

**CITY OF PULLMAN,
WHITMAN COUNTY, &
WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY,
COORDINATED COMPREHENSIVE
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
JUNE, 2015**




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Promulgation Statement

This Coordinated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) addresses the City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University's planned response to emergencies associated with natural, technological, and human caused incidents/disasters. This document provides the underlying framework for protection of health, safety, and property of the residents within the city and county, and the students, faculty, staff, and visitors of Washington State University during incidents/disasters. It is intended to facilitate multiple-agency/jurisdiction coordination; specifically between the City, County, University, State, and Federal governments operating under the National Incident Management (NIMS) compliant framework.

The document is an all-hazards plan, intended for use in any emergency, including those that are beyond the control or capability of ordinary departmental or jurisdictional response. One key objective of this Coordinated (CEMP) is to ensure the most effective use of all city, county, and university resources before, during, and after an incident.

The comprehensive approach integrates the five mission areas of emergency management which include:

- *Prevention* – capabilities necessary to avoid, prevent or stop a threatened or actual natural or man-caused event or act of terrorism.
- *Protection* – activities devised by organizations, departments, individuals, to save lives and minimize damage from natural, technological, and human caused, incidents/disasters.
- *Mitigation* – sustained action to reduce or eliminate risk to people and property from hazards and their effects.
- *Response* – immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs.
- *Recovery* – short and long term activities which begin after disaster impact has been stabilized and seek to restore lost functions.

In order to execute this plan effectively, all emergency response personnel, local elected officials, and university administration must have knowledge of and familiarity with the procedures set forth in this plan. This plan formally incorporates the National Response Framework (NRF) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) concepts and processes to be used during activations of components within this plan either in whole or part.

Revision of this plan and its promulgation will commence on a biennial schedule or more frequently as warranted. This plan is written and will be updated in compliance with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's *Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plan, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101*, Version 2.0, November 2010. Attachments, Annexes, and Emergency Support Function (ESF) components may be periodically added and revised without resort to the full promulgation and approval process.

Approval and Implementation

The Coordinated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) for the City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University serves as the foundational framework of emergency response to incidents and disasters of all scales and types. As an emergency operations plan, the Coordinated (CEMP) provides an all-hazards framework for emergency response that enables the implementation and application of emergency management best practices during emergency operations.

The plan is a scalable and comprehensive emergency operations plan that provides clearly defined concepts of operations, roles and responsibilities, emergency management functions, organizational structure, authority, and operationally specific approaches to addressing incidents and disasters in the city, county, and at the university.

The Coordinated (CEMP) is an emergency operations plan with three major sections:

Basic Plan: This portion of the Coordinated (CEMP) provides an overview of the city, county, and university preparedness and response strategies. It describes expected hazards, outlines organizational roles and responsibilities, and explains how this plan is maintained and revised.

Emergency Support Functions: These are individual chapters which focus on essential missions during emergency operations. Each details how the city, county, and university manage a specific function before, during, and after a disaster and identifies the lead agencies that implements that function.

Support Annexes: These are annexes describing the roles and responsibilities on how the City, County, and University will work together to implement and maintain the Coordinated (CEMP). Additional documents are there to support the basic plan, emergency support functions, hazard-specific annexes, and the Department of Education functional annexes.

Department of Education Functional Annexes: These are individual chapters that are specific to the University system which focus on essential missions of the academic institution. Each details how the university will maintain and manage a specific function before, during, and after a disaster and identifies how it will implement that function.

Hazard-Specific Annexes: These annexes describe strategies for managing missions for a specific hazard.

The implementation of this plan replaces and supersedes all previous versions of the City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans. Updates to the plan are scheduled every 4 years. In addition, there may be changes after any emergency or disaster if it is decided that they are warranted. Other routine updates to the plan to keep in line with standards can be made by the planning committee without the approval of the senior official's signatures.

This plan will be effective upon submission by _____, and approval by _____, on this date _____.

Signature Page

Glenn Johnson
Mayor of Pullman, WA

Date Signed

Michael Largent
Whitman County Commissioner

Date Signed

Dean Kinzer
Whitman County Commissioner

Date Signed

Arthur Swannack
Whitman County Commissioner

Date Signed

Elson S. Floyd
President, Washington State
University

Date Signed

Board of Regents Representative
Washington State University

Date Signed

Record of Distribution

Name	Title	Agency	Delivery Date	Copies
		Whitman County Board of Commissioners		
		Whitman County DEM		
		Whitman County Communications Center/Whitcom 911		
		Whitman County Sheriff's Office		
		Latah/Whitman County Search and Rescue		
		Washington State Patrol		
		City of Albion - Police Dept.		
		City of Colfax - Police Dept.		
		City of Colton - Police Dept.		
		City of Garfield - Police Dept.		
		City of Oakesdale - Police Dept.		
		City of Palouse - Police Dept.		
		City of Rosalia - Police Dept.		
		City of Tekoa - Police Dept.		
		Whitman County Fire Dist. 1/Tekoa		
		Whitman County Fire Dist. 2/St John		
		Whitman County Fire Dist. 3/Garfield		
		Whitman County Fire Dist. 4/Palouse		
		Whitman County Fire Dist. 5/Lamont		
		Whitman County Fire Dist. 6/Endicott		
		Whitman County Fire Dist. 7/Rosalia		
		Whitman County Fire Dist. 8/Lacrosse		
		Whitman County Fire Dist. 10/Oakesdale		
		Whitman County Fire Dist. 11/Colfax		
		Whitman County Fire Dist. 11/Albion		
		Whitman County Fire Dist. 11/Diamond		
		Whitman County Fire Dist. 11/Steptoe		
		Whitman County Fire Dist. 12/Pullman		
		Whitman County Fire Dist. 14/Colton		
		Whitman County Fire Dist. 14/Uniontown		
		Washington State Dept. of Natural Resources		
		Whitman County EMS Council		
		Washington State Dept. of L&I		
		Washington State Dept. of Health		
		Washington State Emergency Mgt. Div.		

		Pullman Regional Hospital		
		Whitman Community Hospital		
		Area Clinics		
		Northwest Medstar		
		Pullman School Dist.		
		Colfax School Dist.		
		Endicott School Dist.		
		Garfield School Dist.		
		Lacrosse School Dist.		
		Lamont School Dist.		
		Oakesdale School Dist.		
		Palouse School Dist.		
		Rosalia School Dist.		
		St John School Dist.		
		Steptoe School Dist.		
		Tekoa School Dist.		
		Palouse Hills Amateur Radio Club		
		American Red Cross Inland Northwest Chapter		
		Salvation Army		
		Whitman County Coroner		
		Whitman County Counseling Services		
		Whitman County Public Works		
		Washington State Dept. of Agriculture		
		Washington State Dept. of Transportation		
		Whitman County Food Bank		
		Whitman County PUD		
		Whitman County Auditor		
		Whitman County Prosecutor		
		Whitman County Treasurer		
		Whitman County Assessor		
		Washington State Dept. of Fish and Wildlife		
		Washington State Dept. of Ecology		
		Environmental Protection Agency		
		National Weather Service		
		Washington State Fire Marshall/Fire Protection Bureau		
		Dept. of Defense		
		Washington State University Office of Emergency Management		
		Washington State University Police Department		
		Washington State University Finance		
		Washington State University Attorney General		

		Washington State University Facility Operations		
	City Supervisor	City of Pullman		1
	Mayor	City of Pullman		1
	Manager	Pullman-Moscow Regional Airport		1
	Director	City of Pullman - Finance Dept.		1
	Chief	City of Pullman - Fire Dept.		4
	Director	Neill Public Library		1
	Director	City of Pullman - Planning Dept.		1
	Chief	City of Pullman - Police Dept.		8
	Director	City of Pullman - Public Works Dept.		5
	Director	City of Pullman - Parks and Recreation		2
	Director	City of Pullman - Human Resources		1
		Avista Utilities		1
		Verizon		1
		LEPC		1

Basic Plan

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Vision Statement Coordinated CEMP

The City of Pullman, Whitman County and Washington State University are committed to engaging collaboratively in proactively planning and preparing for emergency situations and will continue to build a better future by working to effectively reduce the impacts of disasters in our communities.

The Coordinated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) was developed through a collaborative effort by City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University, local public safety agencies, appropriate subject matter experts, and volunteer organizations. The plan demonstrates the ability of a large number of agencies to work together to achieve a common goal. The planning committee coordinated with local groups to provide a forum for those with identified responsibilities in the CEMP. They participated in planning and coordinating emergency management activities in order to identify, develop, maintain, and enhance local emergency management capabilities for the whole community. The CEMP is one of the many efforts to prepare all people in the City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University and Washington State for emergencies or disasters.

B. Mission

This Coordinated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is a means to coordinate and facilitate resources to minimize the impacts of natural, technological or man-caused disasters and emergencies on people, property, the environment and the economy of the City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University. Through planning, coordination, education, training and community awareness, we will prepare for; respond to; mitigate and recover from; the effects of disaster for all who live, work or visit here.

Mission priorities of the City of Pullman during a disaster are first the protection of human lives and public health, then protection of public property and infrastructure, and to provide reasonable assistance to individuals to protect private property, and protecting the environment. The overall object is to respond to emergency conditions and manage the process of restoring City programs and services as quickly as possible.

Mission priorities of Whitman County during a disaster are the protection of lives, property, the economy and the environment. Our overall objective is to respond to emergency conditions, protect our citizens and manage the process of restoring County programs and services as quickly as possible.

Mission priorities of Washington State University during a disaster are first the protection of human lives, then safeguarding of animals and samples associated with the university's research processes, protecting property, minimizing impacts on the campus and community, and protecting the environment. The overall object is to respond to emergency conditions and manage the process of restoring university academic and research programs and services as quickly as possible.

C. Applicability

This plan provides the management structure, key responsibilities, emergency assignments, and general procedures to follow during and immediately after an emergency. The City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University have established this plan to address the immediate requirements for a major disaster or emergency in which normal operations are interrupted and special measures must be taken into account.

All executive heads of the communities within Whitman County that do not have their own established Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) have signed the Whitman County Municipal Corporations Mutual Aid Agreement. Therefore this City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University Coordinated (CEMP) is intended to provide all the cities, fire districts, and school districts within Whitman County a resource for preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation from natural, technological, or human-caused disasters.

This plan provides a foundation for:

1. Establishing mutual understanding among government agencies, Washington State University, business and industry, volunteer organizations, and the citizens of Whitman County.
2. Efficient and effective utilization of government, university, and private resources.
3. Coordination with city, county, university, and surrounding jurisdictions, The State of Washington and the Federal Government.
4. The development and maintenance of disaster response capabilities.
5. The identification and application of hazard mitigation strategies.
6. Effective training and education of self-sufficiency to citizens, the business community, volunteers, local elected officials, and university administration.
7. The ability to rapidly, effectively, and efficiently recover from a disaster.

D. Purpose

The purpose of the plan is to establish a comprehensive, all hazards approach to incident management and to serve as a guide to organizational activities before, during, and after a disaster. It describes capabilities and resources, establishes responsibilities, for Whitman County as well as every political subdivision therein, and Washington State University in accordance with the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 38.52 for addressing all five mission areas of emergency management: Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery.

The Basic Plan of this Coordinated (CEMP) provides the framework for response and emergency management. The Emergency Support Functions Annexes, Support Annexes, Functional Annexes, and Incident Annexes address essential emergency management support functions and hazard specific strategies required to implement emergency operations objectives. This Coordinated (CEMP) provides for the continuity of local government and university operations during and after an emergency or disaster.

This document establishes an Emergency Operations Center(s) (EOC(s)) procedure to carry out incident objectives as necessary, provide information to the public on response and recovery efforts, and to provide coordination of operations with local response agencies, the City of Pullman, Whitman County, Washington State University, The State of Washington (coordinated through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), and Region 10 of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The Training and Exercise Appendix will outline the emergency management training that is highly recommended and required to improve operational readiness by increasing knowledge, skills, and coordinated or response efforts.

E. Scope

This plan describes the basic strategies, assumptions and mechanisms through which the City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University will conduct preparedness and mitigation activities to guide and support local emergency management efforts, and guidance for effective response and recovery. This plan is designed to address emergency operations in the City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University when an incident is severe, widespread, or long enough that standard emergency response strategies and capabilities become overwhelmed and require higher levels of coordination, sustained response, and/or strategic/policy support.

This Coordinated (CEMP) can be partially or fully implemented in the context of a threat, in anticipation of a significant event, or in response to an incident at any level. Selective implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of the exact resources needed, and a level of coordination appropriate to each incident.

F. Situation Overview

This Coordinated (CEMP) is an all-hazards approach to natural, technological, or human-caused emergency disaster situations most likely to occur within Whitman County and based upon the Whitman County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA) and Washington State University (HIVA), both of which have been published as separate documents.

1. Population and Geography

- a) The City of Pullman is the largest city in Whitman County, Washington. The population is estimated at 31,000 based on the 2010 census. Washington State University's campus is located in the east section of the city. Pullman Regional Hospital provides full medical services including trauma care. An expanding high-tech industry is located in the north end of the city in the Pullman Industrial Park operated by the Port of Whitman County.
- b) Whitman County is located in eastern Washington State, according to the 2010 census the population was 44,776. Whitman County has two rivers, the Snake River and the Palouse River and six creeks, the Union Flat Creek, the Rock Creek, and the Pine Creek, Missouri Flat Creek, Dry Fork Creek, and the Paradise Creek. Pullman is the largest city and is home to Washington State University. The Pullman-Moscow Regional Airport is located in the City of Pullman; it is the primary airport in the rural area. Colfax is the county seat and is the location for the other hospital in the county.

- c) Washington State University (WSU) is a large Research One land-grant institution of higher-education located in eastern Washington within the city limits of Pullman, WA and directly adjacent to the Idaho border. Its students, faculty, staff, and visitors comprise populations of nearly 35,000 people on campus each day. WSU is a member of the PAC-12 and during football games this number is significantly higher. Organizationally WSU is a state agency and consists of several individual academic colleges and non-academic departments as well as a state-wide Extension Service, each having a unique role vital to the academic, outreach and research missions of the university. Regionally, the university impacts organizations and communities across Whitman County and the State of Washington both economically and culturally.

2. Threats and Vulnerabilities

A hazard represents an event or condition that has the potential to cause fatalities, injuries, property damage, infrastructure damage, agricultural losses, damage to environment, business interruption, or there types of harm or loss. Examples of hazards which have impacted the City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University in the past, and to which Whitman County as a whole is vulnerable are: Severe storms wind storms, blizzards, flooding, wildfire, and civil disorder.

