

# COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN



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## CITY OF SNOQUALMIE

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**UPDATED November 2017**

**City of Snoqualmie CEMP 2016 Update  
Record of Changes**

<b>Plan Section:</b>	<b>Changes</b>
General Changes	The most significant changes were done to reflect organizational changes and to update plans and frameworks that were referenced throughout the entire plan. Also added some verbiage for each ESF on Recovery.
Basic Plan	Reflected current organization, added the duties of the Emergency Management Director and referenced the new Emergency Management Advisory Commission
Basic Plan – Appendix A Definitions	
Basic Plan – Appendix B Acronyms	
Basic Plan - Appendix C References	
Basic Plan - Appendix D Training	
ESF 1 Transportation	Added the Regional Transportation Appendix
ESF 2 Communications, Information Systems, and Warning	Added additional support agencies and new language around the use of the King County Alert and Warning System.
ESF 3 Public Works and Engineering	Organizational Changes
ESF 4 Fire Services	No major changes
ESF 5 Emergency Management	Added references to WAMAS Added new NIMS activation levels to App A

ESF 5 Emergency Management - Appendix D - EM Employee Procedures	
ESF 6 Mass Care	Added additional community partners and some definitions. Add new Appendix D: Puget Sound Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Program EVACUATION AND SHELTERING ANNEX Appendix E – King County Regional Shelter Annex
ESF 7 Resource Support	Clarified roles of Human Resources and Finance in support of an EOC activation.
ESF 8 Public Health, Medical Services, and Fatality Management	Extensive addition of the roles of Public Health and the King County Medical’s Office. All appendixes updated with current Public Health and ME’s Documents.
ESF 9 Urban Search and Rescue	Clarified the roles of police and fire and added some definitions.
ESF 10 Hazardous Materials Response	Added info about Private and Quasi-Private Utilities
ESF 11 Agriculture and Natural Resources	
ESF 12 Energy	
ESF 13 Public Safety, Law Enforcement, and Security	
ESF 14 Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation	Added the concept of forming a Recovery Task Force
ESF 15 Public Affairs	
ESF 16 Evacuation	
Cyber Attack Incident Annex	
Terrorism Incident Annex	

**CITY OF SNOQUALMIE, WASHINGTON  
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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**CITY OF SNOQUALMIE, WASHINGTON  
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY  
USE OF THE PLAN**

A “disaster” is defined as a great misfortune, catastrophe or sudden calamitous event, which brings great damage, loss or destruction. The City of Snoqualmie is vulnerable to natural, technological and man-made disasters.

When a disaster threatens or strikes, county and city governments will take the lead in managing emergency public health, safety and welfare services. The response may be widespread, extending beyond the usual boundaries of departments providing emergency services and requiring the cooperation of governmental and private sector units, which do not normally respond to emergency situations.

The City of Snoqualmie Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is for use by city and public safety officials in providing emergency management proceeding, during and following a disaster. It gives the policies, information, recommendations and guidance necessary for the officials making operational decisions.

To the extent that it is used as an educational and management tool, the City of Snoqualmie Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan can increase the ability to deliver timely and efficient emergency services, and can, thereby, reduce the effects of a disaster on the people and property within the city.

**CITY OF SNOQUALMIE, WASHINGTON  
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**BASIC PLAN**

**SECTION I - INTRODUCTION**

**A. Mission**

To provide an emergency management organization that meets or exceeds Federal, State and County requirements and to provide resources to minimize loss of life; protect property and natural resources; and restore the proper operation of the City of Snoqualmie (City) in the event of a major natural or man-made disaster.

**B. Purpose**

This Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) has been designed to emulate the National Response Framework, Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, and Regional Coordination Framework for Disasters and Planned Events and establish the structure for an organized and effective response to emergencies and disasters that occur within the city. The plan defines common assumptions and policies, establishes a shared concept of operations, and pre-assigns functional responsibilities to appropriate disciplines, private and nonprofit organizations and government agencies. Through the implementation of this plan, the resources and capabilities of the public, private, and non-profit sectors can be more efficiently utilized to minimize the loss of life and property and to protect the environmental and economic health of the City.

**C. Scope and Applicability**

It is the policy of the City, to protect lives, property and environment and in cooperation with other elements of the community, to carry out preparedness and mitigation activities, respond to natural and man-made emergencies and disasters, and coordinate the recovery efforts for such events.

The plan establishes a mutual understanding of authority, responsibilities and functions of local government and provides a basis for incorporating essential non-governmental agencies and organizations into the emergency management organization.

All directions contained in this plan apply to preparedness and emergency response activities, undertaken by the City and supporting organizations, necessary to minimize the effects of a disaster and facilitate recovery activities.

The City's CEMP supports and is compatible with the, Regional Coordination Framework for Disasters and Planned Events and the King County CEMP, the State of Washington's CEMP and the National Response Framework. This document provides support to other plans required by the State and Federal governments. Any conflicts will be handled on a case by case basis.

City government has the primary responsibility for disaster mitigation, preparedness, and response and recovery activities within the City. The City will plan for disasters, direct operations, mobilize and control resources, and mitigate the impact of disasters on the City within the limits of available resources and capabilities.

No guarantee as the completeness of preparedness and response activities is expressed or implied by this Plan or any part therein. The City government assets and resources are vulnerable to disasters. In addition, the City is severely limited in the extent of its resources for coping with a major disaster. In the event of a widespread disaster there will not likely be any significant assistance from nearby communities, county, state or federal agencies for 72 hours or longer. In this situation, the City will need to rely upon available City resources and those of private organizations, businesses and residents within the city for initial response operations. The City will respond to the extent possible, given the situation, available information and resources.

The role of the individual citizen is of key importance in the response and recovery from disasters. The immediate availability of resources to respond to the emergencies associated with a disaster will be limited and responses will have to be prioritized. It is assumed that there will not be enough resources to respond to every emergency need. Therefore, each citizen is personally responsible for preparing to meet their own emergency needs for at least one week. These preparedness items include having a plan, stocking supplies, learning emergency skills like first aid and CPR, and reducing hazards in the home and workplace. The City's website has recommended information on how to plan, suggested supplies and classes for preparedness.

The City of Snoqualmie may be requested to provide support to other jurisdictions with both resources and sheltering during emergencies and disaster not affecting the City.

The City will make a reasonable effort, but cannot guarantee, to meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) during emergency properness, response, recovery, and mitigation.

#### **D. Incident Management Activities**

The City has institutionalized the utilization of the Incident Command System (ICS) per the National Incident Management System (NIMS) for all natural and man-made disasters. Under the guidance of NIMS, this plan addresses the full spectrum of activities related to local incident management, including, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions.

## **SECTION II - POLICIES**

#### **A. Authorities**

The City's CEMP has been developed under the authority of the following local, state, and federal statutes and regulations.

1. Revised Code of Washington 38.52, 36.30, 39.34; 35.33.081, 35.33.101, 42.14.
2. Washington Administrative Codes 118 and 296-62-3112.
3. U.S. Codes 5121-5202 Disaster Relief Act of 1974, as amended, 2301-2303 Improved Civil Defense 1980.
4. King County Charter and County Code 1.28, 2.16, 2.56, 12.52.
5. Snoqualmie Municipal Code 2.48.

#### **B. Key Concepts**

This plan details the key concepts utilized by the City in mitigation, preparation, response and recovery efforts relating to emergencies and disasters in accordance with RCW 38.52.070 and

the National Incident Management System (NIMS). This includes but is not limited to: disaster and emergency responsibilities and procedures, training, and community education activities.

The CEMP, including its appendices, checklists and supporting documents, provides for the coordination of operations during emergencies and disasters and the proper utilization of all resources available to the City.

Emergency Contracts and Mutual Aid Agreements should include a clause that both parties agree to make a reasonable effort to meet the requirements of Title II of the American with Disabilities Act (ADA).

The plan establishes a mutual understanding of authority, responsibilities and functions of local government and provides a basis for incorporating essential non-governmental agencies and organizations into the Emergency Management Organization.

All directions contained in this plan apply to preparedness and emergency activities undertaken by the City of Snoqualmie and supporting organizations required minimizing the effects of disaster, and facilitating recovery activities.

### **C. Limitations**

The information and procedures included in this plan have been prepared utilizing the best information and planning assumptions available at the time of preparation. There is no guarantee implied by this plan that in major emergencies and disaster situations that a perfect response to all incidents will be practical or possible. As Snoqualmie resources may be overwhelmed and essential systems may be dysfunctional, the City can only endeavor to make every reasonable effort to respond based on the situation, information and resources available at the time the situation occurs. The City may need to rely on Mutual Aid from neighboring cities that have not been impacted.

The City is a signatory of the King County Regional Coordination Framework for Disasters and Planned Events and can request support through that plan. If the event is beyond that capacity the City will utilize the Washington Mutual Assistance System (WAMAS) to request assistance coordination of Washington State Emergency Management Operations Center, through the King County Office of Emergency Management

## **SECTION III - SITUATION**

### **A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards**

The City has been affected and will be affected by various types of situations that could lead to a significant emergency. The City is vulnerable to both natural and man-made hazards as outlined in the King County Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan and the City of Snoqualmie's Annex to that plan. These hazards include, but are not limited to, wind, rain, and snow storms; earthquakes, flooding, landslides, common and private carrier accidents, urban search and rescue emergencies, civil disturbance, terrorist activities, explosion, structural collapses, hazardous material incidents, major fires, and major emergency and/or utility systems failure.

### **B. Planning Assumptions**

This plan recognized that any of the noted situations could create significant property damage,

injury, loss of life, panic, and disruption of essential services. These situations may also create significant financial, psychological, and sociological impact on citizens of the community and the local government organization.

In the event of a widespread disaster, it is unlikely that the City will receive any significant assistance from nearby communities, county, state, or federal agencies, or human services organization for 72 hours or longer. In this situation, the initial response activities will rely on available City resources and those of private organizations, businesses, and residents within the City.

The City may be requested to provide support to other jurisdictions with both resources and sheltering during emergencies and disasters if unaffected.

The information and procedures included in this plan have been prepared utilizing the best information and planning assumptions available at the time of preparation. There is no guarantee implied by this plan or any part therein, that in the event of a disaster the response and recovery activities will occur as described within this document. Because of a disaster or emergency, the City's response resources may be overwhelmed and essential systems may be nonfunctioning. For this reason, the City will respond in the best manner possible based on the situation and the information and resources available at the time the situation occurs.

## **SECTION IV - ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **A. Organization**

The City operates under a Council/Mayor form of government. City Council members establish City policies and laws, adopt an annual budget, approve appropriations, contract for services and grant franchises. The City citizens vote for a Mayor during an election. The Mayor presides at Council meetings and represents the City at ceremonial functions and inter-governmental meetings.

The City Council hires a professionally trained administrator to oversee the delivery of public services. The City Administrator is the only employee hired by the City Council. The City Administrator implements the City Council's policies and oversees all City departments.

As provided by state law and Snoqualmie Municipal Code 2.48.020, the Fire Chief or his/her designee shall serve as the City's Director of Emergency Management. In the absence of the Fire Chief, the City Administrator shall serve in this capacity. A line of City staff succession will be part of the City's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

The day-to-day organizational structure of Snoqualmie City Departments will be maintained as much as practical for major emergency and disaster situations. Other public and private organizations, school districts, and volunteer organizations may, under mutual agreement, operate in coordination with this plan.

The Continuity of Government Act RCW 42.14 establishes provisions for the continuation of government in the event its leadership is incapacitated. RCW 42.14 provides for filling vacancies of elected and appointed officials in the City.

### **Emergency Management Organization**

The City of Snoqualmie’s Emergency Management Organization is hereby established to provide channels of communication for efficient direction, control, and coordination or liaison of emergency lifesaving operations between local government, other government and the public sector. This organization may be partially or fully activated depending on the severity of the impending or actual emergency. Once activated, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be run under the Incident Command System (ICS). The City Administrator is hereby directed to promulgate administrative rules and regulations to carry out the designated emergency management functions set forth herein.

### **Emergency Planning Committee**

The Emergency Planning Committee, or their designee, provides staff support, direction and expertise in development of the plan and all supporting documents. The Emergency Planning Committee will meet, as necessary, to ensure that this Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is up to date and is submitted to the State of Washington, Emergency Management Division. The Director of Emergency Management, or designee, shall serve as the chair of the committee. The Committee is comprised of key personnel from each City department and members of outside professional and volunteer organizations having key roles in emergency preparedness, planning and response activities. Members of the Emergency Planning Committee will normally staff the Snoqualmie Emergency Operations Center (EOC), as necessary, during activation and coordinate the activities in their respective divisions or area of responsibility during major emergencies and disasters.

The Emergency Planning Committee shall consist of the following members:

- Fire Chief - Director of Emergency Management - Chair
- City Administrator – Policy Oversight
- Police Chief – Operation’s Section Chief
- Public Works Director – Operations Section Chief

Sub-committees as deemed necessary by the Emergency Planning Committee and the Committee Chair might include individuals from outside organizations. A member of the Emergency Planning Committee will normally chair sub-committees. Oversight of sub-committee work will be the responsibility of the Director of Emergency Management.

### **Emergency Management Advisory Commission**

As established in SMC 2.48.080 in Emergency Management planning process there is need to regularly engage the community to seek and obtain continued and coordinated stakeholder involvement and input regarding the emergency management program, including but not limited to policies, plans, ordinances, training, exercises, budget, public education, strategies , and other emergency management issues. This type of engagement is referred to as “Whole Community”. To meet this need, the City of Snoqualmie established the City’s Emergency Management Advisory Commission.

Membership will be made up of representatives of city staff, city organizations and community partners. The emergency management advisory commission is hereby created and shall consist of the following:

- a) The Emergency Management Director, who shall act as chair
- b) The City Administrator
- c) The City Public Works Director
- d) The City Police Chief;
- e) A representative of the Snoqualmie School District
- f) A representative of the hospital district
- g) A representative of each utility that serves the City of Snoqualmie
- h) A representative of the Snoqualmie Emergency Communications and Support Team (SECAST)
- i) A representative of Snoqualmie’s Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)
- j) City officials (i.e. Building Official, Fleet Manager, Communications Coordinator), and other community members (i.e. faith-based organizations, human services organizations, neighborhood associations participation, major employers, small business representative, etc.) with knowledge, subject matter expertise, who have capabilities in related areas; shall be added to the commission upon appointment by the mayor.

**Emergency Management Advisory Commission – Duties, Meeting Frequencies, and Vice-Chair**

It shall be the duty of the emergency management advisory commission, and it is hereby empowered, to review and advise the Mayor and the city council on the emergency management function, it’s programs, mutual aid plans and agreements and such ordinances, resolutions, contracts, rules and regulations as are necessary to implement such plans and agreements. The intent of this commission is to fulfill the intent of the “whole community” concepts as defined in 2.48.020. They shall report to the Mayor and City Council annually on the “state of emergency management” in the City of Snoqualmie, and more frequently if an incident warrants it; serve as potential members of a community based Recovery Task Force if established following an incident. The emergency management advisory commission shall meet at a frequency established by the commission, but at a minimum bi-annually. The commission shall choose a vice-chair to act in the absence of the Director of Emergency Management.

**Other Agencies & Jurisdictions**

1. King County Office of Emergency Management

The King County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) may provide guidance, as appropriate, to the City’s CEMP development and ongoing maintenance and related emergency management activities within the city. The King County OEM will provide overall coordination with outside agencies and organizations involved in emergency planning and response; and manage the KCECC during activation and interact with outside agencies and organizations to coordinate emergency support activities. The KCECC will help coordinate requests for outside assistance through county, state and federal agencies. KCECC will also coordinate dissemination of emergency warning information through the Central Puget Sound Emergency Broadcast System and available resources. A King County OEM representative may respond to and assist at the City’s EOC during localized emergencies, when requested. Guidance and assistance is also provided to the City for Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) processes moving into the recovery phase of a disaster.

