

GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY CEMP

Basic Plan

This document serves as the Basic Plan of the Grays Harbor County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

Grays Harbor County Emergency Management

310 West Spruce

Montesano, WA 98563

Office: (360) 249-3911

Fax: (360) 249-3805

ghcdem@graysharbor.us



March 28, 2023

Promulgation

The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan addresses Grays Harbor County's planned response to emergencies associated with natural, technological, and man-made incidents and disasters. This document is the underlying framework for protection of health, safety, and property of residents, property, and visitors during incidents/disasters in Grays Harbor County. It is intended to facilitate multiple-agency/jurisdiction coordination; specifically between the Local, State, and Federal governments operating under a national incident management framework.

The comprehensive approach integrates the four phases of emergency management which include:

1. Mitigation- sustained action to reduce or eliminate risk to people and property from hazards and their effects.
2. Preparedness- activities devised by organizations, departments, individuals, to save lives and minimize damage.
3. Response - immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs.
4. 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 must have knowledge and familiarity of the procedures set forth in this plan. Organizations having roles and responsibilities established by this plan are expected to develop plans and procedures in support of this plan.

This plan is a statement of policy regarding emergency management and assigns roles and responsibilities to organizations and individuals. This plan formally incorporates National Incident Management System concepts and processes during activations of components within this plan either in whole or in part. Revision of this plan and its promulgation will commence on an annual schedule.



Sheriff, Darrin Wallace
Director, Grays Harbor County Emergency Management



Hannah Cleverly
Deputy Director, Grays Harbor County Emergency Management

Approval and Implementation

The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) of Grays Harbor County serves as the foundational framework of emergency response to incidents and disasters within the County.

As an emergency operations plan, the 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 clearly defines the concept of operations, roles and responsibilities, emergency management functions, organizational structure, authority, and operationally specific approaches to addressing incidents and disasters in the County.

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

Basic Plan: This portion of the CEMP provides an overview of the county's preparedness and response strategies. It describes expected hazards, outlines departmental 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. It details how the county manages a specific function before, during, and after a disaster and identifies the departments that implement that function.

The implementation of this CEMP supersedes all previous emergency management plans and methodologies and serves as the updated emergency operations plan for all incidents and disasters in Grays Harbor County.



Sheriff, Darrin Wallace

Director, Grays Harbor County Emergency Management



Hannah Cleverly

Deputy Director, Grays Harbor County Emergency Management

Record of Distribution

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City of Oakville	Mayor, Public Works Director		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
City of Ocean Shores	Mayor, Fire Chief, Police Chief, Public Works Director		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
City of Westport	Mayor, Police Chief, Public Works Director		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance

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Confederate Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation	Emergency Manager		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
East Grays Harbor County Fire and Rescue	Fire Chief		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Grays Harbor County Assessor's Office	Assessor		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Grays Harbor County Auditor's Office	Auditor		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Grays Harbor County Auxiliary Emergency Communications (AEC)	President		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Grays Harbor County Building and Planning	Director, Deputy Fire Marshal		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Grays Harbor County Central Service	Director		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Grays Harbor County Clerk	Clerk		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Grays Harbor County Communications E911	Director		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Grays Harbor County Commissioners	Chair		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Grays Harbor County Coroner	Coroner		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance

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Grays Harbor County Environmental Health	Director		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Grays Harbor County Fair and Event Center	Director		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Grays Harbor County Fire District #1 – Oakville	Fire Chief		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Grays Harbor County Fire District #2 – Central Park, Brady, Wynoochee	Fire Chief		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Grays Harbor County Fire District #4 – Quinault	Fire Chief		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Grays Harbor County Fire District #6 – North Hoquiam	Fire Chief		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Grays Harbor County Fire District #7 – Copalis Beach	Fire Chief		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Grays Harbor County Fire District #8 – Pacific Beach	Fire Chief		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Grays Harbor County Fire District #10 – Wishkah	Fire Chief		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Grays Harbor County Fire District #12 – North River	Fire Chief		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Grays Harbor County Fire District	Fire Chief		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review

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#16 – Copalis Crossing				<input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Grays Harbor County Fire District #17 – Humptulips	Fire Chief		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Grays Harbor County Forestry	Director		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Grays Harbor County Juvenile	Executive Director		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Grays Harbor County Management Services	HR Manager, Risk Manager, Budget Director		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Grays Harbor County Prosecutor's Office	Prosecutor		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Grays Harbor County Public Health	Director		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Grays Harbor County Public Services	Director, County Engineer, ER&R Manager, Facilities Manager		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Grays Harbor County Public Utility District (PUD)	Safety Coordinator		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Grays Harbor County Sheriff's Office	Sheriff		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Grays Harbor County Superior Court	Court Administrator		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Grays Harbor County Treasurer's Office	Treasurer		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance

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Grays Harbor Transit	Safety Coordinator		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Harbor Regional Health Community Hospital	Director of Plant Services		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
National Weather Service (NWS) Seattle	Warning Coordination Meteorologist		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Port of Grays Harbor	Safety Coordinator		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Quinault Indian Nation	Emergency Manager		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
School District, Aberdeen	Superintendent		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
School District, Cosmopolis	Superintendent		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
School District, Elma	Superintendent		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
School District, Hoquiam	Superintendent		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
School District, McCleary	Superintendent		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
School District, Montesano	Superintendent		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
School District, North Beach	Superintendent		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance

Agency / Organization / Department	Position Name	Date of Delivery: MM/YYYY	Number of Copies/Format	Receipt, Review, & Acceptance
School District, Oakville	Superintendent		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
South Beach Regional Fire Authority	Fire Chief		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Summit Pacific Medical Center	Facilities Director		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division (EMD)	Director		(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance
Washington State University Extension			(#) <input type="checkbox"/> Hardcopy (#) <input type="checkbox"/> Digital	<input type="checkbox"/> Receipt <input type="checkbox"/> Review <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptance

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Introduction

Purpose

The *Grays Harbor County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)* provides a policy level framework to support emergency response activities in Grays Harbor County. The CEMP Basic Plan, Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), and Hazard Specific Annexes describe specific roles, responsibilities, functions, and support relationships of county agencies. The CEMP also provides a framework for state, local, tribal, and whole community coordination and cooperation supporting response and recovery of local jurisdictions in times of emergencies and disasters.

Emergency management consists of mitigation, preparedness (including prevention and protection), response, and recovery activities. The CEMP sets in place policies for minimization of the impacts of emergencies and disasters to the people, property, environment, and economy of Grays Harbor County; and is the primary implementing document for the *National Incident Management System (NIMS)* within Grays Harbor County.

Mission

It is the mission of the government entities in Grays Harbor County to work collaboratively to create an emergency management support system that will assist government with its responsibilities to prepare for, respond to, mitigate, and recover from emergencies, natural disasters, technological and man-made disasters.

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

- Preserve lives and health and protect property and the environment.
- Encourage citizen self-sufficiency and programs with a goal of meeting 2 weeks' ready;
- Improve first responder capabilities to emergency and natural disaster situations;
- Sustain an atmosphere of interagency coordination and cooperation;
- Identify available governmental, public, private, non-profit, volunteer and other resources;
- Develop, maintain and update emergency strategies and procedures;
- Define responsibilities of various participants while recognizing their jurisdictional differences;
- Support governmental entities in providing for continuity of local operations and leadership before, during and after emergencies or disasters;
- Maintain and improve the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to support the continuity of government and essential services during emergency or disaster; and
- Continue to develop and build community resiliency through collaboration with all our working partners.

