical service providers shall be utilized to make maximum efficient use of existing local, regional, or inter-regional assets, resources and services. Response requirements may exceed the capabilities of the local Emergency Medical Services System and can be augmented by services and assets provided under mutual aid if available.
4. If local resources and mutual aid are exceeded, the State and/or Federal Government may provide supplemental assistance. The Pacific Co. Health and Human Services Department may make a request for such assistance to the U.S.

Dept. of Health and Human Services Office of Emergency Preparedness through the Washington State Emergency Management Division.

5. Public Health and/or Coroner's Office representatives will jointly perform the EOC function of coordinating medical, health, and mortuary resources.
6. Hospitals will respond according to their established emergency response plans.

B. Public Health and Human Services

1. Coordination and prioritization of public health services shall be accomplished by the director of Pacific County's Public Health and Human Services Department or his/her designee. Decisions involving medical and technical expertise shall be the responsibility of the Public Health Officer.
2. Determination of critical priorities in the public health effort will be made in consultation with the Board of Health, local elected officials, and state and federal service agencies.
3. Pacific County Public Health and Human Services will provide and coordinate health and human services within the community, including:
 - a. Identification of health hazards.
 - b. Identification and control of communicable disease.
 - c. Mental health services, including stress management services for emergency responders.
 - d. Inform the County Commissioners, Emergency Management, and the public regarding health conditions, warnings, and advisement.
4. If the threat to public health is of such magnitude that supplemental assistance is necessary, the State and Federal Government may provide such assistance. Requests may be made through normal Emergency Management channels. Local health officers may also obtain supplemental State/Federal assistance by direct request to the Secretary, Washington State Department of Health.
5. Public Health and Human Services coordinates limited medical support and sanitation services (identifying health hazards and making recommendations) to mass care facilities when activated.
6. Public Health and Human Services coordinates the medical support and mechanism for inoculating the public and emergency personnel if warranted by threat of disease. Various other vaccines may also be available in limited quantities.

C. Pacific County Department of Community Development and Environmental Health

1. Pacific County DCD provides oversight of potable water supplies. Pacific County residents obtain their drinking water from either individual water sources or connection to one of the public water supplies. These public supplies may be either publicly or privately owned or operated. A water-testing laboratory is located in the courthouse annex and has the capacity to analyze water samples for bacterial contamination. (Laboratory results will normally take 24 hours to complete.) In addition, the Pacific County DCD has three chlorine test kits that can be used to determine the level of chlorine disinfectant in drinking water.
2. Pacific County DCD and Environmental Health provides oversight to the following:
 - a. Vector control.
 - b. Examination of food for contamination.
 - c. Ensure compliance of emergency sanitation standards for disposal of garbage, sewage, and debris.
 - d. Air Quality issues

D. Mortuary Services

1. The Coroner has jurisdiction over bodies of all deceased (RCW 68.08.010). (Procedures may vary if an incident falls under the jurisdiction of the FAA, State, or the military.)
2. The Coroner's Office will coordinate support to local mortuary services as needed. Local funeral directors may assist in the processing of human remains at the discretion of the Coroner.
3. If local resources for proper handling and disposition of the dead are exceeded, the State and/or Federal Government may provide supplemental assistance for identification, movement, storage, and disposition of the dead. The County Coroner may make a request for such assistance to the U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services Office of Emergency Preparedness through the Washington State Emergency Management Division.

E. Emergency Vital Statistics

1. The Sheriff's Office and municipal police departments compile information regarding missing persons in Pacific County.

2. The Coroner identifies deceased persons in all of Pacific County.
3. The Chief Registrar in the Pacific County Dept. of Health & Human Services registers deaths.
4. Health and Human Services coordinates with Law Enforcement collecting information on missing persons as it relates to victim identification.

IV. Organization

- A. The Pacific County EOC operates under principles of the incident command system. Public Health and Medical services will be incorporated into the Operations Section of the EOC in coordination with an emergency relating to Public Health and Medical Services providing direction and support to emergency response field units upon request. If appropriate the Liaison position may be activated to coordinate between various agencies.

V. Actions

A. Initial

1. Assign representatives to the Pacific County EOC as appropriate.
2. Coordinate ESF 8 within the Operations Section of the Pacific County EOC and/or at other locations as required.
3. Coordinate needs and response actions with each public health agency and emergency medical agency.
4. Establish and maintain of a system to support on-scene direction/control and coordination with the State EOC or other coordination entities as appropriate.
5. Utilize evacuation, deployment, or demobilization routes to the extent possible.
6. Coordinate with support agencies to develop, prioritize, and implement strategies for the initial response to EOC requests. Emergency Medical Services may provide transportation for medically critical or other special needs persons.
7. Establish communications with appropriate field personnel to ensure readiness for timely response.
8. Maintain situational awareness regarding transportation support for threatened and/or impacted areas to determine post-event effect on emergency services.
9. Monitor and direct transportation resources and response activities to include pre-positioning for response/relocation due to the potential impact(s) of the

emergency situation.

10. Participate in EOC briefings, development of Incident Action Plans, and Situation Reports, and meetings.
11. Coordinate with support agencies, as needed, to support emergency activities.
12. Obtain other resources through state or regional Mutual Aid and Assistance Agreements.
13. Upon request, coordinate all resources into the affected areas from designated staging areas.
14. Relay all emergency traffic conditions/regulations to all affected personnel.
15. Report to the EOC any traffic control signs/signals needed at locations for general navigation through and around the disaster area.
16. Coordinate with ESF 3 (Public Works and Engineering) for equipment and manpower required to clear roads.

B. Continuing

1. Assist the Pacific County EOC in coordination of planning and response.
2. Contact each public health agency for initial damage assessment of personnel, equipment, and supplies.
3. Maintain documentation of all reported damage by public health and medical service agencies.
4. Continue to provide support as required until response activities are concluded or until they can be managed and staffed by the primary incident agency or Jurisdictions.
5. Initiate financial reimbursement process for recovery activities when such support is available.
6. Assist in recovery operations of the EOC.
7. Support agencies will continue to provide necessary emergency transportation, transportation of persons with special needs, transportation of emergency personnel, and transportation of emergency goods and services.
8. Coordinate with the All Hazards Mitigation Committee to identify potential hazards and their impacts, include in the All Hazards Mitigation Plan and seek

funding.

9. Provide personnel with the appropriate expertise to participate in activities designed to reduce or minimize the impact of future disasters.
10. Conduct planning with ESF 8 support agencies and other emergency support functions to refine transportation operations.
11. Provide rapid damage assessment reports per field surveys.
12. Prepare and maintain emergency operating procedures, resource inventories, personnel rosters, and resource mobilization information necessary for implementation of the responsibilities of the lead agency.
13. Manage inventory of equipment and other pre-designated assets that are essential to meet transportation of special needs groups.
14. Maintain a list of ESF 8 assets that can be deployed during an emergency; refer to the NIMS Resource Typing in organizing these resources.
15. Assign and schedule sufficient personnel to implement ESF 8 tasks for an extended period of time.
16. Ensure lead agency personnel are trained in their responsibilities and duties.
17. Develop and implement emergency response and transportation strategies.
18. Maintain liaison with support agencies, conduct All Hazards training and exercises involving the Operations Section.

VI. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency

1. Pacific County Public Health & Human Services
 - a. Provide or coordinate the provision of health services including:
 - i. Preventive medical and health services.
 - ii. Control of communicable diseases.
 - iii. Staff the EOC for coordination of medical and health services.
 - iv. Provide for the coordination of health and sanitation services at mass care facilities.

- v. Coordinate with the EOC Public Information Officer to provide information to the public.
- vi. Request and coordinate support services from State and Federal agencies.
- vii. Document department and county costs.
- viii. Will attempt to comply with FEMA record keeping requirements for recovery of disaster funds.

2. Pacific County DCD and Environmental Health

- a. Establish standards for emergency sanitation and disposal of garbage, sewage, and debris.
- b. Provide or coordinate the provision of sanitation services including:
 - i. Detection and identification of possible sources of contamination dangerous to the general public health of the community.
 - ii. Staff the EOC for coordination of sanitation services.
 - iii. Request and coordinate support services from State and Federal agencies.
 - iv. Coordinate with the EOC Public Information Officer to provide information to the public.
 - v. Document department and county costs.
 - vi. Will attempt to comply with FEMA record keeping requirements for recovery of disaster funds.

3. Fire Agencies

- a. Fire agencies are responsible to:
 - i. Evaluate the situation or circumstances.
 - ii. Activate the Mass Casualty Incident Plan as appropriate.
 - iii. Serve as the on-scene commander.
 - iv. Establish a staging area.

- v. Establish communications links
- vi. Provide advance and basic life support

4. Pacific County Prosecutor's Office

- a. Assumes overall responsibility for the care, identification, and disposition of the dead and notification of next-of-kin during and after disasters.
- b. Determines the manner and cause of death and provides for issuance of the death certificate.
- c. Maintains a current list of mortuaries, morgues, and other facilities for the care of the dead and coordinates with these agencies.
- d. Selects suitable facilities for emergency morgues and ensures that qualified personnel operate them.
- e. Periodically furnishes the Public Information Officer with statistics of missing, injured, and deceased.
- f. Establishes and maintains Standard Operating Procedures for disaster responsibilities.
- g. Obtains additional supplies, as needed. Includes: body bags, tags, special manpower, etc. Additional requests should be made through normal emergency management channels.
- h. Request and coordinate State and Federal assistance.

B. Support Agencies

1. Pacific County Emergency Management

- a. Provides logistical and other support to local agencies upon request.
- b. Serves as liaison between local agencies and State Emergency Management. If additional resources are needed, coordinates volunteer, state and federal support.

2. State Emergency Management

- a. Coordinate supplemental emergency medical and logistics support as requested by the Pacific County Emergency Operations Center.

- b. Alert State and federal agencies of possible need for emergency medical, health, and mortuary services.
 - c. In conjunction with the WA State Department of Health, coordinates supplemental assistance to support local mortuary services.
3. Willapa Behavioral Health
- a. Coordinate mental health services and/or critical incident stress debriefing as needed.
 - b. Staff Public Health alternate care facilities as requested to provide mental health first aid
4. American Red Cross
- a. Under its charter, provides supplementary medical, emergency aid, and other health services upon request and within capabilities.

VII. References

- A. The National Response Framework, ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services
- B. Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- C. Pacific County Mass Casualty Incident Plan
- D. Pandemic Influenza Vaccination Plan
- E. Public Health Emergency Communication and Public Information Plan
- F. Strategic National Stockpile Plan
- G. Pandemic Influenza Plan
- H. Public Health Emergency Response Plan
- I. Public Information Call Center Plan

VIII. Attachments

ESF 9: Search and Rescue

Primary Agency

Pacific County Sheriff's Office (PCSO)

Support Agencies

Pacific County Emergency Management Agency (PCEMA)

Fire Agencies

Washington State Emergency Management

U.S. Coast Guard

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

1. To provide for the effective utilization of search and rescue resources and for the control and coordination of various types of search and rescue operations involving persons in distress, as the result of an emergency/disaster.

B. Scope

1. This ESF includes search and rescue on the ground, from the air, or in the water.

C. Policies

1. *Search and Rescue (SAR) means 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 manmade disaster, including instances involving searches for downed aircraft when ground personnel are used (RCW 38.52.010[7]).*
2. *The chief law enforcement officers within the County shall be responsible for SAR activities within their jurisdiction (RCW 38.52.400[1]). The Pacific County Sheriff is responsible for SAR operations in Pacific County. The Sheriff will appoint one or more deputies within the department as SAR Coordinator(s).*
3. Operations of Search and Rescue activities shall be per state and local operation plans adopted by the Pacific County Sheriff (RCW 38.52.400).

II. Situations and Assumptions

A. Situations

1. People will become lost, injured, or killed requiring search and rescue activities in Pacific County.
2. An emergency or disaster can cause buildings to collapse, or leave people stranded due to rising water, threatening lives and requiring prompt search, rescue, or medical care.
3. Search and Rescue volunteers may be mobilized to support law enforcement functions.

B. Assumptions

1. Large numbers of local residents and volunteers will initiate activities to assist in SAR operations and may require coordination and direction.
2. Rescue operations may be a team effort of law enforcement, fire service, Search and Rescue personnel, trained and/or spontaneous volunteers, and other agencies as appropriate under the Incident Command of the appropriate response agency.
3. Some disasters will exceed Pacific County's ability to respond to Search and Rescue needs.

III. Concept of Operations

- A.** The Pacific County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated to provide coordination, technical, and administrative support to SAR operations. Similar provisions may be made from the State EOC to support local efforts.
- B.** Coordination from the incident scene or from the local EOC to the State EOC will be through the normal radio and telephone capabilities, augmented by back-up direction and control systems. Local SAR field operations will utilize whatever communication means necessary to carry out effective SAR operations.
- C.** The Pacific County Communications Division, or the Pacific County Emergency Management Agency, upon request from the SAR coordinator, will obtain a mission number from State Emergency Management for SAR missions.
- D.** Local jurisdictions have the responsibility to establish criteria and standards for emergency workers whom they register. This may include the demonstrated proficiency of the worker to perform emergency activities as indicated by assignment and personnel class. (WAC 118-04)
- E.** An adequate number of volunteers can be recruited for general SAR purposes from within the SAR organization. However, neither the County nor the Search and Rescue organization can provide all necessary equipment or manpower to cope with all types of SAR missions. Mobile support units must be requested through the Washington

State Emergency Operations Officer.

F. Ground Search and Rescue

1. State Emergency Management, upon receiving requests for assistance from appropriate local authorities, will coordinate the resources of other political subdivisions and/or state and federal agencies in support of the requesting agency.
2. Air support or reconnaissance may be requested through State Emergency Management to assist the ground teams, as needed.
3. State Emergency Management will issue mission numbers to local authorities in response to downed or missing aircraft for ground search only, and will coordinate these missions with the Department of Transportation, Division of Aeronautics.

G. The United States Coast Guard directs all SAR operations on or above navigable waters (waters where the Coast Guard maintains navigational aids and/or where there is commercial shipping and navigation).

H. Upon notification of a possible boating accident or possible drowning, PACCOM will initially notify:

1. Appropriate Law Enforcement Agency
2. Local Fire Agency
3. EMS - if appropriate
4. U. S. Coast Guard

I. The United States Air Force directs search operations for downed or missing military aircraft, aircraft carrying people or things of national significance, or aircraft of international origin.

J. Upon notification of the possibility of a downed and missing aircraft in Pacific County, PACCOM will notify the SAR Coordinator who will:

1. Request SAR Mission Number from State Emergency Management using proper procedures.
2. Notify the Sheriff.
3. Notify Pacific County Emergency Management.
4. Request logistical and resource support as appropriate.

5. Upon notification of a Project Lifesaver client, PACCOM will make notifications according to Project Lifesaver standard operating procedures.

IV. Organization

- A. The Sheriff's Office will fill the position of Incident Commander for all search and rescue operations.
- B. SAR volunteer units with varying capabilities are organized under the Pacific County Sheriff's Office according to the principles of the Incident Command System.
- C. Volunteers are registered as emergency workers in accordance with 38.52 RCW and chapter 118.04 WAC.
- D. Pacific County Emergency Management may provide administrative support.

V. Actions

A. Initial

1. If requested, the Pacific County EOC Logistics and Operations Sections will activate in support of search and rescue operations.
2. The Pacific County Logistics Section will coordinate resource requests from the Incident Command Post or other Sections of the Pacific County EOC and/or other Command locations or Coordination Centers as required.
3. PCSO will coordinate direction and control with the EOC or other entities as appropriate.
4. PCSO will monitor and direct resources to include pre-positioning resources conditional to the geographic area of the emergency situation.
5. Response agencies will participate in/contribute to EOC briefings, development of Incident Action Plans, Situation Reports, and meetings.
6. Coordinate with support agencies, as needed, to support SAR related activities.
7. Assist to obtain other resources through state or regional Mutual Aid and Assistance Agreements.
8. Upon request, coordinate all resources into the affected areas.

B. Continuing

1. Additional resources may be requested through Washington State Emergency Management as needed.
2. Pacific County Sheriff's Office will fill the position of SAR Coordinator ensure volunteer training and organization will comply with WAC 118-04-120.
3. Coordinate information with all other EOC Sections regarding resource requests, orders and costs.
4. Continue to provide direction and coordination as required until response activities are concluded.
5. Prepare and maintain resource procedures, resource inventories, personnel rosters, and mobilization information necessary to respond.
6. Maintain a catalog of mutual aid agreements, memorandums of understanding, and other related agreements that can be implemented during an emergency.
7. Assign and schedule personnel to the Pacific County EOC as appropriate.
8. Ensure SAR paid and volunteer personnel are trained in their responsibilities and duties.
9. Maintain liaison with other EOC sections, participate in training and exercises involving the EOC Logistics Section.

VI. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency

1. Sheriff
 - a. Provides direction to and is responsible for search and rescue operations.
 - b. Identifies the emergency needs for equipment and supplies and ensures that it is available in convenient locations.
 - c. Maintains a list of SAR Personnel.
 - d. Informs Emergency Management of needed resources to be requested from State Emergency Management.
 - e. Coordinates search and rescue activities and training with Pacific County Search and Rescue organization.
 - f. Maintains SAR mission and training records, and forwards appropriate

records reimbursement requests and claims to State Emergency Management.

- g. Provides manpower as available for search and rescue activities. Provides other assistance as requested.

B. Support Agencies

1. Pacific County Emergency Management

- a. Secures SAR mission numbers from State Emergency Management upon request from the SAR Coordinator.
- b. Provides administration support to Search and Rescue volunteers.
- c. Request state and federal assistance when requested by the Sheriff's Office.

2. Fire Agencies

- a. Conduct rescue operations, commensurate with the availability of equipment and the degree of specialized training to include:
 - Extricating trapped person(s).
 - Rendering essential medical aid at time of release and/or prior to removal.
 - Accomplish other tasks commensurate with the situation and capabilities.
- b. Other County Organizations assist and support SAR operations when requested and as feasible.

3. Washington State Emergency Management

- a. Coordinate state and regional SAR resources.
- b. Request federal SAR assistance when requested by the county.

4. U.S. Coast Guard

- a. May support local jurisdictional search and rescue operations upon notice.

VII. References

- A. RCW 38.52 and WAC 118.04
- B. Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- C. National Search and Rescue Plan
- D. PCFD1 Project Lifesaver Standard Operating Procedures

VIII. Attachments

ESF 10: Oil and Hazardous Material Response

Primary Agencies

Washington State Patrol (WSP)
Pacific County Fire District #1 (PCFD1)

Support Agencies

Pacific County Emergency Management Agency (PCEMA)
Pacific County Communications (PACCOM)
Pacific County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)
Pacific County Sheriff's Office (PCSO)
Long Beach Police Department (LBPD)
South Bend Police Department (SBPD)
Raymond Police Department (RPD)
Long Beach Fire Department (LBFD)
Ilwaco Fire Department (IFD)
Raymond Fire Department (RFD)
Chinook Fire Department (Fire District #2)
South Bend Fire Department (Fire District #3)
Naselle Fire Department (Fire District #4)
North Cove Fire Department (Fire District #5)
Bay Center Fire Department (Fire District #6)
Nemah Fire Department (Fire District #7)
Menlo Fire Department (Fire District #8)
North Pacific County Emergency Medical Services (NPCEMS)
Medix Ambulance Service
Pacific County Public Health & Human Services (PCHHS)
Pacific County Department of Community Development (DCD)
Pacific County Department of Public Works (DPW)
Washington State Emergency Management Division (WA EMD)
Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA)
Washington State Department of Ecology (WADOE)
Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)
Washington State Fire Marshal
Washington State Department of Labor and Industries (WS L&I)
Washington State Department of Health (WSDOH)
Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)
Washington State Utilities and Transportation Commission (WS UTC)
US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
US Coast Guard (USCG)

US Department of Energy (DOE)
US Department of Transportation (DOT)
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Chemtrec

I. Information

A. Purpose

1. To designate local, state, and federal agency responsibilities for coordination and management of emergent hazardous material incidents, oil spills, and other unanticipated releases.
2. To identify local jurisdictions and responsibilities, including preparation for and the coordination and support of any incident involving hazardous materials, which when uncontrolled could be harmful to persons, property, or the environment of Pacific County.

B. Scope

1. In the context of this plan, hazardous materials refer to any CBRNE (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive) material, regardless of source, that poses a threat to life safety, the environment, and/or property in Pacific County.
2. This plan provides for coordinated actions in response to actual or potential discharges and/or releases of hazardous materials within Pacific County. It includes the appropriate coordinated response activities to prevent, minimize, or mitigate potential hazardous materials incidents as identified in the Pacific County Hazardous Materials Risk Assessment (See Appendix A).
3. This plan applies to a coordinated response of the lead and support agencies (listed on Page 1) that are responsible for a hazardous materials release within Pacific County. Agencies responding to a hazardous materials release will have their own Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), policies & procedures. (See Appendix B). This plan does NOT supersede those procedures; instead it is designed to coordinate the efforts of the various agencies responding to the same incident.
4. Planning for every hazardous material contingency is beyond the scope of this ESF. This plan will outline broad objectives that should provide the greatest protection of persons, property, and the environment of Pacific County.

II. Related Policies

- A. *National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan*, 40 CFR 28J.300 (2011).
- B. *National Response Framework ESF 10 Hazardous Materials Response Plan*, Environmental Protection Agency (2008).
- C. *Hazardous Substances Unique Information*, Northwest Area Contingency Plan Chapter 7000 (2014).
- D. *Washington State ESF 10 Hazardous Materials Response Plan*, Washington State Emergency Management Division (2009).
- E. *Pacific County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)*, (DATE).

III. Planning Assumptions (See Appendix A)

- A. Hazardous materials are present in all communities, including Pacific County. They are used everywhere from industrial sites, to commercial shops, to private residences. Hazardous materials also pass through cities and populated areas via roads and waterways. The types and quantities of hazardous materials in Pacific County at any given time are subject to change.
- B. Due to the prevalence and diversity of hazardous materials use in Pacific County, an incident could occur almost anywhere. In addition, certain types of hazardous materials may be used, stored and transported in large quantities, which could be involved in a widespread and powerful incident. The close proximity of highways, waterways, and industrial facilities to populated and environmentally sensitive areas could put a large number of individuals and/or resources in danger at any time.
- C. The facilities reportedly or potentially using, processing, or storing hazardous materials in Pacific County are listed in Appendix I *Inventory of Potential and Confirmed Hazardous Materials Sites*. A portion of the facilities listed have, or are likely to have Extremely Hazardous Substances on site, though the amount of these substances at any given site may be below threshold reporting quantities.
- D. Based on incident records from the National Response Center, the Washington State Department of Ecology, and the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration from 1990 to 2014 (See Appendix H *Inventory of Past Hazardous Materials Incidents*), it is apparent that oils and fuels have been the primary hazardous materials of concern in Pacific County. Miscellaneous oils (i.e. oil fuel, hydraulic oil, motor oil, insulating oil, or mineral oil) account for 63 of 209 recorded

- hazardous materials incidents in Pacific County over the last 24 years. “Unknown oil” has been cited as the cause of another 54 incidents. Diesel accounts for 30 incidents, and gasoline for 14. 34 incidents do not list a hazardous material. For many of these incidents, the hazardous material was an unknown substance such as a “green, slimy, oil product” or an unconfirmed release from a vessel sinking.
- E.** In some hazardous materials incidents, it may be necessary for responding agencies to adopt a delay direct action due to lack of information, a lack of adequate or qualified resources, or danger to responders.
 - F.** At a minimum, most Pacific County responders are trained to the Awareness Level for hazardous materials (see Appendix E *Incident Responder Capability Levels*), and as such rely on state and federal partners for Operations, Technician, and Specialist Level capabilities. Each agency, facility, and jurisdiction will respond within the limits of their personnel’s training, capabilities and qualifications.
 - G.** Every reasonable effort will be made to respond to emergencies, events, or disaster; however, local personnel and resources may be overwhelmed. Agencies responding to the release will do so only to the extent of their available resources and capabilities (See Appendix F *Local Resources and Capabilities*). The Incident Commander will request the assistance of regional mutual aid partners when the size and scope of the hazardous materials incident exceeds the response capabilities of the Pacific County responders.
 - H.** A natural or technological disaster could result in a single situation or numerous situations in which hazardous materials are released into the environment. For instance, a release of hazardous materials may be a secondary result of a damaging earthquake, flood, or other primary incident.
 - I.** Fixed facilities (e.g. chemical plants, tank farms, laboratories, and industries operating hazardous waste sites which produce, generate, use, store, or dispose of hazardous materials) could be damaged so that existing spill control apparatus and containment measures are not effective.
 - J.** Hazardous materials that are transported may be involved in collisions or accidents along highways, waterways, beaches, or airways/at airports.
 - K.** A hazardous material incident may develop slowly or may occur suddenly, without warning.
 - L.** While upon initial assessment, some hazardous materials incidents may not have

obvious impacts to life, property, or the environment, there may be subtle long- term consequences for human health and the environment that will require further remediation.

- M. The commencement of emergency response operations to hazardous materials incidents may require multiagency and multidisciplinary collaboration. Disciplines involved may include emergency management, fire responders, law enforcement, environmental containment and cleanup specialists, fish and wildlife experts, emergency medical services, environmental health, public health, transportation, or the private sector.
- N. Emergency exemptions may be needed for disposal of contaminated material.
- O. Laboratories responsible for analyzing hazardous material samples may be damaged or inaccessible following a disaster.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. General

- 5. The Pacific County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) shall review this plan once a year, or more frequently as changed circumstances in the community or at any facility may require. The LEPC will assist jurisdictions and districts within the county in the preparation and review of hazardous material response plans and procedures.
- 6. Washington State Patrol (WSP) has the responsibility for hazardous materials Incident Command except in areas where this responsibility has been assumed by Pacific County Fire District #1 (PCFD1) (See Appendix C).
- 7. Incident Command, with assistance from Pacific County Communications and Pacific County Emergency Management Agency will ensure that relevant local, state, and federal agencies are notified for incident occurrences (See Appendix D).
- 8. As Community Emergency Coordinator, PCEMA may assist Incident Command if the scope of an incident or multi-jurisdictional response requires such assistance. The Pacific County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated by PCEMA to provide coordination and support.
- 9. PCEMA will provide for and organize an annual exercise of this plan to evaluate its effectiveness. The exercise may take the form of a seminar, workshop, tabletop, game, drill, functional exercise, or full-scale exercise depending on LEPC and partner agency participation.

10. Wherever possible, mutual aid agreements among local agencies and the private sector should be developed to promote and facilitate the sharing of resources and expertise. Mutual aid agreements are the responsibility of each responding agency.
11. Pursuant to RCW 70.136.030 and the extension of the “Good Samaritan” status, Pacific County has designated Incident Command agencies and has filed these designations with the state.
12. Any agency that has assumed Incident Command responsibilities will ensure the availability of trained staff, notification and activation capability, and appropriate resources to carry out respective hazardous materials responsibilities.
13. Local response agencies (i.e. fire or law enforcement) may be the first to arrive at the incident, in which case the senior on-scene official will serve as Incident Commander until relieved by a higher authority (i.e. WSP or PCFD1).
14. Local response agency plans and procedures will detail operational concepts and responsibilities and will articulate the level of training and resources available.
15. Initial emergency responders may 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.

C. Local

1. Determination of Occurrence
 - a. The methods and procedures that facilities use for determining that a hazardous materials release occurred are listed in Appendix K *Tier II Facility Information*.
 - b. The methods and procedures that Pacific County local first responders will use to identify that a release occurred will be based on training and qualification. Standard Operating Procedures for Pacific County first response agencies are found in Appendix C *Index of Standard Operating Procedures for Responding to a Hazardous Materials Release*.
2. Official Notification
 - a. Pacific County Communications (PACCOM) shall be the single point of notification for hazardous materials incidents.
 - b. Any individual, department, or agency becoming aware of a hazardous materials incident shall immediately notify PACCOM (by dialing 911 or 360-

875-9397) to request dispatch of appropriate initial emergency response personnel.

- c. PACCOM will ensure that the appropriate Incident Command agency is notified depending on the location of the incident.
- d. PACCOM will notify the Pacific County Emergency Management Agency (PCEMA). PCEMA will activate the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), as necessary, to support Incident Command and assist with communications functions.

3. Public Notification and Evacuation

- a. If it is determined by Incident Command that communication with the public is necessary regarding a hazardous materials threat, messages may be disseminated in a number of ways:
 - i. Door-to-door notification in the immediate area of the incident by uniformed personnel or Community Emergency Response Team volunteers.
 - ii. The Pacific County Telephone Warning System can send out warning notifications to residents in the geographical area that may be directly affected by the event.
 - iii. Pacific County has eighteen All Hazard Alert Broadcast (AHAB) sirens placed throughout the county. In the best weather conditions, each siren is capable of reaching a 4500' diameter area with both a siren tone and voice message.
 - iv. Warnings can be sent out by the National Weather Service via NOAA Weather Radio.
 - v. Email alerts and press releases can be sent by PCEMA to those residents registered for the Weather Warning List. There are over 5,000 emails included in the list.
 - vi. Social media can be utilized by PCEMA to provide real-time updates during an event.
- b. Incident command is responsible for determining whether evacuation is necessary. Incident Command will also oversee execution of an evacuation order, facilitation of evacuation procedures, and communication of evacuation procedures to the public and/or partner agencies involved in the evacuation effort. This will include consideration of special populations such as the access and functional needs population, individuals with limited English

proficiency, schools, day care centers, and nursing homes.

- c. At a minimum, evacuation directives will include:
 - i. The location of the hazard.
 - ii. A description of the hazard.
 - iii. The geographical area to be evacuated.
 - iv. Primary evacuation routes to be used.
 - v. Locations of shelters or reception centers.
 - vi. Direction for special groups (i.e. schools, nursing homes) who require additional assistance evacuating.
 - vii. Information on how evacuees will receive notification when it is safe to return to the evacuation zone.

4. On-Scene Management

- a. The structure of local agency on-scene management will depend on the size and scope of the incident.
- b. The Incident Commander will be responsible for the coordination and management of the on-scene response.
- c. As noted (in section IV-A-5) above, the Incident Commander will be the senior-on-the scene official from the first responding agency until relieved by a higher authority. This could simply mean a law enforcement officer arriving on the scene, assessing the situation, notifying dispatch, and securing the perimeter.
- d. Upon arrival to the scene, the Incident Commander will:
 - i. Assess the situation based on Hazardous Materials Incident Response Levels and Action Classifications (See Appendix E).
 - ii. Develop objectives that are specific, measurable, action oriented, realistic, and time sensitive.
 - iii. Develop an Incident Action Plan and priorities.
 - iv. Make staff and agency assignments to carry out the plan.

- v. Identify the owner/shipper/releaser of the hazardous material at the earliest opportunity.
- vi. Identify witnesses to the incident before they leave the scene.

5. Action

- a. If necessary, initial actions may be coordinated with other first response agencies. There may be an incident where representatives from several response agencies work together to assess a major accident or spill. They may develop objectives together from a public safety standpoint, and then fulfill the objectives as their Incident Action Plan dictates within a Joint or Unified Command structure.
- b. The lead person from each responding agency will work with the Incident Command to ensure that their agency's objectives are identified and coordinated.
- c. The Incident Commander will coordinate with appropriate local, state and federal agencies, and the private sector as appropriate.
- d. Four functional areas will be utilized to manage a hazardous materials incident:
 - i. OPERATIONS: Perimeter Control, Evacuation, Rescue, Countermeasures, Cleanup, Emergency Medical, Health, and Environment.
 - ii. PLANNING: Situation Reports, Resources, Status, Documentation, and Technical Advisors.
 - iii. LOGISTICS: Communications, Transportation, Supplies, Special Equipment, and Disposal Sites.
 - iv. FINANCE: Contracting, Time Recording, Cost Analysis, Compensation, Claims.

D. State

- 1. State agencies will respond to hazardous materials incidents according to appropriate federal and state laws, regulations, and agency plans. They will be notified by Incident Command or the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

E. Federal

- 1. Federal agencies and resources will be utilized if local and state capabilities have

been exceeded and/or if federal response is required under federal laws, regulations, and plans. They will be notified by Incident Command or the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

V. Responsibilities

A. INCIDENT COMMAND AGENCIES (LEAD)

1. WASHINGTON STATE PATROL (WSP)

- a. WSP will actively engage in planning, training, and exercises to ensure an effective operation of ESF 10 upon activation.
- b. WSP will participate in the Local Emergency Preparedness Committee (LEPC) and contribute localized risk and response data which is incorporated into the *Pacific County Oil and Hazardous Materials Risk Assessment* (Appendix A).
- c. WSP will enter into mutual aid agreements with other public and private entities for effective hazardous materials response.
- d. WSP will provide command and control during hazardous materials incidents, where appropriate, including development of Action Plans in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- e. WSP will ensure the availability of trained staff, notification and activation capability, and appropriate resources to carry out respective hazardous materials responsibilities.
- f. WSP will ensure that relevant local, state, and federal agencies are notified for incident response (See Appendix D).
- g. WSP will provide leadership for Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance within the Incident Command System or may delegate leadership and/or functional duties to support agencies.
- h. WSP may provide and/or facilitate hazardous material identification.
- i. WSP may provide and/or facilitate response and containment for hazardous material incidents.
- j. WSP may provide and/or facilitate traffic management.