2. Zone 1 Regional Emergency Coordination

The Zone 1 Regional Emergency Coordination is provided by the Zone 1 Emergency Management Coordinator as provided for by Washington State Homeland Security Program funds. Zone 1 is one of three regional coordination zones established in King County. The city of Snoqualmie is in the Zone 1 region of King County. The Zone 1 Coordinator will be utilized to coordinate a broad range of disaster functions within the geographical area as outlined as Zone 1 in the King County Regional Coordination Framework for Disasters and Planned Events. The King County ECC (KCECC) will serve as an information clearinghouse among the zones and oversee resource management county-wide.

## **B. Responsibilities**

### **1. Mayor / Executive Branch**

- a) Give advice and consent to the City Administrator regarding emergency management policies and decisions.
- b) Adopt emergency management mutual aid plans and agreements and such ordinances, resolutions, rules and regulation as are necessary to implement emergency plans and agreements.
- c) Approve, at the earliest practical time after issuance, rules and regulations reasonably related to the protection of life and property, such rules and regulations having been made and issued by the Director of Emergency Management.
- d) Approve mutual aid agreements as requested by the Director of Emergency Management or EOC Manager.
- e) Responsible for assuring that emergency preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery activities are carried out within the City through the CEMP.
- f) Provide visible leadership to the community.
- g) Provide policy direction through the City Administrator and the Director of Emergency Management.
- h) Recognized by the governor as the head of the City for purposes of military law.
- i) Appropriate funds to provide emergency preparedness programs and mitigation activities within the City.
- j) Maintain continuity of government.
- k) Provide for the coordination of visiting officials from other jurisdictions and levels of government.
- l) Appropriate funds to meet emergency needs.
- m) Upon recommendation of the Director of Emergency Management, proclaim an emergency. In the event a majority of council is unavailable or unable to be present, the Mayor may issue such proclamation after consultation with those Council Members

present.

2. City Attorney

- a) Serve as chief legal advisor to the City.
- b) Provide legal advice to the City Council, City Administrator, and department heads regarding emergency response and recovery operations.
- c) Issue legal opinions.
- d) Interpret laws, rulings, and regulations.
- e) Draft ordinances, resolutions, contracts, and other documents relating to emergency operations.

3. City Administrator

- a) Manage and administer City staff in their emergency management duties.
- b) Enforce and administer provisions, laws, and ordinances governing the City.
- c) Plan, coordinate, and direct the work of City departments to prepare for, mitigate against, respond to and recover from a disaster.
- d) Report to the City Council on general conditions, disaster circumstances, and the financial condition of the City.
- e) Advise the City Council regarding emergency policies for the City.
- f) Represent the City regarding the coordination of emergency response, mutual aid agreements, inter-local agreements, disaster recovery, etc.
- g) Oversee the development and implementation of continuity of government plans.
- h) Assist all City departments in determining essential department records necessary to restoring essential City operations following a disaster.
- i) Provide guidance to all City departments in the identification, protection and preservation of essential records.
- j) Recommend to the Mayor and Council for the need to issue evacuation orders and on the need for a Proclamation of Local Emergency.
- k) Oversee responsible City staff in the preparation of disaster assistance paperwork and submit to the appropriate agencies.
- l) Coordinate with the City's Public Information Officer (PIO) and EOC Manager for the dissemination of emergency warning information through available City resources.

- m) Coordinate mitigation and preparedness activities as requested by the Mayor and City Council.
  - n) Coordinate the establishment of disaster assistance centers to support community recovery efforts.
  - o) Appoint a Recovery Task Force Coordinator to lead the Recovery Task Force efforts for the planning of the city's long term recover after a disaster.
4. Director of Emergency Management /Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Manager
- a) Manage the operations of the EOC during a disaster and serves as the EOC Manager at the EOC.
  - b) Provide expert technical assistance and information to the City Administrator and City Departments regarding emergency management, disaster response operations, and recovery.
  - c) Assure that the CEMP and supporting procedures are reviewed at least annually and updated as needed.
  - d) Coordinate with FEMA, State of Washington Emergency Management Department, King County and neighboring jurisdictions regarding emergency management and planning.
  - e) Locate, configure, and equip an EOC and ensure the EOC is operationally ready.
  - f) Develop procedures for activating, operating, and managing the EOC.
  - g) Assist in developing and implementing a training program in emergency management tasks for City employees and volunteers and maintaining the Emergency Management Training Guide.
  - h) Ensures and authorizes by authorizing their worker identification cards that all emergency management volunteers are registered by the City as emergency workers.
  - i) Develop and conduct periodic emergency management exercises.
  - j) Prepare a post-disaster After Action Review Plan that includes plan for improvement for the Director and submit it to the Washington State Office of Emergency Management.
  - k) Develop and coordinate a Community Education and Preparedness Program.
  - l) Draft a Disaster Proclamation for signature and promulgation by the City Administrator.
  - m) Chair the City's Emergency Management Advisory Commission.
  - n) Coordinate King County regional planning efforts and Zone 1 activities.

- o) Act as liaison to enact the King County Regional Coordination Framework for Disasters and Planned Events.
- p) Coordinate with the Public Information Officer in preparation and dissemination of information to the public and the media.

5. City Clerk

- a) Serve as custodian of official records and performs official certification.
- b) Supervise Records Management Program for the City.
  - i. Identify critical documents and essential records;
  - ii. Assist departments in identifying, managing, and storing essential records;
  - iii. Develop and implement a disaster recovery program for essential records.
- c) Oversee the preparation and publishing of official legal notices.
- d) Maintain City Council databases of ordinances, resolutions, minutes, policies, etc.
- e) Manage the City's Risk Management functions.

6. Communications Coordinator

- a) Serve as the Public Information Officer for the City.
- b) Provide for public information and education on emergency preparedness.
- c) Set up/coordinate press conferences that the City may choose to utilize to inform citizens.
- d) Ensure the City's WEB Site, radio broadcast systems and Cable TV communication capabilities are utilized, if available, to maximize the ability to communicate current information to the community.
- e) Support emergency messaging by utilizing the City's Social Media sources and the Regional Public Information Network (RPIN).
- f) Assist in managing the activities of emergency volunteer workers during a disaster
- g) Working with the EOC Manager and the Registered Disaster Workers, set up points throughout the City to disseminate information during times when there are power outages.

7. Finance Officer

- a) Oversee the central financial and management information system of the City.
- b) Manage and supervise the finance, accounting, and reporting operations of the City during a disaster, including all financial controls, audits, and reports. Ensure that proper documentation is maintained for all emergency-related expenditures.

- c) Supervise and direct the City’s cash management functions; oversee the City’s funds; maintain necessary banking relationships.
  - d) Develop and implement emergency financial and procurement procedures as required. Coordinate with the City’s bank and major vendors.
  - e) Establish a unique project number for each disaster for all disaster-related expenses.
  - f) Establish provisions for emergency signature authority for City checks during an emergency.
  - g) Coordinate with the City’s bank to establish emergency provisions for cash and lines of credit.
  - h) Gather, interpret, and report information on emergency costs and expenditures.
  - i) Prepare and report data for recovery of disaster relief funds.
  - j) Project the costs of various disaster-recovery options; prepare fiscal plans and projected budgets for disaster recovery.
  - k) Maintain databases on emergency resource providers (equipment and material).
8. Director of Administrative Services
- a) Develop and implement personnel policies and procedures for emergency operations, to include any special considerations for those employees with disabilities.
  - b) Maintain master personnel files, to include current employee emergency notification information that is accessible during an emergency, ensuring confidentiality of materials in accordance with state and federal laws.
  - c) Plan to staff the Emergency Operations Center, as requested.
  - d) Develop a program to support the safety and well-being of City employees’ families during a disaster.
  - e) Coordinate the implementation of social services programs, as appropriate, during emergency operations.
  - f) Coordinate with social service organizations, relief agencies, the American Red Cross, etc.
  - g) Maintain liaison with organizations that outreach to at-risk populations, the elderly, people with disabilities, and/or those who do not speak English to identify ways to meet their needs during an emergency.
  - h) Coordinate and manage the use of community centers and other appropriate facilities as emergency shelters as necessary in conjunction with the KCECC and their Red Cross

representative. While community centers may be available, consideration on how to staff it 24/7 over several days may not be possible.

9. System Network Administrator/Information Technology Director

- a) Develop and maintain a program for protection and recovery of the City's data processing resources during/after a disaster.
- b) Oversee the restoration of City data processing capabilities during a disaster.
- c) Provide software, hardware, maps, and administrative support for the Geographical Information System.
- d) Provide support to other departments in computer network coordination and administration and in software support.
- e) Ensure daily backup and secure storage of centrally-managed data.
- f) Control data security as defined in City policies.
- g) Provide computer assistance to City staff, network backup, and maintenance of the local area network.
- h) Oversee and support the City's voice, wireless, telephone, and audio-visual systems for emergency operations.
- i) Support and ensure operational readiness of all technologies that support the activation of the EOC.

10. Police Chief

Police Services are provided by the Snoqualmie Police Department. The Police Chief may serve as the EOC Manager, Incident Commander, as part of a Unified Command Team, or as the Operations Section Chief depending on the nature of the incident. Police functions and responsibilities include:

- a) Law enforcement
- b) Traffic and crowd control
- c) Staging and perimeter security
- d) Explosive ordinance disposal
- e) Protection of critical facilities (including the EOC)
- f) Evacuation management
- g) Crime scene control

- h) Mass care management
- i) Search and rescue management
- j) Coordination of investigation of acts of terrorism
- k) Lead on ESF's # 9 Urban Search and Rescue, # 13 Public Safety, Law Enforcement, and Security, # 16 Evacuation and Annexes on Cyber Crime and Terrorism.

#### 11. Fire Chief

The Fire Chief, in addition to their duties as the Director of Emergency Management is also responsible for fire service delivery by the Snoqualmie Fire Department. The Fire Chief may serve as the EOC Manager, Incident Manager, as part of a Unified Command Team, or as the Operations Section Chief depending on the nature of the incident. Fire functions and responsibilities include:

- a) Fire prevention
- b) Fire suppression
- c) Emergency Medical Services
- d) Emergency rescue
- e) Damage assessment
- f) Hazardous Materials preparedness and response
- g) Urban Search and Rescue
- h) Lead on ESF's # 4 Fire Fighting, # 8 Public Health and Medical Services, # 10 Hazardous Materials Response

#### 12. Community Development Director

- a) Organize and carry out both short-term and long-range planning during emergency operations and recovery.
- b) Manage the gathering, analyzing, interpreting, and reporting of disaster-related information, including disaster damage, response capabilities, regional disaster conditions, etc.
- c) Ensure that City ordinances, codes, and regulations are followed as much as possible in disaster response and recovery; recommend necessary and appropriate revisions to meet disaster conditions.
- d) Ensure compliance with the Growth Management Act, zoning requirements, State Environmental Policy Act, and State Emergency Management requirements.

- e) Maintain and manage Planning and Development assets.
- f) Coordinate and compile initial damage assessment information and reports.
- g) Coordinate recovery efforts and mitigation planning.

13. Building Official/Within the Community Development Department (above)

- a) Provide for initial damage assessment and safety evaluation of essential public and private buildings.
- b) Provide support to the Emergency Operations Center in safety evaluation of structures during rescue operations.
- c) Coordinate building and structural inspections for safety and habitability following a disaster. Close facilities or restrict occupancy/use as required.
- d) Pre-establish a list of priority inspections to be completed during a disaster, and manage on-going priorities throughout the EOC operation.
- e) Determine building safety and recommend evacuation as appropriate.
- f) Provide a streamlined permit process for disaster recovery efforts.
- g) Document losses of City and other public structures.
- h) Coordinate inspections and recommendations with utility districts, FHA and other government entities. Provide enforcement of codes, occupancy policies, and other site safety and demolition as appropriate.
- i) Assist in damage assessment and reporting.
- j) Manage, coordinate, and perform inspections of residential and commercial buildings.
- k) Review building plans for code compliance and manage the inspection of construction activities.
- l) Manage and maintain the permit-tracking and database system.
- m) Provide expertise and recommendations for reconstruction, demolition and structural mitigation during the recovery period.
- n) Provide streamlined permit process for community disaster recovery efforts

14. Director of Public Works

- a) Maintain and manage Public Works' assets.
- b) Maintain and manage Parks' assets

- c) Provide technical assistance to the Emergency Management Leadership Team and City staff during disaster response and recovery operations.
- d) Oversee the operations of contractors, service providers, and emergency response agencies regarding Public Works' projects and assets.
- e) Identify parks and other open areas that could be used for emergency debris deposit sites and or Points of Distributions (PODs).
- f) Maintain master files of Public Works' projects, development construction records, street operations and maintenance, and other relevant documents.
- g) Advise the Director of Emergency Management regarding codes, policies, and procedures for any response, or recovery activity involving city roads, rights-of-way, or facilities.
- h) Provide oversight for Public Works' crews and other support agencies engaged in emergency response and recovery activities, including: repair of water mains, pumps, motors, valves, fire hydrants, storage tanks, etc.; operating and servicing heavy road and construction equipment and vehicles; cleaning and repairing ditches, culverts, and catch basins; traffic control; repairing streets; repairing traffic control signs; heavy equipment rescue; and clearing ice, snow, or debris from streets.
- i) Assist in damage assessment and reporting.
- j) Provide periodical response and recovery work progress reports to the EOC.
- k) Provide on-site direction and guidance to City employees and emergency volunteer workers during emergency operations; inspect work in progress to ensure compliance with codes and safety practices.
- l) Maintain liaisons with all utility providers within the City to allow for ease of working relationships during emergency situations.

15. Communications / SECAST Group

- a) Designee to serve as Communications' Officer during activation of the Emergency Operations Center.
- b) Coordinate the use of amateur radio in the EOC.
- c) Provide field communications support through existing communications equipment.

16. All City Departments

- a) Develop emergency and evacuation plans for facilities used by the department.
- b) Provide for staffing of the EOC when it is activated.

- c) Provide clerical staff to support administrative activities.
- d) Provide for the identification and preservation of essential departmental records.
- e) Document emergency-related costs and activities.

## **SECTION V - CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

### **A. General**

1. It is the policy of the City to conduct emergency and disaster preparedness and mitigation activities in accordance with the NIMS to minimize the effects of a major emergency or disaster.
2. It is the policy of the City that each department will take an active role in emergency planning. It is the responsibility of the director of each city department to:
  - a) Provide a designee and alternate, assigned as a member of the Emergency Planning Team, if applicable, to actively participate in the preparation and maintenance of the City's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
  - b) Establish a departmental line of succession to activate and carry out emergency disaster responsibilities.
  - c) Develop the capability to continue operations during an emergency or disaster and to carry out the responsibilities outlined in this plan.
3. City government, acting from the City Emergency Operations Center (EOC), will be the focal point of the Emergency Management Organization of the City. Mitigation and preparedness actions will be developed and implemented by the appropriate City personnel. During and after a disaster, the City's Emergency Management Organization will act from the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to mobilize and control City personnel and resources to respond and recover from disaster effects.
  - a) The City has its primary EOC in the fire department and its alternative EOC in the Police Department as addressed in ESF#5.
4. It is the policy of the City that all departments will make staff and resources available at the request of the Director of Emergency Management for training activities and emergency operations assignments.
5. Immediately following any natural or man-made event, all City departments will notify the EOC of their status including, level of readiness, availability of resources, resource requirements and any other pertinent information. All agencies are to provide this information to the EOC immediately following a head count and preliminary building inspection.
6. When a major emergency or disaster occurs, City department management shall use the following general checklist as a basis for managing disaster operations:
  - a) Account for personnel.
  - b) Report to the pre-determined site to manage departmental operations.
  - c) Assess personnel and resources available.
  - d) Assess damages to facilities.