- a) The potential for severe earthquakes is low in this area but a larger earthquake on the West side of Washington State may indirectly affect people, hospitals, and infrastructure in a significant way. Likewise, a volcanic eruption elsewhere in the state will cause volcanic ash to fall in this area and directly affect people, hospitals, and infrastructure.
- b) Straight-line winds are responsible for most thunderstorm wind damage in the area and can be equivalent to a strong tornado.
- c) Winter storms are common to the region and can produce extreme cold temperatures and precipitation resulting in freezing rain, sleet, heavy snow accumulations, blizzard conditions, wind chill affect, and strong winds creating numerous snow drifts over main road ways. Snow storms have impacted city and University operations in the past.
- d) The Pullman-Moscow Regional Airport flight patterns often traverse the Washington State University campus and parts of the City of Pullman. An aircraft crash could result in mass casualty and significant catastrophic damage to the city and/or campus property.
- e) The Washington State University are within the boundaries of the City of Pullman and major road ways increasing the risk of a short-term business interruption and possible human casualties from a hazardous materials release.
- f) Various quantities of chemical, radioactive, and biological hazardous materials are used for teaching and research, facilities maintenance, academic support, and general campus operations and stored on campus. On-campus materials present a risk of a release that could result in short-term business interruptions as well as damages to research and human casualties.
- g) Structural fires and Wildland fires within the City of Pullman, Whitman County, and on Washington State University property are a common but a serious threat.

- h) Utility Failure in the City of Pullman, Whitman County, and/or Washington State University could disrupt day-to-day operations and activities. A wide spread failure of longer duration can significantly interrupt operations and impact citizens.

3. Hazard Categories

- a) *Natural Hazards* – Natural incidents related to environmental conditions including dam and levee failure, drought and extreme heat, earthquakes, flooding, major fires (including grass, timber, and urban), hurricanes, tornadoes, and winter/ice storms.
- b) *Human-Caused Hazards* – Intentional acts including civil disorder, rioting, protesting, shooting, bomb threat, suspicious package, enemy attack, sabotage, terrorism, or other incidents involving the use of weapons of mass destruction.
- c) *Technological Hazards* – Technological failures or accidents including, but not limited to: industrial hazards, structural collapse, power outages, fires, explosions, transportation accidents, water supply failure, and hazardous materials such as: chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear.

G. Emergency Considerations and Hazards

Washington State generally, and the Whitman County area specifically, experience or could experience significant impacts from natural hazards including floods, storms, wildland fires, earthquakes, and even volcanoes. Beyond natural hazards, there are technological hazards, including nuclear power plant incidents, chemical weapon stockpiles, dam failures, and hazardous material spills. The City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University are subject to many of these hazards directly and also indirectly as a result of fulfilling mutual aid agreements, and potentially as the result of supply interruption or refugee influx from other disaster areas. All of these hazards require analysis and determination by state, county, city, and university officials in order to organize resources so loss can be prevented or minimized. The Whitman County and Washington State University Hazard Identification and Vulnerability assessments are addressed in the Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis Plan and the Whitman County and Washington State University Hazard Mitigation Plans.

H. Planning Assumptions

The Coordinated (CEMP) is based on the following planning assumptions and considerations:

- A disaster may occur with little or no warning; may escalate far more rapidly than City of Pullman, Whitman County, or Washington State University capabilities; and could require outside assistance from other public sector/private sector/non-governmental agencies and organizations.
- All incidents begin and end locally and typically are managed at the lowest possible geographic, organizational, and jurisdictional level.
- The National Incident Management System and Incident Command System will be the foundation of all emergency response activities before, during, and after an incident and/or disaster.

- In most cases, the fire department or law enforcement personnel will assume Incident Command, depending on the type of emergency.
- Initial response by the City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University will be to take actions that have the greatest lifesaving potential under the circumstances.
- Departments tasked in this document are aware of their emergency response roles and responsibilities and will fulfill these requirements in an emergency utilizing their capabilities, including staffing, equipment, supplies, and skills; according to their own policies and procedures.
- Proper implementation and understanding of these guidelines through training and exercising will reduce disaster-related losses.
- In a disaster in this region it could take up to 72 hours before the City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University receive significant outside assistance. If surrounding areas of Whitman County are impacted, resources may be delayed or unavailable completely.
- Government at all levels and university administration must continue to function under all threats, emergencies, and disaster conditions.
- The Coordinated (CEMP) must be flexible and be able to function under a variety of unanticipated, complex, and unique circumstances.
- Day-to-day functions that do not contribute directly to disaster operations may be suspended for the duration of the public emergency. The efforts that would normally be required for these functions will be redirected to accomplish disaster management and response tasks.
- Incidents may cause significant injuries, alternations and damage to the environment resulting in numerous casualties and fatalities, displaced individuals, property loss, disruption of normal life support systems, disruption of essential public services, and damage to basic infrastructure.
- The City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University may become one or more relocation sites for the region for those displaced by a disaster or as a sheltering area for those evacuating other parts of the region or state affected by disasters.
- Incidents pose a challenge for the whole community but specifically the access and functional needs population which includes children, individuals with disabilities, diverse communities, the elderly, and people with limited English proficiency. These groups may be lacking in resources such as food, shelter, and transportation.

I. Limitations

This plan or any of its appendices, emergency support functions (ESFs), implementing instructions, or procedures is not intended to deal with every potential scenario that may occur during times of emergency, but rather to identify the organization, the processes and the responsibilities of the respective participants who may be involved. The possibility of local resources becoming overwhelmed is a reality, the participating jurisdictions can only make a reasonable effort to respond based on the situation(s), information and the resources available at the time of the disaster.

In the event of severe devastation throughout the Palouse Region and/or county, fundamental resources such as water, food, first aid supplies, utilities, fuel, shelter, sanitation supplies, and basic survival supplies may be needed. The City of Pullman,

Whitman County, and Washington State University do not have sufficient supplies and equipment on hand for an extended response.

Arrival of state and/or federal assistance may be delayed for several days after an incident.

There is no guarantee implied by this plan that perfect mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery will be practical or possible.

The disaster response and relief activities of the City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University may be limited by:

- The inability of citizens to be self-sufficient for more than 72 hours without additional supplies of water, food, shelter and medical supplies.
- Lack of public services, sewage treatment services, and regional transportation due to damage to facilities and equipment, and shortages of trained personnel. The impact of these shortages may be felt immediately because of increased need and the necessity for 24 hour operations sustained over long periods of time.
- Damage to essential lifelines such as roads, rail, utilities, and communication networks.
- The shortage of critical supplies due to reduced emergency storage capacities.
- There may be damage to responder communications due to equipment damage or overloading of landline and cellular telephone lines into 911 centers.
- Large movements of people from the West side of Washington State as refugees into the City of Pullman, and Whitman County, and on to Washington State University will stress all resource systems, particularly shelter, food, water, and medical.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

This Coordinated (CEMP) addresses the entire spectrum of contingencies ranging from relatively minor incidents to large-scale disasters, such as an earthquake or human caused incident. Some emergencies will be preceded by a buildup or a warning period, providing sufficient time for appropriate officials and administration to warn the public and implement mitigation measures. Other emergencies occur with little or no advance warning, and require immediate activation of the Coordinated (CEMP) as well as an efficient and coordinated mobilization and deployment of resources. All entities responsible under Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) of the Coordinated (CEMP) must be prepared to respond promptly and effectively to any foreseeable emergency, taking all appropriate actions, including requesting and providing assistance.

- When a disaster occurs, or one is imminent, the Chief of Police of the City of Pullman, the Director of Emergency Management for Whitman County, or the President of Washington state University *or official designee* may request that the Whitman County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) be activated.
- The City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University will make essential staff available for training, exercises, and emergency operations assignments.

- In the event of communication, power, or utility failure in a disaster, predetermined facilities may be used as an alternative EOC. In addition, each such area may serve as a staging area, triage area, communications center or in any other functional capacity appropriate for the situation as assigned.
- The Emergency Worker Program Annex provides detailed information on management of registered emergency workers before and during an emergency for the City of Pullman, Whitman County, and WSU.

This Coordinated (CEMP) is organized in six sections the basic plan, emergency support functions (ESFs) Support Annexes, Functional Annexes, and Incident Annexes

The *Basic Plan* provides a summary/overview of the City of Pullman, Whitman County, Washington State University hazard analysis, states the major assumptions made for response planning purposes, and establishes the overall concept of operations, organization and assignment of responsibilities, direction, control and coordination, administration, finance, and logistics, and development and maintenance regarding this plan.

Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) are function-specific sections which group resources and capabilities into functional areas most frequently needed during a response. These functions are coordinated by a single lead department/organization but may rely on several departments/organizations to provide resources for a given functional area. The function of an ESF is to provide guidance and facilitate access to the City of Pullman, Whitman County, Washington State University capabilities regardless of which department/organization manages those capabilities. The ESFs serve as the primary operational-level mechanism to guide provision of assistance in functional areas such as transportation, communications, engineering and physical plant, mass care, student housing, public health, search and rescue, energy, and law enforcement. One or more ESFs may be activated in response to any emergency.

Support Annexes are plans that describe how common support processes and administration tasks required during an incident are coordinated and executed. The actions described in the Support Annexes are not limited to particular types of events, but are overarching in nature and applicable to many types of incidents.

Department of Education Functional Annexes are university specific regarding task performance and are recommendations from the Department of Education and Department of Homeland Security. Because they are operations-oriented they describe how the university will address different hazards specifically.

Hazard-Specific Annexes are plans that described the unique aspects of how the City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University will respond to incidents within broad incident categories (e.g., severe weather, public health, hazardous materials).

B. National Incident Management System (NIMS)

According to Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 and the U.S. Department of Education, cities, counties, and universities are among local agencies that must adopt NIMS if they receive Federal grant funds. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) is a set of national principles expressly adopted by the city, county, and university for use in this plan and the management of future events. NIMS provides a systematic, proactive approach guiding government agencies at all levels, non-government organizations, and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life or property and harm to the environment. This system ensures that those involved in incident response/recovery understand what their roles are and have the tools they need to be effective.

C. Emergency Management Concepts

The initial response to or the imminent threat of an emergency will be conducted under the guidelines of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the Incident Command System (ICS), and in accordance with Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) contained in this plan. The City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University will meet their responsibility for protecting life and property from the effects of significant events by acting within each of the four phases of emergency management: preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation of emergency management.

D. Mission Areas of Emergency Management

1. Prevention

Prevention actions are those taken to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring or progressing. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such counter measure as: deterrence operations, heightened inspections, improved surveillance, and security operations.

More specific prevention actions include Investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat and the use of specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending perpetrators.

2. Protection

Protection consists of two components – planning and preparedness – and encompasses the full range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to and recover from emergencies/disasters. Preparedness, in the context of an actual or potential incident, involves actions to enhance readiness and minimize impacts.

Protection consists of almost any pre-disaster action that will improve the safety or effectiveness of disaster response. Activities that have the potential to save lives, lessen property damage, and increase individual and community control

over the subsequent disaster response. The City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University will validate their level of emergency readiness through internal and external drills, participation in exercises. Exercise outcomes will be documented and used in a continuous planning effort to improve the city, county, and universities emergency readiness. This joint, continuous planning endeavor will culminate in revisions to this plan in the constant attempt to achieve a higher state of readiness for an emergency or disaster response.

Additional examples of protection activities include:

- Implementing hazard mitigation projects
- Pre-establishment of incident command posts, mobilization centers, staging areas and other facilities
- Developing and maintaining emergency plans and procedures
- Providing public education and awareness
- Use of risk assessment, predictive and plume modeling tools
- Development and Implementation of continuity of operations plans

3. Mitigation

Mitigation activities can occur during any phase of the disaster cycle. Mitigation planning requires the City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University to identify hazards that impact their respective communities and then to identify actions and activities to reduce any losses from those hazards. Mitigation activities reduce overall risks to the population and structures, while also reducing reliance on external funding from actual disaster declarations.

Key mitigation activities include the following:

Ongoing public education and outreach activities designed to reduce loss of life and destruction of property

Structural retrofitting to deter or lessen the impact of incidents and reduce loss of life, destruction of property and impact on the environment

Code enforcement through such activities as zoning regulations, land management, and building codes

Encouraging citizens to purchase flood insurance and the buy-out of properties subjected to frequent flooding

4. Response

Emergency and disaster incident responses are designed to minimize suffering, loss of life, and property damage, and environmental impact and to speed recovery. They include initial efforts to stabilize the incident, damage assessment, emergency and short-term medical care, and the return of vital life-support systems to minimum operating conditions. When the City of Pullman, Whitman County, or Washington State University receive information about a potential emergency or disaster, they will notify the other participating organizations under this plan and will conduct an initial assessment to determine the need to alert other agencies, citizens, faculty, staff, and students, and set in motion appropriate actions to reduce risk and potential impacts.

Response activities may include:

- Emergency shelter, housing, food, water
- Search and rescue
- Emergency medical and mortuary services
- Public health and safety
- Decontamination following a chemical, biological or radiological attack
- Removal of threats to the environment
- Emergency restoration of critical services (electric power, water, sewer, telephone)
- Private sector provision of needed goods and services through contracts or donations
- Assessing the need for mutual aid assistance
- Securing of crime scenes, investigation and collection of evidence

5. Recovery

Recovery activities involve the restoration of services to the public and returning the affected area to pre-emergency conditions or improved conditions. These activities may involve both short-term and long-term plans to assist individuals and communities return to normal. Recovery programs are designed to rebuild homes, restore institutions and sustain economic growth and confidence.

There is no definite point at which response ends and recovery begins. Recovery efforts will occur after the initial response phase when emergency agencies have returned to pre-disaster operations, and will be integrated with day-to-day functions. Recovery programs implement mitigation measures designed to prevent future occurrences of a potential damage from future incidents.

Recovery actions may include:

- Debris cleanup and removal
- Temporary housing and other assistance for disaster survivors and their families
- Restoration of public services (electric power, water, sewer, telephone)
- Crisis counseling and mental health
- Repair and/or replacement of damaged public facilities (roads, bridges, municipal buildings, schools, hospitals)
- Planning and programs for long-term economic stabilization, community recovery and mitigation

E. Operational Priorities and Special Needs Planning

Certain portions of the population may have limited ability to be self-sufficient during an emergency or disaster situation. Populations with access and functional needs may include those members of the community who:

- Have disabilities
- Live in institutionalized settings
- Are elderly
- Are children
- Are from diverse cultures

- Have limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking
- Are transportation disadvantaged
- Community members who have service animals

These members of the community may have needs before, during, and after an incident in access and functional areas, including but not limited to: maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care.