- k. WSP may provide and/or facilitate security and site access control.
 - l. WSP may provide and/or facilitate decontamination of victims and responders.
 - m. WSP may determine if evacuations are necessary and may facilitate evacuations.
 - n. WSP may determine if reception centers and/or shelters are necessary.
 - o. WSP may provide and/or facilitate public notices and press releases.
 - p. WSP may monitor site clean-up and restoration.
 - q. WSP may contribute to the resolution of ESF 10 after-action issues.
 - r. As appropriate, WSP will identify potential opportunities for mitigating the impacts of future incidents.
2. PACIFIC COUNTY FIRE DISTRICT #1 (PCFD1)
- a. PCFD1 will actively engage in planning, training, and exercises to ensure an effective operation of ESF 10 upon activation.
 - b. PCFD1 will participate in the Local Emergency Preparedness Committee (LEPC) and contribute localized risk and response data which is incorporated into the *Pacific County Oil and Hazardous Materials Risk Assessment* (Appendix A).
 - c. PCFD1 will enter into mutual aid agreements with other public and private entities for effective hazardous materials response.
 - d. PCFD1 will provide command and control during hazardous materials incidents, where appropriate, including development of Action Plans in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
 - e. PCFD1 will ensure the availability of trained staff, notification and activation capability, and appropriate resources to carry out respective hazardous materials responsibilities.
 - f. PCFD1 will ensure that relevant local, state, and federal agencies are notified for incident response (See Appendix D).
 - g. PCFD1 will provide leadership for Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance within the Incident Command System or may delegate leadership and/or functional duties to support agencies.

- h. PCFD1 may provide and/or facilitate traffic management.
- i. PCFD1 may provide and/or facilitate security and site access control.
- j. PCFD1 may provide and/or facilitate public notices and press releases.
- k. PCFD1 may contribute to the resolution of ESF 10 after-action issues.
- l. As appropriate, PCFD1 will identify potential opportunities for mitigating the impacts of future incidents.

B. LOCAL SUPPORT AGENCIES

1. PACIFIC COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (PCEMA)

- a. PCEMA will actively work to engage the ESF 10 cooperating agencies (See Appendix D) in planning, training, and exercises to ensure an effective implementation of ESF 10 upon activation.
- b. PCEMA will coordinate with the Local Emergency Preparedness Committee (LEPC) to maintain the localized risk and response data incorporated into the *Pacific County Oil and Hazardous Materials Risk Assessment* (Appendix A).
- c. PCEMA will act as the local liaison to the Washington State Emergency Management Division (WA EMD).
- d. PCEMA will provide for coordination of local emergency response organizations upon request by Incident Command.
- e. As noted in Section IV. B. 1. d., PCEMA will activate the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), as necessary to support Incident Command and assist with communications functions.
- f. PCEMA will assist with evacuation and other public notices through the Emergency Notification System.
- g. PCEMA may assist Incident Command with the coordination of shelter operations.
- h. Upon the declaration of a local disaster, PCEMA will coordinate resources to support emergency response efforts.
- i. PCEMA will coordinate and encourage the resolution of ESF 10 after- action issues.
- j. As appropriate, PCEMA will identify potential opportunities for mitigating the impacts of future incidents.

2. PACIFIC COUNTY COMMUNICATIONS (PACCOM)

- a. PACCOM will actively engage in planning, training, and exercises to ensure an effective operation of ESF 10 upon activation.
- b. PACCOM will participate in the Local Emergency Preparedness Committee (LEPC).
- c. PACCOM will be the single point of notification for hazardous materials incidents.
- d. PACCOM will facilitate dispatch of appropriate initial emergency response personnel to the site of the incident.
- e. PACCOM will ensure that the appropriate Incident Command agency is notified depending on the location of the incident.
- f. PACCOM may notify the Pacific County Emergency Management Agency (PCEMA) in the event of an incident.
- g. PACCOM may provide communications capabilities/assets to Incident Command and the Emergency Operations Center.
- h. PACCOM may assist Incident Command in contacting local, state, and federal agencies for incident response (See Appendix D).
- i. PACCOM may collect information from and provide information to members of the public who call 911 regarding the incident.
- j. PACCOM may contribute to the resolution of ESF 10 after-action issues.

3. LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT (Pacific County Sheriff's Office, Long Beach Police Department, South Bend Police Department, Raymond Police Department)

- a. Local Law Enforcement will actively engage in planning, training, and exercises to ensure an effective operation of ESF 10 upon activation.
- b. Local Law Enforcement will participate in the Local Emergency Preparedness Committee (LEPC).
- c. Local Law Enforcement will enter into mutual aid agreements with other public and private entities for effective hazardous materials response.
- d. Local Law Enforcement may be the first to arrive at the scene of an incident

- and may undertake initial Incident Command responsibilities (i.e. assessing the situation, notifying dispatch, and securing the perimeter.)
- e. Local Law Enforcement may provide and/or facilitate traffic management.
 - f. Local Law Enforcement may provide and/or facilitate security and site access control.
 - g. Local Law Enforcement may provide support for evacuations.
 - h. Local Law Enforcement may provide security for site clean-up and restoration.
 - i. Local Law Enforcement may contribute to the resolution of ESF 10 after-action issues.
 - j. As appropriate, Local Law Enforcement will identify potential opportunities for mitigating the impacts of future incidents.
4. LOCAL FIRE AGENCIES (Long Beach Fire Department, Ilwaco Fire Department, Chinook Fire Department (Fire District #2), Naselle Fire Department (Fire District #4), Nemah Fire Department (Fire District #7), Bay Center Fire Department (Fire District #6), South Bend Fire Department (Fire District #3), Raymond Fire Department, Menlo Fire Department (Fire District #8), and North Cove Fire Department (Fire District #5))
- a. Local Fire Agencies will actively engage in planning, training, and exercises to ensure an effective operation of ESF 10 upon activation.
 - b. Local Fire Agencies will participate in the Local Emergency Preparedness Committee (LEPC) and contribute localized risk and response data which is incorporated into the *Pacific County Oil and Hazardous Materials Risk Assessment* (Appendix A).
 - c. Local Fire Agencies will enter into mutual aid agreements with other public and private entities for effective hazardous materials response.
 - d. Local Fire Agencies may be the first to arrive at the scene of an incident and may undertake initial Incident Command responsibilities (i.e. assessing the situation, notifying dispatch, and securing the perimeter.)
 - e. Local Fire Agencies may conduct fire control activities.

- f. Local Fire Agencies may provide hazardous material identification.
 - g. Local Fire Agencies may provide response and containment for hazardous material incidents.
 - h. Local Fire Agencies may provide field treatment, field decontamination, and arrange transport for patients with exposure, contamination or other injuries.
 - i. Local Fire Agencies may provide and/or facilitate site access control.
 - j. Local Fire Agencies may provide and/or facilitate traffic management.
 - k. Local Fire Agencies may provide support for evacuations.
 - l. Local Fire Agencies may contribute to the resolution of ESF 10 after- action issues.
 - m. As appropriate, Local Fire Agencies will identify potential opportunities for mitigating the impacts of future incidents.
5. LOCAL EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES (EMS) (North Pacific County Emergency Medical Services, Medix, Pacific County Fire District #1)
- a. EMS will actively engage in planning, training, and exercises to ensure an effective operation of ESF 10 upon activation.
 - b. EMS will participate in the Local Emergency Preparedness Committee (LEPC).
 - c. EMS will enter into mutual aid agreements with other public and private entities for effective hazardous materials response.
 - d. EMS may provide field treatment and decontamination for patients with exposure, contamination or other injuries.
 - e. EMS may assess immediate medical needs.
 - f. EMS may coordinate patient distribution and on-site medical evaluations.
 - g. EMS may coordinate with in-patient and emergency care providers.
 - h. EMS may facilitate non-standard transport for patients (i.e. buses, private vehicles.)

- i. EMS may coordinate the activation of shelters and mass care facilities.
 - j. EMS may coordinate out-of-hospital medical care providers.
 - k. EMS may contribute to the resolution of ESF 10 after-action issues.
 - l. As appropriate, EMS will identify potential opportunities for mitigating the impacts of future incidents.
6. PACIFIC COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (PCHHS)
- a. PCHHS will actively engage in planning, training, and exercises to ensure an effective operation of ESF 10 upon activation.
 - b. PCHHS will participate in the Local Emergency Preparedness Committee (LEPC).
 - c. PCHHS will enter into mutual aid agreements with other public and private entities for effective hazardous materials response.
 - d. PCHHS may coordinate the activation of shelters and mass care facilities.
 - e. PCHHS may assist in obtaining necessary medical information related to specific chemicals involved in the incident and provide this information to the appropriate receiving hospital.
 - f. PCHHS will assist with coordinating care and/or sheltering for medically fragile individuals within contamination and/or evacuation areas.
 - g. PCHHS may coordinate with Incident Command on public service announcements concerning exposure and medical treatment options.
 - h. PCHHS will assist with oversight of residual medical issues within populations exposed to a hazardous materials incident.
 - i. PCHHS may contribute to the resolution of ESF 10 after-action issues.
 - j. As appropriate, PCHHS will identify potential opportunities for mitigating the impacts of future incidents.
7. PACIFIC COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (DCD)

- a. DCD will actively engage in planning, training, and exercises to ensure an effective operation of ESF 10 upon activation.
 - b. DCD will participate in the Local Emergency Preparedness Committee (LEPC) and contribute localized risk data which is incorporated into the *Pacific County Oil and Hazardous Materials Risk Assessment* (Appendix A).
 - c. DCD will provide information concerning sites which may use or store hazardous materials.
 - d. DCD may act as a technical reference by providing advice regarding the hazardous materials released or regarding a regulated facility involved in an incident.
 - e. DCD may assist with on-scene response for environmental issues when requested by the Incident Commander.
 - f. DCD may assist with proper cleanup determination of released materials, upon request, or may ensure proper clean up occurs when directed by public agencies, which own the property involved.
 - g. DCD may coordinate with the County Prosecuting Attorney and prepare environmental crimes cases if applicable.
 - h. DCD may contribute to the resolution of ESF 10 after-action issues.
 - i. As appropriate, DCD will identify potential opportunities for mitigating the impacts of future incidents.
8. PACIFIC COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS (DPW)
- a. DPW will actively engage in planning, training, and exercises to ensure an effective operation of ESF 10 upon activation.
 - b. DPW will participate in the Local Emergency Preparedness Committee (LEPC).
 - c. DPW may provide barricading and traffic control supplies and services.
 - d. DPW may provide information about county-maintained roadways and civil engineering matters.
 - e. DPW may provide heavy equipment and personnel, as necessary, to mitigate the emergency.

- f. DPW may assist in damage assessment.
- g. DPW may contribute to the resolution of ESF 10 after-action issues.
- h. As appropriate, DPW will identify potential opportunities for mitigating the impacts of future incidents.

C. PRIVATE FACILITIES

1. Private Facilities may submit an Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Form (“Tier Two Form”) annually to the State Emergency Response Commission, Pacific County Emergency Management Agency, and fire department with jurisdiction over the facility (as per WAC Chapter 118- 40). The forms are due on or before March 1st of each calendar year. Compliance is voluntary.
2. On the Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Form, Private Facilities may include information about location and storage methods for chemicals, as well as the average daily amounts on site at any one time during the preceding calendar year.
3. Private Facilities will appoint a Facility Emergency Coordinator.
4. Private Facilities will inform the Pacific County Emergency Management Agency of any relevant changes taking place at the facility as the changes occur or are anticipated to occur.
5. Private Facilities will promptly provide information to the Pacific County Emergency Management Agency, upon request, that may be needed for development and implementation of the emergency plan.
6. Private Facilities will notify appropriate local, state, and federal entities in a reliable, effective, and timely manner of a release of hazardous materials (in accordance with the requirements of WAC Chapter 118-40).

D. STATE SUPPORT AGENCIES

1. WASHINGTON STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION (WA EMD)
 - a. Maintains 24-hour capability to receive notification of incidents and requests for assistance and initial notification to local, state, and federal response

- agencies.
- b. Coordinates the procurement of state resources for use by the incident on-scene commander or as requested by Pacific County Emergency.
2. WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (WSDA)
- a. Develops, with the assistance of county extension agents, lists of farms, dairies, and ranches that may require monitoring or sampling due to a hazardous materials release.
 - b. Provides technical assistance, laboratory testing and sampling, and estimates on recovery costs for incidents involving pesticides and environmental contamination of farm properties, in coordination with the Washington State Department of Health and Human Services.
 - c. Quarantines contaminated food and fodder.
3. WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY (WSDOE)
- a. Lead agency for spill response cleanup.
 - b. Provides on-scene coordination, technical information on containment, cleanup, disposal, and recovery.
 - c. Provides environmental damage assessment.
 - d. Provides laboratory analysis and evidence collection for enforcement action of non-radioactive hazardous materials incidents.
 - e. Serves as the state on-scene coordinator under the Federal National Contingency Plan.
4. WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE (WDFW)
- a. Provides coordination and resource information on potential or actual fish or fish habitat damage cleanup.
 - b. Provides coordination and resource information on potential or actual wildlife or wildlife habitat damage cleanup.
5. WASHINGTON STATE FIRE MARSHAL

- a. Provides assistance with damage assessments, investigations, and coordination with officials.
 - b. Serves as authority for incidents involving common or special fireworks (Class B and Class C explosives).
6. WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES
- a. Enforces safety and health standards wherever employees are exposed to hazardous chemicals.
 - b. Provides technical assistance and information concerning worker exposure to hazardous chemicals, including information on procedures, protective equipment, and specific chemical properties of hazardous substances.
7. WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
- a. Assumes the role of lead agency in incidents involving radioactive materials. Provides technical personnel and equipment and advises state and local governments about the hazards of radioactive materials.
 - b. Provides advice and guidance regarding the health hazards of pesticides and other toxic substances.
 - c. Provides technical assistance, sample collection, laboratory analysis, risk assessment, and control information relative to incidents involving pesticides and other toxic substances.
8. WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (WSDOT)
- a. Coordinates the activation of WSDOT personnel and equipment needed to establish traffic control and cleanup activities on state roads and interstate highways.
 - b. WSDOT personnel will initially establish traffic control and notify the Washington State Patrol when they discover a hazardous materials spill on state roads or interstate highways.
9. WASHINGTON STATE UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
- a. Assists first responders by providing supportive data on shippers and haulers of hazardous materials statewide.

E. FEDERAL SUPPORT AGENCIES

1. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

- a. Develops and promulgates the National Contingency Plan (NCP).
- b. Chairs the National Response Team (NRT).
- c. Co-Chairs the Regional Response Teams (RRTs).
- d. Implements Superfund and other environmental legislation.
- e. May provide emergency response team support for hazardous material contingencies.
- f. Trains state emergency officials.
- g. Responds with advice and technical resources to protect the environment from all types of hazardous substances.
- h. Acts as the federal on-scene coordinator for non-marine incidents.

2. UNITED STATES COAST GUARD (USCG)

- a. Operates the National Response Center (NRC), which receives reports of incidents and serves as a focal point for notification of government authorities when a pollution incident occurs.
- b. Provides advice and assistance to users of the NRC by providing access to computer data files that list hazardous substance characteristics.
- c. Acts as the federal on-scene coordinator for incidents involving marine waters.

3. US DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

- a. Coordinates the off-site radiological monitoring, assessment, evaluation, and reporting of all federal agencies per the provisions of the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan (FRMAP).
- b. Maintains a common set of off-site radiological monitoring data and provides this data, and an interpretation, to other appropriate federal, state, and local agencies requiring direct knowledge of radiological conditions.

- c. Provides all monitoring data, assessments, and related evaluations to the federal and state response agencies, and assists the federal authorities with development of protective action recommendations and other measures to protect the public as required.
4. US DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
- a. Regulates the transport of many types of hazardous materials for all transport modes.
 - b. Provides the Vice-Chairman for the National Response Team and co- chairs the Regional Response Teams.
 - c. Coordinates responses to hazardous material contingencies through its National Response Center (NRC).
 - d. Provides emergency response team support to the Regional Response Teams and states.
 - e. Trains state emergency officials.
5. FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)
- a. Has the lead coordination role for federal offsite planning and response coordination for all types of radiological emergencies.
 - b. Develops and tests the Federal Response Plan (FRERP) for radiological emergencies.
 - c. Provides support for the Environmental Protection Agency for relocation functions under SARA Title III.
 - d. Provides funding to states to support state and local government emergency planners and trains many state and local government officials in planning for and responding to hazardous materials contingencies.
 - e. Promotes coordination among federal agencies and the state, including provision of federally developed or evaluated protective action recommendations for re-entry/recovery to the state or other appropriate off-site authorities responsible for implementing recommendations.

F. OTHER AGENCIES

1. CHEMTREC

- a. Maintains 24-hour capability to receive notification of incidents and requests for assistance and initial notification to local, state, and federal response agencies.
- b. Coordinates the procurement of state resources for use by the incident on-scene commander or as requested by Pacific County Emergency Management Agency or other designated state/local response agencies.

VI. References

- A. *Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act*, 42 CFR 116 (1986).
- B. *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)*, 42 USC 9601-9675 (2002).
- C. *The National Response Team's Integrated Contingency Plan Guidance*, 61 FR 28642 (1996).
- D. *Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)*, (2011).
- E. *Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan Guidelines*, WAC 118-40-180 (2003).
- F. *National Response Framework*, US Department of Homeland Security (2nd Edition 2013).
- G. *Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III*, (2002).

VII. Attachments

- A. Attachment 1 -Pacific County Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan

ATTACHMENT 1

ESF #10 Oil and Hazardous Material Response

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT RESPONSE LEVELS AND ACTION
CLASSIFICATIONS**



**Pacific County Hazardous Materials
Emergency Response Plan
January 2019**



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**Pacific County
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN**

APPROVAL & IMPLEMENTATION

Pacific County LEPC developed the Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan (ERP) to identify and implement hazardous materials emergency preparedness and response responsibilities in accordance with Chapter 118-40 Washington Administrative Code (WAC). The ERP details the purpose, policy, concept of operations, direction/control, actions and responsibilities of primary and support agencies to ensure a mutual understanding and a coordinated plan of action is implemented with appropriate agencies within Pacific County

The [Insert name of governing body] directs each office, department and agency to study the ERP and prepare or update, as needed, the supporting plans and operating procedures needed to implement the ERP in the event of a hazardous material event.

The Pacific County Emergency Management is responsible for publishing and distributing this ERP and will issue changes as required.

[Official's Title, additional officials as desired]

Date

[Signature]_____
LEPC Chairperson

Date

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose

1. To designate local, state, and federal agency responsibilities for coordination and management of emergent hazardous material incidents, oil spills, and other unanticipated releases.
2. To identify local jurisdictions and responsibilities, including preparation for and the coordination and support of any incident involving hazardous materials, which when uncontrolled could be harmful to persons, property, or the environment of Pacific County.

Scope

1. In the context of this plan, hazardous materials refer to any CBRNE (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive) material, regardless of source, that poses a threat to life safety, the environment, and/or property in Pacific County.
2. This plan provides for coordinated actions in response to actual or potential discharges and/or releases of hazardous materials within Pacific County. It includes the appropriate coordinated response activities to prevent, minimize, or mitigate potential hazardous materials incidents as identified in the Pacific County Hazardous Materials Risk Assessment.
3. This plan applies to a coordinated response of the lead and support agencies (listed on Page 1) that are responsible for a hazardous materials release within Pacific County. Agencies responding to a hazardous materials release will have their own Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), policies & procedures. This plan does NOT supersede those procedures; instead it is designed to coordinate the efforts of the various agencies responding to the same incident.
4. Planning for every hazardous material contingency is beyond the scope of this ESF. This plan will outline broad objectives that should provide the greatest protection of persons, property, and the environment of Pacific County.

POLICIES AND LEGAL AUTHOIRITIES

Legal authorities including laws, rules and arrangements directly related to hazardous material planning and response.

- Pacific County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) 2014
- RCW 38.52.070 - Local organizations and joint local organizations authorized - Establishment, operation - Emergency powers, procedures.
- Chapter 70.136 RCW - Hazardous materials incidents.
- RCW 70.136.030 - Incident command agencies - Designation by political subdivisions.
- RCW 90.56.020 – Director responsible for spill response (Department of Ecology).
- Chapter 118-40 WAC - Hazardous chemical emergency response planning and community right-to-know reporting.
- Chapter 296-824 WAC - Emergency response.
- Federal statutes and regulations 40 CFR Part 355 - Emergency Planning and Notification
- 40 CFR Part 370 - Hazardous Chemical Report: Community Right-to-Know
- U.S. Code: Title 42, Chapter 116, Section 11003a-g - Comprehensive Emergency Response Plans
- Mutual Aid Agreements State of Washington Intrastate Mutual Aid System (WAMAS), Chapter 38.52 RCW

SITUATIONS & ASSUMPTIONS

Assumptions

- A. A natural or technological disaster could result in a single or numerous situations in which hazardous materials are released into the environment. For instance, a release of hazardous materials may be a secondary result of a damaging earthquake, flood, or other primary incident.
- B. A Tsunami would also trigger a hazardous materials event due to facilities with anhydrous ammonia located in the tsunami inundation zone, this includes household hazards as well, such as cleaning supplies, fuel storage, propane tanks etc.
- C. Fixed facilities (e.g. chemical plants, tank farms, laboratories, and industries operating hazardous waste sites which produce, generate, use, store, or

dispose of hazardous materials) could be damaged so that existing spill control apparatus and containment measures are not effective.

D. If an evacuation is recommended because of a hazardous materials event, 30% of the population would need assistance due to disabilities or immobility

E. Hazardous materials that are transported may be involved in collisions or accidents along highways, waterways, beaches, or airways/at airports.

F. A hazardous material incident may develop slowly or may occur suddenly, without warning.

G. While upon initial assessment, some hazardous materials incidents may not have obvious impacts to life, property, or the environment, there may be subtle long-term consequences for human health and the environment that will require further remediation.

H. The commencement of emergency response operations to hazardous materials incidents may require multiagency and multidisciplinary collaboration. Disciplines involved may include emergency management, fire responders, law enforcement, environmental containment and cleanup specialists, fish and wildlife experts, emergency medical services, environmental health, public health, transportation, or the private sector.

I. Emergency exemptions may be needed for disposal of contaminated material.

J. Laboratories responsible for analyzing hazardous material samples may be damaged or inaccessible following a disaster.

Limitations

1. This plan does not imply, nor should it infer or guarantee a perfect response will be practical or possible. No plan can shield individuals from all events. As government assets and systems may be overwhelmed, jurisdictions can only try to make every reasonable effort to respond based on the situation, information and resources available at the time of the event.

2. Responders will attempt to coordinate the plan and response according to Federal and State standards/requirements
3. Every reasonable effort will be made to respond to emergencies, events, or disasters; however, personnel and resources may be overwhelmed.
4. There may be little to no warning during specific events to implement operational procedures.
5. Successful implementation of this plan depends on timely identification of capabilities and available resources at the time of the incident and a thorough information exchange between responding organizations and the facility or transporter.
6. Success or failure of all emergency plans depends upon tactical execution.
7. Responders will attempt to coordinate the plan and response according to standards, procedures, laws and their training.
8. Each agency will respond within the limits of their training, capabilities and qualifications.

Concept of Operations

GENERAL

1. Washington State Patrol (WSP) has the responsibility for hazardous materials Incident Command except in areas where this responsibility has been assumed by Pacific County Fire District #1 (PCFD1) (See Appendix C).
2. Incident Command, with assistance from Pacific County Communications and Pacific County Emergency Management Agency will ensure that relevant local, state, and federal agencies are notified for incident occurrences (See Appendix D).
3. Wherever possible, mutual aid agreements among local agencies and the private sector should be developed to promote and facilitate the sharing of resources and expertise. Mutual aid agreements are the responsibility of each

responding agency.

4. Pursuant to RCW 70.136.030 and the extension of the “Good Samaritan” status, Pacific County has designated Incident Command agencies and has filed these designations with the state.
5. Any agency that has assumed Incident Command responsibilities will ensure the availability of trained staff, notification and activation capability, and appropriate resources to carry out respective hazardous materials responsibilities.
6. Local response agencies (i.e. fire or law enforcement) may be the first to arrive at the incident, in which case the senior on-scene official will serve as Incident Commander until relieved by a higher authority (i.e. WSP or PCFD1).
7. Local response agency plans, and procedures will detail operational concepts and responsibilities and will articulate the level of training and resources available.
8. Initial emergency responders may 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.

Direction and Control

Incident Command (IC) for a hazardous materials incident will be performed in accordance with RCW 70.136.030, applicable code, ordinance or agreement. The designated ICs for jurisdictions within the Pacific County emergency planning district are:

JURISDICTION	INCIDENT COMMAND AGENCY	DESIGNATION DATE
Pacific County FD#1	Fire District 1	
Pacific County FD#2	Washington State Patrol	
Pacific County FD#3	Washington State Patrol	
Pacific County FD#4	Washington State Patrol	
Pacific County FD#5	Washington State Patrol	
Pacific County FD#6	Washington State Patrol	
Pacific County FD#7	Washington State Patrol	
Pacific County FD#8	Washington State Patrol	
Ilwaco	Washington State Patrol	
Long Beach	Washington State Patrol	
Raymond	Washington State Patrol	

South Bend	Washington State Patrol	
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The Incident Commander will direct the activities of deployed emergency response elements through the Incident Command Post (ICP). The response will initially concentrate on the immediate needs at the incident site by isolating the area, implementing traffic controls, containing the spill and formulating and implementing protective actions for emergency responders and the public at risk.

The Public Information Officer (PIO) will inform the public and City and County employees of the presence of a hazardous situation, its effects, and proper counter-measures, coordinate the County and City releases of public information to the media. Inform the public on protective measures that can be taken during an emergency. Provide ongoing timely information about emergency operations, emergency services and timelines and instruct the public on disaster assistance and recovery services, procedures, and timelines.

1. Fire Departments/Districts:

Local fire departments or districts will act as the lead agency for a hazardous materials response unless otherwise designated to the Washington State Patrol. (See Attachment #....)

2. Washington State Patrol

- a. In conjunction with RCW 70.136 acts as the designated Incident Command Agency for hazardous materials incident unless the local jurisdiction assumes that responsibility.
- b. Washington State Patrol will contact State Emergency Management to notify other agencies as needed.

3. Washington Department of Ecology

- a. The State Department of Ecology is responsible for providing environmental pollution prevention, preparedness and response for 24-hours in the state of Washington.
- b. Marine, freshwater, and inland spills are the primary incidents for which Ecology is the pre-designated state agency. While the Washington State Patrol (WSP)

4. Pacific County Emergency Management
 - a. Pacific County Emergency Management will gather and retain Tier II Reports in Pacific County while also keeping records/files of incidents reported to the agency.
 - b. Pacific County Emergency Management will coordinate with lead jurisdictions Incident Commander or the Washington State Patrol in the event of a hazardous materials incident through the Emergency Coordination Center
 - c. Acts as a coordinator for the various local emergency organizations and as the local liaison to State Emergency Management.
 - d. Participates in the development of training and exercise programs with the first response communities.
 - e. Upon the declaration of a local disaster, coordinates resources to support emergency response efforts.
 - f. Functions as the Community Emergency Coordinator.

Release Identification

The methods and procedures for determining that a release of some type has occurred, and the identification of the resultant area(s) affected by the release, vary by location and personnel qualifications.

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

A release is reportable:

- as determined by the facility and reported by the facility emergency coordinator in accordance with facility emergency response plans.
- as determined by the transporter and reported according to transportation emergency response plans, EPCRA and/or DOT regulations.
- A call is placed to the National Response Center
- if the quantity released is equal to or greater than the reportable quantity listed under Section 304 of SARA Title III or CERCLA.

- if the material has or may impact waters of the State of Washington.

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

Appropriate methods of determining the product type and off-site migration of a released substance include, but are not limited to:

- on-site environmental monitoring station (wind speed and direction, air temperature, etc.);
- computer software such as Computer Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO) that can model toxic atmospheric plumes;
- automated air monitoring equipment mounted at strategic locations on-site;
- hand-held air monitoring equipment; and
- reports of off-site complaints of chemical odors or adverse health-related symptoms.

If the responsible party determines a released substance has or may migrate off-site, they must immediately call 911 for emergency notification.

Notification

- a. Pacific County Communications (PACCOM) shall be the single point of notification for hazardous materials incidents.
- b. Any individual, department, or agency becoming aware of a hazardous materials incident shall immediately notify PACCOM (by dialing 911 or 360-875-9397) to request dispatch of appropriate initial emergency response personnel.
- c. PACCOM will ensure that the appropriate Incident Command agency is notified depending on the location of the incident.
- d. PACCOM will notify the Pacific County Emergency Management Agency (PCEMA). PCEMA will activate the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), as necessary, to support Incident Command and assist with communications functions

Emergency Response

1. General Response

- a. Identify the type or types of materials involved, and the scope of the incident as quickly as possible. Identification may be provided by the responsible party or by reading a placard(s) and references such as the North American Response Guidebook, Chemtrec CAMEO/ALOHA
 - b. Protective actions will be decided upon by the Incident Commander or, after an emergency has been declared by the Emergency Operations Center. Decisions made to avoid or minimize exposure to hazardous materials will be based on many factors including:
 - i. Type and quantity of material
 - ii. Duration of release
 - iii. Projected time that a release is expected if it has not already occurred.
 - iv. Meteorological Conditions
 - v. Characteristics of the population that may be affected
 - vi. Most likely exposure pathway, i.e. direct exposure through inhalation or contact with the material or, contamination of water and food supplies.
 - c. There are two basic protective actions that may be taken. The appropriate action will be determined in conjunction with the
 - i. Shelter in place-the public would be instructed to stay indoors with all the windows and vents closed to prevent any outside air from entering the structure.
 - ii. Evacuation – the public would be instructed to leave a designated area
 - d. There are secondary controls that can be used for further protection
 - i. Access Control-prevent the public from entering a designated area
 - ii. Ingestion protection-prevent the public and animals from consuming contaminated foods or water.
 - e. Once the hazards have been identified, the appropriate personal protective equipment will be selected that provides a level of protection at or below permissible exposure limits
 - f. Law enforcement will be in charge of route alerting and/or evacuation and will determine the appropriate evacuation routes and access control points.
2. On-Scene Management
- a. The structure of local agency on-scene management will depend on the size and scope of the incident.
 - b. The Incident Commander will be responsible for the coordination and management of the on-scene response.

- c. As noted (in section IV-A-5) above, the Incident Commander will be the senior-on-the scene official from the first responding agency until relieved by a higher authority. This could simply mean a law enforcement officer arriving on the scene, assessing the situation, notifying dispatch, and securing the perimeter.
- d. Upon arrival to the scene, the Incident Commander will:
- e. Assess the situation based on Hazardous Materials Incident Response Levels and Action Classifications (See Appendix E).
- f. Develop objectives that are specific, measurable, action oriented, realistic, and time sensitive.
- g. Develop an Incident Action Plan and priorities.
- h. Make staff and agency assignments to carry out the plan.
- i. Identify the owner/shipper/releaser of the hazardous material at the earliest opportunity.
- j. Identify witnesses to the incident before they leave the scene.

3. ACTION

- a. If necessary, initial actions may be coordinated with other first response agencies. There may be an incident where representatives from several response agencies work together to assess a major accident or spill. They may develop objectives together from a public safety standpoint, and then fulfill the objectives as their Incident Action Plan dictates within a Joint or Unified Command structure.
- b. The lead person from each responding agency will work with the Incident Command to ensure that their agency's objectives are identified and coordinated.
- c. The Incident Commander will coordinate with appropriate local, state and federal agencies, and the private sector as appropriate.

- d. Four functional areas will be utilized to manage a hazardous materials incident:
- e. OPERATIONS: Perimeter Control, Evacuation, Rescue, Countermeasures, Cleanup, Emergency Medical, Health, and Environment.
- f. PLANNING: Situation Reports, Resources, Status, Documentation, and Technical Advisors.
- g. LOGISTICS: Communications, Transportation, Supplies, Special Equipment, and Disposal Sites.
- h. FINANCE: Contracting, Time Recording, Cost Analysis, Compensation, Claims.

4. STATE

State agencies will respond to hazardous materials incidents according to appropriate federal and state laws, regulations, and agency plans. They will be notified by Incident Command or the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

5. FEDERAL

Federal agencies and resources will be utilized if local and state capabilities have been exceeded and/or if federal response is required under federal laws, regulations, and plans. They will be notified by Incident Command or the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Public Safety

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

The public will receive emergency warning and notification of a HAZMAT release through multiple channels of communications. Pacific County is able to send emergency alerts via cell phone text message, email, or voice mail, through the use of Hyper-Reach which also includes emergency alerts in Spanish. The system is intended to be used for emergency alerts, as well as non-emergency incidents that may have significant impacts to residents. Emergency alerts could be related to specific hazards

that require some kind of action be taken such as evacuation, shelter-in-place, boil water orders, etc. Non-emergency alerts could include significant transportation problems with prolonged impacts or significant ongoing police and/or fire activity. Citizens are urged through various means (such as the County's Emergency Management website, County social media sites and other public outreach programs/events) to provide their contact information and preference for contact.

Pacific County will broadcast on the Emergency Alert System, Reverse 9-1-1 and the weather watcher list. Pacific County Emergency Management will put messages out on the County website and through Twitter and Facebook.