- e) Assess problems and needs.
  - f) Report situations, damages and capabilities to the Emergency Operations Center through approved channels.
  - g) Send designated representatives to the Emergency Operations Center to participate as members of the EOC staff.
  - h) Carry out departmental responsibilities and assigned tasks.
  - i) Continue assessment of departmental resources, needs, and actions.
  - j) Continue reports to the EOC regarding actions, problems, needs, damages, etc.
  - k) Keep detailed and accurate records, document actions, costs, situations, etc.
  - l) Conduct operations utilizing the National Incident Management System.
7. Activation of the EOC may be done by the following: Mayor, City Administrator, Director of Emergency Management, or any city department head or designee when the level of operations requires it. Designated staff report to the EOC to coordinate response efforts and support field operations. All or part of the EOC and its staff may be activated during a disaster. The level of activation will be determined by the nature and extent of the disaster.
  8. The EOC staff shall be responsible for evaluating the situation to determine if a Proclamation of Local Emergency by the Mayor is necessary. This request is coordinated through the Director of Emergency Management and the City Administrator.
  9. City departments are expected to carry out their responsibilities outlined in this plan, utilizing their best judgment and in a coordinated manner. The Director of Emergency Management and EOC staff, through the City Administrator, will act as advisors to the Mayor in dealing with problems caused by the disaster and in the coordination of the situation.
  10. When a major emergency or disaster occurs, it is anticipated that City departments and other responding organizations will organize their areas of responsibilities into manageable units, assess damage and determine needs. If agency resources cannot meet the needs created by the disaster, additional assistance may be requested through existing mutual aid or through the EOC. In the event of a Proclamation of Local Emergency the deployment of resources will normally be coordinated through the City's EOC. Resources to be utilized to support City operations may be placed at staging areas until specific assignment can be made.
  11. In the event a situation is, or will become, beyond the capabilities of the resources of the City and those provided through mutual aid, the EOC Manager may request assistance from the Zone 1 Emergency Coordinator (Zone 1 EM), King County Emergency Coordination Center (KC ECC) or the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
  12. During a disaster, common communication tools such as cellular phones and 800 MHz radios may fail. This failure would prevent incident command posts throughout the City from communicating with the EOC. To re-establish communication, all alternative communication resources will be used, including but not limited to, VHF radio, HAM radio, employee runners, and message boards in prominent locations within the City. Communication to limited English proficiency people will be handled in accordance with RCW 38.52. Individuals with disabilities and access and functional needs have been addressed through pre-disaster planning efforts. This would include identification of residence and educating them on communication options that are available to them to include

AM Radio, social media, and the City's emergency alerting system.

13. CHILDREN

14. Sheltering of people impacted by a disaster will be handled in accordance with the CEMP. Included in the sheltering efforts are provisions that addresses household pets and service animals.

15. The registration of permanent and temporary emergency workers and other volunteers will be coordinated by Emergency Management. Director.

**B. Overall Coordination of Incident Management Activities**

In order to minimize the effects of a disaster, provide emergency response capabilities and facilitate recovery efforts, the various elements of Snoqualmie's Emergency Management Organization and City departments shall endeavor to provide services in the areas of mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery from disasters to the best of their ability during all operational time phases.

1. Mitigation Phase

Mitigation consists of actions taken prior to a disaster to prevent the occurrence of a disaster or to reduce the effects of a disaster should it occur. Mitigation activities taken by the City may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a) Develop a mitigation plan that complies with Federal and State regulations.
- b) Pursue risk management and insurance programs.
- c) Conduct structural and non-structural mitigation programs, as appropriate.
- d) Review hazard and risk analysis and develop capabilities and resources to enhance ability to respond to disaster situations.
- e) Conduct mitigation activities to protect City supplies, services and properties as funding and circumstances allow.
- f) Conduct public education to enhance citizen self-sufficiency and inform of possible hazards and the effects of such events.

2. Preparedness Phase

Preparedness activities are necessary to the extent that mitigation measures cannot fully prevent disasters or eliminate their effects. Organizations develop plans and procedures to save lives and minimize damage by enhancing disaster response actions. Preparedness actions taken by the City may include, but are not limited to:

- a) Develop and maintain the City's CEMP.
- b) Develop appropriate contingency plans and standard operating guidelines in support of the CEMP.
- c) Conduct and maintain the City's Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA).
- d) Facilitate inter-local agreements, mutual aid agreements, and contracts for emergency management assistance, as appropriate.
- e) Coordinate with other local, county, state, and federal agencies to assure cohesive working relationships and compatible emergency plans.

- f) Obtain and maintain City resources and equipment.
  - g) Coordinate with volunteer organizations to assure cohesive working relationships and coordinated response.
  - h) Conduct training and exercise activities to enhance response capabilities.
3. Response Phase
- Response activities following a disaster include providing assistance for casualties, seeking to reduce the occurrence of secondary damage, and enhancing the speed of recovery operations. Response actions taken by the City may include, but are not limited to:
- a) Make appropriate notifications and initiate actions to place emergency plans into effect.
  - b) Activate and staff the EOC as required for the situation.
  - c) Disseminate emergency warnings as appropriate.
  - d) Initiate actions necessary to preserve life, the environment, and property utilizing all available resources.
  - e) Utilize the Incident Command System as established in the National Incident Management System.
  - f) Carry out initial damage assessment and evaluate overall situations.
  - g) Restore essential services and facilities.
  - h) Coordinate response and support functions with outside agencies and volunteer organizations.
  - i) Coordinate operations, logistics, and planning functions.
  - j) Compile event status information and report to appropriate agencies.
  - k) Prepare and maintain detailed documentation of events and activities.
  - l) Provide public information and warnings as appropriate.
  - m) Prepare Proclamation of Local Emergency as appropriate.
4. Recovery Phase
- a) Establish a Recovery Task Force of community stakeholders to establish community priorities.
  - b) Carry out damage assessment functions and assess community needs
  - c) Prioritize recovery projects and assign functions accordingly.
  - d) Coordinate recovery efforts and logistical needs with supporting agencies and organizations.
  - e) Prepare documentation of the event, including event log, cost analysis and estimated recovery costs.
  - f) Assess special community needs and provide information and assistance where appropriate.
  - g) If needed, facilitate the establishment of Federal and State disaster assistance offices to assist private business and citizens with individual recovery.
  - h) Evaluate and modify as needed, local zoning and building codes, development standards, permit requirements, etc.
  - i) Review and update all plans and documents associated with emergency preparedness and response in accordance with information obtained from the actual disaster, including hazard analysis, CEMP, etc.

### **C. Concurrent Implementation of Other Plans**

The City utilizes this Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, which has been developed to emulate the Federal, State, and King County emergency plans, for all major disasters. All

plans will be implemented simultaneously depending on the severity of the incident. The City's plan supersedes all other plans during operations within the City's boundaries. ADD LIST OF PLANS THAT THIS CEMP TOUCHES.

#### **D. Principal Incident Management Organizational Elements**

1. Protection of life, public and private property, the economy, and natural resources are the primary concerns of City government. City personnel will take all possible actions, within the limits of available resources, to mitigate the effects of a disaster and to assist response and recovery.
2. When a disaster occurs, all necessary steps will be taken by appropriate personnel to alleviate suffering and protect life and property. The magnitude of the disaster will dictate the specific coordinated actions taken.
3. Normal organizational structures and reporting authority will be maintained as much as possible given the severity of the situation.
4. Citywide emergency management activities will be coordinated by the EOC. Direction and control of overall activities occur in a linear progression beginning with the Disaster City Administrator. Policy recommendations flow from the Director of Emergency Management to the City Administrator, Mayor, then to Council for policy actions as appropriate.
5. Overall direction, control and coordination will normally be conducted through the EOC in order to support the overall community response to the disaster and to best coordinate efforts with County, State and Federal Agencies (see ESF #5 – Emergency Management).
6. The City's EOC was developed to be activated at various levels as appropriate to coordinate a sufficient level of disaster operations. The level of staffing will be determined by the EOC Manager (see ESF #5 Emergency Management).
7. The Incident Commander (IC) will be responsible for the management and coordination of field activities. The IC will be supported by the EOC and its staff to facilitate an efficient and effective response.
8. The field command will act in coordination with the EOC and in accordance with the City's CEMP, the NIMS and the NRF. All City departments will coordinate activities with the IC and will utilize the field command post to coordinate with the EOC. The City recognizes that a single field command post may not be sufficient and will utilize area command posts as needed, and will operate within a joint field command post when appropriate.

#### **E. Emergency Response and Support Teams (Field Level)**

Specialized teams, such as the Eastside Hazardous Materials Team and the American Red Cross (ARC) may be available to respond to incidents within the City. The special response teams are designed to assist with incident management, set up emergency response facilities, or provide specialized expertise and capabilities. These teams should be trained and certified to the standards published by the NIMS Integration Center. Response and support teams are available from various jurisdictions within King County, the State of Washington and the Federal government. Teams from King County Zone 1 are available through mutual aid agreements and

the Zone 1 Regional Disaster Plan can be activated or requested either directly from the jurisdiction or through the Zone 1 EC. Resource teams from outside Zone 1 may be requested through the Zone 1 EC, KC ECC, or directly from the Washington EMD. A complete list of specialty teams can be found in the City's Emergency Resource Guide.

#### **F. Defense Support of Civil Authorities**

All defense related support will be coordinated through the KC ECC and the Washington EMD to access the Washington National Guard. All defense support must be coordinated through the Washington EMD. Activation of the Washington National Guard requires governor approval before those resources can be deployed within the state. Other defense resources can be requested from the Department of Defense (DOD) through the Washington EMD.

#### **G. Law Enforcement Assistance**

Law enforcement assistance may be available from the King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO). Requests for assistance will be submitted to the KC ECC for coordination with the KCSO. The Washington State Patrol may also be available to assist the City's Police Department and should be coordinated through the Washington EMD. The Police Department also has access to the Washington State Police and Sheriff's Mobilization Plan for additional mutual aid resources.

Federal law enforcement agencies may be requested to provide public safety and security support during incidents of national significance. ESF #13 – Public Safety, Law Enforcement and Security provides further guidance on the integration of public safety and security resources to support the full range of incident management functions.

### **SECTION VI - INCIDENT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS**

#### **A. Actions**

This section describes incident management actions ranging from initial threat identification to early coordination efforts to assess and disrupt the threat, to preparatory activation of the Emergency Support Functions (ESF) structure and deployment of resources in support of incident response and recovery operations. These actions do not necessarily occur in sequential order; many may be undertaken concurrently in response to single or multiple threats or incidents.

It is the policy of the City that all departments prepare and maintain an updated list of its personnel, facilities and equipment resources. Any or all of these resources may be called upon during disaster and emergency situations.

All incident management actions within the City will be conducted in accordance with the NIMS and will utilize the ICS.

The City will be required by State and Federal agencies to submit reports on disaster situations with information concerning nature, magnitude and impact for use in evaluating needs and coordinating appropriate response resources and services. These reports include, but are not limited to:

- Situation Reports
- Proclamation of Local Emergency

- Requests for Assistance
- Damage Assessment Reports
- Mitigation and Recovery Costs

No services or assistance will be denied on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, economic status, age or disability.

Local activities pursuant to the Federal/State Agreement for major disaster recovery will be carried out in accordance with RCW 49.60-Laws Against Discrimination and Title 44, CFR 205.16 - Nondiscrimination. Federal disaster assistance is conditional upon compliance with this code.

#### 1. Notification and Assessment

The City will communicate information regarding actual or potential threats either natural or man-made to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and/or Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC) through established reporting mechanisms in coordination with county and state government officials.

Upon submitting notification to the KCSO, King County Emergency Coordination Center (KC ECC), Washington State Police and the Washington EMD, the City will make appropriate notifications to City personnel and initiate actions to initiate emergency plans. The EOC and required staff may be activated at the appropriate level required by the situation. The EOC will disseminate emergency warnings as appropriate and will utilize all resources available to accomplish this task, including but not limited to, the Emergency Broadcast System and the phone-based Community Notification System.

#### 2. Activation

Once the City is made aware of a threat or potential threat, the City Administrator, or the Director of Emergency Management, will determine the need to activate components of this CEMP to conduct further assessment of the situation, initiate activation of the EOC, and/or coordinate information with regional and county agencies. Additionally, the City Administrator will determine whether the threat or potential threat meets the criteria established for a Proclamation of Local Emergency.

Designated staff report to the EOC to coordinate response efforts and support field operations. All or part of the EOC may be activated during a disaster. The level of activation will be determined by the nature and extent of the disaster.

#### 3. Requests for Assistance

When a major emergency or disaster occurs, it is anticipated that City departments and other responding agencies will organize their areas of responsibilities into manageable units, assess damages, and determine needs. If departmental resources cannot meet the needs created by the disaster, additional assistance may be requested through existing mutual aid agreement and mutual orders of understanding. In the event of a Proclamation of Local Emergency, the deployment of resources will be coordinated through the EOC. Resources to be utilized to support City operations may be placed at staging areas until specific assignments can be made.

In the event the situation exceeds or is expected to exceed the resources within the City and those provided through mutual aid, the City may request assistance through the Zone 1 EC. If resources are not available within Zone 1, the Zone 1 EC will, when requested, assist the City in obtaining resources through the KC ECC and/or the Washington EMD.

#### 4. Pre-Incident Actions (Prevention)

The EOC facilitates information sharing activities to enable the assessment, prevention, or resolution of a potential incident and coordinates with appropriate agencies and jurisdictions as required during developing situations to utilize resources and authorities to prevent an incident, as well as to initiate appropriate preparatory and mitigating measure to reduce vulnerabilities.

The preventive actions within the City are taken by first responders and City government officials and include efforts to protect the public and minimize damage to property and the environment, such as:

- a) **Public Health and Safety** – Initial safety efforts focus on actions to detect, prevent or reduce the impact to public health and safety. Such actions can include environmental analysis, plume modeling, evacuations, emergency sheltering, air monitoring, decontamination, emerging infectious disease tracking, emergency broadcasts, etc. These efforts may also include public health education; site and public health surveillance and testing procedures; and immunizations, prophylaxis, and isolation or quarantine for biological threats coordinated by the Public Health – Seattle-King County.
- b) **Responder Health and Safety** – The health and safety of responders is a high priority for the City. Actions that are essential to limit risks include full integration of deployed health and safety assets and expertise; risk assessments based upon timely and accurate data; and situational awareness that considers responder and recovery worker safety.
- c) **Property and the Environment** – Responders may also take incident mitigation actions to protect public and private property and the environment. Such actions may include sandbagging in anticipation of a flood or booming of environmentally sensitive areas in response to a potential oil spill.

The City will coordinate with other local, county, state and federal agencies to assure cohesive working relationships and compatible emergency plans, and will coordinate with volunteer organizations to assure cohesive working relationships and coordinated response.

Training will be provided to City personnel on a routine basis to enhance response capabilities and public education will be offered to enhance citizen-self-sufficiency.