When considering this population and others who are at-risk, emergency management plans should take into account the following:

1. *Communications and Public Information* – Emergency notification systems must be accessible to ensure effective communication for people who are deaf/hard of hearing, blind/low vision, or deaf/blind.
2. *Evacuation and Transportation* – Evacuation plans must incorporate disability and older adult transportation providers for the purpose of identifying the movement of people with mobility impairments and those with transportation disadvantages.
3. *Sheltering* – Care and shelter plans must address the access and functional needs of the people with disabilities and older adults to allow for sheltering in general population shelters.
4. *Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, As Amended* - When shelter facilities are activated, the state will work with local officials to ensure they accommodate the provisions of the American with Disabilities Act (ADA). Refer to the ADA Checklist for Emergency Shelters, July 26, 2007, located at <http://www.ada.gov/pcatoolkit/chap7shelterchk.htm>.

The parties to this Coordinated (CEMP) understand that comprehensive emergency management is a process that involves consideration and preparedness for all individuals including those who may require additional assistance with regard to access and functional needs. During all emergency operations, attention to those with access and functional needs will be incorporated into all operations, planning and response activities.

III. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

This section defines the roles and responsibilities of the positions, organizations and jurisdictions to support and implement the emergency preparedness program and the Coordinated (CEMP)

The purpose of assigning responsibilities to the City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University as well as other identified organizations, is to ensure that all aspects of preparedness programs including the Coordinated (CEMP) and its implementation and maintenance, are adequately maintained on an ongoing basis. This is necessary to ensure the readiness of city, county, university, and other organizations with assigned responsibilities for implementation of the Coordinated (CEMP) in part or all of the functions necessary to respond effectively to the emergency situation and its impacts.

A. Organization

1. City of Pullman

- The City of Pullman operates under a Mayor-City Council form of government. The Mayor is the executive branch and the City Council makes up the legislative branch of the City government. The executive and legislative branches of the City are responsible for overall policy direction within the City.
- The Mayor has executive authority for the direction and control of emergency operations in the City of Pullman.
- The primary responsibility of the Pullman City Council will be with policy level decisions brought about by the circumstances of the emergency or disaster.
- Pullman Executive Group is comprised of the City of Pullman department heads, The Pullman/Moscow Airport Manager, the City Attorney, City Supervisor and City Mayor. This group provides effective direction, control and coordination of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
- The Chief of Police for the City of Pullman has been designated by the Mayor and City Council to serve as the disaster emergency coordinator. The disaster emergency coordinator is responsible for emergency management planning and operations for the City of Pullman. Upon the activation of the EOC, the Chief of Police may assume the role of unified EOC Director.

2. Whitman County

- The Whitman County Board of County Commissioners (BoCC) is the governing body of Whitman County and is comprised of three (3) elected officials and is presided over by the Chairperson. Direction and control of all government related activities during the response, recovery, and long term redevelopment of an emergency event is the responsibility of the BoCC.
- The BoCC has established the position of Director of Emergency Management for the county. The Director of Emergency Management is responsible for emergency management planning and operations for Whitman County. Upon the activation of the EOC, the Director of Emergency Management for Whitman County may assume the role of unified EOC Director.
- The Whitman County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) is responsible for developing a local hazardous materials response plan for their district. The LEPC has responsibility for periodic review of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and make recommendations for the incorporation of revisions to include but not be limited to emergency response planning and community right-to-know on hazardous chemicals.

3. Washington State University
 - The Director of the WSU Office of Emergency Management is responsible for emergency management planning and operations for the university. Upon the activation of the EOC, however, the appropriate department head (Public Safety, Environmental Health and Safety, Finance and Administration) may assume the role of unified EOC Director.
 - Emergency response and support will be managed through a scaled response structure managed by the Director, OEM, and Executive Director of Public Safety. This includes support groups in the form of a Core Emergency Operations Team (CEOT), Critical Incident Management Team (CIMT) and full Emergency Operations Team (EOT), any or all of which may be activated to deal with an incident.
 - University Divisions and Departments
University divisions and departments will support emergency response operations through performance of their normal roles and responsibilities. If called upon, university departments will activate emergency personnel and implement appropriate response actions identified in the plan, or as directed by the Incident Commander, university OEM, or upon the direction of EOC.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

The City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University each has the responsibility for disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery in their respective jurisdiction and have agreed to work together cooperatively.

During a large scale incident with wide spread regional impacts, the Whitman County Emergency Operation Center (EOC) will serve as the primary coordination point for resource management, information sharing, and escalation of requests for support from adjacent jurisdictions, private sector, non-profit emergency management partners, Washington State Emergency Management Division (WAEMD), and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

- The Pullman City Code Pullman City Code Title 1 Section 1.36.020 gives the police chief responsibility for dispatching municipal emergency services, and the Pullman City Code Title 8 Section 8.90.010 gives the police chief responsibility to serve as the disaster emergency coordinator who is responsible for carrying out the emergency management program for the City of Pullman.
- In accordance with the Whitman County Code/Ordinance Section 2.24.030: Director of Emergency Management Powers and Duties, and County Code/Ordinance Section 2.24.040 Emergency Management Organization, the Whitman County Department of Emergency Management Director is responsible to the Board of County Commissioners for carrying out the emergency management program for the county.
- The President of Washington State University is the Executive Officer for emergency management and response under the WSU Business Policies and Procedures Manual (BPPM 50.39) and Washington State University Executive Policy Manual (EP 25) and will serve as the head of the Executive Policy Team (EPT) to provide policy guidance for emergency management and response at Washington State University.

Representatives of the Office of Emergency Management will serve as a liaison between incident command, the emergency operations center and the university.

- Volunteer and Other Organizations – The City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University recognize the value and importance of organizations which perform voluntary services in the community and on campus. These organizations may have resources that augment emergency response and recovery efforts. This may also include organized volunteer groups and businesses that have agreed to provide certain support for emergency operations. More specific roles and responsibilities for these groups are contained in ESFs and annexes within this plan.

C. Succession and Delegation of Authority

The appointed City, County, and Washington State University officials, departments, agencies, or individuals, will retain their identity and autonomy but will function under the Coordinated (CEMP) as an inter-jurisdictional emergency management team, which may operate under a unified command in the Whitman County EOC.

Lines of delegation of authority and succession will remain with each participating organization. A line of succession at least three deep will be established for each participating organization. Successors will be able to assume the roles and responsibilities for their organization. A copy of each organizations line of succession will be kept as an appendix in the Coordinated (CEMP), and will be updated annually or as the need arises.

IV. DIRECTION, CONTROL AND COORDINATION

A. Direction

This plan assumes that incidents which can be effectively addressed using the resources of a single entity will be dealt with independently by that entity, or through the use of minor resource sharing. Only if an incident reaches a scale, level of complexity or seriousness, or duration that it will require the coordinated resources of all three entities will the full implementation of this Coordinated (CEMP) occur.

The City of Pullman, Whitman County, Washington State University have created an inter-jurisdictional emergency management program, and will designate members from each of the organizations who will staff the Whitman County Emergency Operation Center (EOC) and emergency support functions (ESFs) for incidents that require mobilization of response from more than one of the three entities. For most events, the county EOC will be the single operational center for all multi-jurisdictional emergency response and disaster recovery operations implemented in Whitman County.

The joint emergency management program will be directed by a unified command constituted from the City of Pullman, Whitman County and Washington State University. The makeup of the unified command is intended to be flexible, and unified command would be modified in its membership, as indicated by the circumstances of the disaster and whenever appropriate.

B. Control

1. Executive Policy Team

The executive policy team provides policy-level leadership and policy decisions and consists of the Mayor and City Council Members of the City of Pullman, the Board of County Commissioners from Whitman County, and the President and/or members from the Executive Policy Team at Washington State University.

2. Command Staff

- *Unified Command* – The unified command provides leadership and oversight to city, county, and university operations being coordinated and support through the EOC. It maintains communication and coordination with the incident commander/area commanders of on-scene field operations, with the command staff of the operations centers (e.g. City, County or University or State EOC, or state/federal Joint Operations Center). It serves as the decision making body regarding strategic operations undertaken by the city, county, and university emergency response and recovery operations, and in this role, sets the schedule for preparation of and formally approves the incident action plan (IAP) prepared by the planning section chief.
- *Public Information Officer (PIO)* – This position would serve the inter-jurisdictional emergency management program as the lead PIO. PIOs from the city, county, and the university would share responsibility for media management, public information, and emergency messaging operations. The lead PIO in conjunction with the other PIOs from the city, county, and university would assist with the activation and utilization of available methods for public warning and emergency messaging. The lead PIO would activate a Joint Information Center and/or Joint Information System (JIC/JIS) when appropriate.
- *Liaison/External Affairs* – This position might have multiple occupants, who would be responsible for maintaining information exchange with non-governmental organizations, surrounding counties and jurisdictions and state and federal officials, with the county’s state legislators and congressional delegation, and with “VIPs” interested in the situation.
- *Safety Officer* – This position would advise the unified command and section chiefs regarding health and safety issues involved in the disaster situation, attendant on response activities, and the potential dangers for emergency workers. This position would also be responsible for monitoring health and safety conditions (e.g., fire safety, emergency worker stress, etc.) within the EOC and advising the unified command of corrective actions, as appropriate.
- *Possible Additional Command Positions* – If needed, the command staff could be expanded on direction of the unified command to include special technical expertise, (e.g., the city and county attorney, and Washington Deputy Attorney General counsel for the university).

3. General Staff

- *Planning Section* – Pursuant to NIMS, this section collects, evaluates, and disseminates incident situation information and intelligence to the unified command and incident management personnel, prepares status reports, displays situation information, maintains status of resources assigned to the incident, and develops and documents the incident action plan (IAP) based on guidance from

the unified command. In addition, the planning section has the following branches:

- Emergency Management
- Damage Assessment
- EOC Support Staff
- Incident Management Team (IMT) Liaison
- *Operations Section* – Pursuant to NIMS, this section is responsible to the unified command for the direct management of all incident-related operational activities. This section will establish tactical objectives for each operational period with other section chiefs, and provide the necessary guidance and coordination to ensure that the branches and assisting agencies within the section implement the actions necessary to achieve the strategic objectives of the incident action plan (IAP). This section coordinates with other the following functional branches:
 - *Emergency Services*
 - *Firefighting*
 - *Oil and Hazardous Materials*
 - *Public Safety and Security*
 - *Search and Rescue*
 - *Public Health and Emergency Medical Services*
 - *Public Works and Engineering*
 - *Energy*
 - *Business and Industry*
 - *Mass care and Human Services*
 - *Animal and Agricultural Protection*
 - *Transportation*
- *Logistics Section* – Pursuant to NIMS, this section is responsible for all support requirements needed to facilitate effective and efficient incident management, including ordering resources from off-incident locations. For the EOC, this section assists all other sections and branches to obtain services, equipment, and supplies necessary to effectively support emergency response and disaster recovery operations. This section is responsible for monitoring the availability and deployment of resources, and provides support for the incident action plan (IAP), receives requests for resource procurement and delivery, and formulates and monitors mission assignments to the following assisting/cooperating agencies:
 - *Military Support*
 - *Communications*
 - *Volunteers and Donations*
 - *Resource Management*
- *Finance Section* – is responsible for ensuring the adequacy of city, county, and university financial support for emergency operations, coordinating and supporting the designated fiscal officer for the city, county, and the university. Finance is also responsible for tracking all expenditures made through the EOC for the purchase of goods and/or services. Finance also tracks the time of emergency personnel involved in response and recovery operations. To meet these responsibilities, finance implements detailed fiscal operations guides, closely monitors the activities of other Sections and Branches, and routinely advises the unified command of the rate and amount of expenditure. The guidelines and protocols implemented by finance are to be adequate for the

involved local agencies and organizations to be eligible for reimbursement of expenditures made during gubernatorial and presidentially declared disasters.

C. Levels of Emergency

To optimize coordination and communications, EOC activation and staffing will be at the lowest level necessary to adequately respond to an incident. The levels of emergency are:

1. Level 5: Routine Operations and Low Impact Incident
This is a day-to-day event or incident requiring minimal coordination and assistance. The situation may be such that it can be more efficiently and effectively supported without primary EOC activation at the level of individual entity, or may require minimal coordination between city, county and university. There is no foreseen need to proclaim a local emergency.
2. Level 3: Medium Impact Incident
This is any incident requiring more than routine coordination and assistance, which generally involves multiple agencies or jurisdictions. The Whitman County EOC or a Mobile EOC will be activated with a City, County, or WSU representative as the EOC supervisor.
3. Level 1: High Impact Incident
This is any large, complex, serious or long-duration incident requiring a high degree of coordination/support, and generally involving state and Federal assistance. In particularly complex situations with several organizations involved, or where there is a high degree of media or public interest, level 3 activation will be recommended. The Whitman County EOC or a Mobile EOC will be activated with a City, County, or WSU representative as the EOC supervisor.