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

- Evacuation. Evacuation can be completely effective and safe if accomplished prior to the arrival of a toxic plume (see Pacific County include evac or comprehensive Plan here? Which Annex? Support Annex B).
- Shelter-In-Place. In some cases, advising people to stay indoors and attempting to reduce air flow into a structure may be the most effective protective action.
- Ingestion Advisory. Food crops and drinking water may be contaminated by a chemical release in certain situations; therefore, the public must be warned of a threat to the food and/or water supplies.
- Sewage and Run-Off. A hazardous chemical release may contaminate sewage systems or area streams and lakes. Such contamination could create a public health threat as well as cause serious environmental problems.

Regulated facilities are required to have evacuation plans for employees and visitors. WAC 296-24-567 requires each facility to have an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) which includes, at a minimum:

- evacuation procedures and route assignments;
- procedures for employees who are required to remain behind, at least initially, to operate critical plant operations before they evacuate;
- procedures to account for all employees after an emergency evacuation has been completed;
- rescue and medical duties for those employees who have been designated to perform them;

- the preferred means of reporting fires and other emergencies; and
- names and job titles of persons (and their associated departments) who can be contacted for further information or explanation of duties under the plan.

Resource Management

Pacific County does not have a designated Hazmat Response Team but, there are several caches of HAZMAT-specific response equipment and resources available to HAZMAT responders. (need more information regarding Pacific Counties resources for HAZMAT Teams

Containment / Clean-Up

Under most circumstances, the spiller (responsible party), is responsible for cleanup, disposal and property damage. Per RCW 4.24.314, the spiller is responsible for costs incurred in the cleanup of a HAZMAT incident. Pacific County will not accept any financial responsibility for cleanup or disposal of hazardous substances owned and/or spilled by others. ^L_{SEP}

Provision for cost recovery:

1. Responsible party, Transportation Company, or facility will make their own arrangements for cost recovery.
2. The responsible party pays for the costs of responding agencies and jurisdictions.
3. Responding agencies and jurisdictions will separately document costs associated with the specific incident response.
4. If no Responsible Party can be determined, EPA may provide funding through the Local Government Reimbursement Program (800-431-9209) for up to \$25,000 in extraordinary local expenses for qualifying incidents using EPA Form 9310-1, Application Package for Reimbursement to Local Governments.

If the spiller is unknown or there is a dispute with the spiller about cost recovery, cleanup efforts will be undertaken by the Department of Ecology and/or the Environmental Protection Agency. Waterborne spills may begin with local response but will probably be turned over to the Department of Ecology or U.S. Coast Guard for response, recovery and determination of any financial responsibility of the spiller.

General guidelines for first responders are:

- Identify, contain and treat HAZMAT to protect the public from exposure.
- Limit incident site entry to trained personnel with appropriate personal protective

equipment.

- Follow decontamination procedures to limit area of contamination and restrict further spread of the HAZMAT.
- Plan for restoration and mitigation of damage to the environment.

A list of hazardous materials spill contractors is available through the Department of Ecology at http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/response/HAZMAT_Spill_Contractor_List.pdf.

Documentation and Investigation

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

Criminal acts related to HAZMAT incidents will be investigated by the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction in cooperation with the Washington State Patrol.

All responses will be followed by an After-Action Review during which all responding agencies will participate. The responsible party is also encouraged to participate.

RESPONSIBILITIES

A. INCIDENT COMMAND AGENCIES (LEAD)

1. WASHINGTON STATE PATROL (WSP)

- a. WSP will actively engage in planning, training, and exercises to ensure an effective operation of ESF 10 upon activation.
- b. WSP will participate in the Local Emergency Preparedness Committee (LEPC) and contribute localized risk and response data which is incorporated into the *Pacific County Oil and Hazardous Materials Risk Assessment* (Appendix A).
- c. WSP will enter into mutual aid agreements with other public and private entities for effective hazardous materials response.
- d. WSP will provide command and control during hazardous materials incidents, where appropriate, including development of Action Plans in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

- e. WSP will ensure the availability of trained staff, notification and activation capability, and appropriate resources to carry out respective hazardous materials responsibilities.
- f. WSP will ensure that relevant local, state, and federal agencies are notified for incident response (See Appendix D).
- g. WSP will provide leadership for Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance within the Incident Command System or may delegate leadership and/or functional duties to support agencies.
- h. WSP may provide and/or facilitate hazardous material identification.
- i. WSP may provide and/or facilitate response and containment for hazardous material incidents.
- j. WSP may provide and/or facilitate traffic management.
- k. WSP may provide and/or facilitate security and site access control.
- l. WSP may provide and/or facilitate decontamination of victims and responders.
- m. WSP may determine if evacuations are necessary and may facilitate evacuations.
- n. WSP may determine if reception centers and/or shelters are necessary.
- o. WSP may provide and/or facilitate public notices and press releases.
- p. WSP may monitor site clean-up and restoration.
- q. WSP may contribute to the resolution of ESF 10 after-action issues.
- r. As appropriate, WSP will identify potential opportunities for mitigating the impacts of future incidents.

2. PACIFIC COUNTY FIRE DISTRICT #1 (PCFD1)

- a. PCFD1 will actively engage in planning, training, and exercises to ensure an effective operation of ESF 10 upon activation.

- b. PCFD1 will participate in the Local Emergency Preparedness Committee (LEPC) and contribute localized risk and response data which is incorporated into the *Pacific County Oil and Hazardous Materials Risk Assessment* (Appendix A).
- c. PCFD1 will enter into mutual aid agreements with other public and private entities for effective hazardous materials response.
- d. PCFD1 will provide command and control during hazardous materials incidents, where appropriate, including development of Action Plans in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- e. PCFD1 will ensure the availability of trained staff, notification and activation capability, and appropriate resources to carry out respective hazardous materials responsibilities.
- f. PCFD1 will ensure that relevant local, state, and federal agencies are notified for incident response (See Appendix D).
- g. PCFD1 will provide leadership for Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance within the Incident Command System or may delegate leadership and/or functional duties to support agencies.
- h. PCFD1 may provide and/or facilitate traffic management.
- i. PCFD1 may provide and/or facilitate security and site access control.
- j. PCFD1 may provide and/or facilitate public notices and press releases.
- k. PCFD1 may contribute to the resolution of ESF 10 after-action issues.
- l. As appropriate, PCFD1 will identify potential opportunities for mitigating the impacts of future incidents.

B. LOCAL SUPPORT AGENCIES

1. PACIFIC COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (PCEMA)

- a. PCEMA will actively work to engage the ESF 10 cooperating agencies (See Appendix D) in planning, training, and exercises to ensure an effective implementation of ESF 10 upon activation.

- b. PCEMA will coordinate with the Local Emergency Preparedness Committee (LEPC) to maintain the localized risk and response data incorporated into the *Pacific County Oil and Hazardous Materials Risk Assessment* (Appendix A).
- c. PCEMA will act as the local liaison to the Washington State Emergency Management Division (WA EMD).
- d. PCEMA will provide for coordination of local emergency response organizations upon request by Incident Command.
- e. As noted in Section IV. B. 1. d., PCEMA will activate the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), as necessary to support Incident Command and assist with communications functions.
- f. PCEMA will assist with evacuation and other public notices through the Emergency Notification System.
- g. PCEMA may assist Incident Command with the coordination of shelter operations.
- h. Upon the declaration of a local disaster, PCEMA will coordinate resources to support emergency response efforts.
- i. PCEMA will coordinate and encourage the resolution of ESF 10 after-action issues.
- j. As appropriate, PCEMA will identify potential opportunities for mitigating the impacts of future incidents.

2. PACIFIC COUNTY COMMUNICATIONS (PACCOM)

- a. PACCOM will actively engage in planning, training, and exercises to ensure an effective operation of ESF 10 upon activation.
- b. PACCOM will participate in the Local Emergency Preparedness Committee (LEPC).
- c. PACCOM will be the single point of notification for hazardous materials incidents.
- d. PACCOM will facilitate dispatch of appropriate initial emergency response personnel to the site of the incident.
- e. PACCOM will ensure that the appropriate Incident Command agency is notified depending on the location of the incident.

- f. PACCOM may notify the Pacific County Emergency Management Agency (PCEMA) in the event of an incident.
 - g. PACCOM may provide communications capabilities/assets to Incident Command and the Emergency Operations Center.
 - h. PACCOM may assist Incident Command in contacting local, state, and federal agencies for incident response
 - i. PACCOM may collect information from and provide information to members of the public who call 911 regarding the incident.
 - j. PACCOM may contribute to the resolution of ESF 10 after-action issues.
3. LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT (Pacific County Sheriff's Office, Long Beach Police Department, South Bend Police Department, Raymond Police Department)
- a. Local Law Enforcement will actively engage in planning, training, and exercises to ensure an effective operation of ESF 10 upon activation.
 - b. Local Law Enforcement will participate in the Local Emergency Preparedness Committee (LEPC).
 - c. Local Law Enforcement will enter into mutual aid agreements with other public and private entities for effective hazardous materials response.
 - d. Local Law Enforcement may be the first to arrive at the scene of an incident and may undertake initial Incident Command responsibilities (i.e. assessing the situation, notifying dispatch, and securing the perimeter.)
 - e. Local Law Enforcement may provide and/or facilitate traffic management.
 - f. Local Law Enforcement may provide and/or facilitate security and site access control.
 - g. Local Law Enforcement may provide support for evacuations.
 - h. Local Law Enforcement may provide security for site clean-up and restoration.
 - i. Local Law Enforcement may contribute to the resolution of ESF 10 after-action issues.

- j. As appropriate, Local Law Enforcement will identify potential opportunities for mitigating the impacts of future incidents.
-
- 4. LOCAL FIRE AGENCIES (Long Beach Fire Department, Ilwaco Fire Department, Chinook Fire Department (Fire District #2), Naselle Fire Department (Fire District #4), Nemah Fire Department (Fire District #7), Bay Center Fire Department (Fire District #6), South Bend Fire Department (Fire District #3), Raymond Fire Department, Menlo Fire Department (Fire District #8), and North Cove Fire Department (Fire District #5))
 - a. Local Fire Agencies will actively engage in planning, training, and exercises to ensure an effective operation of ESF 10 upon activation.
 - b. Local Fire Agencies will participate in the Local Emergency Preparedness Committee (LEPC) and contribute localized risk and response data which is incorporated into the *Pacific County Oil and Hazardous Materials Risk Assessment* (Appendix A).
 - c. Local Fire Agencies will enter into mutual aid agreements with other public and private entities for effective hazardous materials response.
 - d. Local Fire Agencies may be the first to arrive at the scene of an incident and may undertake initial Incident Command responsibilities (i.e. assessing the situation, notifying dispatch, and securing the perimeter.)
 - e. Local Fire Agencies may conduct fire control activities.
 - f. Local Fire Agencies may provide hazardous material identification.
 - g. Local Fire Agencies may provide response and containment for hazardous material incidents.
 - h. Local Fire Agencies may provide field treatment, field decontamination, and arrange transport for patients with exposure, contamination or other injuries.
 - i. Local Fire Agencies may provide and/or facilitate site access control.

- j. Local Fire Agencies may provide and/or facilitate traffic management.
- k. Local Fire Agencies may provide support for evacuations.
- l. Local Fire Agencies may contribute to the resolution of ESF 10 after-action issues.
- m. As appropriate, Local Fire Agencies will identify potential opportunities for mitigating the impacts of future incidents.

5. LOCAL EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES (EMS) (North Pacific County Emergency Medical Services, Medix, Pacific County Fire District #1)

- a. EMS will actively engage in planning, training, and exercises to ensure an effective operation of ESF 10 upon activation.
- b. EMS will participate in the Local Emergency Preparedness Committee (LEPC).
- c. EMS will enter into mutual aid agreements with other public and private entities for effective hazardous materials response.
- d. EMS may provide field treatment and decontamination for patients with exposure, contamination or other injuries.
- e. EMS may assess immediate medical needs.
- f. EMS may coordinate patient distribution and on-site medical evaluations.
- g. EMS may coordinate with in-patient and emergency care providers.
- h. EMS may facilitate non-standard transport for patients (i.e. buses, private vehicles.)
- i. EMS may coordinate the activation of shelters and mass care facilities.
- j. EMS may coordinate out-of-hospital medical care providers.
- k. EMS may contribute to the resolution of ESF 10 after-action issues.
- l. As appropriate, EMS will identify potential opportunities for mitigating the impacts of future incidents.

6. PACIFIC COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (PCHHS)

- a. PCHHS will actively engage in planning, training, and exercises to ensure an effective operation of ESF 10 upon activation.
- b. PCHHS will participate in the Local Emergency Preparedness Committee (LEPC).
- c. PCHHS will enter into mutual aid agreements with other public and private entities for effective hazardous materials response.
- d. PCHHS may coordinate the activation of shelters and mass care facilities.
- e. PCHHS may assist in obtaining necessary medical information related to specific chemicals involved in the incident and provide this information to the appropriate receiving hospital.
- f. PCHHS will assist with coordinating care and/or sheltering for medically fragile individuals within contamination and/or evacuation areas.
- g. PCHHS may coordinate with Incident Command on public service announcements concerning exposure and medical treatment options.
- h. PCHHS will assist with oversight of residual medical issues within populations exposed to a hazardous materials incident.
- i. PCHHS may contribute to the resolution of ESF 10 after-action issues.
- j. As appropriate, PCHHS will identify potential opportunities for mitigating the impacts of future incidents.

7. PACIFIC COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (DCD)

- a. DCD will actively engage in planning, training, and exercises to ensure an effective operation of ESF 10 upon activation.
- b. DCD will participate in the Local Emergency Preparedness Committee (LEPC) and contribute localized risk data which is

incorporated into the *Pacific County Oil and Hazardous Materials Risk Assessment* (Appendix A).

- c. DCD will provide information concerning sites which may use or store hazardous materials.
- d. DCD may act as a technical reference by providing advice regarding the hazardous materials released or regarding a regulated facility involved in an incident.
- e. DCD may assist with on-scene response for environmental issues when requested by the Incident Commander.
- f. DCD may assist with proper cleanup determination of released materials, upon request, or may ensure proper clean up occurs when directed by public agencies, which own the property involved.
- g. DCD may coordinate with the County Prosecuting Attorney and prepare environmental crimes cases if applicable.
- h. DCD may contribute to the resolution of ESF 10 after-action issues.
- i. As appropriate, DCD will identify potential opportunities for mitigating the impacts of future incidents.

8. PACIFIC COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS (DPW)

- a. DPW will actively engage in planning, training, and exercises to ensure an effective operation of ESF 10 upon activation.
- b. DPW will participate in the Local Emergency Preparedness Committee (LEPC).
- c. DPW may provide barricading and traffic control supplies and services.
- d. DPW may provide information about county-maintained roadways and civil engineering matters.
- e. DPW may provide heavy equipment and personnel, as necessary, to mitigate the emergency.
- f. DPW may assist in damage assessment.
- g. DPW may contribute to the resolution of ESF 10 after-action issues.

- h. As appropriate, DPW will identify potential opportunities for mitigating the impacts of future incidents.

C. PRIVATE FACILITIES

1. Private Facilities will comply with EPCRA and submit an Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Form (“Tier Two Form”) annually to the State Emergency Response Commission, Pacific County Emergency Management Agency, and fire department with jurisdiction over the facility (as per WAC Chapter 118-40). The forms are due on or before March 1st of each calendar year.
2. On the Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Form, Private Facilities may include information about location and storage methods for chemicals, as well as the average daily amounts on site at any one time during the preceding calendar year.
3. Private Facilities will appoint a Facility Emergency Coordinator.
4. Private Facilities will inform the Pacific County Emergency Management Agency of any relevant changes taking place at the facility as the changes occur or are anticipated to occur.
5. Private Facilities will promptly provide information to the Pacific County Emergency Management Agency, upon request, that may be needed for development and implementation of the emergency plan.
6. Private Facilities will notify appropriate local, state, and federal entities in a reliable, effective, and timely manner of a release of hazardous materials (in accordance with the requirements of WAC Chapter 118-40).

D. STATE SUPPORT AGENCIES

1. WASHINGTON STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION (WA EMD)
 - a. Maintains 24-hour capability to receive notification of incidents and requests for assistance and initial notification to local, state, and federal response agencies.
 - b. Coordinates the procurement of state resources for use by the incident on-scene commander or as requested by Pacific County Emergency.

2. WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (WSDA)
 - a. Develops, with the assistance of county extension agents, lists of farms, dairies, and ranches that may require monitoring or sampling due to a hazardous materials release.
 - b. Provides technical assistance, laboratory testing and sampling, and estimates on recovery costs for incidents involving pesticides and environmental contamination of farm properties, in coordination with the Washington State Department of Health and Human Services.
 - c. Quarantines contaminated food and fodder.

3. WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY (WSDOE)
 - a. Lead agency for spill response cleanup.
 - b. Provides on-scene coordination, technical information on containment, cleanup, disposal, and recovery.
 - c. Provides environmental damage assessment.
 - d. Provides laboratory analysis and evidence collection for enforcement action of non-radioactive hazardous materials incidents.
 - e. Serves as the state on-scene coordinator under the Federal National Contingency Plan.

4. WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE (WDFW)
 - a. Provides coordination and resource information on potential or actual fish or fish habitat damage cleanup.
 - b. Provides coordination and resource information on potential or actual wildlife or wildlife habitat damage cleanup.

5. WASHINGTON STATE WASHINGTON STATE FIRE MARSHALL
 - a. Provides assistance with damage assessments, investigations, and coordination with officials.

- b. Serves as authority for incidents involving common or special fireworks (Class B and Class C explosives).

6. WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

- a. Enforces safety and health standards wherever employees are exposed to hazardous chemicals.
- b. Provides technical assistance and information concerning worker exposure to hazardous chemicals, including information on procedures, protective equipment, and specific chemical properties of hazardous substances.

7. WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

- a. Assumes the role of lead agency in incidents involving radioactive materials. Provides technical personnel and equipment and advises state and local governments about the hazards of radioactive materials.
- b. Provides advice and guidance regarding the health hazards of pesticides and other toxic substances.
- c. Provides technical assistance, sample collection, laboratory analysis, risk assessment, and control information relative to incidents involving pesticides and other toxic substances.

8. WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (WSDOT)

- a. Coordinates the activation of WSDOT personnel and equipment needed to establish traffic control and cleanup activities on state roads and interstate highways.
- b. WSDOT personnel will initially establish traffic control and notify the Washington State Patrol when they discover a hazardous materials spill on state roads or interstate highways.

9. WASHINGTON STATE UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

- a. Assists first responders by providing supportive data on shippers and haulers of hazardous materials statewide.

E. FEDERAL SUPPORT AGENCIES

1. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

- a. Develops and promulgates the National Contingency Plan (NCP).
- b. Chairs the National Response Team (NRT).
- c. Co-Chairs the Regional Response Teams (RRTs).
- d. Implements Superfund and other environmental legislation.
- e. May provide emergency response team support for hazardous material contingencies.
- f. Trains state emergency officials.
- g. Responds with advice and technical resources to protect the environment from all types of hazardous substances.
- h. Acts as the federal on-scene coordinator for non-marine incidents.

2. UNITED STATES COAST GUARD (USCG)

- a. Operates the National Response Center (NRC), which receives reports of incidents and serves as a focal point for notification of government authorities when a pollution incident occurs.
- b. Provides advice and assistance to users of the NRC by providing access to computer data files that list hazardous substance characteristics.
- c. Acts as the federal on-scene coordinator for incidents involving marine waters.

3. US DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

- a. Coordinates the off-site radiological monitoring, assessment, evaluation, and reporting of all federal agencies per the provisions of the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan (FRMAP).

- b. Maintains a common set of off-site radiological monitoring data and provides this data, and an interpretation, to other appropriate federal, state, and local agencies requiring direct knowledge of radiological conditions.
- c. Provides all monitoring data, assessments, and related evaluations to the federal and state response agencies and assists the federal authorities with development of protective action recommendations and other measures to protect the public as required.

4. US DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

- a. Regulates the transport of many types of hazardous materials for all transport modes.
- b. Provides the Vice-Chairman for the National Response Team and co-chairs the Regional Response Teams.
- c. Coordinates responses to hazardous material contingencies through its National Response Center (NRC).
- d. Provides emergency response team support to the Regional Response Teams and states.
- e. Trains state emergency officials.

5. FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)

- a. Has the lead coordination role for federal offsite planning and response coordination for all types of radiological emergencies.
- b. Develops and tests the Federal Response Plan (FRERP) for radiological emergencies.
- c. Provides support for the Environmental Protection Agency for relocation functions under SARA Title III.
- d. Provides funding to states to support state and local government emergency planners and trains many state and local government officials in planning for and responding to hazardous materials contingencies.
- e. Promotes coordination among federal agencies and the state, including provision of federally developed or evaluated protective action recommendations for re-entry/recovery to the state or other

appropriate off-site authorities responsible for implementing recommendations.

F. OTHER AGENCIES

1. CHEMTREC

- a. Maintains 24-hour capability to receive notification of incidents and requests for assistance and initial notification to local, state, and federal response agencies.
- b. Coordinates the procurement of state resources for use by the incident on-scene commander or as requested by Pacific County Emergency Management Agency or other designated state/local response agencies.

FIXED HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SITES

- A. Based on a study of state, local, and federal databases for hazardous materials in Pacific County, an inventory of 540 hazardous materials sites has been established (See Appendix E). The sites are either confirmed to use hazardous materials or are included in the list based on commonly used hazardous materials for each given industry. Pacific County has a wide range of potentially hazardous sites, which reflect the diverse manufacturing, processing, natural resources and industrial occupations available in the area.
- B. Agriculture is the largest industry sector, accounting for 176 of the 540 sites listed in the inventory. Within Agriculture, there are three subsectors for Cranberries (132 sites), Livestock (24 sites), and Marijuana (2 active sites and 18 pending.) Hazardous materials prevalent at agricultural sites could potentially include pesticides, legacy pesticides (i.e. DDT), gasoline/diesel, miscellaneous oils and solvents, as well as fertilizer. Large cranberry farms could potentially store sizable enough quantities of pesticide to require reporting. The centers of cranberry production are in North Cove and on the Long Beach peninsula.
- C. Shops make up the second largest industry sector, accounting for 98 of the 540 listed sites. The types are wide-ranging and include auto body and auto mechanics, boat maintenance, heavy equipment and excavation, metal fabrication, construction, roofing, painting, and operations shops for municipal organizations. Many of these sites do not house large quantities of any one hazardous material, (aside from fuel). They may however still possess a collectively large quantity of various hazardous materials such as oils, solvents, paints, antifreeze, or welding gases. Many of the chemicals used in shops

become hazardous waste if not properly disposed of. These sites are spread throughout the county, with higher concentrations in the more industrial and/or populated areas (Raymond, South Bend, and Long Beach.)

- D. Fuel sites are third largest industry sector, accounting for 63 of the 540 sites listed in the inventory. This sector is divided into three categories: Commercial (24 sites), Tanks belonging to public entities (23 sites), and Private (13 sites). The tanks reported are both below and above ground of the 60 sites, only two submitted Tier II reporting. Because the threshold reporting quantity for gasoline and diesel is 75,000 lbs. and 100,000 respectively, the vast majority of fuel sites in Pacific County are under no obligation to report. Nevertheless, these sites house some of the largest stores of hazardous materials in Pacific County. They are spread evenly across the county, with only slightly higher concentrations in areas where trucking is a prominent industry (Raymond, South Bend, and Naselle) or where there is increased traffic due to tourism (Long Beach).
- E. Processors are the fourth largest industry sector, with 45 sites centering on the seafood and marijuana industries. Communities along the Willapa Bay (specifically Nahcotta, Bay Center, and South Bend) are home to seafood processing plants that use chemicals such as ammonia or sodium hypochlorite in the course daily work. The marijuana industry is located entirely within Raymond. Chemicals used to process marijuana include flammables such as hexane or butane.
- F. Other sites included in the inventory are: cell towers, dry cleaners, hatcheries, manufacturing, medical facilities, mills, mortuaries, pest control, pharmacies, pools, plants, quarries, electrical substations, hazardous materials suppliers, and wastewater treatment facilities. (See Appendix F for a breakdown of site locations by sector.)

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

- A. Within the hazardous materials site inventory, four classifications of hazardous materials are associated with the sites. They are:
 - 1. **Extremely Hazardous Substances:** Materials with acutely toxic properties that may do irreversible damage or cause death to people or harm the environment when released or used outside their intended use. Examples of extremely hazardous chemicals use within Pacific County include: ammonia, chlorine, and sulfuric acid. These substances are subject to reporting under the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA or SARA Title III), and a

Tier II report is required to be submitted by any site possessing a reportable quantity (See Appendix A).

2. **Hazardous Chemicals:** If present at a chemical facility in certain amounts, these substances require a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) under the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard. Such substances are capable of producing fires and explosions or adverse health effects such as cancer, burns, or dermatitis. Examples of hazardous chemicals in Pacific County include: sodium hypochlorite, sodium hydroxide, and calcium oxide. A Tier II report is required to be submitted by any site possessing 10,000 or more pounds of these substances. An exception to this rule is made for fuel. Reportable quantities for gasoline are anything over 75,000 lb. The threshold is 100,000 lbs. for diesel. (See Appendix A).
3. **Hazardous Wastes** are by-products of industry and society that can be harmful to human health or the environment when improperly managed. To be considered hazardous, they must possess at least one of four characteristics (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity), or appear on the EPA's hazardous waste inventory (See Appendix C) Examples of hazardous wastes in Pacific County include: wastewater treatment plant sludge, used motor oil, and any other solid or liquid waste derived from a hazardous chemical. These substances are typically required to be reported only in the event of a spill, leak, or other incident.
4. **Mixtures:** Products which are a combination of hazardous and inert chemicals may fall under either the EPCRA or OSHA standards, depending on the concentration of ingredients. Sites must consult the MSDS sheet for each product to determine first whether there are extremely hazardous or hazardous materials listed on the label, and second, whether the concentration of the substance in the product's solution exceeds threshold reporting levels for the substance. Examples of mixtures in Pacific County include: pesticide, or flocculants (used for work at quarries.)

TRAINING

EPCRA requires that each LEPC Plan describes a multi-year HAZMAT training program for emergency response personnel (including schedules). HAZMAT response training requirements are governed by WAC 296-824-30005, which meets or exceeds the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards in 29 CFR 1910.120. In addition, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) established a

standard of professional competence (NFPA 472) for responders to HAZMAT incidents.

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

State and Federal Training

- [State Fire Marshal Fire Academy](#) conducts HAZMAT certification and ongoing training
- [Emergency Management Division](#) leads a comprehensive all-hazards Training and Exercise program
- Industry spill response drills are posted on the [Northwest Area Committee's Exercise Calendar](#)

Many federal agencies provide free in-person, mobile or web-based HAZMAT training. See the [EMD Training Consortium website](#) for further information. FEMA's National Training and Education Division publishes a [catalog](#) of available courses. HAZMAT training opportunities include:

- PHMSA [Transportation Rail Incident Preparedness and Response \(TRIPR\)](#)
- [National Fire Academy](#)
- [Center for Domestic Preparedness](#)
- [Emergency Management Institute](#)
- [Security and Emergency Response Training Center](#)
- [National Training and Education Division](#)
- [US Chemical Safety Board](#)
- [CDC Learning Connection](#)
- EPA's Web-based [EPCRA training](#)
- TEEEX [DHS/FEMA Funded Courses](#)
- FEMA Region X [Master Training and Exercise Calendar](#)
- [FEMA HAZMAT Tabletop Exercise Manual](#)
- TRANSCAER's industry-led hazmat training catalog <https://www.transcaer.com/>

EXERCISES

The Pacific County LEPC will organize at least one exercise each year to test part or all of this plan. At a minimum, exercises will evaluate the effectiveness and feasibility of the plan and supporting, standard operating procedures as well as the readiness of response agencies, facilities and the public. These exercises may be discussion-based (seminars, workshops, tabletops and games) or operations-based (functional and full-scale drills) in order to test the full spectrum of preparedness.

Pacific County LEPC will follow the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation

Program (HSEEP) as a standard for exercise design, conduct and evaluation. As such, exercises will be documented in an after-action report and corrective actions will be identified and assigned in an improvement plan.

Additionally, [the Northwest Area Committee's Exercise Calendar](#) provides details on industry HAZMAT drills.

REFERENCES

FEMA, *Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning* (SLG-101)

US Department of Transportation and Transport Canada, *Emergency Response Guidebook*

SARA Title III – *Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)*,
<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra>

Public Law 99-499 – *Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA)*

Chapter 118-40 WAC – *Hazardous Chemical Emergency Response Planning*

ACRONYMS

ALOHA	Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres
ARC	American Red Cross
AWC	Alert and Warning Center
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAMEO	Computer Aided Management for Emergency Operations
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability ACT of 1980
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
DEM	Department of Emergency Management
DNR	Washington State Department of Natural Resources
DOH	Washington State Department of Health
DSHS	Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substances
EMAB	Emergency Management Advisory Board
EMD	Emergency Management Division

EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
ERG	Emergency Response Guide Book
ESF	Emergency Support Function
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
ICP	Incident Command Post
JIC	Joint Information Center
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MARPLOT	Mapping Applications for Response, Planning, and Local Operational Tasks
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRC	National Response Center
NRF	National Response Framework
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PIO	Public Information Officer
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SCECC	Skagit County Emergency Coordination Center
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
TERC	Tribal Emergency Response Commission
UC	Unified Command
WAC	Washington Administrative Code

DEFINITIONS

ACCIDENT SITE - The location of an unexpected occurrence, failure or loss, either at a regulated facility or along a transportation route, at which a release of listed chemicals occurs.

ACUTE EXPOSURE - Exposures, of a short duration, to a chemical substance that results in adverse physical symptoms.

ACUTELY TOXIC CHEMICALS - Chemicals that can cause both severe short-term and long-term health effects after a single, brief exposure of short duration. These chemicals can cause damage to living tissue, impairment of the central nervous system and result in severe illness. In extreme cases, death can occur when ingested, inhaled or absorbed through the skin.

AEROSOL - Fine liquid or solid particles suspended in a gas such as fog or smoke.

CHEMICAL AGENT - A chemical substance intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure or incapacitate people through its physiological effects. Excluded from consideration are riot control agents, smoke and flame materials. The agent may appear as a vapor, aerosol or liquid. It can be either a casualty/toxic agent or an incapacitating agent.

CHEMICAL TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY CENTER (CHEMTREC) - a centralized toll-free telephone service providing advice on the nature of chemicals, and steps to be taken in handling the early stages of transportation emergencies where hazardous chemicals are involved. Upon request, CHEMTREC may contact the shipper or manufacturer of the HAZMAT involved in the incident for additional, detailed information and appropriate follow-up action, including on-scene assistance when feasible.

COLD ZONE - The area outside the Warm Zone (contamination reduction area) that is free from contaminants.

DECONTAMINATION - The process of making people, objects or areas safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless or removing the hazardous material.

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS) - Established to enable the dissemination of emergency information to the public via the Commercial Broadcast System by the President and federal, state and local jurisdiction authorities. Composed of amplitude modulation (AM), frequency modulation (FM), television broadcasters and the cable industry. Formerly known as the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS).

EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTER (EOC) - The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) 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, tribal, city, county), or some combination thereof.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) - The functional approach that groups the types of assistance a state and/or local jurisdiction is most likely to need, (e.g. mass care, health and medical services, etc.) as well as the kind of federal operations support

necessary to sustain state response actions (e.g. transportation, communications, etc.). ESFs are expected to support one another in carrying out their respective missions.

EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (EHS) - These are substances designated as such by the EPA. EHS inventories above certain threshold quantities must be reported to the Washington SERC, or TERC, and local fire department pursuant to Sections 302, 304, 311 and 312 of EPCRA. EHS releases which exceed certain quantities must be reported to the National Response Center, the SERC, or TERC, LEPC and local fire department that may be affected, pursuant to EPCRA Section 304. The EHSs and pertinent, reportable quantities are listed in 40 CFR 355 and EPA Consolidated List of Lists.

FACILITY - Fixed-site required to report under EPCRA.

HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS OR SUBSTANCES - Chemicals, mixtures and other chemical products determined by U.S. Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) regulations to pose a physical or health hazard. No specific list of chemicals exists, but the existence of a Material Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for a substance indicates it may be reportable under EPCRA. Reporting information software and current LEPC contact information is available at: www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL (HAZMAT) - A substance in a quantity or form posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, property and/or the environment when manufactured, stored or transported in commerce. A substance which by its nature, containment and reactivity has the capability for inflicting harm during an accidental occurrence; characterized as being toxic, corrosive, flammable, reactive, an irritant or a strong sensitizer, and thereby poses a threat to health and the environment when improperly managed. HAZMAT includes extremely hazardous and hazardous substances of oil and other petroleum products. Other toxic substances include some infectious agents, radiological materials and materials such as industrial solid waste substances.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE (HS) - Chemicals, chemical mixtures and other products determined by U.S. Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) regulations to pose a physical or health hazard. No specific list of chemicals or substance exists, but the existence of a Material Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for a product or substance indicates it may be reportable under EPCRA regulations. Facilities that store 10,000 pounds or more of a HS at any time are required to report chemical inventories annually to the SERC, or TERC, LEPC and local fire department in accordance with EPCRA regulations. Substances can also be designated as such by the EPA pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). HS releases above certain levels may need to be reported to the National Response Center and must be reported to the SERC, TERC and local agencies pursuant to CERCLA, Section 304 of EPCRA, and related state regulations.

HOT ZONE - The area surrounding a particular incident site where contamination does or may occur. All unauthorized personnel may be prohibited from entering this zone.

