Clark County Washington

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

December 2018

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Summary and Applicability

Introduction

This Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) provides the framework for countywide mitigation, preparedness (including prevention and protection), response, and recovery activities, while providing a structure for plan consistency throughout the county and facilitating interoperability between participating jurisdictions. This plan was prepared by the Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency (CRESA).

Applicability

This Plan represents a joint effort by, and is applicable to Clark County; the cities of Battle Ground, Camas, La Center, Ridgefield, Vancouver and Washougal; the town of Yacolt; the Cowlitz Indian Tribe, and the Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency (CRESA).

Comprehensive Approach

Comprehensive Emergency Management emphasizes the interrelationship of activities, functions, and expertise necessary to deal with emergencies. CRESA's role is to coordinate and facilitate interrelationships and provide support in this complex, comprehensive, all-hazard environment. CRESA does this with the help and support of partners, public and private, throughout the county.

Management Responsibilities

The emergency management roles and responsibilities described in this plan represent those prescribed by state law, county and city code, and the respective emergency plans and procedures developed by each participating organization.

All participants will use the National Planning Framework, National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS) to mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from incidents in Clark County.

This plan reflects the expectation that participants will resolve incidents at the lowest practical level using available resources. It further describes how participant requests for resource assistance from county, state and federal levels will be managed.

Guidance for emergencies requiring special knowledge, technical expertise and/or resources may be addressed in separate annexes to this plan. Examples include hazardous material releases, multi-casualty incidents, and evacuation.

Conclusion

The plan provides general all-hazards management guidance, using existing organizations, to allow the entities within Clark County to meet their responsibilities before, during and after an emergency

Promulgation Document/Signature Page

I am pleased to present the 2018 update of the Clark County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. This plan provides information and guidance to assist participants in coordinating a comprehensive approach to all-hazard emergency management

It supersedes all previous editions, conforms to and supports the Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and the National Preparedness Systems. This plan was developed in cooperation with community partners and agencies in Clark County government and the cities of Battle Ground, Camas, La Center, Ridgefield, Vancouver, Washougal, the Cowlitz Indian Tribe, and the Town of Yacolt.

The signed original of this plan is on file and at CRESA. Distribution to partners will be by digital means.
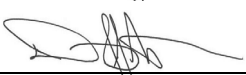
This plan is effective from the date of signature of the CRESA Director

_____   **10/08/19**
Dave Fuller, Director CRESA   **Date**

RECORD OF CHANGES

Date of Change	Change or Update	Initials of CRESA Director
9/11/2023	Section G 4.3. Change to read **"To integrate these individuals into the incident volunteer reception center may be set up to register"**	
	Section G 4.4. Change to read **"organized under the CRESA EOC Logistics Section, Support Branch, Volunteer Unit"**	
	Section G 4.5. Change to read " **CRESA EOC Logistics Section, Support Branch donated resource unit . CRESA may seek support from volunteer organizations in the Clark COAD, such as the Salvation Army and Adventist Community Services, as they have established a nationally recognized methodology for these services**	
	ESF Annex 6. Section E 2.1 Change to read **"Support agency for mass care"**	
	ESF Annex 6 Section 4 4.2 Change to read " **may be asked to provide services in the areas of Clothing and Food, Emotional Support, Spiritual Support, Donated Goods and Mass Feeding**	
	ESF Annex 7 Section D 2.5 deleted	

Distribution

Chair, Clark County Board of County Councilors
Clark County Manager
Clark County Sheriff
Clark County Prosecutor
Clark County Assessor
Clark County Auditor
Clark County Clerk
Clark County Treasurer
Chief, Clark County Fire District 3
Chief, Clark County Fire District 6
Chief, Clark County Fire District 11
Chief, Clark County Fire District 13
Chief, East County Fire and Rescue
City Manager City of Battle Ground
City Manager City of Camas
Mayor City of La Center
City Manager City Ridgefield
City Manager City of Vancouver
City Manager City of Washougal
Manager Town of Yacolt
Tribal Chair, Cowlitz Indian Tribe
Chair, CRESA Administrative Board

CRESA website at http://cresa911.org/emergency-management/response-plans/

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)

Base Plan Table of Contents

2. Revision

Attachments

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1. Transportation
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4. Fire Fighting
5. Emergency Management
6. Mass Care, Housing & Human Services
7. Resource Support
8. Public Health & Medical Services
9. Search & Rescue
10. Hazardous Material Response Plan
11. Agriculture, Natural Resources & Animal Rescue
12. Energy
13. Public Safety, Law Enforcement & Security
14. Long Term Community Recovery (See Section 5-Recovery)
15. Public Information

Hazard and Situation Summary (Contained in the 2016 Clark Regional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan)

A. INTRODUCTION.

1. **MISSION**

   1.1 The primary mission of CRESA Emergency Management is to provide a coordinated effort for all supporting county and city departments/agencies/organizations in the mitigation of, preparation for, response to, and recovery from injury, damage and suffering resulting from either a localized or widespread disaster. CRESA has been designated in local ordinance, by participating jurisdictions, as the agent responsible for the organization, administration, and operation of the emergency management function required by RCW and WAC.   This includes overseeing the preparation and implementation of the county's comprehensive emergency management plan

   1.2 Local government has the primary responsibility to determine when an emergency exists, and for protecting life and property of its residents. When a city or town requests resource assistance, CRESA, will process those requests through their resource management system, including requests for Intrastate Mutual Aid.

   1.3 During emergencies and disasters CRESA and its partners will endeavor to:

   1.3.1   Save lives, treat the injured, warn the public; evacuate people from at risk area; and shelter and care for those evacuated to include animals.
   1.3.2   Protect property from destruction while taking action to prevent further loss.
   1.3.3   Restore essential utilities, public services and infrastructure.

2. **PURPOSE**

   2.1 CRESA, in cooperation with municipalities, departments and members of the community, endeavors to prevent/mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from natural and man-made disasters which threaten the lives, safety, or property of the citizens within Clark County. The CEMP and its annexes provides the framework to:

   2.1.1   Develop and maintain a current multi-jurisdictional Hazard Identification Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA)
   2.1.2   Build and facilitate a comprehensive emergency management system to coordinate emergency management program activities within the County.
   2.1.3   Assist in clarifying emergency management responsibilities and tasks.
   2.1.4   Support emergency operations within Clark County by coordinating resources available from governments, private industry, civic and volunteer organizations, and when needed, state and federal agencies.
   2.1.5   Document the current capabilities and existing resources of local government departments and other cooperating organizations and institutions.
   2.1.6   Assist jurisdictions in providing for the continuity of local government during and after an emergency or disaster.
   2.1.7   Assist jurisdictions in the rapid and orderly start of recovery, restoration and rehabilitation of persons and property affected by emergencies.

2.2 This plan applies to local officials, departments, agencies, and tribes in Clark County. The primary audience for the document includes senior and elected officials, EOC staff, department and agency heads and their senior staff members, special districts, leaders of local volunteer organizations that support emergency operations and others who may participate in mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery efforts.

3. SCOPE

3.1 This plan describes the basic strategies, assumptions and mechanisms through which participating agencies and jurisdictions will conduct emergency management activities in support of mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

3.2 This plan applies to those agencies and jurisdictions served by CRESA as defined by each agencies agreement with CRESA. The decision to implement all or any portion of this plan, including the means by which to implement it in an emergency, rests in the sole discretion of the individual jurisdictions.

3.3 This plan adopts a functional approach that groups the types of assistance to be provided under Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) which address needs at the local level. Each ESF is headed by a lead agency, which has been selected based on its authorities, resources, and capabilities in the functional area. The Emergency Support Functions serve as the primary mechanism through which assistance is managed in an affected area.

3.4 This plan emphasizes the preparedness, planning, response, and recovery mission area of emergency management. The hazard mitigation as a component of comprehensive emergency management is mentioned in this plan. Greater detail is available in the *Clark Regional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan*

4. SITUATION OVERVIEW

4.1 Located in South West Washington State, Clark County's 656 square miles house a 2017 population of 471,000; making it Washington State's fifth most populated county and home to the fourth most populated city, Vancouver.   Bordered to the South and West by the Columbia River and the State of Oregon, Clark County is bordered on the North by Cowlitz County and to the East by Skamania County. Clark County is home to two National Wildlife Refuges, one national forest, and one national park. The Cowlitz Indian Tribe is a federally recognized tribe with a presence in Clark County.

4.2 Clark County Hazards

4.2.1 Emergencies or disasters may occur in Clark County at any time causing human suffering, injury, disease, emotional crisis, death, public and private property damage, environmental damage, loss of essential services, economic impacts to businesses, families and individuals, and

disruption to local and state governments and other governmental entities.

4.2.2 In 2016 CRESA contracted for a Natural Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA). This HIVA found that natural hazards in Clark County include debris avalanches, earthquakes, wild land fires, floods, landslides, severe storms, and volcanoes. Natural hazards have a high probability of occurrence in Clark County and historically have a larger impact.

4.2.3 Technological or human caused hazards in Clark County include: pipeline incidents; dam failures; hazardous material, chemical incidents; and terrorism (including cyber-terrorism and weapons of mass destruction). Among these hazards, only hazardous material incident pose a high probably of occurrence. This is due to the two pipelines, two interstate highways, one interstate river and one interstate rail line that transit Clark County.

4.2.4 Public Health hazards in Clark County include: communicable disease outbreaks (epidemic and pandemic); animal, crop, and plant diseases; and infestation outbreaks. Collectively these incidents pose a high probably of occurrence due to population density in Clark County.

4.2.5 Clark County Hazards and Vulnerabilities

EVENT	PROBABILITY	VULNERABILITY	RISK RATING
Earthquake	High	High	High
Flood	High	Moderate	High
HazMat	High	Moderate	High
Severe Weather (Local)	High	High	High
Airplane Crash	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Drought	High	Moderate	Moderate
Energy Emergency	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Wild land Fire	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Landslide	High	Low	Moderate
Public Health Emergency	High	Moderate	Moderate
Terrorism	Low	Moderate	Moderate
Cyber Security	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Dam Failure	Low	Low	Low
Tornado	High	Low	Low
Volcano	Low	Moderate	Low

4.3 Capability Assessment summaries

4.3.1 The capability of participating agencies to perform their emergency management functions is constrained by inherent limits to physical, financial, or personal resources.

4.3.2 Capability begins with the codes and ordinances that establish departments which respond to incidents in Clark County, as well as their daily and disaster specific roles.

4.3.3 During disasters and emergencies governmental departments shift focus from the routine
operation of public institutions to a focus on life safety, incident stabilization and property/environmental conservation. This process is explained in standard operating procedures, emergency procedures and continuity of operations plans.

4.3.4 The regions overall ability to respond to emergencies requires the collaboration of the cities and towns within Clark County as well as county agencies and special purpose districts. Not-for-profit organizations, search and rescue organizations, and individual businesses contribute support during emergencies, while religious institutions and individual citizens respond by both lending moral support and supplying manpower during the post response cleanup.

4.4 Limitations

4.4.1 Because local government assets and systems may be damaged, destroyed, or overwhelmed, the jurisdictions within Clark County will make reasonable efforts to respond based on the situation, using information and resources available at the time. No guarantee is implied by this plan.

4.4.2 The inability of departments/agencies to carry out their responsibilities as indicated in both the Basic Plan and Emergency Functions due to lack of staff and funding may lower the threshold to issue an "emergency declaration". In addition lack of funding may degrade the services described under this plan.

4.4.3 This plan is intended to serve as a guide and provide organizational structure to promote the health, safety and welfare of the general public during and after an emergency. This plan may not address all events in every instance as it is impossible to anticipate every aspect of a given emergency.

4.4.4 The rapid growth of Clark County increases the overall vulnerability of the community. Population growth strains government resources and increases the public's exposure to natural and human-caused hazards. Though an accurate count is not available, Clark County has a significant number of vulnerable people who may require special assistance or accommodation in order to prepare for, respond to, recover from, or protect against disasters. These include community members, who may have:

4.4.4.1 Cultural, or language, barriers that inhibit effective interaction with emergency management.
4.4.4.2 Functional limitations and barriers relating to physical, sensory, cognitive, and developmental disabilities.
4.4.4.3 Chronic medical or behavioral health conditions.
4.4.4.4 Needs related to life in residential settings, such as assisted living facilities or correctional facilities.
4.4.4.5 Needs related to isolation because of poverty, geography, or transiency.

4.4.5 Clark County is on the Washington-Oregon border, adjacent to the City of Portland, which is a major metropolitan center. In a regional disaster this may cause special resource management challenges, since many resources will come from the Portland metropolitan area. Clark County may easily become isolated from Portland or Clark County may have to compete for resources with the Portland metropolitan area.

5. FOCUS

5.1 This plan outlines program strategies and planning assumptions for disaster preparedness, response, mitigation, and recovery.
5.2 This plan describes the roles of Clark County Jurisdictions, municipal departments and nonprofit agencies. These roles are found in the annexes to the base plan.

5.3 This plan identifies the functional responsibilities of appropriate departments, agencies, private sector groups and volunteer organizations. It will also outline the means of coordinating with state and federal partners to maximize resource utilization.

5.4 Plan participants are expected to develop plans and procedures to implement responsibilities identified in this plan.

6. AUTHORITIES

6.1 The ordinances, agreements, laws and regulations cited below represent the legal foundation for the CRESA Emergency Management Program

6.2 Jurisdictional Authorities

6.2.1 Clark County Code Chapter 2.48A Emergency Management;

6.2.2 Battle Ground Municipal Code Chapter 2.74;

6.2.3 Camas Municipal Code Chapter 8.56;

6.2.4 Ridgefield Municipal Code Chapter 2.44;

6.2.5 Vancouver Municipal Code Chapter 2.12;

6.2.6 Washougal Municipal Code Chapter 2.48

6.2.7 Town of Yacolt Ordinance 443

6.2.8 CRESA Inter-local Agreement dtd January, 2001

6.2.9 Cowlitz Tribal Constitution

6.3 State Authorities

6.3.1 Chapter 118-30 Washington Administrative Code (WAC).

6.3.2 Chapter 34.05 Revised Code Washington (RCW) Administrative Procedures Act.

6.3.3 Chapter 35.33.081 and 35.33.101 RCW as amended.

6.3.4 Chapter 38.52 RCW Emergency Management

6.3.5 Chapter 38.56 RCW Intrastate Mutual Aid System

6.3.6 Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

6.3.7 Substitute Senate Bill 5046.PL, amendment for Limited English Proficiency

6.3.8 49.60, Discrimination - Human Rights Commission

6.3.9 Chapter 118-40 WAC

6.3.10 Chapter 118-04, WAC

6.4 Federal Authorities

6.4.1 Public Law 110-325, (42 USC 12101) (122 Stat. 3553)

6.4.2 Presidential Executive Order 13347, Individuals with Disabilities in Emergency Preparedness, July 2004

6.4.3 Public Law 88-352 Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended

6.4.4 Public Law93-288 and 100-707, The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1974, as amended by the 106-390, Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, and the 113-2, Sandy Recovery Improvement Act (SRIA) of 2013

6.4.5 Public Law 109-308, Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards (PETS) Act, 2006

6.4.6 Public Law 110-325, The ADA Amendments Act of 2008, amending the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990

6.4.7 Presidential Executive Order 13166, Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency, August 2000

6.5 References

    6.5.1   Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, 2016

    6.5.2   Washington State Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan, October 2013

    6.5.3   Washington State Intrastate Mutual Aid System (WAMAS) Operations & Deployment Guide, July 9, 2015

    6.5.4   Washington State Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA), 2015

    6.5.5   FEMA National Planning Frameworks

    6.5.6   FEMA National Prevention Framework, May 2013   **6.5.7** FEMA National Protection Framework, July 2014   **6.5.8** FEMA National Mitigation Framework, May 2013

  6.5.9   FEMA National Response Framework, May 2013

  6.5.10 FEMA National Disaster Recovery Framework, September 2011

  6.5.11 FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101, Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans, Version 2, November 2010

  6.5.12 Clark County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan dtd 31 August 2016

  6.5.13 Clark County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (2013)

7. COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

7.1 CRESA is committed to providing services and support to all communities within Clark County. These include individuals, families, and households; cultural communities; the private and nonprofit sectors; faith-based organizations; and local, tribal, state, and Federal governmental partners. In line with that commitment, and as a recipient of federal funding, CRESA will not discriminate or deny services on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, or disability. In addition, no special treatment will be extended to any person or group in an emergency or disaster over and above what would normally be expected in the way of local government services.

7.2 Activities pursuant to the Federal/State Agreement for major disaster recovery will be carried out in accordance with Title 44, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), and Section 205.16. - Nondiscrimination. Federal disaster assistance is conditional on full compliance with this rule.

7.3 Involving all community partners in the Emergency Management process is a means by which community members, residents, businesses, non-profit organizations, emergency management practitioners, organizational and community leaders, and government officials at all levels can collectively identify and assess the needs of their respective communities and, determine the best ways to organize and strengthen their assets, capacities, and interests. Included within these larger communities, are communities comprised of people with Access and Functional Needs (AFN), people covered under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and people with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), as well as culturally diverse populations.

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

adults, who are children, who are from diverse cultures, who have Limited English Proficiency or who are non-English speaking, or who are transportation disadvantaged.

7.5 CRESA will work with LEP community partners to provide meaningful access for persons with LEP. This access may entail providing language assistance services, including oral interpretation and written translation, of pre disaster preparedness information as well as life safety information during events. CRESA will follow the guidelines provided in RCW 38.52.070 in developing and carrying out these efforts.

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

7.7 The Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards (PETS) Act amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to ensure state and local emergency preparedness operational plans address the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals following a major disaster or emergency. The PETS Act becomes operational upon a presidential disaster declaration. ESF 6 (Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services) and ESF 11 (Agriculture and Natural Resources) address pets, service animals, and livestock.

8.   DOCUMENT HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

8.1 This plan and its supporting plans, procedures, and implementing instructions are public documents and are subject to public disclosure. Requests for this document should be forwarded to CRESA, who will track plan holders and ensure that they are appropriately included in the distribution of any future plan revisions.

8.2 Any emergency management-related documents that include information that is exempt from public disclosure should be maintained separately from this plan. This may include, but is not limited to, plans, procedures, implementing instructions, or contact lists that include personal information (exempt under RCW 42.56.230); or that relate to preventing or responding to criminal or terrorist acts (exempt under RCW 42.56.420).

B   PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS

1. EMERGENCY/DISASTER CONDITIONS AND HAZARDS

1.1   Washington State experiences significant impacts from natural hazards including floods, storms, wild land fires, earthquakes, and volcanoes. Beyond natural hazards, there are technological hazards, including, chemical weapon stockpiles, dam failures, and hazardous material spills. Clark County is subject to many of these hazards directly and indirectly as a result of fulfilling mutual aid agreements, and potentially as the result of evacuee influx from other disaster areas. .

1.2 The Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis for Clark County is addressed in the Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis Plan and the *Clark Regional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan.*

2. PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS.

The following planning assumptions were considered in the development of this plan:

2.1 A disaster may occur with little or no warning, and may escalate rapidly.

2.2 Disaster effects may extend beyond municipal and county boundaries.

2.3 Many areas of the state may experience simultaneous casualties, property loss, disruption of normal life support system, and loss of regional, economic, physical, and social infrastructures that impacts the ability of Clark County to receive support from outside the local area.

2.4 Emergency response personnel may become casualties and experience damage to their homes and personal property. .

2.5 The Emergency Management structure in Washington State is based on a bottom-up approach to response and recovery resource allocation: local EOC, to the state EOC, and to the federal government, with each level exhausting its resources prior to elevation to the next level.

2.6 In the event of a large scale incident, resource support from outside Clark County may be delayed for several days. People who live or work in Clark County should prepare for up to 14 days of self-sufficiency

2.7 Effective disaster preparedness requires continual public awareness and education programs, and encourages citizens to take appropriate action.

2.8 Businesses are encouraged to develop internal disaster plans that will be compatible with, county resources and this plan.

2.9 Jurisdictions and agencies that are involved within the emergency management system will develop/update their continuity of operation plans to include a communications plan.

2.10 Evacuation and shelter strategies will be based on public cooperation.

2.11 Clark County has a significant number of people who may have limited proficient with the English language, both written and spoken; as well as people with disabilities, access and functional needs.

2.12 Declarations of a Local State of Emergency by Executive Heads will include a notification to the CRESA Director and should be done in consultation with the CRESA Director.

2.13 CEMP participants need to be prepared to carry out disaster response and short-term actions on an independent basis.

2.14 Clark County will continue to be exposed to the hazards noted as well as others that may develop in the future.

2.15 Local government officials recognize their responsibilities for the safety and well-being of the public and will assume their responsibilities in the implementation of this plan.

2.16 The rapid growth of Clark County increases the overall vulnerability of the community. Population growth strains government resources and increases the public's exposure to natural and human-caused hazards.

2.17 Any hazards listed in the HIVA may produce secondary hazards. For example, earthquakes may cause fires, hazardous materials releases, and landslides.

2.18 CEMP participants will have facility emergency plans. The purpose of the facility emergency plan is to ensure the immediate health and safety of employees and other building or campus occupants in an emergency.

2.19 CEMP participants and agencies will, within their capabilities, prepare for disasters to ensure continuity of government and the continuity of department operations. Departments will identify mission-critical functions and develop and test contingency plans for the failure of those systems.

2.20 Emergency plans and procedures have been prepared by those emergency response agencies responsible for fulfilling emergency support functions.

2.21 Some emergencies or disasters will occur with enough warning that appropriate notification will be issued to ensure some level of preparation. Other situations will occur with no advanced warning allowing no time for preparation.

2.22 Municipalities, agencies and departments will be unable to satisfy all emergency resource requests during a major emergency or disaster and will need to establish priorities for response and recovery.

2.23 Communications systems may be overloaded and may suffer damage.

2.24 In a major disaster the area may be overwhelmed with donated goods and services. There may also be an influx of unaffiliated volunteers.

2.25 Existing distribution systems will be utilized as the primary means for continuing operation of Clark Counties economic and private sector systems. Normal business procedures may require modification to provide essential resources and services.

2.26 This plan is not intended to limit or restrict initiative, judgment, or independent action required to provide appropriate and effective emergency and preparedness, response, and recovery.

C. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT MISSION AREAS

1. PREVENTION.

1.1 Prevention involves actions to prohibit, disrupt, pre-empt or avert a potential emergency/disaster. This includes homeland security and law enforcement efforts to prevent terrorist attacks. Examples of prevention actions include:

1.1.1 Collection, analysis and application of intelligence and other information

1.1.2 Taking actions, such as inspections and surveillance, to support infrastructure protection

1.1.3 Conduct public health surveillance and testing processes, immunizations, and isolation or quarantine public health threats

1.1.4 Deter, detect, and take decisive action to eliminate threats

2. PREPAREDNESS.

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

minimize impacts. This includes hazard mitigation measures to save lives and protect property from the impacts of terrorism, natural disasters and other events.

2.2 Preparedness consists of almost any pre-disaster action that will improve the safety or effectiveness of disaster response. This includes those activities that have the potential to save lives, lessen property damage, and increase individual and community control over the subsequent disaster response.

2.3 Departments/agencies should ensure that their employees are trained to implement emergency and disaster procedures and instructions. Departments/agencies should validate their level of emergency readiness through internal drills and participation in exercises conducted with CRESA. Other government jurisdictions within and outside city/county boundaries should also be encouraged to participate in these exercises. Exercise results should be documented and used in a continuous planning effort to improve the county's emergency readiness posture. This joint, continuous planning endeavor should culminate in revisions to this plan in the constant attempt to achieve a higher state of readiness for an emergency or disaster response.

2.4 Examples of preparedness activities include:

   2.4.1   Pre-deployment of response resources
   2.4.2   Evacuation and protective sheltering
   2.4.3   Implementation of structural and non-structural mitigation measures
   2.4.4   Use of risk assessment, predictive and plume modeling tools
   2.4.5   Private sector implementation of business and continuity of operations plans

3. RESPONSE.

3.1 Response includes activities to address the immediate and short-term actions to preserve life, property, environment, and the social, economic, and political structure of the community. The active use of resources to address the immediate and short-term effects of an emergency or disaster constitutes the response phase and is the focus of department/agency emergency and disaster standard operating guidelines, mutual-aid agreements, and this plan.

3.2 Emergency and disaster incident response actions are designed to minimize suffering, loss of life, and property damage, environmental impact and speed recovery. They include initial damage assessment, emergency and short-term medical care, and the return of vital lifesupport systems to minimum operating conditions. When any department/agency within Clark County receives information about a potential emergency or disaster, it will conduct an initial assessment to determine the need to alert others, and set in motion appropriate actions to reduce risk and potential impacts.

3.3 Emergency response activities will be as described in department/agency SOGs and may involve activating organizations Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and/or the Department Operations Center (DOC) for coordination of support. Departments/agencies/organizations will strive to provide emergency public information, the saving of lives and property, supplying basic human needs,

maintaining or restoring essential services, and protecting vital resources and the environment. Responses to all emergencies and disasters will be guided by this plan and its support agency plans. Response activities may include providing:

    3.3.1   Emergency shelter, housing, food, water and ice
    3.3.2   Search and rescue
    3.3.3   Emergency medical and mortuary services
    3.3.4   Public health and safety
    3.3.5   Emergency restoration of critical services (electric power, water, sewer, telephone)

4. RECOVERY.

4.1 Recovery involves actions, and the implementation of programs, needed to help individuals and communities return to normal. Recovery programs are designed to assist victims and their families, restore institutions to sustain economic growth and confidence, rebuild destroyed property, and reconstitute government operations and services. There is no definite point at which response ends and recovery begins. However, generally speaking, most recovery efforts will occur after the emergency organization is deactivated and departments/agencies have returned to pre-disaster operation, and will be integrated with day-to-day functions. Recovery programs include mitigation components designed to avoid damage from future incidents. Recovery actions may include:

    4.1.1   Repair and replacement of disaster damaged public facilities (roads, bridges, municipal buildings, schools, hospitals, qualified non-profits)
    4.1.2   Debris cleanup and removal
    4.1.3   Temporary housing and other assistance for disaster victims and their families
    4.1.4   Low-interest loans to help individuals and businesses with long-term rebuilding and mitigation measures
    4.1.5   Restoration of public services (electric power, water, sewer, telephone)

5. MITIGATION.

5.1 Mitigation activities provide a critical foundation across the emergency management spectrum from prevention through response and recovery. Mitigation is any action(s) to prevent or lessen the effects of a disaster. These efforts will save the most lives, prevent damage and reduce costs. County and city departments/agencies/organizations will enforce all public safety mandates, including land use management and building codes; and recommend legislation required to improve the emergency readiness of Clark County to the appropriate governing bodies. Examples of key mitigation activities include the following:

    5.1.1   Ongoing public education and outreach activities designed to reduce loss of life and destruction of property.
    5.1.2   Structural retrofitting to deter or lessen the impact of incidents and reduce loss of life, destruction of property and impact on the environment.
    5.1.3   Code enforcement through such activities as zoning regulation, land management, and building codes.

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

D   LEVELS OF EMERGENCY

1. CEMP ACTIVATION LEVELS

1.1 To aid in preparedness and coordination, the CEMP establishes levels of emergencies outlined in the table below. These levels categorize the severity of an incident and describe general actions associated with each level as the magnitude of the event increases. The levels are intended to provide guidelines to help detail planning efforts and provide a consistent approach for reporting and coordination during an event.

1.2 The Levels mirror the Incident typing levels in the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and have a range of five to one (5 to 1) and are scalable, recognizing that an incident may start out at a low level event and escalate, or a significant event may immediately start off at a high level. Likewise, as an event tapers off, the level is lowered and resources begin to demobilize. During an event, different teams or agencies may be at different levels.

1.3 The CEMP Activation Levels will be incorporated into supporting polices and procedures to outline specific actions. When established for an incident, the levels provide decision-making aid for activating and deploying resources.

1.4 CEMP ACTIVATION LEVELS TABLE

Level	Description	General Actions
5	• No imminent threat	• Normal day-to-day operations • Steady-state reporting and monitoring • Minor incidents controlled by first response agencies • EOC activated with Duty Officers
4	• Heightened threat • Localized incident • Potential Countywide Incident	• Localized incidents controlled by first response agencies • Continued monitoring • Use of department/agencies authorities & resources to assess and deter threats • Weather advisories • Alerting teams • Warning order • EOC activated with CRESA Staff • Pre-deployment of teams

Level	Description	General Actions
3	• Incident of Countywide significance at EOC level	• County level monitoring and countywide involvement • Countywide assets deployed • EOC activated with limited support staff
Level	**Description**	**General Actions**
2	• Imminent terrorist threat • Countywide or Regional Incident • Potential Catastrophic Incident	• County level assets deployed • EOC activated with all support staff • Consideration of requesting of essential and extensively state assets through DEM
1	• Catastrophic Incident	• Deployment of appropriate essential and extensively state and federal assets • EOC activated with all additional staff

E. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

1. GENERAL

1.1 Inter-agency resource support, information coordination, and situational awareness analysis takes place at the Clark Regional Emergency Operations Center (CREOC). The CREOC serves Clark County government, and the Cities of Battle Ground, Camas, La Center, Ridgefield, Vancouver, Washougal, the Cowlitz Indian Tribe, and Yacolt. The CREOC is maintained by CRESA and is activated when needed to support agency partners.

1.2 When the severity of the situation dictates and local resources are, or are about to become, depleted, the CREOC will coordinate resource support with other cities, special districts, and partnering organizations. If response exceeds the capabilities within Clark County, the CREOC will request assistance from Washington State Emergency Management. Assistance may be requested with or without a formal declaration of emergency. The CREOC will coordinate state or federal resources as necessary.

1.3 Each jurisdiction is responsible for identifying the need for an emergency proclamation. CRESA may recommend that jurisdictions issue a proclamation and can provide guidance in the development of the proclamation.

1.4 Mutual aid agreements are encouraged between agencies. Mutual aid should be requested and employed prior to requesting additional resources from other agencies, jurisdictions, or the State.

1.5 The CRESA director is responsible for coordinating actions to increase emergency readiness in the event that advance information of a potential threat is received, and for providing immediate warning of an impending natural disaster, if available.

2. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

2.1 The direction and control of all emergency incidents in Clark County will be done in accordance with the National Incident Management System.

2.2 The various executive authorities within the county have authority and responsibility for emergency management in accordance with RCW 38.52 and have assigned agency and department directors the direction and control authority over specific emergency incidents. For the purposes of incident management, these department and agency directors are referred to as 'agency administrators'. Agency administrators are responsible for coordinating with incident command and, as appropriate, the CRESA Director, to ensure that the incident management organization is adequate.

2.3 Executive heads are responsible for the creation and implementation of policy before, during and after emergencies. CRESA can assist in the creation and implementation of this policy by providing personnel resources and subject matter expertise.

2.4 As needed, policy making decisions that impact multiple jurisdictions will be made through the use of the NIMS Multi Agency Coordination Group (MAC) structure. CRESA will provide staff support with subject matter expertise and coordination of this MAC with the twin goals of respecting the individual authority of each partner jurisdiction and working toward the best result for all involved jurisdictions. This includes decisions involving public safety and maintaining of public order.

3. EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER AND SUPPORT STRUCTURES

3.1 Under the terms of its inter-local agreement, CRESA serves as the regional emergency management services for all incorporated and unincorporated areas of Clark County and the seven cities within the county. CRESA is governed by an Administrative Board comprised of nine members including the Clark County Manger or designee, Vancouver City Manager or designee, Clark County Sheriff or designee, Small Cities Representative appointed by the small city mayors, Police Representative appointed by the Law Enforcement Council, Vancouver Fire Department Representative, Fire Chief Representative appointed by the Clark County Fire Chiefs Association, Public EMS Provider Representative, and a Citizen Representative employed in the field of finance.

3.2 CRESA Organizational Chart

Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

CRESA Administrative Board

CRESA Director
Dave Fuller

Human Resources Manager
Leslie Chapman

Program Manager
Doug Smith-Lee

QA/Accreditation
Robin Bacon
Chris Shea

Technical Division Manager
Katy Myers

Operations Division Manager
Kris DeVore

Finance Division Manager
Michael Stout

Emergency Management Division Manager
Scott Johnson

CAD Administrator
John Roughton

Radio Technician
Jim Cole

911 Dispatch Supervisors
(6 FTEs)
Kelly Henderson
Jodi Gaylord
John Gaylord
Andrew Walker
Julie Walker
1 Vacant

Finance / Administrative Assistant
Megan Whitman

Emergency Management Coordinators
Tami Cody
Eric Frank
Jason Hetherington
Brian Landreth
Cindy Stanley
Anthony Vendetti

CAD/E911 Technician
Stacey Fritz

Radio Technician
Zach Hunter

IT Specialist
Andrew Doughty

Tech. Services Specialist
Kirstin Cole

911 Operations
(58 FTEs)
50 Dispatchers
4 Call-Takers
4 Float Positions

Data Research Assistant
Debbie Butchard

Payroll & Accounting Assistant
Janette Anderson

CAD / IT Specialist
Elizabeth Kalik

Training Coordinator
VACANT

Revised Date: 04/06/18

3.3 The Clark Regional Emergency Operations Center is the central facility for the coordination of information, establishment of situational awareness, and resource support for Clark County. During activation in support of a single jurisdiction, the policy group role would be filled and staffed by the executive head of that jurisdiction. During activation in support of multiple jurisdictions the policy group role would be filled by a Multi-Agency Coordination Group comprised of executive heads of the impacted jurisdictions.

3.4 The primary EOC for CRESA is located at 710 W.13th St, Vancouver WA. Alternate locations include the Public Safety Center, 505 NW 179th St, Ridgefield, WA (West Side); and Battle Ground Police Department, 507 SW 1st St, Battle Ground WA (East Side). Should all of these locations be unavailable the EOC will be activated at a suitable location and that location sent to city EOC's within Clark County, regional partners and the WA State EOC.

3.5 The City of Vancouver will conduct incident management activities from their City EOC.
When the incident is city-centric and the situation warrants, the City will request a CREOC Liaison. If the incident has broader impact on the County and the situation warrants, Vancouver will provide an EOC Liaison to CREOC.