D. Coordination

1. Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
The City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University have the responsibility to coordinate emergency management operations. The EOC is designated as the central point for emergency management operations for level 3 incidents. The purpose of this central point is to ensure harmonious response when the emergency involves more than one political entity and several response agencies. Coordination and supervision of all services will be through the EOC unified command and sections chiefs to provide for the most efficient management of resources. Representatives of the city, county, and university will use the EOC as the primary location for coordination of emergency response and disaster recovery operations, in this way the EOC will serve as a multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency coordination system (MACS) for the city, county, and the university together.
2. The primary EOC is located in the WHITCOM Communications Center Physical address is: 2325 NE Hopkins Ct. Pullman WA

Alternate Sites for the EOC are as follows:

- Whitman County Public Safety Building in the Auditorium on the first floor.
Physical address is
310 N. Main St. Colfax, WA

- Pullman Police Department. Physical address is
260 SE Kamiaken St. Pullman, WA
- Washington State University, Emergency Operations Center
Primary: Information Technology Building
Secondary: Martin Stadium Football Operations Center

E. EOC Activation & Deactivation for City, County, & WSU

1. City EOC Activation & Deactivation
The Pullman City Police Chief or his/her designee will activate the City of Pullman EOC.
 - *see the City of Pullman EOC procedures for Activation & Deactivation
2. County EOC Activation & Deactivation
The EOC can be activated by contacting the Director for Whitman County Emergency Management or his/her designee. The following persons can request EOC activation:
 - County Commissioners
 - City Mayor
 - City Managers or County Administrator
 - Fire or Law Enforcement Incident Commander
 - County or City Engineering Services Director of Publics Works Director
 - Whitman County Health Department Director
 - Director or Deputy Director of Emergency Management
 - Director or Operations Manager of WHITCOM
 - *Note* the Director or Deputy Director of Whitman County Emergency Management may open and begin staffing the EOC prior to a formal request to activate.*
 - a) Deactivation decision is made by the Director or Deputy Director of Whitman County Department of Emergency Management, after an assessment of the current and long range situation and in consultation with the primary agencies and jurisdictions involved in the incident.
 - *see the Whitman County EOC procedures for Activation & Deactivation
3. WSU EOC Activation and Deactivation
The WSU EOC can be activated by the Executive Director of Public Safety, the Executive Director of Health and Safety, the Vice President for Finance and Administration, or the President. The Director of the Office of Emergency Management may initiate the activation and begin EOC functions without prior formal activation.
 - When to activate the EOC is a decision that must be based on each individual incident or situation. The following information is provided to serve as a guide on when activation of the EOC would be valuable.
 - a) *Level Five Emergency – No Activation Required*
Incidents occur without warning and may be handled by one agency or with the assistance of mutual aid agencies. The coordination necessary to control the event can be effectively accomplished at the scene. Many incidents terminate at this point and no further coordination is required. EOC activation optional.

b) *Level Three Emergency – Activation Advised*

Incident escalates or is about to escalate to the point, either due to the number of agencies involved, personnel and resources required, or severity and scope that the coordination of the incident is not efficiently accomplished at the scene or at another location.

Any of the persons authorized to activate the EOC determines that coordination of the response/recovery would be enhanced by multi-agency coordination in the EOC.

When the levels of requests for varied resources from within Whitman County are received from Washington State EMD to respond outside of the county, and the coordination of those requests are better facilitated at one central point.

c) *Level One Emergency – Activation Essential*

Incidents which are of such magnitude that coordination of the incident(s) at the scene or at another location is not possible, (e.g. Hazmat incident requiring evacuation and sheltering, major fire, commercial passenger aircraft accident, rail, or other mass casualty incident, etc.).

When a major incident is occurring in the unincorporated area of the county and is simultaneously occurring in one or more incorporated cities.

When the resources of the county or any incorporated city necessary to respond to or recover from a disaster or other emergency are overwhelmed or are expected to be overwhelmed.

When a Local Emergency has been declared by any authorized official of any jurisdiction within Whitman County.

- *see the Washington State University EOC procedures for Activation & Deactivation

F. Joint EOC Activation & Deactivation with the City, County, & WSU

The Emergency Operation Center (EOC) will provide, effective, efficient management and coordination in responding to and recovering from a disaster or event, regardless of cause.

When incidents affect the City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University and resources are required outside immediate capabilities or availability, the EOC will be activated by agreement of representatives of the entities, and will support required operations of the City, County, and WSU under a unified command. Additional details regarding the activation or deactivation of the EOC are provided in the Emergency Coordination Center Annex.

- *see the Joint Emergency Operations Center procedures for Activation & Deactivation

V. INFORMATION COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION

A. Intelligence Collection and Dissemination

Effective and timely sharing of information and intelligence occurs across Federal, State, local, tribal, territorial, regional, and private sector entities to achieve coordinated awareness of, prevention of, protection against, and response to a threatened or actual domestic terrorist attack, major disaster, or other emergency.

The City, County, and University departments of Public Safety will maintain an information sharing capability with other local, state, and federal partners. They will obtain law enforcement related intelligence and provide information as applicable to appropriate stakeholders involved in the incident.

B. Pre-Emergency Public Information Programs

In order to reduce the vulnerability of the public, businesses, and institutions in the City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University each organizations concept of operations includes issuance of public information and educational materials in the pre-emergency timeframe. A variety of ways each organization can accomplish this are:

- Distribution of brochures and pamphlets on personal preparedness
- Use of the print media for timely publication of specific information e.g., wildland fires and severe winter storm preparedness
- Providing public information on personal preparedness at local emergency preparedness fairs and providing speakers for civic engagement
- Posting and updating the city's, county's websites, the university's office of emergency management website on personal mitigation methods and response information
- Develop and continue support for Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) and Campus Community Emergency Response Teams (C-CERT).
- The organizations agree to work together as possible to conduct such activities.

C. Public Information – Notification and Response

Due to the importance of public information and emergency instructions to achieving public protection during emergencies, this Coordinated (CEMP) defines specific responsibilities for the public information and emergency instruction function. Additional details regarding this function are also provided in the Public Information Annex.

During emergency situations the city, county, and university will prepare and deliver public information in accord with the following concepts:

- For immediate notification of threats, disasters or developing situations, the city, county and University may make use of the emergency notification capability with the joint contract maintained by the University (Everbridge system). The organizations will develop cross-training and redundant capacity for emergency messaging and may act – if requested – on behalf of the other organizations to originate such messaging.
- For immediate emergency instructions regarding public protective actions or similar urgent situations prior to activation of the city, county, or university EOC, the on-scene public information officer (PIO) would be expected to directly prepare and release the

necessary information. (Assistance from the city, county, university PIO may be utilized, if the support can be provided in a timely manner).

- When emergencies occur in the city, county, or on the university campus, calls are directed to WHITCOM dispatchers who follow specific procedures to notify appropriate officials, agencies, or departments based on the nature of the incident.
- The need for urgent emergency public information vital to protection of public health and safety will be brought to the attention of the Lead PIO, prepare as needed, and released through all available means, (e.g. Emergency Alert System (EAS), WSU emergency notification system).
- If the emergency situation encompasses significant involvement of the city, county, and university, the Lead PIO may recommend to the Unified Command that a local/regional Joint Information Center/ Joint Information System (JIC/JIS) be activated for coordination of public information. Once activated, the media will be advised and all locally developed public information will be processed through the JIC/JIS. The Lead PIO will coordinate with the incident commander, emergency operations manager, and general staff to insure regular updates are directed to the JIC/JIS.
- On-going public information regarding the event, its impacts and response operations will be released to the media on an ongoing basis for the duration of the response operations.
- If disaster conditions severely disrupt normal channels used for public information, (e.g. radio, television, internet, and newspaper) the Lead PIO will be responsible for developing alternative mechanisms to deliver public information within the affected areas (e.g. billboards, pamphlets, public address vehicles, and possible door-to-door activities by Community Emergency Response Teams (C-CERT & CERT). These mechanisms will be implemented through the support and cooperation of other components of the emergency organization.
- If state and/or federal officials establish a JIC/JIS that is intended to encompass the City of Pullman, Whitman County, Washington State University, the Lead PIO will request representation in the state/Federal JIC/JIS. Subsequently, all locally developed public information would be processed through this representative at the state/federal JIC/JIS. The Lead PIO may recommend that state and federal PIOs collocate at the local JIC/JIS.
- Following the deactivation of the county EOC, the Lead PIO may find it necessary to continue operations of the local JIC/JIS or continue local operations at a state/federal JIC/JIS to provide timely and consistent public information during the recovery phase.

D. Public Information – Recovery

Following a major disaster, public information operations are likely to continue to be required after deactivation of the county EOC and the initiation of long-term recovery efforts.

Following disasters, public information needs will probably include explanations regarding available state and Federal disaster relief programs, post-disaster health and safety information, precautions regarding common fraudulent post-disaster contracts, and similar topics. Typically, state and federal PIOs will also implement public information and community relations programs for such purposes. However, the Lead Local PIO will determine the need for and scope of continuing city, county, and university participation in public information and community relations operations. The scope of city, county, and university public information efforts could include the following:

- Continued adjustment to post-event conditions of the delivery mechanisms for public information (e.g. prolonged loss of electricity)
- Continued functioning of the local JIC/JIS to provide for the coordination of recovery-related information, if indicated

- Continued representation at state/Federal JIC/JIS, if activated.

Working with the designated local, state, and federal community relations and outreach staff to ensure supportive public information capabilities remain available for these purposes. The Coordinated (CEMP) post-disaster and community outreach and relations functions are detailed in Recovery and Mitigation Annex (ESF 14).

E. EOC Information Dissemination

1. Information will be disseminated using a dynamic approach blending together planning activities and strategy adaptation with operational briefings and situation reports.
2. EOC representatives will utilize lines of communications including WebEOC to provide up to date and sourced information pertaining to their area of expertise or assigned emergency support function. Information sharing outside the assigned area of representation should flow through the Planning Section Chief if deemed critical in nature. Routine information shared between departments during an emergency will follow normal routes of communication utilized with the EOC.
3. All critical information passed to organizations outside of the City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University will flow through the Planning Section Chief during EOC activations.

F. Critical Information Needs/Collection Priorities

1. Critical information is specifically collected data or knowledge that has an immediate impact on life safety, property preservation, and operational planning during the impact period or aftermath of an incident.
2. Critical information includes any type of information that pertains to life safety or significant operational issues. This information will be collected throughout the duration of an incident. Timely dissemination of important information pertaining to life safety or emergency operations allows first responders and resources to maximize their effectiveness to deescalate an incident.
3. EOC representatives will collect critical information from their specific areas and direct that data or information through the appropriate channels within the EOC to assist in decision making, planning, and the coordination or prioritization of resources.
4. Incident information from the incident scene will be shared with the EOC via the EOC Manager or Section Chiefs through the Incident Commander, Unified Command or Public Safety Dispatch (WHITCOM). This information will be then shared as applicable using digital, verbal, and written communication channels.

G. Long Term Information/ Dissemination Strategies

1. Information sharing requires not only immediate sharing of information during incidents and disasters; but also long term information sharing that forms a continuum of awareness and a common operating picture.
2. As a part of the City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University preparedness activities, long term information sharing occurs between organizations, departments, and stakeholders on a regular basis through meetings, after action activities, exercises, training, and routine daily communications.

H. Collaboration with Campus Populations

1. Notifications and warnings that alert and inform the WSU community of an anticipated or actual emergency will be disseminated using WSU Alert, an emergency notification system with push (e.g. pre-scripted campus wide public address messages, mobile device text messages) and pull (e.g. official emails, and desktop alert notification) capabilities.
2. Washington State University is a diverse community of individuals, organizations, groups, professions, and cultures. Dissemination of information in this environment requires a dynamic approach that combines communicators to engage the WSU community from each identifiable angle.
3. Meaningful communications are pertinent and impactful in nature. WSU departments routinely engage students, faculty, staff, and visitors; along a paradigm of various interests, organizations, and areas of expertise; with the end goal of providing information that is meaningful and directed.
4. During an emergency or disaster, the Office of Emergency Management makes every attempt to provide clear; concise instructions and information to various areas of campus. Significant outreach during emergencies occurs via phone, email, text, websites, media, and other forms of mediums of communication.
5. The University EOC and county EOC will promote and maintain a common operating picture through information collection and analysis by representatives from across the University. As information needs are identified by EOC representatives and others involved in response, outreach occurs at an individual, departmental, and enterprise-wide level originating from the University EOC and/or Whitman County EOC.

VI. COMMUNICATIONS

A. Communications Framework

- A redundant, flexible communications framework provides the backbone of all incident response to emergency's and disasters.
- During incidents, communications are primarily handled between WHITCOM Dispatch and first responders using the VHF radio system. WHITCOM Dispatch receives all 911 calls for assistance and monitors connected alarms and connected fire alarm building systems.
- Upon establishment of an Incident Command, resource requests and information are exchanged between first responders and WHITCOM Dispatch. Upon activation of either an organization's EOC or the county EOC an additional linkage of communication is created with Incident Command.
- The county EOC and WHITCOM Dispatch both work to exchange different types of information with Incident Command. The county EOC primary location is the WHITCOM Communications Center which allows coordination and ensures operational continuity.
- The City of Pullman Police Department, Whitman County Sheriff's Office, and Washington State University Police Department use clear plain language across the radio system in accordance with NIMS.
- In addition to VHF radios, additional methods of communicating will be used depending upon the need. Other commons means of communication include cell phones, email, WebEOC, computer networks, SMS (text messaging), and message runners.

B. Coordination with Local, State, and Federal Communication Networks

1. Coordination with Adjacent Jurisdictions

- During an incident or emergency in the City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University a Unified Command structure will be utilized. All communications will flow through the EOC Unified Command, WHITCOM Dispatch, and if activated organizational EOCs.
- Major disasters can be expected to impact adjacent jurisdictions, and direct coordination between the City of Pullman, Whitman County, Washington State University, and adjacent jurisdictions may be necessary, (e.g. to facilitate emergency operations, to obtain and/or share resources, and to issue consistent public information and emergency instructions).
- If the state Multiagency Coordination System (MACS) is not positioned to effectively provide inter-county coordination, the Whitman County EOC will establish direct communication with adjacent county EOCs for inter-county coordination of operations. Initially, such coordination would be implemented through the Liaison/External Affairs position, with subsequent coordination occurring directly through section or branch directors or between corresponding assisting/cooperating agencies.
- Communications between the county EOC, adjoining jurisdictions, and mutual aid entities will utilize interoperable radio frequencies pre-established by the City of Pullman Police Department, Whitman County Sheriff's Office, Washington State University Police Department.

2. Coordination with the State of Washington

The county EOC will coordinate emergency operations with the State of Washington in a combination of arrangements, such as:

- Direct coordination between Whitman County EOC command staff and assisting/cooperating with corresponding state personnel positions at Washington State Emergency Management Division (WAEMD) EOC;
 - Such coordination is expected through such mechanisms as state – county conference calls, direct radio, telephone or email communications, as well as entry of resource requests through the States EOC's electronic resource management database (WebEOC). In the case of major disasters, it would be expected that direct coordination between corresponding county and state ESFs may occur.
- During major events necessitating activation of both the state EOC and the county EOC, it would be expected that a state liaison would be deployed to the Whitman County EOC to facilitate coordination efforts. In turn, the city, county, and/or the university may similarly deploy a liaison to the state EOC on request or if circumstances required. (Subject to logistics of transportation available and weather conditions) When possible, WSU's State Agency Liaison in Lacey will report to the State EOC to represent the unified command.
- The state may activate specific, multi-jurisdictional facilities intended to provide coordinated response or recovery services. Such facilities could include a JIC/JIS, staging areas, a Disaster Field Office, Disaster Recovery Centers, a Federal/State Joint Operations Center (JOC), or similar. Operations personnel and/or liaisons from the city, county, and/or university would, when indicated or on request, be deployed to such facilities to coordinate operations with higher levels of government.