INCIDENT COMMANDER (IC) - The IC is the overall coordinator of the response team. Responsible for on-site strategic decisions and actions throughout the response phase,

and maintains close liaison with the appropriate government agencies to obtain support and provide progress reports on each phase of the emergency response. Must be trained to a minimum of Operations level and certified in the Incident Command System.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS) - An all-hazards, on-scene functional management system that establishes common standards in organization, terminology and procedures. ICS provides a means (unified command) for the establishment of a common set of incident objectives and strategies during multi-agency/multi-jurisdiction operations while maintaining individual agency/jurisdiction authority, responsibility and accountability. ICS is a component of the National Interagency Incident Management Systems (NIMS).

JOINT INFORMATION CENTER (JIC) - A facility that may be used by affected utilities, state agencies, counties, local jurisdictions and/or federal agencies to jointly coordinate the public information function during all hazards incidents.

LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC) - The planning body designated in the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Title III legislation as the planning body for preparing local HAZMAT plans.

NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER (NRC) - The interagency organization, operated by the U.S. Coast Guard, which receives reports when reportable quantities of dangerous goods, hazardous and/or extremely hazardous substances are spilled. After receiving notification of an incident, the NRC will immediately notify appropriate federal response agencies, which may activate the Regional Response Team or the National Response Team.

PLUME - A vapor cloud formation that has shape and buoyancy. The cloud may be colorless, tasteless, or odorless and may not be visible to the human eye.

PRIMARY AGENCY - An agency assigned primary responsibility to manage and coordinate a specific ESF. Primary agencies are designated on the basis of who has the most authorities, resources, capabilities or expertise relative to accomplishment of the specific ESF with assistance, if requested, from the SCECC. An example of a primary agency is the Department of Transportation for ESF #1: Transportation.

REGULATED FACILITY - A site where handling and transfer, processing, and/or storage of chemicals is performed. For the purposes of this document, regulated facilities produce, use or store EHSs in quantities which exceed threshold planning quantities or they store one or more HS in a quantity of 10,000 pounds or more at any one time. Facilities that meet either criterion must annually report their chemical inventories of such materials to the SERC, LEPC, and local fire department. When appropriate, the tribe must be reporting to the Tribal Emergency Response Commission (TERC).

REPORTABLE QUANTITY - The minimum quantity of hazardous substances released, discharged or spilled that must be reported to federal, state, local and/or tribal authorities pursuant to statutes and EPCRA regulations.

RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN (RMP) - Pursuant to Section 112r of the Clean Air Act (CAA), facilities that produce, process, distribute or store certain toxic and flammable substances are required to have an RMP that includes a hazard assessment, an accident prevention program and an emergency response program. A summary of the

RMP must be submitted to the EPA. RMP guidance is available at <http://yosemite.epa.gov/oswer/ceppoweb.nsf/content/RMPS.htm>

TITLE III - Public Law 99-499, Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, Title III, Emergency Planning Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), requires the establishment of state and local planning organizations, a State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), a subcommittee of the Emergency Management Council, and Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) to conduct emergency planning for HAZMAT incidents. The law requires site-specific planning for extremely hazardous substances, participation in the planning process by facilities storing or using hazardous substances, and notifications to the SERC or LEPC of releases of specified hazardous substances. It also provides a mechanism for information sharing on hazardous chemicals and emergency plans for hazardous chemical events to the public.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES - Toxic substances are chemicals or compounds which may present an unreasonable threat to human health and the environment. Human exposure to toxic substances can cause a variety of health effects including long-term adverse health effects. Certain facilities which have 10 or more full-time employees and that manufacture, process or use a toxic substance in excess of threshold amounts during the calendar year are required to submit a Toxics Release Inventory Report annually to the U.S. EPA and the Washington SERC. A current list of substances covered, reporting guidance, and software is available at the U.S. EPA TRI website at www.epa.gov/tri

TOXICITY - A measure of the harmful effect produced by a given amount of a toxin on a living organism. The relative toxicity of an agent can be expressed in milligrams of toxin needed per kilogram of body weight to kill experimental animals.

VULNERABLE FACILITIES - Facilities which may be of particular concern during a HAZMAT incident because they 1) are institutions with special populations that are particularly vulnerable or could require substantial assistance during an evacuation (schools, hospitals, nursing homes, day care centers, jails, etc.); 2) fulfill essential population support functions (power plants, water plants, fire/police/EMS dispatch center, etc.); or 3) include large concentrations of people (shopping centers, recreation centers, stadiums, etc.).

APPENDIX A – REGULATED FACILITIES

SITE NAME	TYPE	AREA	LOCATION	EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS MATERIAL
	Cell Tower	CHINOOK	376 Megler LN	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
	Cell Tower		2800 SR 101	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
AT & T Wireless	Cell Tower	ILWACO	601 1ST AVE N	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
U.S. Cellular	Cell Tower	ILWACO	802 North Head RD	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
Qwest Corporation	Cell Tower	LEBAM	T11N R7W WM S4 NE1/4	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
American Towers LLC	Cell Tower	NASELLE	671 Radar Ridge LN	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
	Cell Tower		4109 ST RT 101	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
	Cell Tower	OCEAN PARK	2421 227TH PL	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
SBA Monarch Towers II, LLC	Cell Tower	LONG BEACH	18110 Pacific HWY	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
	Cell Tower	LONG BEACH	12706 Pacific HWY	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>

SITE NAME	TYPE	AREA	LOCATION	EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS MATERIAL
American Towers LLC	Cell Tower	NEMAH	12 South Palix RD	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
	Cell Tower	SURFSIDE	1630 305TH PL	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
	Cell Tower	OCEAN PARK	25502 U ST	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
American Towers LLC	Cell Tower	LEBAM	99 Doyle LN	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>

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American Towers LLC	Cell Tower	BAY CENTER	100 LR 97 LN	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
American Towers LLC	Cell Tower	RAYMOND	491 Hammond LN	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
U.S. Cellular	Cell Tower	TOKELAND	3721 Front LN	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
American Towers LLC	Cell Tower		12 LR 2725 LN	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
CenturyLink	Cell Tower	SOUTH BEND	121 Alder ST	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
CenturyLink	Cell Tower	RAYMOND	311 4TH ST	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
CenturyLink	Cell Tower	LONG BEACH	112 2ND ST NE	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
CenturyLink	Cell Tower	OCEAN PARK	263RD & HWY 103	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>

SITE NAME	TYPE	AREA	LOCATION	EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS MATERIAL
	Cell Tower	OCEAN PARK	27102 Z ST	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
AT & T Wireless	Cell Tower	OCEAN PARK	2708 272ND ST	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
CJ Donovan's Cleaning Services	Drycleaner	RAYMOND	508 Ostman RD	<i>Chloroform</i>
Peninsula Cleaners and Laundromat	Drycleaner	ILWACO	213 First AVE	<i>Chloroform</i>
Sea Resources	Hatchery	CHINOOK	40 Houtchen ST	<i>Formaldehyde</i>
WDFW, Naselle Hatchery	Hatchery	NASELLE	270 N Valley RD	<i>Formaldehyde</i>
WDFW, Forks Creek Hatchery	Hatchery	HOLCOMB	1986 ST RT 6	<i>Formaldehyde</i>

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WDFW, Nemah Hatchery	Hatchery	SOUTH BEND	415 N Nemah RD E	<i>Formaldehyde</i>
Pedigree Cats Inc.	Manufacturi ng	RAYMOND	1835 Ocean AVE	<i>Toluene, Xylene</i>
Scion Biomedical, Inc.	Manufacturi ng	RAYMOND	1725 Ocean AVE	<i>Formaldehyde</i>
Naselle Clinic	Medical	NASELLE	21 N Valley RD	<i>Mercury, Ammonia</i>
Ocean Beach Hospital	Medical	ILWACO	1ST AVE N	<i>Ethylene Oxide, Formaldehyde, Mercury, Ammonia</i>

SITE NAME	TYPE	AREA	LOCATION	EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS MATERIAL
Ocean Beach Medical Clinic	Medical	ILWACO	1ST AVE N	<i>Mercury, Ammonia</i>
Family Health Center	Medical	OCEAN PARK	21610 Pacific HWY	<i>Mercury, Ammonia</i>
Willapa Harbor Care Center	Medical	RAYMOND	1100 Jackson ST	<i>Mercury, Ammonia</i>
Willapa Harbor Hospital	Medical	SOUTH BEND	800 Alder ST	<i>Ethylene Oxide, Formaldehyde, Mercury, Ammonia</i>
Shoalwater Bay Medical Clinic	Medical	TOKELAND	2373 Tokeland RD	<i>Mercury, Ammonia</i>
Valleyview Health Center	Medical	RAYMOND	301 Ocean AVE	<i>Mercury, Ammonia</i>
DaVita Dialysis Center	Medical	LONG BEACH	101 18TH ST SE	<i>Mercury, Ammonia</i>
Weyerhaeuser Co	Mill	RAYMOND	51 Ellis ST	<i>Sulfur Dioxide</i>
Willapa Bay Hardwoods	Mill	RAYMOND	Summit AVE	<i>Sulfur Dioxide</i>
Pacific Hardwoods South Bend Co	Mill	SOUTH BEND	647 Robert Bush DR	<i>Sulfur Dioxide</i>

**Pacific County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Emergency Support Function Annexes:
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Stoller's Mortuary	Mortuary	RAYMOND	315 5th ST	<i>Formaldehyde, Ammonia</i>
Penttila's Chapel by the Sea	Mortuary	SEAVIEW	1515 Pacific AVE	<i>Formaldehyde, Ammonia</i>

SITE NAME	TYPE	AREA	LOCATION	EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS MATERIAL
A1 Redi-mix	Plant	ILWACO	402 W North Head RD	<i>Hexavalent Chromium</i>
Bay View Ready Mix, Inc.	Plant	RAYMOND	2845 Ocean AVE	<i>Hexavalent Chromium</i>
Chautauqua Lodge	Pool	LONG BEACH	304 14TH ST NW	<i>Bromine</i>
Worldmark Hotel	Pool	LONG BEACH	420 Sid Snyder DR	<i>Bromine</i>
Our Place at the Beach	Pool	LONG BEACH	1309 Ocean Beach BLVD	<i>Bromine</i>
Eagles Nest Resort	Pool	ILWACO	700 North Head RD	<i>Bromine</i>
Lighthouse Oceanfront Resort	Pool	LONG BEACH	12417 HWY 103	<i>Bromine</i>
Dr. O.R. Nevitt Memorial Swimming Pool	Pool	RAYMOND	456 5TH ST	<i>Bromine</i>
Dunes Pool	Pool	OCEAN PARK	23515 HWY 103	<i>Bromine</i>
Surfside Inn	Pool	SURFSIDE	31512 J PL	<i>Bromine</i>
Breakers	Pool	LONG BEACH	210 26TH ST NW	<i>Bromine</i>
Pacific Gro LLC	Processor	RAYMOND	1725 Ocean AVE BLG 6	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>

SITE NAME	TYPE	AREA	LOCATION	EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS
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**Pacific County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Emergency Support Function Annexes:
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				MATERIAL
Ambrosia Technology (Sea-Crop)	Processor	TOKELAND	3921 Front LN	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
Jolly Roger Oysters	Processor, Seafood	OCEAN PARK	3215 273RD ST	<i>Ammonia</i>
Blue Heron Fish Company	Processor, Seafood	BAY CENTER	378 Bay Center Dike RD	<i>Ammonia</i>
Seasonal Seafood	Processor, Seafood	BAY CENTER	306 Bay Center Dike RD	<i>Ammonia</i>
Nisbet Oyster Co., Inc.	Processor, Seafood	SOUTH BEND	7081 ST RT 101	<i>Ammonia</i>
Ekone Oyster Company	Processor, Seafood	BAY CENTER	378 Bay Center Dike RD	<i>Ammonia</i>
Golden Fleece Inc.	Processor, Seafood	SOUTH BEND		<i>Ammonia</i>
Dungeness Development Assoc., Inc.	Processor, Seafood	SOUTH BEND	313 E Robert Bush DR	<i>Ammonia</i>
Coast Seafood Co.	Processor, Seafood	SOUTH BEND	1200 Robert Bush DR W	<i>Ammonia</i>
South Bend Packers	Processor, Seafood	SOUTH BEND	237 W Robert Bush DR	<i>Ammonia</i>
Jessie's Ilwaco Fish Co.	Processor, Seafood	SOUTH BEND	313 W Robert Bush DR	<i>Ammonia</i>
Bell Buoy Crab Company	Processor, Seafood	CHINOOK	18 Valley ST	<i>Ammonia</i>

SITE NAME	TYPE	AREA	LOCATION	EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS MATERIAL
Sportsman's Cannery	Processor, Seafood	SEAVIEW	1215 35th ST	<i>Ammonia</i>
Jessie's Ilwaco Fish	Processor, Seafood	ILWACO	117 Howerton AVE	<i>Ammonia</i>

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Co.				
Sportsman's Cannery	Processor, Seafood	ILWACO	Howerton AVE	<i>Ammonia</i>
Ilwaco Landing, LLC	Processor, Seafood	ILWACO	161 Robert Gray DR SW	<i>Ammonia</i>
Oysterville Sea Farms	Processor, Seafood	OYSTERVILLE	34300 1ST ST	<i>Ammonia</i>
Nelson Crab	Processor, Seafood	TOKELAND	3088 Kindred AVE	<i>Ammonia</i>
Coast Seafood Co.	Processor, Seafood	OCEAN PARK	3602 273RD ST	<i>Ammonia</i>
Naselle Rock & Asphalt Co	Quarry	CHINOOK	75 Houtchen ST	<i>Acrylamide</i>
Naselle Rock & Asphalt Co	Quarry	NASELLE	50 Crusher LN	<i>Acrylamide</i>
Big River Construction Templan Quarry	Quarry	ILWACO	SR101 BETWEEN MP 23 & 24	<i>Acrylamide</i>
Hawks Superior Rock	Quarry	RAYMOND	60 Hines Valley RD	<i>Acrylamide</i>
Harbor Rock Milne Quarry	Quarry	SOUTH BEND	850 Willapa AVE	<i>Acrylamide</i>

SITE NAME	TYPE	AREA	LOCATION	EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS MATERIAL
PUD No. 2 Naselle Substation	Substation	NASELLE	436 SR 4	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
PUD No. 2 Long Beach Substation	Substation	LONG BEACH	9506 Sandridge RD	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
PUD No. 2 Oysterville Substation	Substation	OYSTERVILLE	31110 Sandridge RD	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>

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PUD No. 2 Menlo Substation	Substation	MENLO	03 Oxbow RD	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
PUD No. 2 Raymond Substation	Substation	RAYMOND	845 Henkle ST	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
PUD No. 2 South Bend Substation	Substation	SOUTH BEND	76 Raymond South Bend RD	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
PUD No. 2 Ocean Park Substation	Substation	OCEAN PARK	26000 Sandridge RD	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
V & N Auto Parts	Supplier	RAYMOND	209 2ND ST	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
Borden's Auto Parts	Supplier	RAYMOND	580 Commercial ST	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
Beach Batteries	Supplier	SEAVIEW	4316 HWY 103	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
Napa Auto Parts	Supplier	LONG BEACH	5016 HWY 103	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
Art's Auto Parts	Supplier	LONG BEACH	1616 Pacific AVE	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>

SITE NAME	TYPE	AREA	LOCATION	EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS MATERIAL
Englund Marine Supply	Supplier	ILWACO	123 Howerton ST	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
Country Pet Veterinary Clinic	Veterinary	NASELLE	300 Parpala RD	<i>Ethylene Oxide, Mercury, Ammonia</i>
Oceanside Animal Clinic	Veterinary	SEAVIEW	3717 HWY 103	<i>Ethylene Oxide, Mercury, Ammonia</i>
Vetter's Animal Hospital	Veterinary	RAYMOND	2420 Ocean AVE	<i>Ethylene Oxide, Mercury, Ammonia</i>
Willapa Veterinary Service	Veterinary	RAYMOND	230 Ocean AVE	<i>Ethylene Oxide, Mercury, Ammonia</i>
Naselle Youth Camp	Waste	NASELLE	11 Youth Camp LN	<i>Hydrogen Peroxide, Chlorine</i>

**Pacific County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Emergency Support Function Annexes:
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Wastewater Treatment Facility				
Port of Willapa Harbor Wastewater Treatment Plant	Waste	RAYMOND	1725 Ocean AVE	<i>Hydrogen Peroxide, Chlorine</i>
City of South Bend Wastewater Treatment Plant	Waste	SOUTH BEND		<i>Hydrogen Peroxide, Chlorine</i>
City of Raymond Wastewater Treatment Plant	Waste	RAYMOND	600 Armstrong Avenue	<i>Hydrogen Peroxide, Chlorine</i>
Seaview Sewer District	Waste	SEAVIEW		<i>Hydrogen Peroxide, Chlorine</i>
City of Ilwaco Wastewater Treatment Plant	Waste	ILWACO	Port of Ilwaco	<i>Hydrogen Peroxide, Chlorine</i>
Surfside Inn Wastewater Treatment	Waste	SURFSIDE	31512 J PL	<i>Hydrogen Peroxide, Chlorine</i>

SITE NAME	TYPE	AREA	LOCATION	EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS MATERIAL
City of Long Beach Wastewater Treatment Plant	Waste	LONG BEACH		<i>Hydrogen Peroxide, Chlorine</i>
Pacific County Department of	Waste	LONG BEACH	318 N 2ND ST	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>

**Pacific County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Emergency Support Function Annexes:
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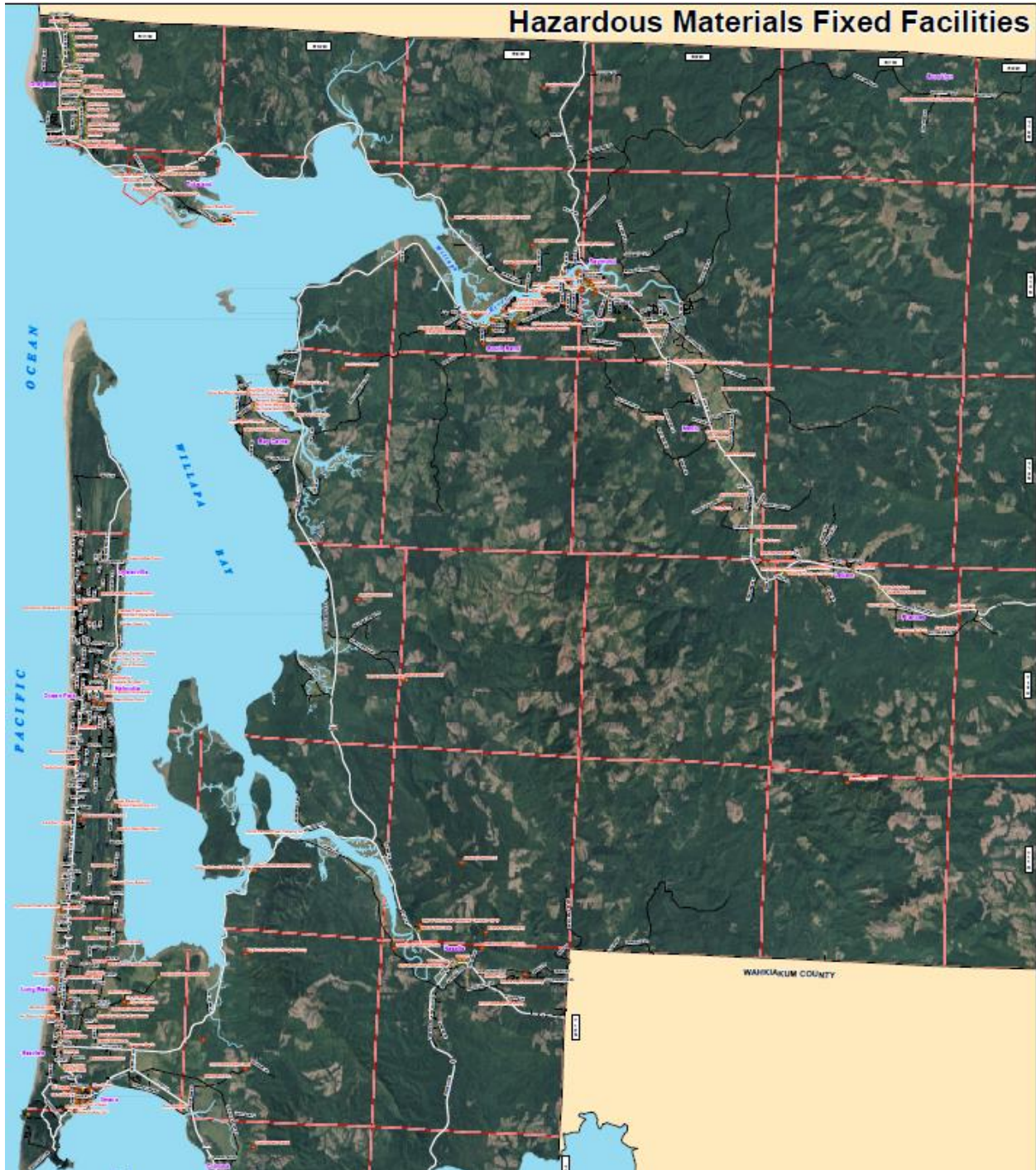
Community Development Household Hazardous Waste Drop Site				
Part Time Auto Wrecking	Waste	ILWACO	2803 Sandridge RD	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
Royal Heights Transfer Station & Recycling Center	Waste	RAYMOND	114 AIRPORT RD	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
JV Auto Wrecking	Waste	SOUTH BEND	1110 Willapa AVE	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
Petrich Auto & Recycling	Waste	RAYMOND	2730 Ocean AVE	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
Ron's Recycling	Waste	ILWACO	32 Stringtown RD	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
Pacific Solid Waste Disposal Transfer Station	Waste	LONG BEACH	4407 E 67TH PL	<i>Sulfuric Acid</i>
Chinook Water District	Water Plant	CHINOOK	230 Chinook Valley RD	<i>Chlorine</i>
City of Ilwaco Indian Creek	Water Plant	CHINOOK	201 Walberg RD	<i>Chlorine</i>
City of Long Beach	Water Plant	LONG BEACH	5115 67TH PL	<i>Chlorine</i>

SITE NAME	TYPE	AREA	LOCATION	EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS MATERIAL
Naselle Water Company	Water Plant	NASELLE	180 Crusher LN	<i>Chlorine</i>
Surfside Homeowner's Association	Water Plant	SURFSIDE	33104 J Place	<i>Chlorine</i>

**Pacific County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Emergency Support Function Annexes:
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North Beach Water District	Water Plant	OCEAN PARK	2707 252ND ST	<i>Chlorine</i>
City of Raymond	Water Plant	RAYMOND	2406 Fowler ST	<i>Chlorine</i>
City of South Bend	Water Plant	SOUTH BEND	60 Smith Greenhouse Rd	<i>Chlorine</i>
Shoalwater Bay Tribe	Water Plant	TOKELAND	4166 ST RT 105	<i>Chlorine</i>
City of Ilwaco	Water Plant	ILWACO	Whealdon ST & Maryanne ST	<i>Chlorine</i>
North Beach Water District	Water Plant	OCEAN PARK	25600 Z ST	<i>Chlorine</i>
Dexter Development Co.	Water Plant	TOKELAND	Lagoon DR	<i>Chlorine</i>
Willapa Valley Water District	Water Plant	MENLO	89 Hyland Stringer RD	<i>Chlorine</i>

Map of Facilities in Pacific County



APPENDIX B – INCIDENT COMMAND AGENCY

JURISDICTION	INCIDENT COMMAND AGENCY	DESIGNATION DATE
Pacific County FD#1	Fire District 1	
Pacific County FD#2	Washington State Patrol	
Pacific County FD#3	Washington State Patrol	
Pacific County FD#4	Washington State Patrol	
Pacific County FD#5	Washington State Patrol	
Pacific County FD#6	Washington State Patrol	
Pacific County FD#7	Washington State Patrol	
Pacific County FD#8	Washington State Patrol	
Ilwaco	Washington State Patrol	
Long Beach	Washington State Patrol	
Raymond	Washington State Patrol	
South Bend	Washington State Patrol	

APPENDIX C – PUBLIC SAFETY PROCEDURES

EVACUATION OPERATIONS

The sequence of an evacuation can be divided into six phases in the following order:

- A. Incident Analysis
- B. Warning and Notification
- C. Preparation to Move
- D. Movement and En-Route Support
- E. Reception and Support
- F. Return

This portion of the plan identifies tools and resources that could be utilized in an emergency evacuation situation. The Incident Commander will direct the development of specific evacuation plans and routes at the time of the emergency, specific to the incident hazards known at the time of the event.

Incident Analysis

Evacuation management involves the collection and processing of significant amounts of information from many sources. The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will play a critical role in the information flow to and from incident command and/or unified command posts.

1. Command and Control – Incident Analysis

The decision to evacuate prior to, during or following an incident will be made on a case-by-case basis. The decision will depend upon the nature, scope and severity of the emergency. Factors to consider are the number of people affected, actions necessary to protect the public, and length of time available in which to effect evacuation.

Activation of the EOC may be necessary. Though it is preferable to have an evacuation order signed by the chief elected official (or designee) for any evacuation larger than a “Site Evacuation”, the safety of the citizens of Pacific County is the foremost concern and evacuations that are necessary to immediately protect lives will not be delayed due to the lack of such an order.

Evacuations may be either recommended or ordered:

Recommended – A recommendation is appropriate when a hazard is likely to affect citizens and the certainty and severity of the hazard is moderate to high. Evacuation is

highly recommended but the decision to evacuate remains with the individual. Citizens are advised that there may be little to no advance notice before an evacuation order may be issued. This evacuation will require more resources to implement.

Order – Current conditions present specific and immediate threat(s) to the life and safety of persons within the identified area. Everyone must evacuate immediately. When an evacuation order is issued (by the Governor) the amount of time available to evacuate will be limited and depending on the events preceding and after the Order may not be sufficient. This type of evacuation is very resource intensive

2. Planning – Incident Analysis

The Planning Section will gather needed situational awareness information which may include the following:

- The nature of the incident
- The nature of the incident
- Approximate number injured, if any
- Location
- Scale of evacuation area in terms of area and population
- Best approach routes
- Where responding units should report (staging area)
- If hazardous materials are involved
- If evacuation and sheltering is necessary
- Additional resources that may be needed
- Weather and other conditions as events unfold

Based on the information gathered by the planning section recommendations will be made to the IC.

3. Operations – Incident Analysis

The Field IC will be responsible for assessing the situation and performing the following tasks as necessary:

- Conduct rapid size-up and determine need to evacuate
- Determine initial evacuation boundaries
- Staff the command post and filed ICS organization appropriately
- Order the alert of outside agencies and departments and request activation of the EOC
- Provide the EOC with current status and request support if needed

Warning and Notification

The decision whether to evacuate must be carefully considered in terms of timing and nature of the incident. An evacuation effort involves an organized and supervised effort to relocate people from an area of danger to a safe location. Although evacuation is an effective means of moving people out of a dangerous area, due to its complexity, length of time for implementation and the stress it puts upon the population, it is considered a last resort option.

1. Command and Control – Warning and Notification

The decision to evacuate, warn and notify rests with the IC. The IC will immediately advise his/her superior. A Public Information Officer (PIO) will be added to the Command Staff if not already assigned in order to facilitate Communications, Warning and Public Information requirements.

2. Planning – Warning and Notification

The Planning Section will be responsible for all planning associated with the evacuation, including identification of alternate routes, en- route support and planning for re-entry.

3. Operations – Warning and Notification

All communication efforts will follow the protocols outlined in the Pacific County CEMP, ESF 2 – Communications and ESF 15 – External Affairs. Decisions regarding methods of notification and warning will be made depending on the scale and immediacy of the evacuation and the resources available.

- Emergency Notification System Use

The Pacific County Emergency Notification System is available for use in contacting citizens. The EOC will coordinate system activation. Messages will be as short as possible while conveying the exigency and circumstances. A contact number for follow-up will be included in the recorded message.

- On-Site Notification to Evacuate

Door-to-door notification requires that designated personnel go to each

house/business/apartment in the evacuation area to alert people to leave the area. Door-to-door notification is time-consuming. However, in some instances, door-to-door notification may be the most appropriate form of communication to inform residents to evacuate the area. While conducting door-to-door evacuations, police and fire personnel should be in uniform. In some cases, there may not be adequate resources and time to conduct this type of face-to-face notification. Use of sirens, air horns and PA systems will speed the alert process.

The following list should be used as a guideline to conduct door-to-door notifications:

- There is an emergency
- You are in danger
- Leave immediately
- Go to (denote designated reception center location)
- Take (denote name of roadway) route out of area
- Do you need transportation? If so, (denote location of assembly area)
- Consider multi-lingual needs

Evacuees should be advised to take the following items:

- Identification
- Wallet/purse
- House and car keys
- Money (small bills if possible)
- Eyeglasses
- Medications
- Proper/warm clothing
- Family pet

Note: An information phone line may need to be set up to provide an information source for citizens with concerns about the incident. This information would be for family members affected by the evacuation or medical information for hazmat incidents and general information about the evacuation.

Refusal to Leave

Some citizens may refuse to leave. A few methods of persuasion include:

- Be in uniform
- Ask for next of kin and a phone number

Public Information

The incident PIO should be informed of the evacuation plan so that the media is aware of the areas to be evacuated and shelter sites and any evacuation instructions to the public. The PIO should make every effort to assemble the media at the scene to keep them away from hazards and out of the evacuation area. Residents may receive information from the media during the evacuation, so it is critical that the media information be accurate.

- Establish Public Information Division
- Utilize a single phone number that should be released to the public for information
- Notify the news media and provide status reports and updates as necessary
- Provide the media with consistent and accurate evacuation instructions as provided by the IC
- Utilize the media and coordinate evacuation notices through news media

Evacuation Route Determination

Primary evacuation routes consist of the major interstates, highways and prime arterials within and adjoining Pacific County. PCEMA will work to identify evacuation points, shelter locations and transportation routes.

It will be necessary to identify assembly areas before evacuation routes are announced to the public. Evacuation routes will be determined based on the location and extent of the incident and will include as many pre-designated transportation routes as possible. Important roadway characteristics and factors that should be considered when selecting an evacuation route include:

- Shortest route to the designated destination areas
- Maximum capacity
- Ability to increase capacity and traffic flow using traffic control strategies
- Maximum number of lanes that provide continuous flow through the evacuation area
Availability of infrastructure to disseminate real-time conditions and messages to evacuees en-route, such as variable message boards
- Minimal number of potentially hazardous points and bottlenecks, such as bridges, lane reductions, etc.

- Access to needed emergency support such as fuel, medical care, food and water

Maps of pre-identified evacuation routes showing principal, minor and local assembly areas are made available as part of the public education effort on the PCEMA website. Traffic conditions must be monitored along evacuation routes and operational adjustments should be made as necessary to maximize efficiency.

SHELTER IN PLACE

"Shelter-in-place" means to take immediate shelter where you are—at home, work, school or in between—usually for just a few hours. Local authorities may instruct you to "shelter-in-place" if chemical or radiological contaminants are released into the environment.

The appropriate steps depend on the emergency situation. If you hear a warning signal, listen to local radio or television stations for further information. You will be told what to do, including where to find the nearest shelter if you are away from your "shelter-in-place" location.

—at home

If you are told to "shelter-in-place," act quickly. Follow the instructions of local authorities. In general:

1. Bring children and pets indoors immediately. If your children are at school, do not try to bring them home unless told to. The school will shelter them.
2. Close and lock all outside doors and windows. Locking may provide a tighter seal.
3. If you are told there is danger of explosion, close the window shades, blinds or curtains.
4. Turn off the heating, ventilation or air conditioning system. Turn off all fans, including bathroom fans operated by the light switch.
5. Close the fireplace or woodstove damper.
6. Get your disaster supplies kit and make sure the radio is working.
7. Take everyone, including pets, into an interior room with no or few windows and shut the door.
8. If you have pets, prepare a place for them to relieve themselves where you are taking shelter. Pets should not go outside during a chemical or radiation emergency because it is harmful to them and they may track contaminants into your shelter. The Humane Society of the United States suggests that you have plenty of plastic bags and newspapers, as well as containers and cleaning supplies, to help deal with pet waste.
9. If you are instructed to seal the room, use duct tape and plastic sheeting, such as

heavy-duty plastic garbage bags, to seal all cracks around the door into the room. Tape plastic over any windows. Tape over any vents and seal electrical outlets and other openings. As much as possible, reduce the flow of air into the room.

10. Call your emergency contact and keep the phone handy in case you need to report a life-threatening condition. Otherwise stay off the phone, so that the lines will be available for use by emergency responders.

11. Keep listening to your radio or television until you are told all is safe or you are told to evacuate. Do not evacuate unless instructed to do so.

12. When you are told that the emergency is over, open windows and doors, turn on ventilation systems and go outside until the building's air has been exchanged with the now clean outdoor air. Follow any special instructions given by emergency authorities to avoid chemical or radiological contaminants outdoors.

—in your vehicle

1. If you are very close to home, your workplace or a public building, go there immediately and go inside. Follow the "shelter-in-place" recommendations for that location.

2. If you are unable to get indoors quickly and safely, then pull over to the side of the road. Stop your vehicle in the safest place possible. If it is sunny outside, it is preferable to stop under a bridge or in a shady spot to avoid being overheated.

3. Turn off the engine.

4. Close windows and vents.

5. If possible, seal the heating, ventilating and air conditioning vents with duct tape or anything else you may have available.

6. Listen to the radio periodically for updated advice and instructions. (Modern car radios consume very little battery power and should not affect your ability to start your car later.)