#### 5. Response Actions

Once an incident occurs, the priorities shift from prevention, preparedness, and incident mitigation to immediate and short-term response activities that are necessary to preserve life, property, the environment, and the social, economic, and political structure of the City. In the context of a terrorist threat, simultaneous activities by the State and Federal government are initiated to assess regional and national-level impacts, as well as to assess and take

appropriate action to prevent and protect against other potential threats.

Response actions may include, but are not limited to, immediate law enforcement, fire, ambulance, and emergency medical service actions; emergency flood fighting; evacuations; transportation system detours; emergency public information; actions taken to minimize additional damage; urban search and rescue; the establishment of facilities for mass care; the provision of public health and medical services, food, ice, water and other emergency essentials; debris clearance; the emergency restoration of critical infrastructure; control, containment, and removal of environmental contamination; and protection of responder health and safety.

During the response to a terrorist event, law enforcement actions to collect and preserve evidence and to apprehend perpetrators are critical. These actions take place simultaneously with response operations necessary to save lives and protect property and are closely coordinated to facilitate the collection of evidence without impacting ongoing life-saving operations.

In instances where emergency work is performed to protect life and property, requirements for environmental review and permits may be waived or orally approved as provided in the State Environmental Policy Act, Hydraulics Act, Forest Practices Act, Shoreline Management Act, and Flood Control Act.

Following a Proclamation of Local Emergency, the Director of Emergency Management/EOC Manager has the authority to commandeer the services and equipment of citizens as necessary in response to the disaster. Those citizens are entitled to all privileges, benefits and immunities provided for emergency workers under state and federal emergency management regulations, RCW 38.52.110.

The City Administrator or designee is authorized to contract with any person, firm, corporation or entity to provide construction or work, on an agreed upon cost basis during emergency or disaster response operations and throughout the recovery and mitigation operations, in accordance with RCW 38.52.390. This process allows City employees to operate within their normal roles and perform the day-to-day functions of local government as much as possible given the severity of the disaster.

## 6. Recovery Actions

All initial recovery actions within the City will be coordinated through the Community and Economic Services Department. The EOC staff will prioritize recovery actions based on damage assessments and other information provided from the incident command posts throughout the City.

**For long term recovery efforts, the City Administrator will appoint a Recovery Task Force and Task Force Leader.** The City recognizes recovery as the development, coordination and execution of service, site restoration plans, and the reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private-sector, non-governmental, a variety of stakeholder groups and public assistance programs.

The City will utilize resources available through the Zone 1 EC, KC ECC, Washington EMD,

and, in the event of an Incident of National Significance, the Federal Joint Field Office (JFO) to coordinate available resources to assist with recovery efforts.

Repair and restoration of damaged facilities may require a critical-areas alteration permit prior to final project approval, in compliance with applicable city, state, and federal regulations.

Properties of historic significance and archeological sites are protected by law. Non-time critical missions and recovery actions affecting these sites will be coordinated with the Washington Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation.

## 7. Mitigation Actions

The City recognizes the need to use an all-hazard approach to mitigation. Within the City, mitigation involves reducing or eliminating long-term risk to people and property from hazards and their side effects. Following a disaster, the Emergency Management Organization within the City will coordinate mitigation efforts with the King County OEM and the Washington EMD. In the event of a large-scale disaster, the City will coordinate with the Joint Field Office (JFO), which is the central coordination point among federal, state, local, and tribal agencies and non-governmental agencies for beginning the process that leads to the delivery of mitigation assistance programs.

If public assistance is needed after an incident, the City will work with the King County OEM and Washington EMD to provide public assistance programs to the residents of Snoqualmie. If the disaster is considered an Incident of National Significance, the City will also utilize the JFO's Community Recovery and Mitigation Branch, which is responsible for coordinating the delivery of all mitigation programs within the affected area, including hazard mitigation for:

- Grant programs for loss reduction measures;
- Delivery of loss reduction building-science expertise;
- Coordination of federal flood insurance operations and integration of mitigation with other program efforts;
- Conducting flood recovery mapping to permit expedited and accurate implementation of both recovery and mitigation programs;
- Predictive modeling to protect critical assets;
- Early documentation of losses avoided due to previous hazard mitigation measures; and
- Community education and outreach necessary to foster loss reduction.

In addition, City officials and the EOC staff will work with King County OEM and the Washington EMD to develop a long-term recovery strategy for the City.

## 8. Demobilization

Once response and recovery efforts for an event requiring activation of the EOP and/or the EOC have been completed, all aspects of the response and recovery efforts will be transitioned back into normal day-to-day operations. This process will occur in stages and resources will be returned to normal functions once their responsibilities and/or tasks are completed or transferred to other personnel or groups. The EOC will remain activated until

all resources have been demobilized and returned to their previous condition or previous position.

As a component of demobilization, incident debriefing will occur as soon as possible and an After-Action Report will be developed to detail operational successes, problems, and key issues affecting incident management.

## **SECTION VII - ONGOING PLAN MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE**

### **A. Coordination**

All departments participate in the City's Emergency Management Organization for the ongoing management and maintenance of the CEMP. All City departments will have a responsibility in the coordination of policy, planning, training, equipping, and other preparedness requirements related to the CEMP.

### **B. Plan Maintenance**

The Director of Emergency Management, will serve as the key person for the coordination of plan management and maintenance. The CEMP will be reviewed and updated periodically as required to incorporate new Presidential directives, legislative changes and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual events. This section establishes procedures for interim changes and full updates of the CEMP.

Types of Changes – Changes include additions of new or supplementary material and deletions. No proposed change should contradict or override authorities or other plans contained in City resolutions or ordinances or county, state, or federal statutes or regulations.

Coordination and Approval – Any City department with assigned responsibilities under the CEMP may propose a change to the plan. The Director will coordinate proposed modifications with primary and support departments and other stakeholders, as required.

### **C. NIMS Integration**

In accordance with the NIMS, the City's Emergency Management Organization will utilize the NIMS Integration Center to ensure that the City's emergency management activities are in full compliance with federal requirements relating to incident management. The City will utilize the NIMS Integration Center's standards, guidelines, and protocols in preparedness and response activities unless those standards, guidelines, and protocols contradict established resolutions and ordinances of the City.

## **SECTION VIII – APPENDICES**

### **Appendix A - Definitions**

### **Appendix B - Acronyms**

### **Appendix C - Authorities and References**

### **Appendix D - Training, Drills and Exercises**

## Appendix E - Distribution List

**City of Snoqualmie**  
**Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan**  
**APPENDIX A**

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**DEFINITIONS**

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

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

ADJUTANT GENERAL – TAG or Adjutant General is the senior military officer and de facto commander of a state's military forces. In Washington State they are the commander of all Washington Army and Air National Guard forces and Director of the state's Emergency Management and Enhanced 911 programs.

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

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

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

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

AIR SEARCH AND RESCUE - Search and rescue operations for aircraft in distress, missing or presumed down are conducted by the Washington State Department of Transportation, Aviation Division, under authority of Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 47.68 and Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 468.200. Related land SAR operations, including the rescue and/or recovery of victims of a downed aircraft incident, are the responsibility of the chief law enforcement officer in whose jurisdiction the incident site is located. Air search and rescue does not include air support of land search and rescue operations conducted under authority of Chapter 38.52 RCW. See also SEARCH AND RESCUE.

**AMERICAN RED CROSS** - Non-Profit organization that can provide mass care in disasters and/or emergencies. Also called Red Cross.

**AMBULANCE STAGING** - Designated parking area for patient transport vehicles. Operators and attendants will not leave their vehicles.

**ANAEROBIC** - Pertaining to a micro-organism that can live and grow in the absence of oxygen.

**ANIMAL** - any live or dead dog, cat, non-human primate, guinea pig, hamster, rabbit or any other warm-blooded animal, which is being used or is intended for use for research, teaching, testing, experimentation, exhibition purposes or as a pet. This term excludes: Birds; rats of the genus *Rattus* and mice of the genus *Must* be bred for use in research; horses not used for research purposes; other farm animals including, but not limited to, livestock or poultry used or intended for use as food or fiber; livestock or poultry used or intended for use for improving animal nutrition, breeding, management or production efficiency or for improving the quality of food or fiber. With respect to a dog, the term means all dogs, including those used for hunting, security or breeding purposes.

**ALTERNATE CARE FACILITY** - Location, pre-existing or created, that serves to expand the capacity of a hospital to accommodate or care for patients when an incident overwhelms local hospital capacity. In an MCI, patients will be triaged and transported to the hospital not the ACF for definitive care.

**ANTIBIOTIC** - A substance that inhibits the growth of or kills micro-organisms.

**ANTHRAX** - An acute bacterial disease that usually affects the skin, but may also involve the intestinal or respiratory tract. *Bacillus anthracis*, the agent that causes Anthrax, is usually transmitted to humans through contact with infected animals or animal products. Depending on the mechanism of transmission, a cutaneous (skin) form (contact), a gastrointestinal form (food borne) or pulmonary form (airborne) may develop. Antibiotics are necessary for treatment.

**AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL** - An individual authorized under Chapter 38.52 RCW and Chapter 118.04 WAC to direct the activities of emergency workers. These individuals are The Adjutant General of the Military Department or designee, the Director for the Emergency Management Division or designee, the Director or designee of a local emergency management agency, the chief law enforcement officer or designee of a political subdivision or other such officials as identified in ESF 9 - Search and Rescue of a local comprehensive emergency management plan.

**AUTHORIZED ORGANIZATION** - A state or local agency authorized under Chapter 38.52 RCW and Chapter 118.04 WAC to register and/or employ emergency workers. These agencies are: Military Department, Emergency Management Division, local jurisdiction emergency management agencies and law enforcement agencies of political subdivisions.

**BASE** - Designated parking area for apparatus that are assigned a task or function during an

incident.

**BACTERIA** - Single celled organisms that multiply by cell division and can cause disease in humans, plants or animals. Plural of bacterium.

**BIOLOGICAL WARFARE** - The intentional use of biological agents as weapons to kill or injure humans, animals or plants or to damage equipment.

**BLISTER AGENT (vesicants)** - Category of chemical warfare agents that damage any tissue they contact. Vapor can affect the eyes, respiratory tract and blister the skin. They may produce lethal consequences, but skin damage is their main casualty-causing effect. All these agents are persistent and can poison food and water, make other supplies and installations dangerous and restrict the use of contaminated terrain. Blister agents include mustards, arsenicals and urticants.

**BLOOD AGENT** - Cyanide-containing compounds that are absorbed into the body primarily by breathing. They poison the body's cytochrome oxidase system, preventing cell respiration and the normal transfer of oxygen from the blood to body tissues. Blood agents are rapid acting, causing effects within seconds and death within minutes. Typical agents include hydrogen cyanide (AC), cyanogen chloride (CK) and arsine (SA). All are highly volatile and therefore non-persistent even at low temperatures.

**BRUCELLOSIS** - A disease caused by one of several Brucella species that is characterized by fever, night sweats, anorexia, headache and back pain. Brucella is found naturally worldwide. Associated with infectious abortions in animals, the six species of Brucella are linked to chronic infections in animals and pose an occupational hazard to those who work with animals. Antibiotics are necessary for treatment.

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

**CACHE** - A predetermined complement of tools, equipment and/or supplies stored in a designated location, available for incident use.

**CATASTROPHIC INCIDENT** - Any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism, which results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale and/or government functions.

**CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSANTS** - Compounds that have the predominant effect of depressing or blocking the activity of the central nervous system. The primary mental effects include the disruption of the ability to think, sedation and lack of motivation.

**CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM STIMULANTS** - Compounds that have the predominant effect of flooding the brain with too much information. The primary mental effect is loss of concentration, causing indecisiveness and the inability to act in a sustained, purposeful manner.

**CHAIN OF COMMAND** - A series of command, control, executive or management positions in hierarchical order of authority.

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

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

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

**CHEMICAL STOCKPILE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM (CSEPP)** – A federally-funded program established by Congress in 1988 to provide the “maximum possible protection” for citizens near the nation’s eight chemical weapons storage sites, including the Umatilla Army Depot. This protection is provided through emergency planning, early warning systems and public education.

**CHOKING AGENT** - Compounds that injure an unprotected person chiefly in the respiratory tract (the nose, throat and particularly the lungs). In extreme cases, membranes swell, lungs become filled with liquid and death results from lack of oxygen; thus, these agents “choke” an unprotected person. Choking agents include phosgene, diphosgene and chlorine.

**CLAIMANT** - The individual making a claim or their legal representative.

**COLORED FLAGGING** - A color-coded identification system used to designate medical priority of patients during a Multiple Casualty Incident.

- Red Flagging (immediate)
- Yellow Flagging (delayed)
- Green Flagging (minor)
- Striped (black/white) Flagging (deceased)
- White Flagging (decontaminated/clean patient)

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

**COMMUNITY PICK-UP POINT** – Location where government transportation dependent evacuees congregate in their local or neighborhood areas to access short-haul transportation to convey them to the embarkation site.

**COMPANION ANIMAL** - not legally defined, but is accepted as another term for pet.

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

**CONFINED SPACE** - Space large enough for a body to work with limited entry and egress. Not designed for continuous habitation.

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

**CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT** - Measures to alleviate the damage, loss, hardship and/or suffering caused by emergencies. It includes measures to restore essential government service, protect public health and safety and provide emergency relief to affected governments, businesses and individuals.

**CONTAGIOUS** - Capable of being transmitted from one person to another.

**COORDINATE** - To advance systematically an analysis and exchange of information among principals who have or may have a need to know certain information to carry out specific incident management responsibilities.

**COUNTER-TERRORISM** - Strategic and/or tactical measures taken, in a collaborative effort, to prevent or respond to acts of terrorism.

**CRISIS MANAGEMENT MEASURES** - To identify, acquire and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent and/or resolve a threat, act or incident. In a terrorist incident, crisis management includes intelligence, surveillance, tactical operations, negotiations, forensics, investigation, agent identification, search, render safe procedures, transfer and disposal, limited decontamination and assurance of public health and safety.

**CUTANEOUS** - Pertaining to the skin.

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

**DEBARKATION SITE** – Site designated to receive government transportation dependent evacuees. A debarkation site may be designated as air, rail, bus or maritime, as required. Evacuee’s arrival at the debarkation site may be noted in the tracking system being uses for the evacuation.

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

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

**DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (DNR) EMERGENCY COORDINATION CENTER** - Site where DNR’s Emergency Management Team accomplishes the duties assigned in the Department Emergency Management Plan. The primary office is the Fourth Floor Dispatch Office, 1111 Washington Street Southeast, Olympia, Washington.

**DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES EMERGENCY OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATOR** - The individual with the primary responsibility for the operations of the Department of Natural Resources Emergency Coordination Center and the mobilization of department assets.

**DEPLETED URANIUM AD-38** - Uranium with a concentration of Uranium-235 smaller than that found in nature (0.711 percent). It is largely a byproduct (“tails”) of the Uranium enrichment process. This material is essentially not harmful to human health. It is often found in aircraft as counterweights and in boats as ballast material. It is also used in anti-tank or armor-piercing ammunition to enhance penetration.

**DIRECTION AND CONTROL EXERCISE** - An activity in which emergency management officials respond to a simulated incident from their command and control centers. It mobilizes emergency management and communications organizations and officials. Field response organizations are not normally involved.

**DISASTER** - An event expected or unexpected, in which a community’s available, pertinent resources are expended or the need for resources exceeds availability and in which a community undergoes severe danger, incurring losses so that the social or economic structure of the community is disrupted and the fulfillment of some or all the community’s essential functions are prevented.

**DISASTER MEDICAL CONTROL CENTER** - The DMCC (also known as Hospital Control) is the Hospital responsible for providing Transport with a coordinated distribution of patients to area hospitals based on patient needs and the hospitals capabilities. For this plan, Harborview Medical Center will be the primary DMCC for King County with Overlake Hospital as the backup.