3. Coordination with Federal Agencies
 - Under most circumstances, coordination of emergency operations by the city, county, and/or university with federal agencies is expected to occur through state facilities and/or jointly with state personnel. In such cases, the coordination mechanisms defined in the preceding section would be utilized.
 - If the State of Washington and responding Federal agencies established a JOC in Whitman County or intended to support operations in Whitman County, the city, county, and/or university will request to be represented in the facilities to ensure coordination of local operations with those of higher levels of government.

VII. EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

A. Notification and Warning

Timely warnings of emergency conditions are essential to preserve the safety and security of the city, county, and university communities and critical to an effective response and recovery. Detailed information on Notification and Warning may be found in Functional Annex: Warning.

B. Interoperability

Reliable and interoperable communications systems are essential to obtain the most complete information on emergency situations and to direct and control the resources responding to those incidents.

Detailed information on communications for first responders may be found in ESF # 2: Communication

VIII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, and LOGISTICS

A. Administration

During and after emergency/disaster events, normal fiscal and administrative functions and regulations may need to be temporarily modified or suspended in order to support emergency operations in an effective manner. Additionally, if costs associated with emergency and recovery can be documented, reimbursements from state and federal sources may be possible.

1. The city, county, and WSU may designate personnel to be responsible for documentation of disaster costs and establish or utilizing existing administrative methods to keep accurate records separating disaster operational expenditures from day to day expenditures.
 - a. Accurate emergency logs and expenditure records must be kept from the very beginning of an event to receive the maximum amount of entitled reimbursement should Federal Public Assistance become available. Records should be kept in such a manner as to clearly separate disaster expenditures from general ongoing expenditures and accurately document expenditures for potential audit or for state and/or Federal Disaster Assistance programs.

2. Such documentation creates a historical record of the event, assists in recovering costs, helps to address insurance issues, promotes accountability, and can be used to develop mitigation strategies.
3. A permanent historical record of events will be created after each incident by the city, county, and WSU via an after action review and report.

B. Finance

The City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University all have different methods and protocols for finance responsibility unique to each organization. For specific details related to each organization refer to the Finance Annex.

C. Logistics

1. Identifying Resource Needs

- The planning process for the Coordinated (CEMP) and related plans and annexes includes the utilization of hazard assessments, exercises, lessons learned, and planning groups when developing emergency management plans and procedures. Through these planning activities, resource needs and gaps may be identified based on the threats and vulnerabilities of the city, county, and WSU.
- Resource needs generally fall into seven primary areas under NIMS. They include personnel, facilities, equipment, vehicles, teams, aircraft, and supplies.
- Resource needs identified during the planning process should be addressed within the city, county, and WSU or through outside agencies, organizations, or suppliers and integrated into hazard specific plans.
- During emergency operations, resource requests will be received from incident commanders, section chiefs, and others and routed through WHITCOM Dispatch, the EOC and individual departments.
- Mutual aid agreements and assistance agreements are agreements between agencies, organizations, and jurisdictions that provide a mechanism to quickly obtain emergency assistance in the form of personnel, equipment, materials, and other associated services. This facilitates rapid, short-term deployment of emergency support prior to, during, and after an incident. The city, county, and WSU currently maintain various pre-existing agreements and continually assess the need and sources of additional agreements.
- Resource shortfalls will be addressed through the EOC when activated, and through individual organizations or departments when applicable. Some common resources are only available through external assistance such as hazmat, explosive ordinance disposal teams, sheltering services, and others. Early communication between the Incident Commander and the EOC can address actual or potential resource shortfalls as they are identified.

IX. PLAN DEVELOPMENT & MAINTENANCE

A. Planning Committee and Plan Development

The planning committee for the Coordinated (CEMP) is comprised of members from the City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University, and partnering agencies/jurisdictions.

The Coordinated (CEMP) was prepared through a cooperative, multi-organizational and multi-jurisdictional process directly involving the city, the county and municipal agencies, and Washington State University with responsibilities for implementation of the plan.

The Coordinated (CEMP), has been reviewed and approved by all participating agencies, and confirmed for conformance with the state requirements and guidance, prior to approval by the City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University.

This Coordinated (CEMP) is to be updated on a regular schedule to respond to changes in:

- Government or university organization and capabilities for response and recovery operations
- Community development patterns and the hazards to which the community is exposed
- Personnel, facilities, equipment and other factors vital to (C-CEMP) implementation
- Local, state, university, and federal requirements and guidance applicable to emergency preparedness programing and planning

B. Responsibility for Plan Updating and Maintenance

- The Coordinated (CEMP) planning committee under the direction of local, state, and university leadership will have responsibility for updating the basic plan sections of the Coordinated (CEMP) and for any incident-specific annexes (e.g. Terrorism Incident Response Annex). All agencies assigned responsibility in the (C-CEMP) and its annexes will assist in this process.
- The designated primary agency for each ESF is responsible for developing the original ESF section and the updating of the corresponding annex, under the direction of the Coordinated (CEMP) planning committee. Each designated support agency will provide assistance.
- The standard operating guides, equipment inventories, personnel rosters, and similar documentation important to implementation of the Coordinated (CEMP) and its annexes will be updated by the agency with authority, or, if necessary, by the designated primary agency for the annex supported by that guide or other documentation and attached to this plan without the need for formal promulgation.

C. Distribution of Minor and Major Plan Modifications

- Minor changes (e.g. updated telephone lists, equipment inventories, etc.) and additions or changes to ESFs, Annexes and related attachments will be accomplished on an annual basis. If indicated, individual files will be distributed to the participating agencies to allow for updating of their own electronic copy of the Coordinated (CEMP).
- Following the comprehensive updating of the plan on the *four year cycle*, which is likely to include more substantial changes (e.g. changes in the assisting/cooperating agencies structure or responsibilities) a complete copy of the new, updated plan will be distributed to all participating agencies and the State of Washington following its formal approval and promulgation by the city, county, and university.

D. Responsibility of Agencies and Organizations to Update Plan

- Upon receipt of minor changes or a major revision of the Coordinated (CEMP), it is the responsibility of the applicable agency or organization to actually update their own copy of the emergency plan. This updating should occur promptly following receipt of the modifications to ensure the agency or organization remains familiar with the contents of the Coordinated (CEMP) and their responsibilities for its implementation.

E. Frequency of Plan Updating

The Coordinated (CEMP), including the basic plan and each hazard specific and emergency support functions, will be reviewed and updated in accord with the following provisions:

- Annually, prior to June 30th, a complete review of the Coordinated (CEMP) will be conducted, with any changes necessary to ensure effective implementation completed by that date. These changes are anticipated to be relatively minor, such changes to personnel rosters, etc. and would be inserted into the corresponding electronic files that make up the whole Coordinated (CEMP).
- Every four years, or on a schedule required by the State of Washington, the Coordinated (CEMP) will be subject to a comprehensive review and revision. All major and required changes would be made to ensure the plan effectively response to changes in the community, as well as changes in the capabilities of the agencies and organizations assigned responsibility for plan implementation.
- Each exercise or actual implementation of the Coordinated (CEMP) will be evaluated, an after action report prepared, and an improvement plan developed. If the improvement plan indicates that modifications to the Coordinated (CEMP) are needed, these will be completed on the schedule specified by in the improvement plan.

X. AUTHORITIES & REFERENCE

A. Authorities

Various governmental statutory authorities and polices provide the basis for actions and activities in the context of domestic incident management. This Coordinated (CEMP) uses the foundation provided by the National Response Framework, the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) #5 – Management of Domestic Incidents, and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), as well as state and local laws and regulations and Washington State University

policies, procedures, and executive orders (Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 38.52, Chapter 38.56 (RCW) Intrastate Mutual Aid System (WAMAS), Pullman City Code Title 1 Section 1.36.020, Title 8 Section 8.90.010, Whitman County Code Section 2.24.030, and 2.24.040, WSU Business Policies and Procedures Manual Section 50.39, 50.40, and WSU Executive Order #25) to provide a comprehensive all-hazards approach to incident management.

- This Coordinated (CEMP) establishes the coordinating structures, process, and protocols required to integrate the specific statutory and policy authorizes of the City of Pullman, Whitman County, and Washington State University in a collective framework for action to include mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities.
 - This Coordinated (CEMP) may be used in conjunction with Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs), Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs), or Service Level Agreements (SLAs) among various adjacent county agencies.
 - Nothing in this Coordinated (CEMP) alters the existing authorities of individual County, City, or Washington State University departments and agencies.
1. City of Pullman
 - a) Pullman City Code Title 1 Section 1.36.020 gives the police chief responsibility of dispatching municipal emergency services.
 - b) Pullman City Code Title 8 Section 8.90.010 gives the police chief responsibility as serving as the disaster emergency coordinator.
 2. Whitman County
 - a) County Code/Ordinance Section 2.24.030: Director of Emergency Management Powers and Duties.
 - b) County Code/Ordinance Section 2.24.040 Emergency Management Organization
 3. Washington State University
 - a) Washington State University Business Policies and Procedures Manual Section 50.39 Emergency Planning and preparedness
 - b) Washington State University Business Policies and Procedures Manual Section 50.40 Suspensions of Operations
 - c) Washington State University Executive Order #25 the use of (NIMS) for all significant incidents on WSU campus and facilities.
 4. State of Washington
 - a) (RCW) 43.20 State Board of Health
 - b) (RCW) 68.50 Human Remains
 - c) (RCW) 68.08.010 Disposal of Remains
 - d) (RCW) 68.52 Public Cemeteries and Morgues
 - e) (RCW) 70.05 Local Health Dept., Boards, Officers - Regulations
 - f) (RCW) 4.24.480 Liability of members of LEPC
 - g) (RCW) 4.24.314 Hazardous Materials – Responsible Party
 - h) (RCW) 90.56 Oil and Hazardous Substance Spill Prevention and Response
 - i) (RCW) 70.102 Hazardous Substance Information
 - j) (RCW) 18.73 Emergency Medical Care and Transportation Services
 - k) (RCW) 49.70 Worker and Community Right to Know Act
 - l) (RCW) 38.52 Emergency Management
 - m) (RCW) 36.40 Counties Budgets

- n) (RCW) 39.34 Inter local Cooperation
- o) (RCW) 42.14 Continuity of Government
- p) (RCW) 38.54 State Fire Services Mobilization
- q) (RCW) 70.136.030 Hazardous Materials (Also see Title 118-40 Hazardous chemical emergency response planning and community right-to-know reporting)
- r) (RCW) 42.56 Exemptions from Public Disclosure
- s) (RCW) 42.17.250 Not Subject to Public Disclosure
- t) (RCW) 43.06 Governor's Emergency Powers
- u) (RCW) 34.05 Administrative Procedures Act
- v) Title 118 Washington State Administrative Code (WAC) Military Department (Emergency Management)
- w) (WAC) Dangerous Waste Regulations
- x) (WAC) 246-500 Handling of Human Remains
- y) (WAC) Emergency Response
- z) (WAC) 296-62 Occupational Health Standards
- aa) (WAC) 246-100 Communicable Diseases
- bb) (WAC) 118-04 Emergency Worker Program
- cc) The State of Washington Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

5. Federal Government

- a) Public Law 93-288, The Disaster Relief Act of 1974, as amended by Public Law 100-707, The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.
- b) Public Law 96-342, Improved Civil Defense Act of 1980
- c) National Preparedness Goal, September 2011
- d) Public Law 99-499, the Community Right to Know Act, SARA Title III (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (Changed to Emergency Planning, Community Right to Know Act)
- e) Public Law 106-390, Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
- f) The National Strategy for Homeland Security, July 16, 2002
- g) Price-Anderson Amendments Act of 1988, Public Law 100-408, as amended
- h) Emergency Management Assistance Compact, Public Law 104-321
- i) Public Law 107-296, 166 Stat, 2135 (2002) (codified predominantly at 6 U.S.C 101-557 and in other scattered sections of the U.S.C.), established the Department of Homeland Security with the mandate and legal authority to protect the American people from the continuing threat of terrorism.
- j) The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990
- k) Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006
- l) Public Law 93.234, Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, as amended by the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994, 42 U.S.C. 4001, et seq, provides insurance coverage for all types of buildings
- m) Public Law 101-615, Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act (HMTUSA),
- n) Public Law 105-19, Volunteer Protection Act of 1997
- o) Public Law 95-510, 42 U.S.C. 9601, et seq, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended
- p) Public Law 101-549, Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990
- q) Public Law 84-99, 33 U.S.C. 701n, Flood Emergencies, authorizing an emergency fund for flood emergency preparation, flood fighting and rescue operations, and repair and restoration of flood control works threatened or destroyed by flood.