First organizational chart:

SAFETY OFFICER

INFORMATION OFFICER (ESF 15)

LIAISON OFFICER

POLICY GROUP

CRESA DIRECTOR — EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

EOC MANAGER (ESFs 11, 14)

COORDINATION SECTION CHIEF
- EMERG. SERV. & INFRASTRUCTURE BRANCH DIRECTOR
  - FIRE, EMS, HAZMAT (ESFs 4, 9, 10)
  - LAW ENFORCEMENT (ESF 13)
  - CRESA DISPATCH/9-1-1
  - PUBLIC WORKS (ESF 3)
  - UTILITIES (ESF 12)
- SUPPORT BRANCH DIRECTOR
  - RED CROSS
  - TRANSPORTATION (ESF 1)
  - PUBLIC HEALTH (ESF 8)
  - COAD
  - SCHOOLS

PLANNING SECTION CHIEF
- RESOURCES UNIT LEADER
- DEMOB UNIT LEADER
- DOCUMENTATION UNIT LEADER
- SUBJECT MATTER EXPERT
- SITUATION UNIT LEADER
  - SITUATION REPORTER
  - MAPPING

LOGISTICS SECTION CHIEF (ESF 7)
- ORDERING MANAGER
- EOC FACILITY MANAGER
- EOC HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGER
  - REGISTRATION
- COMMUNICATIONS UNIT LEADER (ESF 2)
  - TECHNOLOGY SPECIALIST
  - WEBEOC SPECIALIST
  - AMATEUR RADIO TEAM LEADER
    - AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS
  - CALL CENTER SUPERVISOR
    - CALL TAKERS

FINANCE SECTION CHIEF
- COST UNIT LEADER
- PROCUREMENT UNIT LEADER

3.6 Individual city and county governments may manage their resources from Emergency Operations Centers (EOC). The EOC is a central facility where internal municipal emergency operations are managed and where municipal resources are mobilized to support response and recovery operations.

Second organizational chart:

City Policy Group

CREOC ←Information→ EOC Manager ←Information→ ICP

General Staff

- Coordination Section
  - Response Services Branch
  - Human Services Branch
- Planning Section
  - Situation Unit
  - Resource Unit
- Logistics Section
  - Ordering Unit
  - ECC Management Unit
- Finance Section
  - Cost Unit
  - Purchase Unit
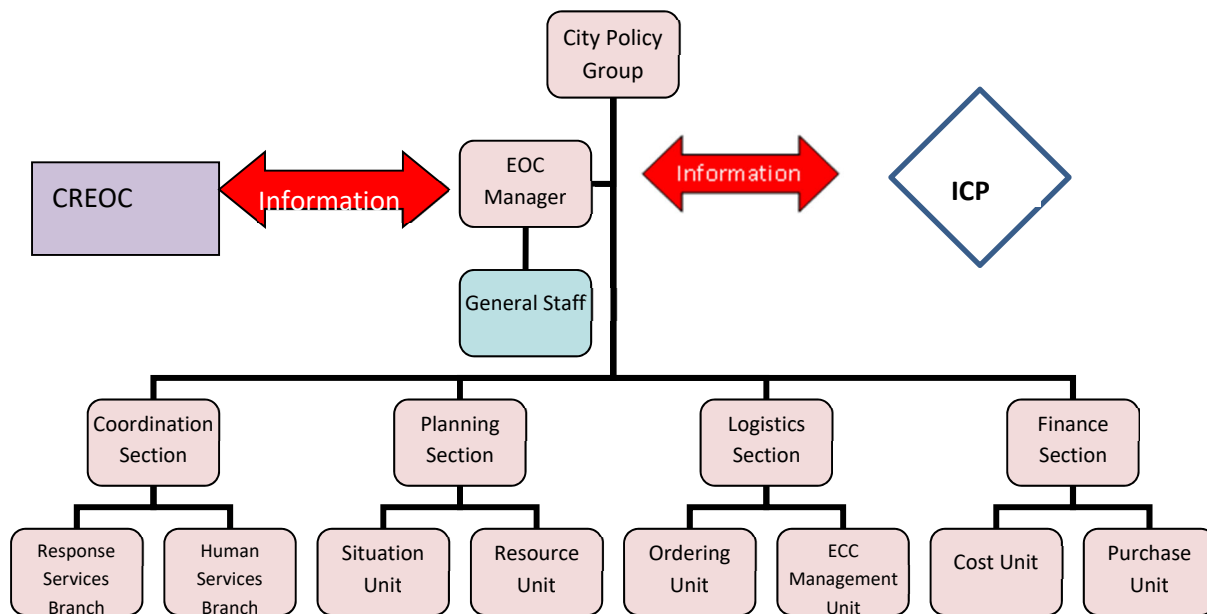
3.7 Individual departments of city and county government and partnering agencies may manage their resources from <u>Department Operation Centers (DOC)</u>. The DOC is a central facility where internal department emergency operations are managed and where department resources are mobilized to support response and recovery operations.

3.8 <u>Dispatch Centers</u> are central communication points where field personnel and other resources are tracked and deployed to incidents. Examples of dispatch centers are Clark Public Utilities Dispatch, CRESA Dispatch, Clark County Public Works Dispatch. Dispatch centers are often adjacent to or co-located with DOCs.

3.9 Detailed procedures for the CREOC can be found in the *CREOC Operations Manual*. In regard to CREOC readiness, CRESA will - **3.9.1** Develop and maintain a staffing plan.

3.9.2 Establish and implement training standards.

3.9.3 Develop and implement general, interagency procedures for CREOC operation.

3.9.4 Provide general training in CREOC operations.

3.9.5 Ensure the readiness of facility, equipment, and supplies.

3.10 Partnering agencies providing staff to the CREOC are responsible for providing personnel to the EOC in support of the staffing plan; and ensuring that assigned personnel have the resources needed to fulfill their specific function in the CREOC, such as communications equipment, agency plans, procedures, contact lists, and resources lists, etc.

3.11 Partnering agencies are also responsible for helping to develop and implement procedures for the agency's specific function in the CREOC.

3.12 The CREOC may be activated by the CRESA Duty Officer to meet current or anticipated needs or upon request by any incident commander or executive head. This may be done by contacting the CRESA Duty Officer.

3.13 Following the decision to activate, the CRESA Duty Officer is responsible for notifying staff to report to the CREOC.

3.14 The CRESA Duty Officer will serve as the initial EOC Manager and is responsible for establishing EOC objectives and for coordinating with participating agencies to fulfill these objectives.

3.15 Agency representatives working in the CREOC will report to the EOC Manager or his/her delegates and will work within the CREOC organizational structure.

3.16 Typically, agency representatives will be in the CREOC to provide connectivity and reachback to their agencies for additional resources.

3.18 CREOC activation levels will correspond to CEMP activation levels.

3.19 CRESA Emergency Management houses the Region 4 Homeland Security Office and the associated staff. In the event of an EOC activation in Skamania County,

Wahkiakum County or Cowlitz County the CRESA Emergency Manager will push support staff to the impacted county to assist in EOC operation in that county as needed.

3.20 Liaison Officers between the CREOC and partner EOC will be assigned on an as needed basis and will serve primarily as a communications conduit between EOC managers. Secondary duties include general EOC support in the impacted jurisdiction. CREOC Liaison Officers are not intended to replace designated agency representatives, nor serve as a substitute for formal communication channels.

4. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

4.1 Succession of Authority ensures that a community's ability to respond to an emergency must not be restrained by the absence of an elected official or key department head. Therefore, to ensure continuity of government, each local government in the county will develop a Continuity of Government Succession List. This list will designate who will be the decisionmaker if an elected official or department head is not available. Lines of succession to each department head will be determined by the appropriate governing body or by the departments' Standard Operating Guidelines.

4.2 A copy of each partner jurisdiction's line of succession will be maintained by the CRESA duty officer.

4.3 Because preservation of records is a vital component of government continuity; all jurisdictions will develop plans and procedures to guarantee the preservation of vital public records, to include their reconstitution if necessary, during and after emergencies.

4.4 In general, vital public records include: those considered absolutely essential to the continued operation of local government; considered absolutely essential to the ability to fulfill its responsibilities to the public; required to protect the rights of individuals and essential to restoration of life support services. Documentation of actions taken during an emergency or disaster is a legal requirement.

4.5 Specific vital public records could include: vital statistics, deeds, corporation papers, operational plans, planning records, resource data, authorities, personnel and payroll rosters, succession lists, supply and equipment lists, laws, charters and financial records.

4.6 All appointments and work assignments in an emergency situation should to be documented to support recovery financing.

4.7 Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) development is an effort within individual departments and agencies to ensure the continued performance of minimum essential functions during a wide range of potential emergencies. A COOP provides comprehensive procedures, and provisions for alternate facilities, personnel, resources, interoperable communications, and vital records and databases.

4.8 COOP establishes policy and guidance to ensure the execution of the mission-essential functions for each department and agency in the event that an emergency threatens or incapacitates operations and the relocation of selected personnel and functions of any essential facility is required. Specifically COOPs are designed to:

4.8.1 Ensure that departments are prepared to respond to emergencies, recover from them, and mitigate against their impacts.

4.8.2 Ensure that departments are prepared to provide critical services in an environment that is threatened, diminished, or incapacitated.

4.8.3 Provide a means of information coordination within government to ensure uninterrupted communications within the internal organization of the government and externally to all identified critical customers.

4.8.4 Provide timely direction, control, and coordination to governmental leadership and other critical customers upon notification of a credible threat or before, during, and after an event.

4.8.5 Establish and enact time-phased implementation procedures to activate various components of this plan to provide sufficient operational capabilities relative to the event or threat to Clark County jurisdictions.

4.8.6 Facilitate the return to normal operating conditions as soon as practical, based on circumstances and the threat environment.

4.8.7 Ensure that Departmental COOP Plans are viable and operational and are compliant with all guidance documents.

4.8.8 Ensure that Departmental COOP Plans are fully capable of addressing all types of emergencies or "all hazards" and that mission-essential functions are able to continue with minimal or no disruption during emergencies.

4.9 The objectives of COOP planning are to ensure that a viable capability exists to continue essential government functions across a wide range of potential emergencies, specifically when the primary facility is either threatened or inaccessible. The objectives of the COOP include:

4.9.1 Ensuring the continuous performance of essential functions/operations during an emergency.

4.9.2 Protecting essential facilities, equipment, records, and other assets.

4.9.3 Reducing or mitigating disruptions to operations.

4.9.4 Reducing loss of life, minimizing damage and losses.

4.9.5 Identify and designate principals and support staff to be relocated.

4.9.6 Facilitate decision-making for execution of the Plan and the subsequent conduct of operations.

4.9.7 Achieve a timely and orderly recovery from the emergency and resumption of full service to all customers.

4.9.8 Be maintained at a high-level of readiness.

4.9.9 Be capable of implementation, both with and without warning.

4.9.10 Be operational no later than 12 hours after activation.

4.9.11 Take maximum advantage of existing local, state or federal government infrastructures.

5. Emergency Declaration/Proclamation Process.

5.1 The executive heads of government at the local level (mayor, city manager, or board of county councilors) may declare or proclaim a local state of emergency in accordance with the provisions of their local codes, charters, or ordinances.

5.2 The decision to declare an emergency may be based on the recommendation of the CRESA Director, the CRESA Emergency Manager, or the CRESA duty Officer.

5.3 The decision to declare an emergency may also be made when in the opinion of the executive head, a condition exists, or may exists that will, or may, result in, the death or injury of persons or the destruction of or damage to property to such extent as to require extraordinary and immediate measures to protect the public health, safety and welfare.

5.4 If the policy making body is in session, request they declare the existence of, or probable existence of, an emergency.

5.5 If the policy making body is not in session, the executive head should issue such declaration, subject to policy making body ratification and confirmation, modification or rejection as soon as practicable. Such ratification and confirmation, modification or rejection should be by a majority of the body then present and voting

5.6 Such declaration of emergency may be in addition to, or as an alternative to, the proclamation of state of emergency by the Governor.

5.7 The executive head should terminate the declaration of emergency when order has been restored in the affected area of the jurisdiction.

5.8 The CRESA Director, the CRESA Emergency Manager, or the CRESA duty Officer should be informed of all emergency declarations or proclamations issued in Clark County if CRESA support is anticipated.

F. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

1. PREPAREDNESS RESPONSIBILITIES- All Partners

1.1 The City of Vancouver Emergency Operations Plan assigns roles and responsibilities to the Mayor and Council; City Manager and departments—tasking in this section is not applicable to the City of Vancouver.

1.2 Many county and municipal departments may have emergency-related functions in addition to their normal daily functions. Each department director is responsible for the development and maintenance of their respective emergency management plan and procedures for each division and section, and performing such functions as may be required to effectively respond to and recover from any disaster affecting their respective areas of responsibility. Specifically, the following common responsibilities are assigned to each department listed in this plan:

1.2.1 Develop and maintain an emergency plan for their department.
1.2.2 Develop and maintain a Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) for their department.

1.2.3   Create and maintain a department notification plan and template.
1.2.4   Establish department and individual responsibilities (as indicated in this plan); identify emergency tasks.
1.2.5   Work with other departments to enhance cooperation and coordination, and eliminate redundancy. Departments having shared responsibilities should work to complement each other.
1.2.6   Establish education and training programs so that each division, section, and employee will know exactly where, when and how to respond.
1.2.7   Develop site specific plans for department facilities as necessary.
1.2.8   Provide for the security and protection of departmental records and equipment.
1.2.9   Ensure that employee are familiar with their emergency duties.
1.2.10   Train staff to perform emergency duties/tasks as outlined in the CEMP or individual department plans.
1.2.11   Identify, categorize and inventory all available department resources.
1.2.12   Develop procedures for mobilizing and employing additional resources.
1.2.13   Ensure communication capabilities with the EOC.
1.2.14   Fill positions in the EOC as requested by the CRESA Director in accordance with this plan.
1.2.15   Prepare to provide internal logistical support to department operations during the initial emergency response phase.
1.2.16   Coordinate, where appropriate, to ensure that each building or facility is prepared and secured before a disaster strikes.

2.   RESPONSE RESPONSIBILITIES- All Partners

2.1   Response refers to those activities undertaken during an incident to support life safety, incident stabilization and infrastructure/environmental protection. The following common responsibilities are assigned to each department listed in this plan.

2.1.1   Upon receipt of an alert or warning, initiate notification actions to employees on assigned response duties.
2.1.2   Suspend or curtail normal business activities as appropriate.
2.1.3   Recall essential off-duty employees as appropriate.
2.1.4   Send non-critical employees home as appropriate.
2.1.5   Secure and evacuate departmental facilities as appropriate.
2.1.6   As requested, augment the EOC effort to warn the public through use of vehicles equipped with public address systems, sirens, employees going from door to door, etc. **2.1.7** Keep the EOC informed of field activities, and maintain a communications link to the EOC.
2.1.8   Activate a control center to support and facilitate department response activities, maintain events log, and report information to the EOC.
2.1.9   Report damage and status of critical facilities to the EOC.
2.1.10   If appropriate or requested, send a representative to the EOC.
2.1.11   During response and recovery phases of an incident, Department Directors may be assigned to support the EOC function not otherwise assigned during normal everyday operation.
2.1.12   Ensure staff members tasked to work in the EOC have the authority to commit resources and set policies.

2.1.13 Coordinate with the EOC to establish protocols for interfacing with county, state, and/or federal responders.
2.1.14 Provide released News releases and other public information to the EOC.
2.1.15 Submit reports to the EOC detailing departmental emergency expenditures and obligations.

3. Role of Senior Public Officials

3.1 City Council Members, County Counselors and Elected Executive Heads as defined by RCW 38.52.010

   3.1.1 Provide policy guidance to county manager, city manager, department heads and, as appropriate, incident commanders.
   3.1.2 Establish emergency spending authorities as needed.
   3.1.3 In close coordination with public information officers, ensure that essential information is communicated to the public.
   3.1.4 Appropriate money to meet disaster-related needs, in accordance with RCW 36.40.180 & RCW 38.52.070(b).
   3.1.5 Provide liaison with local, state, and Federal elected officials.
   3.1.6 Issue or terminate emergency proclamation.
   3.1.7 Adopt emergency ordinances and policies.
   3.1.8 Fill vacancies caused by the disaster.

3.2 County Manager

   3.2.1 Ensure continuity of government
   3.2.2 Provide oversight of Clark County emergency management activities.
   3.2.3 Coordinate efforts to resume or restore mission critical county services when impacted by an emergency (i.e., continuity of operations).
   3.2.4 Coordinate with the CRESA Director for emergencies that impact Clark County,
      3.2.5 Inform CRESA of disaster conditions in Clark County.
   3.2.6 Keep County Council informed of response activities. Prepare emergency ordinances and policies for board action.
   3.2.7 Evaluate effectiveness of emergency response activities.
   3.2.8 Discontinue non-critical county functions to free up resources to support disaster operations.
   3.2.9 In coordination with public information officers, provide emergency information to the public.

3.3 City Manager

   3.3.1 Ensure continuity of government.
   3.3.2 Provide overall direction and control of City emergency management activities.
   3.3.3 Keep the Mayor and City Council informed of response activities. Prepare emergency city ordinances and policies for City Council action.
   3.3.4 Evaluate effectiveness of emergency response activities.
   3.3.5 Issue emergency proclamation in accordance with city code.
   3.3.6 Issue emergency orders in accordance with city code

3.3.7 Seek ratification of emergency proclamation and orders from city council as soon as practicable.

3.3.8 Discontinue non-critical City functions to free up resources to support emergency operations.

3.3.9 In coordination with public information officers, provide emergency information to the public.

3.4 Auditor/Finance Director

3.4.1 Provide guidance to County/City departments for documenting disaster-related purchases and expenditures.

3.4.2 Coordinate the preparation of cost recovery documentation and be the county's agent for the reimbursement of those costs.

3.4.3 Coordinate the compilation of disaster response and recovery related labor, equipment, material, and service costs for post-disaster reporting purposes.

3.5 Assessor

3.5.1 Provides for evaluation of property damaged or destroyed during a disaster.

3.5.2 Provides information regarding ownership and values.

3.6 Court Clerk

3.6.1 Coordinate security and safe keeping of Superior Court records.

3.6.2 Provides staff, as available and required, to support emergency court operations during emergencies/disasters.

3.6.3 Coordinate restoration of the services of the Clerk's office in support of court operations.

3.6.4 Provide for continuity of court operations.

3.6.5 Continue to operate the county courts as efficiently as possible in order to maintain due process of law in civil and criminal justice matters.

5. Role of Department/Agency Directors

5.1 Many county and municipal departments may have emergency-related functions in addition to their responsibilities per WAC 11-30-060

5.2 Community Development or Equivalent

5.2.1 Determine priority order for conducting building safety inspections.

5.2.2 Conduct building safety inspections of County/City property and facilities to determine if buildings and sites are safe for use or if entry should be restricted or prohibited.

5.2.3 Conduct building safety inspections of major structures within the jurisdiction to determine if buildings and sites are safe for use or if entry should be restricted or prohibited.

5.2.4 Provide an emergency permitting and inspection program for the repair and reconstruction of damaged buildings and sites during the recovery period.

5.2.5 Coordinate the abatement of dangerous buildings, structures, and sites.

5.2.6 Serve as the lead agency for addressing the emergency needs of domestic animals, through the Animal Protection and Control Division, including supporting the evacuation, care, and shelter of domestic animals.

5.2.7 Assist in monitoring and reporting environmental and other hazards.

5.3 Community Services or Equivalent

5.3.1 Assist with the coordination and provision of disaster mental health services.

5.3.2 Ensure the continuity of care of clients.

5.3.3 Participate in efforts to assist low income persons.

5.3.4 Participate in efforts to assess human needs after a disaster.

5.3.5 Participate in efforts to coordinate long-term shelter needs.

5.3.6 Participate in efforts of human service organizations in disaster response and recovery.

5.4 General Services or Equivalent

5.4.1 Assess the impact of the emergency on County/City facilities.

5.4.2 Coordinate the restoration or relocation of County/City offices, to ensure continuation of government operations.

5.4.3 Coordinate the use of County/City facilities to support emergency response and recovery operations.

5.4.4 Coordinate insurance resources to support restoration and recovery of government operations.

5.5 Health Department (County)

5.5.1 Serve as the lead agency for the management of public health emergencies in accordance with RCW 70.05.

5.5.2 Provide technical support to preventive medical and health services providers.

5.5.3 Coordinate information and resources with health care system organizations.

5.5.4 Implement measures to control communicable diseases.

5.5.5 Detect and identify possible environmental health and communicable disease threats posing a danger to the general public health of the community.

5.5.6 Coordinate public health services at mass care facilities.

5.5.7 Provide for the recording and preservation of death certificates.

5.5.8 Provide public health emergency public information.

5.6 Human Resource Departments

5.6.1 Provide for recruitment, allocation, and general management of labor forces required during emergency operations.

5.6.2 Provide for the identification, recruitment, and allocation of employees for emergency operations in coordination with department directors

5.6.3 Plan for, and develop procedures to call back into service selected employees on vacation or days off.

5.6.4 In coordination with department directors, coordinate special human services assistance to employees (e.g., through Employee Assistance Programs)

5.6.5 Establish liaison, and coordinate with the Washington State Department of Employment Security, cities and other public entities in order to determine and allocate personnel resources.

5.7 Medical Examiner (County)

5.7.1 Assume overall responsibility for the care, identification, and disposition of the dead and notification of next-of-kin during and after disasters.
5.7.2 Determine the cause and manner of death and provides Health Department Vital Records Office for issuance of the death certificate.
5.7.3 Establish and maintain Standard Operating Procedures for death investigations, body transport, identification and disposition of human remains, and death notification of families.
5.7.4 Coordinate the maintenance and implementation of the Mass Fatality Plan.
5.7.5 Identify and maintain level of essential emergency supplies and protective equipment to implement initial response elements of Mass Fatality Plan.
5.7.6 Request additional personnel and material resources required to support mass fatalities operations from the Clark Regional EOC.
5.7.7 Coordinate activities and personnel of private mortuaries involved in mass fatality response or recovery functions.
5.7.8 Provide information about fatalities and about the status of medical examiner's office operations to the EOC and to the public information officer.
5.7.9 Provide information in support of disaster welfare inquiry operations.

5.8 Information Technology and Services or Equivalent

5.8.1 Coordinate the backup of and protection of jurisdictional data.
5.8.2 Direct the restoration of jurisdictional information systems.
5.8.3 Provide emergency repair, installation, support, maintenance, and training services for computer and data resources in support of emergency operations.
5.8.4 Coordinate internet resources in support of emergency operations, including the expansion of bandwidth to accommodate emergency internet use.
5.8.5 Direct efforts to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from attacks against information infrastructure, particularly computer virus attacks.
5.8.6 Coordinate grant resources in support of disaster recovery efforts.

5.9 Parks & Recreation or Equivalent

5.9.1 Coordinate the use of department facilities and properties in support of emergency response and recovery operations, to include:
    5.9.1.1 Shelters
    5.9.1.2 Mass care and feeding
    5.9.1.3 Disaster Recovery Centers
    5.9.1.4 Logistics staging areas
    5.9.1.5 Casualty collection points
    5.9.1.6 Volunteer reception centers
    5.9.1.7 Points of dispensing (treatment, pharmaceuticals)
    5.9.1.8 Community points of distribution (for commodities)
    5.9.1.9 Emergency Debris Collection and Temporary Storage Sites

5.10 Assessment and GIS or Equivalent

5.10.1 Coordinate and compile essential damage assessment information as requested.
5.10.2 Assess property damage and provide assessments to the Emergency Operations Center.
5.10.3 Provide property information to support the disaster recovery process.
5.10.4 Provide GIS services, including onsite services and printed mapping products to incident managers and to the EOC upon request.
5.10.5 As required, participate in efforts to provide property tax relief to damaged properties.

5.11 CRESA Director

5.11.1 Direct the emergency management program for Clark County and its cities.
5.11.2 Provide mass public warning and notification.
5.11.3 Ensure appropriate notification of all impacted agencies.
5.11.4 Inform executive head(s) of emergency conditions.
5.11.5 Advise executive head(s) on the need for an emergency proclamation and prepare the proclamation, emergency policies, or ordinances.
5.11.6 Appoint an EOC Manager.
5.11.7 Evaluate the effectiveness of EOC operations.
5.11.8 Coordinate efforts to receive state and federal assistance for local recovery.
5.11.9 Coordinate participation of Clark County jurisdictions in the Public Assistance Program.

5.12 Jurisdiction Emergency Management Coordinators

5.12.1 Coordinate the comprehensive emergency management activities for jurisdiction, in conjunction with CRESA.
5.12.2 Serve as the single point of contact between CRESA and your jurisdiction.
5.12.3 Coordinate the implementation of this plan and any additional or supporting emergency management plans and procedures for your jurisdiction.

6. Role of Primary Responders

6.1 Fire/EMS Agencies

6.1.1 Serve as lead agencies in the provision of fire suppression and control, and life safety services within respective fire protection jurisdictions, and support other fire protection agencies if they are signatories to a mutual aid agreement.
6.1.2 Conduct rescue operations.
6.1.3 Maintain inventories of firefighting staffing and equipment.
6.1.4 Provide initial and continuing situation assessment information of major incidents to CRESA, CREOC, as appropriate.
6.1.5 Coordinate fire service resources and activities during disaster operations.

6.1.6 Collect situation reports of initial assessment information and ongoing operations from the field and relay information to CRESA and/or the CREOC,

6.1.7 Collect and relay information to the appropriate EOC including available and committed staffing and equipment, and operational needs.

6.1.8 Coordinate requests for regional and state mobilization of needed resources.

6.1.9 Coordinate recovery/replacement of emergency vehicles **6.1.10** Coordinate mobilization of emergency transportation services.

6.1.11 Coordinate resource lists with the CREOC.

6.1.12 Lead agency for ESF 4 Fire Fighting and support agency for ESF-6, Mass Care/Shelter, and ESF 8 Medical

6.2 Law Enforcement Agencies

6.2.1 Coordinate crime prevention and detection programs and the apprehension of criminals.

6.2.2 Provide crowd and traffic control, emergency aid, and safety programs.

6.2.3 Prevent and control civil disorder.

6.2.4 Provide security to the EOC, shelters, food and water distribution staging areas, and transportation, as needed.

6.2.5 Provide personnel and equipment to assist in the rapid dissemination of warnings and emergency information.

6.2.6 Provide for the self-protection, monitoring, and reporting of environmental and other hazards, including radiological and unexploded ordinance (bombs), by department field forces.

6.2.7 Provide for the use of available personnel and equipment to support emergency communications requirements.

6.2.8 Coordinate search and rescue operations.

6.2.9 Provide resources to conduct real time or "windshield" surveys, immediately following a disaster event.

6.2.10 Report damage to facilities, equipment, or personnel to the EOC.

6.2.11 Provide representatives to the EOC as required.

6.2.12 Provide public information officers or support personnel to the Joint Information Center (JIC) as required.

6.2.13 Assist in collecting information and compiling data for operational reports necessary to emergency operations.

6.2.14 Coordinate recovery/replacement of emergency vehicles **6.2.15** Coordinate mobilization of emergency transportation services.

6.2.16 Coordinate resource lists with the CREOC.

6.2.17 Lead agency for ESF 9 Search and Rescue and 13 Public Safety and support agency for ESF-6, Mass Care/Shelter, and ESF 8 Medical

6.3 Public Works and Utilities Departments

6.3.1 Provide public works facilities, personnel, vehicles, heavy equipment, and supplies to assist in emergency response and recovery.

6.3.2 Assist with real time or "windshield" surveys upon request of fire agencies.

6.3.3 Provide additional equipment and manpower, as available, to assist first responders with traffic control.

6.3.4 Remove debris from roadways to permit vehicle access or movement and temporary repair of lightly damaged roads and bridges.

6.3.5 Inspect roads and bridges to determine damage and safety.

6.3.6 Report damage to public works facilities to the EOC.

6.3.7 Coordinate and provide for the repair, construction, or restoration of damaged or destroyed county roads, bridges, and other transportation facilities

6.3.8 Manage road closure information for all jurisdictional roads and provide it to the EOC.

6.3.9 Coordinate with public safety agencies and EOCs in the emergency restoration of critical transportation routes.

6.3.10 Assist in the planning, construction, and upgrading of emergency public shelters by providing personnel, equipment, and engineering support.

6.3.11 Provide equipment, manpower, and technical support to flood control operations on public property within the county.

6.3.12 Manage sandbag resources for their respective jurisdictions

6.3.13 Coordinate recovery/replacement of vehicles and equipment used in support of emergencies.

6.3.14 Coordinate mobilization of services in support of emergencies.

6.3.15 Coordinate resource lists with the CREOC

6.3.16 Lead agency for ESF 3 Public Works and Engineering

7. Role of Community Partners

7.1 American Red Cross

7.1.1 Supports shelter operations including the provisions of first aid and the feeding of shelter residents.

7.1.2 Supports the feeding of emergency workers in the field.

7.1.3 Support agency for ESF-6, Mass Care/Shelter, ESF 7 Resource Support, ESF 8 Medical and Mortuary Services; ESF 14 Long Term Community Recovery

7.2 Animal Services

7.2.1 Coordinate disaster care of animals.

7.2.2 Support agency for ESF-11 Agriculture, Natural Resources and Animal Rescue

7.3 Chamber of Commerce and the Business Community

7.3.1 Provide representation to a disaster recovery working group, when requested.

7.3.2 Support agency for ESF 7 Resource Support, ESF 14 Long Term Recovery, ESF 15 Public Information.

7.4 Communication Providers

7.4.1 Forwards disaster-related emergency information and requests to the EOC.

7.4.2 Dispatches resources as requested by the EOC or incident commanders.

7.4.3 Support agency for ESF 2 Communications, Information Systems & Warning

7.5 Community Mental Health

7.5.1 Responds to the humanitarian and personal needs of disaster victims by referring them to appropriate agencies, organizations or individuals.

7.5.2 Support agency for ESF-6, Mass Care/Shelter; ESF-8, Health, Medical and Mortuary Services..

7.6 Health Care Facilities

7.6.1 Provide care for mass casualty victims.

7.6.2 Coordinate with American Red Cross.

7.6.3 Provide shelter care as needed.

7.6.4 Support agency for ESF-6, Mass Care/Shelter; and ESF-8 Health, Medical, and Mortuary Services

7.7 Private/Public Utilities

7.7.1 Advise on gas shortage and distribution, shortage impact predictions, and service restoration.

7.7.2 Advise power outage and distribution, outage impact predictions and service restoration.

7.7.3 Maintain communications with the EOC.

7.7.4 Support agency for ESF-12, Energy; and ESF-14 Long Term Recovery.

7.8 C-Tran

7.8.1 Provide bus transportation resources.

7.8.2 Serve as Transportation Operations Center (Command Post + Dispatch Center) when needed.

7.8.3 Provide Support in the CREOC.

7.8.4 Uses transportation communication links to provide damage assessment information.

7.8.5 Coordinate recovery/replacement of vehicles transporting people in support of emergencies.

7.8.6 Coordinate mobilization of transportation services in support of emergencies.

7.8.7 Coordinate resource lists with the CREOC.

7.8.8 Support agency for ESF 1 Transportation

7.9 Public and Private Schools/Educational Service District

7.9.1 Develop district building hazard mitigation and emergency response plans in accordance with state and district policy.

7.9.2 Coordinate facilities for public shelter by providing agreements between local school districts and the American Red Cross, or other community groups.

7.9.3 Provide buses for emergency transportation.

7.9.4 Provide school situation reports to the EOC.

7.9.5 Support agency for ESF-6, Mass Care/Shelter, ESF 14 Long Term Recovery.

7.10 Waste Management Operations

7.10.1 Provides debris and garbage disposal operations.

7.10.2 Resolves storm and surface water issues.

7.10.3 Support agency for ESF-10, Hazardous Materials; ESF-14 Long Term Recovery

7.11 Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters

7.11.1 Coordinate humanitarian services to disaster victims including the provisions of shelter, food and clothing, crisis counseling, spiritual support and other individual and family assistance.

7.11.2 Coordinate the referral of volunteer labor and services to disaster victims.

7.11.3 Coordinate the management of donated goods including receipt, sorting, storage, distribution and disposal.

7.11.4 Coordinate assistance to the business community.

7.11.5 Coordinate the disaster care of animals.

7.11.6 Support agency for ESF-6, Mass Care/Shelter; ESF-7, Resource Support; ESF-8, Health, Medical and Mortuary Services; ESF-11 Agriculture, Natural Resources and Animal Rescue, ESF 14 Long Term Recovery

8. Role of Washington State Government

8.1 All Washington State offices, departments, agencies, institutions of higher education (as defined in RCW 28B.10.016), boards, commissions, and councils within state government have a role in supporting the state of Washington mitigation, preparedness (including prevention and protection), response, and recovery phases of emergency management under the state's CEMP. These activities may include but are not limited to:

8.1.1 Preparing and maintaining a safe and prepared work place.

8.1.2 Conducting appropriate terrorism prevention and protection activities.

8.1.3 Conducting individual and family preparedness training.

8.1.4 Training staff to support agency and local disaster response activities, as appropriate.

8.1.5 Training staff to meet the requirements of assigned primary or support ESF responsibilities within the SEOC, and to understand and use federal ESF support to supplement and complement state response and recovery activities.

8.1.6 Identifying and protecting essential processes, information, records, and data, along with cyber systems and technology used for transmission and storage.

8.1.7 Identifying key personnel and developing staffing notification and activation procedures for emergency situations.

8.1.8 Providing applicable preparedness training to local government counterparts.

8.1.9 Establishing or participating in an exercise program designed to test plans, processes, systems, and staff knowledge in order to minimize the impacts of an emergency or disaster.

8.1.10 Establishing, testing, training, exercising, and maintaining the agency's internal emergency management program for continuity of government and operations, preparedness, response, recovery, and restoration activities.

8.1.11 Establishing corrective action programs for improvement of agency plans, processes, systems, and staff knowledge.

8.1.12 Organizing, training, and staffing internal emergency operations centers during an emergency or disaster, as appropriate.

8.1.13 Developing emergency operating procedures and checklists.

8.1.14 Identifying personnel with essential skills to support the SEOC by providing representation for authorizing state resources or actions as per RCW 38.52.030(3).

8.1.15 Supporting the State Critical Infrastructure Program.

8.1.16 Conducting preparedness assessments annually, and provide a report to EMD.

8.1.17 Coordinating and supporting the CEMP, ESFs and Annexes as identified.

8.1.18 Promoting physical access, program inclusion, and effective and meaningful communication for the whole community. This includes individuals with disabilities and Limited English Proficiency (LEP).

8.1.19 Other activities as requested by the Governor.

G. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE AND LOGISTICS

1. General

1.1 The CEMP provides guidance for emergency fiscal and administrative procedures and for the acquisition of emergency resources.

2. Documentation and Administration

2.1 Depending on the size of the disaster and the jurisdictions involved, non-essential administrative activities may be suspended. Essential activities should be identified in the individual jurisdictions COOPs.