**DISASTER RECOVERY CENTER (DRC)** - A temporary facility where under one roof, representatives of federal agencies, local and state governments and voluntary relief organizations can explain the disaster recovery programs and process applications from businesses.

**DISASTER RECOVERY MANAGER (DRM)** - This is a function, rather than position, to which the Federal Emergency Management Agency Regional Director delegates the authority to administer the Federal Emergency Management Agency response and recovery programs. The function oversees the physical obligation from the President's Disaster Relief Fund.

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

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

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

**DOSIMETER** - A radiation detection device that can measure accumulated radiation dose. The device could be a film badge, thermos luminescent dosimeter (TLD) or an electrostatic pocket dosimeter. Different dosimeter designs are required to measure gamma radiation, neutron radiation, etc.

**ECONOMIC RECOVERY** - Involves economic impact assessment to the City and the business community, support to small businesses from federal and other sources and economic revitalization planning.

**EMBARKATION SITE** – Evacuation support location providing reception, mass care (nourishment and hydration), sanitation (including accessible restrooms), first aid, processing and vehicle staging and boarding areas. In addition, there must be a pet processing area, outdoor pet recreation and sanitation areas and separate areas within the facility for household pets and their owners.

**EMERGENCY** - An expected or unexpected event involving shortages of time and resources that places life, property or the environment in danger and requires response beyond routine incident response resources.

**EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS)** - Established to enable the President, federal, state and local jurisdiction authorities to disseminate emergency information to the public via the Commercial Broadcast System. Composed of amplitude modulation (AM), frequency modulation

(FM), television broadcasters and the cable industry. Formerly known as the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS).

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

**EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC)** - A designated site from which government officials can coordinate emergency operations in support of on-scene responders.

**EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES** - This term refers to medical treatment and care that may be rendered at the scene or any medical emergency or while transporting any patient in an ambulance to an appropriate medical facility, including ambulance transportation between medical facilities. (RCW 70.168.015)

**EMERGENCY PLANNING ZONES (EPZs)** - The areas for which emergency plans are made to assure that prompt and effective action can be taken to protect the public in the event of a radiological or chemical emergency. In Washington State, the first zone is the plume exposure emergency planning zone with an approximate radius of ten miles from the nuclear power plant or chemical depot. The second zone is the ingestion exposure EPZ with an approximate radius of 50 miles. Immediate Response Zone (IRZ) and Protective Action Zone (PAZ) are associated with nuclear and chemical storage facilities.

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF)** – The functional approach that groups the types of assistance that a state is most likely to need, (e.g. mass care, health and medical services) as well as the kinds of federal operations support necessary to sustain state response actions (e.g., transportation, communications). ESFs are expected to support one another in carrying out their respective missions.

**EMERGENCY WORKER** - Emergency worker means any person including, but not limited to, an architect registered under Chapter 18.08 RCW or a professional engineer registered under Chapter 18.43 RCW, who is registered with a local emergency management organization or the department and holds an identification card issued by the local emergency management director or the department for the purpose of engaging in authorized emergency management activities, or is an employee of the state of Washington or any political subdivision thereof who is called upon to perform emergency management activities.

**ENDOGENOUS** - Produced or originating from within the cell or organism. Concerning spore formation within the bacterial cell.

**ENGINEER** - Any person registered under Chapter 38.52 RCW as an emergency worker who is an architect or professional engineer as registered under Chapters 18.08 and 18.43 RCW respectively.

**ENRICHED URANIUM** - Uranium in which the abundance of the Uranium-235 isotope has been increased above the natural amount (0.711 percent), Uranium-235.

**EVACUATION COORDINATION TEAM** – The mission of the Evacuation Coordination Team is to provide for the protection of life or property by removing endangered persons and property from potential or actual disaster areas of less danger through the successful execution of evacuation procedures. (NIMS)

**EVACUATION LIAISON TEAM** – Provides support in State and local emergency response efforts by compiling, analyzing and disseminating traffic-related information that can be used to facilitate the rapid, efficient and safe evacuation of threatened populations. Primarily operates in the State or local EOC as an extension of ESF #1 – Transportation. (NIMS)

**EVACUATION** - Evacuation can be defined as the removal of persons from the area at risk prior to, during or after an emergency's impact.

**EVACUEE** – A member of a region or area that has been advised to leave a threatened or affected area.

**EVIDENCE SEARCH** - An unscheduled, non-emergency training activity utilizing emergency worker skills to look for evidentiary materials resulting from criminal activity.

**EXOTIC ANIMAL** - any animal not identified in the definition of "animal" provided in this part that is native to a foreign country or of foreign origin or character, is not native to the United States or was introduced from abroad. This term specifically includes animals including, but not limited to, lions, tigers, leopards, elephants, camels, antelope, anteaters, kangaroos, water buffalo and species of foreign domestic cattle such as Ankole, Gayal and Yak.

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

**EXTRACTION**- The process of moving patients out of the hot zone to the treatment and transport areas.

**EXTRICATION** - The process of removing a patient from an entrapment.

**FALLOUT PROTECTION FACTOR (FPF)** - Fallout Protection Factor is a numerical factor (ratio) of gamma radiation exposure at an unprotected location to exposure at a protected location. It is a calculated value suitable as an indicator of relative protection.

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

**FARM ANIMAL** - any domestic species of cattle, sheep, swine, goats, llamas or horses, which are normally and have historically been kept and raised on farms in the United States and used or intended for use as food or fiber, for improving animal nutrition, breeding, management, production efficiency or for improving the quality of food or fiber. This term also includes animals such as rabbits, mink and chinchilla when they are used solely for purposes of meat or fur and animals such as horses and llamas when used solely as work and pack animals.

**FEDERAL** - Of or pertaining to the Federal Government of the United States of America.

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

**FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY-STATE AGREEMENT** - A formal legal document between Federal Emergency Management Agency and the affected state that describes the understandings, commitments and binding conditions for assistance applicable because of a declaration by the President. It is signed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency Regional Director and the Governor. The agreement establishes the disaster incident period, the state and local jurisdiction commitment and the financial grant requirements as administered by Federal Emergency Management Agency through the state.

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

**FEDERAL INFORMATION PROCESSING STANDARD (FIPS)** - Pre-assigned numbers by the Federal government to identify local jurisdictions throughout the nation. The code for any location consists of eight (8) digits.

**FEDERAL RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT PLAN (FRMAP)** - (formerly known as the Interagency Radiological Assistance Plan) - A plan developed, coordinated and maintained by the U.S. Department of Energy for provision of federal radiological monitoring and assessment support during a response to a nuclear emergency.

**FEDERAL RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN** - The plan that describes the Federal response to the radiological and on-site technical aspects of an emergency in the United

States and identifies the lead federal agency for an event. The events include one involving the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or state licensee, the U.S. Department of Energy or the U.S. Department of Defense property, a space launch, occurrence outside the United States but affecting the United States and one involving radium or accelerator-produced material. Transportation events are included in those involving the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, state licensee, U.S. Department of Energy or U.S. Department of Defense.

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

**FIELD TREATMENT SITE** - Area designated or created by emergency officials for the congregation, triage, medical treatment, holding and/or evacuation of casualties following a multiple casualty incident.

**FIELD TRIAGE** - The process of rapidly categorizing large number of patients according to their severity of injury in order to prioritize their extrication and/or extraction to the treatment area. Various forms of triage used to determine the severity of a patients injuries and condition. Examples are:

- **ABC Field Triage:** An algorithm, which allows for the rapid categorization of patients dependent on the assessment of **A**wake, **B**reathing and **C**irculation.
- **RPM Triage:** A form of triage that has the first responders evaluate a patient's status based on **R**espirations, **P**ulse and **M**entation.
- **Sacco Triage:** Triage system, which incorporates the Injury Severity Score to define patients according to surgery survivability, not just their basic vital signs.
- **Sick/ Not Sick:** The Sick/Not Sick approach to triage utilizes the EMT's knowledge and experience to rapidly evaluate a patient's physiological status. The sick patient is categorized as Red. The not sick patient is considered Green if they are able to get up and walk on their own and Yellow if they have injuries preventing moving themselves. (Seattle/ King County 2010 EMT Patient Care Guidelines) It is understood that the Sick/Not Sick model encompasses the ABC, START, RPM and other triage systems used to determine the patient's severity and transport priority.
- **START Triage:** An acronym for **S**imple **T**riage and **R**apid **T**reatment and is defined as being a method that first responders use to effectively and efficiently evaluate all of the victims during a mass casualty incident.

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

**FIRE SERVICES DEFENSE REGIONS** - One of nine regions within the state responsible to the development and maintenance of Washington State Regional Fire Services Resource Mobilization Procedures (WSFSRMP) consistent with local plans and with WSFSRMP, CEMP and ICS. Administers the WSFSRMP as it applies within the region, maintains local liaisons and maintains inventories of equipment.

**FIRESET** - The system of components in a nuclear weapon that converts (if necessary), stores and releases electrical or chemical energy to detonate weapon when commanded by the fusing system.

**FISH** - finfish, mollusks, crustaceans and all other forms of marine animal and plant life other than marine mammals and birds. Under "Definitions" of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, Public Law 94-265, (as amended in October 1996).

**FISSILE MATERIAL** - An isotope that readily fissions after absorbing a neutron of any energy, either fast or slow. Fissile materials are Uranium-235, Uranium-233, Plutonium-239 and Plutonium-241. Uranium-235 is the only naturally occurring fissile isotope.

**FISSION** - The splitting of the nucleus of a heavy atom into two lighter nuclei. It is accompanied by the release of neutrons, X-rays, gamma rays and kinetic energy of the fission products.

**FISSION WEAPON** - A nuclear warhead whose material is Uranium or Plutonium that is brought to a critical mass under pressure from a chemical explosive detonation to create an explosion that produces blast, thermal radiation and nuclear radiation through fission. The complete fission of one pound of fissionable materials has a yield equivalent to 8,000 tons of TNT.

**FOOD ACCESS CONTROL POINT (FACP)** - An access control point established along the food control boundary to ensure that food control measures are maintained. (Synonymous with Food Control Point).

**FOREST FIRE** - The uncontrolled destruction of forested lands by wildfires caused by natural or human-made events. Wildfires occur primarily in undeveloped areas characterized by forestlands.

**FORMALIN** - A watery solution of 37 percent formaldehyde.

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

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

**FUNCTIONAL NEEDS SUPPORT SERVICES** – Defined as services that enable individuals to maintain their independence in a general population shelter. FNSS includes:

- Reasonable modification to policies, practices and procedures
- Durable medical equipment (DME)
- Consumable medical supplies (CMS)

- Personal assistance services (PAS)
- Other goods and services as needed
- Children and adults requiring FNSS may have physical, sensory, mental health and cognitive and/or intellectual disabilities affecting their ability to function independently without assistance. Others that may benefit from FNSS include women in late stages of pregnancy, elders and people needing bariatric equipment.

**FUSION** - The opposite of fission, in which two light nuclei atoms deuterium and/or tritium combine to form a heavier nucleus with the release of a substantial amount of energy. Extremely high temperatures, resulting in highly energetic, fast moving nuclei are required to initiate fusion reactions.

**FUSION WEAPON** - Two stage nuclear warhead containing fusion materials, such as Deuterium and Tritium, that are brought to critical density and temperature conditions by use of a primary fission reaction to initiate and sustain a rapid fusion process. This process in turn, creates an explosion that produces blast, thermal radiation and nuclear radiation. This type of device is commonly known as hydrogen bomb and thermonuclear weapon.

**GAMMA RADIATION** - High-energy electromagnetic radiation emitted by nuclei during nuclear reactions or radioactive decay. These rays have high energy and a short-wave length. Shielding against gamma radiation requires thick layers of dense materials, such as lead. Gamma rays or radiation are potentially lethal to humans, depending of the intensity of the flux.

**GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION DEPENDENT EVACUEE** – A member of a region or area who has been advised to leave a threatened or affected area and who, by choice or other reasons, is not able to provide their own transportation for evacuation and must rely upon government provided transportation to exit the danger zone.

**GOVERNOR’S AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE (GAR)** - The person empowered by the Governor to execute, on behalf of the state, all necessary documents for disaster assistance.

**GREEN PATIENT AREA** - An area dedicated for congregation, treatment and care of patients with minor injuries. Designated as a separate area from Treatment due to the large number of potential patients and the special considerations they may need such as shelter, food and restroom facilities. Depending on the type of incident they may also be considered witness/suspects and require police presence.

**G-SERIES NERVE AGENTS** - Chemical agents of moderate to high toxicity developed in the 1930’s. Examples are tabun (GA), sarin (GB), soman (GD) and GF.

**GUN-TYPE WEAPON** - A gun-barrel-shaped device in which two or more pieces of fissionable material, each less than a critical mass, are brought together very rapidly to form a supercritical mass that can explode as the result of a rapidly expanding fission chain reaction.

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

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

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

**HEMORRHAGIC** - Pertaining to or marked by an abnormal, severe internal or external discharge of blood.

**HEMORRHAGIC FEVER** - Any of a diverse group of diseases characterized by a sudden onset of fever, aching, bleeding in the internal organs, petechiae and shock. They include Ebola, Lassa and Marburg viruses.

**HIGH (LOW) ANGLE RESCUE** - Using rope and other associated rescue devices in above- and below grade situations.

**HIGH-LEVEL WASTE (HLW)** - Nuclear power plant waste that is very radioactive. This waste is usually (1) irradiated (spent) reactor fuel; (2) liquid waste resulting from the operation of the first cycle solvent extraction system and the concentration wastes from subsequent extraction cycles, in a facility for reprocessing irradiated reactor fuel; and (3) solids into which such liquid wastes have been converted. Most HLW in the United States is spent fuel discharged from commercial nuclear power reactors, but there is some reprocessed HLW from defense activities and a small quantity of reprocessed commercial HLW.

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

**HOST DURATION** – Short term – up to two weeks; intermediate – two to 12 weeks; indefinite – 12 weeks to a year or more.

**HOST STATE** – A state that, by agreement with an impact-State or FEMA, is providing evacuation and sheltering support to individuals from another State that has received a Presidential emergency or major disaster declaration due to an incident.

**HOUSEHOLD PET** – A domesticated animal, such as a dog, cat, bird, rabbit, rodent or turtle that is typically kept in the home for companionship rather than commercial purposes, can travel in commercial carriers and be sheltered in temporary facilities.

**HUMAN NEEDS RECOVERY** - Encompasses disaster-related community outreach, long-term housing, health (physical and mental), human services, assistance to non-profit agencies and problem-solving to address unusual circumstances generated by the disaster for which no existing programs provide assistance.

**IMMEDIATE RESPONSE ZONE (IRZ)** – The planning zone immediately surrounding each Army CSEPP installation. Generally, it extends to about 6 miles from the installation’s chemical storage area. At some installations, it extends to about 9 miles.

**IMPLOSION WEAPON** - A spherical device in which a quantity of fissionable material, less than a critical mass at ordinary pressure has its volume suddenly reduced by compression - a step accomplished by using chemical explosives - so that it becomes supercritical, producing a nuclear explosion.

**INCAPACITATING AGENTS** - Produce temporary physiological and/or mental effects via action on the central nervous system. Effects may persist for hours or days and victims usually do not require medical treatment; however, such treatment does speed recovery.

**INCIDENCE** – Frequency of disease occurrence.

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

**INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)**

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

**INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE (IA)** - Supplementary federal assistance available under the Stafford Act to individuals, families and businesses, which includes disaster housing assistance, unemployment assistance, grants, loans, legal services, crisis counseling, tax relief and other services or relief programs (see Individual and Family Grant Program below).