Scope

The CEMP applies to all county departments as the county's policy framework for response to and initial recovery from emergencies and disasters. The CEMP considers the emergencies and disasters likely to occur in Grays Harbor County to be those identified in the *Grays Harbor County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan*. Long term recovery activities are identified in *ESF 14 – Long-Term Community Recovery*.

The CEMP:

- Describes the basic strategies, assumptions, and mechanisms through which Grays Harbor County Emergency Management (GHC EM) will conduct preparedness and mitigation activities to guide and support local emergency management efforts through response and recovery. This plan adopts a functional approach that group types of assistance to be provided under Emergency Support Function (ESFs) to address needs at the local and state level. The ESFs serve as the primary mechanism through which assistance is managed in an affected area.
- Per Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5, Management of Domestic Incidents, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has developed the National Incident Management System (NIMS) for the purpose of unifying all responders' efforts during disasters regardless of cause, size, or complexity. Additionally, the DHS has directed all federal, state, territorial, tribal and local entities involved in emergency response to adopt NIMS and to adopt the basic tenets of the Incident Command System (ICS) as a condition for receiving Federal preparedness assistance.
- Grays Harbor County Emergency Management (GHC EM) recognizes the need for a single Incident Management System to be used by all agencies and disciplines and adopts the NIMS for use during all activations, to be taught in all GHC EM training courses, and to be reflected in all GHC EM emergency efforts.
- This plan applies to all participating governmental entities that are tasked to provide response assistance in a disaster or emergency, which includes planning, coordinating, training, and exercising the CEMP. It describes actions to be taken in providing immediate response assistance to any part of the county.
- Response assistance includes those actions and activities that support efforts to save lives, protect public health and safety, and protect property and the environment. The identified actions and activities in the plan, carried out under the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), are based on existing state and county guidelines. It is the responsibility of each governmental entity to plan to the lowest level within their organization. This effort consists of developing an operations plan, publishing the plan, coordinating, and training staff to this plan, and exercising to ensure its success.
- Per WAC 118, It is the responsibility of each governmental entity to develop and submit their jurisdiction's Emergency Operations Plan to Grays Harbor County Emergency Management, which outlines the actions their jurisdiction will take when an incident

occurs. City and sub-jurisdictional plans will address the actions to be taken by their community resources while Grays Harbor County implements this CEMP. These plans will meet the same standards as the County Plan and it is recommended they follow the same format as this CEMP.

Organization of the Plan

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

1. The **Basic Plan**, which describes the purpose, scope, situation, mission, policies, and concept of operations in an emergency.
2. The **Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)**, which identify the responsibilities of the Primary Departments/Agencies, those of the Supporting Departments/Agencies involved in the implementation of activities and describe emergency management activities within the specific ESF.
3. The **Appendices**, which provide additional details to the Basic Plan and ESF's.
4. The **Annexes**, which are supporting plans to the CEMP.

Situation

Location

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

Topography

The total area of Grays Harbor County is 1,902 square miles, ranking it 15th largest of Washington's 39 counties. The area is naturally varied from tree-covered hills to ocean beaches. Interior river valleys give way to mountains in the northern part of the county. The Chehalis River flows across the southern part of the county with the Black, Satsop, Wynoochee and Wishkah Rivers flowing into it. The other major rivers in the county include the Hoquiam, Johns, Elk, Humptulips, Copalis, Moclips and Quinault Rivers.

The approximately 4.4 mile-long, Wynoochee Lake lies behind the 177-foot high Wynoochee Dam. Tacoma Power Utilities operates the dam and produces power.

Climate

Grays Harbor County lies adjacent to the Pacific Ocean and is influenced by the prevailing wind direction, the surface temperature of the Pacific Ocean, the Coast and Cascade Ranges, and the position and intensity of the large high- and low-pressure centers that lie over the ocean. The air is generally moist, and the fluctuation in annual temperature is moderate. Summers are relatively cool and dry, and winters are mild, wet, and cloudy. Grays Harbor County enjoys an average temperature in winter of 40°F and in summer of 62°F. The average yearly rainfall ranges from 50 inches to 160 inches.

Demographic Characteristics

The total population of Grays harbor County is approximately 75,636. The cities of Aberdeen, Cosmopolis, Elma, Hoquiam, McCleary, Montesano, Oakville, Ocean Shores, and Westport are the incorporated cities in the county and have a consolidated population of approximately 46,643. Most population growth takes place in the rural, unincorporated areas of Grays Harbor County. An estimated 22,247 residents of Grays Harbor County are over the age of 60. The primary spoken language within Grays Harbor County is English. However, 8.6% of the population speaks another primary language other than English. Spanish is the predominate secondary language.

Hazards

An emergency or disaster may overwhelm the capabilities of the County and other local governments in providing a timely and effective response to meet the needs of the incident.

Grays Harbor County is susceptible to various types of emergencies and disaster, both natural and man-made. This plan is directed at known and predicted hazards, as described in *Grays Harbor County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan*.

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

Table 16-1 County Calculated Priority Risk Index Ranking Scores						
Hazard	Probability	Magnitude and/or Severity	Extent and Location	Warning Time	Duration	Calculated Priority Risk Index Score
Climate Change	3	2	2	1	4	2.35
Drought	3	2	2	1	4	2.35
Earthquake	4	4	4	4	1	3.85
Erosion	4	2	1	3	4	2.85
Flood	4	3	3	1	3	3.10
Landslide	3	3	2	4	3	2.95
Other Hazards of Concern	3	2	2	4	1	2.65
Severe Weather	4	2	4	1	2	3.05
Tsunami	3	4	3	4	2	3.30
Volcano	1	1	3	1	4	1.55
Wildfire	3	2	2	4	2	2.70

The Calculated Priority Risk Index scoring method has a range from 0 to 4. "0" being the least hazardous and "4" being the most hazardous situation.

[From Grays Harbor County Multi-Jurisdiction All Hazard Mitigation Plan 2018]

Planning Assumptions

The following assumptions are the basis of this plan:

- A disaster or emergency may occur with little or no warning at a time of day that produces maximum casualties. Some emergencies or disasters will occur with enough warning that appropriate notification will be issued to ensure some level of preparation.
- Grays Harbor Emergency Operations Center will assign available resources requested to an emergency or disaster based on the severity and priority of the situation.
- Government resources may be overwhelmed by a disaster. Citizens and businesses must be prepared to survive on their own for the first 14 days or longer after a disaster.
- Assistance from other government agencies will supplement the county, but such assistance will take some time to request and deploy.
- Requests for emergency services will increase dramatically immediately following a major disaster.
- People and organizations will respond adaptively and self-reliantly. The emergency needs of the community in a significant event will exceed the available resource to respond to all requests for assistance.
- The first concern of government employees will be for their families' safety. Participating governmental entities will support the efforts of employees to communicate with their families and return home as needed.

- A spirit of volunteerism among citizens will result in their providing assistance and support to emergency response efforts, which has the potential of creating additional hazards, resulting in an increase in liability.
- A major emergency or disaster may cause substantial health and medical problems and may cause significant damage to private property and the economic and physical infrastructure. An earthquake or severe windstorm may significantly damage or destroy highway, airport, railway, marine, communications, water, waste disposal, electrical power, natural gas, and petroleum transmission systems, which, in turn, could cause geographic isolations of portions of the county.