2.2 Elected and appointed officers are required to designate, secure and protect essential records needed in an emergency and for the reestablishment of normal operations after an emergency using a method approved by the state archivist in accordance with RCW 40.10.010. Local government offices may coordinate the protection of their essential records with the state archivist as necessary to provide continuity of government under emergency conditions pursuant to RCW 40.10.010.

2.3 The Governor, Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division (EMD), and other governmental officials require information concerning the nature, magnitude, and impact of a disaster or emergency. This information allows for evaluating and providing the most efficient and appropriate distribution of resources and services during the response to and recovery from a disaster or emergency. State agencies, local jurisdictions, and other organizations provide these reports including, but are not limited to:

2.3.1 Situation Reports.
2.3.2 Proclamations of Emergency and requests for Proclamations of Emergency.
2.3.3 Requests for Assistance.
2.3.4 Costs/Expenditures Reports.
2.3.5 Damage Assessment Reports.
2.3.6 After Action Reports

2.4 The State Emergency Management Division may issue mission numbers (Disaster Incident, Search and Rescue, or Evidence Search Number Series) to local jurisdictions for emergency management incidents, disasters, or search and rescue operations. The

mission number is used by each local jurisdiction for the duration of the incident and the recovery period.

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

3. Mutual Aid

3.1 If incidents exceed the ability of individual jurisdictions to handle; a number of factors may come into play. These factors include pre-arranged contracts for services in emergencies or Memorandums of Agreement/Understanding. If MOUs or MOAs are not in place they may be signed at the time of the event to bring resources into the county. There may be a request for assistance through any mutual aid agreements individual jurisdictions have with other local jurisdictions or through the Omnibus Mutual Aid Agreement at the state level. If the incident goes beyond the state's capability to assist, the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) may be used to request resources from other states.

3.2 As needed, CRESA will work with partners to determine where existing MOU/MOA agreements are the best avenue to support resource sharing and if not, help determine what the best avenue is.

3.3 As an inter-local agency CRESA has no NIMS typed resources, and does not control, manage, task or assign assets. All NIMS typed assets in Clark County are under the control of their owner agency/jurisdiction and are released for use by those agencies/jurisdictions on a case by case basis or thought MOU/MOA. CRESA maintains, and updates annually, a manual database of NIMS typed resources within Clark County that have been identified as potentially available. This data base is maintained on an internal server and downloaded periodically to an offsite server.

3.4 As an inter-local agency CRESA has no MOU/MOA's for resource support, and does not control, manage, task or assign MOU/MOA's. All MOU/MOA's in Clark County are under the control of their owner agency/jurisdiction. CRESA expects that partner agency staff assigned to the EOC Operations Section will be familiar with applicable MOU/MOAs.

4. Volunteers and Donations Management

4.1 Volunteers play a critical role in the response and recovery period, and CRESA has a cadre of volunteers, trained and registered in accordance with WAC 118-04, that can be used to support operations. While many are trained search and rescue personnel, and SAR operations may be part of a response, any volunteer may be asked to work in other roles that support incident objectives.

4.2 As needed CRESA will work with partners to create a local cadre of trained and registered volunteers to support pre and post event needs. CRESA will also work with partners during incidents to coordinate volunteer support.

4.3   Spontaneous volunteers are those individuals who want to help but have not pre-registered with CRESA or are not affiliated with a recognized agency. To integrate these individuals into the incident volunteer reception centers may be set up to register and vet spontaneous volunteers. The location of the reception center will be determined at the time based on the situation.

4.4   The volunteer reception center, organized under the CRESA EOC organized under the CRESA EOC Logistics Section, Support Branch, Volunteer Unit is where each spontaneous volunteer will be given temporary Emergency Worker Credentials per WAC 118-04. All volunteers working on emergency or relief work will need to work as part of an integrated ICS structure and in conjunction with traditional responders. Whenever possible, spontaneous volunteers will work under the supervision of affiliated volunteers.

4.5   The management of donated goods and services will also be organized under the CRESA EOC Logistics Section, Support Branch donated resource unit . CRESA may seek support from volunteer organizations in the Clark COAD, such as the Salvation Army and Adventist Community Services, as they have established a nationally recognized methodology for these services.

5. Finance

5.1   Each jurisdiction is responsible for tracking, compiling and submitting accurate and complete disaster-related expenditures to the CREOC Finance Section Chief throughout the response and recovery period. These will be used to assist with the development of the Supplemental Justification and the Preliminary Damage Assessments that goes to the state to aid in the state's application for federal assistance under the Stafford Act. Initial numbers may be estimates and will be in the format requested at the time.

5.2   Resource acquisition and distribution is divided into three categories. Pre-incident are those expenditures that are intended to mitigate or prevent the anticipated impact of an impending incident. Incident expenditures are those that relate directly to the response phase of an incident. Post Incident expenditures are those that occur during incident recovery. This phase can last for months or even years after an event.

5.3   To address gaps that may arise in the allocation and prioritizing of resources a MultiAgency Coordination Group may be formed. The MACG, referred to in the CRESA EOC manual as the Clark County Policy Group, is comprised of the executive heads, or designees, of the impacted jurisdictions. Is purpose is to prioritize the allocation of those assets that are available for use throughout the county.

5.4   Pre-incident resource acquisition is usually funded by grants or other identified sources. These follow the normal rules for purchases as set down in directives and/or as specified in the grant.

5.5   Incident specific acquisitions may be purchased outright, come through local agency mutual aid (WAMAS), pre-arranged contracts, or EMAC requests submitted through WA EMD.

5.6   For large purchases, when it is necessary to procure resources that cannot be done expeditiously through the normal bid process, a Proclamation of Emergency signed

by the Executive Authority allows the normal bid process to be temporarily suspended. This allows for the expenditure of appropriated funds.

5.7   In the recovery process following a disaster declaration under the Stafford Act, the Director of CRESA is deemed Clark County's Applicant Agent. As Applicant Agent, the Director of CRESA or their designated Alternate Applicant Agent is authorized to approve recovery paperwork submitted by the partner agencies for public assistance reimbursement under a Stafford Act Presidential Declaration.

5.8   Once a disaster declaration is approved, each department will develop, in conjunction with representatives from the state and federal governments, their project worksheets for the costs and damages incurred.

6. Logistics

6.1   Response and recovery operations requiring the acquisition and distribution of resources are handled in this way:

> **6.1.1**   Any Incident Commander or jurisdictional emergency management official may submit a Resource Request to CRESA.
>
> **6.1.2**   If the CREOC is not activated, the CRESA Director, Emergency Manager, or Duty Officer may deploy the resource
>
> **6.1.3**   During EOC activations the CREOC Logistics Section will manage the distribution of resources.
>
> **6.1.4**   When there are multiple competing requests for a limited resource, the CRESA Emergency Manager will prioritize their acquisition and distribution

6.2   CRESA will track all resources distributed to ensure response and recovery when no longer needed. Upon demobilization, resources will be returned to their original condition by the user.

6.3   When the incident extends beyond the capabilities of local control and is expected to go into multiple operational periods (Type 2 and Type 1 incident), mutual aid assistance can be obtained from the Washington State Intrastate Mutual Aid System (WAMAS), Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC –State to State) or Pacific Northwest Emergency Management Compact (PNEMA – WA, OR, ID, AK, BC and Yukon). CRESA will coordinate WAMAS mutual aid for jurisdictions who request aid through CRESA. .

F. PREPAREDNESS AND PLAN MAINTENANCE

1. CRESA maintains the CEMP in coordination with partners in Clark County. The CEMP is updated periodically as required to incorporate new directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual events.

2. Review

2.1   Annual Review - This plan is to be reviewed annually. The review may be adjusted to comply with future guidance from the Washington State Emergency Management Division. CRESA will coordinate the initial review of the basic plan. A lead agency or agencies will coordinate review of specific, applicable ESFs. CRESA will brief departmental emergency planning liaisons on their reviews and on any proposed changes. A list of these liaisons is maintained by CRESA and updated by partners.

2.2   Post Activation Review - The basic plan and applicable ESFs will be reviewed within six months of Level 2 EOC activation. Any lessons learned will be recommended for incorporation to the director. Review following activation will satisfy annual review if annual review is scheduled to occur within the twelve-month period following the activation.

3. Revision

3.1   Generally, CRESA will submit revisions to this plan to the CRESA Admin Board for approval of significant changes. However, minor revisions, such as those that clarify existing portions of the plan, reflect changes in state or federal requirements, or that adjust responsibilities to better reflect organizational capabilities or structure, may be made if both of the following conditions are met:

       3.1.1 The revisions have been reviewed by jurisdictional coordinators or emergency planning liaisons; and cannot be construed as establishing or changing jurisdictional policy

       3.1.2 Emergency support functions (ESFs) delineate how the responsibilities listed in the plan are to be carried out. ESFs can be subject to frequent and significant change due to new procedures, policies, or technologies, or lessons learned, and to accommodate new organizations or organizational structures. Accordingly, they may be revised by the functional lead agency or agencies, with the concurrence of applicable support agencies, provided they are consistent with the basic plan and neither change nor establish policy. Emergency planning liaisons will have the opportunity to review, and provide input to, updates and revisions prior to their incorporation.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 The Emergency Support Functions (ESF).

Each ESF Annex identifies the primary and support agencies pertinent to the ESF. Several ESFs incorporate multiple components, with primary agencies designated for each component to ensure seamless integration of and transition between preparedness, response, and activities. The ESFs provide the structure for coordinating interagency support for a response to an incident.

Primary Agency is an agency assigned primary responsibility to manage and coordinate a specific ESF. Primary agencies are designated on the basis of who has the most authorities, resources, capabilities, or expertise relative to accomplishment of the specific Emergency Support Function (ESF) with assistance, if requested, from the CREOC.

SUPPORT AGENCY - An agency designated to assist a coordinating or primary agency with available resources, capabilities, or expertise in support of Emergency Support Function (ESF) activities.

ESF	Focus	Primary/Support Agencies
ESF #1 Transportation	Transportation safety; restoration/recovery of transportation infrastructure; movement restrictions; damage and impact assessment	**Joint Primary** Clark County Public Works Impacted City Public Works C-TRAN **Support** Clark County public works agencies Human Services Council Clark County school districts Law enforcement agencies CREOC logistics section
ESF #2 Communications, Information and Warning Systems	Coordination with telecommunications and information technology industries; restoration and repair of telecommunications infrastructure; protection, restoration and sustainment of information resources	**Primary** CRESA **Support** Fire Departments and Districts Law Enforcement Clark County Information Services Clark County General Services ARES/RACES (Amateur Radio)
ESF #3 Public Works & Engineering	Infrastructure protection and emergency repair; infrastructure restoration; engineering services and construction management; emergency contracting support for life-saving and life-sustaining services	**Primary** Clark County Public Works Impacted City Public Works **Support** Clark County public works agencies Clark County Community Development Clark County General Services Clark County Public Health Clark County fire agencies
ESF #4 Fire Fighting	Coordination of firefighting activities; support to wild land, rural and urban firefighting operations	**Primary** Clark County Fire Agencies Washington State Department of Natural Resources **Support** Clark County Fire Chief's Association Clark County Fire Resource Coordinator Clark County Fire Mobilization Officers CRESA 911/Dispatch
ESF#5 Emergency Management	Coordination and support of incident; issuance of mission assignments; resource support; planning	**Primary** CRESA **Support** Chief Elected Officials Local Government Agencies Local Government Departments COAD

ESF#6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services	Mass Care; Emergency Assistance; Disaster housing; human services	**Primary** CRESA **Support** Chief Elected Officials Local Government Agencies Local Government Departments COAD
ESF #7 Logistics Management and Resource Support	Comprehensive incident logistics planning and sustainment capability; resource support	**Primary** CRESA **Support** Chief Elected Officials Local Government Agencies Local Government Departments COAD
ESF #8 Public Health, Medical, and Mortuary Services	Public Health; Medical; Mental Health Services; Mass Fatality Management	**Primary** Clark County Public Health **Support** Peace Health Legacy Health Services Independent Medical clinics OHSU Healthcare Advisory Group American Red Cross Clark County Community Services Clark County Medical Examiner Fire/EMS agencies
ESF#9 Search and Rescue	Life-Saving assistance; search and rescue operations	**Primary** Clark County Sheriff **Support** CRESA Clark County Fire/EMS agencies Clark County law enforcement agencies COAD
ESF #10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response	Hazardous Material Response, environmental short- and long- term clean up	**Primary** LEPC **Support** CRESA Chief Elected Officials Local Government Agencies Local Government Departments Clark County Fire/EMS agencies Clark County law enforcement agencies COAD
ESF #11 Agriculture, & Natural Resources	Coordinate rapid response for assistance in animal rescue Nutritional assistance; Animal and Plant disease and pest response; food safety and security; Natural and cultural resources and historical properties protection and restoration	**Primary** Clark County Animal Control Clark County Public Health **Support** CRESA Chief Elected Officials Local Government Agencies Local Government Departments

		COAD
ESF #12 Energy	Emergency infrastructure assessment, repair and restoration; energy industry utilities coordination	**Primary** Clark Public Utilities **Support** CRESA Chief Elected Officials Local Government Agencies Local Government Departments Bonneville Power Administration
ESF #13 Public Safety and Security	Facility and resource security; security planning and technical resource assistance; public safety and security support; support to access, traffic, crowd control, and evacuation	**Primary** Clark County Sheriff **Support** Clark County law enforcement agencies C-Trans Clark County public works agencies CRESA Chief Elected Officials Local Government Agencies Local Government Departments COAD
ESF #15 External Affairs	Emergency Public Information and action guide; Media and community relations	**Primary** CRESA **Support** Chief Elected Officials Local Government Agencies Local Government Departments

ESF 1 - TRANSPORTATION

TAB A: EMERGENCY BUS MOBILIZATION PLAN

I. Purpose
The purpose of this plan is to coordinate the mobilization of bus resources in support of emergency activities. Activities requiring bus resources may include evacuation, sheltering, and transportation and rehabilitation of emergency workers.

II. Scope
This plan is a tab to *Emergency Support Function 1 – Transportation* of the *Clark County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan*. It also supports evacuation plans for Clark County jurisdictions and agencies.

III. Assumptions

A. Both C-TRAN and school districts have a critical function of safely transporting the public and students in an efficient and timely manner. Normally, it will be their first priority to ensure that they can continue to provide these critical functions in an emergency. Upon request, and at their discretion, they can provide bus resources to support emergency operations.

B. C-TRAN and school buses will normally only be available for temporary assignment to an incident. They normally cannot provide long term transportation services.

C. C-TRAN has a central dispatch for all of its buses. It operates daily from 3:30 AM to 10 PM.

D. C-TRAN buses are 25', 29', 30', or 40' in length. The seating capacity of these buses is approximately one person per foot and all are wheel chair lift equipped with capacity for two wheelchairs. They also have 25 paratransit buses that can transport up to four wheelchairs.

E. Most C-TRAN buses have limited ground clearance and are best suited for developed roads.

F. School district bus resources usually cannot be dispatched as quickly as C-TRAN buses. Emergency response may take up to two hours

because drivers may not be available. This will be longer in the summer months. Each school district has its own dispatch.

G. School district superintendent approval is required for all emergency bus missions. The procedure below will describe this process.

H. There are more school buses (over 700 in Clark County) than C-TRAN buses; they are at several bus transportation centers throughout the county. They have a much higher clearance and they can be used on some less developed roads than C-TRAN buses.

I. Most school buses come in two sizes. Small buses can seat 20. Large buses can seat 66 to 78 children.

J. C-TRAN paratransit operators and all school bus drivers are required to have first aid training. All school and C-TRAN buses come with very simple first aid and bloodborne pathogen kits. Aside from this, bus operators can provide no additional support to passengers. Any passengers should be decontaminated and any necessary support should be provided to them by other personnel.

IV. Concept of Operations

A. General

1. This plan establishes a single point of contact for the mobilization of bus resources. This function is called the 'bus resource coordinator'. C-TRAN is responsible for staffing this function.

2. Initial requests for buses will be made to the C-TRAN dispatch center.

3. When the Clark Regional EOC is activated and buses are critical resources, the bus resource coordinator will report to the Clark Regional EOC to provide for close coordination with schools, the logistics section, and other EOC staff.

4. The bus resource coordinator will attempt to provide buses from the following sources, the following order:

   a) C-TRAN

   b) School districts

   c) Other applicable mutual aid bus providers (e.g., Tri-Met)

5. In the event that C-TRAN and school bus resources are unavailable or they are exhausted, the bus resource coordinator will forward requests to the logistics section in the Clark Regional Emergency Operations Center (Clark Regional EOC).

6. The EOC logistics section will obtain buses through a) contract to local private vendors or b) they will forward the request to the State EOC.

B. EOC Operations – Buses as Critical Resources

1. During an EOC activation involving use of bus resources, the bus resource coordinator will keep the EOC informed of the status of bus resources.

2. Buses will be considered 'critical resources' when they are essential to addressing incident objectives, e.g., in major evacuations.

3. When buses are critical resources, C-TRAN will coordinate bus resources from the Clark Regional Emergency Operations Center. A school representative may also be present in the EOC to support the provision of school buses.

4. In the event that C-TRAN is canceling or otherwise curtailing bus services, it will coordinate with the Clark Regional EOC as appropriate to identify possible needs for buses to support emergency operations. Likewise, school bus providers should also coordinate with the bus resource coordinator or the schools representative in the EOC to identify possible future needs for bus resources. If possible needs are identified, bus providers will endeavor to maintain an appropriate level of service to provide those buses if needed.

V. Responsibilities

A. Requesting Agency (fire agencies, law enforcement, etc.)

1. Provide a safe work environment for bus operations.

2. Incorporate bus resources into incident communications plan.

3. Ensure that riders are appropriately evaluated and decontaminated prior to boarding vehicles.

4. Provide fuel for vehicles as needed while they are in service at the incident.

5. Provide any necessary services to riders, including medical care, food and water, sanitation, security, and other special needs.
6. Coordinate the reimbursement of vehicle providers.

B. Bus Providers (C-TRAN, School Districts, or private vendors)

1. Provide appropriately licensed and qualified bus operators with buses.

2. Provide adequately insured vehicles, with fuel, in good working condition, and that are appropriate for the requested mission.

3. Notify the requesting agency of accidents, injuries, or unsafe conditions as soon as possible.

4. In coordination with the requesting agency, provide for repair and maintenance of vehicles to keep them roadworthy.

5. Track all time and costs associated with deployment of vehicles, operators, and other support personnel. Coordinate with requesting agency time and cost tracking units as appropriate.

C. C-TRAN

1. Keep the Clark Regional EOC informed of the status of agency operations (e.g., disaster impacts, curtailing of operations, etc.)

2. Staff the 'bus resource coordinator' function. Ensure the continuity of this function.

3. Coordinate provision of public sector bus resources.

4. Keep the Clark Regional EOC informed of the status of bus resources.

5. In the event that local and mutual aid public sector bus resources are exhausted, forward additional resource requests to the Clark Regional EOC Logistics Section.

D. Clark Regional Emergency Operations Center

1. When bus resources are critical to response operations, maintain resource status of bus resources.

2. When bus resources are critical resources, prioritize the deployment of resources as necessary.

3. When requests are forwarded from the bus resource coordinator coordinate the provision of bus resources from private vendors or the State EOC.

VI. Finance and Administration

A. C-TRAN and school district bus providers should carefully track all personnel and equipment costs associated with emergency activities. Emergency work, maintenance, and repair or replacement costs are eligible for reimbursement under federal disaster relief programs.

B. Unless other arrangements or agreements are in effect, the requesting party is responsible for all costs associated with bus operations.

C. In Washington, insurance coverage remains with the vehicle so any bus provided will be insured by the providing agency.

VII. Training, Plan Review, Maintenance

A. C-TRAN and ESD 112 will endeavor to make bus providers aware of plan provisions, give them access to applicable procedures, and to facilitate training in their responsibilities in bus mobilization. B. CRESA will coordinate the regular review of this plan.

C. At the beginning of each school year, ESD 112 will provide the CTRAN Director of Operations with an updated contact list of the district transportation managers and any other relevant information about school bus resources that are necessary to ensure readiness.

Appendix A: Mobilization Guidelines

To request bus resources for evacuation, shelter, emergency worker rehabilitation, or any other emergency-related mission:

A. Incident Command

1. Incident command may request bus resources from dispatch.

2. The IC should provide dispatch with specific information about –
   a. The number of persons requiring support
   b. Staging area location
   c. On-scene contact
   d. Destination location
   e. Route, road closure, and road condition information
   f. Special needs or requirements

B. CRESA 9-1-1/Dispatch

CRESA will contact C-TRAN Dispatch and provide them with the detailed information for the bus request.

C. C-TRAN Dispatch

1. C-TRAN dispatch will notify appropriate C-TRAN staff consistent with their incident notification policy. C-TRAN's Executive Director/CEO will be notified immediately and will provide updates to the C-TRAN Board of Directors as appropriate.

2. C-TRAN will give CRESA dispatch an ETA as soon as practicable.

3. C-TRAN dispatch will send a bus to the requested location.

4. In the event that no C-TRAN buses are available the bus resource coordinator will arrange for a bus from school district resources.

5. In the event that all publicly owned or managed bus resources are exhausted, the bus coordinator will forward any unfulfilled or additional bus resource requests to the Clark Regional EOC Logistics Section.

D. Clark Regional EOC Logistics Section

1. Forward any requests for bus resources to the bus resource coordinator

2. In the event that all public bus resources are exhausted, arrange for bus resources from local private vendors (See Appendix B – Contact Information).

3. In the event that private bus resources are exhausted, forward requests for buses to the Washington State Emergency Operations Center.

4. Update the bus resource coordinator on the status of requests for private or state acquired buses.

Appendix B: Contact Information (For Official Use Only)

I. 24-hour Contact information

Location	Phone
C-Tran Dispatch 3:30am to 10:00pm	694-5938 Fax: 906-7380
Director of Operations (24 hours)	921-3695
Operations Chief (24 hours)	606-7436
Director of Maintenance (24 hours)	904-9634
CRESA 9-1-1/Dispatch	696-4461 Fax: 992-9221 Satellite: (254) 381-7981
Clark Regional EOC	992-9229 Fax: 694-8802 ecc@clark.wa.gov

List of private vendors maintained separately by CRESA

Appendix C

CLARK COUNTY EMERGENCY BUS MOBILIZATION PLAN
SCHOOL DISTRICT CONTACT INFORMATION FOR C-TRAN

School District Name: _____

Location of buses: _____

Number and type of buses:_____

_____

Method of communication to buses:_____

_____

Hours dispatcher is on duty: _____

1.   Primary district contact: *(This is typically the Transportation Manager)*

_____   _____
Name (printed)   Position

_____   _____   _____
Office phone   Cell phone   Home phone

2.   Alternate district contact:

_____   _____
Name (printed)   Position

_____   _____   _____
Office phone   Cell phone   Home phone

I approve that the above school staff be contacted to request school buses in an emergency:

_____ _____ Signature
        of Superintendent   Date signed

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Updated 10/28/2013

Tab B - Critical Transportation Infrastructure

Clark County, Washington

Legend:

- Regional Emergency Trans Route
- Arterials / Collectors
- BNSF Rail Line
- Olympic Pipeline (liquid fuel)
- Williams Pipeline (natural gas)
- Port of Vancouver
- ⊗ BNSF Yard
- ✕ Pearson Airport
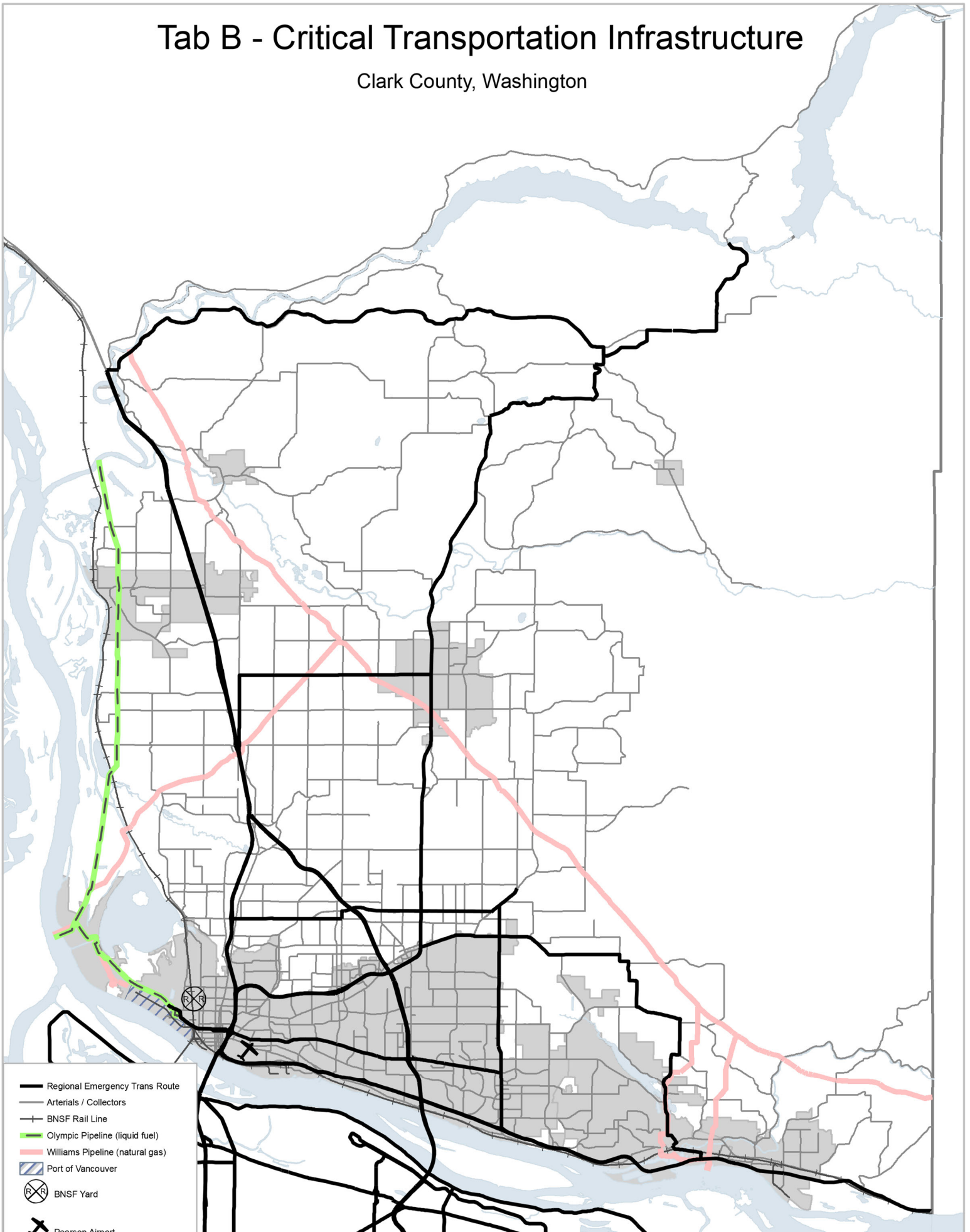
Emergency Support Function 1 – Transportation

Primary Agencies   Clark County Public Works
                            C-TRAN

Support Agencies   Municipal public works agencies
                            Washington State Department of Transportation
                            Human Services Council
                            Clark County school districts
                            Law enforcement agencies
                            Clark Public Utilities
                            Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose

1.1 The purpose of Emergency Support Function (ESF) 1 Transportation is to coordinate the assessment and restoration of transportation infrastructure and to coordinate transportation resources to meet the needs of the public. It also assists in the transportation needs of other agencies to perform their emergency response, and recovery missions.

2. Scope

2.1 This Emergency Support Function addresses the following activities:

    2.1.1   Organization and management of ESF 1 – Transportation.
    2.1.2   Post-incident assessment of transportation infrastructure.
    2.1.3   Repair and restoration of transportation systems.
    2.1.4   Supporting emergency operations by identifying routes and controlling traffic.
    2.1.5   Transporting people with additional consideration for medical patients and vulnerable populations.

2.2 Transporting material, such as equipment and supplies. (Additional guidance regarding debris clearance from roads can be found in ESF 3 – Public Works and additional guidance regarding medical patient evacuation can be found in ESF 8 – Health and Medical.).

B. POLICIES

1. Impacted agencies and primary and supporting agencies of this plan will utilize normal, daily policies to facilitate transportation integrity.

2. Certain disasters may require exceptions to daily transportation policies.

Transportation

3. Transportation agencies are responsible for the inspection, repair and operations of their own infrastructure, or to agencies with contractual agreements to maintain infrastructure.

4.   Transportation agencies need to maintain essential services and ensure that their business continuity plans are in place.

5.   Property owners and associations with private roads or infrastructure are responsible for construction, maintenance and repair of their own infrastructure.

C. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

1. Situation

1.1 Clark County is vulnerable to many different natural and technological disasters. Earthquakes and severe weather are natural disasters that have the highest probability, followed by flooding, landslide, wildfire, volcano and drought. These are detailed in the Clark Regional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (August 2017).

1.2 In addition, we have a high probability of having a Public Health emergency.

1.3 Technological hazards include transportation accidents (aviation, train, ship and bus), dam failures, energy emergencies, hazardous materials and acts of terrorism and cyber security attacks (cyberterrorism). Dam failures can be both natural and technological disasters. Many of these disasters are also outlined in the Clark County Hazard Identification Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA) (2011).

1.4 Clark County has significant forested areas and urban interface areas, where residential development has encroached into forested areas.

1.5 Urban, rural and wild land fires have the capacity to turn into a major disaster or catastrophic event. In disaster conditions, these fires could spread rapidly, cause great damage, and seriously threaten lives and property.

1.6 The transportation of people, equipment and supplies will be impacted by the emergency or disaster. In many disasters, damage to transportation infrastructure is entirely possible.

1.7 The severity and scale of the emergency may hinder the integrity of transportation systems and delivery of essential transportation services. Vulnerable populations may be especially negatively impacted due to their reliance on public transportation.

2. Planning Assumptions

Transportation

2.1 It is likely that damages to the transportation infrastructure will occur in the event of a disaster. The type and degree of damage will determine the effectiveness of response and recovery efforts. Initial response may be difficult to coordinate, but will improve with the gradual clearing of access routes. If the demand on the transportation system for response and recovery activities exceeds the capabilities of resources, then assistance from the State Emergency Management Division will be requested.

2.2 Transportation capabilities of local governments in Clark County and its cities are mostly limited to road-based ground transportation systems. Clark County agencies have very limited marine and air resources and will rely on state and private sector sources to meet these needs.

2.3 The Interstate 205 (I-205) and the Interstate 5 (I-5) bridges are jointly managed by the Washington State Department of Transportation and the Oregon Department of Transportation. However, the Oregon Department of Transportation is responsible for the day-to-day operation and maintenance of the bridges.

2.4 Pearson Airport is the only airport in Clark County certified for instrument landings (using 'instrument flight rules' as opposed to only 'visual flight rules').

2.5 C-TRAN operates many large mass transit buses and also several paratransit (C-VAN) buses that can transport up to four wheelchairs each. School districts in Clark County own or have access to several hundred school buses.

2.6 Clark County Public Works and Vancouver Public Works both maintain maps of critical routes that are based on the Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA) Federal-Aid Highway Classification System. They normally include the 'principal arterial', 'minor arterial', and 'collector' streets with some adjustments based on local knowledge. These critical routes are displayed in *Tab B - Critical Transportation Routes.*

2.7 Public safety agencies have the authority to temporarily close a road in order to protect life and property.

2.8 Transportation missions may include:

2.8.1 Support to general evacuation, including traffic management (e.g., road closures, altering traffic signals, etc.).

2.8.2 Support to evacuation of vulnerable populations.

2.8.3 Supporting management of traffic around incident sites to secure the site and allow for adequate ingress/egress of emergency vehicles.

2.8.4 Transport of the elderly or other vulnerable populations who might be stranded in their homes.

2.8.5 Medical patient evacuation, such as the evacuation of a nursing home or hospital **2.8.6** Transportation of emergency workers and other critical personnel.

2.8.7 Transportation of materials such as supplies, fuel, and equipment.

2.9 A disaster will also require interagency coordination among the primary and support agencies and other stakeholder agencies. For example, ESF 1 agencies will need to coordinate with -

2.9.1 Each other regarding mutual aid.

Transportation

2.9.2 Public safety agencies, Clark Public Utilities, and others regarding priorities for the restoration of critical routes.

2.9.3 Law enforcement agencies regarding traffic control.

2.9.4 Public information officers to keep stakeholders and the public informed about road closures, alternate routes, and the timing of route restoration.

D. CONCEPTS OF OPERATIONS

1. Organization

1.1 ESF 1 – Transportation representation in the Clark Regional Emergency Operations Center (CREOC) may consist of representatives from Clark County Public Works (CCPW), C-TRAN and may include the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT), as determined by incident needs.

1.2 These agencies can be contacted through Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency (CRESA) 911/Dispatch or through their agency dispatch centers. When ESF 1 is activated in the CREOC, ESF 1 representatives are responsible for coordinating with their dispatch centers and with incident managers to identify how requests for transportation resources and assistance will be managed. For example:

1.2.1 Should requests continue to come to the dispatch centers?

1.2.2 Should specific or high priority requests come to the CREOC?

1.2.3 Should all requests be routed to the CREOC?

1.3 In the CREOC, ESF 1 agencies will normally provide support only to ground-based transportation needs involving the movement of people and material. Mission requests related to air or marine resources will be managed by the logistics section.

1.4 In a county-wide incident, Clark County Public Works will normally be the lead ESF 1 agency in the CREOC, providing overall coordination of information and resources related to ground-based transportation.

2. Damage Assessment, Restoration, and Repair

2.1 After public works agencies have assessed disaster impacts to their personnel and provided other assistance that is critical to the protection of life and property, they will assess damage to the road transportation systems for which they are responsible and will report that information to the CREOC.

2.2 Clark County is a signatory to a memorandum of understanding with the other local jurisdictions and state agencies in the five-county Portland metropolitan region relating to postearthquake damage assessment and coordination. The signatories agree to a set of critical roads (Emergency Transportation Routes or ETRs) and agree that, after an earthquake, the assessment of these roads and bridges will be given the highest priority for assessment. The signatories also agree to share their assessment results with each other. These ETRs in Clark County are depicted on the Critical Transportation Routes map on Tab B.

2.3 *Tab B – Critical Transportation Routes* displays the recommended routes that will normally be a priority for assessment and restoration. However, actual assessment priorities will be driven by overall incident objectives and priorities.

Transportation

2.4 Each public works agency is responsible for maintaining accurate and timely road closure information for their roads and for reporting that information to the CREOC.

2.5 WebEOC, the online emergency information management tool used in Clark County, has a form or 'board' that should be used by all local public works agencies to report road closure information.