7. Stay where you are until you are told it is safe to get back on the road. Be aware that some roads may be closed or traffic detoured. Follow the directions of law enforcement officials.

—at work

Check with your workplace to learn their plans for dealing with a hazardous materials emergency. Their "shelter-in-place" plans should include the following:

1. Employers should close the office, making any customers, clients or visitors in the building aware that they need to stay until the emergency is over. Close and lock all

windows, exterior doors and any other openings to the outside.

2. A knowledgeable person should use the building's mechanical systems to turn off all heating, ventilating and air conditioning systems. The systems that automatically provide for exchange of inside air with outside air, in particular, need to be turned off, sealed or disabled.

3. Unless there is an imminent threat, employers should ask employees, customers, clients and visitors to call their emergency contacts to let them know where they are and that they are safe.

4. If time permits and it is not possible for a person to monitor the telephone, turn on call-forwarding or alternative telephone answering systems or services. If the business has voicemail or an automated attendant, it should be switched to a recording that indicates that the business is closed and that staff and visitors are remaining in the building until authorities advise it is safe to leave.

5. If you are told there is danger of explosion, close any window shades, blinds or curtains near your workspace.

6. Take your workplace kits and go to your pre-determined sheltering

room(s) and, when everyone is in, shut and lock the doors. There should be radios or TVs in the room(s).

7. Turn on the radios or TVs. If instructed to do so by officials, use duct tape and plastic sheeting, such as heavy-duty plastic garbage bags, to seal all cracks around the door(s) and any vents into the room. Seal any windows and/or vents with sheets of plastic and duct tape. As much as possible, reduce the flow of air into the room.

8. One person per room should write down the names of everyone in the room. Call your business-designated emergency contact to report who is in the room with you and their affiliation with your business (employee, visitor, client, customer).

9. Keep listening to the radio or watching TV for updates until you are told all is safe or you are told to evacuate.

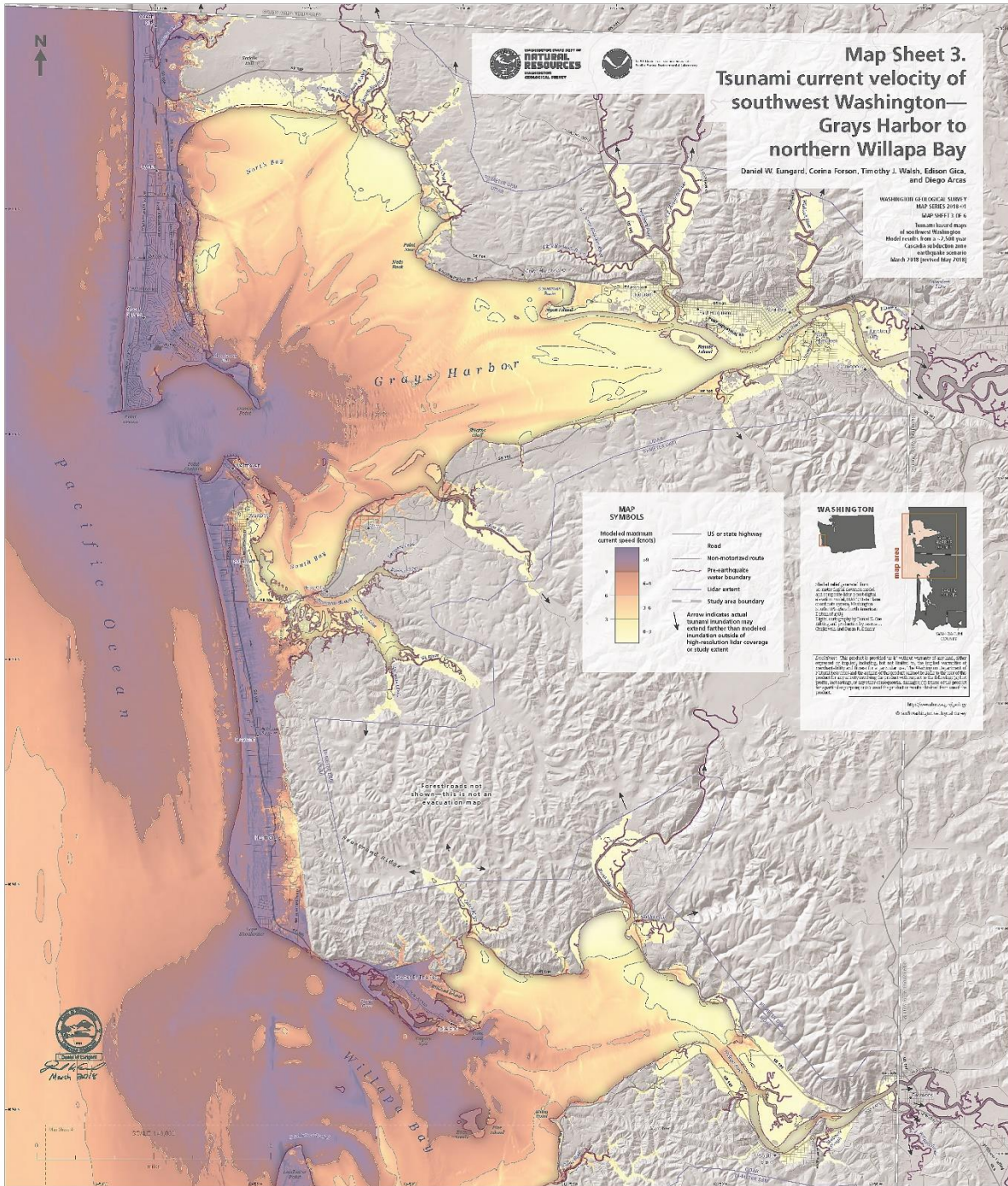
10. When you are told that all is safe, open windows and doors, turn on heating, ventilating and air conditioning systems and go outside until the building's air has been exchanged with the now-clean outdoor air. Follow any special instructions given by emergency authorities to avoid chemical or radiological contaminants outdoors.

—at day-care centers and schools

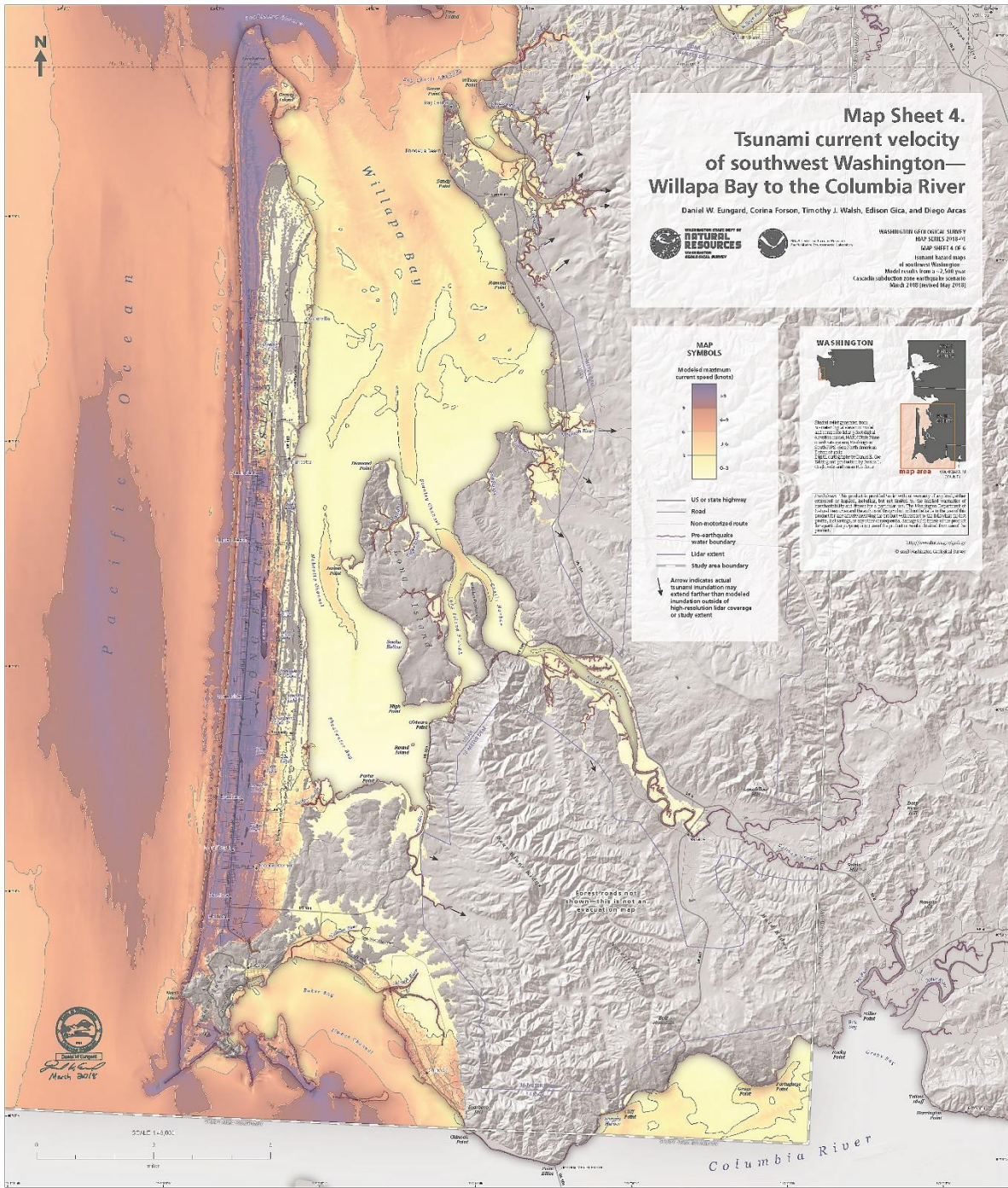
Check with the school or day-care center to learn their plans for dealing with a hazardous materials emergency. Their "shelter-in-place" plans should include the following:

1. Close the school. Activate the school's emergency plan. Follow reverse evacuation procedures to bring students, faculty and staff indoors.
2. If visitors are in the building, provide for their safety by asking them to stay.
3. Ideally, have access to the school-wide public address system in the room where the top school official takes shelter.
4. Have at least one telephone line under the school's listed telephone number in one of the shelter rooms available for a designated person to answer the calls of concerned parents. If time permits, it is not possible for a person to monitor the telephone and the school has voicemail or an automated attendant, change the recording to indicate that the school is closed and that students and staff are remaining in the building until authorities say it is safe to leave.
5. Have all children, staff and visitors take shelter in pre-selected rooms that have phone access and stored disaster supplies kits and, preferably, access to a bathroom. Shut the doors.
6. Have all shelter rooms closed. Lock all windows, exterior doors and any other openings to the outside.
7. If told there is danger of explosion, make sure window shades, blinds or curtains are closed.
8. Turn off heating, ventilating and air conditioning systems. Systems that automatically provide for exchange of inside air with outside air must be turned off, sealed or disabled.
9. If instructed by officials, use duct tape and plastic sheeting to seal all cracks around the door(s), windows and vents into the room. As much as possible, reduce the flow of air into the room.
10. If children have cell phones, allow them to use them to call a parent or guardian to let them know that they have been asked to remain in school until further notice and that they are safe. This may reduce the potential number of incoming calls.
11. One teacher or staff member in each room should write down the names of everyone in the room and call the school's designed emergency contact to report who is in that room.
12. Everyone should stay in the room until school officials, via the public address system, announce that all is safe or say everyone must evacuate.
13. Once the word has been given that all is safe, everyone should go outside when the building's ventilation systems are turned back on. Follow any special instructions given by emergency authorities to avoid chemical and radiological contaminants outdoors.

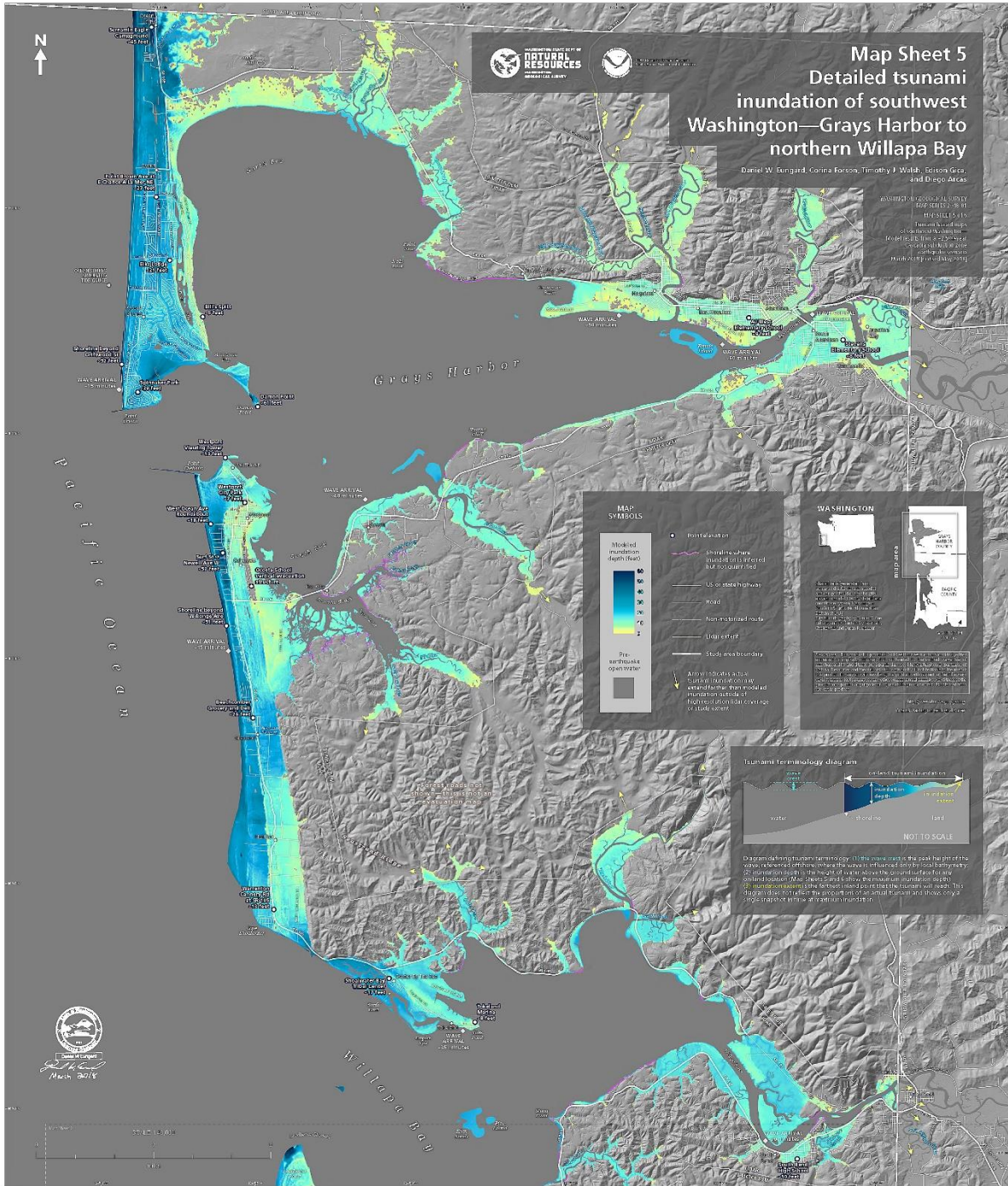
APPENDIX D – TSUNAMI INUDATION ZONE MAPS



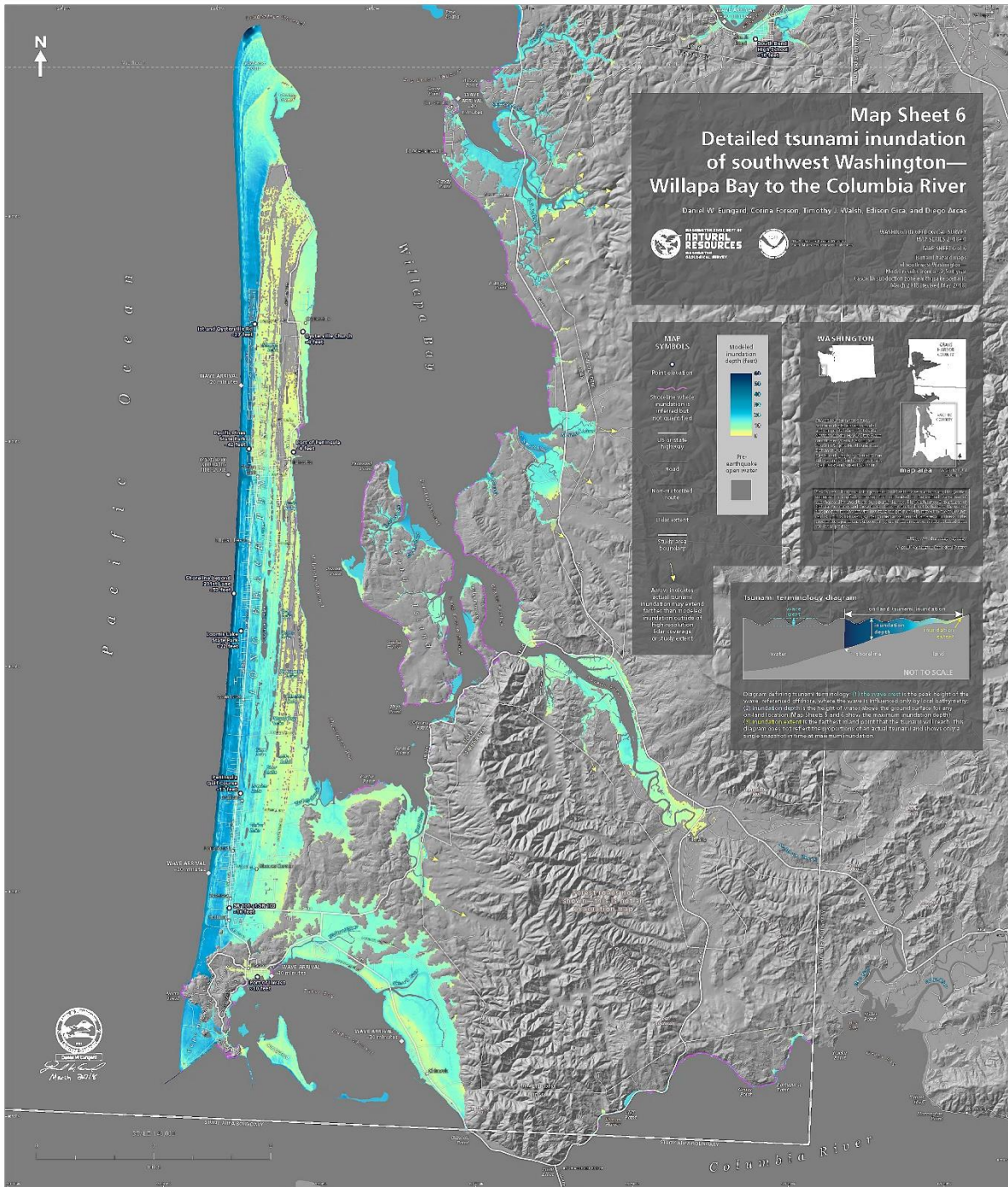
**Pacific County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Emergency Support Function Annexes:
ESF 10: Appendix E: Hazardous Materials Incident Response Levels and Action Classifications**



**Pacific County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Emergency Support Function Annexes:
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**Pacific County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Emergency Support Function Annexes:
 ESF 10: Appendix E: Hazardous Materials Incident Response Levels and Action Classifications**



APPENDIX F – TRAINING SCHEDULE

HAZMAT Courses	Dates	Locations
HAZMAT Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• TBD	
Awareness-Operations Train the Trainer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• TBD	
HAZMAT Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• TBD	
HAZMAT Technician	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• TBD	
HAZMAT On-Scene Incident Command	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• TBD	
<i>Highway Transportation Accidents</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• TBD	
<i>Hazmat IQ</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• TBD	
<i>Advanced Tank Rollover</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• TBD	

APPENDIX G – EXERCISE SCHEDULE

Type	Date(s)	Location	Planner
<i>Table-Top</i>	<i>TBD</i>	<i>TBD</i>	<i>TBD</i>
<i>Functional</i>	<i>TBD</i>	<i>TBD</i>	<i>TBD</i>
<i>Workshop</i>	<i>TBD</i>	<i>TBD</i>	<i>TBD</i>
<i>Full-Scale</i>	<i>TBD</i>	<i>TBD</i>	<i>TBD</i>

APPENDIX H – INCIDENT REPORT

HAZMAT INCIDENT REPORT

INITIAL CONTACT INFORMATION

(Check one): REPORTED/ACTUAL INCIDENT DRILL/EXERCISE

- 1. Date/Time of Notification: _____ Report received by: _____
- 2. Reported by (name & phone number or radio call signs): _____

- 3. Company/agency and position (if applicable): _____
- 4. Incident address/descriptive location: _____

- 5. Agencies at the scene: _____

- 6. Known damage/casualties (do not provide names over unsecured communications): _____

CHEMICAL INFORMATION

- 7. Nature of emergency: (check all that apply)
 Leak Explosion Spill Fire Derailment Other
Description: _____

-
8. Name of material(s) released/placard number(s): _____
9. Release of materials:
_____ Has ended _____ Is continuing. Estimated release rate & duration: _____
10. Estimated amount of material which has been released: _____
11. Estimated amount of material which may be released: _____
12. Media into which the release occurred: _____ air _____ ground
_____ water
13. Plume characteristics:
a. Direction (Compass direction of plume): _____ c. Color: _____
b. Height of plume: _____ d. Odor: _____
14. Characteristics of material (color, smell, liquid, gaseous, solid, etc.) _____
15. Present status of material (solid, liquid, and gas): _____
16. Apparently responsible party or parties: _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Note: THIS INCIDENT REPORT IS ONLY AN EXAMPLE. IT CONTAINS SOME OF THE INFORMATION REQUIRED TO REPORT AN INCIDENT TO THE SERC. Go to www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra to obtain a reporting form for businesses to submit to the SERC. This form can be used at an incident, if applicable.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

17. Current weather conditions at incident site:
Wind From: _____ Wind Speed (mph): _____ Temperature (F): _____
Humidity (%): _____ Precipitation: _____ Visibility: _____
18. Forecast: _____
19. Terrain conditions: _____
- _____

HAZARD INFORMATION
(From ERG, SDS, CHEMTREC, or facility)

20. Potential hazards: _____

21. Potential health effects: _____

22. Safety recommendations: _____

23. Recommended evacuation distance: _____

IMPACT DATA

24. Estimated areas/ populations at risk: _____

25. Special facilities at risk: _____

26. Other facilities with HAZMAT in area of incident: _____

PROTECTIVE ACTION DECISIONS

27. Tools used for formulating protective actions
- _____ a. Recommendations by facility operator/responsible party
 - _____ b. *Emergency Response Guidebook*
 - _____ c. Material Safety Data Sheet
 - _____ d. Recommendations by CHEMTREC
 - _____ e. Results of incident modeling (CAMEO or similar software)
 - _____ f. Other: _____

ESF 11: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Primary Agency

Pacific County Emergency Management Agency (PCEMA)

Support Agencies

Pacific County Public Health and Human Services

Pacific County Department of Community Development

WSU Long Beach Research and Extension Unit

American Red Cross

Washington State Emergency Management Division

Washington State Department of Health

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

1. The purpose of this ESF is to coordinate efforts to provide safe handling of food, water and donated goods following a major emergency or disaster to persons unable to provide for themselves.

B. Scope

1. This ESF provides for the coordination and safe handling of food stocks, water, and donated goods for the needs in Pacific County during a major emergency or disaster.

C. Policies

1. None specific.

II. Situations and Assumptions

A. Situations

1. Under emergency/disaster conditions the Red Cross is the agency that has the ability to assist in the coordination of mass care.
2. PCEMA will work with all community, humanitarian, and social service organizations to assist in the coordination of this activity.
3. The Pacific County Department of Community Development will ensure the safety of food, water and donated goods to the public.

4. The distribution of food, water and donated goods needs to be a community wide effort.
5. Distribution of food, water and donated goods will tax government, humanitarian, and social service agencies.
6. PCEMA has limited experience in coordinating the distribution of food, water, and donated goods in a catastrophic event.

B. Assumptions

1. If not handled properly, food, water, and donated goods can become vehicles for illness and disease transmission that must be avoided.

III. Concept of Operations

A. General

1. PCEMA, through the Pacific County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will coordinate with local agencies, churches, institutions, commercial facilities, volunteer organizations, and appropriate purveyors for the management of relief supplies.
2. The Pacific County Department of Community Development, and the WSU Long Beach Research and Extension Unit (agricultural agent) will provide information on preventative measures to be taken to reduce contamination of food, water, crops, and livestock, as well as information/recommendations for the safe storage and distribution of emergency food. Information will be disseminated as described in ESF #15 External Affairs.

B. Food

1. In the event of a countywide disaster, the cooperation of the food sector is essential to execute emergency plans for allocation of food resources to meet emergency demands.
2. Food resources will be coordinated by PCEMA through the EOC logistics section.
3. Emergency food stocks will be purchased or procured under the provisions of RCW 38.52.070.

C. Water Systems

1. Pacific County receives its water from a multitude of systems. There are several public water systems and thousands of private wells in Pacific County.

2. Water supplies may be severely impacted during an emergency/disaster. Most water purveyors are not prepared to deal with severely impacted water systems after a major emergency/disaster.
3. During or following disasters, water may be considered contaminated and may require testing prior to consumption or use.

D. Donated Goods

1. During a disaster, the public becomes generous in both donating monies and goods to the disaster area. This includes major corporations. Often this generous outpouring of goodwill severely impacts and overwhelms local government and social agencies trying to manage the donated goods.
2. PCEMA, through the EOC logistics section will coordinate with donors and support agencies in regard to the distribution of donated goods.
3. In a disaster/emergency, the management of donated goods will not only overwhelm government and social agencies, but the goodwill could be so generous, many donated goods may never be used and will require disposal.
4. Donated goods are categorized into two sections:
 - a. Solicited Goods - The impacted community has identified a specific need and requests specific items from either the general public and/or the community.
 - b. Unsolicited Goods - The public sees or hears of the disaster through the media and is motivated to donate to the impacted area whether it is needed or not.

IV. Organization

- A. The Pacific County EOC operates under principles of the Incident Command System and the National Incident Management System. ESF 11, Agriculture and Natural Resources will be incorporated into the Logistics as well as the Operations Sections of the EOC upon activation, providing direction and support to emergency response field units upon request.

V. Actions

A. Initial

1. Coordinate ESF 11 within the Logistics and Operations Sections of the Pacific County EOC and/or at other locations as required.
2. Coordinate needs and response actions with each appropriate agency.

3. Establish and maintain of a system to support on-scene direction/control and coordination with the State EOC or other coordination entities as appropriate.
4. Utilize evacuation, deployment, or demobilization routes to the extent possible.
5. Establish communications with appropriate field personnel to ensure readiness for timely response.
6. Monitor and direct Agricultural and Natural resources and response activities to include pre-positioning for response/relocation due to the potential impact(s) of the emergency situation.
7. Participate in EOC briefings, development of Incident Action Plans, and Situation Reports, and meetings.
8. Coordinate with support agencies, as needed, to support emergency activities.
9. Obtain other resources through state or regional Mutual Aid and Assistance Agreements.
10. Upon request, coordinate all resources into the affected areas from designated staging areas.
11. Relay all emergency traffic conditions/regulations to all affected personnel.
12. Report to the EOC any traffic control signs/signals needed at locations for general navigation through and around the disaster area.

B. Continuing

1. Contact each appropriate agency for initial damage assessment of personnel, equipment, and supplies.
2. Maintain documentation of all reported damage by resource agencies.
3. Continue to provide support as required until response activities are concluded or until they can be managed and staffed by the primary incident agency or Jurisdictions.
4. Initiate financial reimbursement process for recovery activities when such support is available.
5. Assist in recovery operations of the EOC.
6. Coordinate with the All Hazards Mitigation Committee to identify potential hazards and their impacts, include in the All Hazards Mitigation Plan and seek

funding.

7. Provide personnel with the appropriate expertise to participate in activities designed to reduce or minimize the impact of future disasters.
8. Provide rapid damage assessment reports per field surveys.
9. Prepare and maintain emergency operating procedures, resource inventories, personnel rosters, and resource mobilization information necessary for implementation of the responsibilities of the lead agency.
10. Maintain a list of ESF 11 assets that can be deployed during an emergency; refer to the NIMS Resource Typing in organizing these resources.
11. Assign and schedule sufficient personnel to implement ESF 11 tasks for an extended period of time.
12. Ensure lead agency personnel are trained in their responsibilities and duties.
13. Develop and implement emergency response and transportation strategies.
14. Maintain liaison with support agencies, conduct All Hazards training and exercises involving the Operations Section.

VI. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency

1. The Pacific County Emergency Management Agency
 - a. Coordinates the activities of those local agencies charged in this plan for the provision of management of food, water, and donated goods.
 - b. Informs assigned agencies of the need to coordinate food, water, and donated goods.
 - c. Coordinates and maintains liaison with providers of mass care resources and services.
 - d. Coordinates with all appropriate departments/agencies to ensure operational readiness.
 - e. Maintains an operational EOC and the EOC emergency operating procedures.
 - f. Coordinates Emergency Public Information regarding food resources with the joint information system.

- g. Coordinates with Washington State Emergency Management in the development of local programs that will manage the logistics of food, water and donated goods.

B. Support Agencies

1. Red Cross

- a. The Red Cross may provide disaster victims with food, clothing, shelter, first aid, and supplementary medical/nursing care and meet other urgent immediate needs (reference ESF 6).

2. Pacific County Department of Health and Human Services

- a. The Pacific County Health and Human Services Department will set up alternate care facilities as needed for supplementary sheltering and nursing care.

3. The Pacific County Department of Community Development

- a. Analyzes water samples from sources suspected of contamination and makes appropriate recommendations.
- b. Develops procedures to notify the residents of Pacific County how to treat contaminated food and water.
- c. Inspects (if available) donated goods with the appropriate state agency.

4. Public Information Officer

- a. Coordinate all public information and instructions and media relations as defined in ESF #15 External Affairs.

5. Washington State Emergency Management Division

- a. Requests the assistance of state agencies and private organizations having emergency mass care capabilities when requested by local government.
- b. Provides overall logistical support of donated goods by managing the State Logistics Center upon full implementation of the Washington State CEMP.
- c. Alerts those state and local agencies that have the expertise needed with managing food, water systems, and donated goods.

6. Washington State Department of Health

- a. Supplements local health agencies in the regulation and inspection of consumable foods at the point of preparation.
 - b. If available, coordinates and inspects appropriate response with all water purveyors.
7. Other State Agencies
- a. Responsibilities as identified in the *Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan*.

VII. References

- A. *The National Response Framework, ESF # 11*
- B. *Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan*
- C. ESF 6 Mass Care
- D. ESF 15 External Affairs

VIII. Attachments

- A. Attachment 1 -Animal Welfare Appendix

ATTACHMENT 1

ESF#11 Agriculture and Natural Resources

ANIMAL WELFARE APPENDIX



Animal Welfare Appendix

ESF-11 AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL WELFARE, AND NATURAL RESOURCES ANNEX Pacific County CEMP

Coordinating Agency: Harbor Association of Volunteers for Animals
South Pacific County Humane Society

Support Agencies: Community Animal Shelter Facilities and Volunteer Groups
Pacific County Public Health and Human Services
Jurisdictional Fire Departments
Jurisdictional Law Enforcement Pacific County Fair
Pacific County Veterinarians Pacific Transit System
Pacific County Extension Office

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The purpose of the *ESF-11 Animal Welfare Appendix* is to establish how animal welfare (household pets, birds, exotic pets, unclaimed animals, service animals, large animals and livestock) response activities will be coordinated to meet the needs generated by disasters affecting Pacific County.

Scope

This annex identifies the key policies, concepts of operations, roles and responsibilities, and capabilities associated with *ESF-11 Animal Welfare Appendix* in Pacific County. Specific operating procedures and protocols are addressed in documents maintained by the participating organizations.

ESF-11 Animal Welfare Appendix applies to all individuals and organizations and the full range of animal welfare support that may be required during disaster preparedness, response, mitigation and recovery operations in Pacific County. In addition, this Appendix will provide Household Animal Pet and Service Animal

Support in relation to *ESF-6 Mass Care Annex* during emergencies/disasters.

ESF-11 Animal Welfare Appendix will address:

- Service animals
- Household pets and unclaimed animals
 - search and collections
 - emergency sheltering
 - feeding and care
 - medical treatment
 - reclaiming and reunion
- Large animals and livestock

SITUATION & ASSUMPTIONS

In addition to the “Situation and Assumptions” section in the *Basic Plan* and the *ESF-11 Annex*, the Concept of Operations for *ESF-11 Animal Welfare Appendix* is based on the following:

Situation

1. Disasters in Pacific County could result in the evacuation or displacement of residents and their household pets and service animals.
2. Some humans may endanger their lives and others to ensure the safety and well-being of animals (e.g. refusing to evacuate or re-entering dangerous areas).
3. Household pet (including birds and exotic pets) and large animal owners have the primary responsibility to care for their pets prior to, during, and after disasters and are strongly encouraged to consider and plan for their animals’ needs before a disaster occurs.
4. When owners are unable to provide for the needs of their household pets (including birds and exotic pets) large animals and service animals, Pacific County will strive to coordinate the rescue, care, shelter, and essential needs of those animals in compliance with the Pets Evacuation and Transportation Act of 2006.
5. Service animals are the only animals permitted inside emergency mass care shelters in Pacific County. This requires that other animals must be cared for in a separate part of the shelter facility that is isolated from the human component or at a separate shelter facility.
6. Household pets (including birds and exotic animals), large animals, and service animals may require immediate first aid and emergency medical

attention following a natural or technological disaster.