Limitations

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

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

- An inability of the general citizenry to survive on their own for more than 14 days without additional supplies of water, food, shelter, and medical supplies.
- Damage caused to facilities or equipment and shortage of personnel, including police, fire, and medical services, as well as public works.
- A shortage of critical drugs and medicines at medical facilities.
- A shortage of trained response personnel and equipment.
- Damage to critical infrastructure, such as roads, rails, utilities, and communication networks.
- Damage to response communication networks, telephone services, or overloading of 9-1-1 system.
- The delay of outside assistance from either state or federal agencies.

Concept of Operations

General

Routine emergencies within Grays Harbor County will not warrant an activation of the Grays Harbor County Emergency Operations Center (GHC EOC). On an infrequent basis, public agencies are confronted with emergencies that are beyond the scope of a single department response. These emergencies may trigger the activation of the GHC EOC.

The objective of the GHC EOC is to mitigate against, prepare for, respond to, and recovery from natural and man-made emergencies. During these incidents, GHC EOC will operate in a fashion that prioritizes Life safety before incident stabilization, then property protection then environmental conservation. The intent of the GHC EOC is to help save lives, alleviate human suffering, ensure the continuity of critical government functions, maintain and/or restore services, and ensure that essential infrastructure is stabilized and repaired. While recovering from an emergency, the desired end state from the GHC EOC is to return the community back to a pre-disaster state. Depending on the nature and scale of the emergency, this may not always be feasible.

Declaration of Emergency

The Board of County Commissioners or City Mayors may, after finding that a disaster exists within their jurisdiction which affects life, health, property, or the public peace, declare a state of emergency in the affected area. The powers granted during the state of emergency shall be effective only with the area describe in the proclamation. The process in which an emergency is declared is outlined with *ESF 5 – Emergency Management*.

Emergency Management Concepts

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

- Determine the scope of the situation.
- Mobilize and commit the initial emergency response resources based on the nature of the emergency.
- Establish an incident command and assume coordination of local resources.
- Take action to protect lives, property and the environment.
- Establish liaison with adjacent jurisdictions, as appropriate.
- Obtain proclamation of emergency from local legislative authority if certain emergency powers are needed.
- Activate the appropriate segments of the CEMP.
- Activate and staff the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), as appropriate.
- Mobilize available local, state and federal resources to restore the community to its pre-disaster condition to the fullest extent possible

- Establish local policies and control mechanisms to restore stability, minimize economic disruption, preserve existing infrastructure, institutions and organizations and restore community services.
- Suspend normal non-essential activities and divert local resources to augment the emergency or disaster response and recovery, as needed.
- Request support, via Grays Harbor County EOC, from the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) if local disaster conditions appear likely to exceed local capabilities and the local legislative authority has proclaimed an emergency.
- In the event of an emergency or disaster that exceeds the capabilities of the State, Federal assistance may be requested by the Governor. A disaster declaration by the President will be needed to obtain certain federal aid.

Organization

The Director of Grays Harbor County Emergency Management is appointed by the Grays Harbor County Commissioners and is currently the Grays Harbor County Sheriff. Grays Harbor County Emergency Management falls within the Grays Harbor County Sheriff’s Office.

During times of emergency, the Grays Harbor County Emergency Operations Center (GHC EOC) will be activated. The GHC EOC will be led by an EOC Manager who reports back to the Multiagency Coordination Group (MAC) or Policy Board. GHC EOC is organized in an ICS-Like structure. Command Staff consists of EOC Manager, Liaison Officer(s), Public Information Officer, and Safety Officer. General Staff consists of Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Admin Section Chiefs.



Emergency Operations Center Facilities

The EOC is used for incidents that require coordination of resources and incident information and as a point of contact for legislative authorities.

Primary and Alternate Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The primary Grays Harbor County EOC is located at 310 Spruce Street, Montesano, WA 98563. This is the location of Grays Harbor County Emergency Management’s office.

The alternate EOC is located is Grays Harbor County Fairgrounds at 32 Elma McCleary Rd, Elma, WA 98541. The Borden-Seabert Exhibition Building has been identified as a suitable alternate EOC location.

Incident Command Post (ICP)

An Incident Command Post (ICP) is a field location where primary incident functions are performed. The ICP location and size is determined by the on-scene Incident Commander (IC). The ICP may be co-located with the EOC, when deemed necessary. If needed, a Mobile Command Post (MCP) can be requested to the incident to facilitate the ICP. Mobile Command posts within Grays Harbor County consist of:

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

Emergency Operations Center Activation

The Grays Harbor County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be activated to support incidents requiring additional coordination beyond the capabilities of routine operations. The EOC will be activated to the extended needed or anticipated to be needed in order to support the incident. Notification of EOC Activation shall be made within best efforts to the Emergency Management Planning Committee (EMPC) and other stakeholders, as appropriate for the incident. Requests to activate the EOC should be made to the Director of Emergency Management, Deputy Director of Emergency Management, or the acting Duty Officer for Emergency Management. The decision to activate the EOC is ultimately left to the Director of Emergency Management or their designee.

EOC Activation Levels

Activation Level	Description
3 – Normal Operations / Steady-State	Routine operations and minor situations do not require a formal activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). As incidents escalate and/or move into multiple operational periods, the Director of Emergency Management or designee may elect to move to activate the EOC.

Activation Level	Description
2 – Enhanced Steady-State / Partial Activation	<p>The Director of Emergency Management or their designee should move to a partial activation when an incident or multiple incidents expand, or are projected to, beyond the capabilities of routine operations for Emergency Management. The formal activation of the Emergency Operations Center is defined below.</p> <p>Partial Activation should include EOC Functions (Operations, Planning, Logistics, Public Information, and Finance/Administration) as well as necessary Emergency Support Function Liaisons. Staffing in a partial activation should be prepared for 24 hour operations.</p>
1 – Full Activation	<p>In a full activation, all the EOC functions (Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration) activate to support the incident or the impacted jurisdictions from the EOC or ICP. County agencies activate to fill Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) as directed by the incident. In a catastrophic incident, EOC staffing will expand to include representatives from State and Federal agencies, private sector, and volunteer staff as needed by the incident.</p> <p>These incidents require a high degree of coordination and generally involve state and federal assistance. In most cases, a local emergency will have already been declared, or it will be necessary to declare a local disaster. Staff should be prepared for 24-hour, 7 days per week operations.</p>

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

Phases of Emergency Management

GHC EM provides the following disaster management services to the county:

Mitigation

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

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

- Assist in the development of Emergency Response Plans created by each ESF Primary Department/Agency in coordination with the designated Support Departments/Agencies.

Preparedness

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

- Develop response capabilities.
- Identify training needs.
- Maintain resource lists.
- Develop and maintain plans and procedures.
- Conduct training exercises.
- Conduct public education of hazards and personal mitigation strategies.

Response

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

- Coordinate with State and Federal agencies to provide resource support assistance.
- Maintain and Activate the Grays Harbor County Emergency Alerts system to notify residents of emergency situations.
- Initiate Emergency Alert System when lives are in jeopardy to notify residents of emergency situations
- Provide emergency radio communications through Grays Harbor County Auxiliary Emergency Communications volunteers.
- Obtain State Emergency Response Mission numbers for emergency management events and activities.
- During an EOC Activation, a Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group or Policy Group may be formed to make policy decisions. This group will prioritize emergency resources that involve the acquisition and distribution of food and water, equipment, supplies and other materials when critical shortages exist or are anticipated.
- When additional staffing is necessary for ICPs, the EOC, or other command level functions, an Incident Command Agency/Team may be requested. These agencies or organizations provide trained incident managers and staff when required to manage the emergency response and recovery according to a plan or a Delegation of Authority, and establish direction and control of resources and facilities at the incident location.