2.6 In a county-wide emergency, Clark County Public Works is responsible for maintaining all *local* road closure information.

2.7 Information about the status of *state* roads and bridges in Clark County is collected by the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT). They will normally report damage and closure information via news releases or via their website. See: http://wsdot.wa.gov/traffic/trafficalerts/. Additional information can be obtained by contacting the Traffic Management Center (TMC) for the WSDOT Southwest Region.

2.8 The CREOC Planning Section is responsible for the assessment of disaster impacts to other transportation systems, including –

    2.8.1 Burlington Northern Santa Fe rail system
    2.8.2 BP Olympic Pipeline
    2.8.3 Williams Pipeline
    2.8.4 Marine transportation systems
    2.8.5 Air transportation systems

2.9 *Tab B – Critical Transportation Routes* recommends priorities for restoration, (which includes debris clearance and snow/ice removal) and for repair of local road systems. However, actual restoration and repair priorities will be driven by incident objectives and priorities.

2.10 Most Clark County public works and facilities agencies are signatories to the *Intergovernmental Agreement for Equipment and Services* through the Pacific Northwest Interagency Cooperative (also known as Grounds Equipment Maintenance or GEM). This agreement includes provisions which allow signatory agencies to share resources.

3. Route Identification and Traffic Management

3.1 Public safety and public works agencies have the authority to temporarily close roads to protect life and safety.

3.2 Transportation Services for the City of Vancouver and other cities in Clark County and the Engineering Division of Clark County Public Works have final authority for longer term road closures.

3.3 Transportation Services and the Engineering Division also manage the timing of traffic signals and may adjust these signals to support immediate public safety needs.

3.4 Transportation Services and the Engineering Division would also provide technical consultation for the re-routing of traffic.

Transportation

4. Transportation of People

4.1 C-TRAN and CRESA are signatories to the *Interagency Agreement for Emergency Bus Mobilization*. In this agreement, C-TRAN agrees to function as the 'Bus Resource Coordinator'. The Bus Resource Coordinator is responsible for coordinating all requests for buses owned or managed by C-TRAN, it's mutual aid agencies (e.g., TriMet), and participating school districts.

4.2 Requests for buses beyond those owned or managed by C-TRAN and the school districts will be forwarded to the CREOC logistics section. The Logistics section will request additional resources form private vendors or the State EOC.

4.3 The mobilization of buses is described in detail in *Tab A - Emergency Bus Mobilization Plan.*

4.4 Search and rescue volunteer organizations in Clark County may be able to provide assistance in transporting critical personnel during severe weather or similar situations, using their four-wheel drive vehicles. Silver Star Search & Rescue and the civilian team of Clark County Sheriff's Office Search and Rescue has a 'Nurses Net' program with PeaceHealth Southwest Medical Center and Legacy Salmon Creek Medical Center respectively, that transports critical medical personnel to these two Medical Centers.

4.5 The Human Services Council has a transportation brokerage service that routinely provides service to Medicaid clients, and other people requiring transport to medical, employmentrelated, and other appointments. They have contracts with several transportation providers. Their contracts are primarily with providers of passenger cars. However, they can make arrangements for higher occupancy vehicles if needed.

5. Transportation of Medical Patients and People with Mobility Limitations

5.1 C-TRAN can support the transport of people in wheelchairs or with other mobility limitations in para-transit vehicles.

5.2 The Human Services Council can also coordinate the transportation of individual vulnerable persons who may not have access to standard mass transit services.

5.3 Transport of the medically fragile or those requiring medical care will be provided by the ambulance providers of Clark County (American Medical Response, Camas Ambulance, and North Country EMS). These resources can be accessed via 911 or in the CREOC through the EMS representative.

5.4 Additional information about patient movement can be found in *ESF 8 – Health & Medical*.

6. Transportation of Material

6.1 Clark County has limited publicly-owned resources available to transport material. Public works, facilities, and other agencies may have limited numbers of smaller vehicles that can 6.2 transport supplies, equipment, or other materials.

Transportation

6.2 The CREOC logistics section will arrange for material transport services from local private shipping/trucking companies. Request for additional transportation support will be forwarded to the State EOC.

7. Air and Marine Transportation

7.1 Air medical evacuation ('medevac') can be requested directly through CRESA 9-1-1/Dispatch. CRESA 9-1-1/Dispatch is capable of directly requesting Life Flight or military medevac resources.

7.2 The Portland Police Bureau has fixed wing aircraft that can support law enforcement-related missions. Helicopters may also be available from the King County Sheriff's Office and the Snohomish County Sheriff's Office.

7.3 All other requests for fixed- or rotary-wing air transportation support will be forwarded to the State EOC. The Aviation Division of the Washington State Department of Transportation is responsible for coordinating transportation missions for Washington State. The State EOC may also request federal air resources, e.g., from the Coast Guard or the military. However, these are only available for life-threatening emergencies. Other air missions may include –

7.3.1 Aerial reconnaissance, surveillance, or damage assessment
7.3.2 Courier/messenger transport
7.3.3 Emergency transport of supplies or personnel
7.3.4 Air search and rescue
7.3.5 Communications support

7.4 In the event that the State EOC is unable to support a local request for air transportation, the CREOC logistics section may arrange for private vendors to fill the request.

7.5 Requests for marine transport services will be forwarded to the CREOC logistics section.

8. Long-Term Recovery (refer to ESF 14)

9. Mitigation (Refer to the Clark Regional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan, published separately) (August 2017)

E. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. ESF 1 Representatives of Primary Agencies

1.1 Coordinate with agency dispatch centers regarding reporting requirements and the management of resource and assistance requests

1.2 Report on the operational status of ESF 1 agencies

1.3 Report all road closures on WebEOC. Ensure that accurate information about road closures is communicated to the CREOC situation status unit.

1.4 Coordinate ground transportation support to incident command(s), mutual aid agencies, area EOCs, and cities.

Transportation

    1.5 Forward all transportation resource and assistance requests that cannot be filled by CREOC ESF 1 to the logistics section.

    1.6 Liaison with state and federal ESF 1 agencies, such as the State Department of General Administration and the Army Corp of Engineers, upon their arrival.

    1.7 Ensure appropriate integration of state and federal agencies into local command and support organizations.

2. Clark County Public Works

    2.1 In county-wide incidents, function as the lead ESF 1 coordinator in the CREOC. (C-TRAN may also be a lead in this area of responsibility.)

    2.2 Ensure that consolidated road closure information is reported on WebEOC.

    2.3 Maintain the list of road closures.

    2.4 Coordinate the collection, organization, and dissemination of information about the operational status of ESF 1 agencies.

    2.5 Provide resources and assistance to city public works agencies as resources allow.

    2.6 Track all ground transportation support requests and ensure that they are resolved appropriately.

3. Municipal Public Works Agencies (all)

    3.1 Report on agency and situation status to the CREOC.

    3.2 Maintain accurate information regarding road closures in service area. Forward road closure information to the CREOC.

    3.3 Provide ground transportation support to incident command(s), mutual aid agencies, area EOCs, and cities.

    3.4 Support traffic management by, for example, placing barricades, placing signage such as variable message signs, and adjusting traffic signals.

    3.5 When local resources are or are about to become exhausted, forward requests for resources and assistance to the CREOC.

4. C-TRAN

    4.1 Report on agency and situation status to the CREOC.

    4.2 As available, provide mass transit and para-transit buses to support emergency operations.

    4.3 Coordinate local publicly owned buses in accordance with *Tab A – Emergency Bus Mobilization Plan.*

5. Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)

Transportation

5.1 Report on agency and situation status to the CREOC through direct representation in the CREOC, through Washington State Patrol or other means.

5.2 As available, provide mass transit and para-transit buses to support emergency operations of state roads in Clark County and surrounding areas.

6. Human Services Council

6.1 Coordinate services from private vendors to transport people who don't have access to private, personal transportation or to mass transit or para-transit services.

6.2 Serve as primary coordinator point to assist in the transportation for those members of the community who have access and functional needs as identified in the CEMP base plan.

7. Clark County School Districts

7.1 As buses and drivers are available, provide mass transit support to emergency operations, in coordination with C-TRAN.

8. Clark County Law Enforcement Agencies

8.1 Provide traffic control.

8.2 Determine evacuation routes and manage evacuation traffic.

9. Clark Public Utilities and other utilities

9.1 Coordinate with ESF 1 Transportation representatives regarding critical transportation routes to restoring public utilities.

10. CREOC and CRESA

10.1 Coordinate all resource requests for air and marine resources through private vendors or the State EOC.

10.2 Coordinate resource requests for shipping/trucking services.

10.3 CRESA is the agency responsible for maintaining and updating this plan.

F. LEGAL AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

1. Memorandum of Understanding - Emergency Transportation Route Post-Earthquake Damage Assessment and Coordination; Portland, Oregon/ Vancouver, Washington Regional Area

2. Interagency Agreement for Emergency Bus Mobilization

3. Intergovernmental Agreement for Equipment and Services; the Pacific Northwest Interagency Cooperative

4. Clark County Public Works Emergency Response Manual

Transportation

5. Washington State Department of Transportation Traffic Alerts and Slowdowns Website:

http://wsdot.wa.gov/traffic/trafficalerts/

ESF 2– Communications

Primary Agencies   Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency

Support Agencies   Clark County Fire Departments and Districts
Clark County Law Enforcement Agencies
Clark County Information Services
Municipal Information Technology Agencies
Clark County General Services
ARES/RACES (Amateur Radio)

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose

1.1   The purpose of this ESF is to provide communications support to emergency response and recovery operations and to support emergency alert and warning of key officials and the public.

2. Scope

2.1   This ESF applies to all communications assets used by public safety agencies and their partners in Clark County such as radio, 9-1-1/dispatch, voice and data links, telephone and cellular systems, Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS), and amateur radio.

2.2   Warning refers to the rapid alerting of impacted persons or potentially impacted persons of hazardous conditions. Warning information will normally be accompanied by information about protective actions.

B. POLICIES

1.1 Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency (CRESA) is designated under this plan as the primary communications coordination point for all emergency communications.

C. SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

1. Situation

1.1 Clark County is subject to emergency conditions that require rapid dissemination of warning and other information to local officials and the public.

1.2 Communications systems are vulnerable to disaster impacts; these impacts include disruption, interruption and destruction of system infrastructure.

2. Planning Assumptions

2.1 Government authorities will require accurate and timely information on which to base their decisions and focus their response actions. At the same time, widespread damage to commercial telecommunications facilities is likely. The capability to produce situational awareness will be seriously restricted or nonexistent for a period

of time. All surviving telecommunications assets of various levels of government will be needed immediately to assure a proper response to the needs of the victims of the event

2.2 The County in conjunction with telecommunications providers will accomplish as much restoration and reconstruction of telecommunications as the situation permits

2.3 Initial reports of damage will be fragmented, providing an incomplete picture of the extent of damage to telecommunications facilities and the impacted communications systems.

2.4 Weather and other environmental factors, along with regional competition for communications equipment and services, will restrict the ability to deploy mobile or transportable communications equipment into the affected area

2.5 Reliable communications capabilities are necessary at all levels of government for routine communications, warning, impending events, response and recovery operations, search and rescue operations, and coordination with other county, city, and public safety agencies. Such capabilities must be available to the county for operation from the primary or alternate Emergency Operations Centers as well as any other location selected because of existing conditions at the time of or caused by the emergency or disaster.

2.6 CRESA manages the Public Alerts system, a notification system which disseminates emergency alerts to landline telephones and registered mobile phones and emails

2.7 Details on how CRESA will communicate with those members of our community who have limited proficiency with the English language or who have disability or access or functional needs is addressed in ESF 15.

2.8 Section D, 2.2 contains a list of the systems and tools CRESA uses to communicate with our community. To use these in communicating with those members of our community who have limited proficiency with the English language CRESA uses the translation serves utilized by the CRESA 911 Dispatch Operations Division or those available through Clark County Public Health. These services can provide recorded audio and written translation assistance that can then be integrated into the messaging by CRESA staff.

D. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

1. General

1.1 CRESA Technical Services staff serves as the ESF 2 Communications representative in the CREOC. They are responsible for –

    1.1.1 Assessing the impacts of the disaster on communications systems

    1.1.2 Reporting that information to the CREOC and other stakeholders

     1.1.3   Coordinating requests for communications resources and support

     1.1.4   Integrating state and federal communications resources and assistance into local command and/or coordination organizations

1.2   The Agency is responsible for the smooth operation and maintenance of the Agency's computer systems and networks, telephone systems, and the regional radio system. CRESA works with multiple vendors to ensure access, security, maintenance and upgrades of the systems and networks. All agency computers, including the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system, telephone and radio systems, servers and auxiliary equipment are the property of CRESA. The computer network access and management services are contracted with Clark County Information Services.

1.3   Routine communications systems will be used to the greatest extent possible. When routine communication systems are ineffective, alternate methods, such as amateur radio, will be used to communicate between the EOC, field operations, mass care facilities, and the state emergency operations center (EOC).

1.4   Emergency communications between adjacent and non-adjacent jurisdictions, the state, and federal agencies can be provided through the Clark Regional Emergency Operations Center (CREOC).

1.5   Clark County is signatory to a *Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for Regional Utility Coordination*. The other Portland metro emergency management agencies and the regional utility providers are also signatories to this MOU. Verizon and Qwest, two telephone service providers for Clark County, are included. In the MOU, the parties agree to coordinate with each other in accordance with the *Regional Utility Coordination Plan*.

1.6   Departments with emergency response or support responsibilities shall develop and maintain communications capabilities to ensure that they can fulfill their responsibilities.

1.7   Where multiple jurisdictions and agencies are impacted by communications outages and disruptions, restoration will be coordinated through the CREOC. Where necessary, restoration priorities will be established in the CREOC.

1.8   As the Public Safety Answering Point and Dispatch Operations center for Clark County CRESA maintains a routine common operation picture through the use of interoperable radio systems and computer aided dispatch tools at the individual, department and CRESA levels. These tools are also used to the greatest extent possible during EOC activations. Should these tools not be available, or the situation exceed their capability, common operating picture can be established and maintained in the EOC through the use of amateur radio, direct public safety radio and manual mapping. The sharing of this information is then done through scheduled updates as the situation requires.

2. Warning

2.1   The incident commander is responsible for warning impacted persons of hazardous conditions. CRESA will endeavor to support efforts to warn the public in situations where mass alerting is necessary.

2.2 Methods of warning may include

    2.2.1 Door-to-door notification
    2.2.2 Telephone contact, particularly for congregate or special needs facilities
    2.2.3 Public address systems
    2.2.4 News releases
    2.2.5 Social Media
    2.2.6 Web-based notification systems
    2.2.7 Posting of signs
    2.2.8 Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS):
    2.2.9 Emergency Alert System
    2.2.10 Wireless Emergency Alerts
    2.2.11 Highway communication signs
    2.2.12 NOAA Weather Radios
    2.2.13 Public Alerts

2.3 Clark County has a FEMA issued certificate to use IPAWS and has integrated local alerting and emergency response systems that use Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) standards with the IPAWS infrastructure. The activation point for all non-weather related county level IPAWS alerts is CRESA. CRESA will maintain a capability to activate IPAWS alerts at the request of activation authorities.

2.4 The National Weather Service is responsible for issuing weather-related warnings.

2.5 The USGS Cascades Volcano Observatory has the responsibility for issuing volcanic activity or eruption advisories and warnings.

2.6 The timeliness and effectiveness of emergency warnings is included in the after action review conducted by CRESA staff after signification event activations.

2.7 CRESA staff utilizes the polling and analytical capabilities available in the commercial tools to evaluate the effectiveness of our alerting campaigns. In addition, CRESA solicits feedback from the community on messages received and their impact on community readiness and response. For those messages send by partner agencies CRESA staff works with the sending agency to collect data for analysis.

3. Communications Resources

3.1 Commercial telephone systems and services, e.g., 9-1-1 trunks, private line (private branch exchange), analog (POTS) telephone line, conference call services, manual and broadcast fax systems.

3.2 National Warning System (NAWAS) – A deadline landline voice system that connects several warning points statewide.

3.3 ACCESS (A Central Computerized Enforcement Service System) landline teletype.

3.4 Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)

3.5 Public Alerts (ECNS)

3.6 CEMNET (Comprehensive Emergency Management Network) two-way VHF radio system.

3.7 Mobile and hardwire satellite telephones

3.8 Mobile satellite broadband service (BGAN)

3.9 Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS) and Wireless Priority Service (WPS)

3.10 RACES (Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services and ARES (Amateur Radio Emergency Service) two-way radio and packet radio systems utilizing amateur radio bands.

3.11 Communications Resources Unit, managed by Clark County Fire District No. 13.

3.12 Regional Radio Templates- Identify the channels, frequencies, and repeaters are used by what agency and in what area. Available on the CRESA SharePoint site at *crea911/intranet/dispatch/shared documents/radio ids and templates*

4. Management of Communications Resources

4.1 Clark County Fire District No. 13 has a Communications Resource Unit and a Communications Response Team that can support field communications needs in any incident in Region 4. This resource is available through CRESA 911/Dispatch. See *CRESA Dispatch Directive on Region 4 Communications Response Team*. The unit can provide communications unit leaders, communications technicians, and portable communications equipment including –
4.1.1 Handheld radios

4.1.2 Portable repeaters

4.1.3 Radio interconnect devices

4.1.4 Satellite telephones

4.2 In the event that an organization within Clark County requires any kind of communications resource or service they should first request assistance through the provider they routinely use. For example, if landline telephone service needs to be restored or if additional service or phone lines are required, they should go through their regular telephone provider (e.g., Century Link, Verizon, TDS Telecom, etc.).

4.3 In the event that an organization is unable to attain the resource or service form their regular provider, they may forward the request to the CRESA Duty Officer or the CREOC when activated.

4.4 The ESF 2 Representative in the CREOC will coordinate the restoration of the County 800 Mhz public safety radio system or any special missions or requirements related to that, e.g., additional radios, re-programming or radios, etc.

4.5 The ESF 2 Representative in the CREOC may also liaison with landline and wireless telephone providers regarding restoration of service, prioritization of restoration, and emergency communication missions (e.g., emergency installation of phone service for incident facilities)

E. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Primary Agencies

1.1 Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency

    1.1.1   Ensure continuity of the county public safety communications system.
    1.1.2   Coordinate and develop a county-wide warning system
    1.1.3   Maintain and test county warning systems and CREOC procedures.
    1.1.4   Assist municipal and county governments in establishing warning systems and developing warning plans.
    1.1.5   Disseminate warning information at the request of incident command.
    1.1.6   Coordinate the use of backup communication systems for warning, as necessary.
    1.1.7   Maintain and test EAS
    1.1.8   Issue IPAWS warnings or activate IPAWS at the request of incident command.

2. Support Agencies

  2.1 Office of Budget & Information Services and Information Technology

    2.1.1   Lead agency for the protection of county information systems
    2.1.2   Provide information system support to the Emergency Operations Center as needed.

  2.2 General Services and Information Technology
    2.2.1   Ensure continuity of the county telephone system.

  2.3 Law Enforcement and Fire Districts and Departments

    2.3.1   Direct warning of persons in impacted areas.
    2.3.2   Disseminate warning information.
    2.3.3   Request activation of the IPAWS system

  2.4 Telecommunications Providers

    2.4.1   Ensure continuity of telecommunications system
    2.4.2   Provide a representative to the CREOC upon request.
    2.4.3   Coordinate outage information and restoration priorities with the CREOC.

  2.5 Clark County Amateur Radio Emergency Services (RACES).

    2.5.1   Provide amateur radio communications services.

F. LEGAL AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

1.1 General legal authorities that support emergency communications

1.1.1 Clark County Code Chapter 2.48A Emergency Management
1.1.2 CRESA Inter-local Agreement dtd January 2001
1.1.3 Chapter 38.52 RCW Emergency Management
1.1.4 Chapter 118-40 WAC
1.1.5 6 USC 182(2) *Warning, Alert, and Response Network (WARN) Act* 2006

ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering

Primary Agencies   Clark County Public Works

Support Agencies   Municipal public works agencies
Clark County Community Development
Clark County General Services/Facilities Management
Clark County Public Health/Environmental Services Division
Clark County fire agencies
Clark County Public Health – Solid Waste/Clean Water Division
Washington State Emergency Management Division
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Clark County area Public Information Officers
Clark County Sheriff's Office
Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose

1.1   The purpose of this Emergency Support Function (ESF) 3 Public Works and Engineering is to establish policies and coordinate resources for public works and engineering support to emergency operations (response and recovery) in Clark County.

2. Scope

2.1   Public Works and Engineering responsibilities include technical advice and services by Engineering, Construction Management, and Storm Water evaluation through inspection, response and emergency contracting to minimize loss to transportation and drainage service.

2.2   In addition, they may support emergency crews in debris clearance for safe passage of emergency personnel, supplies and equipment for lifesaving, life protection and health and safety purposes during the immediate response phase.

2.3   Emergency demolition or stabilization of damaged structures and facilities designated by local or state government may be completed as immediate hazards to public health and safety, or as necessary to facilitate the accomplishment of lifesaving operations. Public works and engineering functions that relate to transportation systems (roads and bridges) are addressed in greater detail in ESF 1 – Transportation.

2.4   The management of heavy equipment, material handling equipment, and related public works equipment is addressed in greater detail in ESF 7 – Resource Support.

B. POLICIES

1.   It is the policy of Clark County and municipalities to provide public works services to lands and facilities under their jurisdiction. The Board of County Councilors, City Managers or the public works directors may offer other services to private property, such as debris collection or fee adjustments, on a case by case basis.

2.   Clark County may collect for any costs incurred by its authorized representatives, contractors and sub-contractors in carrying out any necessary work on public and private property needed to protect public health and safety. This includes debris removal, demolition of unsafe or abandoned structures, wreckage and administration costs. The collection of these costs and penalties may include billing the owner or placing a lien on the property and withholding further permits to the permittee or property until the penalties are paid.

3.   Permitting fees and normal inspection procedures will stay in effect following a disaster unless otherwise directed by the Board of County Councilors or city managers, as appropriate.

C. SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

1. Situation

1.1 Clark County is vulnerable to many different natural and technological disasters. Earthquakes and severe weather are natural disasters that have the highest probability, followed by flooding, landslide, wildfire, volcano and drought. These are detailed in the Clark Regional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (August 2017).

1.2 A Public Health emergency is also an event of high probability

1.3 Technological hazards include transportation accidents (aviation, train, ship and bus), dam failures, energy emergencies, hazardous materials and acts of terrorism and cyber security attacks (cyberterrorism). Dam failures can be both natural and technological disasters. Many of these disasters are also outlined in the Clark County Hazard Identification Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA) (2011).

1.4 Clark County has significant forested areas and urban interface areas, where residential development has encroached into forested areas.

1.5 Urban, rural and wildland fires have the capacity to turn into a major disaster or catastrophic event. In disaster conditions, these fires could spread rapidly, cause great damage, and seriously threaten lives and property.

1.6 Population wise, Clark County Public Works has responsibility for approximately 50% of the county, including its unincorporated geographical areas. In addition, there are six cities and one town that each has their own jurisdictions and public works departments. In order of population, this includes the cities of Vancouver, Camas, Battle Ground, Washougal, Ridgefield, La Center and the Town of Yacolt.

2. Planning Assumptions

2.1 A major emergency or disaster may cause extensive damage to property and infrastructure. Structures may be destroyed or severely weakened. Homes, public buildings, bridges and other facilities may have to be reinforced or demolished to ensure safety. Massive amounts of debris may make streets and highways impassable. Public utilities may be damaged or be partially or fully inoperable.

2.2 Access to disaster areas may be dependent upon the re-establishment of ground routes. In many locations, debris clearance and emergency road repairs will be given top priority to support immediate lifesaving emergency response activities.

2.3 Damage assessment of the disaster area will be required to determine potential workload.

2.4 Clark County are encouraged to use the inspection guidance in the Applied Technology Council (ATC 20) Procedures for Post-earthquake Safety Evaluation of Buildings to evaluate and survey damaged buildings.

2.5 Clark County agencies are encouraged to use the Applied Technology Council (ATC 45) guidance for the Safety Evaluation of Buildings after Wind Storms and Floods.

2.6 Disaster conditions may overwhelm the capabilities and resources of public works and facilities departments. Clark County may require assistance from other local jurisdiction agencies and partners, neighboring jurisdictions or from the state or federal government.

2.6 Emergency environmental waivers and legal clearances may be needed for disposal of materials from debris clearance and demolition activities for the protection of threatened public and private improvements.

2.7 Significant numbers of personnel with engineering and construction (structural engineers and building inspectors) skills along with construction equipment and materials may be required from outside the disaster area.

2.8 **In** the case of earthquakes, aftershocks will require re-evaluation of previously assessed structures and damages.

D. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

1. Organization

1.1 The ESF 3 Public Works and Engineering representatives in the Clark Regional Emergency Operations Center (CREOC) may include Clark County Public Works (CCPW) or others as determined by the needs of the incident.

1.2 If necessary, representatives from the building inspection divisions for Clark County (Building Safety Division of Community Development) and area municipalities may be included in the ESF 3 team to coordinate building safety inspections.

1.3 The Clark County Public Works (CCPW) representative will serve as the primary ESF 3 coordinator in a county-wide incident.

1.4   State and local government may contract with the Associated General Contractors of America to provide inspection services, heavy equipment and trained operators to supplement emergency efforts under "Plan Bulldozer". During the time "Plan Bulldozer" is in use, operations will be performed at cost under a disaster relief contract. (Reference Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.)

2. Disaster Debris Management

2.1   All county and municipal public works departments are responsible for Debris Management, along with Clark County Public Health Solid Waste program. CRESA is the plan coordinator. Supporting agencies include Animal Control, jurisdiction code enforcement agencies, Medical Examiner, Fire, GIS, legal, public information and Parks.

2.2   This plan establishes clear roles and responsibilities during disaster debris operations. It includes overall management strategy, provides timelines of activities, conveys guidance to jurisdictions regarding contracting and outlines procedures for performing and documenting disaster debris operations.

2.3   The plan provides contract templates for the management of Debris Management Sites (DMS) and has identified potential locations within Clark County, including potential layouts.

2.4   In addition this plan provides templates for jurisdictions to use for public information and strategies for public dissemination.

3. State

3.1   Washington State Emergency Management alerts appropriate state agencies of the possible requirements for emergency engineering services, coordinate state assets and requests federal assistance to support local emergency engineering efforts. State departments/agencies that support the emergency engineering effort are identified in ESF 3 Emergency Services of the Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

3.2   State government will provide engineering services primarily to lands and facilities under its jurisdiction and will lend support to local government as requested and as circumstances allow. Supplemental assistance shall be requested through local and state emergency management channels.

4. Federal

4.1   The National Response Framework, ESF 3 Public Works and Engineering provides for the federal response and support to assist state and local government. The primary federal agencies are the Department of Defense (DOD) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for planning, preparedness and response assistance to be provided by other branches as needed. In the event of federal activation, Clark County will coordinate with other local, state and federal agencies.

4.2   If direct federal assistance has been authorized by the President under an Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration, FEMA may issue a mission assignment to

those federal agencies possessing the needed expertise or assets, only when it is verified to be beyond the capability of the affected state and local governments.

E. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. **Clark County Public Works Road Operations, Engineering and Design and municipal public works departments**

   1.1   Provide inspections of county roads and bridges to determine damage and safety.

   1.2   Remove debris and wreckage from roads and bridges.

   1.3   Communicate which county roads and bridges are operational.

   1.4   Collect, organize and disseminate overall road status information.

   1.5   Provide temporary repair of damaged county roads and bridges, if possible.

   1.6   Establish and/or maintain emergency evacuation routes as directed by Clark County Sheriff's Office or other law enforcement that has jurisdiction or responsibility.

   1.7   Provide roadblocks, barricades, signs and flaggers as requested.

   1.8   Coordinate public information releases with the Public Information Officers (PIOs) and the incident Joint Information System (JIS)/Joint Information Center (JIC).

   1.9   Provide fuel storage.

   1.10 Repair equipment.

   1.11 Provide sand and gravel.

   1.12 Provide trucks and drivers to transport debris and wreckage.

   1.13 Provide flood control support.

   1.14 Coordinate drainage activities.

   1.15 Coordinate county-wide disaster transportation needs in accordance with ESF 1 Transportation.

   1.16 Coordinate with other political jurisdictions.

   1.17 Coordinate with private contractors and suppliers.

   1.18 Relocate CCPW shops if conditions warrant.

1.19 Document damages and costs.

2. **Clark County Community Development Department – Building Department**

   2.1 Coordinate damage assessment and post disaster safety inspections of county buildings and facilities. Coordinate post-earthquake ATC-20 inspections.

   2.2 Coordinate damage assessment and post disaster safety inspections of private businesses in the county.

   2.3 Coordinate private assessment and inspection resources.

   2.4 Expedite permitting and required inspections as appropriate and feasible.

   2.5 Provide for the demolition of damaged and/or abandoned structures posing a threat to human safety.

   2.6 Coordinate expeditious removal of debris and other non-hazardous materials.

   2.7 Assess and make recommendations for environmental damage to streams, bluffs, shorelines and riverbanks.

   2.8 Review repair, reconstruction and replacement of structures for compliance with building, land use and environmental regulations.

   2.9 Coordinate with the CREOC and Public Information Officers/JIS/JIC on public information.

   2.10 Inspectors may distribute public repair and recovery information.

   2.11 Document damages and costs and provide necessary reports.

3. **Clark County Public Health – Environmental Services Division**

   3.1 Coordinate inspections of septic systems.

   3.2 Coordinate safety of food and water supplies.

   3.3 Provide for testing of wells and water supplies.

   3.4 Coordinate all public information releases through the Clark County Public Information Officer and incident JIS/JIC.

4. **Clark County General Services – Facilities Management**

   4.1 Prioritize restoration of essential county facilities.

5. **Clark County Public Health – Solid Waste/Clean Water Division**

    5.1   Coordinate storm water and drainage needs and designs with Road Operations.

    5.2   Access damages along waterways that may cause environmental issues.

6. **Clark County fire agencies**

    6.1   Identify routes that need to be cleared to allow emergency response vehicles to operate. Agencies will also provide emergency response personnel and equipment as needed to assist the public works effort.

7. **Washington State Emergency Management Division**

    7.1   Provide assistance with resources and contractors when requested from Clark County or CREOC.

8. **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**

    8.1   Provide planning and response assistance when a federally declared disaster.

9. **Clark County Sheriff's Office or other law enforcement**

    9.1   Provide coordination to establish and communicate emergency evacuation routes.

10. **Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency**

    10.1 Activates CREOC and is responsible for the support and coordination of the incident.

    10.2 Is responsible for the maintenance and updating of this plan.

F. LEGAL AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

1. Clark County Public Works Emergency Response Manual

2. Grounds Equipment and Maintenance Services (GEM) Interlocal Agreement

Emergency Support Function 4 – Firefighting

Primary Agencies   Camas-Washougal Fire Department
Clark County Fire District 3
Clark County Fire District 6
Clark County Fire District 10
Clark County Fire District 13
Clark County Fire & Rescue
East County Fire & Rescue
Vancouver Fire Department

Washington State Department of Natural Resources
Washington State Patrol – Fire Marshal's Office
United States Coast Guard

Support Agencies

Clark County Fire Chief's Association
Clark County Fire Resource Coordinator
Clark County and city law enforcement agencies
Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency (CRESA)

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose

1.1 To establish policies for the effective coordination of the detection and suppression of wildland, rural and urban fires resulting from natural, and human caused or catastrophic events requiring fire response.

2. Scope

2.1 This Emergency Support Function (ESF) is written and authorized by the fire chiefs within Clark County, and within the scope of the Clark County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

2.2 The heading of this ESF is 'firefighting' but it addresses the "all hazards" roles and responsibilities of the broader heading of fire service. For the purpose of this ESF, fire service is considered fire suppression and control, basic emergency medical care, and immediate life safety services as delivered by fire service agencies.

2.3 Other fire service functions are addressed in greater detail in other ESFs, as follows:

    2.3.1   The emergency medical capabilities of fire service districts are addressed in ESF 8 Health and Medical.

    2.3.2   The hazardous materials capabilities of fire service districts are addressed in ESF 10 Hazardous Materials.

    2.3.3   Search and rescue capabilities of fire service districts (light and heavy rescue and urban search and rescue) are addressed in ESF 9 Search and Rescue.

B. POLICIES

1. Each local, state, or federal agency will assume the full cost of protection of the lands within its respective boundaries unless other arrangements are made. Local fire protection agencies should not incur costs in jurisdictions outside their area without reimbursement unless there is a local mutual aid or contractual agreement between those jurisdictions. It is essential that the issue of financial limitation be clarified through proper official channels for efficient execution of fire support.

2. When fire agencies within Clark County consider it to be in the best interest of the jurisdiction, it may cooperate with any agency, from within or from outside the county or state.

3. The processes and procedures established within local, regional, state and federal mobilization guides shall be followed in responding to an emergency or disaster.

4. Coordination will be accomplished in cooperation with the Clark County Fire Resource Coordinator, CRESA, or other appropriate local and state agencies operating under the Incident Command System (ICS).

5. All Clark County fire agencies and Cowlitz-Skamania County Fire District No. 7 are signatories to the Mutual Aid Agreement for Fire and Emergency Medical Services (June 2015).

6. The Vancouver Fire Department also has a mutual aid agreement with the Portland Fire Bureau (September 1995).

7. The Vancouver Fire Department, Clark County Fire and Rescue, and Clark County Fire District No. 6 are signatories to a mutual aid agreement with other agencies and the Maritime Fire Safety Association (MFSA) for shipboard fire response. This agreement outlines the services provided and specifics of the region covered.

C. SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

1. Situation

    1.1 Clark County is vulnerable to many different natural and technological disasters. Earthquakes and severe weather are natural disasters that have the highest probability, followed by flooding, landslide, wildfire, volcano and drought. These are detailed in the Clark Regional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (August 2017).

    1.2 Public Health emergency is also ranked as a high probalbiy in Clark County

    1.3 Technological hazards include transportation accidents (aviation, train, ship and bus), dam failures, energy emergencies, hazardous materials and acts of terrorism and cyber security attacks (cyberterrorism). Dam failures can be both natural and technological disasters. Many of these disasters are also outlined in the Clark County Hazard Identification Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA) (2011).

1.4 Clark County has significant forested areas and urban interface areas, where residential development has encroached into forested areas.

1.5 Urban, rural and wildland fires have the capacity to turn into a major disaster or catastrophic event. In disaster conditions, these fires could spread rapidly, cause great damage, and seriously threaten lives and property.

2. Planning Assumptions

2.1 Urban, rural, and wildland fires will occur within Clark County. In the event of an earthquake or other emergency or disaster, large, damaging fires are also likely to occur.