- r) Public Law 91-671, Food Stamp Act of 1964, in conjunction with Section 412 of the Stafford Act, relating to food stamp distributions after a major disaster.
- s) Public Law 89-665, 16 U.S.C. 470, et seq, National Historic Preservation Act
- t) Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 11331-11352, Federal Emergency Management Food and Shelter Program
- u) National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4101, et seq, as amended by the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 (Title V of Public Law 103-325)
- v) Regal Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994
- w) Public Law 833-703, an amendment of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954
- x) Title 47 USC 151, 154, 303, 524, 606 as related to FCC Rules and Regulations, Emergency Alert System
- y) Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPD) #3 Homeland Security Advisory System
- z) Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPD) #5 Management of Domestic Incidents (NIMS)
- aa) Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPD) #7 Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection
- bb) Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPD) #8 All-Hazards National Preparedness
- cc) Presidential Decision Directive 39, United States Policy on Counter Terrorism
- dd) Executive Order 11988, Flood Plain Management
- ee) Executive Order 12656, Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities
- ff) Executive Order 12241, Transferring review and concurrence responsibility for State plans from NRC to FEMA
- gg) CFR Title 28, Part 35 – Nondiscrimination on Basis of Disability in State and Local Government Services
- hh) CFR 29, 33, 40, 49 as related to Hazardous Materials
- ii) CFR Title 44, Emergency Management and Assistance
- jj) Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements with State and Local Governments (OMB Circular A-102)
- kk) Cost Principles for State and Local Governments (OMB Circular A-87)
- ll) Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Agreements with Institutions of Higher Education, Hospitals, and Other Non-Profit Organizations (OMB Circular A-110)
- mm) Cost Principles for Educational Institutions (OMB Circular A-21)
- nn) Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations (OMB Circular A-133)
- oo) Cost Principles for Non-Profit Organizations (OMB Circular A-122)

6. References
 - a) Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101 (CPG 101 vs.2)
 - b) NFPA 1600: Standard on Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs
 - c) National Incident Management System (NIMS)
 - d) National Prevention Framework, May 2013 (NPRF)
 - e) National Protection Framework, July 2014 (NPF)
 - f) National Response Framework, May 2013(NRF)
 - g) National Mitigation Framework, May 2013 (NMF)
 - h) National Disaster Recovery Framework, September 2011 (NDRF)
 - i) REMS Higher Education Guide of Emergency Planning 2013
 - j) National Preparedness Guidelines
 - k) Target Capabilities List (TCL)
 - l) Universal Task List (UTL)
 - m) City of Pullman Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
 - n) Whitman County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
 - o) Washington State University Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
 - p) State of Washington Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
 - q) Washington Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan

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APPENDIX A
ACRONYMS

AMC Army Material Command (U.S. Army)
AMS Aerial Measuring System (DOE)
ARAC Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability (DOE)
ARC American Red Cross
ARES Amateur Radio Emergency Services
ARG Accident Response Group (DOE)
ARRF Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting
ARRL Amateur Radio Relay League
ATC Applied Technology Council
ATSDR Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry (HHS)
AWC Association of Washington Cities
BCRT Regional Drug Task Force Biological/Chemical Response Team
BDRP Biological Defense Research Program (U.S. Navy)
BERT Public Health Bioterrorism Emergency Response Team
BLEVE Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion
BLS Basic Life Support
BMP Best Management Practices
CAO County Administrative Officer
C/B-RRT Chemical Biological Rapid Response Team (U.S. Army)
CBDCOM Chemical Biological Defense Command (U.S. Army)
CBIRF Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (U.S. Marine Corps)
CBRED Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Environmental Defense Response Teams (U.S. Navy)
CBO Community Based Organization
CBRNE Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear Explosive
CCA Comprehensive Cooperative Agreement
CD Civil Defense
CDC Center for Disease Control and Prevention (HHS)
CDRG Catastrophic Disaster Response Group
CEM Certified Emergency Manager
CEMP Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CG Phosgene (a choking agent)
CGIC Coast Guard Incident Commander
CHEMTREC Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CIA Central Intelligence Agency
CIP Critical Infrastructure Protection
CIRG Critical Incident Response Group (FBI)
CISD Critical Incident Stress Debriefing
CISM Critical Incident Stress Management
CK Cyanogen Chloride (a blood agent)
COAD Community Organizations Active in Disasters
COG Continuity of Government
CPODs Community Points of Distribution
CSD Civil Support Detachment
CST Civilian Support Team
CX Phosgene Oxime (a blister agent)
DAC Disaster Application Center

DAP Disaster Assistance Program
DASC Disaster Assistance Service Center
DCHS Department of Community and Human Services
DDES Department of Development and Environmental Services
DECON Decontamination
DEM Department of Emergency Management (local)
DES Department of Emergency Services (local)
DEST Domestic Emergency Support Team
DFO Disaster Field Office
DFW Department of Fish and Wildlife
DHS Department of Homeland Security
DMAT Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DMORT Disaster Mortuary Team
DNRP Department of Natural Resources and Parks
DOC Department Operations Center
DOD Department of Defense
DOE Federal Department of Energy
DOH Department of Health
DOT Department of Transportation
DRC Disaster Recovery Center
DRT Disaster Recovery Team
DSCA Defense Support of Civil Authorities
DSRs Damage Survey Reports
DWI Disaster Welfare Information
EAS Emergency Alert System
ECC Whitman County Emergency Coordination Center
EEMT Washington State University Executive Emergency Management Team
EHS Extremely Hazardous Substances
EMD Emergency Management Division
EMI Emergency Management Institute
EMP Emergency Management Plan
EMS Emergency Medical Service
EMWIN Emergency Management Weather Information Network
EOC Emergency Operation Center
EOD Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EPA Federal Environmental Protection Agency
ERAMS Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System (EPA)
ERG North American Emergency Guidebook
ERP Emergency Response Plan
ERT Evidence Response Team (FBI)
ERT Environmental Response Team (EPA)
ERT Evidence Response Team
ESA Endangered Species Act
ESF Emergency Support Function
EST Emergency Support Team
FADD Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician
FBI Federal Bureau of Investigation
FBOD Finance & Business Operations Division
FCO Federal Coordinating Officer
FDA Federal Drug Administration (HHS)
FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency

FREP Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FRMAC Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (DOE)
FWC Flood Warning Center
GA Tabun (a nerve agent)
GB Sarin (a nerve agent)
GD Soman (a nerve agent)
GIS Geographic Information System
H Impure Sulfur Mustard (a blister agent)
HAZMAT Hazardous Materials
HAZWOPER Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HD Distilled Sulfur Mustard (a blister agent)
HHS Department of Health and Human Services
HIVA Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment
HMC Harborview Medical Center
HMRU Hazardous Materials Response Unit (FBI)
HN Nitrogen Mustard (a blister agent)
HR Human Resources
HSEEP Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program
HSPD Homeland Security Presidential Directive
HVA Hazard Vulnerability Analysis
IC Incident Commander
ICS Incident Command System
IDLH Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
IIT Nuclear Regulatory Commissions Incident Investigation Team
IMS Incident Management System
IRT Immediate Response Technicians
ITS Information and Telecommunications Services
JFO Joint Field Office
JIC Joint Information Center
JIS Joint Information System
JOC Joint Operations Center (FBI Regional Command Post)
L Lewisite (a blister agent)
L&I Washington State Department of Labor & Industries
LEPC Local Emergency Planning Committee
LETPP Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program
LFA Lead Federal Agency
LGR Local Government Response
LHO Local Health Officer
LSA Logistics Staging Areas
MAC Multi Agency Coordination Group
MACS Multi Agency Coordination System
MARSEC Maritime Security Levels
MCBAT Medical Chemical and Biological Advisory Teams (U.S. Army)
MCI Mass Casualty Incident
MEDCOM Army Medical Command (U.S. Army)
MEPG Multi-Disciplinary Equipment Planning Group
MIPT Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism
MOA Memorandums of Agreement
MOU Memorandum of Understanding
MSDS Material Safety Data Sheet
MSO Marine Safety Office of the US Coast Guard

NBC Nuclear, Biological, Chemical
NCP National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NDMS National Disaster Medical System
NEPMU Navy Environmental and Preventive Medicine Units (U.S. Navy)
NEST Nuclear Emergency Search Team (DOE)
NFPA National Fire Protection Association
NGO Non-Governmental Organizations
NIIMS National Interagency Incident Management System
NIMS National Incident Management System
NMRI Naval Medical Research Institute (U.S. Navy)
NMRT National NBC Medical Response Team (HHS)
NOI Notice of Interest
NPED National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
NRC Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRP National Response Plan
NRF National Response Framework
NRT National Response Team
NSC National Security Council
OEM Office of Emergency Management
OIRM Office of Information Resource Management
OSC On-Scene Coordinator
OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration
P&A Planning and Administration
PAR Protective Action Recommendations
PDA Preliminary Damage Assessment
PDD Presidential Decision Directive
PES Public Education Subcommittee
PFA Primary Federal Agency
PHEOC Public Health Emergency Operation Center
PH Public Health
PIO Public Information Officer
PNP Private-non-Profit
PPE Personal Protective Equipment
PSAP Public Safety Answering Points
PWS Project Work Sheet
RAP Radiological Assistance Program (DOE)
RCC Recovery Coordination Center
RCECC Regional Communications and Emergency Coordination Center
RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCW Revised Code of Washington
RDP Regional Disaster Plan
REAC/TS Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (DOE)
RERT Radiological Emergency Response Team (EPA)
RHMTF Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan Task Force
RHSS Regional Homeland Security Subcommittee
RIA Rapid Impact Assessment
ROC Regional Operations Center
RP Responsible Party
RPIN Regional Public Information Network
RPTF Regional Disaster Planning Task Force

RRIS Rapid Response Information System (FEMA)
RRT Regional Response Team
RTF Response Task Force (DOD)
SA Salvation Army
SAR Supplied Air Respirator
SAR Search and Rescue
SARA Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SBA Small Business Administration
SCBA Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SDO Staff Duty Officer
SEB Staphylococcus Enterotoxin B (a toxin)
SEOC State Emergency Operations Center
SEOO State Emergency Operations Officer
SERC State Emergency Response Commission
SIOC Strategic Information Operations Center
SLA Service Level Agreement
SMHSA Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration (HHS)
SOP Standard Operating Procedure
SR State Route
STATE DOE Washington State Department of Ecology
SWD Solid Waste Division
T&E Training and Exercise
TDSRS Temporary Debris Staging and Reduction Sites
TEU Technical Escort Unit (U.S. Army)
TIA Terrorism Incident Annex
TSA Transportation Security Agency
UC Unified Command
USACE United States Army Corps of Engineer
USCG U.S. Coast Guard
USRT Urban Search and Rescue Team (FEMA)
VEE Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis (a viral agent)
VX A nerve agent
WAC Washington Administrative Code
WAEMD Washington State Emergency Management Division
WAMAS Washington State Mutual Aid System
WASEOC Washington State Emergency Operations Center
WARM Washington Animal Response Management
WASART Washington State Animal Response Team
WAVOAD Washington Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters
WCST Washington State Civil Support Team
WDFW Washington State Department of Fisheries & Wildlife
WDOE Washington State Department of Ecology
WDOH Washington State Department of Health
WLRD Water and Land Resources Division

WMD Weapons of Mass Destruction
WSDA Washington State Departments of Agriculture
WSDOT Washington State Department of Transportation
WSP Washington State Patrol

**City of Pullman, Whitman County, Washington State University
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APPENDIX B
DEFINITIONS**

A CENTRAL COMPUTERIZED ENFORCEMENT SERVICE SYSTEM (ACCESS) - Statewide law enforcement data network controlled and administered by the Washington State Patrol. Provides capability to send warning and notification of emergencies from state to local jurisdictions.

ACCESS CONTROL POINT (ACP) - Road intersection or other logistically viable point on the relocation and food control boundaries, which enable law enforcement and other emergency workers to maintain access control of the respective area(s).

ADVANCE ELEMENT OF THE EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM (ERT-A) - The portion of the Federal Emergency Response Teams which is the first federal group deployed to the field to respond to a disaster.

AERIAL RADIOLOGICAL MONITOR - A radiological monitor which utilizes aircraft and specialized aerial radiological instruments to acquire radiation exposure rate data on large areas at or between locations of special interest.

AGRO TERRORISM - An attack against agriculture, livestock, or other food supply.

AIR FORCE RESCUE COORDINATION CENTER (AFRCC) - The Rescue Coordination Center operated by the U.S. Air Force at Langley Air Force Base, Virginia which coordinates the Federal response in search and rescue (SAR) operations within the inland Search and Rescue region. This region is defined as the 48 contiguous states (see Rescue Coordination Center (RCC) definition).

AIR SEARCH AND RESCUE - Search and Rescue operations for aircraft in distress, missing, or presumed down conducted by the Washington State Department of Transportation, Aviation Division, under authority of RCW 47.68 and WAC 468-200. Related land SAR operations, including the rescue and/or recovery of victims of a downed aircraft incident, are the responsibility of the chief law enforcement officer in whose jurisdiction the incidents site is located. Air search and rescue does not include air support of land search and rescue operations conducted under authority of RCW 38.52.

AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL - An individual authorized under Revised Code of Washington 38.52 and Washington Administrative Code 118-043 to direct the activities of emergency workers. These individuals are the Adjutant General of the Military Department or designee of a local emergency management agency, the chief law enforcement officer or designee of a political subdivision, or other such officials as identified in ESF 9- Search and Rescue of a local comprehensive emergency management plan.

AUTHORIZED ORGANIZATION - A state or local agency authorized under Revised Code of Washington 38.52 and Washington Administrative Code 118-04 to register and/or employ emergency workers. These agencies are: The Military Department, Emergency Management Division, local jurisdiction emergency management agencies, and law enforcement agencies of political subdivisions.

BIOLOGICAL AGENTS - The FBI WMD Incident Contingency Plan defines biological agents as microorganisms or toxins from living organisms that have infectious or noninfectious properties that produce lethal or serious effects in plants and animals.

BUDDY SYSTEM - Use of two or more people together for response. Typically used by the entry team and the backup team.

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

CHEMICAL ACCIDENT/INCIDENT RESPONSE AND ASSISTANCE (CAIRA) PLAN - A plan that spells out how an Army installation will handle chemical material events. This on-post plan must be integrated with off-post plans.

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

CHEMICAL STOCKPILE DISPOSAL PROGRAM (CSDP) - The congressional mandated program that requires the Army to dispose of all its unitary chemical agents by the year 2004. The preferred mode of disposition is on-post incineration.

CLAIMANT - The individual making a claim of their legal representative.

COLD ZONE - Also the Green Zone or Safe Zone. Site of the Command Post, observation areas, staging, etc. No PPE required

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

COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT NETWORK (CEMNET) - Dedicated 2-way Very High Frequency (VHF) low-band radio system. Provides direction and control capability for state and local jurisdictions for administrative use, and during an emergency or disaster. This is an emergency management net belonging to and managed by Washington State Emergency Management.

CONFINEMENT - Defensive posture. Prevention of incident spreading.

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

CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT - FEMA defines federal consequence management as measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism. Private sector/industry critical infrastructures define consequence management as measures to mitigate and resolve impacts and to restore and/or continue their ability to provide critical systems and services to governments and to the public. Their consequence management also addresses public/government regional/national short-term, mid-term, and long-term impacts to health and safety, sociological issues, environmental threats, and the economy.

CONTAINMENT - Offensive posture. Stop leaks or to get material into a container.

CREDIBLE THREAT - The FBI conducts an interagency threat assessment that indicates that the threat is credible and confirms the involvement of a WMD in the developing terrorist incident. (Washington State Homeland Security Strategic Plan)

CRISIS MANAGEMENT - Refers to measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism and is predominantly a law enforcement response.