Recovery

Disaster recovery can be a short or long term process. In the short-term operations restoration of vital services to the residents of the county and provisions for the basic emergency needs of

the public are primary examples. Long-term recovery is focused on restoration of the community to its normal status. Examples are:

- Provide emergency food, lodging, and basic health and household needs.
- Conduct windshield surveys of county damage.
- Organize Public Assistance Program applicant briefings with State and FEMA.
- Issue disaster debris disposal vouchers., if available.
- Manage and coordinate recovery activities.
- Obtain needed resources.
- Track and gather damage assessments from public and private citizens and businesses.

Whole-Community

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

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

Involving the "Whole Community" is a means by which Washington State residents, businesses, non-profit organizations, emergency management practitioners, organizational and community leaders, and government officials at all levels can collectively identify and assess the needs of their respective communities and, determine the best ways to organize and strengthen their assets, capacities, and interests. The "Whole Community" approach in Washington State attempts to engage the full capacity of the public, private and nonprofit sectors. This includes businesses, faith-based and disability organizations, and the general public, including people with Access and Functional Needs (AFN), people covered under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and people with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), and culturally diverse populations. This engagement is in conjunction with the participation of local, tribal, state, and federal governmental partners.

The term Access and Functional Needs (AFN) has replaced "special needs," "vulnerable," "high-risk" and similar terms. People with access or functional needs are those who may have additional needs before, during or after an incident in functional areas including but not limited to: maintaining health, independence, communication, transportation, support, services, self-determination, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include people who have disabilities, who live in institutionalized settings, who are older adults, who are children, who are from diverse cultures, who have Limited English Proficiency or who are non-English speaking, or who are transportation disadvantaged.

Non-Discrimination

It is the policy of Grays Harbor County that no services will be denied on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, marital status, sexual orientation, veteran status or disability. No special treatment will be extended to any person or group in an emergency or disaster over and above what would normally be expected in the way of local government services. Local activities pursuant to the Federal/State Agreement for major disaster recovery shall be carried out in accordance with 44 CFR, Section 205.16 – Non-discrimination. Federal disaster assistance is conditional on full compliance with this rule.

Communications

Leadership at the incident level and in the EOC, facilitates communication through the development and use of a common communications plan, interoperable communications processes, and systems that include voice and data links. Integrated communications provide and maintain information sharing, situational awareness and connectivity between incident resources, multiple agencies, and levels of government.

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

Notification and Assessment

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

Warning

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

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

Public Information

It is essential that accurate, timely and consistent information be disseminated to the public when the EOC is activated. County departments and offices shall coordinate the development and dissemination of all disaster-related public information through the EOC's Public Information Officer, or Joint Information Center/System, if activated according to ESF #15.

Grays Harbor County Emergency Alerts

Grays Harbor County Emergency Management contracts a service to provide emergency alerts to residents and visitors of Grays Harbor County. Emergency Alerts may be sent in a variety of formats as outlined in ESF #2 and executed in ESF #15. When Emergency Alerts are sent, they are sent with consideration to Limited English Proficiency language groups.

Limited English Proficiency

Sufficient assets are mobilized during emergencies or disasters to provide accurate, coordinated, and timely life safety information to impacted individuals with limited English proficiency (LEP). The LEP language groups considered a significant population segment for Grays Harbor County is Spanish.

Responsibilities

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

Responsibilities of Grays Harbor County

Legislative Authority

The Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) of Grays Harbor County has the legislative authority is responsible for:

- **Emergency Management:** This includes participation in the emergency management program and CEMP by providing direction to personnel for the development of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programs.
- **Proclamation of an Emergency:** Doing so activates appropriate parts of the CEMP and certain emergency powers. The legislative authority must proclaim an emergency before requesting state and federal assistance.
- **Local Government Resources:** The BOCC ensures that all available local government resources are used to the maximum extent possible in responding to the needs of the community during a crisis.
- **Emergency Expenditures:** The BOCC authorizes the expenditure of funds need to mitigate or prevent disasters, to protect health and safety of people and property, and to provide assistance to disaster victims as appropriate.

Chair of BOCC

This person acts for the legislative body as the single point of contact for emergency policy decisions and as otherwise empowered. The primary duty is to serve as a liaison between jurisdictions at the policy level with regard to issues of joint interest.

Emergency Management Director/Sheriff

The Director of Emergency Management shall be appointed by the Board of County Commissioners. The Grays Harbor County Sheriff is the current Grays Harbor County Emergency Manager. The Sheriff establishes and maintains emergency response capabilities, including planning, staff training, development of incident facilities and the dissemination and implementation of plans, i.e. CEMP. The general duties of the Emergency Management Director shall be as follows:

- Prepare a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) for the county that conforms to the state emergency management plan.
- Control and direct the efforts of Grays Harbor County's emergency management organization.

- Direct coordination and cooperation between divisions, services, and staff of the emergency management organization of this county and resolve questions of authority and responsibility that may arise among them.
- Represent the Grays Harbor County emergency management organization in all dealings with public or private agencies pertaining to emergency management and disaster preparedness and response.
- Prepare an annual budget for the Board of County Commissioners to adopt.

Responsibilities of Grays Harbor County Departments/Offices

All governmental entities and county departments have disaster management responsibilities in addition to their routine duties. County Departments/Offices should develop written plans, policies, and procedures outlining their organization's actions during an emergency. Each organization is responsible for publishing, distributing, training their staff, exercising that plan, and ensuring it is current. In order to carry out their responsibilities, each department director/elected official is responsible to:

- Establish an emergency organization within the department/office, ready and capable of fulfilling disaster missions, as provided in this plan.
- Appoint division liaisons and alternates to coordinate with Emergency Management in the development and maintenance of this plan and department procedures.
- Establish a policy to allow for 24-hour contact to activate department responsibilities.
- Establish policy and procedures for the identification and preservation of essential department records.
- Establish policy and procedures for documentation of disaster costs and establishing administrative methods to keep accurate disaster expenditure records.
- Maintain an updated inventory of departmental personnel, facilities, and equipment resources.
- Establish policy and procedures for departmental chain of command and succession of authority.

In the event of a disaster or major emergency, each county department/ office is responsible for the following:

- Assessing the impact of the event on departmental personnel, clients, facilities, equipment, and capabilities.
- Coordinating resources through the activated EOC.
- Keeping accurate records of costs, expenditures, overtime, repairs, and other disaster related expenses.
- Working to restore department non-emergency service and capabilities as soon as possible.
- Reporting assessment information to Emergency Management on a continuing basis.

When necessary, additional responsibilities will be assigned to offices and departments within Grays Harbor County. The following Grays Harbor County departments/offices and organizations are assigned specific disaster responsibilities in this plan based upon mandated functions and/or capabilities. Specific anticipated responsibilities for the offices and departments within Grays Harbor County are outlined.