2.2 In a disaster, some firefighting resources will become scarce or damaged.

2.3 The fire and public safety services in Clark County include municipal fire departments, county fire protection districts, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Department of Natural Resources.

2.3 Apparatus access and egress may be hampered by collapsed buildings, bridge failures, landslides and large amounts of debris, both on the roads and inside buildings housing the apparatus.

2.4 Normal fuel supplies may not be available due to facility damage, lack of electricity to operate pumps, supply chains being cut off and competing priorities for resources

2.5 Lack of personnel could also become an issue, as some of our community could be directly affected by a large disaster.

D. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

1. Preparedness

1.1 Each fire service agency in Clark County (districts and cities) is responsible for the development and maintenance of ESF 4 policies, plans, and procedures. The Clark County Fire Chief's Association (CCFCA) supports interagency planning that is essential to coordinated and standardized ESF 4 operations.

1.2 The CCFCA developed and maintains *the Incident Management System (IMS) Manual for Clark County:* Including section 11, *Disaster Management (*published separately*)* explains the scalable or phased approach to allow for a smoother transition from normal to catastrophic operations when resource demands exceed local resource capacity. The phases are: Level One – Alert / Ramp Up Stage, Level Two – Partial Activation, Level Three – Full Activation, and Deactivation.

1.3 All Clark County fire service agencies may participate in State Fire Services Mobilization, now listed under All-Risk Mobilization.   Any local fire chief or designee may request assistance, once local resources and mutual aid resources have been

or are anticipated to be expended. In addition, if a special resource is needed and not available through existing mutual aid agreements, this may also be requested.

1.4 The *State Fire Services Mobilization Plan* provides a framework for fire/EMS resources to be mobilized across the state. This plan organizes the state into fire defense regions. Clark County is part of the Southwest Region, along with Cowlitz, Skamania, and Wahkiakum counties. The Southwest Region coordinates fire resources in accordance with the *Regional Fire Service Mobilization Plan*.

2. Response

2.1 Upon occurrence of a major incident that has community-wide impact, such as an earthquake or flooding, fire agencies may conduct windshield or other real-time surveys, with support from law enforcement and public works departments. These rapid surveys may be conducted within the first hours of the incident.

2.2 The Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is responsible for fire incidents on their land on the east side of Clark County and on unimproved land in Clark County. Fire Districts 3, 10, and 13, Clark County Fire & Rescue and East County Fire and Rescue are signatories to 'Forestland Response Agreements' with DNR. These districts will normally be the first responders to fire and life safety incidents on DNR and unimproved lands. The responding fire district will transition command to DNR as appropriate.

2.3 The Clark Regional Emergency Operations Center (CREOC) will activate in support of fire operations when requested. Agency Representatives representing fire should be present to coordinate ESF 4 work with situational awareness, communications, resource allocation and logistical coordination.

2.4 Fire agencies may operate a Department Operation Center (DOC) separately by district/department or jointly during times of disaster.

2.5 CRESA 911/Dispatch may also transition to 'Disaster Dispatching' procedure for fire resources. In disaster dispatching, CRESA dispatchers may communicate call information directly to the DOC and the DOCs will dispatch the fire resources in their area.

3. Response to Incidents on the Columbia River

3.1 The United States Coast Guard (USCG) is the command agency for fire incidents in the Columbia River channel.

3.2 Local fire agencies are responsible for incidents along the shoreline, and may also have agreements to cover ports and dock facilities.

3.3 Vancouver Fire Department (VFD) and Clark County Fire & Rescue (CCFR) have typed fire response boats available. Other districts have additional crafts and rescue boats that may also be used in water rescue response.

3.4 Additional public and private sector resources for fighting fires on the Columbia River may be available.

4. Long-Term Recovery (refer to ESF 14)

5. Mitigation (refer to the Clark Regional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan published separately) (August 2017)

6. Resource Management

6.1 Fire agency resources are normally dispatched through CRESA 911/Dispatch. When
CRESA 911/Dispatch is overwhelmed with requests for service that exceed available resources, fire service districts will normally provide direction to dispatch in prioritizing calls or may activate their DOC as described above.

6.2 Fixed and rotary wing firefighting aircraft are primarily available from the DNR, but there may be other resources available, including local law enforcement, local/regional mutual aid and through Washington State Emergency Management Division (EMD).

6.3 When activated, fire agencies within a DOC may request all resources through their DOC. Any requests that can't be fulfilled through the DOC will be forwarded to the CREOC, when activated or through the CRESA Emergency Management Duty Officer (DO).

6.4 When CRESA 911/Dispatch receives requests for unique resources (e.g., aircraft, generators, heavy equipment, food, water, etc.) they will normally forward these requests to the CREOC or Duty Officer. In coordination with dispatch, the CREOC may recommend that unique resource requests be made directly to the ESF 4 representative in the CREOC.

6.5 When indicated, the Fire Resource Coordinator will request state mobilization through established channels.

6.6 Once State Fire Mobilization is in effect for a local incident, all fire resource orders may go through the Washington State Patrol Mobilization Coordinator, or the agreed upon expanded dispatch center. The mobilization coordinator may rely on the CREOC to fill requests for resources that may be available locally.

7. CREOC Operations

7.1 ESF 4 representation in the CREOC may include one representative of the Vancouver Fire Department and one representative of the other county fire districts as requested.

7.2 The ESF 4 representatives in the CREOC are responsible for the following:

7.2.1 Acting as a Fire Liaison, providing situational awareness from their districts or areas of responsibilities (county fire rep), and reporting back to their districts or DOC.

7.2.2 Coordinating information and resource support to fire districts, including support from other agency and ESF representatives and support from the state and federal level.

7.2.3 Providing direction to fire districts in how to attain resources (e.g., through dispatch, state fire mobilization, or the CREOC).

7.2.4 Ensuring that arriving state and federal resources are appropriately integrated into local command and coordination organizations.

E. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Primary Agencies

1.1 Clark County Fire Districts, City Fire Departments and Clark County Fire Marshal's Office may have the following responsibilities:

1.1.1 Ensure the readiness of ESF 4 Firefighting.

1.1.2 Act as lead agencies in the provision of fire suppression and control, and immediate life safety services within their respective fire protection jurisdictions, and support other fire protection districts through mutual aid agreement or other procedures.

1.1.3 Conduct and coordinate rescue operations within their scope.

1.1.4 Maintain inventories of firefighting staff and equipment.

1.1.5 Provide initial and continuing situation assessment information of major incidents to DOCs and the CREOC as appropriate.

1.1.6 Support public alert and warning initiation and decision support, usually completed in coordination with law enforcement.

1.1.7 Participate with law enforcement and emergency management in any evacuation efforts.

1.1.8 Collect and relay information to the CREOC, including available and committed staff and equipment, and operational needs.

1.1.9 Investigate fires of suspicious origin.

1.2 The Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is included as a primary agency for this plan because they manage lands that cover a significant portion of Clark County and they are responsible for fire suppression on unimproved land in Clark County. Additional information about DNR is included in the *Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)* and other supporting plans.

1.3 The Washington State Patrol is responsible for maintaining the State All-Risk Mobilization/Fire Services Mobilization Plan and providing a framework for fire resources to be mobilized across the state.

1.4 The United States Coast Guard (USCG) provides incident command for all incidents on the Columbia River below Bonneville Dam, which includes the river in Clark

County. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has jurisdiction above Bonneville Dam.

2. Support Agencies

2.1 Clark County Fire Chief's Association (CCFCA) provides the following functions:
    2.1.1 Coordinate fire agency planning and preparedness.
    2.1.2 Develop and maintain *Countywide Incident Management System (IMS) Manual – including Disaster Management Response Plan.*

2.2 Southwest Region Fire Resource Coordinator provides the following:
    2.2.1 Represent Clark County fire agencies on the Regional Fire Defense Board.
    2.2.2 Coordinate with Clark County and other regional fire agencies regarding fire mobilization.

2.3 Clark County and city law enforcement agencies provide perimeter control, scene security and assists in fire investigations. Law enforcement is generally the Incident Commander in evacuations.

    2.3.1 Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency (CRESA) Emergency Management (EM)

provides facilitation for this written plan and its updates in coordination with fire agencies.
    2.3.2 Additional support is provided in EM Duty Officer Coordination, alert and warning, evacuation, resource support and management of the county EOC (CREOC), when activated.

2.4 CRESA 911 Dispatch provides many areas or direct services to fire agencies in their 24/7 dispatch procedures.

F. LEGAL AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

1. Legal Authorities

1.1 General legal authorities that allow fire agencies to direct the response to fires and other emergencies are:
    1.1.1 International Fire Code (IFC) – Section 104.11: Authority at fires and other emergencies
    1.1.2 RCW 19.27.110 – Requires county governments to enforce and administer the IFC.
    1.1.3 Clark County Code 15.12.020: Clark County adoption of the IFC.
    1.1.4 Vancouver Municipal Code M-3659: City of Vancouver adoption of the IFC.
    1.1.5 Camas Washington Municipal Code 2.16.010 establishment of fire department

2. Mobilization Plans

2.1 All-Risk Mobilization   http://www.wsp.wa.gov/draft-all-risk-mobilization/

2.2 Washington State Fire Services Mobilization Plan (May 2018).Authorized by RCW 43.43.960-964: State Fire Service Mobilization.

http://smhttp.72879.nexcesscdn.net/807B2B0/wsp//wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Mobe-Planv12-1.pdf

2.3 Regional Fire Service Mobilization Plan (Southwest Region Fire Defense Board) (January 2005)

2.4 Clark County Fire Resource Mobilization Plan (June 2003)

3. Mutual Aid Plans

3.1 Mutual Aid Agreement for Fire and Emergency Medical Services (June 2015) between Clark

County fire agencies and Cowlitz-Skamania County Fire District No. 7. Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Forestland Response Agreement (FLRA)

  3.1.1   DNR has fire protection on all land that meets the definition of forest land and unimproved land.
  3.1.2   RCW 76.04.005, (4), (8) and (16)
  3.1.3   Signatories include all Clark County fire districts with different agreement dates.
  3.1.4   FLRA agreement is good for five years.
  3.1.5   DNR has signed and executed agreements with all Clark County area fire districts that expire 6/6/2023.

3.2 Maritime Fire Safety Association (MFSA)
  3.2.1   Agreement between fire districts along the lower Columbia and Willamette rivers.
  3.2.2   Signatories include Vancouver Fire Department, Clark County Fire & Rescue and Clark County Fire District 6.
  3.2.3   See also: http://www.mfsa.com.

3.3 Portland Fire Bureau Mutual Aid Agreement with Vancouver Fire Department (September 1995)

4. Emergency Management Plans

4.1 Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) (June 2016)

4.2 Clark County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) (2018)

5. Other References

5.1 Incident Management System Manual (IMS) for Clark County.

5.2 CRESA Directive 11.094: Disaster Dispatching Procedures

Emergency Support Function 5 – Emergency Management

Primary Agencies CRESA (Emergency Management)

Support Agencies Clark and City Fire Agencies
Clark and City Law Enforcement Agencies
Washington State Patrol
EMS
Clark and City Public Works Agencies
Clark County Public Health
CTRAN
American Red Cross
COAD
Clark County Schools
City Management Teams

A. INTRODUCTION 1. Purpose

1.1 To provide for the effective coordination of emergency operations by standardizing the principles and methods of response within Clark County.

1.2 To maximize effective response capabilities to multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional emergencies by facilitating and improving the flow of information and coordination with and between operational levels of the system.

1.3 To provide effective mobilization, deployment, utilization, tracking and demobilization of resources.

1.4 To enhance and coordinate intelligence gathering and information sharing capabilities.

1.5 To support overall disaster and emergency incident management activities and administrative functions within the Emergency Operations Center.

2. Scope

2.1 ESF 5 serves as the coordination ESF for participating City/County departments, agencies, and non-governmental organizations across the spectrum of domestic incident management from hazard mitigation and preparedness to response and recovery. The support agencies listed above are the principal local agencies engaged in this process; however, all local agencies, departments, commissions, boards and institutions of higher education, and local government may be asked to provide communication, situation reports, information, documentation and updates when they are affected by or providing support and resources to any emergency or disaster. Key areas include: **2.1.1** Alert and warning

2.1.2 Information Coordination

2.1.3 Resource Management

2.2 ESF 5 coordinates information collection, analysis, planning, operations, requests for state assistance, resource management, deployment and staffing, mutual aid, facilities, management, financial management and other support required to prepare for, respond to, and recover from and emergency or disaster.

B. POLICIES

1.1 It is the policy of Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency to disseminate current and accurate information through the Clark Regional Emergency Operations Center. Involved and impacted organizations should provide the Emergency Operations Center with timely and accurate incident information. ESF 5 staff establishes required field facilities, supplies, and equipment to support response activities related to the management of disasters and emergencies. Clark County through CRESA, supports the implementation of written mutual aid agreements to ensure a seamless resource response to affected areas.

1.2 Knowing that local governments may be over extended during an emergency or disaster the
EOC will only request information that is necessary to support response and recovery activities. The EOC will make every deliberate effort to facilitate the ease with which the local governments make their reports.

C. SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS 1. Situation

1.1 Emergencies or disasters may occur in a local jurisdiction at any time causing significant human suffering, injury and death, public and private property damage, environmental degradation, economic hardship to businesses, families, individuals, and disruption of local government and business. These hazards are identified in the Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis which is a supporting document to the CEMP. All emergencies will generate an urgent need to collect, organize, and disseminate emergency information.

2. Planning Assumptions

2.1 In a disaster situation, there is a need for a central collection point in the EOC where situation information can be compiled, analyzed, and prepared for use by decision makers.

2.2 Accurate and timely emergency information provides for safety, decision-making, prioritization, resource management, and documentation.

2.3 Information, particularly initial information, may be ambiguous, conflicting, or incomplete.

2.4 Information collection may be hampered by many factors such damage or disruption to communications systems.

2.5 There will be delays in establishing full information processing capabilities.

2.6 Clark Regional EOC adheres to planning principles within the National Incident Management System. (NIMS) This includes maintaining resource and situation status;

preparing the EOC action plan, preparation and dissemination of situation reports, incident documentation, demobilization, and providing technical assistance.

2.7 The priority for information management will be given to information that is useful for meeting support coordination objectives and to information that relates to multiple incidents at once, providing a comprehensive picture for stakeholders.

2.8 All planning will incorporate the whole community concept with considerations focused, but not limited to, the limited English proficiency population, individuals with access and function needs.

D. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 1. General

1.1 In a current or threatened emergency in any part of Clark County, the Clark Regional Emergency Operations Center (CREOC) may be activated to assess the situation and determine what information is needed to meet response objectives.
1.2 The CREOC Operations Manual contains intrusions and procedures on the activation and operation of the CREOC to include position specific functions, roles and responsibilities. **1.3** Response and support agencies should provide the CREOC with accurate and timely information about situation status, resource status, agency status, and jurisdiction status. The local agencies and volunteer organizations located in the CREOC will work to meet the information requirements of the emergency situation. This will include receiving periodic reports from field representatives. Additionally the EOC staff may be required to request information liaisons or coordinators to the local jurisdiction to meet a specific requirement.
1.4 Agencies should use routine procedures for reporting emergency information up their chain-of-command. To the greatest extent possible, agencies should centrally collect and organize information before providing it to the EOC. The EOC should have a single point of contact with each agency for sharing information to minimize communications and avoid duplication of effort.
1.5 The CREOC Procedures describe the specific procedures for the management of emergency information within the CREOC.
1.6   The CREOC will make emergency information available through situation reports and other written reports, situation displays, maps, and briefings.
1.7 The CREOC will endeavor to provide emergency information to all involved and impacted organizations.
1.8 Once activated, the CREOC manager will determine a schedule for briefings and distribution of situation reports.
1.9 In the CREOC, the EOC Public Information Officer will coordinate with the situation unit to identify information that is suitable for inclusion in public releases. Situation unit personnel will not release public information directly.
1.10 External response and support agencies are responsible for planning functions. Depending on the needs of the emergency, additional planning functions may be delegated to the CREOC.
1.11   Technical specialists and technical information will normally be provided directly to field personnel and support agencies. Technical specialists may locate in the EOC when technical assistance and information will be useful to multiple agencies and to EOC personnel.

1.12 CRESA and partners will utilize the guidelines explained in the Washington Business Re-Entry system for post disaster re-entry.

CRESA Emergency Management

1.13 To facilitate the EOC demobilization process an EOC demobilization plan will be developed and implemented.   The EOC provide support to field demobilization activities upon request.

E. ORGANIZATION

1.1 ESF 5 is organized in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and supports the Incident Command Structure (ICS) described in NIMS.

1.2 Supporting agencies may request the EOC to be activated for assistance during an emergency or disaster and to follow the guidelines in this ESF to collect and document information obtained to meet the requirements for State and Federal government assistance in the recovery process

F. ACTIONS Response Activities

1.1 Coordinate the county's emergency response with state, public, and private organizations
1.2 Communicate and coordinate with jurisdictions within the county to monitor the situation, gather essential elements of information, and identify jurisdictional needs and requirements.
1.3 Staff CREOC positions as needed for incident.
1.4 Compile and collate situation information, preliminary damage assessment (PDA) data and other relevant information on the emergency or disaster for the CREOC Situation Report (SITREP) and disseminate as needed.
1.5 Prepare Emergency Declarations
1.6 Coordinate mutual aid activities
1.7 Participate in Join Information System activities.
1.8 Incorporate Whole Community in response planning.

Recovery Activities

1.1 Deploy appropriate resources as needed in support of recovery operations.
1.2 Coordinate with state agency and local jurisdiction officials on short-term and long-term recovery planning and operations.
1.3 Conduct after-action critique of the overall response and recovery efforts and recommend operational, procedural or statutory changes to improve future efforts.
1.4 Incorporate Whole Community in recover planning.
1.5 Support recovery activities explained in ESF 14

Preparedness Activities

1.1 Facilitate the completion of an annual CREOC training and exercise plan.

1.2 Create training tools to teach and reinforce CREOC operations.

1.3 Participate in regional exercises.

1.4 Teach and emphasize CREOC staff personal preparedness.

1.5 Provide redundant systems to aid in the completion of EOC objectives in various disaster scenarios.

Mitigation (refer to the Clark County Hazard Mitigation Plan published separately)

Emergency Support Function 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Emergency Housing and Human Services

Primary Agencies   Clark County Managers Office
                                      City of Vancouver City Manager's Office
                                      City of Camas City Administrator's Office
                                      City of Battle Ground City Manager's Office
                                      City of Washougal City Administrator's Office
                                      City of Ridgefield City Manager's Office
                                      City of La Center Mayor's Office
                                      Town of Yacolt Mayor's Office
                                    American Red Cross Cascades Region Clark
                                      Regional Emergency Services Agency

Support Agencies Clark County Animal Protection and Control
                                      Humane Society for Southwest Washington
                                      Clark County Community Organizations Active in Disaster

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose

1.1   The purpose of this Emergency Support Function (ESF) is to coordinate efforts and define and facilitate services for mass care, emergency assistance, temporary emergency housing (shelters) and services to meet basic human needs following an emergency or disaster.

1.2   Coordination may include, but not be limited to sheltering, mass feeding, clothing, postdisaster interim housing, Community Points of Distribution (CPODs) and other bulk distribution of supplies. It may also include a Multi-Agency Resource Center (MARC), Family Assistance Centers (FAC), or other resource centers established by local, state or federal government.

1.3   Mass Care may also include the coordination and support of any non-medical mass care services, family reunification and disaster welfare information coordination, as needed.

2. Scope

2.1   Mass Care in Clark County, Washington is a shared responsibility between Clark County government, the incorporated cities of Battle Ground, Camas, La Center, Ridgefield, Vancouver, Washougal, Town of Yacolt and The American Red Cross.

Other non-profit agencies and organizations, primarily through the Clark County Community Organizations in Disaster (CC COAD) are also essential.

2.2 The Clark County Animal Care Plan (ESF 11 Agriculture and Natural Resources Annex) considers disaster and emergency coordination of animals with Clark County Animal Control and Protection and the Humane Society of Southwest Washington the lead agencies. Other agencies and organizations hold supporting roles in their plan. Emergency shelters may be requested to be either co-located with human shelters or located in close proximity.

2.3 Mass Care will be coordinated through the Operations Section of Clark Regional Emergency Operations Center (CREOC) when activated, with support from all other sections. After recommendations from Mass Care leads, decisions about where to place shelters will be made through our command structure. In addition, Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency (CRESA) Emergency Management is the lead facilitator of this plan but is generally responsible for the direct services of mass care. The ESF 6 function is within the scope of the Clark County Comprehensive Emergency Plan (CEMP).

B. POLICIES

1.   It is the policy of the governments within Clark County to provide resources to minimize the loss of life, protect public property and minimize damage to the environment within our borders. Additionally, when possible, we may support other jurisdictions in neighboring counties to the maximum extent possible depending on disaster conditions in our own county. A collaborative response by public, private and nonprofit organizations will benefit and facilitate mass care services through the county.

2.   As mandated by the state, RCW 38.52.070 says that each political subdivision is authorized and directed to establish a local organization or to be a member of a joint local organization for emergency management in accordance with the state comprehensive plan. Incorporated jurisdictions will perform emergency management functions within their geographic boundaries.

3.   When resources allow, the American Red Cross will provide staff, supplies and shelters as disaster conditions dictate and resources allow, in accordance with the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 930288) as amended from the Disaster Relief Act of 1974.

4.   Mass care shelters are temporary in nature and are designed for people displaced as a result of emergencies or disasters. All mass care and shelter services will meet current requirements for the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). According to the ADA, service animals are extensions of their owners and have the same access to public transportation and sheltering as their owners at all times.

5.   Services will be provided without regard to economic status, race, religion, political ethnicity, sexual orientation, or other affiliation.

6.   The Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006, Public Law 109-308, (H.R. 3858-PETS) requires local and state emergency preparedness authorities to include plans for pets and service animals in disaster plans. It also grants the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) the authority to assist states and local communities in developing disaster plans to accommodate people with pets and service animals.

7.   Certain human services programs are only available under a major federal Disaster Declaration or Individual Assistance Declaration to help survivors address unmet disaster caused needs and non-housing losses through loans or grants, disaster supplemental nutrition assistance, crisis counseling, disaster unemployment and disaster legal services. Other state and federal human service programs may benefit survivors, such as child care, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, housing vouchers, etc.

C. SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

1. Situation

1.1 Clark County is vulnerable to many different natural and technological disasters. Earthquakes and severe weather are natural disasters that have the highest probability, followed by flooding, landslide, wildfire, volcano and drought. These are detailed in the Clark Regional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (August 2017).

1.2 In addition, we have a high probability of having a Public Health emergency.

1.3 Technological hazards include transportation accidents (aviation, train, ship and bus), dam failures, energy emergencies, hazardous materials and acts of terrorism and cyber security attacks (cyberterrorism). Dam failures can be both natural and technological disasters. Many of these disasters are also outlined in the Clark County Hazard Identification Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA) (2011).

2. Planning Assumptions

2.1 The local and regional utilities, communications, lifelines, medical and transportation systems and networks may sustain damage in a disaster. Emergency response and recovery activities will be difficult to coordinate.

2.2 Public, private and nonprofit organizations and the general public will have to utilize their own resources and be self-sufficient for a minimum of several days, probably longer. Washington State Emergency Management Division, along with neighboring states advises the community to prepare for at least two weeks.

2.3 No single agency or organization will be able to satisfy all emergency resource requests during a major emergency or disaster. A partnership approach will be needed between public, private, and volunteer agencies in order to provide sheltering for large-scale disaster events.

2.4 Cities in Clark County will provide their own shelters using governmental (city/county) staff, resources, and facilities. Mutual aid resources will be utilized for small events, but unable to meet the needs of a large-scale emergency or disaster, especially one that affects the entire region.

2.5 Shortages of emergency response personnel will exist creating a need for additional fire, police, search and rescue, emergency medical, transit, public works, utilities, health, shelter management and support personnel. Private sector and voluntary organization support may be needed to augment overall disaster response and recovery efforts.

3. Gaps in Planning and Response

3.1 Clark County has not had a major disaster since 1996, resulting in area partners having decreased institutional knowledge of disaster impacts. This loss of institutional knowledge has created a gap in the prioritization of sheltering in some governmental partners strategic planning.

3.2 Clark's proximity to Portland Oregon means that many of the non-governmental organizations that provide disaster sheltering will quickly become overwhelmed. Resulting in an inability, or delayed ability, of those NGO's to support Clark County.

3.3 Clark County Emergency Management has been engaging with regional partners to identify gaps and produce solutions for mass care, and in particular developing mass sheltering tools and training. These tools include, workshops with interested partners to plan for county and city jurisdictions to be responsible for their citizens mass care services in a disaster.

3.4 Medical shelters are another gap area, as this responsibility is not clearly assigned to any department or agency within the county structure.

D. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

1. General

1.1 In the intent of this ESF, initial response activities focus on meeting urgent mass care needs of the disaster victims.

1.2 Recovery efforts will be initiated concurrently or close behind response activities. Close coordination is required among public safety, emergency management and relief organizations responsible for emergency response and recovery operations, and other nongovernmental organizations providing assistance.

1.3 Public information on shelter openings and closing and their locations will be compiled by the CREOC in cooperation with the American Red Cross and Mass Care leads. This information may be disseminated through the Clark County Joint Information Center.

1.4 Mental health organizations and critical incident stress management programs will provide mental health and emotional support to affected persons and emergency responders when requested. This can be supplemented by Clark County Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD).

1.5 Spiritual support will be provided by appropriate faith-based organizations when requested. Like Mental Health, Spiritual Support can be accessed through COAD.

1.6 Public and private providers of institutional care (medical and residential) remain responsible for having shelter plans for their populations.

1.7 Churches, neighborhoods and other organizations are likely to open Mass Care Shelters on their own without coordination with government jurisdictions. CRESA, Clark County and other
cities within the county will assume no responsibility or liability for unauthorized or uncoordinated shelter openings during emergency events.

2. Mass Care

2.1 Coordination includes coordination of local assistance in support of non-medical mass care services, and gathering information related to sheltering and feeding operations in the impacted area.

2.2 Shelter may include the use of pre-identified shelter sites in existing structures, creation of temporary facilities, or the temporary construction of shelters, and use of similar facilities outside the incident area, should evacuation be necessary. The need for shelters will be determined by the CREOC EOC manager and Operations Section Chief, the American Red Cross Mass Care Lead, American Red Cross Disaster Management and any other Mass Care leads in coordination with local incident command authorities.

2.3 Shelters may also be established in locations or sites that were not previously pre-identified.

2.4 Feeding is provided to victims through a combination of fixed sites, mobile feeding units, and bulk distribution of food. Feeding operations are based on sound nutritional standards to include meeting requirements of victims with special dietary needs to the extent possible.

2.5 In the context of this plan, emergency first aid consists of basic first aid and referral to appropriate medical care provided at mass care facilities and designated sites.

2.6 Disaster Welfare Information (DWI) collects and provides information regarding individuals residing within the affected area to immediate family members outside the affected area. The system also aids in reunification of family members within the affected area.

2.7 Bulk Distribution – Emergency relief items to meet urgent needs are distributed through sites established within the affected area. These sites are used to coordinate mass care food, water, and ice requirements, distribution systems with local and tribal government entities and NGOs. See ESF-11 Emergency Provision of Nutritional Assistance.

2.8 Emergency Assistance can include the following:

2.8.1   Support to evacuations (including registration and tracking of evacuees).
2.8.2   Reunification of families.
2.8.3   Pet evacuation and sheltering.
2.8.4   Support to specialized shelters (medical and non-conventional shelter management).
2.8.5   Coordination of donated goods and services.
2.8.6   Coordination of voluntary agency assistance.

3. Housing

3.1 The housing function is implemented through programs and services designed to provide assistance for temporary housing for disaster victims. Assistance is generally provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for disasters which have received a
Presidential Disaster Declaration. The assistance is provided to eligible applicants for temporary lodging or repairs/replacement of their original home. Rental assistance can be provided to homeowners for up to 18 months, or until the maximum award level is achieved.

3.2 Various factors may impact housing needs such as the number of persons per unit, the needs of persons with disabilities, and transportation and other factors.

3.3 Disaster victims will be required to complete an application process and meet criteria set forth by the agency providing housing assistance.

4. Human Services

4.1 Human Service programs assess the situation and implement an appropriate plan of action based on the resources available and the capability to assist victims.

4.2 Crisis intervention supports the immediate short-term assistance for individuals, families, and groups dealing with the anxieties, stress, and trauma associated with a natural or humancaused emergency or disaster, including incidents of terrorism, mass criminal violence, and civil unrest. Crisis intervention is performed by qualified counselors of the public and private sectors of the counseling profession.

4.3 Human Service programs identify special populations within the incident area. Individuals such as the elderly, people with disabilities, those who communicate in languages other than English, and others, may have special needs that must be addressed. Agencies providing services to individual clientele, and group care facilities, such as group homes for children, nursing homes, and assisted living facilities will ensure that emergency commodities provided are delivered to their clientele and facilities.

4.4 Human service agencies coordinate victims' incident-related support services in the form of referrals to appropriate facilities and organizations, or through direct support to individuals. They can also assist by identifying special needs populations in order to notify and move individuals from harm's way to safe shelter.

5. Long-Term Recovery (refer to ESF 14)

6. Mitigation (refer to the Clark Regional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan published separately)

7. Resource Management-CREOC Operations

7.1 ESF 6 representation in the CREOC may include one representative of the American Red Cross. There may also be representation from Clark County and/or the affected cities, but has yet to be determined. This position is considered an Agency Representative and is a liaison to and from the Red Cross and their county/city jurisdiction. Because of space restrictions in the CREOC, the Deputy or Assistant may be assigned at an alternate location or work remotely.

7.2 The ESF 6 representatives in the CREOC are responsible for the following:

7.2.1 Acting as a Mass Care Liaison, providing situational awareness from their agency or areas of responsibilities, and reporting back to their agency.

7.2.2 Coordinating information and resource support to partners, including support from other agency and ESF representatives and support from the state and federal level.

7.2.3 Providing direction to mass care leads in how to attain resources (e.g., partners or the CREOC).

7.2.4 Ensuring that arriving state and federal resources are appropriately integrated into local command and coordination organizations.

E. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Primary Agencies

1.1 Providing staff to operate mass care shelters.
1.2 Participate in and provide training or Just-In-Time training.
1.3 Establish partnerships with non-profits, faith-based organizations, neighborhood associations, businesses or fraternal organizations that may assist with shelter operations.
1.4 Communicate with CREOC on their shelter status and resource needs.

2. American Red Cross (RC) may have the responsibility for:

2.1 Support agency for mass care.
2.2 Provide community-based mass care training.
2.3 When available, provide staff and guidance in the jurisdiction shelters.
2.4 Work with CREOC command staff and sections chiefs to make decisions on placing shelters geographically best-fitted for the disaster.

3. CREOC and CRESA

3.1   Coordinate all resource requests for support of mass care.

3.2   CRESA is the agency responsible for maintaining and updating this plan.

4. Support Agencies

4.1   **Clark County Animal Protection and Control** (Animal Control) and the **Humane Society of Southwest Washington** (Humane Society) will both coordinate with mass care providers in an effort to take all steps practical to co-locate animal shelters near the human shelters.

4.2   **Clark County Community Organizations Active in Disaster** (COAD) may be asked to provide services in the areas of Clothing and Food, Emotional Support, Spiritual Support, Donated Goods and Mass Feeding.

F. LEGAL AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

1. Legal References

1.1 RCW 38.52.070 Local organizations and joint organizations authorized – Establishment, operation – Emergency powers, procedures – Communication plans. http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=38.52.070

1.2 Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 930288) as amended from the Disaster Relief Act of 1974. https://www.fema.gov/robert-t-stafford-disasterrelief-and-emergency-assistance-act-public-law-93-288-amended

1.3 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 https://adata.org/learn-about-ada

1.4 Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006, Public Law 109-308, H.R. 3858PETS https://www.congress.gov/109/plaws/publ308/PLAW-109publ308.pdf https://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/109/hr3858/summary

2. Other Plans

2.1 Clark County Community Organizations Active in Disaster Plan (draft update 2018)

2.2 Clark County Animal Care Plan 2008 (draft update 2018)

2.3 Clark Regional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (August 2017)

2.4 Clark County Hazard Identification Vulnerability Analysis (2011)

Websites and Resources www.NationalMassCareStrategy.org

Multi-Agency Resource Center (MARC) Planning Resource
http://nationalmasscarestrategy.org/multi-agency-resource-center-marc-planning-resource/

Training Resources

IS-405 Overview of Mass Care/Emergency Assistance (FEMA Online)

L0418 Mass Care – Emergency Assistance Planning and Operations (FEMA three day class)

> The purpose of this course is to prepare Mass Care/Emergency Assistance (MC/EA) Coordinators and their teams to develop MC/EA plans to support and/or coordinate MC/EA disaster responses.

G-108 Community Mass Care and Emergency Assistance (FEMA two day class)

> The purpose of this course is to develop a foundational knowledge of Mass Care and Emergency Assistance services in the community. It is not a "how to" for sheltering. The course goal is to prepare community agencies, organizations, and businesses to work together in coordination with Emergency Management and traditional Mass Care providers to plan and provide Mass Care/ Emergency Assistance (MC/EA) services to those affected by disaster.

Emergency Support Function 7 Resource Management

Primary Agencies   Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency (CRESA)

Support Agencies Clark County
                                    Clark County Human Resources
                                    City of Vancouver EOC Logistics
                                    Human Services Council
                                    Community Organizations Active in Disasters (COAD)

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose

1.1   The purpose of Emergency Support Function 7: Logistics Management & Resource Management Support (ESF 7) is to provide logistical and resource support in an emergency.

2. Scope

2.1   ESF 7 coordinates the provision of resources such as services, personnel, commodities, and facilities during the response and recovery phases of an emergency. This includes emergency relief supplies, contracting procurement services, and personnel required to support emergency activities.

2.2   ESF 7 addresses other resources that are not addressed in any other ESF. Sector specific resource management may be addressed in other ESFs. It will also describe how resources will be requested when the capacity of any other ESF is reached or exceeded.

B. POLICIES

1. The Executive Head of the effected jurisdiction, or designee, has the authority to make decisions on resource priorities and distribution.
2. The requesting agency is responsible for the payment of requested resources. If funds are not available, purchases will be made in accordance with emergency purchasing policies.
3. All resource procurement is supported with written justification.
4. All costs associated with emergency operations will be documented.

5. The Clark County Council may invoke temporary controls on local resources and establish priorities when an emergency or disaster is proclaimed. Tis may include, but not be limited to, fuel, food, shelter, and other resources fundamental to basic human needs.

C. SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

1. Situation

1.1 An emergency, disaster, or large-scale scheduled event may severely damage and/or limit access to resources needed for response and/or recovery. In those cases, additional resources may need to be procured and/or existing resource usage will need to be prioritized.

2. Planning Assumptions

2.1 The county will not have all of the resources, either in type or quantity, which may be required to combat the effects of all potential hazards. If a disaster causes a shortage of essential resources, the county will cooperate with other local jurisdictions and with the state in encouraging voluntary controls and enforce mandatory controls when necessary.

2.2 Support agencies will perform tasks and expend resources under their own authorities, including implementation of mutual aid agreements.

2.3 Weather conditions, damage to transportation routes, or other factors may restrict access to a disaster site or to a storage area and therefore affect the availability and distribution of resources.

2.4 Departments with lead or support responsibilities should have the resources needed to fulfill their responsibilities or they should have a plan for how they will acquire those resources in an emergency.

2.5 The county's initial response will focus on lifesaving and injury reduction, property stabilization, and environmental protection activities followed by protection of critical facilities. The protection of private property will be the responsibility of the landowner or tenant.

D. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

1. General

1.1 When the CREOC is activated for emergencies or disasters, it will be the focal point for resource management. Representatives from impacted jurisdictions, districts, and departments will liaison with Clark Regional Emergency Operations Center (CREOC) to assist in resource prioritization and in the coordination, management, distribution, and conservation of supplies and resources necessary to meet fundamental needs and maintain essential services.

1.2 Clark County must exhaust all public, private, and mutual aid resources before requesting assistance from Washington State. Normally, this will be done through the CREOC.

1.3 Requests for assistance from other CEMP participants should be coordinated through the CREOC.

1.4 The Logistics Section of the CREOC leads ESF 7.

1.5 The CREOC Logistics Section is responsible for establishing any special procedures required for ordering resources at the time of the emergency, in coordination with the Finance Section. However, in general, resource requests will first be directed to the appropriate agency representative in the CREOC Operations Section. If the agency representative is unable to fill the request, the request will be forwarded to the Logistics Section.

1.6 The CREOC Logistics Section will attempt to obtain required resources from mutual aid resources; existing resource lists or contracts; and private suppliers or contractors

1.7 If they are unable to obtain the resource from any of these sources, the Logistics Section will request the resource from the Washington State Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

2. Organization

2.1 As the managing agency for the Clark Regional EOC, CRESA functions as the lead agency responsible for coordinating ESF 7. CRESA ensures that the logistics function of the CREOC is staffed and prepared to provide resource support.

2.2 Prior to CREOC activation, the CRESA Emergency Management Duty Officer functions as the ESF 7 coordinator.

2.3 Clark County General Services - Purchasing Division provide staff to the Finance Section of the CREOC as needed. They are responsible for coordinating any emergency purchasing and procurement.

2.4 Clark County Human Resources

  2.4.1 The human resources department is the lead agency for the re-allocation, recruitment, and hiring of additional human resources which may be needed in an emergency or disaster.

  2.4.2 The Human Resources Director shall designate a representative to report to the EOC, when requested, to coordinate personnel needs and assist employees in obtaining recovery assistance if they are impacted by the event in the form of a liaison with the American Red Cross and other organizations within the community.

  2.4.3 County departments should coordinate their personnel needs with the human resources departments. The human resources departments may assist departments in identifying employees who can be released to assist in the emergency or disaster. Additional employee needs may be met by hiring temporary extra-hire persons.

2.5 Clark County has affiliated volunteer groups that may be utilized, including Citizen Corps,Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), Medical Reserve Corps (MRC), Fire Corps, Neighbors on Watch/Volunteers in Police Service, Clark County Sheriff's Office Auxiliary, Search and Rescue and Amateur Radio groups

3. Credentialing of CREOC Personnel

3.1 Personnel within the CREOC are credentialed through the EOC Coordinator.

3.2 Credentialed personnel are expected to present their badge during sign-in/registration at the start of their shift.

3.3 Training requirements will be set by the EOC Coordinator. Section Coordinators may require additional training as necessary.

4. Emergency Worker Registration Program Management

4.1 Emergency Workers are credentialed by CRESA through the Washington State Emergency Worker Program.

4.2 Each emergency worker will be issued a badge to indicate their emergency worker status.

4.3 The Emergency Worker Program is administered as stated in WAC 118-04

5. Washington State Intrastate Mutual Aid System (WAMAS)

5.1 The Logistics Section will initially ask neighboring counties for mutual aid assistance and expand the search as needed. When needed WA SEOC Logistics Section can help push out a need for mutual aid support.

5.2 When resources are unavailable within Clark County, the Logistics Section will utilize WAMAS to seek mutual aid resources outside of the county.

5.3 WAMAS procedures and forms can be found in the State of Washington Intrastate Mutual Aid System Operations and Deployment Guide (https://mil.wa.gov/other-links/logistics-andresources).

6. Managing External Resources

6.1 The CREOC may choose to activate a County Logistics Staging Area (LSA) to facilitate tracking and assignment of mutual aid, private sector, regional , state, or federal resources.

6.2 The Clark County Fairgrounds is a potential staging site, but LSAs may be established at any location that meets transportation access, parking, storage, facility, and security requirements.

6.3 State EMD and CRESA will coordinate in developing a plan for how the Fairgrounds or any other SSA can be used by both State EMD and the CREOC in direct coordination with the Fairgrounds and the management group.

6.4 CREOC will coordinate reception, storage, and distribution of commodities (usually water, ice, and shelf-stable meals) sent into Clark County.

7. Resource Typing and Inventorying

7.1 Resource typing will be based on FEMA typing definitions.

7.2 Inventories will be maintained by each agency possessing the respective resource.

E. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. CRESA

      1.1 Ensure that the CRESA Emergency Management Duty Officer and CREOC Logistics Section personnel are appropriately trained and equipped to implement this ESF.

      1.2 Develop and maintain resource directories and contact lists to facilitate access to essential resources.

      1.3 Develop procedures and instructions for ordering resources from the CREOC.

      1.4 Coordinate requests for external resource support.

2. Clark County General Services

      2.1 Develop and maintain public and private sector resource lists and vendor agreements as required.

      2.2 Provide procurement services to Clark County departments involved in emergency response and recovery operations.

3. Clark County Human Resources

      3.1 Serve as lead agency for the recruitment and hiring of additional human resources which may be needed in an emergency or disaster.

      3.2 Coordinate re-allocation of personnel resources to special emergency support assignments.

4. Human Services Council

      4.1 In coordination with the Clark County COAD, develop and maintain capability to manage emergent volunteers.

      4.2 Establish and manage the Emergent Volunteer Reception Center.

5. Clark County Departments

      5.1 Develop and maintain appropriate resource lists.

      5.2 Establish policy and procedures for emergency purchases on needed resources.

      5.3 Develop Procedures to utilize all agency staff for emergency assignments and identify which could be released to assist other departments.

F. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

1. ESF 7 will usually be implemented by the CREOC Logistics Section. The Logistics Section will be provided workstations with online access, a phone, and office supplies. The Logistics Section will utilize WebEOC whenever internet is available and/or radios or phones.

G. LEGAL AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES THAT SUPPORT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

1. Clark County Code Chapter 2.48A Emergency Management

2. CRESA Inter-local Agreement dated January 2001

3. Washington State Constitution Article VIII Section 7

4. RCW Chapter 38.52 Emergency Management

5. RCW Chapter 38.56 Intrastate Mutual Aid System

6. WAC Chapter 118 Military Department (Emergency Management)

7. Clark County Volunteer Mobilization Center Operations Manual

8. Clark County Community Organizations Active in Disasters (COAD) Coordination Plan

Emergency Support Function 8 –

Public Health and Medical Services

Primary Agencies   Clark County Public Health

Support Agencies PeaceHealth Southwest Medical Center
Legacy Salmon Creek Medical Center
Medical Clinics
Oregon Health and Science University Hospital
Region IV Healthcare Preparedness Alliance
Healthcare Advisory Group
American Red Cross
Clark County Medical Examiner
Fire and Emergency Medical Service Agencies
Clark County Medical Program Director
American Medical Response
Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose

1.1   To establish effective coordination and response of health and medical preparedness, and to facilitate how resources will be mobilized in an emergency.

2. Scope

2.1   This Emergency Support Function (ESF) is authorized by the Clark County Public Health Officer /Medical Director for Clark County.

2.2   This ESF addresses the direction and control, coordination, support, resource management (including surge capacity) of these functions. Agency and issue-specific guidance is available in supporting plans and procedures that are referenced throughout this plan.

2.3   The heading of this ESF is 'Public Health and Medical Services' but it addresses the "all hazards" roles and responsibilities of the broader heading of public health services. Other public health and medical service functions addressed in greater detail include:

2.3.1   Pre-hospital care (Emergency Medical Services)
2.3.2   Medical Care Facilities

2.3.3 Multi-Casualty Incident Management
2.3.4 Public Health emergencies
2.3.5 Mental Health services
2.3.6 Fatality Management

B. POLICIES

1. This ESF 8 is developed, promulgated, and maintained pursuant to local, state, and federal statutes and regulations, and departmental administrative guidelines. Specifically RCW Chapter 70.05 Local Health Departments, Boards, Officers - Regulations and the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Chapter 38.52 (Emergency Management)

C. SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

1. Situation

    1.1 Clark County is vulnerable to many different natural and technological disasters. Earthquakes and severe weather are natural disasters that have the highest probability, followed by flooding, landslide, wildfire, volcano and drought. These are detailed in the Clark Regional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (August 2017).

    1.2 Technological hazards include transportation accidents (aviation, train, ship and bus), dam failures, energy emergencies, hazardous materials and acts of terrorism and cyber security attacks (cyber terrorism). Dam failures can be both natural and technological disasters. Many of these disasters are also outlined in the Clark County Hazard Identification Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA) (2011).

    1.3 Clark County has significant forested areas and urban interface areas, where residential development has encroached into forested areas.

    1.4 Urban, rural and wild land fires have the capability to turn into a major disaster or catastrophic event. In disaster conditions, these fires could spread rapidly, cause great damage, and seriously threaten lives and property.

    1.5 Situation – Specific to Public Health and Medical Services

    1.6 Clark County has a high probability of having a Public Health emergency that affects many different areas. Some of them include:

        1.6.1 We are vulnerable to hazards that may cause a large number of injuries and deaths.
        1.6.2 Disasters may increase the risk of illness and disease among the public and to responders.
        1.6.3 Disasters may result in more mental and behavioral health crises in the general public and to responders.
        1.6.4 Damage may occur to health care facilities, limiting vulnerable critical services.

1.6.5 Water and food supply chains may threaten personal health during a disaster.

2. Planning Assumptions

2.1 Public health and medical emergency preparedness and response have been largely regionalized in Southwest Washington, in particular within Region IV (which includes Clark, Cowlitz, Skamania and Wahkiakum counties and the Cowlitz Indian Tribe). Most preparedness, planning, response, training and resource coordination have been addressed at that regional level.

2.2 Some critical resources will come from the Portland, Oregon Urban Area, which could be hampered when a public health emergency affects many neighboring counties, making resources scarce. In addition, during an earthquake, infrastructure may be damaged, making roads and bridges not passable.

D. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

1.　General

1.1 ESF 8 is organized consistent with the requirements of the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System and the Incident Command System. This structure and system supports incident assessment, planning, procurement, deployment and coordination of support operations.

1.2 Procedures, protocols and plans for disaster response activities provide guidelines for operations at the Emergency Operations Center and in the field. The Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and corresponding Appendices, Incident Annexes, Support Annexes and Standard Operating Guidelines that describe ESF 8 responsibilities are the basis of these guidelines.

1.3 A large event requiring regional, state and/or interstate mutual aid assistance will require ESF 8 implementation. ESF 8 will coordinate with support agency counterparts to seek and procure, plan, coordinate and direct the use of any required assets.

1.4 When an event requires a specific type or response mode, technical and subject matter expertise may be provided by an appropriate person(s) from a supporting agency with skills relevant to the type of event. The individual will advise and/or direct operations within the context of the Incident Command System structure.

1.5 Each organization maintains their own mutual aid agreements pertinent to their operations.

2.　Preparedness

2.1 The Region IV Healthcare Preparedness Alliance coordinates inter-agency health and medical system preparedness in Region IV, and also includes the hospitals in Klickitat and Pacific counties.   The participants of the Alliance includes health

departments, hospitals, medical clinics, behavioral health, emergency management agencies, long-term care facilities, ambulatory surgery centers, skilled nursing facilities, hospice and home care, American Red Cross and other key partners.

2.2 The Healthcare Preparedness Alliance ties together various project workgroups that are formed to address specific issues, resolve problems, and to continuously improve health/medical preparedness and response.

2.3 Health and medical system representatives from Clark County also participate in the Oregon

Region 1 Healthcare Preparedness Organization which serves a similar function in the Portland metropolitan area. They also participate in Oregon Region 6 Healthcare Preparedness Organization which includes Washington and Oregon partners in the Gorge.

2.4 Legacy Salmon Creek Medical Center and PeaceHealth Southwest Medical Center are both accredited and follow requirements of Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). These contain stringent accreditation standards for emergency management which include requirements related to plans, communications, incident management, resource management, and exercises.

2.5 Clark County Public Health has a Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Program which is responsible for managing the department's emergency management mission.

2.6 The Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Program is responsible for the development and maintenance of coordinated plans that address emergency health and medical response objectives, including but not limited to: the *Region IV Public Health Emergency Response Plan*, the *Clark County Pandemic Influenza Response Plan*, and *Region IV Multi-Casualty Incident Response Plan.*

2.7 The Clark County Medical Examiner's Office is responsible for coordinating disaster fatality planning for Clark County and for the maintenance of the *Clark County Mass Fatality Plan*.

3. Response

3.1 Clark County Public Health is the lead agency for ESF 8 and is responsible for:

    3.1.1 Providing Public Health Agency Representation to the Clark Regional Emergency Operations Center (CREOC), upon request, for incidents with actual or potential impacts to the health and medical system.

    3.1.2 Reporting to the CREOC on the status of the health and medical system, including the status of impacted hospitals, clinics, other organizations, and health/medical resource status.

    3.1.3 Reporting to impacted and other health/medical organizations on incident status and other incident-related information.

    3.1.4 Responding to resource and other assistance requests for stakeholder medical care organizations.

    3.1.5 Coordinating health/medical resources and assistance coming from outside of Clark County.

    3.1.6 Ensuring that state and federal ESF 8 agencies are appropriately integrated into local command and coordination organizations.

3.2 In addition the Healthcare Advisory Group (HAG) is coordinated by Clark County Public Health and composed of health and medical professionals. The HAG is a tactical resource that provides technical expertise and policy guidance to incident command and other stakeholders to ensure uniform health preparedness and response practices.

4. Medical Care Facilities

4.1 The two Clark County hospitals report information about bed capacity, resource status, general agency status, and other information on Oregon's Hospital Capacity (HOSCAP) website. Information can also be tracked in Washington's WATrac system by Washington State Department of Health (DOH). These are reporting tools can be viewed by Clark County Public Health.

4.2 The three Region IV hospitals, including PeaceHealth St. John Medical Center in Cowlitz County, have memorandums of understanding with each other regarding the sharing of resources among the hospitals and the transfer of patients.

4.3 In an emergency that impacts their operations, PeaceHealth Southwest Medical Center and Legacy Salmon Creek Medical Center will activate their emergency operations centers. Internal hospital emergency response is organized in accordance with the Hospital Incident Command System (HICS). HICS is a hospital-specific implementation of the NIMS incident command system.

4.4 When resources become non-existent or scare, hospitals may request additional resources through the CREOC, through the ESF 8 Agency Representative.

4.5 Hospitals will be responsible for the payment of those resources; and PeaceHealth St. John Medical Center will request their resources from Cowlitz County Emergency Operations Center.

5. Multi-Casualty Incidents and Patient Movement

5.1 Clark County defines a multi-casualty incident (also known as a 'mass casualty incident' or MCI) as an emergency involving any number of ill or injured persons which over-taxes the rescue and medical resources of the responsible agencies within a portion of the county.

5.2 Clark County Public Health and medical providers use the *Region IV Multi-Casualty Incident (MCI) Plan* to provide a standardized and coordinated response for Washington State Homeland Security Region IV.

5.2 The specific type of MCI will determine the lead agency response operations (i.e., public health for a contagious disease outbreak, or fire agency for a site specific trauma incident).

5.3 The Regional Hospital (Oregon Health Sciences University) is responsible for coordinating the distribution of patients to hospitals in the Vancouver/Portland metropolitan area. The Regional Hospital also coordinates with the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) Federal Coordination Center (Portland Veteran's Administration) in the distribution of patients when the number of patients exceeds the medical resources within the region or state.

5.4 Detailed information about the coordination of MCIs can be found in the *Region IV MCI Plan*. This plan includes information about:

> **5.2.1** MCI levels, types and durations

> **5.2.2** MCI organizational structure
> **5.2.3** MCI mutual aid and resource provisions
> **5.2.4** Distribution and tracking of casualties

5.4.4 Medical surge

6. Mental and Behavioral Health Services

> **6.1** It is the responsibility of each agency involved in emergency response to have a plan for providing support to personnel who have been through critical incidents and may have suffered emotional trauma, e.g., through critical incident stress management and critical incident stress debriefing.

> **6.2** In addition, here are some of the community resources available:

>> **6.2.1** The Trauma Intervention Program (TIP) is a volunteer organization that provides onscene support to those who are emotionally traumatized. They are accessed via CRESA 911/Dispatch and routinely respond to incidents at the request of public safety agencies.

>> **6.2.2** The American Red Cross provides mental health services to those who are receiving Red Cross mass care and shelter assistance.

>> **6.2.3** Clark County school districts have organized School Mobilization and Response Teams (SMART teams) that consist of school counselors, social workers, psychologists, nurses, intervention specialists, and administrators who have received trauma intervention training. SMART teams assist schools in handling the emotional impact of a crisis occurring at school or affecting the school population.

>> **6.2.4** Clark County Chaplains may also provide some services to first responders and the community.

>> **6.2.5** Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD) has some relationships with pastors, chaplains and others who may provide spiritual and mental health services.

7. Fatality Management

> **7.1** The Clark County Medical Examiner has jurisdiction over bodies of all deceased (RCW 68.08.010). However, the medical examiner will not normally retain jurisdiction over deaths from natural causes.

> **7.2** The medical examiner's office will not normally have a representative in the CREOC. The ESF 8 representative should ensure that there are adequate communication links between the CREOC and the medical examiner's office.

> **7.3** Detailed information about the coordination of mass fatalities incident response can be found in the *Clark County Mass Fatalities Plan*. This plan includes information about:

>> **7.3.1** Mass fatality incident and resource management
>> **7.3.2** Identification, tracking, transport, processing, and storage of human remains
>> **7.3.3** Victim identification
>> **7.3.4** Informing and caring for the family members of the deceased
>> **7.3.5** Public information

7.4 Clark County Public Health will coordinate the development of death statistics with the

Medical Examiner's Office or other fatality management elements (e.g. Disaster Mortuary Operations Teams).

8. Long-Term Recovery (refer to ESF 14)

9. Mitigation (refer to the Clark Regional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan published separately) (August 2017)

10. Resource Management General Health and Medical

10.1 All ESF 8 organizations will request resources in accordance with the standards used for all other resource requests, as described in *ESF 7 Resource Management*.

10.2 When activated, the ESF 8 representative is responsible for filling resource requests by forwarding those resource requests to the appropriate ESF 8 organization or to other ESF or agency representatives in the CREOC.

10.3 The Clark County Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) is an organization of volunteers dedicated to health and medical support. They can provide personnel to ESF 8 missions at the direction of Clark County Public Health.

10.4 If the resource is not available from Clark County ESF 8 organizations or other agency representatives in the CREOC, the ESF 8 representative will forward the resource request to the CREOC logistics section.

10.5 The requesting agency will generally be responsible for the payment of requested resources.

11. Resource Management - Pre-hospital Care (Emergency Medical Services)

11.1 EMS resources are routinely dispatched through CRESA 911/Dispatch.

11.2 The ESF 4 Firefighting representatives in the CREOC will coordinate pre-hospital resources and information. The EOC Operations Section Chief may assign a separate Emergency Medical Services (EMS) representative for this function.

11.3 EMS resources may also be requested through mutual aid agreements that exist between Clark County agencies, followed by the surrounding counties.

11.4 Once existing mutual aid agreements are exhausted or it is clear that they will soon become exhausted, incident managers may request additional EMS resources from American Medical Response (AMR). AMR is a nationwide company that has contracts with several jurisdictions in Southwest Washington and the Portland metropolitan region.

11.5 If intra-county and inter-county mutual aid EMS resources are exhausted, the fire chief with jurisdiction may request additional resources through State Fire Mobilization. This is in accordance with county, regional, and state fire mobilization plans (see *ESF 4 –*

Firefighting).Most policy decisions relating to pre-hospital care will be made by the Clark County Medical Program Director (MPD), including any decisions related to changes in response and patient care protocols.

12. Resource Management – Medical Care Facilities (See Section D4)

13 CREOC Operations

13.1 ESF 8 representation in the CREOC may include one representative from Public Health. This representative is responsible for:

13.1.1 Acting as a Public Health Liaison and is referred to as Public Health Agency Representative.

13.1.2 Providing situational awareness from Public Health, the hospitals and general knowledge of medical facilities or areas of responsibilities.

13.2 The position is supported by the Public Health Department Operations Center.

E. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Primary Agency

1.1 Ensure the readiness of ESF 8 Public Health and Medical Services.

1.2 Maintain cadre of authorized, trained Public Health Agency Representatives.

1.3 Act as lead agency in the coordination of public health, hospitals and medical facilities.

1.4 Provide initial and continuing situation assessment information of major incidents to Public Health and the CREOC as appropriate.

1.5 Support warning and evacuation efforts.

1.6 Collect and relay information to the CREOC, including available and committed staffing and equipment, and operational needs.

2. Support Agencies

2.1 PeaceHealth Southwest Medical Center and Legacy Salmon Creek Medical Center are the two primary Clark County medical facilities. In a disaster, they activate their Emergency Operations Centers and communicate their current situation to Public Health.

2.2 Oregon Health and Science University Hospital is the Regional Hospital that coordinates emergency patient transport activities for the hospitals in Southwest Washington and the Portland, Oregon, metropolitan area during medical incidents and issues hospital alerts and warnings.

2.3 Region IV Healthcare Preparedness Alliance coordinates inter-agency health and medical system preparedness. The Alliance is a network of public health, healthcare systems, and emergency management agencies. American Red Cross coordinates with public health in support of points of dispensing, isolation and quarantine, and medical needs shelter operations.

2.4 Clark County Medical Examiner is responsible for coordinating disaster fatality planning and response.

2.5 Fire and Emergency Medical Service Agencies coordinate both planning and response efforts with public health and other partners.

2.6 Clark County Medical Program Director is responsible for establishing and reviewing medical protocol administered by emergency medical service agencies.

2.7 American Medical Response is one of the primary emergency medical services in our county and has mutual aid agreements with several fire agencies.

2.8 Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency (CRESA) Emergency Management provides facilitation for this written plan and its updates in coordination with Public Health.

F. LEGAL AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

1. Legal Authorities

General legal authorities that allow public health and medical services to respond to emergencies are:

1.1 RCW 38.52 Emergency Management
- http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=38.52

1.2 RCW 70.05.060 Local Health Officer – Power and duties
- http://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70.05.070

2. Mutual Aid Agreements

2.1 Clark County Pandemic Influenza Response Plan

2.2 Region IV Multi-Casualty Incident Response Plan

2.3 Clark County Mass Fatality Plan

2.4 American Medical Response (AMR) has mutual aid agreements with Clark County Fire District 6 (dated 2/21/17), Camas-Washougal Fire (dated 6/17/15) and North Country Emergency Medical Services (EMS) (dated 5/30/14).

ESF 9 – Search and Rescue

Primary Agencies Clark County Sheriff's Office

Support Agencies Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency (CRESA)
Fire Agencies
Vancouver Fire Technical Rescue Team
Clark County Volunteer Search and Rescue Groups

A. INTRODUCTION 1. Purpose

1.1 To provide guidelines for the effective utilization of search and rescue resources and for the coordination of search and rescue efforts within Clark County.

2. Scope

2.1 This ESF addresses wilderness, land, and urban search and rescue operations, and includes search and rescue on the ground, air, water.

3. POLICIES

3.1 This ESF is developed, promulgated, and is maintained pursuant to the following local, state and federal statutes and regulations, and departmental administrative guidelines:

3.1.1 Revised Code of Washington 38.52.400 and 410 (Search and Rescue Administration)

3.1.2 Clark County Sheriff's Office General Orders 4.22

3.2 Each local, state, or federal agency will assume the full cost of search and rescue operations within its respective boundaries unless other arrangements are made. Local agencies should not incur costs in jurisdictions outside their area without reimbursement unless there is a local mutual aid or contractual agreement between those jurisdictions.

3.3 It is essential that the issue of financial limitations be clarified through proper official channels for efficient execution of search and rescue operations.

3.4 When agencies within Clark County consider it to be in the best interest of the jurisdiction, it may cooperate with any agency, from within or from outside the county or state.

3.5 The processes and procedures established within local, regional, state and federal mobilization guides shall be followed in responding to an emergency or disaster.

3.6 Coordination will be accomplished in cooperation with CRESA, or other appropriate local and state agencies operating under the Incident Command System (ICS).

C. SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

1. Situation

1.1 The Clark County Sheriff is responsible for SAR operations in unincorporated areas of Clark
County. The Sheriff's Office also has agreements with all other Clark County law enforcement agencies to, upon request, manage search and rescue activities.

1.2 The Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) – Aviation Division is responsible for the conduct and management of all aerial search and rescue within the state. This includes search and rescue efforts involving aircraft and airships. The division is also responsible for search and rescue activities involving electronic emergency signaling devices such as emergency locater transmitters (ELT's) and emergency position indicating radio beacons (EPIRB's; see RCW 47.68.380).

2. Planning Assumptions

2.1 Search and Rescue (SAR) means the act of searching for, rescuing or recovering by means of ground, marine, or air activity any person who becomes lost, injured, or is killed while outdoors or as a result of a natural or manmade disaster, including instances involving searches for downed aircraft when ground personnel are used. (per RCW 38.52.010[7])

2.2 As a component of search and rescue, SAR activities involving heavy, technical, confined space search and rescue will be referred to as 'Urban Search and Rescue'

2.3 Heavy rescue operations, or water rescue due to flooding, will be a team effort of law enforcement, fire service, trained search and rescue personnel, and other agencies as appropriate under the incident command of the appropriate response agency.

2.4 Natural or manmade hazards, especially earthquakes, can cause buildings to collapse, or leave people stranded due to rising water, threatening lives and requiring prompt search, rescue or medical care.

D. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS 1. Preparedness for Search and Rescue

1.1 Upon request, the responsible law enforcement officer may request assistance from the Clark County Sheriff's Office (CCSO) for search and rescue. This is done by requesting the CCSO Search Coordinator. CCSO maintains a team of search coordinators who have received training in managing search and rescue operations.

1.2 If law enforcement personnel need assistance or if SAR operations are expected to be long term, the CCSO search coordinator may request additional SAR resources from the CRESA duty officer.

1.3 The CRESA duty officer, upon request from the SAR coordinator, will obtain a mission number from the Washington State Emergency Management Duty Officer (hereafter, 'State Duty Officer') and will call out the requested search and rescue resources.

1.4 As of the publishing of this plan, Clark County has the following search and rescue resources that are headquartered in the county: **1.1.1** Four general ground search and rescue teams

1.1.2 One mountain rescue team (Volcano Rescue Team)

1.1.3 Two dive teams

1.1.4 Three K-9 SAR Teams

1.1.5 One technical rescue team (Vancouver Fire Department and Fire District 6 joint team)

1.1.6 All volunteer teams are members of the Clark County SAR Council.

1.5 Requests for mutual aid search and rescue resources in Washington State Homeland Security Region IV should be made through the State Duty Officer.

1.6 All requests for non-mutual aid resources will be made through the State Duty Officer.

1.7 Air support for search and rescue may be requested through the State Duty Officer to assist

the ground teams, as needed. For additional information on air support, see ESF 1 – Transportation.

1.8 The State Duty Officer will issue mission numbers to local authorities in response to downed or missing aircraft for ground search only, and will coordinate these missions with the WSDOT Aviation Division.

1.9 The United States Coast Guard directs and is the command agency for all SAR operations on or above navigable waters (waters where the Coast Guard maintains navigational aids and/or where there is commercial shipping and navigation). This includes the Columbia River up to Bonneville Dam.

1.10 The United States Air Force is the command agency for all search operations for downed or missing military aircraft, aircraft carrying people or things of national significance, or aircraft of international origin.

1.11 WSDOT Aviation Division directs all search operations for all missing or downed civil aviation aircraft. Upon location of the downed aircraft, the incident becomes a land SAR operation under the direction and control of the chief law enforcement officer in whose jurisdiction the incident site is located. WSDOT Aviation Division provides support as available and assumes responsibility for the crash site for investigatory purposes.

2. Preparedness for Urban/Technical Search and Rescue

2.1 Search and rescue operations conducted in weakened, collapsed, or confined structures, or structural rescue operations may require specially trained and equipped technical rescue personnel.

2.2 The Vancouver Fire Department maintains a technical rescue team, with necessary equipment to respond to complex structural rescue incidents. They are trained and equipped to perform more complex rescue and recovery operations than a traditional firefighter, for example, rigging technical rope rescue systems, entering confined spaces, and stabilizing and searching collapsed trenches and structures. The team includes members from Clark County Fire District No. 6.

2.3 Requests for the Vancouver Fire Technical Rescue Team will be made to the team leader (see CRESA Directive 14.081 – Vancouver Fire Special Operations Teams).

2.4 Clark County agencies may request assistance from other technical rescue teams in the Portland Urban Area. Technical rescue teams are available from the Portland Fire Bureau, Gresham Fire Department, Tualatin Valley Fire and Rescue, and Hillsboro Fire Department.

2.5 Requests for additional urban search and rescue support will be made to the State EOC.

2.6 The county law enforcement agency representative in the Clark Regional Emergency Operations Center (CREOC) is responsible for coordinating ESF 9 information and resource support.

2.7 The fire agency representative in the CREOC is responsible for coordinating the urban search and rescue component of ESF 9.

3. Response

3.1 Clark County Sheriff's Office Search Coordinator

3.1.1 Report to an incident site and manage SAR field operations

3.1.2 Obtain a mission number from the CRESA duty officer and request additional resources (e.g., aircraft, volunteer search teams, and logistics).

3.1.3 Keeps log of SAR activities during the mission.

3.2 CRESA

3.2.1 Obtain mission number from State Duty Officer upon request of the SAR Coordinator.

3.2.2 Activate the EOC, if appropriate, and/or establish necessary communications support.

3.2.3 Coordinate local SAR resources, as necessary.

3.2.4 Submit requests to State Emergency Management for additional resources when local capabilities are exceeded.

3.2.5 Support SAR operations as requested by Search Coordinator.

3.3 Volunteer SAR Teams respond, as requested by CCSO, SAR Coordinator, CRESA or, EOC.

3.4 Local Fire Districts provide for rescue operations commensurate with the availability of equipment and the degree of specialized training to include extrication of trapped persons or essential medical aid, if appropriate.

3.5 All Other Departments/Agencies support SAR operations as identified in emergency operating procedures or as requested by Clark Regional Communication Agency and/or EOC.

4. Recovery

4.1 Clark County Sheriff's Office SAR Incident Commander

4.1.1 Continue SAR operations until the mission is terminated.

4.1.2 Submit appropriate forms (DEM-77, DEM-78) and reports to CRESA within 10 working days after operation/mission is terminated.

4.1.3 Arrange for a critique of the mission, as appropriate, for the purpose of determining strengths and weaknesses in mission response and ways of improving future effectiveness for all responders.

4.2 Volunteer SAR Teams

4.2.1 Continue Search and Rescue Mission until subject(s) has been located or the SAR Coordinator terminates the search.

4.2.2 Submit appropriate forms and reports to the SAR Coordinator within five working days of operation/mission termination.

4.2.3 Restore equipment, vehicles, forms, etc., to a state of operational readiness.

4.2.4 Attend critique of SAR Mission, as requested by the SAR Coordinator.

4.3 CRESA

4.3.1 When receiving notification from the SAR Coordinator that the mission is terminated, notify State Duty Officer to terminate the mission number, allowing adequate time for volunteers to return home.

4.3.2 Files SAR Reports (Forms: DEM-77 and DEM-78) with State Emergency Management within 15 days of operation/mission termination.

4.3.3 Processes compensation claims for Emergency Workers (volunteers) resulting from SAR missions, as necessary, per RCW 38.52.

4.4 All Other Support Departments/Agencies will continue with response activities until completed and/or relieved

5. Resource Management

5.1 Law Enforcement and Fire agency resources are normally dispatched through CRESA 911/Dispatch. When CRESA 911/Dispatch is overwhelmed with requests for service, agencies will normally provide direction to dispatch in prioritizing calls.

5.2 Additional guidance in disaster dispatching is available in *CRESA Directive 11.094: Disaster Dispatching Procedures.*

5.3 Fixed wing aircraft are primarily available from the Metro Air Support Team-dispatched through 911/Dispatch

5.4 When Department Operations Centers (DOC) are activated, agencies may request all resources through their DOC. Any requests that can't be fulfilled through the DOC will be forwarded to the CREOC, when activated or through the CRESA Emergency Management Duty Officer (DO).

5.5 When CRESA 911/Dispatch receives requests for unique resources (e.g., aircraft, generators, heavy equipment, food, water, etc.) they will normally forward these requests to the CREOC or Duty Officer. In coordination with dispatch, the CREOC may recommend that unique resource requests be made directly to the ESF 9 representative in the CREOC.

E. RESPONSIBILITIES 1. Primary Agencies

1.1 Clark County Sheriff's Office

1.1.1 Provide direction to SAR operations.

1.1.2 Identify the emergency needs for equipment and supplies and ensures that it is available in relevant locations.

1.1.3. Inform CRESA of needed resources to be requested

1.1.4 Develop administrative guidelines and procedures for SAR incident response.

1.1.5 Maintain liaison with supporting agencies.

1.1.6 Train personnel in SAR procedures in accordance with their level of participation during incidents.

1.1.7 Conduct SAR training exercises and drills to maintain response readiness

2. Support Agencies

2.1 Volunteer Search and Rescue Organizations

2.1.1 Provide personnel for search and rescue activities under the direction and control of the Clark County Sheriff's Office.