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

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

**INDUSTRIAL AGENTS** - Chemicals developed or manufactured for use in industrial operations or research by industry, government or academia. These chemicals are not manufactured, primarily, for the specific purpose of producing human casualties or rendering equipment, facilities or areas dangerous for use by man. Hydrogen cyanide, cyanogen chloride, phosgene, chlorine, chloropicrin and many herbicides and pesticides are industrial chemicals that also can be chemical agents.

**INFRASTRUCTURE RECOVERY** - Includes repair and reconstruction of the physical plant – facilities, infrastructure, utilities, communications and other life-line services;

**INFECTIOUS** - Capable of being transmitted with or without contact. Pertaining to a disease caused by a microorganism. Producing infection.

**INGESTION** - The process of taking material (particularly food) into the gastrointestinal tract or the process by which a cell takes in foreign particles.

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

**INGESTION PLANNING ZONE (IPZ)** – Per Integrated Plan it is the Ingestion Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone. Ingestion exposure pathway is the potential pathway of radioactive materials to the public through consumption of radiological contaminated water, food crops or dairy products. This planning zone extends 50 miles in radius from the nuclear power plant.

**INHALATION** - The act of drawing breath, vapor or gas into the lungs.

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

**INTERFACE FIRE** - Fire that threatens or burns the interface area. Fire affecting both wildland areas and homes.

**INTERMIX FIRE** - Fire that threatens or has caused damage in areas containing both forestlands and structures.

**IMPACT STATE** – A state that has received a Presidential emergency or major disaster declaration.

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

**IRRADIATION** - Exposure to neutrons in a nuclear reactor or more generally, exposure to any source of radiation.

**JOINT FIELD OFFICE (JFO)** - The office established in or near the designated area to support federal and state response and recovery operations. The Joint Field Office houses the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and the Emergency Response Team (ERT) and the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and support staff.

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

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

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

**LAND SEARCH AND RESCUE** - See SEARCH AND RESCUE.

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

**LESION** - An injury or wound. A single infected patch in a skin disease.

**LIQUID AGENT** - A chemical agent that appears to be an oily film or droplets. The color ranges from clear to brownish amber.

**LOCAL DIRECTOR** - The director or designee of a county or municipal emergency management agency jurisdiction.

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

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

**LONG TERM RECOVERY** - There can be no definitive time period for short or long-term recovery as the process is dictated by the type and scope of event. Typically, a moderate incident may require 6 - 12 months to bring circumstances back to normal functionality. Long-term recovery involves:

1. Permanent repair and reconstruction of infrastructure, facilities or property;
2. Area specific or city-wide redevelopment planning;
3. Economic and business recovery; and
4. Social/community restoration.

**LYMPHATIC** - Of or pertaining to the alkaline fluid found in the lymphatic vessels.

**MASS CASUALTY INCIDENT** - Sometimes called a Multiple Casualty Incident, an MCI is an event resulting from man-made or natural causes, which results in illness and/or injuries, which exceed the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) capabilities of a locality, jurisdiction and/or region.

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

**MARINE MAMMAL** - any mammal, which (A) is morphologically adapted to the marine environment (including sea otters and members of the orders Sirenia, Pinnipedia and Cetacea) or (B) primarily inhabits the marine environment (such as the polar bear); and, for the purposes of this chapter, includes any part of any such marine mammal, including its raw, dressed or dyed fur or skin. Under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (as amended in 1994).

**MCI RESPONSE** - Varied level of resources dispatched to an incident dependent upon the nature of the incident, the number of patients and their severity of injury.

**MCI UNIT** - A mobile unit, which contains large quantities of medical supplies that can be dispatched to a scene of an MCI. MCI units typically treat 50 or more patients.

**MEDICAL CONTROL** - Will be provided by county pre-hospital patient care protocols. "Pre-hospital patient care protocols" means the written procedures adopted by the county Medical Program Director (MPD), which direct the out-of-hospital emergency care of the emergency patient. These procedures shall be based upon the assessment of the patient's medical needs and what treatment will be provided for emergency conditions.

**MULTIPLE CASUALTY INCIDENT** - An incident resulting from man-made or natural causes

with associated illness or injury to many people. The effect is that patient care cannot be provided immediately to all and resources must be managed.

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

**MEDICAL NEEDS SHELTERING** - These are shelters or components of shelters for individuals who require sustained assistance (or supervision) for medical needs, but do not have an acute condition requiring hospitalization. This is a subset of access and functional needs populations.

**MEDICAL STAGING** - An area established to maintain medical supplies, personnel and equipment. The Medical Staging Area will not be necessary at all incidents. When it is indicated, Medical will assign a Medical Staging Manager.

**MILITARY DEPARTMENT** - Refers to the Emergency Management Division, the Army and Air National Guard and Support Services.

**MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO SAFETY AND TRAFFIC (MAST)** - is a cooperative program of the Department of Defense, the Department of Transportation and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. MAST provides military helicopter ambulance to transport civilian medical emergencies. MAST is a supplement to your local emergency medical service system and is used only when there is a life-threatening situation in which time is a major factor to save a life. Fort Campbell will not compete with any civilian organization. If a mission can be completed by a civilian organization, the mission must be turned down by that organization before MAST is called.

**MILITARY SUPPORT OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES** - Those activities and measures taken by DOD Components to foster mutual assistance and support between the Department of Defense and any civil government agency in planning or preparedness for or in the application of resources for response to, the consequences of civil emergencies or attacks, including national security emergencies.

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

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

**MITIGATION** - Actions taken to eliminate or reduce the degree of long-term risk to human life, property and the environment from natural and technological hazards. Mitigation assumes our communities are exposed to risks, whether or not an emergency occurs. Mitigation measures

include, but are not limited to: building codes, disaster insurance, hazard information systems, land use management, hazard analysis, land acquisition, monitoring and inspection, public education, research, relocation, risk mapping, safety codes, statues and ordinances, tax incentives and disincentives, equipment or computer tie downs and stockpiling emergency supplies.

**MORBIDITY** - State of being diseased. The number of sick persons or cases of disease in relationship to a specific population.

**MORTALITY** - The condition of being mortal. The death rate; the ratio of the number of deaths to a given population.

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

**NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM (NDMS)** - A system designed to deal with extensive medical care needs in very large disasters or emergencies. The system is a cooperative effort of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Defense, state and local government agencies and the private sector.

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

**NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM** – A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent, nationwide approach for Federal, State, local and tribal governments; the private sector; and NGOs to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, local and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS; multi-agency coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

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

**NATIONAL RESPONSE FRAMEWORK** - Guides how the Nation conducts all-hazards response. The Framework documents the key response principles, roles and structures that organize national response. It describes how communities, States, the Federal Government and

private-sector and nongovernmental partners apply these principles for a coordinated, effective national response. And it describes special circumstances where the Federal Government exercises a larger role, including incidents where Federal interests are involved and catastrophic incidents where a State would require significant support. It allows first responders, decision-makers and supporting entities to provide a unified national response.

**NATIONAL RESPONSE PLAN (NRP)** - Renamed National Response Framework (NRF).

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

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

**NATIONAL WARNING SYSTEM (NAWAS)** - The federal portion of the Civil Defense Warning System, used for the dissemination of warnings and other emergency information from the Federal Emergency Management Agency National or Regional Warning Centers to Warning Points in each state. Also used by the State Warning Points to disseminate information to local Primary Warning Points. Provides warning information to state and local jurisdictions concerning severe weather, earthquake, flooding and other activities affecting public safety.

**NATURAL URANIUM** - Uranium as found in nature, containing about 0.711 percent of Uranium-235, 99.283 percent of Uranium-238 and a trace (0.0006 percent) of Uranium-234. It is mined as an ore in various regions of the world and is relatively inexpensive.

**NEBULIZER** - A device for producing a fine spray or aerosol.

**NEUROLOGIC** - Adjective relating to the branch of medicine that deals with the nervous system and its diseases.

**NEUROMUSCULAR** - Concerning both nerves and muscles.

**NEUROTOXIN** - A substance that attacks nerve cells.

**NERVE AGENT** - Organophosphate ester derivatives of phosphoric acid. Nerve agents are potent inhibitors of the enzyme acetyl cholinesterase (AChE), causing a disruption in normal neurological function. Symptoms appear rapidly with death occurring as rapidly as several minutes. Nerve agents are generally divided into G-series agents and V-series agents. They include tabun (GA), sarin (GB), soman (GD) and VX.

**NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS)** - The provides a systematic, proactive approach to guide departments and agencies at all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect

against, respond to, recover from and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location or complexity, to reduce the loss of life and property and harm to the environment.

**NON-PERSISTENT AGENT** - An agent that, upon release, loses its ability to cause casualties after 10-to-15 minutes. It has a high evaporation rate and is lighter than air and will disperse rapidly. It is a short-term hazard. However, in small and unventilated areas, the agent will be more persistent.

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

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

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

**ORGANOPHOS-PHOROUS COMPOUND** - A compound, containing the elements phosphorus and carbon, whose physiological effects include the inhibition of neurotransmitters. Many pesticides (malathion and parathion) and virtually all nerve agents are organophosphorus compounds.

**PATIENT CARE PROCEDURES** - The written operating guidelines adopted by the regional emergency medical services and trauma care council, in consultation with the local emergency medical services and trauma care councils, emergency communication centers and the emergency medical services medical program director, in accordance with statewide minimum standards. The patient care procedures shall identify the level of medical care personnel to be dispatched to an emergency scene, procedures for triage of patients, the level of trauma care facility to first receive the patient and the name and location of other trauma care facilities to receive the patient should an inter-facility transfer be necessary. Procedures on inter-facility transfer of patients shall be consistent with the transfer procedures in chapter [70.170](#) RCW.

**PUGET SOUND REGION** - For the purposes of this plan, the Puget Sound region is defined as the Seattle Urban Area (UA)/Combined Statistical Area (CSA), which includes the eight Puget Sound counties (Island, King, Kitsap, Mason, Pierce, Skagit, Snohomish, Thurston) and select major cities located therein.

**PATHOGEN** - Any organism (usually living) capable of producing serious disease or death, such as bacteria, fungi and viruses.

**PATHOGENIC AGENTS** - Biological agents capable of causing serious disease.

**PERSISTENT AGENT** - An agent that upon release retains its causality-producing effects for an extended period, usually anywhere from 30 minutes to several days. A persistent agent usually has a low evaporation rate and its vapor is heavier than air. Therefore, its vapor cloud tends to hug the ground. It is a long-term hazard. Although inhalation hazards are still a concern, extreme caution should be taken to avoid skin contact as well.

**PET ANIMAL** - any animal that has commonly been kept as a pet in family households in the United States such as dogs, cats, guinea pigs, rabbits and hamsters. This term excludes exotic animals and wild animals.

**PLAGUE** - A disease caused by *Yersinia pestis*, which is usually transmitted occupationally or recreationally to humans through the bite of infected fleas but may also be disseminated by aerosol. Can result in three clinical forms Bubonic, Septicemic or Pneumonic with the latter being the most common result of a bioterrorist event. Pneumonic plague is characterized by sudden onset of fever, headache, fatigue, muscle aches and cough progressing to pneumonia, respiratory distress and death, if untreated. Treatment with appropriate, sensitive antibiotics is necessary.

**PLUME** - Airborne material spreading from a particular source; the dispersal of particles, gases, vapors and aerosols into the atmosphere.

**POINT-OF-DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (PODS)** - Points of Distribution are centralized locations where the public picks up life sustaining commodities following a disaster or emergency. Commodities usually include shelf stable food and water.

**POINT-SOURCE DELIVERY SYSTEM** - A delivery system in which the biological agent is dispersed from a stationary position. This delivery method results in coverage over a smaller area than with the line-source system. (See also "Line-Source Deliver System.")

**POP-UP SHELTER** – A spontaneous shelter with no pre-established resources or trained volunteers.

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

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

**PRE-HOSPITAL** - Means emergency medical care and transportation rendered to patients prior to hospital admission or during inter-facility transfer by licensed ambulance or aid service under chapter 18.73 RCW, by personnel certified to provide emergency medical care under chapters 18.71 and 18.73 RCW or by facilities providing Level V trauma care services as provided for in this chapter. (RCW 70.168.015)

**PRE-HOSPITAL PATIENT CARE PROTOCOLS** - The written procedures adopted by the emergency medical services medical program director which direct the out-of-hospital emergency care of the emergency patient, which includes the trauma patient. These procedures shall be based upon the assessment of the patient's medical needs and what treatment will be provided for emergency conditions. These protocols shall meet or exceed statewide minimum standards developed by the department in rule as authorized in chapter 70.168 RCW.

**PRE-HOSPITAL TRAUMA CARE SERVICES** - means agencies that are verified to provide pre-hospital trauma care. (WAC 246-976-010)

**PREPAREDNESS** - Actions taken in advance of an emergency to develop operational capabilities and facilitate an effective response in the event an emergency occurs. Preparedness measures include but are not limited to: continuity of government, emergency alert systems, emergency communications, emergency operations centers, emergency operations plans, emergency public information materials, exercise of plans, mutual aid agreements, resource management, training response personnel and warning systems.

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

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

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

**PROJECT WORKSHEET** – Detailed record of an on-site inspection of disaster damage caused to property of the state and local jurisdictions.

**PROJECT WORKSHEET TEAMS** - Teams of federal, state and local jurisdiction experts, typically architects or engineers who conduct detailed on-site inspections, of disaster damage caused to property of state and local jurisdictions. The team determines costs and categories of repair work needed for damages offered. The results are used in the preparation of Project Worksheets. Used in conjunction with Presidential Disaster Declaration.

**PROPHYLAXIS** - Observance of rules necessary to prevent disease. Protective treatment for or prevention of disease.

**PROTECTION** - Any means by which an individual protects their body. Measures include masks, self-contained breathing apparatuses, clothing, structures such as buildings and vehicles.

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

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

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

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

**PULMONARY** - Concerning or involving the lungs.

**Q FEVER** - A disease caused by the rickettsia *Coxiella burnetii* that is characterized by fever, malaise and muscular pains. The average incubation period is 2 to 3 weeks but may be less depending on the dose. Q-fever is rarely transmitted from person to person. Antibiotics are necessary for treatment.

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

**RADIOGRAPHIC** - Adjective relating to the process of producing an image on a radiosensitive surface like photographic film with radiation other than visible light, especially by x-rays passed through an object.

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

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

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

**RADIOLOGICAL PROFILE (RADPRO)** - A microcomputer-based file containing records from each of the local jurisdictions that have a radiological defense system. Each record has 38 data fields containing specific information about the jurisdiction. The file is maintained by the state Radiation Safety Officer.

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

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

**RECOVERY -**

- a. Activity to return vital life support systems to minimum operating standards and long-term activity designed to return life to normal or improved levels, including some form of economic viability. Recovery measures include, but are not limited to, crisis counseling, damage assessment, debris clearance, decontamination, disaster application centers, disaster insurance payments, disaster loans and grants, disaster unemployment assistance, public information, reassessment of emergency plans, reconstruction, temporary housing and full-scale business resumption.
- b. The extrication, packaging and transport of the body of a person killed in a search and rescue incident.

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

**RECOVERY RESOURCE GROUP (RRG)** – The group constituted by the Governor, at the request of the senior locally elected official, to assist with recovery activities for the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program. The RRG will be chaired by the senior locally elected official or designee and composed of a representative from the local jurisdiction, state and federal governments. The group will coordinate recovery activities of the members’ respective government and provide advice to the chairperson on recovery issues.