7. Because of the limited resources in Pacific County for Animal Welfare response, there are external private, non-profit, and volunteer organizations that may be utilized when necessary.
8. Disaster impacts upon large animals and livestock in Pacific County may include displacement from the original home location, release from an initial containment area, injury, etc. Jurisdiction officials may not be able to identify owners of large animals or livestock to return them.
9. Specialized transportation may be needed for specific types of animals.

Assumptions

1. Household pet, large animal and service animal owners will likely not make appropriate preparations for their animals before a disaster occurs.
2. When household, large animal and service animal owners are displaced due to a disaster they are more likely to evacuate to locations where they can care for their own animals.
3. Individuals who rely on public transportation in their daily lives will need support to evacuate themselves and their household pets and service animals. The Pacific Transit System will allow pets, with leashes and / or animal carriers, onto the buses during a disaster at the discretion of the driver.
4. Evacuees with pets will be encouraged to bring items to care for the specific needs of their animals such as food, collars, leashes, carriers, muzzles, and medications.
5. Most household pet owners will provide species-specific enclosures for their animals. Most pets will remain in the enclosure provided by their owner during the sheltering period.
6. Service animals will accompany their owners on all public transportation vehicles in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.
7. Livestock owners may turn loose animals, or may take their animals to pre- identified shelter areas and/or facilities utilizing specialized and personally owned transportation equipment.
8. A large number of homeless/injured pets, livestock, and exotic animals, would be a health and nuisance/bite threat, which would necessitate a

response to address the capture and subsequent sheltering of these animals.

9. Triage and treatment of sick and injured animals will be coordinated by veterinarians at designated shelters and private offices for pets, and in the field for larger animals/livestock.
10. Sheltered animals will need to be re-united with their owners after the disaster.
11. An accumulation of animal carcasses throughout the County must be removed to authorized solid waste dumping sites and/or burned or buried on site in coordination with the Washington State Department of Agriculture Livestock Disposal Manual.
12. In general, physical methods of euthanasia will be in accordance with state law and veteran established guidelines. Where large numbers of livestock or pets are involved, these procedures may have to be modified, but will adhere, to the extent possible, to guidelines for humane euthanasia of animals.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

1. The care and needs of household pets and service animals prior to, during, and after an emergency situation or disaster are the primary responsibility of their owners. When owners are unable to provide for the care and needs of their animals, then local jurisdictions, non-profits, or volunteer teams may assist them, as outlined in the Pets Evacuation and Transportation Act of 2006 and FEMA Disaster Assistance Policy 9523.19.
2. Any local animal control agency of the jurisdiction that experiences a potential or actual emergency or disaster may request coordination of animal services through the Pacific County EOC.
3. Pacific County will identify a County Animal Emergency Coordinator (CAEC) in accordance with the Washington State Animal Response Plan Concept of Operations.
4. The mission of ESF-11 is to coordinate the provision of large animal and household pet care required to meet the needs generated by disaster affecting Pacific County. The Pacific County Emergency Operations Center will orchestrate the countywide coordination required to fulfill this mission. These activities will include:

- a. Appoint and/or identify a County Animal Emergency Coordinator.
 - b. Establish and maintain operational awareness of large animal and household pet care operations through a direct communications link with operational entities. (Community Animal Shelter Facilities and Volunteer Groups, liaisons, etc.)
 - c. Receive, manage, & track resource requests for ESF-11.
 - d. Collect information relative to ESF-11 and prepare it for inclusion into EOC documents including EOC Incident Action Plans and Situational Reports.
 - e. Based on disaster impact assessment information, conduct large animal and household pet care needs assessments, prioritize requirements based on operational objectives, and coordinate the acquisition and deployment of equipment and personnel, as required.
 - f. Assist in meeting appropriate staffing needs of the EOC throughout activations.
 - g. Coordinate with ESF-15 Public Information to provide large animal and household pet care services public information to disseminate where appropriate.
5. Specialized facilities (i.e., animal shelters, veterinary hospitals & clinics, boarding facilities, etc.) are responsible for making their own arrangements for emergency energy sources to provide proper environmental conditions, food & water to highly vulnerable animal populations. To the extent possible, PCEMA will coordinate efforts to meet any additional or unforeseen emergency requirements through the EOC.
 6. PCEMA may reach out to organizations such as the Washington State Animal Response Team (WASART), local veterinarians, and WA State Dept. of Agriculture for animal care support.
 7. In most circumstances, critical supplies will be available either locally or within the greater Pacific County area. Should additional critical supplies be needed, a request may be made through the Washington State Emergency Management Division. Coordination may also be made through ESF 11 (donations management) to assist with coordination of such supplies.
 8. The following Animal Support functions listed below are outlined in this section:

- a. Animal Search and Rescue
 - b. Shelter Operations, Feed, and Care
 - c. Medical Treatment
 - d. Reclaim and Reunion
9. All individuals/organizations involved in disaster response should collect and record information on the utilization of labor, materials, equipment, and disaster- related costs.

Animal Search and Rescue (ASAR)

1. First responders may begin concentrating on animal search and rescue following the completion of human search and rescue. Responders may also be involved in the case of evacuation of a pet owner and pet together, or a pet or stray animal with no known owner found at the time of rescue. Jurisdictions will use existing animal control processes until the need exceeds their capabilities. They will then contact the EOC to activate the ESF-11 Animal Welfare team for support.
2. First responders will follow standard guidelines for entering homes. Under normal circumstances, they would prefer consent and a key to door; however, during emergencies, at a particular level (e.g., if property is damaged) they may enter a home without consent as long as it could be justified and given consent up the chain.
3. The Pacific County EOC may contact other regional resources and/or alternate professional providers for search and rescue support. In addition, the Pacific County EOC may contact the state for additional resources and support.
4. First responders have a very limited capability to transport animals to temporary shelters or injured animals to veterinary relief facilities. Assistance with animal transportation may be available through ESF-1 Transportation or from surrounding counties through established mutual support agreements. Local & state Veterinary Medical Associations may also be able to provide listings of available transportation resources. In addition, local chapters of the Humane Society can coordinate with the American Red Cross to pick-up any animals arriving at Red Cross shelters and transport them to kennels or other temporary holding facilities. Animal carriers and supplies, along with appropriate transportation vehicles will need to be considered to transport animals safely.
5. First responders and others involved in the rescue and/or recovery of stray pets & livestock will be responsible for following a defined identification system to record pertinent information & tag the animals.

Shelter Operations, Feed, and Care

1. For large scale events, ESF-11 will work with state chapters of the Veterinary Associations, the Humane Society, and Community Partners (such as local animal shelters, animal response teams, and other animal support organizations) to help coordinate pet shelter activities with the extension office and other farm related agencies or organizations for issues regarding livestock.
2. Temporary shelter locations and addresses will be provided to first responders and search and rescue personnel to enable them to transport animals quickly and directly.
3. A pre-scripted message will include shelter locations, owner responsibilities, and other pertinent information, which will be disseminated through the public information system. (See ESF-15 Public Information)
4. Shelter staff and volunteer personnel will have completed an orientation and shelter operations training. The orientation covers the general situation, shelter-specific setup, safety guidelines, shelter organization, and assignment. Staff and volunteers will receive just-in-time training, as needed, specific to their assignment. These personnel may include city and county employees, other first responders, local animal shelter directors/employees, and coordinated and trained volunteers.
5. All animals arriving at the household pet shelter, whether rescued, arriving with their owner, or arriving via ESF-1 Transportation Team, will go through a registration and intake process.
6. Animal care at the congregate household pet shelter consists of housekeeping, cleaning and sanitizing, pest control, and housing, feeding, watering, and handling sheltered animals. Whenever possible, animal care will be provided by the pet owners.
7. During short or long-term sheltering operations, local animal food suppliers and citizens may wish to donate money or goods to the household pet and service animal shelter(s). The acceptance of these donations must be carefully documented and delivered to the appropriate shelter or shelter manager.
8. The facility should be decontaminated and disinfected to prevent the transmission of disease. The facility should be returned to its original configuration and order to the greatest extent practical.

9. All equipment and supplies will be returned to a ready state in order to ensure their availability for follow-on operations. Organize and secure all appropriate documentation.

Medical Treatment

1. The County has a limited local capability for providing expedient health services to injured response animals, pets and livestock with few veterinary hospitals & clinics. Since the county has no zoos or wild animal parks, care for such exotic animals will be coordinated with outside of the area experts.
2. Emergency first aid and medical attention may be required for animals rescued from the disaster area. Those animals may undergo primary decontamination by first responders and a secondary decontamination by certified staff. The nature and extent of each animal's exposure to hazardous materials will guide the administration of secondary decontamination techniques.
3. Over the entire emergency period, household pets and service animals may require non-emergency veterinary attention. Veterinary care should only be administered by certified staff. Records of individual treatments should be kept, including animal identification information, name of product(s) administered, name of the individual administering the product, and the name of the supervising veterinarian. Some of these medical treatments may include:
 - a. Decontamination- Household pets or service animals that have come in contact with flood water or other hazardous materials should undergo decontamination. Primary decontamination may be performed by first responders in the field or outside of the shelter facility. Secondary decontamination may be necessary depending on the type of hazardous material(s) the animal has come in contact with. Secondary decontamination will be performed by a certified responder or qualified veterinarian staff member.
 - b. Triage and First Aid- Emergency care will be prioritized based on the severity of animal conditions. Only qualified staff may provide first aid to animals. The triage and first aid staff must be able to provide emergency medical care.
 - c. Prevention and Treatment of Transmissible Diseases- Transmissible diseases, including Zoonotic diseases, which are shared between animals and people, could pose a risk to humans

and animals in a shelter environment. Basic animal management and disease control guidelines should be followed to maintain human and animal health and reduce the risk of disease transmission.

- d. Isolation and Quarantine- Isolation and quarantine serve to protect human safety and animal health by containing the spread of disease. Rabies isolation areas should be separate from other isolation and quarantine areas.
- e. Euthanasia- Euthanasia is the act of inducing humane death in an animal. A veterinarian or licensed euthanasia technician should make the determination when euthanasia is appropriate and which method should be administered.
- f. Mortality Management- Appropriate and efficient carcass disposal is required to protect human and animal health, the food supply, and the environment. Pacific County Department of Community Development will provide direction and /or oversee this process.

Reclaim and Reunion

1. Household pet owners will be given an opportunity to be re-united with their animal(s). Information taken during the intake process will be utilized for reunification. In addition, reasonable measures will be taken to inform household pet owners and promote reunification.
2. Unclaimed animals or situations where the owners are unavailable require special consideration requiring disposition and care. To the extent possible, shelters will work to encourage and enhance potential reunion. Should the problem exceed local capability, assistance may be available from surrounding counties through established mutual support agreements. If additional resources are required, a state Veterinary Association and the Humane Society may also be able to assist with locating & obtaining these services.
3. Animals that have not been claimed within a reasonable period of time (eight weeks) will be offered up for adoption and otherwise handled in accordance with existing policies of the South Pacific County Humane Society or HAVA. The PCEMA EOC can establish a Pet Hotline to assist owners with finding and claiming their pets.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Animal Welfare Appendix in the Pacific County EOC

The mission of this appendix is to ensure the provision of animal welfare and natural resource support required to meet the needs generated by disaster affecting Pacific County.

A. Coordinating Agencies: HAVA and SPCHS

1. Preparedness

- a. Ensure each of the preparedness responsibilities identified for ESF-11 (listed above) are accomplished
- b. Maintain an inventory of agency resources
- c. Provide current emergency contact information to the Pacific County Emergency Management Agency

2. Response

- a. Provide Agriculture, Animal Welfare, and Natural Resource support in emergency/disasters, in accordance with departmental operations guides & protocols, existing MOUs & agreements.
- b. Ensure each of the response responsibilities identified for the ESF-11 (listed above) are accomplished regardless of the activation/staffing level of the County EOC
- c. Arrange for appropriate staffing in support of ESF-11 in the EOC throughout activations
- d. Coordinate the activities of ESF-11 in the County EOC

3. Recovery

- a. Coordinate ESF-11 support of recovery activities
- b. Coordinate the restoration of ESF-11 resources and/or capabilities as needed
- c. Ensure ESF-11 agencies provide appropriate records of costs incurred

- d. Conduct an ESF-11 after action review
- 4. Mitigation
 - a. Identify and implement mitigation activities to prevent or lessen the impact of future incidents
- B. Community Animal Shelter Facilities and Volunteer Groups
 - 1. Preparedness
 - a. Assist with ESF-11 preparedness activities (listed above)
 - b. Maintain an inventory of agency resources
 - c. Provide current emergency contact information to the Pacific County Emergency Management Agency
 - 2. Response
 - a. Coordinate response activities with ESF-11 in support of the ESF-11 mission
 - b. Provide care of temporary shelter facility and animals being sheltered, to include intake and reclaim and reunion process
 - c. Send agency representatives to the EOC in support of ESF-11 when activated
 - 3. Recovery
 - a. Coordinate the restoration of agency resources and/or capabilities as needed
 - b. Participate in countywide recovery planning and activities
 - c. Prepare the documentation required to become eligible for reimbursement
 - d. Participate in after action reviews
 - 4. Mitigation
 - a. Identify and implement mitigation activities to prevent or

lessen the impact of future incidents

C. Pacific County Department of Public Works

1. Preparedness
 - a. Assist with ESF-11 preparedness activities (listed above)
 - b. Maintain an inventory of agency resources
 - c. Provide current emergency contact information to the Pacific County Emergency Management Agency
2. Response
 - a. Coordinate response activities with ESF-11 in support of the ESF-11 mission
 - b. Send agency representatives to the EOC when activated
3. Recovery
 - a. Coordinate the restoration of agency resources and/or capabilities as needed
 - b. Participate in countywide recovery planning and activities
 - c. Prepare the documentation required to become eligible for reimbursement
 - d. Participate in after action reviews
4. Mitigation
 - a. Identify and implement mitigation activities to prevent or lessen the impact of future incidents

D. Pacific County Department of Community Development

1. Preparedness
 - a. Assist with the ESF-11 Team preparedness activities (listed above)
 - b. Maintain an inventory of agency resources

- c. Provide current emergency contact information to the Pacific County Emergency Management Agency
- 2. Response
 - a. Coordinate response activities with ESF-11 in support of the ESF-11 mission
 - b. Send agency representatives to the EOC when activated
- 3. Recovery
 - a. Coordinate the restoration of agency resources and/or capabilities as needed
 - b. Participate in countywide recovery planning and activities
 - c. Prepare the documentation required to become eligible for reimbursement
 - d. Participate in after action reviews
- 4. Mitigation
 - a. Identify and implement mitigation activities to prevent or lessen the impact of future incidents

E. Jurisdictional Fire Departments

- 1. Preparedness
 - a. Assist with ESF-11 preparedness activities (listed above)
 - b. Maintain an inventory of agency resources
 - c. Provide current emergency contact information to the Pacific County Emergency Management Agency
- 2. Response
 - a. Coordinate response activities in support of the ESF-11 mission
 - b. Send agency representatives to the EOC when activated
- 3. Recovery

- a. Coordinate the restoration of agency resources and/or capabilities as needed
 - b. Participate in countywide recovery planning and activities
 - c. Prepare the documentation required to become eligible for reimbursement
 - d. Participate in after action reviews
4. Mitigation
- a. Identify and implement mitigation activities to prevent or lessen the impact of future incidents

F. Jurisdictional Law Enforcement

1. Preparedness
- a. Assist with ESF-11 preparedness activities (listed above)
 - b. Maintain an inventory of agency resources
 - c. Provide current emergency contact information to the Pacific County Emergency Management Agency
2. Response
- a. Provide law enforcement support in emergency/disasters, in accordance with departmental operations guides & protocols, existing MOUs & agreements including:
 - i. Dispatching services and communications support
Establish perimeter security
 - ii. Establish security for evacuated areas
 - iii. Establish security for staging/reception areas
 - iv. Provide security for existing and/or temporary morgues or burial sites
 - v. Provide security at facilities used for emergency purposes, animal shelters
 - vi. Ensure the safety and well-being of responders

- b. Coordinate response activities with ESF-11 in support of the ESF-11 mission
 - c. Send agency representatives to the EOC in support of ESF-11 when activated
3. Recovery
- a. Coordinate the restoration of agency resources and/or capabilities as needed
 - b. Participate in countywide recovery planning and activities
 - c. Prepare the documentation required to become eligible for reimbursement
 - d. Participate in after action reviews
4. Mitigation
- a. Identify and implement mitigation activities to prevent or lessen the impact of future incidents

G. Pacific County Fair

1. Preparedness
- a. Assist with ESF-11 preparedness activities (listed above)
 - b. Maintain an inventory of agency resources
 - c. Provide current emergency contact information to the Pacific County Emergency Management Agency
2. Response
- a. Coordinate response activities in support of the ESF-11 mission
 - b. Send agency representatives to the EOC when activated
3. Recovery
- a. Coordinate the restoration of agency resources and/or capabilities as needed

- b. Participate in countywide recovery planning and activities
 - c. Prepare the documentation required to become eligible for reimbursement
 - d. Participate in after action reviews
4. Mitigation
- a. Identify and implement mitigation activities to prevent or lessen the impact of future incidents

H. Pacific Transit System

1. Preparedness
- a. Assist with ESF-11 preparedness activities (listed above)
 - b. Maintain an inventory of agency resources
 - c. Provide current emergency contact information to the Pacific County Emergency Management Agency
2. Response
- a. Coordinate response activities in support of the ESF-11 mission
 - b. Send agency representatives to the EOC when activated
3. Recovery
- a. Coordinate the restoration of agency resources and/or capabilities as needed
 - b. Participate in countywide recovery planning and activities
 - c. Prepare the documentation required to become eligible for reimbursement
 - d. Participate in after action reviews
4. Mitigation
- a. Identify and implement mitigation activities to prevent or lessen the impact of future incidents

I. Pacific County Veterinarians

1. Preparedness

- a. Assist with ESF-11 preparedness activities (listed above)
- b. Maintain an inventory of agency resources
- c. Provide current emergency contact information to the Pacific County Emergency Management Agency

2. Response

- a. Coordinate response activities in support of the ESF-11 mission
- b. Send agency representatives to the EOC when activated

3. Recovery

- a. Coordinate the restoration of agency resources and/or capabilities as needed
- b. Participate in countywide recovery planning and activities
- c. Prepare the documentation required to become eligible for reimbursement
- d. Participate in after action reviews

4. Mitigation

- a. Identify and implement mitigation activities to prevent or lessen the impact of future incidents

POLICIES, AUTHORITIES, AND REFERENCES

Please refer to the Basic Plan for additional Policies, Authorities, and References.

Animal Disposal References:

Washington State Department of Agriculture has developed a manual with information on emergency livestock disposal and many references to Washington State RCW and WAC citations:

<http://agr.wa.gov/FoodAnimal/AnimalHealth/docs/LivestockDisposalManual10709.pdf>

ESF 12: Energy and Utilities

Primary Agency

Pacific County Emergency Management Agency (PCEMA)

Support Agencies

Pacific County PUD #2

Pacific County Department of Public Works (DPW)

Municipal Public Works Departments

Water and Waste Management Providers

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

1. To provide for the effective utilization of available electric power, water resources, telecommunications, natural gas, and petroleum products to meet essential needs in Pacific County during an emergency or disaster, and to provide for the restoration of utilities affected by the emergency or disaster.

B. Scope

1. The scope of this ESF includes:
 - a. Assessment of energy, utility, and telecommunications system damage, supply, demand, and requirements to restore such systems.
 - b. Assisting county and city departments and agencies obtain fuel for transportation, communications, emergency operations, and other critical facilities.
 - c. Assisting energy suppliers and utilities obtain equipment, specialized labor, and transportation to repair or restore utility systems.

C. Policies

1. The PCEMA priority will be to protect lives and public property including critical energy and utility lifelines and the environment.

II. Situations and Assumptions

1. Situations

- a. A natural disaster or other significant event can sever key energy and utility

lifelines, constraining supply in impacted areas, or in areas with supply links to impacted areas, and also affect firefighting, transportation, communication, and other lifelines needed for public health and safety.

B. Assumptions

1. There may be widespread and/or prolonged electric power failure. With no electric power, communications may be affected.
2. There may be extensive pipeline failure in water, and wastewater utilities. These may take hours, days, or even weeks to repair.
3. There may be hoarding of fuel by individuals should shortages occur.
4. Water pressure may be low, hampering firefighting and impairing sewer system function.
5. County and city departments, under Emergency Proclamation, may need the authority to go on private property to evaluate and repair utilities that jeopardize public and private property or threaten public health or the environment.

III. Concept of Operations

- A.** The occurrence of a major disaster could destroy or disrupt all or a portion of the countywide energy and utility systems.
1. The energy industry within Washington is organized into a network of public and private generation and distribution facilities for electrical energy and petroleum supplies. These networks are subject to the requirements of RCW 43.21 G, which deals with energy emergencies.
 2. Water supply systems within the county are either publicly or privately owned and are organized at municipal, special district, or local private levels. These systems are not normally interconnected, and emergency planning for water utilities will be concerned with restoration efforts.
- B.** To the maximum extent possible during a disaster, existing utility and energy systems will continue to provide services through their normal means.
- C.** Energy and utility resources will be used to meet immediate local needs. If shortages exist, requests to meet needs will be submitted through normal emergency management channels. Actions may be taken to curtail use of energy, water, or other utilities until normal levels of service can be restored or supplemented. These resources, when curtailed, will first be used to meet immediate essential life sustaining emergency needs (e.g. hospitals, etc.) and emergency response needs (Emergency Operations Center, Fire Stations, etc.).

- D. Energy and utility information will be furnished to emergency government officials at all levels to inform the public on proper use of services.
- E. As needed or requested, energy and utility representatives will compile post-emergency damage assessment reports and transmit them to PCEMA.
- F. The Governor may direct any state or local governmental agency to implement programs relating to the consumption of energy, as deemed necessary to preserve and protect public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize to the fullest extent possible injurious economic, social and environmental consequences of such an energy supply alert. (RCW 43.21G.040)
 - 1. *"To protect the public welfare during a condition of energy supply alert or energy emergency, the executive authority of each state or local agency is authorized and directed to take action to carry out the orders issued by the Governor...a local governmental agency shall not be held liable for any lawful actions consistent with RCW 43.21G.030.....in accordance with such orders issued by the Governor."* (RCW 43.21G.050)

IV. Organization

- A. The Pacific County EOC operates under principles of the incident command system. The Liaison position will be filled upon activation of the EOC in coordination with an emergency relating to energy or utilities. The Liaison will be the primary contact for energy and utility agencies and jurisdictions.

V. Actions

A. Initial

1. Coordinate ESF 2 within the Operations Section of the Pacific County EOC and/or at other locations as required.
2. Coordinate needs and response actions with each utility agency.
3. Establish and maintain of a system to support on-scene direction/control and coordination with the State EOC or other coordination entities as appropriate.
4. Utilize evacuation, deployment, or demobilization routes to the extent possible.
5. Coordinate with support agencies to develop, prioritize, and implement strategies for the initial response to EOC requests. Emergency Medical Services may provide transportation for medically critical or other special needs persons.
6. Establish communications with appropriate field personnel to ensure readiness for timely response.

7. Maintain situational awareness regarding utility support for threatened and/or impacted areas to determine post-event effect on emergency services.
8. Monitor and direct utility resources and response activities to include pre-positioning for response/relocation due to the potential impact(s) of the emergency situation.
9. Participate in EOC briefings, development of Incident Action Plans, and Situation Reports, and meetings.
10. Coordinate with support agencies, as needed, to support emergency activities.
11. Obtain other resources through state or regional Mutual Aid and Assistance Agreements.
12. Upon request, coordinate all resources into the affected areas from designated staging areas.
13. Relay all emergency traffic conditions/regulations to all affected personnel.
14. Report to the EOC any traffic control signs/signals needed at locations for general navigation through and around the disaster area.

B. Continuing

1. Contact each utility agency for initial damage assessment of personnel, equipment, and supplies.
2. Maintain documentation of all reported damage by utility agencies.
3. Continue to provide support as required until response activities are concluded or until they can be managed and staffed by the primary incident agency or Jurisdictions.
4. Initiate financial reimbursement process for recovery activities when such support is available.
5. Assist in recovery operations of the EOC.
6. Coordinate with the All Hazards Mitigation Committee to identify potential hazards and their impacts, include in the All Hazards Mitigation Plan and seek funding.
7. Provide personnel with the appropriate expertise to participate in activities designed to reduce or minimize the impact of future disasters.

8. Conduct planning with ESF 12 support agencies and other emergency support functions to refine transportation operations.
9. Provide rapid damage assessment reports per field surveys.
10. Prepare and maintain emergency operating procedures, resource inventories, personnel rosters, and resource mobilization information necessary for implementation of the responsibilities of the lead agency.
11. Manage inventory of equipment and other pre-designated assets that are essential to meet utility needs of special needs groups.
12. Maintain a list of ESF 12 assets that can be deployed during an emergency; refer to the NIMS Resource Typing in organizing these resources.
13. Assign and schedule sufficient personnel to implement ESF 12 tasks for an extended period of time.
14. Ensure lead agency personnel are trained in their responsibilities and duties.
15. Develop and implement emergency response and transportation strategies.
16. Maintain liaison with support agencies, conduct All Hazards training and exercises involving the Operations Section.

VI. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency

1. Pacific County Emergency Management Agency
 - a. Through the EOC, maintain Liaison with local utilities, including the ability to contact on a 24-hour a day basis.
 - b. Coordinate assistance to support local utility and energy providers, as requested.
 - c. Coordinate all public information and instructions and media relations as defined in ESF #15 External Affairs, as requested.

B. Support Agencies

1. Departments of Public Works, Water and Waste Management, Municipal Utilities, Special Districts, and Private Purveyors
 - a. Maintain and control water, sewer, and solid waste systems within their

jurisdictions.

- b. Perform damage assessment on systems and identify problems or shortfalls in systems. Report findings and regular updates to the EOC.
 - c. Regulate water and utility usage in times of shortages, as appropriate, assuring priority use to meet immediate and essential emergency needs.
 - d. Within available means, protect existing water supplies and restore damaged systems.
 - e. Identify potential areas for mitigation strategy.
 - f. Prepare appropriate disaster assistance forms for submittal to appropriate state and federal agencies.
 - g. As applicable, coordinate fuel needs for transportation, communications, emergency operations, and other critical facilities.
 - h. Continue to operate in the tradition of self-help and inter-service mutual aid before calling for area, regional, or state assistance.
 - i. In conjunction with EOC operations, determine priorities among users if adequate utility supply is not available to meet all essential needs.
 - j. Comply with the prevailing priority plan for curtailment of customer demands or loads, restoration of services, and provision of emergency services for other utilities and systems.
 - k. Provide information necessary for compiling damage and operational capability reports.
2. Washington State Emergency Management Division
- a. Alerts appropriate state agencies of the possible requirement to supplement local energy and utility needs.
 - b. Coordinates with the Utilities and Transportation Commission to provide supplemental assistance to private utilities systems.

VII. References

- A.** *The National Response Framework, ESF #12 - Energy*
- B.** *Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan*

VIII. Attachments

- A. Attachment 1 -PCEMA Power Outage

ATTACHMENT 1

ESF#12 Energy and Utilities

PCEMA POWER OUTAGE

PCEMA Power Outage Procedure/Policy

The Pacific County Emergency Management Agency does not manage power outages! The agency leaves that to the electrical experts at Pacific County PUD # 2.

So, when does a power outage become something more than an inconvenience? Here are some general guidelines that PCEMA works under during power outages (and many other emergencies/disasters):

- 1. Personal preparedness is crucial.** PCEMA has only 1 employee and as such cannot (nor would it be appropriate even if the staffing were different) accept responsibility for individual preparedness. It is key that each individual be personally prepared. For a power outage, this may mean having extra blankets, lanterns, a generator or an alternate source of heat. And a deck of cards or a book to read will help pass the time!
- 2. PCEMA has no information other than what is posted on the Pacific County PUD #2 website.** We do not possess any “inside information”. What you know or find out by visiting the website or calling the PUD directly, is the exact information that PCEMA has. We obtain that information in the same fashion you do!
- 3. Warming shelters:** PCEMA will consider warming options for residents once the power has been out for 48 hours, depending on outside temperature. Yes – PCEMA understands that’s a long time and that it’s an inconvenience. It takes a long time to stand up and staff a shelter and the Emergency Operations Center as well. (Any time a warming center is opened the EOC will open as well.) Do not expect shelters/warming stations to be open prior to 72 hours after the loss of power. This is a function of the American Red Cross and the ARC requires some response time in order to assess the location, staffing, etc. And if it’s summer – a warming station may not be opened at all!
- 4. What about people on dialysis or breathing equipment?** Those individuals who depend on electricity for health-related equipment are encouraged by their health care provider to develop their own emergency plans in advance of an incident. In some cases, the health care provider requires it. In addition, at the advance request of a health care professional, the Pacific County PUD #2 will provide portable generators to those individuals needing immediate electrical assistance for a health care need. Check with your health care provider or with the Pacific County PUD #2 for further information.
- 5. What about the elderly?** Pacific County is a community of neighborly neighbors. PCEMA asks that you check on your elderly neighbors. A phone call will do it – and if you live in a Map Your Neighborhood neighborhood you know the drill! (And if you don’t, you can contact the PCEMA office for information on setting one up.) If you become aware of an elderly or otherwise functional or accessible needs person who needs assistance during a power outage please encourage that person to contact 911 and let the 911 call-taker know of their specific need.

6. Specific steps you can take prior to and during a power outage include:

- a. Build or restock your emergency preparedness kit, including a flashlight, batteries, cash, and first aid supplies.
- b. Make sure you have alternative charging methods for your phone or any device that requires power.
- c. Keep your cell phones and any battery powered devices charged.
- d. Know where the manual release lever of your electric garage door opener is located and how to operate it.
- e. Purchase ice or freeze water-filled plastic containers to help keep food cold during a temporary power outage.
- f. Keep your car's gas tank full. Gas stations rely on electricity to power their pumps. If you use your car to re-charge devices, do NOT keep the car running in a garage, partially enclosed space, or close to a home, this can lead to carbon monoxide poisoning.
- g. If you rely on anything that is battery-operated or power dependent like a medical device determine a back-up plan.
- h. Only use flashlights for emergency lighting, candles can cause fires.
- i. Keep refrigerator and freezer doors closed. Most food requiring refrigeration can be kept safely in a closed refrigerator for several hours. An unopened refrigerator will keep food cold for about 4 hours. A full freezer will keep the temperature for about 48 hours.
- j. Take steps to remain cool if it is hot outside. In intense heat when the power may be off for a long time, consider going to a movie theater, shopping mall or "cooling shelter" that may be open in your community. If you remain at home, move to the lowest level of your home, since cool air falls. Wear lightweight, light-colored clothing. Drink plenty of water, even if you do not feel thirsty.
- k. Put on layers of warm clothing if it is cold outside. Never burn charcoal for heating or cooking indoors. Never use your oven as a source of heat. If the power may be out for a prolonged period, plan to go to another location (the home of a relative or friend, or a public facility) that has heat to keep warm.
- l. Turn off or disconnect appliances and other equipment in case of a momentary power "surge" that can damage computers and other devices. Consider adding surge protectors.
- m. If you are considering purchasing a generator for your home, consult an electrician or engineer before purchasing and installing.
- n. Only use generators away from your home and NEVER run a generator inside a home or garage, or connect it to your home's electrical system.

ESF 13: Public Safety and Security

Primary Agencies

Pacific County Sheriff's Office (PCSO)
Washington State Patrol (WSP)

Support Agencies

Pacific County Emergency Management Agency (PCEMA)
Municipal Law Enforcement Agencies
Pacific Transit System
Pacific County Fire Agencies
Departments of Public Works (DPW)
School Districts
Volunteer Organizations

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

1. To provide for the effective coordination of law enforcement operations within Pacific County in the event of an emergency/disaster.
2. To provide support for local and state law enforcement operations.
3. To utilize local law enforcement communication resources to support emergency operations.
4. To provide for the coordinated emergency response in respect to the populations in or from an area of high risk in the event of a threatening hazard.

B. Scope

1. This ESF addresses public safety and security for emergency activities including emergency response operations and the mobilization of buses, vans, and aircraft as necessary for relief services and supplies; and the authorization, direction, routing, and relocation of people from their homes, schools, and places of business including special needs and elderly people.

C. Policies

1. Under emergency/disaster conditions, emergency response activities are the responsibility of the local law enforcement agency within each jurisdiction. In unincorporated Pacific County, the Sheriff will exercise law enforcement authority (RCW 36.20).

2. Emergency response units will remain under the command of their parent agency but will operate in disasters during response and recovery under the direction and control of the Pacific County Incident Commander.
3. The Pacific County Sheriff's Office is a signatory to the Regional Cooperative Agreement to Provide Law Enforcement Mutual Aid and Mobilization Between the Counties of Grays Harbor, Thurston, Mason, Pacific and Lewis County and, when demand for law enforcement services within Pacific County exceeds the department's ability to respond in a timely manner, may invoke and operate under the guidelines provided therein in order to fulfill the obligations to the citizens.
4. Pacific County Sheriff's Office, Washington State Patrol, and Municipal Police will coordinate routing of emergency traffic.
5. In accordance with RCW 38.52.110 (1), in responding to a disaster, the Board of County Commissioners are directed to utilize the services, equipment, supplies and facilities of existing departments, offices, and agencies of the state, political subdivisions, and all other municipal corporations thereof, including but not limited to, districts and quasi municipal corporations organized under the laws of the State of Washington to the maximum extent practicable. The officers and personnel of all such departments, offices, and agencies may be directed to cooperate with and extend such services and facilities upon request notwithstanding any other provision of law.