2.1.2 Develop and implement local SAR programs in coordination with all law enforcement agencies.

2.1.3 Assist with traffic and crowd control during SAR incidents.

2.1.4 Provide other assistance as requested.

2.1.5 Train and prepare for search and rescue activities.

2.1.6 Perform tasks within respective class and qualification for search and rescue workers pursuant to WAC 118-04-120.

2.1.7 Maintain appropriate emergency/disaster operating plans, procedures and readiness.

2.2 CRESA

2.2.1 Maintain contact and callout information for local search and rescue teams.

2.2.2 Secure SAR mission numbers from State Duty Officer upon request

2.2.3 Register volunteers involved in search and rescue.

2.2.4 Maintain SAR mission documentation, and forward appropriate records reimbursement requests and claims to State Emergency Management.

2.2.5 Request out of area assistance when required.

2.2.6 Maintain a contact list of SAR personnel and/or organizations.

2.3 Fire Agencies

2.3.1 Shall conduct rescue operations, commensurate with the availability of equipment and the degree of specialized training to include:

2.3.1.1 Extricating trapped person(s).

2.3.1.2 Technical Rescue to include, urban search and rescue, confined space rescue, trench rescue, rope rescue, water rescue.

2.3.2 Rendering essential medical aid at time of release and/or prior to removal.

2.3.3 Accomplish other tasks commensurate with the situation and capabilities.

2.4 Public works and utilities will assist operations as necessary by providing equipment and personnel resources to assist in evacuations, traffic and crowd control, building evaluations, repair and restoration of damaged or blocked access routes, critical water, electrical, and sewer utilities or other services as needed and applicable.

2.5 Other governmental organizations will assist and support SAR operations when requested and as feasible.

LEGAL AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan – ESF 9 – Search and Rescue

RCW 47.68.380 - Aerial search and rescue - Liability – Definition

RCW 38.52.400 - Search and rescue activities - Powers and duties of local officials

RCW 38.52.410 - Search and rescue activities -- Distribution of funds for compensation and reimbursement of volunteers

Chapter 118-04 WAC - Emergency Worker Program

CRESA Directive 11.069 Directive describing the dispatch and procedures for volunteer dive teams.

CRESA Directive 14.081 – Vancouver Fire Special Operations Teams

Clark County Mutual Law Enforcement Assistance Agreement for Search and Rescue Services

Emergency Support Function 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials

Primary Agencies   Camas-Washougal Fire Department
Clark County Fire District 3
Clark County Fire District 6
Clark County Fire District 10
Clark County Fire District 13
Clark County Fire & Rescue
East County Fire & Rescue
Vancouver Fire Department
Washington State Patrol
Washington State Department of Natural Resources
United States Coast Guard
Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency

Support Agencies Clark County Local Emergency Planning Committee
Clark County Sheriff's Office
City law enforcement agencies   Clark County Fire Chief's Association
Clark County Fire Resource Coordinator
Washington State Department of Transportation
Environmental Protection Agency

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose

1.1 This plan establishes the policies and procedures under which Clark County will operate in the event of a hazardous materials incident, oil spill, or other release. This plan is designed to prepare Clark County, its geographic partners and stakeholders for incident response. In addition this plan will help prepare us to minimize the exposure to or damage from materials that could adversely impact human health and safety or the environment.

1.2 This document outlines the roles, responsibilities, procedures and organizational relationships of government agencies and private entities when responding to and recovering from a hazardous materials event. The objective of this plan is to facilitate the following:

   1.2.1   Identification of vulnerable areas, sites and facilities with hazardous materials.
   1.2.2   Appropriate response by responders.
   1.2.3   Coordination of responders and acquisition of resources.
   1.2.4   Timely warning and notification of affected populations.

1.2.5   Notification of agencies and jurisdictions for response and recovery.

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1.3 In addition, this plan provides guidance for hazardous materials incident planning, notification and response as required by Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III of 1986, also better known as the Emergency Planning & Community Right-toKnow Act (EPCRA).

1.4 This plan also serves as the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) Plan.

2. Scope

2.1 This Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10 is an Annex to the Clark County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) for Clark County and its seven cities.

2.2 This plan is authorized by the fire chiefs within Clark County and by the Clark County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC).

2.3 This plan will also coordinate with and may compliment the following plans:

2.3.1   Washington State CEMP (ESF 10 Hazardous Materials).
2.3.2   National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, also known as the   National Contingency Plan (NCP).
2.3.3   Northwest Area Contingency Plan (NWACP).
2.3.4   Clark/Cowlitz Geographic Response Plans **2.3.5** Lower Columbia River Geographic Response Plans

2.4 To activate this plan, the following will have occurred:

2.4.1   Casualties or injuries occur due to a hazardous materials incident.
2.4.2   Evacuation is necessary due to a hazardous materials incident, especially outside of a facility boundary.
2.4.3   A facility or transporter requests assistance with a hazardous materials response which is beyond capability of their own resources.
2.4.4   A facility or transporter is required to make warning, notification or reports under the EPCRA or Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA).
2.4.5   A hazardous materials or a potential release may involve multiple jurisdictions or agencies.

2.5 This plan is intended to:

2.5.1   Outline the responsibilities and procedures for responding to threats to life, property and the environment caused by a release of hazardous materials within the geographic area of Clark County.
2.5.2   Define roles and responsibilities of facilities, jurisdictions and agencies.
2.5.3   Provide guidance to stakeholders.
2.5.4   Coordinate local response and stakeholder plans.
2.5.5   Define agency, jurisdiction and facility roles and responsibilities.

2.5.6 Coordinate training and exercises, policies and procedures, protocols, checklists and guidelines to ensure consistency with this plan.

B. POLICIES

1. General

1.1 This plan is developed, promulgated and maintained according to the federal, state and local statutes and regulations.

1.2 Each of the departments, agencies, jurisdictions and organizations assigned responsibilities in this plan will be responsible for their own legal responsibilities, obligations and reporting requirements.

1.3 Statutes and Regulations used in this plan for both planning and response:

2. Federal Statutes and Regulations:

- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability (CERCLA) Act of 1980, aka the (Superfund). Provides a federal "superfund" to clean up uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous-waste sites as well as accidents, spills and other emergency releases of pollutants and contaminants into the environment. EPA has the power to seek out those parties responsible for any release and assure their cooperation in the cleanup.

- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III, Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA). This was enacted by Congress as the national legislation on community safety. This law is designed to help local communities protect public health, safety and the environment from chemical hazards.

- State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) implements EPCRA. Congress requires each state to appoint a SERC to divide their state into Emergency Planning Districts and to name a LEPC.

- Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) is the Emergency Planning District named by the SERC. Clark County has its own LEPC. Broad representation by fire fighters, health officials, government and media representatives, community groups, industrial facilities and emergency managers ensures that all necessary elements of the planning process are represented.

- Clean Air Act (CAA) 1990 Amendments, Section 112(r). This legislation curbs three major threats to the nation's environment and to the health of millions of Americans: acid rain, urban air pollution and toxic air emissions. It establishes a national permit program to make the law more workable, and an improved enforcement program to help ensure better compliance with the Act.

- Clean Water Act (CAA) of 1972. Establishes the basic structure for regulating pollutant discharges into U.S. waters. It also gives EPA the authority to implement pollution control programs. It is unlawful for any person to discharge any pollutant into navigable waters, unless a permit was obtained. It recognized the need for planning to address the critical problems posed by nonpoint source pollution.
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Regulations, 29CFR1910. This law provides employees with working conditions that are free of known dangers. OSHA sets and enforces protective workplace safety and health standards

3. Washington State Statutes and Regulations:

- Revised Code of Washington (RCW):
  o Emergency Management, Chapter 38.52
  o Hazardous Substance Information Act, Chapter 70.102 RCW o Incident Command Agencies, RCW 70.136.030 o Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act (WISHA), Chapter 49.17 RCW. o Oil and Hazardous Substances Spill Prevention and Response, Chapter 90.56 RCW.

- Washington Administrative Code (WAC:
  o Local Emergency Management/Services Organizations, Plans and Programs, Chapter 118-30 WAC. o Hazardous Chemical Emergency Response Planning and Community Right-ToKnow Reporting, Chapter 118-40 WAC.
  o General Occupational Health Standards, Chapter 296-62 WAC. o Emergency Response, Chapter 296-824 WAC. o Ecology, Department of, Title 173 WAC.

4. Local Statutes and Regulations:

- Clark County Code, Emergency Management, Title 2, Chapter 2.48A – Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency shall be the agent of the county to administer the operations of emergency management.

- Title 2, Section 2.32.060 Hazardous Materials Command Agency, City of Vancouver Municipal Code designates the city fire department as the hazardous materials command agency.

5. Limitations

5.1   It is neither implied nor inferred that this plan guarantees a perfect emergency response. Extreme weather conditions can cause a response delay; response can be delayed by location, storage, and/or distribution of the appropriate response equipment; initial response may be affected by limitations to alert and warning systems of the community; or the incident may overwhelm staff.

5.2   No plan can shield individuals from all events. While every reasonable effort will be made to respond to emergencies or disasters, resources or systems may be overwhelmed. Some events provide little or no warning to implement operational procedures and all emergency plans are dependent upon tactical execution, which may

be imperfect. This plan can only be fulfilled if the situation, information exchange, extent of actual capabilities, and resources are available at the time of the incident.

C. SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

1. Situation

1.1 Clark County is vulnerable to many different natural and technological disasters. Earthquakes and severe weather are natural disasters that have the highest probability, followed by flooding, landslide, wildfire, volcano and drought. These are detailed in the Clark Regional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (August 2017).

1.2 In addition, we have a high probability of having a Public Health emergency.

1.3 Technological hazards include transportation accidents (aviation, train, ship and bus), dam failures, energy emergencies, hazardous materials and acts of terrorism and cyber security attacks (cyberterrorism). Dam failures can be both natural and technological disasters. Many of these disasters are also outlined in the Clark County Hazard Identification Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA) (2011).

1.4 Clark County has significant forested areas and urban interface areas, where residential development has encroached into forested areas.

1.5 Urban, rural and wildland fires have the capacity to turn into a major disaster or catastrophic event. In disaster conditions, these fires could spread rapidly, cause great damage, and seriously threaten lives and property.

2. Planning Assumptions - General

2.1 Urban, rural, and wildland fires will occur within Clark County. In the event of an earthquake or other emergency or disaster, large, damaging fires are also likely to occur.

2.2 In a disaster, firefighting resources may become scarce or damaged.

2.3 The fire and public safety services in Clark County include municipal fire departments, county fire protection districts, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Department of Natural Resources.

2.4 Apparatus access and egress may be hampered by collapsed buildings, bridge failures, landslides and large amounts of debris, both on the roads and inside buildings housing the apparatus.

2.5 Normal fuel supplies may not be available due to facility damage, lack of electricity to operate pumps, supply chains being cut off and competing priorities for resources

2.6 Lack of personnel could also become an issue, as some of our community could be directly affected by a large disaster.

3. Planning Assumptions – Hazardous Materials

3.1 A variety of hazardous materials are manufactured, used, stored and transported in and through Clark County on a daily basis. These materials are a part of our economy but present an additional threat to life, property and the environment if not properly controlled.

3.3   EPCRA defines which chemical inventories at which Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQ) are reportable. For the 2017 Tier two reporting year (due 3/1/18) there were 197 individual facilities in Clark County reporting chemical inventories and 816 chemicals.

3.4   Facilities reporting Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) totaled 82. These chemicals have a higher toxicity and have additional planning requirements. Although this is defined by EPCRA, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) publishes the minimum TPQ to be determined EHS, or not. There are some hazardous chemicals that one pound held quantifies as EHS.

3.5   Six facilities in Clark County are required to submit a Risk Management Plan (RMP), in accordance with the Clean Air Act, Section 112(r). These facilities have chemicals that are deemed more likely to have impacts outside of their facility. This includes potential airborne toxics, such as Chlorine, Anhydrous Ammonia, Chlorine Dioxide, Hydrogen Chloride and explosive substances, such as Hydrogen and Propane.

3.6   Eight additional RMP facilities in counties that border Clark County have chemicals that, if released in an extreme, worse-case scenario would impact Clark County.

3.7   There are highways, main arterial roads, rail lines, pipelines and flight paths across Clark County on which hazardous materials are transported.

4. Railways

4.1 Hazardous Materials are transported by rail through Clark County regularly. Of particular interest are crude oil shipments transiting the area. Emergency Management planners have access to Washington State Department of Ecology information on Advanced Notice of Transfer (ANT) future (and past) shipments of crude oil. .

4.2 Clark County owns the Chelatchie Prairie Railroad, a 33-mile short line that stretches diagonally across the county. There is no regular traffic on the railroad but it has the capability to delivery hazardous materials.

4.3 An accidental release of hazardous materials can occur suddenly, without warning, allow little or no time to respond and may overwhelm the facility, transporter or our local jurisdictions ability to respond adequately.

4.4 The entity having legal responsibility for the hazardous material at the time of the release is referred to as the 'responsible party'.

5. Pipelines

5.1 Olympic Pipeline, operated by BP Pipelines (North America) has 14 miles of interstate liquid fuel pipeline which carries crude oil, diesel fuel, jet fuel and gasoline.

5.2 Northwest Pipeline/Williams Pipeline has 56 miles of interstate natural gas pipeline in Clark County.

5.3 NW Natural Gas Pipeline in Camas and Cascade Natural Gas Pipeline in the Clark County portion of Woodland operate retail natural gas pipelines.

5.4 Several facilities in Clark County have their own hazardous materials pipelines for product movement. Tidewater Industrial Center in the Port of Vancouver operates Tidewater Barge Lines and Tidewater Terminal. They transport petroleum commodities on the Columbia and Snake Rivers and operate five petroleum pipelines in Umatilla, OR and Pasco, WA. Their 2017 Tier Two report indicates large quantities of Diesel Fuel No. 2.

5.4 NuStar Energy also has a Port of Vancouver terminal location and another location on Fruit Valley product movement pipeline and reports very large quantities of Jet Fuel. In addition, they move diesel, gasoline and other clean fuels (ethanol, bio-fuel and renewable diesel).

5.5 Tesoro (operated by Andeavor) also has Port of Vancouver terminal locations and most of their product movement is from Olympic Pipeline. Tesoro reports very large quantities of gasoline, Diesel No. 2, Ethanol and Biodiesel

5.6 Georgia-Pacific also operates a natural gas pipeline in Camas.

D. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

1. General

1.1 Only when local jurisdiction, facility, and agency resources are exhausted will state, regional, and federal assistance be requested.

1.2 Responding agencies and jurisdictions on-scene will use the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Command System (ICS).

1.3 ICS is required for the management of personnel and resources from the initial response to an accidental chemical release through to termination of the incident (see RCW 70.136.030 Incident Command Agencies). At a minimum, documentation of the incident using ICS forms is encouraged starting with an ICS 201 – Incident Briefing form.

2. Emergency Alert and Warning

2.1 Emergency Alert System (EAS) to the public.

     2.1.1 EAS is a text and audio electronic message relayed through the Portland-Vancouver television and radio media.

     2.1.2 The information is received only if the intended audience is listening to local radio or watching television.

2.1.3 EAS messages must specify the geographical area that is affected, the expected duration of the incident and the protective actions to be taken by the public.

2.2 Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)

2.2.1 WEA is a warning system that issues text message alerts to all system-compatible wireless phones with an impacted county.

2.2.2 In addition to county residents, any travelers with the system-compatible wireless phones will receive these emergency alerts when issued.

2.3 Public Alerts
2.3.1 Public Alerts is an automated messaging system that can issue a recorded voice message, a system robotic voice, text message or email to a defined geographic area. It is managed and operated by CRESA Emergency Management.

2.3.2 Public Alerts contains traditional landline telephone subscriber records or selfregistrations to include contact numbers of their choice. (Most of the self-registrations are cellular/wireless phone numbers and email addresses.)

2.4 Door-to-Door Notification

2.4.1 Designated individuals may go door-to-door in an affected area to warn the community. This method is staff-intensive and may not be an effective option during a fast-moving emergency.

2.5 Social Media

2.5.1 Social Media (Facebook and Twitter) may also be used to issue an emergency message regarding a hazardous release.

2.5.2 Social Media platforms are those most likely to provide detailed information, as well as information to the limited English proficiency community, and the access and functional needs community.

2.5.3 These platforms also serve as an information gathering method during an incident

2.6 Media Release may be made for a hazardous materials release. These alerts utilize radio and television to provide public alerts and contain any amount of detail about the incident that is approved by incident command.

2.7 A fixed facility may use a combination of sirens, lights, audible alarms reader boards or localized radio broadcasts to provide notification.

3. Emergency Response - Initial Notification of Response Agencies

3.1 A release is recognized for the following conditions:

3.1.1 Facility Release - As determined by the facility and reported by the facility emergency coordinator in accordance with their emergency response plans.

3.1.2 Transporter Release - As determined by a transporter and reported according to the transportation emergency response plans, EPCRA and or Washington State Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations.

3.1.3 If reported by a responder or public, then according to CRESA Dispatch Directive 13.092 Hazardous Materials Incident.

3.1.4 If the quantity released is greater than the reportable quantity listed under EPCRA Section 304 of SARA Title III or CERCLA.

3.1.5 If material has or may impact waters of Washington State.

3.2 Appropriate methods of determining off-site migration of a released substance include but are not limited to the following:

3.2.1 On-site environmental monitoring station (wind speed and direction, air temperature, etc.).

3.2.2 Computer or database software such as Computer-aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO) that can model toxic atmospheric plumes.

3.2.3 Automated air monitoring equipment mounted at strategic locations on site.

3.2.4 Hand-held air monitoring equipment.

3.2.5 Reports of off-site complaints of chemical odors or adverse health-related symptoms.

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

3.3 Notify 911 immediately for all non-permitted releases of hazardous materials that meet one or more of the following criteria:

3.3.1 Release is uncontrolled and has the potential to migrate off site.

3.3.2 Release occurs while transit off site.

3.3.3 Release creates a safety or health risk, on or off-site.

3.3.4 Release is beyond the scope of on-site resources, responders' certified training or the facility emergency response plan.

3.4 Additional Resources can be found at Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) Spill Prevention, Preparedness and Response Program and Spills & Cleanup.

3.5 Department of Ecology must be notified immediately if dangerous waste or hazardous substances are spilled or discharged and threatens human health or the environment, regardless of quantity.

3.6 National Response Center (NRC) must be notified within 15 minutes if release reaches CERCLA reportable quantity (RQ).

3.7 NRC and any impacted SERC and LEPC must be notified within 15 minutes if release reaches RQ under Section 304 of SARA Title III or CERCLA. The LEPC Community Emergency Coordinator notification can be done by contacting 911. CRESA 911/Dispatch will notify appropriate response agencies and the CRESA Duty Officer.

3.8 Ecology and the NRC must be notified immediately if any oil or hazardous substances (regardless of quantity) are discharged to waters of the state, including lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, underground water, storm water systems, sewers and all other surface water and watercourses.

3.9 A follow-up report must be sent to the LEPC within 30 days if the release reaches the RQ under EPCRA Section 304 (CFR 40, Part 355).

3.10   A guide to release notifications for Clark County is available in Appendix B – Chemical Release Notification Guides – Clark County.

3.11   Additional Notifications: Spillers, responders and supporting agencies should make additional notifications in order to address other threats to the environment or public health:

Spills that may impact -	Notify -
Waste water systems	Waste water system manager (public works agency or Clark Regional Wastewater District)
Storm drains	Public works agency
Drinking water well-heads or well-head protection areas	Water system manager (Clark Public Utilities, Vancouver, Ridgefield, La Center, Camas, Washougal, Battle Ground)
Air (possibly involving Clean Air Act violations)	Southwest Washington Clean Air Authority

4. Emergency Response – Local Control

4.1 The Community Emergency Coordinator is the CRESA Director or Designee. The CRESA
Director has designated the CRESA Duty Officer, who can be contacted through 911 Dispatch.

4.2 Facility Emergency Coordinators are listed in Appendix A – Facility Emergency Coordinators in Clark County and kept on file at CRESA. This information is included in annual chemical inventory, Tier Two reports. The facilities will contact the Community Emergency Coordinator

through 911 Dispatch for emergencies or for non-urgent correspondence email to
CRESA.Duty.Officer@clark.wa.gov if by email.

4.3 To ensure effective coordination of the various emergency response units at the
scene, it is the responsibility of the following official on-scene to act as Incident
Command (IC) for their jurisdiction:

4.3.1   On state and interstate roadways, the Washington State Patrol (WSP).
4.3.2   On navigable waterways, up to Bonneville Dam, the senior U.S. Coast
Guard officer or representative.
4.3.3   On state waters, the Department of Ecology On-Scene Coordinator.
4.3.4   On inland waterways (past Bonneville Dam), the Environmental
Protection Agency (EPA).
4.3.5   In areas other than roadways and waterways, the senior fire official of that
jurisdiction.

4.4 In Clark County, the Incident Command Agency for hazardous materials within each
jurisdiction is listed in the table below. Letters of Incident Command designation are
on file with the Office of State Fire Marshal and are listed below:

Clark County Jurisdiction	Designated Incident Command Agency	Date of Designation
Fire District No. 2	Woodland Fire Department	1/27/1988
Fire District No. 3	Clark County Fire District No. 3	11/31/1987
Fire District No. 5	Vancouver Fire Department	6/29/2005
Fire District No. 6	Clark County Fire District No. 6	8/6/1987
Fire District No. 10	Clark County Fire District No. 10	8/3/1988
Fire District No. 13	Washington State Patrol	2/18/1999
East County Fire and Rescue	Washington State Patrol	7/18/2006
Clark County Fire & Rescue	Clark County Fire & Rescue	11/26/2008
City of Battle Ground	Clark County Fire & Rescue	11/26/2008
City of Camas	Camas Fire Department	10/26/1987
City of La Center	Clark County Fire & Rescue	12/22/2010
City of Ridgefield	Clark County Fire & Rescue	12/22/2010
City of Vancouver	Vancouver Fire Department	8/11/1987
City of Washougal	Washougal Fire Department	12/19/2000
Town of Yacolt	Washington State Patrol	2/24/1999
Port of Camas-Washougal	Within city limits, Washougal Fire Department; outside city limits, Clark County Fire Marshal	12/17/1987
Port of Ridgefield	Washington State Patrol	2/1/1988
Port of Vancouver	Vancouver Fire Department	12/19/2000

5. Emergency Response – State Incident Command Agencies

5.1 The governor is legally responsible for directing and controlling all state activities to protect the lives and property of citizens from the effects of disasters.

5.2 The Director of the Washington State Military Department is responsible for coordinating operational support and resources from state agencies and the federal government in accordance with RCW 38.52.030(3). The State EOC Alert & Warning Center (AWC) carries out this responsibility day-to-day. In response to a more significant incident, the State EOC assumes this responsibility.

5.3 The Department of Ecology is the pre-designated lead state agency for oil and hazardous substance incidents on marine and fresh waters, and for inland spills where the Washington State Patrol or local On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) has curtailed emergency response operations. In these instances, Ecology provides the state OSC to continue management of response and clean-up actions.

5.4 Washington State Patrol acts as the Incident Command agency for hazardous material incidents on state and interstate highways and in areas specifically designated by the local jurisdiction. When the local jurisdiction does not designate an incident command agency in accordance with RCW 70.136.030, State Patrol will assume incident command for the jurisdiction.

6. Emergency Response - Emergency Operation Center (EOC)

6.1 The Clark Regional Emergency Operations Center (CREOC) may be activated in response to an emergency incident that overwhelms the ability of agencies to respond. CREOC is located at 710 W 13th Street, in Vancouver, Washington (98660).

6.2 Alternate EOC facilities are also available in the event that the primary site is unusable.

6.3 CRESA Emergency Management is the manager of the CREOC and maintains detailed plans and procedures for its operation.

6.4 The CREOC can provide resource ordering, information support and coordination, including a large distribution list of stakeholders, elected officials, first responder organizations and partners.

6.5 The CREOC can be activated by the appropriate Incident Commander, executive head or agency administrator as specified in the CREOC Response Plan. In addition, the CREOC may

activate to get situation awareness when a large incident has occurred at the direction of CRESA management or CRESA Duty Officer.

6.6 Depending on the scope of the incident, area or city EOCs may also be activated to coordinate local incident response.

7. Emergency Response- Communications

7.1 Public safety communication in Clark County is mostly via 800 MHZ radio system. This system also includes patches to VHF communication channels.

7.2 The following CRESA Directives have more detailed guidance regarding emergency communication plans with first responder organizations:

7.2.1 CRESA Written Directive 11.023: Operations Channel Assignment.
7.2.2 CRESA Written Directive 11.081: Fire/EMS Radio Channel Assignment.
7.2.3 CRESA Written Directive 11.032: Police Radio Channel Assignment.

7.3 The Regional Disaster Preparedness Organization (RDPO) utilizes CRESA Written Directive 07.060 and 07.060P Tactical Interoperable Communications (TIC) Plan or (TICP) for regional interoperable communication.

8. Emergency Response- Evacuation

8.1 If resources and other incident conditions support it, the incident commander may choose to evacuate the impacted or potentially impacted area. Evacuation is commonly done as a precaution if there is a threat that the impacted area will expand, but sometimes emergency evacuation is necessary.

8.2 Law Enforcement is generally the lead in evacuations, but may require all available first responder agencies and public works assistance. CRESA Emergency Management will assist as needed, with determining Assembly Areas and coordinating volunteer or staff to report to those sites. Further planning may be necessary if shelters are required. In addition, CRESA Emergency Management will assist Incident Commanders as needed with Alert & Warning/Public Alerts. Public Works agencies will assist as needed with road barriers and emergency signage directing the community into safe zone.

8.3 Due to weather conditions, plume, and other variables, evacuation and alternative traffic routes cannot be specifically determined in advance, but are determined by the Incident Commander on scene at the time of the incident.

8.4 Evacuation procedures and responsibilities are outlined in CEMP ESF 24. Mass transit, school, and private bus resources are available to support evacuation. See also the Emergency Bus Mobilization Plan (Annex to ESF 1 Transportation). (These resources can be requested through dispatch or the EOC.

8.5 Evacuation routes should normally be upwind or cross-wind from the impacted area.

8.6 See *Appendix C – Hazardous Materials Sites and Transportation Routes* for a depiction of the primary transportation routes in Clark County (primary and secondary arterials) and the location of chemical facilities, including Tier 2 reporters, facilities with Extremely Hazardous Substances, and facilities that are subject to the Risk Management Plan requirements of the Federal Clean Air Act (112r).

12-17-18

8. Emergency Response - Shelter-in-Place

8.1 Shelter-in-place is a protective action that involves bringing persons immediately indoors and securing the building within the impacted area. In some cases, as determined by the incident, it may be necessary to seal doors, windows, and vents and to also evacuate to interior rooms or upper or lower level rooms.

8.2 Shelter-in-place is recommended in situations where there would be a greater risk from evacuation or where there aren't sufficient resources to support a safe and timely evacuation.

8.3 Shelter-in-place may also be recommended for hospitals, nursing homes, and similar facilities where evacuation would be resource intensive, putting persons at greater risk and where health and safety can be reasonably assured within the facility.

8.4 Although the procedures may be adjusted depending on the specific needs of the incident, the general procedures for Shelter-in-place are as follows:

8.4.1 Go inside a building (taking all humans and household pets with you) and remain until you are notified by television, radio, or other means that the danger has passed. Use the downwind side of the building.

8.4.2 Close all doors and windows.

8.4.3 Shut off all ventilation, heating and cooling systems.

8.4.4 A bathroom is a desirable location, as long as you have radio communication or phones with you.

8.4.5 Use wet towels over mouth and nose as instructed.

8.4.6 Do not use fireplaces or woodstoves. Put out any burning fires and close the damper.

8.4.7 Listen to your local radio or television stations for further instructions.

9. Emergency Response-Containment and Cleanup

9.1 Incident site entry will be limited to trained personnel with appropriate personal protective equipment.

9.2 Decontamination procedures will be followed to limit area of contamination.

9.3 Responsible Party will reduce the risk to public health and the environment; meet OSHA, Ecology, and EPA procedures, guidelines, and legal responsibilities.

9.4 Hazardous materials will be identified, contained, recovered, and properly treated or removed for proper disposal at approved and permitted sites.

9.5 Transportation, facility, local, state, and federal requirements, regulations and procedures will be followed.

9.6 Documentation will be maintained by responding agencies, jurisdiction, and parties.

9.7 Containment and clean-up should include planning for restoration and mitigation of damages to the environment.

9.8 Planning for public health protection during this phase should be included in the recovery plan.

10. Emergency Response- Decontamination

10.1 Decontamination of casualties and first responder equipment will be under facility emergency operations officer and fire agency direction.

10.2 The set up and operation of decontamination stations will be according to facility and/or responding agency procedures.

10.3 Patients will be decontaminated, to the safest extent possible, before transport to a medical facility (according to *Pre-hospital Care Protocols - Hazardous Materials Incident*).

10.4 The health officer may declare a health emergency (under Chapter 70.05 RCW) in order to quarantine an area and force decontamination of victims who refuse necessary decontamination. This will only be considered if needed to protect the public from certain danger.

10.5 The Georgia Pacific Mill Emergency Response Team and the Vancouver Fire Department Hazardous Materials Response Team have portable decontamination facilities that may be transported to an incident scene.

10.6 Hospitals may have additional trailers and supply for Decontamination, but not necessarily training staff to come on scene.

10.7 Washington State Military Department and 10th Civil Support Team (National Guard) may have additional resources, but may take some time to deploy.

11. Emergency Response- Resources

11.1 Response resources may be available by contacting 911, WSP, Coast Guard or fire departments. All agencies can be contacted through 911.

11.2 The Washington State Department of Ecology maintains three resource lists of spill response and recovery resources:

>   **11.2.1** Hazmat Spill Contractor list.
>   **11.2.2** Lower and Middle Columbia Response Consortium. This provides a listing of equipment caches and agency resources that may support spill response on the Columbia River.
>   **11.2.3** Western Response Resources List (WRRL). This is a database of public and private sector spill response resources.

11.4 State and local agencies who are members of the Washington State Purchasing Cooperative are authorized to use the Washington State General Administration contractor for hazardous waste handling and disposal services. This contract can be accessed by contacting the Department of Ecology Spills Program or by visiting the Washington State Department of Enterprise Services (Contracting & Purchasing).

11.5 If first response and immediate mutual aid resources have been exhausted, the IC may request additional resources through the CREOC. The EOC can also serve as the ordering point for state and federal assistance and resources and will ask for assistance from the Washington State EOC, when needed.

11.6 Below is a list of the technical hazmat resources available in Clark County. Additional resources are available from nearby jurisdictions through mutual aid, including the city of Portland Hazmat Team, City of Gresham Hazmat Team, and the Tualatin Valley Fire and Rescue Hazmat Team.

Unit Name	Home Agency	Non-Emergency Contact
Vancouver Fire Hazardous Materials Response Team	Vancouver Fire Department	Thomas O'Connor (360) 487-7206
Mill Emergency Response Team (MERT)	Georgia Pacific Paper Mill Camas, WA	Kevin Goodell (360) 834-8473, x3202

11.7 The Vancouver Fire Department (VFD) has a Type 1 Hazardous Materials (Hazmat) Response Team and provides the primary, technical hazmat incident response to all of Clark County, through mutual aid, if available.

11.8 This team is incorporated into the VFD's Special Operations Division which also includes a regional Technical Rescue Team (TRT) and the Marine Program. Together, these resources provide an integrated response to the technical incidents that require agencies specialized tactics, personnel and equipment.

11.9 Other fire/EMS agencies have personnel that may also be trained in technical response and are coordinated with VFD. But, VFD provides core staff and equipment and has the primary responsibility for providing special operations services to the county through mutual aid.

11.10 The Georgia-Pacific Mill Emergency Response Team (MERT) is an industrial fire brigade (authorized by WAC 296-811) and also serves as a mutual aid resource to the fire agencies in east Clark County (Camas/Washougal Fire and East County Fire & Rescue). Those agencies have mutual aid agreements.

12. Emergency Response- Site Monitoring

12.1 Monitoring the location of the release is the responsibility of the owner of the material or responsible party that caused the hazardous materials release.

12.2 Some facilities may have a monitoring capabilities and instrument-trained personnel to monitor their site and should be utilized to the greatest extent possible.

12.3 Response agencies may have limited means for monitoring a hazardous material emergency.

12.4 Any fire department or hazmat team has the responsibility for this function, but they will only do so to their level of capability.

12.5 If the fire service's ability is exceeded, additional monitoring resources may be available from private contractors, the 10th Civil Support Team (National Guard),

Department of Ecology or the Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team (EPA START) contractor. Several agencies have an interest in the level of contamination at a site. These include:

12.5.1 Washington State Department of Health - Accommodations and Residential Care Services; Environmental Health, Safety, and Toxicology; Drinking Water and Radiation Protection.

12.5.2 Clark County Public Health certifies re-occupancy of a residence following cleanup.

12.5.3 Clark County Public Health Site Hazardous Assessment Program conducts initial investigations of potentially contaminated sites for priority ranking and possible listing with the Department of Ecology's Hazardous Waste Site Cleanup Program.

12.5.4 Washington State Department of Labor and Industries for Worker Safety and Business Occupancy.

12.5.5 Washington State Department of Health (DOH) for Accommodations and Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) for Residential Care.

12.5.6 Washington State Department of Ecology.

13. Documentation and Investigative Follow Up - Reporting Procedures

13.1 The NRC, SERC and LEPC must be notified when there is a release of a Reportable Quantity (RQ) of a hazardous substance or Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) into the environment according to CERCLA Section 103(a) and EPCRA Section 304(c).

13.2 The purpose of the notification is to alert government officials that an emergency response may be needed to protect human health and the environment.

13.3 Reporting a release does not free the responsible party from liability for cleanup costs.

14. Mechanics of Notification

14.1 In order to meet the requirements under EPCRA Section 304 the owner or operator of a facility must IMMEDIATELY report releases of hazardous substances and extremely hazardous substances (EHSs) to:

14.1.1 State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and appropriate state agencies through the Washington State Emergency Operations Center – Alert and Warning Center at 800-258-5990.

14.1.2 LEPC via CRESA's 911/dispatch center: 911. CRESA 911 will page the CRESA Duty

Officer.

14.1.3 National Response Center: 800-424-8802.

14.1.4 See also *Appendix A – Chemical Release Notification Guide – Clark County*.

14.2 The notice to the SERC and LEPC must include -

14.2.1 The chemical name or identity of any substance involved in the release.

14.2.2 An estimate of the quantity released into the environment.

14.2.3 The time and duration of the release.

14.2.4 The medium or media into which the release occurred.

14.2.5 Any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the emergency and, where appropriate, advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals.