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE - Those systems and assets - both physical and cyber - so vital to the Nation that their incapacity or destruction would have a debilitating impact on national security, national economic security, and/or national public health and safety. (National Strategy for Homeland Security, p. ix)

CYBER TERRORISM - A criminal act perpetrated by the use of computers and telecommunications capabilities, resulting in violence, destruction and/or disruption of services to create fear by causing confusion and uncertainty within a given population.

DAMAGE SURVEY REPORTS - A description of the disaster damage caused to property of a State or local government and estimated repair costs based upon Federal Emergency Management Agency eligibility criteria. Damage Survey Reports establish the basis on an eligible claim for a financial grant under the Federal Emergency Management Public Assistance Program.

DAMAGE SURVEY REPORT TEAMS - Teams of federal, state, and local jurisdiction experts. Typically architects or engineers who conduct detailed on-site inspections, of disaster damage caused to property of state and local jurisdictions. The team determines costs and categories of repair work needed for damages offered. The results are used in the preparation of Damage Survey Reports. Used in conjunction with Presidential Declaration disaster.

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

DEFENSE COORDINATING OFFICER - Individual supported and provided by the Department of Defense to serve in the field as the point of contact to the Federal Coordinating Officer and the Emergency Support Functions regarding requests for military assistance. The Defense Coordinating Officer and staff coordinate support and provide liaison to the Emergency Support Functions.

DEFENSE SUPPORT OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES (DSCA) – Is the process by which United States military assets and personnel can be used to assist in missions normally carried out by civil authorities.

DEVICE (or IED) - An object fabricated with explosives or destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic or incendiary chemicals designed to disfigure, destroy, distract or harass.

DIRECT EFFECTS - The effect classified as “direct” includes flash, blast, thermal radiation, electromagnetic pulse, and initial nuclear radiation.

DIRECT FEDERAL ASSISTANCE - Emergency work or assistance, beyond the capability of state and local jurisdictions, which is performed by a federal agency under mission assignment from FEMA.

DISASTER - An event expected or unexpected, such as fire, flood, explosion, storm, earthquake, epidemic, riot or insurrection, in which a community’s available, pertinent resources are expended; or the need for resources exceeds availability; and in which a community undergoes severe danger; incurring losses so that the social or economic structure of the community is disrupted; and the fulfillment of some or all of the community’s essential functions are prevented.

DISASTER APPLICATION CENTER - A temporary facility where, under one roof, representatives of Federal agencies, local and state governments, and voluntary relief organizations can process applications from individuals, families, and business firms.

DISASTER ASSISTANCE SERVICE CENTER - A Disaster Assistance Service Center (DASC) can be established to provide assistance to persons who have suffered economic losses as a result of an incident. Services in a DASC are focused on economic benefits to the victims as well as other support services as deemed necessary and essentially provide “One Stop Shopping”. Possible services could include financial, assistance securing identification, housing, food stamps, health insurance, physical and mental health, or furniture and other household needs.

DISASTER FIELD OFFICE - The office established in or near the designated area to support federal and State response and recovery operations. The Disaster Field Office houses the Federal Coordinating Officer (CFO) and The Emergency Response Team (ERT) and where possible, the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and support staff.

DISASTER SEARCH AND RESCUE - Large scale search and rescue operations conducted as a result of a natural or technological (human-caused) emergency, or disaster.

DISASTER WELFARE INQUIRY - Provides locator, family reunification for immediate families displaced by a disaster.

DOMESTIC TERRORISM - Activities that involve violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State; appear to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping; and occur primarily within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.” (U.S. Code, Title 18, Part I, Chapter 113B, Section 2331)

EMERGENCY - An event or set of circumstances, expected or unexpected, involving shortages of time and resources; that places life, property, or the environment in danger; that requires response

beyond routine incident response resources; which demands the immediate preservation of order or of public health or where delay will result in financial loss to the county.

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

EMERGENCY COORDINATION CENTER - See Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

EMERGENCY INFORMATION SYSTEM (EIS) - An emergency planning and response software program that facilitates emergency management operations. The current software standard for the Washington State Emergency Management.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT - The preparation for and the carrying out of all emergency functions, other than functions for which the military forces are primarily responsible, to mitigate from, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies and disasters, and to aid victims suffering from injury or damage caused by all hazards, whether natural or human-made, and to provide support for search and rescue operations for persons or property in distress.

EMERGENCY MASS CARE - Includes individual or temporary shelter, fixed or mobile feeding operations and/or the bulk distribution of relief supplies to disaster victims and workers. Assistance is provided to an affected area without identifying case-by-case needs.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC) - A designated site from which public, private, or voluntary agency officials can coordinate emergency operations in support of on-scene responders.

EMERGENCY WORKER - Any person, who is registered with a local emergency management organization or Washington State, and holds an identification card issued by the local emergency management director or the State for the purpose of engaging in authorized emergency management activities or is an employee of the State of Washington or any political subdivision thereof who is called upon to perform emergency management activities.

EVACUATION – Organized, phases, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL (EOD) - The detection, identification, field evaluation, rendering-safe, and/or disposal of explosive ordnance which has become hazardous by damage or deterioration when the disposal of such explosive ordnance is beyond the capabilities of personnel assigned to routine disposal.

FEDERAL ASSESSMENT TEAM (FAST) - A designated team of technical experts from federal, state, and local emergency management organizations that are alerted and deployed to a disaster to augment or supplement state and local jurisdiction assessment capabilities.

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

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA) - Agency created in 1979 to provide a single point of accountability for all federal activities related to disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. FEMA manages the President's Disaster Relief Fund, and coordinates the disaster assistance activities of all federal agencies in the event of a presidential disaster declaration.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM - An interagency team, consisting of the lead representative from each federal department or agency assigned primary responsibility for an Emergency Support Function and key members of the Federal coordinating Officer's staff, formed to assist the Federal Coordinating Officer in carrying out his/her coordination responsibilities. The Emergency Response Team provides a forum for coordinating the overall federal response, reporting on the conduct of specific operations, exchanging information, and resolving issues related to Emergency Support Functions and other response requirements. Emergency Response Team members respond to and meet as requested by the Federal Coordinating Officer. The Emergency Response Team may be expanded by the Federal Coordinating Officer to include designated representatives of other Federal departments and agencies as needed.

FEDERAL RADIOLOGICAL RESPONSE PLAN - The plan which describes the Federal response to the radiological and on-site technical aspects of an emergency in the United States and identifies the lead federal agency for an event. The events include one involving the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or state licensee, the Department of Energy or Department of Defense property, a space launch, occurrence outside the United States but affecting the United States, and one involving radium or accelerator-produced material. Transportation events are included in those involving the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, state licensee, Department of Energy, or Department of Defense.

FEDERAL RESPONSE PLAN - The plan, which establishes the basis for the provision of federal assistance to a state and the local jurisdiction impacted by a disaster or significant emergency that results in a requirement for federal response assistance.

FIRE COMMUNICATIONS (FIRECOM) - Statewide mutual aid fire fighting frequency used by fire fighters of different departments and districts for the command and coordination of fire suppression operations

FIRE SERVICE MOBILIZATION REGIONS - One of nine organizations responsible to develop Regional Fire Service Resource Mobilization Plans, ensure consistency with plans and systems, administer the Washington State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan and Procedures within the region, maintain local liaison, and maintain inventories of equipment.

FIRST RESPONDER - Those individuals who in the early stages of an incident are responsible for the protection and preservation of life, property, evidence, and the environment, including emergency response providers as defined in section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101), as well as emergency management, public health, clinical care, public works, and other skilled support personnel (such as equipment operators) that provide immediate support services

during prevention, response, and recovery operations.” (Homeland Security Presidential Directive-8, December 17, 2003)

FOREST FIRE - One occurring in wooded areas and often in rugged and difficult terrain. The land commonly is shared between the federal or state governments or large corporations.

FULL-SCALE EXERCISE - An activity intended to evaluate the operational capability of emergency management systems in an interactive manner over a substantial period of time. It involves the testing of a major portion of the emergency plan and organizations in a highly stressful environment. It includes the mobilization of personnel and resources to demonstrate coordination and response capabilities. The EOC is activated and field command posts may be established. A full-scale exercise is always formally evaluated.

FUNCTIONAL EXERCISE - An activity designed to test or evaluate the capability of individual or multiple emergency management functions. It is more complex than a tabletop exercise in that activities are usually under time constraints and are followed by an evaluation or critique. It usually takes place in some type of coordination or operating center. The use of outside resources is often simulated. No field units are used.

GOVERNOR’S AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE (GAR) - An individual authorized by the Governor to sign amendments to the Federal-State Agreement and to verify the grant applications from the state and local jurisdictions.

HANFORD SITE - A 560 square mile complex, located north of the city of Richland, Washington, under the direction of the United States Department of Energy.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL - Any material that may do harm to a population or the environment when outside its container or intended use.

HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM - A program authorized under Section 404 of the Stafford Act, which provides funding for hazard mitigation projects that are cost effective and complement existing post-disaster mitigation programs and activities by providing funding for beneficial mitigation measures that are not funded through other programs.

HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO (HEAR) - Radio frequency for communications between emergency medical responders.

HOT ZONE - Also known as “Red” or Exclusion Zone. Area most contaminated during a spill event & requiring site security. PPE required.

IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE (IED) - An object fabricated with explosives or destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic or incendiary chemicals designed to disfigure, destroy, distract or harass.

INCIDENT - An occurrence or event, either human-caused or natural phenomena, that requires action by emergency services personnel to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/or the environment.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS) - An all-hazards, on-scene functional management system that establishes common standards in organization, terminology, and procedures.

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE - Supplementary federal assistance available under the Stafford Act to individuals, families, and businesses which includes disaster housing assistance, unemployment assistance, grants, loans, legal services, crisis counseling, tax relief, and other services or relief programs.

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE OFFICER (IAO) - The individual who, under the direction of the Federal Coordinating Officer, establishes the Disaster Application Centers, monitors the Individual Assistance programs of all agencies, and reports to the Federal Coordinating Officer on the total effectiveness of the Individual Assistance effort.

INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY GRANT PROGRAM (IFGP) - The program authorized under Section 411 of the Robert t. Stafford disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act for the purpose of making grants to individuals and families whose disaster related serious needs or necessary expenses cannot be satisfied by any other federal, state, or volunteer program. The grant program is normally seventy five percent federally funded and twenty five percent state funded. The state administers the program.

INDIVIDUAL EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE - Provides disaster clients with clothing, food, rent, security deposits, cleaning supplies and equipment, and disaster-related medical needs as well as referral to other available assistance in the community.

INGESTION EXPOSURE PATHWAY - When human beings are exposed to radioactive or hazardous materials from a facility through consumption of water and foodstuffs, including dairy products. Emergency planning and protective actions are designed in part, to eliminate or reduce to the minimum exposures due to ingestion of contaminated materials in the areas surrounding a facility.

INJURY- Means and includes accidental injuries and/or occupational diseases arising out of emergency management activities.

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

INTERFACE FIRE - Fires that threatens or burns the interface area. Fire affecting both Wildland and homes.

INTERMIX FIRE - Fire which threatens or have caused damage in areas containing both forestlands and structures.

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM - Activities that involve violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or of any State; appear to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping; and occur primarily outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, or transcend national boundaries in terms of the means by which they are accomplished, the persons they appear intended to intimidate or coerce, or the locale in which their perpetrators operate or seek asylum.” (U.S. Code, Title 18, Part I, Chapter 113B, Section 2331)

IONIZING RADIATION - Any radiation displacing electrons from atoms or molecules thereby producing ions. Examples: alpha, beta, gamma radiation, X-ray or short-wave ultraviolet light. Ionizing radiation may produce severe skin or tissue damage.

ISOLATION - Removal of a population from a room or immediate structure.

JOINT INFORMATION CENTER (JIC) - A facility that is used by the affected utility, state and county to jointly coordinate the public information function during a nuclear or chemical facility emergency.

JOINT PRIMARY AGENCY - Two state agencies or agencies assigned primary responsibilities to manage and coordinate a specific Emergency Support function (ESF), JOINTLY. Joint primary agencies are designated on the basis of their having shared authorities, resources, capabilities, or expertise relative to accomplishment of the specific ESF activities. Joint primary agencies are responsible for overall planning and coordination with support agencies for the ESF, with ESF delivery assistance, if requested from the state EOC. An example of Joint Primary Agency activities are the Department of Ecology and the Washington State Patrol for ESF 10 Hazardous Materials.

LAW ENFORCEMENT RADIO NETWORK (LERN) - Statewide law enforcement mutual aid frequency controlled by the Washington State Police chiefs Association and Washington State Patrol.

LOCAL DIRECTOR - The director or designee of a County or municipal emergency management agency.

LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY - The emergency management or emergency services organization of a political subdivision of the state established in accordance with Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 38.52.070.

LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC) - The planning body designated by the Superfund amendments and Reauthorization Act, Title III legislation as the planning body for preparing local hazardous materials plans.

MAJOR DISASTER - As defined in federal law, is "...any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, explosion, or other technological or human caused catastrophe in any part of the United States which, in the determination of the President, causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby."

MEDICAL EMERGENCY DELIVERY NETWORK (MEDNET) - Dedicated 2-way Ultra High Frequency (UHF) radio system to provide communications between emergency medical responders and hospitals.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT - Refers to both the Emergency Management Division and the National Guard.

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

MISSION STATEMENT - a task assigned by the Federal Emergency Management Agency to any capable federal agency to provide necessary disaster assistance not available under other statutory authorities. The task may involve logistical and personnel of Federal assistance as well as direct federal assistance to state and local jurisdictions.

MITIGATION - Actions taken to eliminate or reduce the degree of long term risk to life, property, and the environment from natural and technological hazards. Mitigation assumes our communities are exposed to risks whether or not an emergency occurs. Examples of mitigation are: building and fire codes, land acquisition equipment and computer tie downs, safety codes, statues and ordinances.

NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN (NCP) - “The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan” (40 CFR Part 300) prepared by the Environmental Protection Agency to put into effect the response powers and responsibilities created by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, and authorities established by Section 311 of the Clean Water Act.

NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM (NDMS) - A system designed to deal with extensive medical care needs in very large disasters or emergencies. The system is a cooperative effort of the Department of Health and Human Services, FEMA, DOD, state and local governments, and the private sector.

NATIONAL INTERAGENCY COORDINATION CENTER (NICC) - The organization responsible for coordination of the national emergency response to a Wildland fire. The NICC is located in Boise, Idaho.