II. Situations and Assumptions

A. Assumptions

1. General emergency response problems are compounded by disaster-related community disruption.
2. The capabilities of local emergency response agencies may be strained or exceeded. Supplemental assistance may be requested through local and state emergency management channels.
3. Pre-event evacuation of large geographic areas may be required. Residents may be encouraged to evacuate by private vehicle.
4. Some of the population may not follow instructions.

III. Concept of Operations

- A.** In time of an emergency/disaster, emergency response agencies shall be called upon to perform a wide range of functions, including, but not limited to: warning and evacuation; search and rescue; emergency transportation; emergency communications; control of disaster site access; looting control; crowd control;

- emergency traffic control; and damage assessment.
- B.** Emergency response agencies presently available for emergency operations in Pacific County consist of:
1. Pacific County Sheriff's Office and Reserves
 2. Long Beach, Raymond, and South Bend Police Departments
 3. Tribal Police (Shoalwater)
 4. Washington State Patrol – Naselle Detachment
 5. Pacific County Fire Agencies
 6. Departments of Public Works
 7. School Districts
 8. Pacific Transit System
- C.** Emergency response agencies have two-way radio communication links between respective mobile units and the county EOC. This becomes a valuable resource during a disaster situation. (See ESF #2 Communications.)
- D.** If an emergency occurs within unincorporated Pacific County, the Pacific County Sheriff's Office will exercise overall authority for law enforcement activities and responsibilities.
- E.** Emergency response units, with the use of their sirens and public address systems, may be used to disseminate warning and emergency information.
- F.** The Washington State Patrol may provide a representative to the Pacific County EOC to assist in coordination of disaster law enforcement activities between local, district, and state law enforcement agencies, if available.
- G.** The Board of County Commissioners and/or City Mayors, the County Sheriff, or the Pacific County Emergency Management Agency (PCEMA) Director will issue a recommendation for large-scale pre-disaster (i.e. coastal) evacuation. The EOC will direct and control the evacuation coordinating the implementation of the Pacific County All Hazard Evacuation Plan.
- H.** The relocation of people from their homes, schools, and places of business is inter- and intra-jurisdictional, with no one person or agency having the authority and responsibility for carrying out an evacuation. However, coordination of the emergency relocation of the population in Pacific County from a risk area will be through the PCEMA and the EOC.

- I. The Incident Commander will direct and coordinate the movement of people on the county road system and will support state government with crowd and traffic control on city streets, federal highways, and state roads, as resources and availability permits.
- J. Emergency response agencies may give emergency-related warning and instruction with door-to-door contacts, mobile sirens, and public address systems.
- K. The Public Information Officer will coordinate emergency response instructions and information for the public through the media as defined in ESF #15 External Affairs.

IV. Organization

- A. The Pacific County EOC operates under principles of the Incident Command System and the National Incident Management System. ESF 13, Public Safety and Security will be incorporated into the Operations Section of the EOC upon activation, providing direction and support to emergency response field units upon request.

V. Actions

A. Initial

1. Coordinate ESF 13 within the Operations Section of the Pacific County EOC and/or at other locations as required.
2. Coordinate needs and response actions with each public safety agency.
3. Establish and maintain of a system to support on-scene direction/control and coordination with the State EOC or other coordination entities as appropriate.
4. Utilize evacuation, deployment, or demobilization routes to the extent possible.
5. Coordinate with support agencies to develop, prioritize, and implement strategies for the initial response to EOC requests. Emergency Medical Services may provide transportation for medically critical or other special needs persons.
6. Establish communications with appropriate field personnel to ensure readiness for timely response.
7. Maintain situational awareness regarding public safety support for threatened and/or impacted areas to determine post-event effect on emergency services.
8. Monitor and direct public safety resources and response activities to include pre-positioning for response/relocation due to the potential impact(s) of the emergency situation.

9. Participate in EOC briefings, development of Incident Action Plans, and Situation Reports, and meetings.
 10. Coordinate with support agencies, as needed, to support emergency activities.
 11. Obtain other resources through state or regional Mutual Aid and Assistance Agreements.
 12. Upon request, coordinate all resources into the affected areas from designated staging areas.
 13. Relay all emergency traffic conditions/regulations to all affected personnel.
 14. Report to the EOC any traffic control signs/signals needed at locations for general navigation through and around the disaster area.
 15. Coordinate with ESF 3 (Public Works and Engineering) for equipment and manpower required to clear roads.
- B. Continuing**
1. PREPARATION
 - a. Conduct planning with ESF 13 support agencies and other emergency support functions to refine law enforcement operations.
 - b. Develop and refine procedures for rapid impact assessment per field surveys.
 - c. Conduct training and exercises for Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and law enforcement response team members.
 - d. Prepare and maintain emergency operating procedures, resource inventories, personnel rosters and resource mobilization information necessary for implementation of the responsibilities of the lead agency.
 - e. Ensure primary agency personnel are trained in their responsibilities and duties.
 - f. Develop and implement emergency response and law enforcement strategies.
 - g. As and when possible, present training related to emergency response for ESF 13 personnel. Maintain liaison with support agencies.
 - h. Be familiar with analyses of critical facilities and make recommendations to improve the physical security

- i. Participating in All Hazards exercises within Homeland Security Region 3, involving ESF 13.

2. MITIGATION

- a. Encourage all agencies who may own/operate critical facilities to develop a FEMA approved all hazard mitigation plan.
- b. Provide personnel with the opportunities to participate in activities designed to reduce or minimize the impact of future disasters.

3. RESPONSE

- a. If requested, the Pacific County EOC will activate in support of public safety and security.
- b. The Homeland Security Region 3 Incident Management Team 3 may be requested in support public safety and security.
- c. Coordinate operations at the ESF 13 position in the EOC and/or at other locations as required.
- d. Coordinate needs and response actions with each emergency response agency.
- e. Establish and maintain a system to support on-scene direction/control and coordination with the local EOC, State EOC, or other coordination entities as appropriate.
- f. Establish mutual aid procedures for emergency response agencies, interoperable communications and others as appropriate.
- g. Coordinate resource management and logistical support.
- h. Monitor and direct emergency response resources and activities to include pre-positioning for response/relocation due to the potential impact(s) of the emergency situation.
- i. Participate in EOC briefings and development of Incident Action Plans and Situation Reports. Coordinate with support agencies, as needed, to support emergency activities.
- j. Obtain other resources through the Statewide Emergency Management Mutual Aid and Assistance Agreement and/or the local Mutual Aid Agreements.
- k. Coordinate distribution of resources into the affected areas from designated

staging areas.

1. Coordinate with other jurisdictions' ESFs or like function to obtain resources and facilitate an effective emergency response among all participating agencies. Volunteer organizations may be used as appropriate to assist in appropriate circumstances.

4. RECOVERY

- a. Contact each emergency response agency for initial damage assessment of personnel, equipment and supplies
- b. Maintain documentation of all reported damage by emergency response agencies.

VI. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agencies:

1. Sheriff's Office

- a. The Sheriff's Office will provide the following as resources allow:
- b. Notify the PCEMA Director of major emergencies. Notification of the County Commissioners will be at the discretion of the PCEMA Director.
- c. Coordinate ground and water search and rescue operations within Pacific County, in conjunction with the law enforcement agency within each respective political subdivision, and using paid, reserve, and volunteer personnel.
- d. Control traffic during and after an emergency/disaster and maintain access and egress routes.
- e. Maintain order in and around emergency/disaster scene; safeguard property in and around scene, and investigate crimes committed.
- f. Provide a representative to the County EOC as requested. Provide security for the EOC if necessary.
- g. Recommend the evacuation of endangered population. Inform the public of evacuation orders including, but not limited to: door-to-door notification of persons in an affected area and warning the public through the use of mobile public address systems. Include consideration of special populations such as the access and functional needs population, individuals with limited English proficiency, schools, day care centers, and nursing homes. Provide security to

evacuated property.

- h. Assist the coroner in necessary investigation, identification, recovery, and management of deceased persons.
- i. Maintain necessary mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions for law enforcement services.
- j. Provide incident documentation, reports, and financial information.
- k. Direct and coordinate crowd and traffic control operations.
- l. Identify and establish evacuation routes.
- m. Direct and/or assist in the removal of stalled vehicles and equipment from evacuation routes.
- n. Direct and coordinate the movement and evacuation of institutionalized prisoners from the Pacific County Jail.
- o. Municipal Police will be responsible for control within their jurisdictions.
- p. Controlling re-entry to respective county areas as appropriate to the situation/circumstance.

2. Washington State Patrol

- a. Assist the local Emergency Management, County Sheriff, and Municipal Police in law enforcement operations.
- b. Coordinate and maintain liaison with the appropriate state departments, as identified in the *Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan*.
- c. Provide warning and communications support.

B. Support Agencies

1. Emergency Management

- a. Activate the EOC and issue emergency warning(s).
 - i. Provide the means for coordinating capabilities, resources, and assets necessary to alleviate disaster impacts on citizens and public entities caused by an emergency/disaster.

- ii. Coordinate documentation of emergency activities and recovery of funds.
- iii. Collect evacuation and people movement intelligence and provide advice to the Pacific County Emergency Management Council on the situation.
- iv. Coordinate resources and information for shelter, evacuation routes, and transportation of people who lack private means.
- v. Coordinate with the Public Information Officer to keep the population advised of evacuation routes, conditions, changes, and plans as defined in ESF #15 External Affairs.

2. Municipal Law Enforcement Agencies

- a. Provide law enforcement support as in mutual aid agreements.
- b. Provide a decision-making representative to the Command Post or the EOC at the request of the Incident Commander or PCEMA Director.
- c. Provide warning and communication support.
- d. Support recovery operations as defined in Emergency Support Function 14 or as requested by the Pacific County EOC, to include:
- e. Maintaining post emergency/disaster security patrols.
- f. Controlling re-entry to respective municipalities as appropriate to the situation/circumstance.
- g. Assisting in damage assessment activities.

3. Fire Agencies

- a. Assist with broadcasting the warning message and evacuation routes.

4. Department(s) of Public Works

- a. Assist in traffic control operations by providing signs and barricades.
- b. Provide labor and equipment to keep evacuation routes clear of stalled vehicles and equipment.
- c. Provide for the maintenance or repair of evacuation routes.
- d. Through mutual aid and as resources are available, assists in crowd and traffic

control by providing and placing signs and barricades.

5. Pacific Transit
 - a. Coordinate the use of public and private mass transportation resources for the movement of people who lack transportation or have special needs i.e., the handicapped, elderly, and institutionalized persons.
6. Public Information
 - a. Coordinate all public information and instructions and media relations as defined in ESF #15 External Affairs.
7. State Emergency Management
 - a. Serves as the central point of contact for local government requests for specific state and federal disaster resources and services.
8. Department of Transportation
 - a. Assist in traffic control in coordination with EOC and law enforcement.

VII. References

- A. Pacific County Emergency Management Agency Activation Guide
- B. *Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan*
- C. *Regional Cooperative Agreement to Provide Law Enforcement Mutual Aid and Mobilization Between the Counties of Grays Harbor, Thurston, Pacific and Lewis County*
- D. Pacific County All Hazard Evacuation Plan
- E. Washington State Department of Transportation Disaster Plan
- F. Washington State Patrol Tsunami Evacuation Plan
- G. Pacific County and Pacific Transit Memorandum of Understanding.

VIII. Attachments

- A. Attachment 1 -Warning/Evacuation Notification Instructions

ATTACHMENT 1

ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security

WARNING/EVACUATION NOTIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR FIRE FIGHTING, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND VOLUNTEER PERSONNEL

1. Drive slowly the length of all streets in the warning area. Use your siren to get people's attention.
2. Stop at appropriate intervals and use your public address system to announce the message provided by Pacific County Communications or the EOC.

Message - variable to the situation.

Be sure to lock your doors and windows when you leave.

3. If you are notifying people of an evacuation recommendation and encounter a resident who refuses to evacuate, log the address and, as time permits, attempt to get the names of the people who are not evacuating and an out-of-area next of kin. *Depending on the urgency of the evacuation, do not delay subsequent notification to get this information.*
4. Upon completion of notifications in your assigned area, inform the EOC via the appropriate chain-of-command.
5. The All Hazard Alert Broadcast outdoor warning sirens may be activated by Pacific County Communications to supplement other warning systems as available and if operational.

ESF 14: Long-Term Community Recovery

Primary Agency

Pacific County Emergency Management Agency (PCEMA)
Pacific County Emergency Management Council

Support Agencies

Pacific County Dept. of Public Works (DPW)
Pacific County Dept. of Community Development (DCD)
Washington State Dept. of Transportation (DOT)
American Red Cross (ARC)
Pacific County Assessor's Office
Fire Agencies
Pacific County Humane Society
Harbor Association of Volunteers for Animals (HAVA)

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

1. To provide a process to facilitate the community's transition from a disaster situation to the resumption of recoverable/renewable activities.
2. To provide for the effective coordination of damage assessment activities.

B. Scope

1. This ESF applies to all assessment activities in Pacific County and the cities of Ilwaco, Long Beach, Raymond, and South Bend related to damage resulting from natural, technological, and human-caused disasters.
2. This ESF applies to all county and city departments and addresses disaster related assistance and services provided by government and volunteer agencies following the response to a hazardous event. This ESF will be implemented in concert with ESF #7 Logistics Management and Resource Support and ESF #8 Public Health and Medical Services.

C. Policies

1. The head of each county and city department is responsible for establishing policy and procedures for assessing damage and reporting that information to the EOC.
2. PCEMA will coordinate the collection of damage assessment information for both public losses and uninsured private losses from local jurisdictions, public entities,

and tribes, and forward the information to state emergency management for a determination in respect to county recommendation for federal individual assistance, public assistance, or both.

3. Whenever Pacific County qualifies for state and/or federal individual disaster assistance, individuals, families, and businesses will be referred to applicable state and federal programs, or to volunteer agencies.
4. When individuals, families, and businesses do not qualify for state or federal assistance, or whenever Pacific County declares a local emergency that is not followed by a state or federal declaration, assistance will be provided in accordance with existing county policy and programs or by volunteer agencies.
5. Public damage and response costs will be borne by the incurring organization. Reimbursement will be provided through state and federal programs, as available.
6. Mitigation grant applications will be the responsibility of the requesting organization

II. Situations and Assumptions

A. Situations

1. There are two types of damage assessment:
 - a. Urgent, for rapid assessment of what has happened countywide to prioritize initial response activities and determine the immediate need for outside assistance.
 - b. Detailed, to document the magnitude of private and public damage for planning recovery activities and to justify requests for state and federal assistance.
2. Initial reports may be fragmented and provide an incomplete picture of the extent and magnitude of damage to the community.
3. There may be a shortage of individuals qualified to assess the damage.
4. Cities, towns, special purpose districts, and public utilities will make detailed damage assessment reports to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
5. There may be an immediate and urgent need for medical attention, sanitation facilities, food, water, shelter, clothing, and transportation following a hazardous event.
6. To the extent practicable, immediate basic needs will be the responsibility of the

individual, benefited by individual pre-disaster preparedness measures.

7. Needs not met by individual responsibility will be referred to established public or private programs consistent with individual qualifications, organizational priorities, and resource availability.

B. Assumptions

1. Needs not met by individual responsibility will be referred to established public or private programs consistent with individual qualifications, organizational priorities, and resource availability.
2. Organizations or agencies, whether public or private, providing utility services prior to a disaster, will have and implement plans to continue that service during recovery and restoration.
3. Total recovery or the resumption of pre-disaster operations will not be possible. The recovered county will be distinctly different from pre-disaster status in both private and public sectors.
4. Recovery and restoration operations begin in the county and are based on the damage assessment reports received.
5. Recovery and restoration operations will be conducted from the Pacific County EOC or other established location. This process will continue until the function is no longer necessary. Recovery and restoration operations may include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Providing support to local entities, state, and federal teams
 - b. Providing necessary and requested information
 - c. Providing reports and situation updates
6. If Pacific County is declared a federal disaster area, an applicant briefing will be held to inform all eligible agencies of the process to apply for assistance and what assistance might be available through public assistance programs.
7. If individual assistance programs are available, individuals must apply for themselves. Pacific County EOC, WAEMD, and program liaisons will notify the public on program procedures.
8. The Pacific County EOC and WAEMD will assist in providing the private sector with contacts of other organizations or sources of assistance as appropriate.

III. Concept of Operations

A. After any hazardous event that impacts Pacific County, a damage assessment of the affected area will be conducted.

B. Rapid Damage Assessment

1. A rapid damage assessment is needed to provide the EOC and first responders with an immediate sense of the types and magnitude of damage and of the condition of the transportation and communications infrastructure. This type of assessment is sometimes referred to as a windshield assessment.
2. Rapid damage assessment may begin during the hazardous event, such as a flood or windstorm, or immediately following, such as after an earthquake, and continue until the EOC has developed a picture of the types and magnitude of damage throughout the county.
3. County and city departments, employees, the media or the public may provide initial, urgent reports. Damage reports from county and city departments or employees should be transmitted without delay and be as concise and as informative as possible. Reports of damage should not be delayed to gather detailed information. As a minimum, urgent reports should contain a location, type of damage, magnitude of damage, whether personal injury or death is involved, and whether immediate assistance is needed to save lives.
4. Damage assessment reports will be made to the EOC by the most expeditious means under the circumstances.
5. Following rapid damage assessment, and as necessary, responders will establish response priorities, attending to the needs of the public in a way that provides maximum life-saving potential. If local resources are insufficient to respond to all urgent needs in a timely manner, additional resources will be requested through mutual aid agreements or through the EOC.
6. EOC staff will analyze the information received, develop countywide response priorities and coordinate resources accordingly. The Public Information Officer (PIO) will also disseminate damage information to appropriate government officials, the media, and the public, as defined in ESF #15 External Affairs.
7. A preliminary damage assessment is needed to document the magnitude of private and public damage for planning recovery activities, to justify requests for state and federal assistance, and to meet the information needs of the public.

C. Detailed Damage Assessment

1. Detailed damage assessment will generally begin as on as practical. Depending on the nature and magnitude of damage, detailed assessment could last for several weeks.

2. When requested, EOC or PCEMA staff will forward private damage assessment information to the state for determination of whether Pacific County qualifies for state and federal assistance for individuals, families, and businesses.
 3. Depending on the nature of the hazard, such as an earthquake or flood, DCD will conduct structural inspections of privately-owned structures and businesses to determine whether they are safe to enter or to occupy. Subsequent engineering evaluations to determine corrective action or to appeal the county's action will be the responsibility of the property owner or occupant.
 4. Additional county and city departments may be involved with private damage assessment depending on the nature of the hazard, information received by the EOC, or information discovered by the building inspectors.
 5. Detailed damage assessment of public property and facilities will be conducted by the responsible organization. Specialized assistance will be requested from appropriate county, state, or federal organizations or private sources, as appropriate.
- D.** Any county or city department or public agency suffering damage from a hazardous event will document the damage on preliminary damage assessment forms available from the EOC or PCEMA staff. Guidance and sample forms are available in the EOC. (See Attachment 2, Damage Assessment for Government and Government-Like Organizations)
- E.** Completed preliminary damage assessment forms will be returned to the EOC or PCEMA staff. Staff will compile the information and, when requested, forward it to state emergency management for a determination of whether Pacific County qualifies for state and federal public assistance.
- F.** Generally, preliminary damage assessment forms must be provided to the state before any determination is made as to the availability of public assistance.
- G.** The PIO will disseminate damage information as appropriate to government officials, the media, and the public.
- H.** Private damage assessment will be conducted by telephone outside the EOC.
- I.** Following the response to a hazardous event, the county EOC will remain activated to coordinate initial recovery and restoration activities. The EOC will remain activated until its coordinating functions are no longer needed. The EOC may be reactivated on a temporary basis to meet developing needs.
- J.** Depending on the nature of the disaster, a Disaster Recovery Team may be convened to coordinate the county's recovery, restoration, and mitigation activities.

1. The Disaster Recovery Team will coordinate the county's recovery and restoration activities and identify and recommend appropriate mitigation strategies. The Chair of the PCEMA Council or designee, will chair the Recovery Team, who will assemble selected members including community representatives, appropriate to the nature of the recovery effort.
 2. The initial meeting of the Recovery Team will be as recommended by the Director of PCEMA. Timing of the initial meeting will be based upon the nature of the disaster and will generally occur as the urgent response phase is ending. A schedule for subsequent meetings will be developed at the initial meeting.
- K.** PCEMA recommends a Long-Term Recovery Organization be formed to coordinate the provision of disaster related humanitarian assistance and services to all citizens of the County. Members of the Long-Term Recovery Organization may include:
1. Crisis Clinic
 2. Volunteer Center
 3. Humanitarian organizations such as the American Red Cross, the Salvation Army, Saint Vincent DePaul, and the Food Bank.
 4. Clergy and related organizations
 5. Civic organizations
 6. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
 7. Animal Services
 8. Housing Authority
 9. Business Community
 10. Legal and financial service organizations
 11. Others as appropriate
- L.** Both EOC staff and the Disaster Recovery Team will support countywide activities. Liaison and coordination will be maintained with federal, state, city and town officials, the American Red Cross, and other volunteer organizations. The EOC Incident Command or Chair of the Disaster Recovery Team will determine the priority of tasks.
- M.** Authorization for emergency expenditures of public funds for response and/or recovery activities will be the responsibility of the affected jurisdiction's governing body.
- N.** During the response phase, EOC staff will document reported damage throughout the county and evaluate community needs. The PCEMA Council will initiate planning for recovery and restoration. Resources and services will be arranged, as necessary, for meeting urgent community needs.
- O.** The resources and services of county and city organizations will be used to the extent practicable. Additional services or resources, or those not normally part of the county

inventory, may be procured from private sources, requested through state Emergency Management, or provided by community largess.

- P. Individuals, families, and the business community seeking financial or housing assistance will be referred to local, state, federal, or volunteer program coordinators, as applicable.
- Q. A compendium of selected disaster assistance programs is included as Attachment 1.

IV. Organization

- A. The Pacific County EOC operates under principles of the Incident Command System and the National Incident Management System. ESF 14, Long Term Recovery will be incorporated into the Planning as well as the Operations Sections of the EOC upon activation, providing direction and support to emergency response field units upon request.

V. Actions

A. Initial

1. Coordinate ESF 14 within the Planning and Operations Sections of the Pacific County EOC and/or at other locations as required.
2. Coordinate needs and response actions with each agency.
3. Establish and maintain of a system to support on-scene direction/control and coordination with the State EOC or other coordination entities as appropriate.
4. Utilize evacuation, deployment, or demobilization routes to the extent possible.
5. Coordinate with support agencies to develop, prioritize, and implement strategies for the initial response to EOC requests. Emergency Medical Services may provide transportation for medically critical or other special needs persons.
6. Maintain situational awareness regarding transportation support for threatened and/or impacted areas to determine post-event effect on emergency services.
7. Monitor and direct transportation resources and response activities to include pre-positioning for response/relocation due to the potential impact(s) of the emergency situation.
8. Participate in EOC briefings, development of Incident Action Plans, and Situation Reports, and meetings.
9. Coordinate with support agencies, as needed, to support emergency activities.

10. Obtain other resources through state or regional Mutual Aid and Assistance Agreements.

B. Continuing

1. Contact each agency for initial damage assessment of personnel, equipment, and supplies.
2. Maintain documentation of all reported damage by agencies.
3. Continue to provide support as required until response activities are concluded or until they can be managed and staffed by the primary incident agency or Jurisdictions.
4. Initiate financial reimbursement process for recovery activities when such support is available.
5. Assist in recovery operations of the EOC.
6. Coordinate with the All Hazards Mitigation Committee to identify potential hazards and their impacts, and include in the All Hazards Mitigation Plan and seek funding.
7. Provide personnel with the appropriate expertise to participate in activities designed to reduce or minimize the impact of future disasters.
8. Provide rapid damage assessment reports per field surveys.
9. Manage inventory of equipment and other pre-designated assets that are essential to meet transportation of special needs groups.
10. Maintain a list of ESF 14 assets that can be deployed during an emergency; refer to the NIMS Resource Typing in organizing these resources.
11. Assign and schedule sufficient personnel to implement ESF 14 tasks for an extended period of time.
12. Ensure lead agency personnel are trained in their responsibilities and duties.
13. Develop and implement emergency response and transportation strategies.

VI. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency

1. Pacific County Emergency Management Agency/Pacific County Emergency Management Council.
 - a. Develop and maintain active liaison with private non-profit groups and the business community to facilitate the provision of recovery and restoration resources and services.
 - b. Assist in the arrangement for establishment of a Disaster Recovery Center when requested by state or federal emergency management personnel.
 - c. Maintain files of disaster related recovery and restoration information provided during previous disasters, including that of state and federal agencies and other jurisdictions.
 - d. Develop EOC procedures for coordinating recovery and restoration activities and public information; coordinate content and distribution of recovery information with state and federal emergency management agencies.
 - e. In coordination with the EOC PIO, inform the public of available services and assistance programs.
 - f. Develop and maintain a system for registering emergency volunteer workers for recovery and restoration activities.
 - g. Assist other organizations in identifying recovery and restoration activities and training opportunities.
 - h. Include recovery and restoration coordination as part of the countywide emergency management training program. Coordinate Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan review after each activation to incorporate lessons learned.
 - i. Assist other organizations in identifying damage assessment resources, including training opportunities.
 - j. Develop and distribute a list of critical facilities. Critical facilities are those needed for continuity of government and public safety such as disaster management direction and control facilities, shelters, firehouses, correctional facilities, and hospitals.
 - k. Develop EOC procedures for soliciting, receiving, recording, evaluating, and disseminating damage assessment information.
 - l. Include damage assessment administration and reporting as part of the countywide emergency management training program.
 - m. Develop and maintain a system for registering damage assessment emergency

volunteer workers.

B. Support Agencies

1. All County/City Organizations

- a. Include damage assessment activities in organizational training programs and participate in countywide drills and exercises to evaluate procedures and to maintain or refine damage assessment skills.
- b. Implement damage assessment procedures following a hazardous event, as appropriate.
- c. Make damage assessment information available to the County EOC or PCEMA staff.
- d. Assist those organizations with specific damage assessment responsibilities as requested.
- e. Include recovery and restoration activities in organizational training programs and participate in countywide drills and exercises to evaluate recovery and restoration activities and procedures.
- f. Implement recovery and restoration procedures following a hazardous event, as appropriate.
- g. Provide the EOC PIO with relevant information for distribution to the public.
- h. Provide a competent liaison to coordinate, with state and federal assessors, the development and tracking of federal reports through the damage assessment process.
- i. Support and assist those organizations with specific recovery and restoration responsibilities as requested.

2. All County and City Employees

- a. Following a hazardous event, assess your surroundings and situation, look to your own safety and to those around you, and, safety permitting, Communicate observed damage to the EOC. Remember, even in a disaster, 9-1-1 remains the number to call for immediate life-saving assistance.

3. American Red Cross –Southwest Washington Chapter

- a. Activate mass care facilities and individual assistance programs as needed and identified by ARC staff or in coordination with requests from PCEMA or the

EOC.

- b. Send an ARC representative to the EOC for mass care and individual assistance coordination, as appropriate.
 - c. Coordinate pet care with the local veterinary services, the Pacific County Humane Society and HAVA.
4. Pacific County Humane Society and HAVA
- a. PCEMA recommends the development of plans and procedures to provide animal specific disaster response and recovery services by organizations specializing in the care, feeding, and sheltering of animals on a daily basis such as the Pacific County Humane Society and HAVA.
 - b. May assist ARC mass care efforts by arranging for the care of pets brought to shelters.
 - c. May assist individuals with animals in distress, arranging for animal transportation and care, as necessary.
 - d. May activate animal shelters as necessary.
5. Assessor
- a. Process citizen requests for property reassessment, or reduction of assessments due, as a result of losses or damages caused by a disaster.
6. Auditor's Office/City Financial Services
- a. In meeting the requirements of 36.22 & 36.40 RCWs, provide financial and accounting services to departments and offices for FEMA and other related loans and grants.
7. Departments of Public Works
- a. In coordination with County, City, and State organizations develop emergency policy and procedures for addressing storm water, surface water, and drainage issues on private property.
 - b. Identify critical county and city facilities and provide a list to the EOC and to DCD.
 - c. Assist DCD with entry and inspection of county and city facilities.
 - d. Develop and maintain procedures for both urgent and detailed assessment of

damage, other than structural building inspections, to county facilities and property, but not including roads, bridges or associated rights-of-way. Enter buildings only after a determination by DCD that they are safe to enter.

8. Department of Community Development

- a. Review development standards and building codes as a result of lessons learned from a disaster, as appropriate.
- b. Assist and provide advice to the public with relevant recovery activities including building and safety inspections, land use and zoning information, and permit assistance.
- c. In coordination with other county organizations, identify temporary storage locations for disaster related debris.
- d. Advise the public, through the EOC PIO, of pertinent Public Environmental Health issues and concerns such as: inspection of on-site sewage systems, wells and sanitation.
- e. The Environmental Health Division will provide for coordination of the collection and disposal of hazardous materials.
- f. Ensure adequate resources and trained personnel are identified to conduct Public Environmental Health activities. Develop plans and procedures to register and use resources of other jurisdictions, professional organizations, the business communities, and volunteers.
- g. Inspect and, if necessary, abate abandoned structures.
- h. Provide for vector control, as necessary.
- i. Develop policy and procedures, in coordination with DOT, for the collection and disposal of disaster debris from public and private property, including the pick-up and disposal of hazardous material.
- j. Develop policy and procedures for accepting disaster debris at the land fill and transfer stations.

9. Public Health and Human Services

- a. Advise the public, through the EOC PIO, of pertinent Public Health issues such as disinfection, food and water safety, and disease.
- b. Assist in coordination as necessary for mental health and stress counseling to disaster victims.

- c. Ensure adequate resources and trained personnel are identified to conduct Public Health activities. Develop plans and procedures to register and use resources of other jurisdictions, professional organizations, the business and medical communities, and volunteers.

10. Public Information

- a. Coordinate public information and instructions and media relations as defined in ESF #15 External Affairs.

11. Washington State Department of Transportation

- a. Remove debris from rights-of-way and repair and restore roads and bridges damaged during a disaster; initial focus should be on major or critical routes.
- b. Assist DPW with debris collection, drainage and transportation activities.
- c. Develop and maintain procedures for both urgent and detailed inspections of bridges, roads and transportation rights-of-way.
- d. Ensure adequate resources and trained personnel are identified to conduct inspections. Develop plans and procedures to register and use resources of other county jurisdictions and government agencies, professional and educational organizations, and volunteers.
- e. Develop and maintain procedures for work crews and personnel to support rapid damage assessment by surveying their work areas immediately following a hazardous event and reporting the situation to the EOC. Critical facilities within the work area should receive highest priority for assessment.

12. Sheriff's Office

- a. Develop and maintain procedures for field personnel to support rapid damage assessment by surveying their patrol areas immediately following a hazardous event and reporting the situation to the EOC. Critical facilities within the patrol area should receive highest priority for assessment.
- b. As available, provide inmate crews to assist other organizations with recovery and restoration activities.

13. Fire Agencies

- a. Develop and maintain procedures to support rapid damage assessment by surveying the fire district immediately following a hazardous event and reporting the situation to the EOC. Critical facilities within the Fire District

should receive highest priority for assessment.

C. State/Federal

1. Dispatch assessment teams to document and/or verify public and private damage.
2. If Individual Assistance is authorized, establish a local Disaster Recovery Center to assist qualified citizens with filing claims for financial or housing assistance.
3. If Public Assistance is authorized, dispatch assessors to develop, in coordination with local representatives, Disaster Survey Reports for public damage and response costs.
4. Provide technical assistance and advice on recovery and mitigation activities, to both citizens and public agencies, as appropriate.
5. Coordinate public information and assistance activities with the local EOC PIO. Keep local authorities informed of assistance provided to local residents, businesses, and public entities.
 - a. In coordination with other county and city departments, develop policy and procedures to segregate disaster debris into recyclable and non-recyclable components, including the recycling of applicable components.
 - b. Identify resources and trained personnel to conduct debris removal activities. Develop plans and procedures to register and use resources of other jurisdictions, professional organizations, the business community, and volunteers.
 - c. In coordination with other government organizations, identify sites for temporary shelters to accommodate displaced families and individuals, assuring sufficient space for emergency sanitation and staging of support infrastructure such as field kitchens, generators, mobile hospitals, and administrative facilities.
 - d. Assist as required in coordination of the distribution of, emergency drinking water and sanitation facilities to stricken areas, as necessary.
 - e. Develop and maintain procedures for rapid assessment of critical facilities, public buildings and structures.
 - f. Develop and maintain procedures for detailed inspections of residential, business, and public buildings and structures, with initial focus on critical facilities.
 - g. Ensure adequate resources and trained personnel are identified to conduct

inspections. Develop plans and procedures to register and use resources of other county jurisdictions and government agencies, professional and educational organizations, and volunteers.