Assessor's Office

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

Auditor's Office

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

Board of County Commissioners

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

- Provide overall direction and control of county emergency management activities by maintaining liaison with the EOC and evaluating the emergency situation.
- Declare local emergency when necessary.
- Declare the County a disaster area and formally request state and/or federal assistance through the governor when necessary.
- Complete ordinances to establish policies or regulations necessary for public safety under emergency conditions.
- Appropriate funds to fill emergency needs in accordance with RCW 36.40.180 and RCW 38.52.070(b).
- Following the crisis period, establish priorities for immediate and long-term restoration of services and damage repair.

Board of Health

- Ensure that appropriate local public health policy is in place to support public health emergency response.
- Evaluate the public health response with regard to existing policy and ensure that appropriate policy changes are made where necessary.

Central Services

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

Clerk of the Court

- Coordinate security and safe keeping of Superior Court records.
- Provide staff to support emergency court operations during emergencies as required.
- Coordinate restoration of services of the Clerk's office in support of court operations.

Coroner

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

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

Courts (Superior, District, and Juvenile Court Services)

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

Emergency Management

- Provide coordination among local, state, federal, private, and volunteer organizations pertaining to emergency management activities and resolve questions of authority or responsibility that may arise among them.
- Upon proper notification, activate the EOC to coordinate disaster response activities during a disaster or emergency. The EOC can be a joint operation between county and city operations. Local city government are responsible for actions in its own area of jurisdiction.
- Register emergency workers in accordance with RCW 38.52 and coordinate with State EMD for liability protection during an incident. This process may include the expedient registration of emergency workers at the disaster site.
- Coordinate requests for emergency assistance.
- Provide the most current and up to date information to the general public before, during, and after emergencies to reduce speculation and rumors.
- Coordinate the need for the enactment of emergency ordinances with local agencies such as Environmental Health, Public Health, Grays Harbor County Sheriff's Office, and the Board of County Commissioners.
- Coordinate with the Grays Harbor County Sheriff's Office, fire services, and/or the Public Health Officer to identify areas for evacuation and assist in the implementation and notification of process.
- Coordinate with E9-1-1 Communications on road closures, evacuations, and instructions to citizens.

Environmental Health

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

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

Equipment Rental & Revolving Fund (ER&R)

- Maintain communication systems as necessary to support emergency response operations, rescue, and evacuation.
- Coordinate fuel needs for transportation, communications, emergency operations, and other critical ER&R facilities.
- Maintain vehicles, as necessary, to support emergency response, rescue, and evacuation.
- Rent equipment and purchase materials necessary to complete emergency repairs.

Facility Services

- Coordinate damage assessment for county buildings and facilities.
- Coordinate post disaster safety evaluations of county buildings and facilities.
- Provide for emergency repair of the EOC to the extent such repair will keep the center operational.
- Coordinate emergency repair or relocation of county facilities as determined necessary.
- Identify county properties that can serve as temporary mass care tent sites.
- In coordination with Emergency Management, arrange for facilities, furnishings, and equipment to support a Disaster Recovery Centers.
- Locate and lease office space for critical functions if normal space is unusable.
- Develop and maintain means to expeditiously post warning information on all affected county buildings.

Fairgrounds

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

Planning and Building

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

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

Prosecutor

- Provide for identification and preservation of essential records of the prosecutor's office.
- Review emergency agreements, contracts, ordinances, and related documents.
- Coordinate with the Courts for the provision of continuity of service.
- Act as legal advisor to MAC Group or Policy Group.

Public Health

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

Public Works

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

- Provide equipment/personnel, as available, to assist with heavy rescue operations during a life endangering situation.
- Provide inspection of roads, bridges, and county-operated utilities to determine damage and safety.
- Remove debris from roadways to permit vehicle access or movement and temporary repair of lightly damaged roads and bridges.
- Provide equipment and personnel for flood control operations on public property within the county.

- Provide additional personnel, as available, to assist with traffic control during emergency evacuations.
- Provide quantities of sand/dirt, as needed, for dike building purposes sandbagging operations, or for absorption or containment of chemicals/hazardous materials spills in accordance with ESF #10.
- Provide initial damage estimates to Emergency Operations Center on public works facilities.
- Coordinate the compilation of disaster response and recovery related labor, equipment, materials, and service costs for post-disaster reporting purposes.
- Provide for debris and garbage disposal operations.
- Responsible for storm and surface water issues.

Risk Management

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

Sheriff

- Provide for the identification and preservation of essential law enforcement records.
- Assist in the warning process by relaying warning information.
- Support EOC operations with law enforcement information.
- Evacuate persons from threatened or impacted areas.
- Provide direction and control for wilderness and urban search and rescue operations and coordination of organized volunteer units during disaster operations.
- Control access to the disaster area including roadblocks, as required.
- Enforce emergency regulations, ordinances, or orders enacted by the Board of County Commissioners, Board of Health, and Health Officer.
- Provide for crowd control/looting control.
- Designate and provide an individual representing the Sheriff's Office to serve as liaison in the EOC to coordinate law enforcement or search and rescue operations.
- Provide building security to the county EOC, as necessary, during disaster operations.
- Assume responsibility for the development of law enforcement operational procedures that adequately address assigned functions and establish operational priorities.
- Develop internal disaster plans and procedures for the Grays Harbor County Jail.
- Coordinate with the Prosecutor and the Courts on the continuity of court operations
- Provide food services from the jail kitchen for EOC staff during 24-hour operations.
- Monitor all expenditures and use of resources of the Sheriff's Office to facilitate documentation of the overall disaster costs for possible reimbursement.

Treasurer

- Execute emergency procedures to ensure continuity of collecting taxes on behalf of the county and junior taxing districts.
- Manage county financial affairs.

In addition to the tasks outlined above, Grays Harbor County Departments/Offices will play essential roles within Emergency Support Functions (ESF)s as outlined below.

P – Primary S – Support	ESF #1	ESF #2	ESF #3	ESF #4	ESF #5	ESF #6	ESF #7	ESF #8	ESF #9	ESF #10	ESF #11	ESF #12	ESF #13	ESF #15
Grays Harbor County Department														
Assessor														
Auditor														
Central Services / GIS		P												
Clerk														
Commissioners								P						
Coroner								P						
District Court 1														
District Court 2														
Emergency Management	S	P	S	S	P	P	P	S	P	P	S	S	S	P
Environmental Health		P				S		P		S	P			
ER & R														
Facility Services														
Fair and Event Center														
Forestry											S			
Health Department						P		P		S	S			
Juvenile														
Management Services														
Planning/Building										S				
Prosecutor														
Superior Court														
Public Services	P		P				P			S			P	
Sheriff	P								P	P				
Treasurer														

Responsibilities of Local Governments/Committees

Responsibilities for organizations not part of Grays Harbor County government are voluntary.

Participating Agencies and Organizations

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

E9-1-1 Communications

- Accept, process, and dispatch emergency calls for fire, law enforcement, or medical emergencies throughout Grays Harbor County.
- Document emergency calls.
- Serve as the primary warning point for the National Warning System (NAWAS) and notify Emergency Management personnel in accordance with procedures.
- Develop and maintain back-up Public Safety Answering Point and coordinate re-establishment of the 911 System if disrupted by a disaster.
- Communicate with the EOC on an informational basis on any matter having an impact on the current emergency or potential emergency.