**REGIONAL DIRECTOR, FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (RD)** - The individual in the federal government who responds to the Governor’s request for a Presidential declaration by organizing and coordinating the preliminary damage assessment, makes the regional analysis and recommendation as to whether the situation warrants a Presidential Disaster Declaration. If the President declares a major disaster or emergency, the Regional Director administers the Public Assistance Program and monitors the Individual and Family Grant Program under Public Law 93-288. The Regional Director is a presidential appointee and manages one of ten federal regions.

**REGIONAL** – For this plan, ‘regional’ refers to the eight (8)-county region whose footprint this plan covers - Island, King, Kitsap, Mason, Pierce, Skagit, Snohomish and Thurston counties and the tribal jurisdictions and cities and towns within those counties.

**REGIONAL CATASTROPHIC AGREEMENT** - An inter-jurisdictional agreement that is made between governments or organizations, either public or private, to provide aid and assistance during emergency situations where resources of a single jurisdiction or organization are insufficient or inappropriate for the tasks that must be performed to control the situation.

**REGIONAL RESPONSE REGIONS** - The Washington State homeland security planning and coordination structure is divided into nine (9) regions. These regions mirror the State's public health regions. The regions are made up of one or more counties that include cities, towns and tribal nations within regional geographical boundaries. This regional configuration was implemented to distribute Federal grant funds, develop emergency responder equipment priority lists, plan and execute training and exercise programs, create regionally based mutual aid plans and develop volunteer infrastructure to support citizens' involvement in homeland security initiatives. Operations and physical resources are maintained at the local jurisdiction (county, city and tribal) level and coordination and planning are facilitated at the regional level.

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

**RECEPTION PROCESSING SITE** – Site established to track and process government transportation dependent evacuees; provide mass care services; assign evacuees to congregate care facilities; provide for health screening; provide for the general support of other needs. Reception Processing Sites may or may not be co-located with a Point of Debarkation.

**REPROCESSED URANIUM** - Uranium that has been recovered from spent fuel rods. It typically contains small amounts of Uranium-234 and Uranium-236 in addition to Uranium-235 and Uranium-238.

**RESCUE COORDINATION CENTER (RCC)** -

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

**RESPONSE** - Actions taken immediately before, during or directly after an emergency occurs, to save lives, minimize damage to property and the environment and enhance the effectiveness of recovery. Response measures include, but are not limited to, emergency plan activation, emergency alert system activation, emergency instructions to the public, emergency medical

assistance, staffing the emergency operations center, public official alerting, reception and care, shelter and evacuation, search and rescue, resource mobilization and warning systems activation.

**ROBERT T. STAFFORD DISASTER RELIEF AND EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT** (Public Law 93-288, as amended) - The act that authorizes the greatest single source of federal disaster assistance. It authorizes coordination of the activities of federal, state and volunteer agencies operating under their own authorities in providing disaster assistance, provision of direct federal assistance as necessary and provision of financial grants to state and local jurisdictions as well as a separate program of financial grants to individuals and families. This act is commonly referred to as the Stafford Act.

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

**ROUTE OF EXPOSURE (Entry)** - The path by which a person comes into contact with an agent or organism. For example, through breathing, digestion or skin contact.

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

**SELF-EVACUEE** – A member of a region or area who has been directed to leave a threatened or affected area and is able to provide their own transportation for evacuation without requesting government transportation assistance.

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

**SERVICE ANIMAL** - any animal individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of a person with a disability. Such tasks can include guiding a person with impaired vision, alerting a person with impaired hearing to the presence of people or sounds, pulling a wheelchair, retrieving dropped items, etc. Dogs are most frequently trained as service animals, but sometimes other animals can do this work. (American with Disabilities Act, 1990)

**SHELTER MONITORING** - A capability which provides for the means to detect, measure and assess, in public fallout shelters, the radiation hazards from fallout following a nuclear accident or attack. The fallout shelter is the primary countermeasure in the radiological defense system to protect people from radiation.

**SHORT-TERM RECOVERY – Involves:**

1. Immediate restoration of services and government functions, as well as
2. Assistance to residents in resuming essential life activities.

Activities may include: sheltering, debris clearance, damage/impact assessment, temporary service provision, traffic control, temporary space for displaced government/business/community functions, public information, inspections and permitting for repairs, volunteer and donations management and initiation of state/federal assistance programs. Immediate mental health, public health or other community issues may also be addressed.

**SITUATIONAL ASSESSMENT REPORT** - Document that contains confirmed or verified information and explicit details (who, what, where and how) relating to an incident.

**SITUATIONAL AWARENESS** - The ability to identify, process and comprehend the critical elements of information about an incident.

**SMALLPOX** - An acute, highly contagious, sometimes fatal, disease caused by Variola Major virus. Symptoms include a high fever and successive stages of severe widespread skin eruptions (papules) that eventually blister, suppurate and form pockmarks. Smallpox can be spread by direct contact or through the airborne route.

**SOCIAL ANIMAL** - often animals that did not complete service animal/service dog training due to health, disposition, trainability or other factors and are made available as pets for people who have disabilities. These animals might or might not meet the definition of service animals. There is no legal definition.

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

**SPORE** - A reproductive form some micro-organisms can take to become resistant to environmental conditions, such as extreme heat or cold, while in a "resting stage."

**STAFFORD ACT** - The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, P.L. 93-288, as amended. This Act describes the programs and processes by which the Federal Government provides disaster and emergency assistance to State and local governments, tribal nations, eligible private nonprofit organizations and individuals affected by a declared major disaster or emergency. The Stafford Act covers all hazards, including natural disasters and terrorist incidents.

**STAGING** - Location where incident personnel and equipment are assigned on an immediately available status.

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

**STATE COORDINATING OFFICER (SCO)** - The individual appointed by the Governor to act in cooperation with the Federal Coordinating Officer to administer disaster recovery efforts. The SCO may also function as the Disaster Recovery Manager and as the Governor's Authorized Representative.

**STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS OFFICER (SEOO)** - An individual designated as the initial point of contact for state level emergency response and coordination activities for all hazards (natural or human made) that could adversely affect lives, property, environment or the economy of Washington State operating within the Alert and Warning Center at the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

**STATE FIRE DEFENSE COMMITTEE** - A committee of the Fire Protection Policy Board which develops the Washington State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan, develops planning guidance for the Fire Services Mobilization Regions, promotes standardization of fire communications, develops alerting and dispatching procedures, maintains a listing of regional firefighting resources and provides guidance for the approval of reimbursement requests.

**STRUCTURAL COLLAPSE** - Structures whose ability to remain self-supporting have been compromised.

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

**SURGE/INCREASED READINESS** - A strategy for moving from a pre-established or existing base capability to a higher level of capability. Per the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Civil defense surge and increased readiness are not concepts that can be separated into different and distinct compartments. State and local increased readiness actions might be taken before, during and after the initiation of a civil defense surge and may be part of it. Surge may be thought of as a federally supported enhanced form of increased readiness.

**SURVIVABLE CRISIS MANAGEMENT (SCM)** - The operational capability to survive a catastrophic disaster and direct, control and coordinate emergency operations within the state and in coordination and cooperation with other states and the federal government.

**SYNDROME** - A group of symptoms and signs of disordered function related to one another by means of some anatomical, physiological or biochemical peculiarity. Provides a frame of reference for investigating an illness.

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

**TEAR** (riot control agents) - Produce irritating or disabling effects that rapidly disappear within minutes after exposure ceases

**TERRORISM** - The unlawful use of force or violence committed by an individual or group against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population or any segment thereof in furtherance of political or social objectives.

**THERAPY ANIMAL** - not legally defined by federal law, but some states have laws defining therapy animals. They provide people with constant contact with animals but are not limited to working with people who have disabilities. They are usually the personal pets of their handlers and work with their handlers to provide services to others. Federal laws have no provisions for people to be accompanied by therapy animals in places of public accommodation that have "no pets" policies. Therapy animals are not usually service animals.

**THERMONUCLEAR WEAPON** - A nuclear weapon (also referred to as a hydrogen bomb) in which the main contribution to the explosive energy results from fusion of light nuclei such as Deuterium and Tritium. The high temperatures required for such fusion reactions are obtained by means of an initial fission explosion.

**THREAT** - An indication of possible violence, harm or danger.

**TITLE III** - Public Law 99-499, Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, Title III, Emergency Planning Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), requires the establishment of state and local planning organizations, State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) - a subcommittee of the Emergency Management Council - and Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) to conduct emergency planning for hazardous materials incidents. It requires (1) site-specific planning for extremely hazardous substances, (2) participation in the planning process by facilities storing or using hazardous substances and (3) notifications to the commission or committee of releases of specified hazardous substances. It also provides for mechanisms to provide information on hazardous chemicals and emergency plans for hazardous chemical events to the public.

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

**TOXINS** - A substance, in some cases produced by disease-causing micro-organisms, that is toxic to other living organisms. Numerous organisms including bacteria, fungi, algae and plants produce toxins. Many toxins are extremely poisonous, with a toxicity that is several orders of magnitude

greater than the nerve agents. Since toxins have low volatility, they are dispersed as aerosols and then taken up primarily through inhalation. Some examples of toxins include:

- A. BOTULINUM TOXIN - Produced by the bacterium *Clostridium botulinum* and is one of the most lethal compounds known. There are three (3) forms of botulism – food borne (the classic form), wound and intestinal (infant and adult) botulism. The site of toxin production is different for each of the forms but all share the flaccid descending paralysis. In its natural form, botulism toxin is most often found in improperly canned or undercooked foods. Ventilatory assistance is required for recovery and if available administration of the botulism antitoxin can aid treatment.
- B. RICIN - A toxin made from the processing of Castor beans for oil. Symptoms of ricin poisoning would result about three (3) hours after exposure through inhaling, ingesting or injecting and would cause cough, tightness of the chest, difficulty breathing, nausea and muscle aches. This could progress to death within 36-48 hours from respiratory or circulatory collapse. No vaccine or anti-toxins are available, only supportive treatment.
- C. SAXITOXIN - A potent neurotoxin produced by certain dinoflagellates that accumulates in shellfish feeding on these organisms and consequently causes paralytic shellfish poisoning in human beings who eat the contaminated shellfish. Development of this illness is extremely rapid with initial symptoms such as numbness or tingling in the lips, tongue and fingertips followed by a general lack of muscle coordination. At high doses death from respiratory paralysis may occur within less than 15 minutes.

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

**TREATMENT AREA** - The designated area for the collection and treatment of patients.

- Red: an area where patients require immediate assistance
- Yellow: an area where patient injuries are serious (delayed) but not life-threatening
- Green: an area where patients with minor injuries are kept

**TRANSFER POINT** – A location used to change vehicle operators and/or transfer evacuees and luggage from one vehicle or mode of transportation to another. A transfer point incorporates all necessary logistical support.

**TRAUMA** - A major single or multisystem injury requiring immediate medical or surgical intervention or treatment to prevent death or permanent disability. (RCW 70.168.015)

**TRENCH RESCUE** - Narrow excavation below the surface of the earth where the depth is greater than the width at the bottom.

**TRIAGE** - The screening and classification of sick, wounded or injured persons during disasters to determine priority needs for the efficient use of medical and nursing personnel, equipment and facilities. Triage is also done in emergency rooms and acute care clinics to determine priority of treatment. The use of triage is essential to save the maximum number of lives specifically during

an emergency that produces many more sick and wounded individuals than the available medical care facilities and personnel can handle.

**TRIBAL GOVERNMENT (TRIBES)** - Authorized representatives of Federally Recognized Tribes that are sovereign governments within the United States. Within Washington State, Tribes interface with the State during disasters in a very similar manner as other types of local government with respect to seeking supplemental response and recovery support.

**TRIGGER LIST** - A list of sensitive items to which export controls are to be applied. The Zangger Committee (INFCIRC 209) and the Nuclear Supplier Group (INFCIRC 254) each have trigger lists.

**TULAREMIA** - A disease caused by the bacterium *Francisella tularensis* that is characterized by an abrupt onset of fever, chills, headaches, muscle aches and non-productive cough. The average incubation period is three (3) to five (5) days but can range from one (1) to 21 days. Tularemia is usually transmitted occupationally to humans through infected animals, animal products or tick bites. Tularemia is not transmitted from person to person. Antibiotics are necessary for treatment.

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

**UNIQUE IDENTIFIER NUMBER** - Number pre-printed on a band or bracelet to assist in tracking patient throughout the incident from initial entry to final disposition.

**UNPROTECTED LANDS** - Lands that are not protected by any fire suppression agency. (There is private property that does not have fire protection from rural fire districts, but does have protection from the Department of Natural Resources. This protection is for wildland and forest fires and not for protection of structures.)

**URANIUM DIOXIDE** - The chemical form of Uranium that is most commonly used in power reactors. Also known as "Brown Oxide," even though it is nearly black when pressed into pellets.

**URANIUM OXIDE** - The generic name for a group of uranium compounds that includes Uranium Dioxide (UO<sub>2</sub>, Brown Cycle), Uranium Trioxide (UO<sub>3</sub> orange Cycle), Uranus-Uranium Oxide (U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, Black Cycle) and Uranium Peroxide (UO<sub>4</sub>.2H<sub>2</sub>O).

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

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

**URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE TASK FORCE** - A 62-member organization sponsored by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in support of Emergency Support Function 9. The task force is trained and equipped to conduct heavy urban search and rescue and is capable of being deployed to any disaster site nationwide.

**V-SERIES NERVE AGENTS** - Chemical agents of moderate to high toxicity developed in the 1950s. They are generally persistent. Examples are VE, VG, VM, VS and VX.

**VACCINE** - A preparation of killed or weakened micro-organism products used to artificially induce immunity against a disease.

**VAPOR AGENT** - A gaseous form of a chemical agent. If heavier than air, the cloud will be close to the ground. If lighter than air, the cloud will rise and disperse more quickly.

**VENEZUELAN EQUINE ENCEPHALITIS (VEE)** - is a mosquito-borne arbovirus. In nature, VEE infects animals and is transmitted to humans through mosquitoes that have fed on the infected animals. The disease is characterized by sudden onset of headache, chills and fever, nausea and vomiting, muscle and bone aches and encephalitis occurring in a very small portion of cases.

**VENOM** - A poison produced in the glands of some animals such as snakes, scorpions and bees.

**VESICLE** - A blister-like, small elevation on the skin containing fluid or a small sac or bladder containing fluid. Vesicles may vary in diameter from a few millimeters to a centimeter. They may be round, transparent, opaque or dark elevations of the skin.

**VIRUS** - An infectious micro-organism that exists as a particle rather than as a complete cell. Particle sizes range from 20 to 400 nanometers (one billionth of a meter). Viruses are not capable of reproducing outside of a host cell.

**VITRIFICATION** - The solidification process to bind hazardous waste indefinitely. Hazardous waste is melted with a mixture of sand and reground fusing materials (a frit) to form a glass for ease of handling and storage.

**VOLATILITY** - A measure of how readily a substance will vaporize.

**VOMITING AGENTS** - Produce nausea and vomiting effects and can also cause coughing sneezing, pain in the nose and throat, nasal discharge and tears.

**WASHINGTON PUBLIC POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM** (Name changed to Energy Northwest in 1999) - A public corporation planning the construction and operation of three nuclear facilities in the state of Washington. Two facilities (WNP-1 and WNP-2 – (Name changed to Columbia Generating Station) are located on land leased from the United States Department of Energy, Hanford Site and one facility (WNP-3) is located in Grays Harbor County. Columbia Generating Station is the sole operating plant.