VII. References

VIII. Attachments

- A. Attachment 1 -Individual Assistance Programs
- B. Attachment 2 -Individual Damage Assessment

ATTACHMENT 1

ESF #14 – Long Term Community Recovery

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

This compendium identifies typical individual assistance programs that **may** be available following an emergency or disaster. Each program has its own eligibility requirements that **must be met** by each applicant to receive assistance. It is recognized that this is not a complete list and that assistance agencies are constantly changing.

A. Humanitarian Service Groups (e.g. American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Church Groups, Voluntary Organizations, Community Service Groups)

1. Funded by: Agency or Group
2. Administered by: Agency or group at temporary or permanent locations
3. Individuals, local, or state officials can request these services. They provide immediate emergency aid such as clothing, food, medical assistance, shelter, clean-up help, transportation, furniture, and medical supplies.

B. Emergency Food Stamp Program

1. Funded by: Food and Nutrition Services (USDA)
2. Administered by: State Department of Social and Health Services
3. Provides food coupons to qualifying disaster victims. Requires a request to the USDA by the Department of Social and Health Services, based on request to DSHS by State Emergency Management in coordination with local Emergency Management.

C. Insurance Assistance

1. Administered by: American Insurance Association (AIA)
2. Federal Emergency Management Agency
3. National Flood Insurance Program
4. Counseling on insurance problems or questions.

D. Consumer Protection

1. Administered by: State Attorney General's Office
2. Provides counseling on consumer problems such as non-availability of products and services needed for reconstruction, price gouging, and disreputable business concerns and practices. May involve coordinating with the Insurance Commissioner and/or legal counsel.

E. Crisis Counseling

1. Administered by: Department of Social and Health Services
2. Available only after a special request by the Governor and approved by FEMA. Referral services and short-term counseling for mental health problems caused or aggravated by a disaster.

F. Individual and Family Grant Program (IFGP)

1. Funded by: 75% Federal 25% State
2. Administered by: State Emergency Management
3. Intended to assist individuals and families to permit them to meet those disaster-related necessary expenses and serious needs for which other assistance is either unavailable or inadequate. It is not intended as a replacement or insurance program.

G. Temporary Housing Program

1. Funded by: 100% Federal
2. Administered by: FEMA
3. Provides financial assistance or government-owned dwellings, if available, for those whose primary residences are uninhabitable as a result of a disaster.

H. Disaster Loans

1. Funded by: U.S. Small Business Administration
2. Administered by: U.S. Small Business Administration
3. Physical Disaster Loans. Low interest loans to individuals for repair, replacement, or rehabilitation of owner-occupied primary residences or personal property loss for renters.

4. Business Loans (Physical Disaster Loans). Low interest loans to businesses for repair, replacement or rehabilitation of disaster damaged property.
 5. Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL). For business that are suffering economic loss as a result of single sudden physical event of catastrophic nature. SBA's maximum loan is up to \$500,000. Funds can be used for indebtedness and operating expenses.
- I. Emergency Loans, Farmers Home Administration (FHA)
1. Administered by: US Department of Agriculture
 2. Low interest loans to farmers, ranchers, and agricultural operators, either tenant-operator or owner-operator, for physical and production losses. Loan may also be used to repair or replace farm property and supplies, or for repayment of farm operating debts incurred during the disaster year. May also be available if approved by the USDA following a Governor's request.
- J. Disaster Unemployment Assistance
1. Funded by: FEMA
 2. Administered by: US Department of Labor through the State Employment Security Department (DOL)
 3. Provides weekly benefit payments to those out of work due to the disaster, including self-employed persons, farm workers, farm and ranch owners, and others not normally covered under regular unemployment insurance programs.
- K. Tax Assistance
1. Administered by: Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
 2. County Assessors
 3. Provides counseling and assistance in the form of income tax rebates to disaster victims who file income tax returns during the year of the disaster or during any of the three previous years. These earlier returns may be amended to receive an immediate tax rebate for non-insured casualty losses to homes, personal property, businesses or farming/ranching operations. Benefits may also result from filing amended state income tax returns. County assessors may provide information on possible property tax relief.
- L. Social Security Benefits

1. Funded by: Social Security Administration (SSA)
2. Administered by: Social Security Administration
3. Assistance to annuitants with address changes and expedited check delivery. Assistance in applying for disability, death, survivor benefits, and SSI payments.

M. Veteran's Benefits

1. Funded by: Veterans Administration (VA)
2. Administered by: Veterans Administration (VA)
3. Assistance in applying for VA death benefits, pensions, insurance settlements and adjustments to VA insured home mortgages. VA representatives will also record address changes if necessary.

N. Legal Services

1. Administered by: Federal Emergency Management Agency
2. Free legal counseling to low income persons for disaster related problems. May include replacing legal documents, transferring titles, contracting problems, will probates, and insurance problems.

O. Infrastructure Assistance Coordination Council (IACC)

1. Administered by: State Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development (CTED)
2. The IACC is an organization of state and federal agencies and associations that provides Washington communities with public financial and technical assistance. Through the council, these agencies coordinate their efforts to better assist counties, cities, towns, special purpose districts, utilities and tribal governments.

ATTACHMENT 2

ESF #14 - Long Term Community Recovery

INDIVIDUAL DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

Individual property owners will be requested to conduct and report initial detailed damage assessment of residential and business structures. In addition, the Pacific County Emergency Management Agency (PCEMA) will provide the public information relative to damage assessment reporting through the public information process as defined in ESF #15 External Affairs. Data will be provided to the Pacific County EOC. When requested, EOC or PCEMA staff will forward private damage assessment information to coordinating agencies and the state for determination of whether Pacific County qualifies for state and federal assistance for individuals, families and businesses.

The following information will be reported pertinent to individual damage assessment on the HS Form 1-PR:

1. First and last name of property owner as well as a contact name, phone, and email.
2. Physical address of damaged property.
3. Estimated pre-disaster fair market value.
4. Estimated structure loss.
5. Estimated personal property loss.
6. Primary cause of damage.
7. Type of insurance and deductible.
8. If the property is habitable, accessible, category of damage, and description of damages.

From this information maps may be prepared to indicate damage locations. Specific locations will be numbered to correspond with narrative report. Damage estimates need not be formal, but educated guesses, with supporting information to be developed by the property owner.

A Preliminary Damage Assessment Team(s) comprised of federal, state, and local representatives will verify data. Arrival of these teams will be coordinated through the PCEMA office.

ESF 15: External Affairs

Primary Agencies

Pacific County Emergency Management Council
Pacific County Emergency Management Agency
Pacific County Department of General Administration
Pacific County Department of Community Development
Pacific County Sheriff's Office

Support Agencies

Pacific County Emergency Response Agencies

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

1. To ensure effective dissemination of emergency information and instructions to the public during and after an emergency or disaster.
2. To ensure education of Pacific County residents in respect to emergency preparedness prior to an emergency or disaster.

B. Scope

1. This ESF addresses responsibilities to process, coordinate, and disseminate information for Pacific County, municipal jurisdictions within the county, city and county officials, employees, the media, and the public.

C. Policies

1. It is essential that accurate, timely, and consistent information be disseminated to the public when the EOC is activated. City and county departments and offices will coordinate the development and dissemination of all disaster related public information through the EOC Public Information Officer.
2. The Pacific County Emergency Management Agency will conduct a public education effort throughout the course of the year.

II. Situations and Assumptions

A. Situations

1. Pacific County residents expect accurate, up to date, and timely information as quickly as it becomes available.

2. Normal means of communications in the affected areas may be either destroyed or largely incapacitated; therefore, only limited and incomplete information is anticipated from the disaster area until communications can be restored.
3. Sufficient support personnel may not be available to coordinate public information and interface with the media and other agencies.
4. Demands for information from media outside the county will be significantly increased in a disaster.
5. Sufficient communications capabilities may not be available to support public information efforts.
6. The media may or may not transmit accurate information.

B. Assumptions

1. Following a disaster, the Emergency Alert System (EAS) may be available to notify residents of Pacific County.
2. Health and welfare checks will be handled based on public safety priorities and personnel availability.
3. In a disaster, State Emergency Management and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) to coordinate federal, state, and local information.

III. Concept of Operations

A. Overview

1. The need for rapid dissemination of essential information during an emergency necessitates the activation of a public information system. The Public Information Officer within the EOC will coordinate this system. The nature of the emergency and the level of EOC activation will define the extent to which this system is engaged.
2. Level 3: Routine Operations and Low Impact Emergencies
 - a. The Emergency Management Director will coordinate public information needs in consultation with the Pacific County Administrative Officer. Additional assistance will be requested as necessary.
3. Levels II and I: Medium and High Impact Disaster

- a. The Public Information Officer, as appointed by the EOC Manager, will activate the public information system.

B. Objectives

The public information objectives during a disaster are:

1. To inform the public and City and County employees of the presence of a hazardous situation, its effects, and proper counter-measures.
2. To coordinate the County and City releases of public information to the media.
3. To inform the public on protective measures that can be taken during an emergency.
4. To control rumors and reassure the public.
5. To provide ongoing timely information about emergency operations, emergency services and timelines.
6. To instruct the public on disaster assistance and recovery services, procedures, and timelines.

C. Dissemination

1. Methods for dissemination of local emergency information and instruction will be determined by the Public Information Officer depending on available means as appropriate to the emergency including radio, newspapers, television, electronic communications, mobile public address systems, door-to-door, community bulletin boards, neighborhood preparedness organizations, and amateur radio.
2. Information will be disseminated to the Board of County Commissioners, City Mayors, other elected officials, emergency personnel in the field, and all affected agencies so they know what information and guidance is being released to the public.
3. Dissemination of public information regarding city and county activities and services relating to an emergency shall be reviewed and coordinated between the Public Information Officer and the EOC Manager.
 - a. A Joint Information Center (JIC) may be established to coordinate emergency public information where multiple jurisdictions are involved in the emergency response. This facility would be in direct contact with the EOC, may include information officers from other jurisdictions, and may be established in conjunction with state/federal information efforts. The location of the JIC will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

- b. Public information contact and distribution lists will be maintained by the Emergency Management Office.

D. Access and Functional Needs

1. Public information may need to be translated for limited English proficient (LEP) populations. Interpreters and translation services will be coordinated through the EOC utilizing available resources through Pacific County departments, local agencies or organizations (i.e., community groups, faith communities, schools, etc.), and fee-based vendors providing such services. If local resources are not available, the EOC will request translation services from the State EOC. See Attachment 1: Limited English Proficient (LEP) Emergency Communications Plan.
2. Special instructions and provisions may be made for hospitals, nursing homes, schools, or other access and functional needs residents.

IV. Organization

- A. Within the EOC the Public Information Officer serves as part of the command staff under the direction of the EOC Manager.
- B. The Public Information Officer position is filled by the Pacific County Chief Administrative Officer, the Department of Community Development Director, or the Sheriff or his designee. Following the principles of ICS, if the function of the PIO is not assigned, the responsibility falls to the EOC Manager.

V. Actions

A. Initial

1. Activate a PIO prior to or immediately upon activation of the EOC.
2. Coordinate information dissemination with each agency and section.
3. Establish and maintain of a system to support dissemination of information and coordination with the State EOC or other coordination entities as appropriate.
4. Disseminate evacuation, deployment, or demobilization routes to the extent possible.
5. Establish information sharing with appropriate field personnel to ensure readiness for timely response.
6. Participate in EOC briefings, development of Incident Action Plans, and Situation Reports, and meetings.

7. Coordinate with support agencies, as needed, to provide appropriate information regarding emergency activities.
8. Upon request, coordinate information to resources in the affected areas to designated staging areas.
9. Relay all emergency traffic conditions/regulations to all affected personnel.
10. Report to the public information needed at locations for general navigation through and around the disaster area.

B. Continuing

1. Ensure the PIO position is staffed throughout and following a disaster.
2. Continue to provide information as required until EOC activities are concluded or until they can be managed and staffed by the primary incident agency or Jurisdictions.
3. Conduct planning with ESF 15 support agencies and other emergency support functions to refine public information operations.
4. Assign and schedule sufficient personnel to implement ESF 15 tasks for an extended period of time.

VI. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency

1. Pacific County Emergency Management Council
 - a. Establish policy pertaining to the release of emergency public information.
 - b. Represent the County and/or City (as suitable) at press conferences, public hearings, and other public events as appropriate to the disaster.
2. Pacific County Emergency Management Agency
 - a. Submit emergency information to the Public Information Officer.
 - b. Provide adequate assistance and training opportunities for the Public Information Officer and support staff as resources allow.
 - c. Plan and coordinate with the local news media to ensure assistance in disseminating emergency information in conjunction with the Public Information Officer.

- d. Maintain local EAS Plan and Agreement(s).
 - e. Coordinate with State and Federal agencies on the release of emergency information, as appropriate.
 - f. Designate facilities where media representatives can be briefed. Whenever possible, these facilities will provide telecommunications capabilities for media use.
 - g. Coordinate and deliver public education information, materials, and/or events as needed or requested.
3. Public Information Officer
- a. Coordinate with the Logistics Section to identify a workspace, equipment, and additional staff to support the emergency Public Information function.
 - b. Establish and coordinate emergency public information during and after an emergency.
 - c. Prepare and distribute public information releases regarding disaster response and recovery.
 - d. Review and coordinate releases of information from affected offices and departments through the EOC Manager.
 - e. Respond to media inquiries.
 - f. Provide information to elected officials and to employees, as necessary.
 - g. Monitor news media coverage of the incident.
 - h. Establish rumor control capability.
 - i. Coordinate the release of public information, or establish a JIC, with other jurisdictions, as appropriate.
- B. Support Agencies**
1. Pacific County Emergency Response Agencies
- a. Provide pertinent information (e.g. road closures, emergency instructions, available assistance, place of contact for missing relatives, restricted areas, etc.) to the EOC for use by the Public Information Officer for dissemination to the public.

2. State

- a. Throughout the emergency, public information staff from the state EOC will work with the Governor's press secretary to develop and disseminate information regarding the emergency and state response efforts. State EOC staff will also be available to assist local officials in disseminating emergency information to affected communities.
- b. In the absence of the Governor's Press Secretary or assistant, the State Emergency Management Public Information Officer (PIO) directs, coordinates, and supervises the emergency public information functions.
- c. Coordinates with local and federal agencies on the release of emergency information and instructions.

3. Federal

- a. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides for the assignment and establishment of Public Information operations at the Joint State/Federal Disaster Field Office after a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration. All emergency public information will be coordinated with the State PIO and with local PIO's.

VII. References

- A. Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- B. The National Response Framework – ESF 15 External Affairs
- C. Grays Harbor and Pacific County EAS Plan
- D. Pacific County EOC PIO Activation Guide

VIII. Attachments

1. Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Emergency Communications Plan

ATTACHMENT 1

ESF #15 – External Affairs

Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Emergency Communications Plan

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

To ensure that sufficient assets are mobilized during emergencies or disasters to provide accurate, coordinated, and timely life safety information to impacted individuals with limited English proficiency (LEP).

B. Scope

This Plan is an attachment to the Pacific County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), including but not limited to Emergency Support Function 2 (ESF-2), Communication, Information, and Warning Systems; ESF-6, Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services; ESF-8, Public Health and Medical Services; and ESF-15, External Affairs.

This Plan does not relieve local city, town and tribal organizations or other agencies of their responsibility to communicate and provide information on the emergency or disaster to their residents including LEP populations during times of emergency or disaster.

C. Legal Authority

This Plan meets requirements of Washington State Substitute Senate Bill (SSB) 5046, which passed the legislature in 2017 and was codified in chapter 38.52 RCW. This Plan will assist with addressing requirements of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 concerning access to services for people with LEP, and Executive Order 13166, Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency, which directs recipients of federal funding to take reasonable steps to ensure that people with LEP have meaningful access to their programs and activities.

II. POLICIES

A. General

It is the policy of the Pacific County Emergency Management Agency (PCEMA) to provide timely meaningful access for LEP persons to all agency programs and activities. All personnel shall provide free language assistance services to LEP individuals whom they encounter or whenever an LEP person requests language assistance services.

PCEMA will inform members of the public that language assistance services are available free of charge to LEP persons and that the agency will provide these services to them.

B. LEP Communications

1. Emergency managers will keep life safety information simple, clear, and brief to promote ease and accuracy of translation.
2. When emergencies or disasters impact the entire county, PCEMA will communicate life safety information in multiple languages, including languages spoken by significant population segments (defined in III.B.8). For non- countywide emergencies or disasters, emergency managers will apply a four- factor analysis (see III.B.9) to determine the obligation to provide language assistance services.
3. It is recommended – but not required – that any individual providing translation or interpretation services should be certified through either the Washington State Court Interpreter Program, the Washington Department of Social and Health Services or the American Translators Association. Certification provides a level of assurance about the quality of the work provided by the translator or interpreter.

C. ESF-2

1. ESF 2 coordinates establishment and maintenance of an effective communications and warning systems for use in a disaster. This ESF also monitors the overall status of the county’s communications infrastructure and coordinates provision of redundant, temporary communication as required.
2. The County relies on the hazard warning capabilities of federal and state government, industry, and the media. Citizens are expected to be aware of a hazardous situation for which there is significant media attention, such as severe weather or flooding. When there is a demonstrated need, particularly if timeliness is crucial to protect life and property, the county may supplement existing warning systems. Supplemental measures will depend on the nature of the hazard, the quality and quantity of information available, resources available media attention, and other situational factors. Supplemental measures, including, but not limited to the use of ADA compliant technology will focus on enhancing or amplifying the information being provided through existing sources and, to the extent practicable, upon participatory systems activated at the neighborhood or community level.
3. In accordance with RCW 38.52.110 (1), in responding to a disaster, or the threat of a disaster, the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) is directed to utilize the services, equipment, supplies, and facilities of existing departments, offices, and agencies of the state, political subdivisions, and all other municipal corporations thereof including but not limited to districts and quasi municipal corporations organized under the laws of the state of Washington to the maximum extent practicable, and the officers and personnel of all such

departments, offices, and agencies are directed to cooperate with and extend such services and facilities upon request notwithstanding any other provision of law.

4. As assets and personnel may be overwhelmed, Pacific County can only endeavor to make every reasonable effort to respond to a hazardous event based on the situation, and on information and resources available at the time.

D. ESF-6 & ESF-8

1. Mass care, Housing and Human Services (ESF-6) will be provided to the whole community as needed during emergencies and disasters. The whole community includes individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, including the limited English Proficiency. Pursuant to Title VI of the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Civil Rights Act, the Fair Housing Act, and SSB 5046, all agencies and organizations providing mass care, housing or human services will comply with state and federal laws.
2. Public Health and Medical Services (ESF-8) is committed to communicating with the Whole Community as needed during emergency response and disaster recovery operations.

E. ESF-15

Pacific County government recognizes the importance of providing vital health and safety information to affected populations. PCEMA will work to ensure that information is consistent, accurate, complete, and promptly delivered using communication methods, within County guidelines, to disseminate information to affected populations and the general public, including those with alternate communication needs.

F. Plan Updates

This Plan will be reviewed and updated with the Pacific County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Pacific County Emergency Management staff, with input from the PCEMA Council, community-based organizations serving LEP individuals, and incident or exercise after-action reports, will update the plan as-needed to reflect current demographics, systems, methods, and resources.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

1. Reference the Hazard Mitigation Plan, CEMP, and Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA) for detailed information on the hazards with a potential to impact Pacific County.

2. People with access and functional needs may not be able to access (e.g. hearing or visual impairment) or understand (e.g. cognitive impairment or limited English speaking) conventional warning systems (e.g. sirens, emergency alert systems) advising them of the need to evacuate during a short-notice event such as a flash flood, wildfire, or hazardous materials spill

B. Planning Assumptions

1. All public information staff will endeavor to keep stakeholders adequately informed with clear, accurate, and complete reports of changing situations as soon as possible including connecting with those with alternate communication needs. (ESF-15)
2. Public messaging before, during, and after the incident will be in a variety of formats and languages and made accessible to those with alternate communication needs. (ESF-15)
3. Public messaging will include specific information as to what people with access and functional needs should do in an evacuation and/or sheltering situation that is different from the actions recommended to the general population. (ESF-15)
4. Public messaging for people with access and functional needs will also focus on community gathering points such as schools, local grocery stores, media outlets, churches, community centers, advocacy groups, and support agencies. (ESF-15)
5. In the event public instructions need to be interpreted or translated, the provision of interpreters or translators will be coordinated through the Pacific County Emergency Operations Center. (ESF 2)
6. Evacuating displaced and other populations may include those with limited English proficiency. (ESF-6)
7. Preparedness, response, and recovery efforts must incorporate and address the unique needs and circumstances of vulnerable populations, including LEP individuals. Therefore, specific measures will be taken to ensure that these populations will have accessibility to information, health services, and other services. (ESF-6, ESF-8)
8. LEP Language Groups within Pacific County
 - a. RCW 38.52.070(3)(a)(ii) defines “significant population segment” as “each limited English proficiency language group that constitutes five percent or one thousand residents, whichever is less, of the population of persons eligible to be served or likely to be affected within a city, town, or county.” This provision further states that, “The office of financial management forecasting division's limited English proficiency population estimates are the demographic data set for determining eligible limited English proficiency

language groups.”

- b. According to Office of Financial Management (OFM) 2016 estimates, Pacific County has two LEP language groups considered significant population segments, **Spanish and Vietnamese**. Table 1 displays jurisdiction and significant language group populations.

Table 1 – 2021 Significant LEP Population Segments in Pacific County

Jurisdiction Name	Jurisdiction Population	Language Group	Language Group Pop.	% of Jurisdiction Pop.
Pacific	22,075	Spanish	2342	10.6%

Source: OFM Estimate of population with limited English proficiency (LEP) for the state and counties, 2016

9. Obligation to Provide Language Access – Four-Factor Analysis

- a. Factor 1: Number or proportion of LEP persons eligible or likely to be served.

- i. Emergency management serves the whole community, so we assume the proportion of LEP persons our emergency management organizations are likely to serve, encounter, or receive notifications of life safety information during an emergency to be the same proportion as LEP persons in the general population. See Table 1. **We assume Pacific County will serve 2.0%, or approximately 442, LEP persons.**
- ii. The exact number notified of life safety information will vary depending upon the nature and scope of emergencies or disasters that occur. We will share preparedness information and general communications to the entire population, including LEP persons, so we will be prepared to communicate to all significant population segments in an emergency or disaster. We will be prepared to serve or notify the language group populations listed in Table 1.

- b. Factor 2: Frequency with which LEP individuals encounter organization and programs.

- i. The frequency with which LEP individuals encounter the emergency management organization and its programs, including notifications of life safety information during an emergency, varies. Pacific County emergency management programs have had **infrequent** direct interaction with LEP individuals. Police, fire, 9-1-1, public health departments, healthcare providers, schools, and other front-line public service agencies report more frequent encounters with LEP individuals in day-to-day operations.
- ii. Since SSB 5046 went in effect, emergency management organizations have tracked impacts to LEP individuals in emergency and disaster after action reports. Data produced by these after-action reports will

provide a more comprehensive understanding of the frequency with which LEP individuals are impacted by situations resulting in life safety emergency communications. This data will inform plan updates.

- c. Factor 3: The nature and importance of the program, activity, or service provided by the program.
 - i. Life safety information is of **vital** importance.
- d. Factor 4: Resources available to the agency and costs.
 - i. The resources listed in **V. Resource Requirements** are available to PCEMA within the existing budget.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

While emergencies and disasters may vary in size and significance, the population and diversity, and multi-jurisdictional environment, and concentration of critical infrastructure in Pacific County can magnify their impacts. These emergencies and disasters take a “Whole Community” approach, with an effective decision making and resource management structure, along with coordination among health and medical service providers and supporting agencies which is critical to successfully addressing the consequences of emergencies and disasters. (ESF 6)

B. Communications (ESF-2)

1. *Coordination*: The Pacific County EOC may be activated to provide coordination, and technical and administrative support to the incident. The Pacific County EOC would coordinate as needed with Washington State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). Coordination with both ESF-2 and ESF-15 will take place for both internal and external communications. This includes communications with LEP populations and in accordance with the OFM Forecasting Division.
2. *Multiple forms of communication*: Pursuant to the National Incident Management System (NIMS) operating principles and protocols, public information efforts should generally focus on incident specific information. Several forms of communications may be utilized. Public information, advisories, and warnings will be in a variety of formats and languages, and made accessible to those with alternate communication needs as defined in ESF 15.
3. *LEP consideration*: Provision of communication-related activities will consider LEP populations and be planned for according to state and federal regulations and guidance.

C. LEP and ESF-6, Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing & Human Services

1. Some members of our community, including but not limited to those with limited English proficiency, will be more vulnerable during and after a disaster.
2. ESF-6 primary and support agencies will work collaboratively with partners to:
 - a. Monitor disproportionate impacts to vulnerable populations
 - b. Develop strategies and operations that ensure equal access to human services.
 - c. Mitigate barriers that may be preventing access.
 - d. Address communication and medical, mental health and other human services needs of these most vulnerable residents.
 - e. Use ethnic and community media and coordinate with community-based organizations to communicate and gain situational awareness.
 - f. Develop and distribute language and graphic translations of shelter and human service needs.
 - g. Plan for unaccompanied minors and adults requiring care/supervision.
 - i. Work with appropriate law enforcement and legal authorities to develop a disaster protocol for temporary care of unaccompanied children/minors and adults requiring care.
 - h. Plan for access to reunification tools such as the Red Cross Safe and Well website.

D. LEP and ESF-15, Public Affairs

1. Public information may need to be translated for LEP populations to include American Sign Language (ASL). Interpreters and translation services will be coordinated through the Pacific County EOC utilizing available resources through Pacific County departments, PACCOM 911 (language line), and local organizations (i.e., community groups, faith communities, schools, etc.) providing such services. If local resources are not available, the Pacific County EOC will request translation services from the SEOC.

E. Communicating Life Safety Information to LEP Individuals

1. Strategies for **oral notification** include using:
 - a. Contracted certified interpreters (fee involved).
 - i. In-person interpretation services (state master contract):

- <https://fortress.wa.gov/ga/apps/ContractSearch/ContractSummary.aspx?c=03514>
 - ii. Telephone-based interpretations (state master contract):

<https://fortress.wa.gov/ga/apps/ContractSearch/ContractSummary.aspx?c=05614>
 - iii. American Sign Language interpreters (state master contract):

<https://fortress.wa.gov/es/apps/ContractSearch/ContractSummary.aspx?c=08114>
 - iv. Department of Social and Health Services Certified/Authorized:

<https://fortress.wa.gov/dshs/dshsltc/FindInterpreter>
 - v. Washington State Courts Interpreter Program:

http://www.courts.wa.gov/programs_orgs/pos_interpret
 - vi. Washington State Coalition for Language Access:

<http://www.wascla.org/directory>
- b. Qualified bilingual staff or volunteers.
- c. Ethnic media.
- d. Recordings. Emergency managers may record interpreted messages for transmission across multiple platforms. This may include broadcasting recorded messages on public address systems, on social media, and playing recordings for LEP individuals encountered during door-to-door notifications.
2. Strategies for **written notification** include using:
- a. Contracted certified translators (fee involved).
 - i. Written translation services – see Category 6 or Category 9 (24-hour emergency service) (state master contract):

<https://fortress.wa.gov/ga/apps/ContractSearch/ContractSummary.aspx?c=04312>
 - ii. Department of Social and Health Services Certified/Authorized:

<https://fortress.wa.gov/dshs/dshsltc/FindInterpreter>
 - iii. Washington State Coalition for Language Access:

<http://www.wascla.org/directory>
 - b. Qualified bilingual staff or volunteers.
 - c. Translation of vital documents in advance. "Vital documents" are generally documents that affect access to, retention in, or termination or exclusion from a recipient's program services or benefits.
 - d. On-demand / real-time translation.
 - e. Pre-translated templates. Emergency managers may use pre-translated templates generated by government agencies or community-based organizations that allow the emergency manager to enter dates, times,

locations, and other incident-specific details.

- f. Machine translation. Emergency managers will seek review of machine-translated messages by certified translators or bilingual persons prior to dissemination.
 - g. Translated materials. As applicable to the situation, translated written notifications may be shared through wireless alerts, websites, ethnic and other news media, social media, partner organizations, email lists, reader boards, and trap lines. Print and electronic media, news releases, bulletin and sandwich boards, posting of signs can provide an effective method of disseminating emergency information. Electronic media can be helpful in issuing bulleting to inform the public or emergency conditions with or without formal activation of the EAS.
3. Methods for **disseminating** life safety information include:
- a. Emergency Alert System
 - b. Social Media Platforms
 - c. News Media
 - d. Door-to-Door Notifications:
 - i. Depending on the nature of the incident, law enforcement, fire, other partner agencies, and/or volunteer resources may conduct door-to-door notifications through neighborhoods, farms, orchards, production facilities, parks, hotels, etc. Care would be taken to keep unprotected workers from entering hazardous areas to disseminate warning.
 - ii. Those providing door-to-door notifications will access telephonic interpretation services, recorded oral messages, pictographic messages, and/or translated written messages as needed to communicate effectively. When possible, bilingual persons will provide notifications in neighborhoods known to have LEP populations.
 - e. Public Address Systems:
 - i. Fire District and Law Enforcement apparatus can provide warnings along specific routes using public address systems and sirens. These would be effective as an alternative to door-to-door notification.
 - f. Pre-selected locations where emergency communications will be posted on a bulletin board, may include:
 - i. Fire stations
 - ii. Schools
 - iii. Grocery stores

- iv. Community centers
- v. Churches and other places of worship
- vi. Food Banks

V. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

A. Pacific County Emergency Management has the following resources available to provide life safety notifications in languages understood by local LEP language groups:

1. Access to at least one bilingual county staff member or volunteer trained in emergency management.
2. Access to telephonic or other certified interpretation/translation services.
3. News media contacts, including local Spanish-language radio stations.
4. Social media platforms such as Facebook
5. The Emergency Alert System (EAS) operates through local radio and cable TV stations and is intended to provide local officials with the means to disseminate prompt, reliable emergency information, instructions, and warnings in the event of an emergency or disaster.

VI. REFERENCES

The content and format of this Plan was informed by LEP planning tools and guidelines from the Washington State Military Department Emergency Management Division (WA EMD), U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) and Departments of Homeland Security (DHS) and Justice (DOJ), including:

DOJ. (2004). Limited English proficiency resource document: Tips and tools from the field. Retrieved from:
https://www.lep.gov/resources/tips_and_tools-9-21-04.htm

DOJ. (2016). Tips and tools for reaching limited English proficient communities in emergency preparedness, response, and recovery. Retrieved from: <https://www.justice.gov/crt/file/885391/download>

GSA. (2016). Foreign language services ordering guide. Retrieved from:
https://www.gsa.gov/cdnstatic/Foreign_Language_Services.pdf

“Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition Against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons; Notice; final policy guidance,” 76 Federal Register 74 (18 April 2011),

pp. 21755-21768.

WA EMD. (2017). Limited English proficiency communication resources. WA EMD. (2018). LEP communications planning framework, draft 4.1

VII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

BOCC – Board of County Commissioners

CEMP – Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Communication Plan – A section in a local comprehensive emergency management plan that addresses emergency notification of life safety information. RCW 38.52.010(1)

DHS – United States Department of Homeland Security

DOJ – United States Department of Justice

EAS – Emergency Alert System

PCEMAC – Pacific County Emergency Management Council

ESF – Emergency Support Function

HIVA – Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis

Interpretation – Interpretation is the act of listening to something in one language (source language) and orally translating it into another language (target language).

IPAWS – Integrated Public Alert and Warning System

LEP – A limited English proficient (LEP) individual is one who does not speak English as his/her primary language and who has a limited ability to read, write, speak or understand English. Not all individuals whose primary language is not English should be considered as having limited English proficiency.

Life Safety Information – Information provided to people during a response to a life-threatening emergency or disaster informing them of actions they can take to preserve their safety. Such information may include, but is not limited to, information regarding evacuation, sheltering, sheltering-in-place, facility lockdown, and where to obtain food and water. RCW 38.52.010(13)

NIMS – National Incident Management Systems

OFM – Washington State Office of Financial Management

Qualified Interpreter – For an individual with limited English proficiency, means an interpreter who via a remote interpreting service or an on-site appearance: (i) Adheres to generally accepted interpreter ethics principles, including client confidentiality; (ii) has demonstrated proficiency in speaking and understanding both spoken English and at least one other spoken language; and (iii) is able to interpret effectively, accurately, and impartially, both receptively and expressly, to and from such language(s) and English, using any necessary specialized vocabulary, terminology and phraseology.

Qualified Translator – A translator who: (i) Adheres to generally accepted translator ethics principles, including client confidentiality; (ii) has demonstrated proficiency in writing and understanding both written English and at least one other written non-English language; and (iii) is able to translate effectively, accurately, and impartially to and from such language(s) and English, using any necessary specialized vocabulary, terminology and phraseology.

ROOF – Rochester Organization of Families

SEOC – Washington State Emergency Operations Center

Significant Population Segment – each limited English proficiency language group that constitutes five percent or one thousand residents, whichever is less, of the population of persons eligible to be served or likely to be affected within a city, town, or county. RCW 38.52.070(3)(a)(ii)

SSB – Substitute Senate Bill

PACCOM – Pacific 911 Communications

PCEMA – Pacific County Emergency Management

Translation – Translation is the replacement of a written text from one language (source language) into an equivalent written text in another language (target language).

Vital Documents - Documents that affect access to, retention in, or termination or exclusion from a recipient's program services or benefits.

WA EMD – Washington State Military Department Emergency Management Division

WASCLA – Washington State Coalition for Language Access