Emergency Management Planning Committee (EMPC)

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

The Emergency Management Planning Committee shall consist of representatives from:

- City of Aberdeen
- City of Cosmopolis
- City of Elma
- City of Hoquiam
- City of McCleary
- City of Montesano
- City of Oakville
- City of Ocean Shores
- City of Westport
- Grays Harbor County Sheriff
- Grays Harbor County Emergency Management (GHC EM)
- Grays Harbor Fire Districts
- Grays Harbor E9-1-1 Communications
- Quinault Indian Nation
- Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation

The Emergency Management Planning Committee will meet on a regular basis to address pertinent issues.

Fire Services

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

- Provide First Aid, Transportation, Basic Life Support (BLS), and Advanced Life Support (ALS) services in response to injured persons to include medical triage at mass injury sites.
- Provide personnel and equipment as available to assist law enforcement with evacuation, traffic control, roadblocks, and patrol of damaged areas.
- Assist Emergency Management with warning relay.
- Provide initial response to and evaluation of hazardous materials incidents, and coordinate with proper authorities for response and/or assistance.
- Participate in, or support, the State Fire Mobilization Plan.
- During flooding, provide emergency response assistance such as pumps, sandbagging, evacuation, and limited property protection to private and public agencies within departmental capabilities.

Law Enforcement

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

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

Schools

- Develop district building hazard mitigation and emergency response plans in accordance with state and district policy.
- Provide facilities for public shelter through agreements with the American Red Cross or other community groups.
- Provide school situation reports to the EOC.
- Provide damage assessment reports to the EOC from field observations.

Cities

- Develop hazard mitigation and emergency response plans in accordance with state policy.

- Provide situation reports to the EOC.
- Provide damage assessment reports to the EOC from field observations.
- Provide a liaison to the EOC when requested.
- Track public damage and response costs and submit through the EOC to state and federal programs, if eligible and available.
- Coordinate recovery efforts with long-term development and hazard mitigation plans within the county.

Administration

Documentation

Grays Harbor County is required to designate, secure and protect essential records needed in an emergency and for the reestablishment of normal operations after an emergency using a method approved by the state archivist in accordance with RCW 40.10.010. Grays Harbor County may coordinate the protection of essential records with the state archivist as necessary to provide continuity of government under emergency conditions.

The county is required to maintain information concerning the nature, magnitude, and impact of a disaster or emergency. This information allows for evaluating and providing the most efficient and appropriate distribution of resources and services during the response to and recovery from a disaster or emergency. Grays Harbor County and participating jurisdictions provide these reports including, but not limited to:

- Situational Reports.
- Proclamations of Emergency and requests for Proclamations of Emergency.
- Requests for Assistance.
- Costs/Expenditures Reports.
- Damage Assessment Reports
- After Action Reports.

Records will be kept in such a manner to separately identify incident related expenditures and obligations from general programs and activities of local jurisdictions or organizations. Complete and accurate records are necessary to document requests for assistance, for reimbursement under approved applications pertaining to declared emergencies or major disasters, and for audit reports.

Retention

Grays Harbor County will retain records in accordance with the Washington State Secretary of State. The Washington State Archives publishes a retention schedule for documentation that will be followed by Grays Harbor County.

Preservation

Local government offices may coordinate the protection of their essential records with the state archivist as necessary to provide continuity of government under emergency conditions pursuant to RCW 40.10.010.

Finance

Emergency expenditures are not normally integrated into the budgeting process of Grays Harbor County and local jurisdictions. Nevertheless, events occur on a periodic basis requiring substantial and necessary unanticipated obligations and expenditures. Local jurisdictions requesting assistance should assume the resources requested will need to be paid out of local funding. Local jurisdictions may incur disaster-related obligations and expenditures in accordance with the provisions of RCW 38.52.070(2), applicable state statutes and local codes, charters, and ordinances, which may include but are not limited to the following:

- Emergency expenditures for cities with populations less than 300,000. RCW 35.33.081.
- Emergency expenditures for towns and cities with an ordinance providing for a biennial budget. RCW 35.33.081.
- Emergency expenditures for code cities. RCW 35A.33.080 and RCW 35A.34.140.
- Emergency expenditures for counties. RCW 36.40.180.

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

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

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

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

Incurred Costs Tracking

Cost Recovery

Disaster-related expenditures and obligations of state agencies, local jurisdictions, and other organizations may be reimbursed under a number of federal programs. The federal government may authorize reimbursement of approved costs for work performed in the restoration of certain public facilities after a major disaster declaration by the President of the United States under the statutory authority of certain federal agencies.

Federal Assistance Programs

Public Assistance (PA) Program

FEMA's Public Assistance (PA) grant program provides federal assistance to government organizations and certain private nonprofit (PNP) organizations following a Presidential disaster declaration. PA provides grants to state, tribal, territorial, and local governments, and certain types of PNP organizations so that communities can quickly respond to and recover from major disasters or emergencies. Through the program, FEMA provides supplemental federal disaster grant assistance for debris removal, life-saving emergency protective measures, and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged publicly-owned facilities, and the facilities of certain PNP organizations. The PA program also encourages protection of these damaged facilities from future events by providing assistance for hazard mitigation measures during the recovery process. The federal share of assistance is not less than 75 percent of the eligible cost. The Recipient (usually the state) determines how the non-federal share (up to 25 percent) is split with the subrecipients (eligible applicants).

Individual Assistance (IA) Program

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

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

Small Business Administration Loans

The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) offers disaster assistance in the form of low interest loans to business, nonprofit organizations, homeowners, and renters located in regions affected by declared disasters. SBA also provides eligible small business and nonprofit organizations with working capital to help overcome the economic injury of a declared disaster.

SBA may be available following disasters. In the event that Grays Harbor County is part of a declared emergency for SBA, the GHC EOC will notify the public in accordance to ESF #15, when activated.

State Assistance Programs

Public Assistance (PA) Program

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

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

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

Logistics and Resource Management

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

Resource Typing

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

Emergency Worker Program

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

The Washington State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) may issue mission numbers (Disaster Incident, Search and Rescue, or Evidence Search Number Series) to Grays Harbor County for emergency management incidents, disasters, or search and rescue operations. The mission will be used by all county response for the duration of the incident and the recovery period.

Equipment and vehicles should only be used by trained, qualified personnel. Personal property which is not relevant to the mission will not be considered for compensation coverage. When local jurisdictions engage in repair or restoration of damaged facilities as part of their emergency response, some of the normal bidding, contracting, permitting, and regulatory requirements may not apply or may provide for streamlined process. Examples include:

- Emergency work impacting waters of the state, such as bridge repairs, triggers an expedited process for hydraulic project permits. RCS 77.55.011(7) – (8) and RCW 77.55.021 (12) – (15).
- Emergency work within shorelines may be exempt from shorelines permits. RCW 90.58.030(3)(e)(iii) and WAC 173-27-040(2)(d).
- Emergency work may be exempt from environmental review under Ecology rules carrying out the State Environmental Policy Act. WAC 197-11-880.

Even when regulatory statutes or rules provide exemptions for emergency work, those exemptions may apply only to repair of existing facilities or restoration of facilities to their pre-disaster condition. Emergency construction of new facilities or expansion of or addition to an existing facility may require regulatory permits and environmental review.