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

**WATER RESCUE** - Locating and removing persons from moving or standing bodies of water (to include ice, salt and fresh) both surface and subsurface.

**WEAPONS GRADE MATERIAL** - Nuclear material considered most suitable for a nuclear weapon. It usually connotes Uranium enriched to above 90 percent Uranium-235 or Plutonium with greater than about 90 percent Plutonium-239.

**WEAPON OF MASS DESTRUCTION (WMD) (TITLE 18 USC, SECTION 2332a)** - Any weapon or device that is intended or has the capability to cause death or serious bodily injury to a significant number of people through the release, dissemination or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals or their precursors; a disease organism; or radiation or radioactivity. Any explosive, incendiary or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, or a device similar to the above; poison gas; any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to life.

**WILD ANIMAL** - any animal that is now or historically has been found in the wild or in the wild state, within the boundaries of the United States, its territories or possessions. This term includes, but is not limited to, animals such as deer, skunk, opossum, raccoons, mink, armadillos, coyotes, squirrels, fox and wolves.

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

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

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

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

**YELLOWCAKE** - A concentrated form of Uranium ore known as Uranium Diuranate.

# City of Snoqualmie Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

## APPENDIX B

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### ACRONYMS

<b>AAR</b>	After-Action Review
<b>ACF</b>	Alternate Care Facility
<b>ACS</b>	Auxiliary Communications Services
<b>ADMIN</b>	Administrative Services Department
<b>ALS</b>	Advanced Life Support
<b>AMR</b>	American Medical Response
<b>APHIS</b>	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
<b>ARC</b>	American Red Cross (also called Red Cross)
<b>BLS</b>	Basic Life Support
<b>CAN</b>	Coordinated Assistance Network
<b>CB</b>	Citizens Band Radio
<b>CBO</b>	Community-Based Organization
<b>CDRG</b>	Catastrophic Disaster Response Group
<b>CEMP</b>	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
<b>CERCLA</b>	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
<b>CERT</b>	Community Emergency Response Team
<b>CFO</b>	Chief Financial Officer
<b>CI/KR</b>	Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources
<b>CMC</b>	Crisis Management Coordinator
<b>CNMI</b>	Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
<b>CONPLAN</b>	U.S. Government Interagency Domestic Terrorism Concept of Operations Plan
<b>CSG</b>	Counterterrorism Security Group
<b>CW</b>	Continuous Wave (Also known as Morse Code)
<b>DCE</b>	Defense Coordinating Element
<b>DCO</b>	Defense Coordinating Officer
<b>DEST</b>	Domestic Emergency Support Team
<b>DFO</b>	Disaster Field Office
<b>DHS</b>	Department of Homeland Security
<b>DMAT</b>	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
<b>DMORT</b>	Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team
<b>DOC</b>	Department of Commerce
<b>DOD</b>	Department of Defense
<b>DOE</b>	Department of Energy
<b>DOI</b>	Department of the Interior
<b>DOJ</b>	Department of Justice
<b>DOL</b>	Department of Labor
<b>DOS</b>	Department of State
<b>DOT</b>	Department of Transportation
<b>DPA</b>	Defense Production Act

<b>DRC</b>	Disaster Recovery Center
<b>DRM</b>	Disaster Recovery Manager
<b>DSCA</b>	Defense Support of Civil Authorities
<b>DTRIM</b>	Domestic Threat Reduction and Incident Management
<b>EAS</b>	Emergency Assistance Personnel or Emergency Alert System
<b>ECC</b>	Emergency Coordination Centers
<b>EOC</b>	Emergency Operations Center
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Agency
<b>EPCRA</b>	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
<b>EPLO</b>	Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer
<b>EPR</b>	Emergency Preparedness and Response
<b>ERL</b>	Environmental Research Laboratories
<b>ERT</b>	Environmental Response Team (EPA)
<b>ERT-A</b>	Emergency Response Team—Advance Element
<b>ERT-N</b>	National Emergency Response Team
<b>ESF</b>	Emergency Support Function
<b>ESFLG</b>	Emergency Support Function Leaders Group
<b>EST</b>	Emergency Support Team
<b>FAS</b>	Freely Associated States
<b>FBI</b>	Federal Bureau of Investigation
<b>FCO</b>	Federal Coordinating Officer
<b>FEMA</b>	Federal Emergency Management Agency
<b>FIRST</b>	Federal Incident Response Support Team
<b>FLSA</b>	Fair Labor Standards Act
<b>FMC</b>	Federal Mobilization Center
<b>FNS</b>	Food and Nutrition Service
<b>FOC</b>	FEMA Operations Center
<b>FOG</b>	Field Operations Guide
<b>FRC</b>	Federal Resource Coordinator
<b>FRERP</b>	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
<b>FRP</b>	Federal Response Plan
<b>GAR</b>	Governor’s Authorized Representative
<b>GIS</b>	Geographical Information System
<b>GSA</b>	General Services Administration
<b>HHS</b>	Department of Health and Human Services
<b>HQ</b>	Headquarters
<b>HSAS</b>	Homeland Security Advisory System
<b>HSC</b>	Homeland Security Council
<b>HSOC</b>	Homeland Security Operations Center
<b>HSPD</b>	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
<b>HIPPA</b>	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
<b>HMC</b>	Harborview Medical Center
<b>HMP</b>	Hazard Mitigation Plan
<b>HQ</b>	Headquarters
<b>HR</b>	Human Resources Department
<b>IAIP</b>	Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection

<b>IA</b>	Interlocal Agreements
<b>IC</b>	Incident Command
<b>ICP</b>	Incident Command Post
<b>ICS</b>	Incident Command System
<b>IIMG</b>	Interagency Incident Management Group
<b>IMT</b>	Incident Management Team
<b>INRF</b>	Initial National Response Framework
<b>IOF</b>	Interim Operating Facility
<b>ISAO</b>	Information-Sharing and Analysis Organization
<b>ISAO</b>	Information-Sharing and Analysis Organization
<b>ISDN</b>	Integrated Services Digital Networking
<b>IT</b>	Information Technology
<b>IWN</b>	Integrated Wireless Network
<b>JFO</b>	Joint Field Office
<b>JIC</b>	Joint Information Center
<b>JIS</b>	Joint Information System
<b>JOC</b>	Joint Operations Center
<b>JTF</b>	Joint Task Force
<b>JTTF</b>	Joint Terrorism Task Force
<b>MARS</b>	Mutual Aid Radio System
<b>MAST</b>	Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic
<b>MAC Entity</b>	Multi-Agency Coordinating Entity
<b>MACC</b>	Multi-Agency Command Center
<b>MERS</b>	Mobile Emergency Response Support
<b>MOA</b>	Memorandum of Agreement
<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>MMRS</b>	Metropolitan Medical Response System
<b>MSCA</b>	Military Support of Civil Authorities
<b>NAHERC</b>	National Animal Health Emergency Response Corps
<b>NASA</b>	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
<b>NAWAS</b>	National Warning System
<b>NCP</b>	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
<b>NCR</b>	National Capital Region
<b>NCS</b>	National Communications System
<b>NCTC</b>	National Counterterrorism Center
<b>NDMS</b>	National Disaster Medical System
<b>NEP</b>	National Exercise Program
<b>NGO</b>	Nongovernmental Organization
<b>NICC</b>	National Infrastructure Coordinating Center
<b>NICC</b>	National Interagency Coordination Center
<b>NIMS</b>	National Incident Management System
<b>NIPP</b>	National Infrastructure Protection Plan
<b>NIRT</b>	Nuclear Incident Response Team
<b>NJTTF</b>	National Joint Terrorism Task Force
<b>NMRT</b>	National Medical Response Team
<b>NOAA</b>	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

<b>NRC</b>	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
<b>NRCC</b>	National Response Coordination Center
<b>NRCS</b>	Natural Resources Conservation Service
<b>NRF</b>	National Response Framework
<b>NRT</b>	National Response Team
<b>NSC</b>	National Security Council
<b>NSP</b>	National Search and Rescue Plan
<b>NSSE</b>	National Special Security Event
<b>NVOAD</b>	National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
<b>NWCG</b>	National Wildland Coordinating Group
<b>OEM</b>	Office of Emergency Management
<b>OIA</b>	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Information Analysis
<b>OSC</b>	On-Scene Coordinator 76   National Response Framework December 2004
<b>OSHA</b>	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
<b>OSLGCP</b>	Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness
<b>PCC</b>	Policy Coordination Committee
<b>PDA</b>	Preliminary Damage Assessment
<b>PDD</b>	Presidential Decision Directive
<b>PFO</b>	Principal Federal Official
<b>PIO</b>	Public Information Officer
<b>POC</b>	Point of Contact
<b>POD</b>	Point of Distribution
<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment
<b>PRI</b>	Primary Rate Interface
<b>PW</b>	Public Works
<b>RA</b>	Reimbursable Agreement
<b>RAMP</b>	Remedial Action Management Program
<b>RACES</b>	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
<b>RCP</b>	Regional Contingency Plan
<b>RCPGP</b>	Puget Sound Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program
<b>RCRA</b>	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
<b>RCW</b>	Revised Code of Washington
<b>RDP</b>	Regional Disaster Plan
<b>REPLO</b>	Regional Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer
<b>RFI</b>	Request for Information
<b>RFP</b>	Request for Proposal
<b>RISC</b>	Regional Interagency Steering Committee
<b>RRCC</b>	Regional Response Coordination Center
<b>RRT</b>	Regional Response Team
<b>ROC</b>	Regional Operations Center
<b>RVRC</b>	Regional Volunteer Reception Center
<b>SAC</b>	Special Agent-in-Charge
<b>SAR</b>	Search and Rescue
<b>SCC</b>	Secretary's Command Center (HHS)
<b>SCO</b>	State Coordinating Officer
<b>SFLEO</b>	Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official

<b>SFO</b>	Senior Federal Official
<b>SIOC</b>	Strategic Information and Operations Center
<b>SOG</b>	Standard Operating Guideline
<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedure
<b>SPU</b>	Seattle Public Utilities
<b>START</b>	Scientific and Technical Advisory and Response Team
<b>TSA</b>	Transportation Security Administration
<b>TSC</b>	Terrorist Screening Center
<b>TRIS</b>	Tri-County Radio Interoperability System
<b>TTU</b>	Text Telephone
<b>UHF</b>	Ultra High Frequency
<b>USAR</b>	Urban Search and Rescue
<b>US&amp;R</b>	Urban Search and Rescue
<b>USACE</b>	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
<b>USCG</b>	U.S. Coast Guard
<b>USDA</b>	U.S. Department of Agriculture
<b>USSS</b>	U.S. Secret Service
<b>VEW</b>	Volunteer Emergency Workers
<b>VHF</b>	Very High Frequency
<b>VMAT</b>	Veterinarian Medical Assistance Team
<b>WAC</b>	Washington Administrative Code
<b>WMP</b>	Volunteer Management Program
<b>VMS</b>	Volunteer Management Supervisor
<b>VMU</b>	Volunteer Management Unit
<b>VOIP</b>	Voice Over Internet Protocol
<b>VRC</b>	Volunteer Reception Center
<b>WAEMD</b>	Washington State Emergency Management Department
<b>WAEMC</b>	Washington Mutual Aid Assistance Compact
<b>WAVOAD</b>	Washington Association of Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters
<b>WAWAS</b>	Washington Area Warning System
<b>WMD</b>	Weapons of Mass Destruction
<b>WNG</b>	Washington National Guard
<b>WSDOT</b>	Washington State Department of Transportation
<b>WSP</b>	Washington State Patrol
<b>Z1 EC</b>	Zone 1 Emergency Coordinator

# City of Snoqualmie Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

## APPENDIX C

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### AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

This Plan was developed and is maintained pursuant to, but not limited to, the following state and federal statutes and regulations, and existing plan documents. This appendix is a compilation of references used in the completion of this version of the City of Snoqualmie Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). References include: Federal, State, and local codes and regulations as well as texts, plans and widely used standards.

Act 58-4-1905 American National American Red Cross Statement of Understanding, Dec. 30, 1985

Article 80 Uniform Fire Code, 2000

City of Snoqualmie Municipal Core 2.48 Emergency Management

Cross-Border Ambulance Reciprocity (#05-01), Washington State Department of Health, Office of Emergency Medical Services and Trauma System, Effective November 30, 2003.

Department of Defense Directive 3025.1

Disaster Assistance for Local Government, June 1996

Disaster Assistance: A Guide to Recovery Programs (FEMA 1995)

Earthquake Recovery: Survival Manual for Local Government (California/1993)

Emergency Medical Treatment and Labor Act

Endangered Species Act (ESA) King County Policy Guidance document (2001)

Hazardous Materials Emergency Resource Plan, Draft, King County LEPC, 2002

Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPD) #1-8

Incident Command System, 2004

King County Emergency Operations Plan

King County for Pre-Hospital Catastrophic Emergency Triage and Treatment Plan

King County Long Term Care Facilities Mutual Aid Evacuation Plan

King County Mass Fatality Incident Plan

King County Medical Examiner's Office Multiple Fatality Incident Guidelines

King County Regional Disaster Framework

Mennonite Disaster Services Agreement with Federal Disaster Assistance Administration (FDAA)

National Incident Management System, 2004

National Response Framework, 2004

Northwest Area Contingency Plan, Washington State Department of Ecology, 1996

Public Assistance Debris Management Guide (FEMA 1999)

Public Assistance Policy Digest (FEMA 1998)

Public Law 93-288, The Disaster Relief Act of 1974, as amended by Public Law 100-707, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

Revised Code of Washington 38.52, Emergency Management

Revised Code of Washington 4.2.4.314, Hazardous Materials - Responsible Party

Revised Code of Washington 70.102, Hazardous Substances Incidents

Revised Code of Washington 70.136, Hazardous Materials Incidents

Seattle-King County Mass Casualty Incident Plan (MCI)

Superfund Amendments and Re-Authorization Act (SARA Title III)

Title 47 USC 151, 303,524,606 as related to FCC Rules and Regulations, Emergency Alert System  
11 CFR Part 11 as related to FCC Rules and Regulations, Emergency Alert System

Vital Records and Disaster Recovery Guidelines (King County 3/96)

WA Public Health Mutual Aid Plan Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) of the Inter-Jurisdictional Public Health Mutual Aid Agreement (MAA) (January 2009)

Washington State Administrative Code 118.30 Emergency Management

Washington State Administrative Code 118.40 Community Right to Know Act

Washington State Administrative Code 118-04 Emergency Workers

Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, 2001

Washington State Fire Mobilization Plan

Washington State Hazard Identification Vulnerability Analysis

Washington State Intrastate Mutual Aid Compact

# City of Snoqualmie Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

## APPENDIX D

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### TRAINING, DRILLS, AND EXERCISES

**PRIMARY AGENCY:** City Administrator's Office

**SUPPORT AGENCIES:** All City Departments

The City relies on the Director of Emergency Management to train, facilitate, monitor and advise on all emergency management training for City staff to ensure compliance for National Incident Management System requirements and to develop competencies for their assignments in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), for field operations during events, or to assist with issues like shelter operations, debris management and recovery. The Director of Emergency Management relies on training resources from King County Office of Emergency Management (OEM), Washington State Department of Emergency Management (DEM), community partners, and the Federal government.

The City participates at least once a year in an exercise with community and/or regional partners. This can be in the form on a table top, functional or a full-scale exercise.

The City of Snoqualmie Emergency Management will make a reasonable effort to include people with disabilities and/or organizations with expertise in disability issues to participating in training, drills and exercises.

**City of Snoqualmie Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan**  
**APPENDIX E**

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ZONE 1 Emergency Coordinator

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