NATIONAL PUBLIC SAFETY PLANNING ADVISORY COMMITTEE (NPSPAC) - Advisory committee that review and approves or disapproves applications in accordance with National Public Safety Planning Advisory Committee Region 43 (Washington State) for use of a specific band of 800 megahertz (MHz) frequencies within the state.

NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER - Communications center for activities related to hazardous materials response actions at Coast Guard headquarters in Washington DC. The center receives and relays notices of discharges or releases to the appropriate On Scene Coordinator, disseminates on-scene coordinator and Regional Response Team reports to the National Response Team when appropriate, and provides facilities for the National Response Team to use in coordinating national response action when required.

NATIONAL RESPONSE FRAMEWORK – A guide to how the Nation conducts all-hazards response. It is built upon scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation. It describes specific authorities and best practices for managing incidents that range from the serious but purely local, to large-scale terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters. (from Homeland Security 2008 Document)

NATIONAL SEARCH AND RESCUE PLAN (NSP) - An interagency agreement providing a national plan for the coordination of Search and Rescue services to meet domestic needs and international commitments.

NATIONAL WARNING SYSTEM (NAWAS) - The federal portion of the Civil Defense Warning System, used for the dissemination of warnings and other emergency information from the FEMA National or Regional Warning Centers to Warning Points in each state. Also used by the

State Warning Points to disseminate information to local Primary Warning Pints. Provides warning information to state and local Jurisdictions concerning severe weather, earthquake, flooding, and other activities which affect public safety.

NOTIFICATION - A legal obligation to report.

NUCLEAR EMERGENCY SEARCH TEAM (NEST) - A Department of Energy sponsored team trained to search for and identify lost or stolen weapons and special nuclear materials, and to respond to nuclear bomb threats or radiation dispersal threats. The team is made up of personnel from many agencies and other organizations.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION (NRC) - The federal agency that regulates and licenses commercial nuclear facilities.

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

ON-SCENE COMMAND AND COORDINATION RADIO (OSCCR) - A frequency used by “on-scene” emergency responders of different agencies for command and coordination of an incident or emergency, according to a joint Military Department, emergency Management Division and Association of Police Communications Officers (APCO) agreement.

PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT (PDA) - The joint local, state, and federal analysis of damage that has occurred during a disaster and which may result in a Presidential declaration of disaster. The preliminary Damage Assessment is documented through surveys, photographs, and other written information.

PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT TEAM - An ad hoc group that comes together after a disaster whose main purpose is to determine the level of disaster declaration that is warranted. The team usually consists of federal, state, and local representatives to do an initial damage evaluation to sites damaged.

PREPAREDNESS - Actions taken in advance of an emergency to develop operational capabilities and facilitate an effective response in the event an emergency occurs. Preparedness measures include continuity of government, emergency communications, emergency operations centers, emergency operations plans emergency public information materials, public education programs, exercise of plans mutual aid agreements, stocking of disaster supplies, training of emergency response personnel, and warning systems.

PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATION - Formal declaration by the President that an Emergency or Major Disaster exists, based upon the request for such a declaration by the Governor and with the verification of FEMA preliminary damage assessments.

PREVENTION - Actions taken to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions taken to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate,

specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

PRIMARY AGENCY - A state agency or agency assigned primary responsibility to manage and coordinate a specific ESF. Primary agencies are designated on the basis of their having the most authorities, resources, capabilities, or expertise relative to accomplishment of the specific Emergency Support Function (ESF), with ESF delivery assistance, if requested, from the state EOC. An example of a primary agency is the Department of Transportation for ESF 1 -Transportation.

PRIVATE BRANCH EXCHANGE (PBX) - A telephone switch system owned and operated by the user.

PROTECTIVE ACTION DECISION (PAD) - An action or measure taken by public officials to prevent or minimize radiological or chemical exposures to people.

PROTECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDATION (PAR) - A recommendation based on technical scientific data for public officials to use in forming a decision to prevent or minimize the contamination of people and foodstuffs.

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

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE OFFICER (PAO) - A member of the FEMA Regional Director's staff who is responsible for management of the Public Assistance Program.

PUBLIC SAFETY ANSWERING POINTS (PSAPs) - A term used to identify communications centers responsible for the dispatch and support of emergency field personnel.

RADIO AMATEUR CIVIL EMERGENCY SERVICES (RACES) - Licensed amateur radio operators who support state and local jurisdictions during emergencies or disasters.

RADIOLOGICAL CALIBRATION - A procedure utilizing radioactive sources for establishing the accuracy of radiological instruments.

RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINATION - Radioactive material deposited on the surface of structures, areas, objects or persons following a release of any radioactive material.

RADIOLOGICAL COUNTERMEASURES - Protective actions to reduce the effects of any nuclear incident, including fallout, upon the population. Example: decontamination.

RADIOLOGICAL INSTRUMENT MAINTENANCE AND CALIBRATION (RIM&C) - An operation at the state level with the mission to repair, maintain, and calibrate Civil Defense radiological monitoring instruments. Its mission includes distribution and exchange with local jurisdictions and other entities and agencies.

RADIOLOGICAL MONITOR (RM) - An individual trained to measure, record, and report radiation exposure and exposure rates, and to provide limited field guidance on radiation hazards.

RADIOLOGICAL PROFILE (RADPRO) - A microcomputer-based file containing records from each of the local jurisdictions that have a radiological defense system. Each record has 38 data

fields containing specific information about the jurisdiction. The file is maintained by the state Radiation Safety Officer.

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

RECOVERY - Activity to return vital life support systems to minimum operating standards and long-term activity designed to return life to normal or improved levels, including some form of economic viability. Recovery measures include, but are not limited to, crisis counseling, damage assessment, debris clearance, disaster loans and grants, disaster unemployment assistance, public information, reassessment of emergency plans, reconstruction, temporary housing and business resumption full scale.

RECOVERY RESTORATION TASK FORCE (RRTF) - In the wake of a catastrophic disaster, the Governor may direct the formation of the RRTF. Its purpose is to guide, recommend and coordinate efforts to restore normalcy to areas adversely impacted by the disaster. The RRTF will determine the extent of economic impacts on citizens, businesses, as well as the ecological impacts on land and property.

RELEASE - A gas or vapor which has gone beyond the boundaries of the facility in reportable quantity during a 24 hour period.

REMOTE PICK-UP UNIT (RPU) - A radio transmitter and receiver used in conjunction with Emergency Alert System (EAS), to provide communications between the Primary Emergency Alert System station and the local Emergency Operations Center.

RESCUE COORDINATION CENTER (RCC) - (Federal) - A unit responsible for promoting efficient organization of search and rescue services and coordinating conduct of search and rescue operations within a search and rescue region (National Search and Rescue Plan). (State) - An extension of the state Emergency Operations Center activated in an emergency or disaster to support local search and rescue operations by coordinating the state, out of state, and federal search and rescue resources responding to the incident. The Rescue Coordination Center may be co-located with the EOC or deployed to a location in proximity to the incident site.

RESPONSE - Actions taken immediately before, during, or directly after an emergency occurs, to save lives, minimize damage to property and the environment, and enhance the effectiveness of recovery. Response measures include, but are not limited to, emergency plan activation, emergency alert system activation, emergency instructions to the public, emergency medical assistance, staffing the emergency operations center, public official alerting, reception and care, shelter and evacuation, search and rescue, resource mobilization, and warning systems activation.

ROBERT T. STAFFORD DISASTER RELIEF AND EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT (Public Law 93-288, as amended by Public Law 100-707) - The act that authorizes the greatest

single source of federal disaster assistance. It authorizes coordination of the activities of federal, state, and volunteer agencies operating under their own authorities in providing disaster assistance, provision of direct federal assistance as necessary, and provision of financial grants to individuals and families. This act is commonly referred to as the Stafford Act.

ROENTGEN EQUIVALENT MAN (MAN) - The unit of exposure expressed as dose equivalent. The amount of ionizing radiation needed to produce the same biological effect as one roentgen of high-penetration x-rays.

SEARCH AND RESCUE - The act of searching for, rescuing, or recovering by means of ground, marine, or air activity any person who becomes lost, injured, or is killed while outdoors or as a result of a natural or human-caused event, including instances of searching for downed aircraft when ground personnel are used. Includes DISASTER, URBAN, and WILDLAND SEARCH AND RESCUE. Also referred to as LAND SEARCH AND RESCUE to differentiate from AIR SEARCH AND RESCUE.

SELF-PROTECTION MONITORING - A capability which provides for the personnel in emergency services, vital facilities, and essential industries with the ability to conduct radiological monitoring for their own protection. It includes a means to monitor and control the radiation exposure of emergency workers who would be engaged in peacetime emergency response and post-attack recovery operations.

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

SHELTER IN PLACE - Isolation of a population within a structure to protect them from an airborne hazardous materials release.

SPILL RESPONSE - All actions taken in carrying out the Department of Ecology's responsibilities to spills of hazardous materials, e.g. receiving and making notifications, information gathering and technical advisory phone calls, preparation for and travel to and from spill sites, direction of clean-up activities, damage assessment, report writing, enforcement investigations and actions, cost recovery, and program development.

STATE AND REGIONAL DISASTER AIRLIFT PLAN (SARDA) - A plan prepared by Washington State Department of Transportation, Aviation division which provides overall policy and guidance for aviation support in time of emergency.

STATE COORDINATING OFFICER (SCO) - The individual appointed by the governor to act in cooperation with the Federal Coordinating Officer to administer disaster recovery.

STATE EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS USING RADIO EFFECTIVELY (SECURE) - Dedicated federal 2-way High Frequency (HF) radio system which provides an alternate direction and control capability as needed by the state other locations during an emergency or disaster.

STATE FIRE DEFENSE BOARD - An organization which maintains the Washington State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan, develops planning guidance for the Fire Service Mobilization Regions, promotes standardization of fire communications, develops alerting and dispatching procedures, maintains a listing of regional firefighting resources, reviews and approves curriculum,

requires the use of the Incident command System by the State Fire Service, and provides guidance for the approval of requests for reimbursement.

STATEWIDE EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (HF) - The State Military Department's High Frequency (HF) radio system. The net is controlled by the Washington National Guard and interconnects all National Guard armories with camp Murray.

SUPPORT AGENCY - An agency designated to assist a specific primary, or joint primary agency, with available resources, capabilities, or expertise in support of Emergency Support function (ESF) activities, under the coordination of the primary, or joint primary, agency. An example of a support agency is the Department of Agriculture for ESF 8, Health and Medical Services.

TABLE TOP EXERCISE - An activity in which officials and key staff or others with emergency responsibilities are gathered together informally to discuss simulated emergency situations. It is designed to elicit constructive discussion by the participants without time constraints. Participants evaluate plans and procedures and resolve questions of coordination and assignment of responsibilities in a non-threatening format under minimum stress.

TERRORISM - As defined by the FBI, "the unlawful use of force against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in the furtherance of political or social objectives." This definition includes three elements: (1) Terrorist activities are illegal and involve the use of force. (2) The actions are intended to intimidate or coerce. (3) The actions are committed in support of political or social objectives.

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

TITLE III - A major section of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act entitled the "Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act of 1986." Law that requires the establishment of state and local planning jurisdictions, State Emergency Response Commissions and Local Emergency Planning Committees, and to conduct emergency planning for hazardous materials incidents. It requires (1) site-specific planning for extremely hazardous substances, (2) participation in the planning process by facilities storing or using hazardous substances, and (3) notifications to the commission or committee of releases of specified hazardous substances. It also provides for mechanisms to provide information on hazardous chemicals and emergency plans for hazardous chemical events to the public.

TRAINING EVENT - A planned, non-emergency activity for the development, maintenance, or upgrading of emergency worker skills.

TRIAGE - The sorting of victims done by their critical care needs.

UMATILLA CHEMICAL DEPOT (UMCD) - A United States Army ordinance storage facility located in northeastern Oregon formerly known as Umatilla Depot Activity (UMDA). The depot has been operated since 1942 as a storage site for conventional Army ammunition, bombs, artillery shells and land mines. It is now a storage site for unitary and binary chemical weapons and agents.

UNPROTECTED LANDS - Lands that are not protected by any fire suppression agency. (There is private property that does not have fire protection from rural fire districts, but does

have protection from the Department of Natural Resources. This protection is for wild land and forest fires and not for protection of structures.)

URBAN FIRE - Fire that is primarily found within the boundaries or limits of a city.

URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE (USR) - Locating, extricating, and providing for the immediate medical treatment of victims trapped in collapsed or damaged structures.

URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE TASK FORCE - A 56-member organization sponsored by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in support of Emergency Support Function # 9. The Task Force is trained and equipped to conduct heavy urban search and rescue and is capable of being deployed to any disaster site nationwide.

VACANCY – When the office of a county official is legally unoccupied due to the incumbent's death, resignation, incapacity, declaration of incompetency by a court of competent jurisdiction, or other reason as provided for in Article 680 of the county charter.

WARM ZONE - Also the Yellow or Decontamination Zone. Moderately contaminated. Entry Point to the Hot/Cold Zones. PPE required.

WARNING - An obligation to communicate impending danger.

WASHINGTON PUBLIC POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM (WPPSS) - A public corporation planning the construction and operation of three nuclear facilities in the state of Washington. Two facilities (WNP-1 and WNP-2) are located on land leased from the United States Department of Energy, Hanford site, and one facility (WNP-3) is located in Grays Harbor County. WNP-2 is the sole operating plant.

WASHINGTON STATE EMERGENCY INFORMATION CENTER (WEIC) - State level emergency public information will be established, provided to media and the public, and managed through the WEIC, which is a part of the Washington State Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

WASHINGTON STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT - Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division.

WEAPON OF MASS DESTRUCTION - Title 18, U.S.C. 2332a, defines a weapon of mass destruction as (1) any destructive device as defined in section 921 of this title, [which reads] any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one quarter ounce, mine or device similar to the above; (2) poison gas; (3) any weapon involving a disease organism; or (4) any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life.

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

WILDLAND FIRE - Fire that occurs in Wildland areas made up of sagebrush, grasses or other similar flammable vegetation.

WILDLAND SEARCH AND RESCUE - Search and rescue conducted in Wildland areas. Due to the increasing Wildland-urban interface, Wildland search and rescue strategy and tactics may also be employed for subjects lost or missing in urban or suburban areas. See SEARCH AND RESCUE, DISASTER SEARCH AND RESCUE, and URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE.

WIND (DF) MESSAGES - Weather information concerning wind direction and speed. The information would be used for fallout forecasting.