Many structures, archaeological sites, or properties of historical significance are protected by law. Statutes protecting Native American Indian cultural resources do not contain clear exemptions for emergency work that could impact such resources. Consult RCW 27.53 for additional guidance on this subject. Non-time critical missions and recovery actions affecting such protected areas will be coordinated with the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

Procurement Methodology

The Washington Intrastate Mutual Aid System (WAMAS), established in RCW 38.56, provides for in-state mutual assistance among member jurisdictions, to include every county, city, and town of the state. Federally recognized tribal nations located within the boundaries of the state, may become a member upon receipt, by the Washington State Military Department, of a tribal government resolution declaring its intention to be a member of WAMAS. Members of WAMAS are not precluded from entering into or participating in other mutual aid agreements that are authorized by law. WAMAS does not replace current mutual aid agreements; it is a mutual aid tool to use when other agreements do not exist.

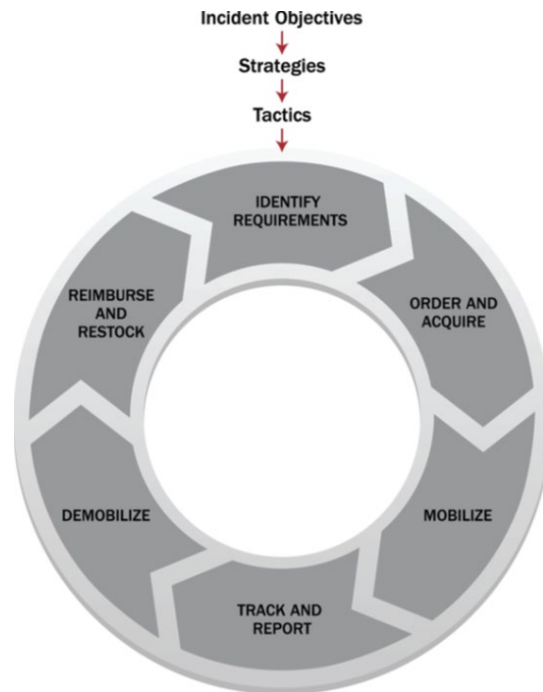
Out-of-state mutual aid resources are requested through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), established in Public Law 104-321, or the Pacific Northwest Emergency Management Arrangement (PNEMA), established in Public Law 105-381, both coordinated through Washington Emergency Management Division.

Grays Harbor County, as well as some political subdivisions within Grays Harbor County, have signed into the Washington State Homeland Security Region 3 Omnibus Agreement. This Omnibus Agreement establishes mutual interest to facilitate and encourage assistance among members within Grays Harbor, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, and Thurston Counties. In the event of an emergency, this Omnibus Agreement enables the members of the agreement to provide assistance to each other as requested.

Resources should deploy only when appropriate authorities request and dispatch them through established resource management systems. Resources that authorities do not request should refrain from spontaneous deployment to avoid overburdening the recipient and compounding accountability challenges.

Resource requests are tracked throughout their entire life cycle, from the time submitted, until filled (if consumable) or until the resource is demobilized and returned (if non-consumable). Supply chain elements, such as state and local staging areas, reception and integration centers, movement coordination centers, and movement control points activate as appropriate to the

situation. State and local staging areas serve as temporary storage areas for the movement of resources to affected areas. Reception and integration centers provide reception, integration, onward movement, and accountability for out-of-state resources.



Demobilization

At the point of demobilization within an incident, all non-consumable items procured through the logistics section should be returned to original ownership. If items had to be purchased through the response, they need to be documented and track in accordance with reimbursement funding agreements and applicable County Policies.

Resource Gaps

Comprehensive and integrated planning can help other levels of government plan their response to an incident within a jurisdiction. By knowing the extent of the jurisdiction’s capability, supporting planners can pre-identify shortfalls and develop pre-scripted resource requests. The primary source for identifying resource gaps within Grays Harbor County in the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and Stakeholder Preparedness Review (SPR) processes.

Development and Maintenance

Planning Process

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

Review Process

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

Adequacy – a plan is adequate if the scope and concept of planned operations identify and address critical tasks effectively; the plan can accomplish the assigned mission while complying with guidance; and the plan's assumptions are valid, reasonable, and comply with guidance.

Feasibility – a plan is feasible if the organization can accomplish the assigned mission and critical tasks by using available resources within the time contemplated by the plan. The organization allocates available resources to tasks and tracks the resources by status (e.g., assigned, out of service). Available resources include internal assets and those available through mutual aid or through existing state, regional, or Federal assistance agreements.

Acceptability – a plan is acceptable if it meets the requirements driven by a threat or incident, meets decision maker and public cost and time limitations, and is consistent with the law. The plan can be justified in terms of the cost of resources and if its scale is proportional to mission requirements. Planners use both acceptability and feasibility tests to ensure that the mission can be accomplished with available resources, without incurring excessive risk regarding personnel, equipment, material, or time. They also verify that risk management procedures have identified, assessed, and applied control measures to mitigate operational risk (i.e., the risk associated with achieving operational objectives).

Completeness – a plan is complete if it:

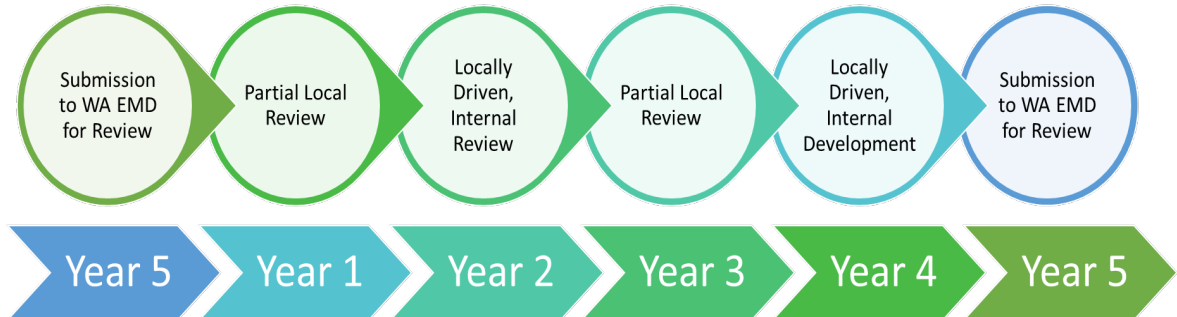
- Incorporates all tasks to be accomplished;
- Includes all required capabilities;

- Integrates the needs of the general population, children of all ages, individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, immigrants, individuals with limited English proficiency, and diverse racial and ethnic populations;
- Provides a complete picture of the sequence and scope of the planned response operation;
- Makes time estimates for achieving objectives; and
- Identifies success criteria and a desired end-state.

Compliance – the plan should comply with guidance and doctrine to the maximum extent possible, because these provide a baseline that facilitates both planning and execution.

Revision Process

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



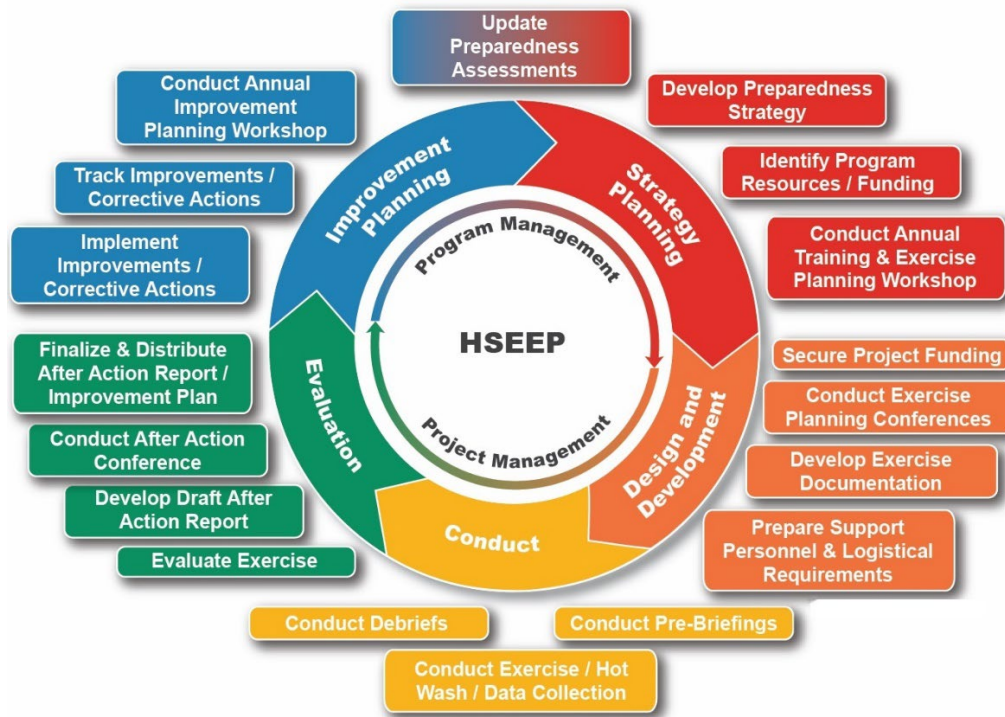
Maintenance Schedule

The *CEMP Basic Plan* will be revised at a minimum of every five years from the date of last publication. Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and other Annexes will also be revised on a staggered five-year cycle. Following an After Action Review (AAR), new legislation, or legal issue which identifies the need for changes within this CEMP, changes may be made and recorded within the Record of Changes.

Training & Exercise Program

Through the implementation of the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP), organizations can use training and exercises to improve current and required Core Capability levels, identify gaps, and overcome shortfalls. A Capabilities Assessment provides and gap

analysis, by Core Capability, for each desired outcome and capability target; each of the Homeland Security Regions is required to complete an assessment. After the Capabilities Assessment is completed, it is referenced to determine the priority capabilities for training and exercise planned activities and should be coordinated with the Training and Exercise Plan (TEP) of the state. Grays Harbor County participates in the Washington State Homeland Security Region 3 Integrated Preparedness and Planning Workshop (IPPW). Once the Region has the capabilities assessment and gaps identified, it is then presented to the State-Wide IPPW.



Training Program

Credentialing

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

Exercise Program

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

Guided by Elected and Appointed Officials – provide the overarching guidance and direction for the exercise and evaluation program as well as specific intent for individual exercises.

Capability-based, Objective Driven – through HSEEP, organizations can use exercises to examine current and required core capability levels and identify gaps; exercises focus on assessing performance against capability-based objectives.

Progressive Planning Approach – a progressive approach includes the use of various exercises aligned to a common set of exercise program priorities and objectives with an increasing level of complexity over time.

Whole Community Integration – encourage exercise planners to engage the whole community throughout exercise program management, design and development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning.

Informed by Risk – identifying and assessing risks and associated impacts helps organizations identify priorities, objectives, and core capabilities to be evaluated through exercises.

Common Methodology – enables organizations of divergent sizes, geographies, and capabilities to have a shared understanding of exercise program management, design and development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning; and fosters exercise-related interoperability and collaboration.

After-Action Reporting Process

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

Following an activation of the GHC EOC, the EOC will begin the process of gathering information and holding meetings in order to develop the AAR. If the EOC is not activated, the EOC may still assist in facilitating these meetings and information gathering. From there, the EOC will work with the affected agency(ies) on developing and publishing the AAR. When conducting an after-action review, local organization and joint local organizations must evaluate the effectiveness of communication of life safety information and must inform WA EMD of technological challenges which limited communications efforts along with identifying recommendations and resources needed to address those challenges.

Once the AAR is developed, it shall be distributed for comment to the responding agencies prior to its final publication. The final AAR will be stored at the EOC within the incident's documentation files.

Corrective Action Program

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

Authorities and References

This plan is developed, promulgated, and maintained pursuant to the following local, state, and federal statutes, regulations, and directives:

Local

- Mutual Aid Assistance Agreement for Fire Districts and Fire Departments (2004)
- Mutual Aid Agreement – Public Works Emergency Response Agreement (May 2002)
- Washington State Homeland Security Region 3 Omnibus Agreement

State

- RCW 35.33, Budgets in Second and Third-Class Cities, Towns, and First-Class Cities Under Three Hundred Thousand
- RCW 36.40, Budget
- RCW 38.52, Emergency Management
- RCW 38.56, Intrastate Mutual Aid System
- RCW 39.34, Interlocal Cooperation Act
- RCW 40.10, Microfilming of Records to Provide Continuity of Civil Government
- RCW 42.14, Continuity of Government Act
- RCW 43.06, Governor
- RCW 43.43, Washington State Patrol – State Fire Service Mobilization
- RCW 70.05, Local Health Departments, Boards, Officers – Regulations
- RCW70.136, Hazardous Materials Incidents
- WAC118-30, Local Emergency Management/Service Organizations, Plans and Programs
- WAC296-824, Emergency Response

Federal

- CFR Title 44, Emergency Management and Assistance
- 42 USC, Chapter 68, Disaster Relief
- Public Law 81-920, Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended
- Public Law 93-288, The Disaster Relief Act of 1974, as amended by Public Law 100-707 the Robert Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
- Public Law 99-499, Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1968, Title III, Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)
- Public Law 107-296, Homeland Security Act of 2002

Homeland Security Presidential Directives

- HSPD-1, Organization and Operation of the Homeland Security Council
- HSPD-2, Combating Terrorism Through Immigration Policies
- HSPD-3, Homeland Security Advisory System
- HSPD-4, National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction

- HSPD-5, Management of Domestic Incidents
- HSPD-6, Integration and Use of Screening Information
- HSPD-7, Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization and Protection
- HSPD-8, National Preparedness
- PPD-8, National Preparedness, 2011

Acronyms

AAR	After Action Review/Report
ACCESS	A Central Computerized Enforcement Service System
AEC	Grays Harbor Auxiliary Emergency Communications
ARC	American Red Cross
AWC	Alert and Warning Center
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAMEO	Computer Aided Management for Emergency Operations
CEMNET	Comprehensive Emergency Management Network
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transpiration Emergency Center
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DMCC	Disaster Medical Control Center
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team
DNR	Washington State Department of Natural Resources
DOH	Washington State Department of Health
DSHS	Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
E911	Grays Harbor Emergency Communications
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ECY	Washington State Department of Ecology
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substances
EMD	Emergency Management Division
EMPC	Emergency Management Planning Committee
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
ERG	Emergency Response Guide Book

ESF	Emergency Support Function
GETS	Government Emergency Telecommunications Service
GHC EM	Grays Harbor County Emergency Management
GHC EOC	Grays Harbor County Emergency Operations Center
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
ICP	Incident Command Post
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
LECC	Local Emergency Communications Committee
LEP	Limited English Proficiency
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
NAWAS	National Warning System
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRC	National Response Center
NRF	National Response Framework
OSCCR	On-Scene Control and Coordination Radio
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PIO	Public Information Officer
PSAP	Public Safety Access Point
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
TERC	Tribal Emergency Response Commission

UC	Unified Command
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WEA	Wireless Emergency Alerts
WPS	Wireless Priority Service