14.2.6 Proper precautions to take as a result of the release, including evacuation (unless the community emergency coordinator confirms such information is already available pursuant to the emergency plan).

14.2.7 The names and telephone numbers of the person or persons to be contacted for further information.

14.3 As soon as practicable or within 30 days after a release which requires notice under EPCRA Section 304, the owner or operator of the facility is required to submit a written followup notice to the affected SERCs and LEPCs. This report must contain all information required in the initial notice plus:

14.3.1 Updated and additional information with respect to release.

14.3.2 Actions taken to respond to and contain the known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the release.

14.3.3 Where appropriate, advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals.

14.3.4 EPA strongly recommends that the cause of the release be reported in the follow-up notice.

14.4 List of required reports

14.4.1 EPCRA Section 302/303 – EHS Notification/Facility Emergency Coordinator.

14.4.2 EPCRA Section 304 – Emergency Release Notifications.

14.4.3 EPCRA Section 311 – MDS Submittals.

14.4.4 EPCRA Section 312 – Tier Two – Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory.

14.4.5 Electronic reporting is available to industry at https://ecology.wa.gov/epcra.

14.4.6 Must submit copy of Tier Two Report in email to LEPC and local fire departments.

15. Reasons for requiring the reports are:

15.1 To alert government officials that an emergency response may be necessary to protect public, human health and the environment.

15.2 The conditions that trigger notification to the SERC and LEPC under EPCRA Section 304 include a release of a hazardous substance or extremely hazardous substance into the environment with a potential to affect human health and/or the environment off-site that equals or exceeds a reportable quantity within a 24-hour period.

15.3 Reports may be used for determining the Responsible Party.

15.4 Reports will be used to improve HMERP, ERP, RMP or procedures used.

15.5 Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board shall investigate, determine and report to the public in writing the facts, conditions and circumstances and the cause or probable cause of any accidental release resulting in fatality, serious injury or substantial property damages CAA 42 U.S.C. §7412, Section 112 (r) (6).

15.6 Persons in charge of facilities (including transport vehicles, vessels and aircraft) are required to report any release of a hazardous substance (quantity greater than or equal to RQ) National Response Center   40 CFR 302.6 EPA.

15.7 Employers are required to investigate as soon as possible (but no later than 48 hours after) incidents which resulted or could reasonably have resulted in catastrophic releases of covered chemicals   29 CFR 1910.119.

15.8 Process Safety Management requires employers to investigate (no later than 48 hours after) incidents which did result or could reasonably have resulted in catastrophic releases of covered chemicals   29CFR 1910.119.

15.9 Record keeping is required according to OSHA's Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (HAZWOPER), 29CFR 1910.120.

15.10   Reports of hazardous materials storage for International Building Code, according to jurisdiction. Fire Marshal's codes, according to jurisdiction.

16- Report Contents and Documentation Guidelines

16.1 During all phases of response, the lead agency shall complete and maintain documentation to establish the basis for cost recovery.

16.2 In general, documentation shall be sufficient to:

16.2.1 Provide the source and circumstances of the release

16.2.2 Identity of responsible parties.

16.2.3 Support Full Cost Recovery

16.2.4 Record response action taken.

16.2.5 Provide accurate accounting of federal, state or private party costs.

16.2.6 Document impacts and potential impacts to the public health and welfare and the environment.

16.2.7 Record when the NRC received notification of a release of a reportable quantity 40CFR300.160.

17. After Action Review

17.1 Organizations involved in a significant hazardous materials incident response or exercises should conduct a post incident analysis or after action review to identify lessons learned and to develop improvement plans.

17.2 For significant hazardous incidents, particularly those involving multi-agency or multijurisdiction response, the LEPC should be involved in the after action review.

18. Investigations

18.1 All responders will assist with the collection of information for identification of the responsible party.

18.2 When a responsible party is known they will be informed, when practical, of the incident and be provided with information for follow-up reporting.

18.3 Clark County Fire Marshal investigates the origin and cause of fires; is the lead agency in arson investigation involving hazardous materials.

18.4 Clark County Public Health provides information about proper destruction or decontamination of structures, vehicles, and property associated with confirmed chemical contamination.

18.5 Clark County Public Health Site Hazardous Assessment Program conducts initial investigations of potentially contaminated sites for priority ranking and possible listing with the Department of Ecology's Hazardous Waste Site Cleanup Program.

18.6 Clark County Public Health investigates complaints involving improper waste disposal practices or hazardous waste spills resulting in potential contamination or exposure.

18.7 Southwest Washington Clean Air Agency investigates incidents that may involve the violation of federal, state, and local outdoor air quality standards and regulations.

18.8 WSP investigates criminal acts on state highways and roads.

18.9 Law Enforcement Agencies investigate criminal acts within jurisdiction.

19. Provision for cost recovery

19.1 Responsible party, a transportation company, or facility will make their own arrangements for cost recovery.

19.2 The responsible party pays for costs of responding agencies and jurisdictions.

19.3 Responding agencies and jurisdictions will separately document costs associated with the specific incident response.

19.4 The Model Toxics Control Act may provide funding.

19.5 CERCLA requires reporting of releases of hazardous substances, establishes the liability of persons responsible for releases of hazardous substances, and establishes an EPA trust fund.

19.6 If no Responsible Party can be determined, EPA may provide funding through the Local Government Reimbursement Program (800-431-9209) for up to $25,000 in extraordinary local expenses for qualifying incidents.

19.7 Form EPA Form 9310-1, Application Package for Reimbursement to Local Governments, will be used to apply for reimbursement; Instructions and guidelines are included.

20. Training

20.1 The Vancouver Fire Department (VFD) routinely trains and exercises their Hazardous Materials Response Team, as an single agency and with partners.

20.2 The WSP Fire Marshal's Office is responsible for conducting state-wide Hazardous Materials Training and requires all fire fighters take Hazardous Materials Awareness

20.3 The LEPC will strive to exercise their plan at least once a year. Exercise may be in the form tabletop or functional exercises.

21. Long-Term Recovery (refer to ESF 14)

22. Mitigation (refer to the Clark Regional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan published separately) (August 2017)

E. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Primary Agencies- Fire Agencies, including Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

1.1 Limit, isolate and deny entry to sites of hazardous materials incidents within Clark County.

1.2 Investigate and report hazardous materials accidents.

1.3 Where designated, in accordance with RCW 70.136.030, act as the Incident Command agency.

1.4 Coordinate activities with other jurisdictions, facilities, and responders.

1.5 Request technical support from hazardous materials response teams when necessary.

2. Primary Agency- Washington State Patrol (WSP)

2.1 Conduct safety inspections on vehicles transporting hazardous materials/waste and enforce state and federal transportation regulations, Chapter 46.48 RCW.

2.2 Provide technical assistance to shippers and carriers.

2.3 Investigate accidents involving hazardous materials within its jurisdiction.

2.4 Assist with identification of responsible party.

2.5 Act as Incident Commander for hazardous materials incidents on state and interstate roadways and, where designated, for those fire departments that recognize the WSP as incident command (IC) agency for hazardous materials incidents.

2.6 For state and interstate roadways, act as lead agency for evacuation and site security. Assist with warning the public about evacuation routes and locations or notify public to shelter in place (SIP).

2.7 Provide crowd and traffic control when appropriate and as requested by IC.

2.8 Assist with warning and emergency information dissemination.

2.9 Provide a representative to the Incident Command Post and EOC as requested.

2.10 Provide training through the Office of the State Fire Marshal, Hazardous Materials Unit.

2.11 Conduct ongoing hazardous materials recognition and operations training for WSP personnel and local fire, law enforcement and EMS responders.

3. Primary Agency-United State Coast Guard

3.1 Act as Incident Commander on navigable waterways, up to Bonneville Dam.

3.2 Work with responsible parties who have spilled or released hazardous materials.

3.3 Operate as Unified Command in a larger incident, either being Federal On Scene Coordinator of Incident Command.

3.4 Coordinate with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on waterways and other responsible responders.

4. Primary Agency- Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency (CRESA)

4.1 Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency (CRESA) Emergency Management (EM) provides facilitation for this written plan and its updates in coordination with fire agencies.

4.2 Additional support is provided in EM Duty Officer Coordination, alert and warning, evacuation, resource support and management of the county EOC (CREOC), when activated.

4.3 CRESA is also the LEPC Community Emergency Coordinator, collects and monitors all the Tier Two annual chemical inventory reports and manages the LEPC, in general.

4.4 CRESA 911 Dispatch provides many areas or direct services to fire agencies in their 24/7 dispatch procedures.

4.5 CRESA is not responsible for direct response in the field for hazardous materials.

5. Support Agencies- Clark County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

5.1 Is responsible for ESF 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Plan along with CRESA and first responder agencies.

5.2 LEPC is responsible for annual meetings and the exercising of this plan.

6. Support Agencies- Clark County Fire Chief's Association (CCFCA) provides coordination of fire agency planning and preparedness.

7. Support Agencies- Southwest Region Fire Resource Coordinator represents Clark County fire agencies on the Regional Fire Defense Board and coordinates with Clark County and other regional fire agencies regarding fire mobilization.

8. Clark County and city law enforcement agencies provide perimeter control, scene security and assists in fire investigations. Law enforcement is generally the Incident Commander in evacuations.

9. Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) will coordinate Transporter releases according to transportation emergency response plans.

VI.   LEGAL AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

1. Legal Authorities

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III of 1986, better known as Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know-Act (EPCRA).
https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-emergency-planning-community-right-know-act

EPCRA Section 304 SARA Title III Emergency Release Notification Requirements

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 also known as (Superfund).

State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) of Washington.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC).

Clean Air Act or (CAA) 1990 Amendments, Section 112(r).

Clean Water Act (CWA) of 1972.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Regulations, 29CFR1910

- Revised Code of Washington (RCW):
  - Emergency Management, Chapter 38.52
  - Hazardous Substance Information Act, Chapter 70.102 RCW ○ Incident Command Agencies, RCW 70.136.030 ○ Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act (WISHA), Chapter 49.17 RCW. ○ Oil and Hazardous Substances Spill Prevention and Response, Chapter 90.56 RCW ○ Local Health Departments, Board, Officers – Regulations 70.05 ○ Transportation of Hazardous Materials 46.48

- Washington Administrative Code (WAC: ○ Local Emergency Management/Services Organizations, Plans and Programs, Chapter 118-30 WAC. ○ Hazardous Chemical Emergency Response Planning and Community Right-ToKnow Reporting, Chapter 118-40 WAC.
  - General Occupational Health Standards, Chapter 296-62 WAC. ○ Emergency Response, Chapter 296-824 WAC.

- ○ Ecology, Department of, Title 173 WAC. ○ Department of Labor and Industries WAC 296-811.

- Local Government Codes ○ Clark County Cody, Emergency Management, Title 2, Chapter 2.48A
  - ○ City of Vancouver Municipal Code Title 2, Section 2.32.060 Hazardous Materials Command Agency

Other Response Plans

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)
https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/national-oil-and-hazardous-substances-pollutioncontingency-plan-ncp-overview

Northwest Area Contingency Plan (NWACP)
https://www.rrt10nwac.com/nwacp/

Geographic Response Plans (GRPs)

- Clark/Cowlitz GRP https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/response-jtti/wpcontent/uploads/sites/5/2017/12/04201158/CCSWL-GRP.pdf
- Lower Columbia River GRP https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/response-jtti/wpcontent/uploads/sites/5/2017/12/04201307/LCR-GRP.pdf

Georgia Pacific Mill Emergency Response Team (MERT), Agreements for Mutual Aid.
- City of Camas Fire Department, dated 8/21/98.
- City of Washougal Fire Department, dated 1/19/96.
- Clark County Fire Protection District #1, dated 9/20/95.
- Clark County Fire Protection District #9, dated 1/12/98.
  (Note: Fire districts 1 and 9 merged to become East County Fire & Rescue in 2006)
  Emergency Management Plans

Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) (June 2016).
- https://mil.wa.gov/uploads/pdf/PLANS/final-wacemp-basic-plan-june2016-signed.pdf

Washington State ESF 10 (February 2009).
https://mil.wa.gov/uploads/pdf/PLANS/esf10%20hazardous%20materials.pdf

Clark County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) (2018).

Clark County Emergency Support Function 24 Evacuation (June 2003)

Clark County ESF 1 Transportation (11/15/18) and Emergency Bus Mobilization Plan (10/28/13)

Other References/Resources

CRESA Directive 13.092: Hazardous Materials Incident

CRESA Directive 11.023: Operations (OPS) channel Assignment

CRESA Directive 11.081: Fire/EMS Radio Channel Assignment

CRESA Written Directive 11.032: Police Radio Channel Assignment

CRESA Written Directive 07.060 and 07.060P: Tactical Interoperable Communications (TIC) Plan (TICP)

Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO) free software

Washington State Department of Ecology Spill Prevention, Preparedness and Response Program

Washington State Department of Ecology Spills & Cleanup

Washington State Department of Enterprise Services (Contracting & Purchasing) https://des.wa.gov/services/contracting-purchasing

OSHAs Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (HAZWOPER).

Washington State Patrol Fire Marshal's Office Hazardous Materials Training Program.

Appendix A – Facility Emergency Coordinators

This information is excerpted from Tier Two Chemical Inventory Reports provided to the Washington State Department of Ecology.

All alternate contacts and updated lists for Facility Emergency Coordinators are available from CRESA or the Washington State Department of Ecology.

ADALIS CORP	417 NW 136TH ST VANCOUVER, WA 98685
Contact 1 Name: Bruce Shreeve	Contact 2 Name: BRUCE SHREEVE Email: BRUCE.SHREEVE@ADALISCORP.COM Phone: (360) 576-4250
AIRGAS USA LLC VANCOUVER CO2 RAIL YARD	1314A W 11TH ST VANCOUVER, WA 98660
Contact 1 Name: JOSEPH JONES Phone: (503) 519-3548 24 Hr Phone: (866) 734-3438	Contact 2 Name: RON PETERS Phone: (503) 978-3104 24 Hr Phone: (866) 734-3438
ALBINA ASPHALT TERMINAL 1 ONLY	1112 W 7TH ST VANCOUVER, WA 98660
Contact 1 Name: JEFF ARNTSON 24 Hr Phone: (503) 780-0157 Phone: (360) 816-8012	Contact 2 Name: JEFF ARNTSON Email: JEFFA@ALBINA.COM Phone: (360) 816-8016
ALBINA ASPHALT TERMINAL 2	1300 W 8TH ST VANCOUVER, WA 98660

Contact 1 Name: JEFF ARNTSON Email: JEFFA@ALBINA.COM Phone: (360) 816-8012	Contact 2 Name: JEFF ARNTSON Phone: (360) 816-8012 24 Hr Phone: (503) 780-0157
ALLWEATHER WOOD LLC	725 S 32ND ST WASHOUGAL, WA 98671
Contact 1 Name: Raymond Imus Phone:	Contact 2 Name: Rodger Ferguson Email: rferguson@mendoco.com Phone: (707) 468-1712
AMERICAN TOWER LIVINGSTON WAK032 LVMT WAQ1580	8 MI N OF CAMAS CAMAS, WA 98607
Contact 1 Name: SCOT SANDIFUR 24 Hr Phone: (602) 284-0280 Phone: (602) 284-0280	Contact 2 Name: ALARM CENTER Phone: (800) 830-3365
ANDERSEN DAIRY INC	305 E MAIN ST BATTLEGROUND, WA 98604
Contact 1 Name: JACK DUNN Email: jackd@andersendairy.com Phone: (360) 687-7171	Contact 2 Name: JACK DUNN Phone: (360) 687-7171 24 Hr Phone: (360) 901-6424
ATT BATTLEGROUND WA5250 VANCWAR0010	279TH AND 82ND BATTLEGROUND, WA 98604
Contact 1 Name: EHS Hotline Phone: (800) 566-9347 24 Hr Phone: (800) 566-9347	Contact 2 Name: EHS Hotline 24 Hr Phone: (800) 566-9347 Phone: (800) 566-9347

ATT MOBILITY BARBERTON	7002 NE 88TH VANCOUVER, WA 98665

Contact 1 Name: EHS HOTLINE 24 Hr Phone: (800) 566-9347 Phone: (800) 566-9347	Contact 2 Name: JAMES FUGATE 24 Hr Phone: (206) 240-9006 Phone (425) 580-8786
ATT MOBILITY HWY 14	11217 SE 19TH ST VANCOUVER, WA 98664
Contact 1 Name: MNOC Phone: (800) 8326662 24 Hr Phone: (800) 8326662	Contact 2 Name: CAROLINE LAMMERS
ATT MOBILITY MILLPLAIN I205	516 SE CHKALOV DR VANCOUVER, WA 98683
Contact 1 Name: CAROLINE LAMMERS Email: ehs.compliance@att.com Phone: (425)580-1548	Contact 2 Name: James Fugate Phone (425) 580-8786 24 Hr Phone: (206) 240-9006
ATT MOBILITY ORCHARDS WOS1	9513 4TH PLAIN AVE VANCOUVER, WA 98662
Contact 1 Name: CAROLINE LAMMERS 24 Hr Phone:	Contact 2 Name: EHS Hotlilne Phone: (800) 566-9347 24 Hr Phone: (800) 566-9347
ATT MOBILITY SALMON CREEK	13404 NE 20TH AVE VANCOUVER, WA 98686

Contact 1 Name: CAROLINE LAMMERS Email: ehs.compliance@att.com Phone: (425) 580-1548 24 Hr Phone:	Contact 2 Name: EHS Hotline Phone: (800) 566-9347 24 Hr Phone: (800) 566-9347
ATT MOBILITY VANCOUVER 25097	1111 MAIN ST VANCOUVER, WA 98660

Contact 1 Name: CAROLINE LAMMERS	Contact 2 Name: BRENDA LEFEBVRE Phone: (503) 306-7718 24 Hr Phone: (503) 880-3008
ATT MOBILITY WOODLAND	5916 NW 334TH ST RIDGEFIELD, WA 98642
Contact 1 Name: EHS Hotline Phone: (800) 566-9347 24 Hr Phone: (800) 566-9347	Contact 2 Name: CAROLINE LAMMERS Email: ehs.compliance@att.com Phone: (425) 580-1548
ATT VANCOUVER	6701 E 18TH ST VANCOUVER, WA 98662
Contact 1 Name: EHS Hotline 24 Hr Phone: (800) 566-9347 Phone: (800) 566-9347	Contact 2 Name: gGegory Vallelunga Email: dp6817@att.com Phone (425) 580-6673
ATT VANCOUVER II	NW CORNER OF 122ND & BURLINGTON VANCOUVER, WA 98664
Contact 1 Name: Debbie Petrocy 24 Hr Phone:	Contact 2 Name: EHS Hotline Phone: (800) 566-9347 24 Hr Phone: (800) 566-9347

AVX CORP	5701 E 4TH PLAIN BLVD VANCOUVER, WA 98661
Contact 1 Name: DENNIS PROCTOR Phone: (360) 694-2844 24 Hr Phone: (360) 901-3214	Contact 2 Name: DOUG HAMILTON Phone: (360) 696-2840
BERGSTROM NUTRITION VANCOUVER	1000 W 8TH ST VANCOUVER, WA 98660

Contact 1 Name: TIM GARDNER Phone: (360) 693-1883 24 Hr Phone: (360) 693-1883	Contact 2 Name: Dean McIlwain 24 Hr Phone: (360) 772-9097 Phone: (360) 772-9097
BNSF RAILWAY VANCOUVER	1515 W 39TH ST VANCOUVER, WA 98660
Contact 1 Name: JENNIFER WIENER Phone: (206) 625-6034 24 Hr Phone: (800) 832-5452	Contact 2 Name: JENNIFER WIENER Email: JENNIFER.WIENER@BNSF.COM Phone: (206) 625-6034
BODYCOTE	4605 NW PACIFIC RIM BLVD CAMAS, WA 98607
Contact 1 Name: KELLY KEGG Email: KELLY.KEGG@BODYCOTE.COM Phone: (360) 833-1120 24 Hr Phone:	Contact 2 Name: JOE DYER
BPA ROSS COMPLEX	5411 NE HWY 99 VANCOUVER, WA 98663

Contact 1	Contact 2
Name: TJ RHOADS 24 Hr Phone: (360) 281-0370 Phone: (360) 418-2227	Name: LEE COSTANZO Email: FLCOSTANZO@BPA.GOV 24 Hr Phone: (360) 687-2451 Phone: (360) 418-2443
C TRAN CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC TRANSIT	2425 NE 65TH AVE VANCOUVER, WA 98661
Contact 1	Contact 2
Name: FRED BICKNELL Phone: (360) 906-7360 24 Hr Phone: (360) 906-7351	Name: JOHN HOEFS Phone: (360) 906-7358 24 Hr Phone: (360) 906-7351
CALVERT CO INC VANCOUVER	218 V ST VANCOUVER, WA 98661

Contact 1	Contact 2
Name: RANDALL R CALVERT Phone: (360) 693-0971 24 Hr Phone: (360) 576-5867	Name: DOUG CALVERT Phone: (360) 692-0971
CALVERT CO INC WASHOUGAL	3559 TRUMAN WASHOUGAL, WA 98671
Contact 1	Contact 2
Name: DOUG CALVERT Phone: (360) 693-0971	Name: DOUGLAS A CALVERT Phone: (360) 693-0971 24 Hr Phone: (360) 254-0910
CASCADE STUDENT TRANSPORTATION	1304 SE EASTON BLVD BATTLE GROUND, WA 98604
Contact 1	Contact 2
Name: Michael Gately	Name: Michael Gately Email: mgately@ridesta.com Phone: (360) 687-1479

CC SYSTEMS VANCOUVER	521 NE 136TH AVE VANCOUVER, WA 98684
Contact 1 Name: TOM VILLONI 24 Hr Phone: (360) 828-6603 Phone: (360) 828-6603	Contact 2 Name: Jason Trimbo Phone: (360) 828-6645 24 Hr Phone: (360) 828-6645
CENTRAL TRANSFER & RECYCLING	11034 NE 117TH AVE VANCOUVER, WA 98662
Contact 1 Name: Erwin Swetnam III Phone: (360) 2568482 24 Hr Phone: (360) 9040667	Contact 2 Name: Eerwin Swetnam III
CENTURYLINK QC W00022	15 NE 2ND AVE BATTLEGROUND, WA 98604

Contact 1 Name: Joe Robertson	Contact 2 Name: UNICALL Phone: (866) 864-2255 24 Hr Phone: (866) 864-2255
CENTURYLINK QC W00279	4335 PIONEER AVE RIDGEFIELD, WA 98642
Contact 1 Name: UNICALL 24 Hr Phone: (866) 654-2525 Phone: (866) 864-2255	Contact 2 Name: JOE ROBERTSON Email: joseph.robertson@CenturyLink.com Phone: (253) 372-5184
CENTURYLINK QC W00359	11418 4TH PLAIN BLVD VANCOUVER, WA 98662

Contact 1 Name: Unicall 24 Hr Phone: (866) 864-2255 Phone: (866) 864-2255	Contact 2 Name: JOE ROBERTSON Email: joseph.robertson@CenturyLink.com Phone: (253) 372-5184
CENTURYLINK QC W00395	214 E 24TH ST VANCOUVER, WA 98663
Contact 1 Name: Joe Robertson	Contact 2 Name: JOE ROBERTSON Email: joseph.robertson@CenturyLink.com Phone: (253) 372-5184
CENTURYLINK QC W00650	2411 NE 119TH ST VANCOUVER, WA 98686
Contact 1 Name: Unicall 24 Hr Phone: (866) 864-2255 Phone: (866) 864-2255	Contact 2 Name: JOE ROBERTSON Email: joseph.robertson@CenturyLink.com Phone: (253) 372-5184
CENTURYLINK QC W00906	11508 4TH PLAIN BLVD VANCOUVER, WA 98662

Contact 1 Name: Joe Robertson	Contact 2 Name: UNICALL Phone: (866) 864-2255 24 Hr Phone: (866) 864-2255
CENTURYLINK YACOLT CO	209 W CUSHMAN YACOLT, WA 98675
Contact 1 Name: UNICALL 24 Hr Phone: (866) 864-2255 Phone: (866) 864-2255	Contact 2 Name: JOE ROBERTSON Email: joseph.robertson@CenturyLink.com Phone: (253) 372-5184

CHRISTENSEN SHIPYARDS INC	4400 SE COLUMBIA WAY VANCOUVER, WA 98661
Contact 1 Name: DAVE CHRISTENSEN Contact Type: OWNER/OPERATOR OWNER Phone: (360) 6953238	
CHURCH AND DWIGHT CO INC VANCOUVER FACILITY	6211 NE CAMPUS DR VANCOUVER, WA 98661
Contact 1 Name: ASHLEY THRELFALL Email: A.THRELFALL@NNPVITAMINS.COM Phone: (360) 737-6800	Contact 2 Name: ANGIE RICHARDS Email: ANGELA.RICHARDS@CVGRP.COM Phone: (360) 905-1233
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SPECIALTY MINERALS INC CAMAS	220 NW 6TH AVE CAMAS, WA 98607
Contact 1 Name: VANCE ROWE Phone: (610) 882-8553 24 Hr Phone: (610) 393-0952	Contact 2 Name: VANCE ROWE
SUBURBAN PROPANE VANCOUVER	1303 W MCLOUGHLIN BLVD VANCOUVER, WA 98662
Contact 1 Name: LAURA WHEATON Email: LWHEATON@SUBURBANPROPANE.COM Phone: (360) 425-3760	Contact 2 Name: MARK LAVELLY Phone: (360) 772-6049 24 Hr Phone: (800) 228-3884
SUBURBAN PROPANE WASHOUGAL	727 S 35TH ST WASHOUGAL, WA 98671
Contact 1 Name: DON LIEN 24 Hr Phone: (800) 770-7263 Phone: (360) 425-3760	Contact 2 Name: MARK LAVALLEY 24 Hr Phone: (800) 770-7263 Phone: (360) 425-5497

SUNBELT RENTALS PC 377	7103 NE 88TH ST VANCOUVER, WA 98665
Contact 1 Name: Michael Crouch Email: michael.crouch@sunbeltrentals.com Phone: (803)578-5912	Contact 2 Name: GEORGE MIXTER 24 Hr Phone: (360) 772-0187 Phone: (360) 772-0187
TARR ACQUISITION LLC VANCOUVER	7208 NE ST JOHNS RD VANCOUVER, WA 98665
Contact 1 Name: Shala Klink	Contact 2 Name: SCOTT GROESBECK 24 Hr Phone: (503) 318-0367 Phone: (503) 288-5294
TARR ACQUISITION LLC WASHOUGAL	361 C ST WASHOUGAL, WA 98671
Contact 1 Name: GREG ALLEN Phone: (503) 288-5294 24 Hr Phone: (503) 319-0367	Contact 2 Name: Patricia Rodabaugh
TESORO VANCOUVER TERMINAL	2211 ST FRANCIS LN VANCOUVER, WA 98660
Contact 1 Name: Brooks Neighbors	Contact 2 Name: BROOKS NEIGHBORS 24 Hr Phone: (210) 508-1156 Phone: (210) 626-6327
TETRA PAK MATERIALS	1616 W 31ST ST VANCOUVER, WA 98660

Contact 1 Name: LARRY PRICE Email: LARRY.PRICE@TETRAPAK.COM Phone: (360) 737-1457	Contact 2 Name: ROBERT BAKER 24 Hr Phone: (360) 624-4114 Phone: (360) 759-2266
THE COLUMBIAN PUBLISHING CO	701 W 8TH ST VANCOUVER, WA 98660

Contact 1 Name: DAVID HAAS Email: david.haas@columbian.com Phone: (360) 735-4434	Contact 2 Name: DAVID HAAS
THE HOME DEPOT STORE 4718	8601 NE ANDRESEN RD VANCOUVER, WA 98665
Contact 1 Name: MICHELLE O'BRIEN Email: Michelle_O'Brien@homedepot.com Phone: (770) 433-8211	Contact 2 Name: DENTON EDWARDS 24 Hr Phone: (503) 327-4506 Phone: (503) 327-4506
THE HOME DEPOT STORE 4738	330 SE 192ND AVE VANCOUVER, WA 98683
Contact 1 Name: DENTON EDWARDS 24 Hr Phone: (503) 327-4506 Phone: (503) 327-4506	Contact 2 Name: ROBERT MOSLEY 24 Hr Phone: (360) 254-6289 Phone: (360) 254-6289
THOMPSON METAL FAB INC	3000 SE HIDDEN WAY VANCOUVER, WA 98661
Contact 1 Name: SALLY SERVIS Phone: (360) 6960811	Contact 2 Name: JOHN B RUDI Phone: (360) 696-0811

TIDEWATER INDUSTRIAL CENTER	6305 NW OLD LOWER RIVER RD VANCOUVER, WA 98660
Contact 1 Name: TBL 24 HOUR DISPATCH 24 Hr Phone: (503) 289-4274 Phone: (360) 693-1491	Contact 2 Name: STEPHANIE SYRING Email: stephanie.syring@tidewater.com Phone: (360) 693-1491
UNITED NATURAL FOODS INC RIDGEFIELD	7909 S UNION RIDGE PARKWAY RIDGEFIELD, WA 98642
Contact 1 Name: Mark Halls	Contact 2 Name: Mark Halls Phone: (360) 887-1125 24 Hr Phone: (360) 909-9852

UNITED WAREHOUSE NO 5 VANCOUVER	603 SE ASSEMBLY AVE STE 210 VANCOUVER, WA 98661
Contact 1 Name: JIM TEDDY, X 202 Phone: (206) 682-4535 24 Hr Phone: (425) 503-0005	Contact 2 Name: AARON REICHERT Phone: (360) 696-4079 24 Hr Phone: (360) 518-3047
UPS VANCOUVER	6609 NE ST JOHNS RD VANCOUVER, WA 9(866) 3
Contact 1 Name: ROBERT ESPERTO	Contact 2 Name: AARON JOHNSON Phone: (206) 621-6233 24 Hr Phone: (425) 830-3523
US WATER SERVICES INC WELLONS WATER TECHNOLOGY LLC	2700 W FIRESTONE LANE VANCOUVER, WA 98660

Contact 1 Name: LAURA TRYTTEN 24 Hr Phone: (360) 907-7614 Phone: (360) 695-1270	Contact 2 Name: DALE TURNER 24 Hr Phone: (360) 907-7614 Phone: (360) 907-7614
VA MEDICAL CTR VANCOUVER	1601 E FOURTH PLAIN BLVD VANCOUVER, WA 98663
Contact 1 Name: Michael Patterson	Contact 2 Name: Bill Stewart Phone: (503) 220-8262 24 Hr Phone: (503) 220-8262
VANCOUVER AERO MAINTENANCE INC	101 E RESERVE ST VANCOUVER, WA 98668
Contact 1 Name: WILLY WILLIAMSON Phone: (360) 487-8619 24 Hr Phone: (360) 518-9501	Contact 2 Name: FREDERICK WILLY WILLIAMSON Email: WILLY.WILLIAMSON@CITYOFVANCOUVER.US Phone: (360) 487-8619
VANCOUVER WAREHOUSE AND DISTRIBUTION CENTER	1101 W 11TH ST VANCOUVER, WA 98666

Contact 1 Name: CHUCK BOWER Phone: (360) 693-1487 24 Hr Phone: (360) 518-1765	Contact 2 Name: ELENA FRENKEL Email: ELENA.FRENKEL@PHARMCOAAPER.COM Phone: (203) 740-5044
VARICAST INC	1200 W 13TH ST VANCOUVER, WA 98660
Contact 1 Name: DAN SWARTZ Email: DS4600@AOL.COM Phone: (360) 816-7350 24 Hr Phone:	Contact 2 Name: TONY BELLA Phone: (360) 816-7348 24 Hr Phone: (503) 312-0584

VEOLIA WATER NA WESTSIDE	2323 W MILL PLAIN BLVD VANCOUVER, WA 98660
Contact 1 Name: MATT BELTRAN Email: MATT.BELTRAN@VEOLIAWATERNA.COM Phone: (360) 759-3201	Contact 2 Name: AARON KRAFT Phone: (360) 759-3284 24 Hr Phone: (360) 356-5075
VERIZON BUSINESS ELKHWA	29400 ELKHORN MT RD BRUSH PRAIRIE, WA 98606
Contact 1 Name: LAT 45 44 23 LONG 122 22 17	Contact 2 Name: JASON WELLER 24 Hr Phone: (800) 386-9639 Phone: (972) 729-5143
VERIZON BUSINESS WCIGWA POESWA	604 E HOAG ST YACOLT, WA 98675
Contact 1 Name: JASON WELLER	Contact 2 Name: Joseph Land 24 Hr Phone: (800) 386-9639 Phone: (417) 291-0769
VERIZON WIRELESS MILL PLAIN	16703 SE 1ST ST VANCOUVER, WA 98684

|	
Contact 1 Name: RICHARD A CRAIG Phone:	Contact 2 Name: RICHARD A CRAIG 24 Hr Phone: (800) 488-7900 Phone: 9085597260
VERIZON WIRELESS ORHI EVERGREEN	1400 NE 136TH AVE VANCOUVER, WA

Contact 1 Name: RICHARD A. CRAIG Phone: (908) 559-7260 24 Hr Phone: (800) 488-7900	Contact 2 Name: SUSAN CALDERON Email: Susan.Calderon@VerizonWireless.com Phone: (908) 626-6230
VERIZON WIRELESS SIFTON	11418 NE FOURTH PLAIN RD VANCOUVER, WA 98662
Contact 1 Name: CRAIG MATTHEWS 24 Hr Phone: (800) 2646620 Phone: (425) 603-2880	Contact 2 Name: RICHARD A. CRAIG 24 Hr Phone: (800) 488-7900 Phone: (908) 559-7260
VERIZON WIRELESS VANCOUVER FELIDA	2345 NW 111TH AVE VANCOUVER, WA 98685
Contact 1 Name: RICHARD A CRAIG	Contact 2 Name: RICHARD A CRAIG Phone: (908) 559-7260 24 Hr Phone: (800) 488-7900
WA DFW WASHOUGAL HATCHERY	15632 WASHOUGAL RIVER RD WASHOUGAL, WA 98671
Contact 1 Name: AARON ROBERTS 24 Hr Phone: (360) 795-0124 Phone: (360) 225-4390	Contact 2 Name: MATT FISCHER Email: MATT.FISCHER@DFW.WA.GOV Phone: (360) 837-3311
WA DOC LARCH CORRECTIONS CTR	15314 NE DOLE VALLEY RD YACOLT, WA 98675

Contact 1 Name: LARCH O.D. Phone: (360) 260-6300 24 Hr Phone: (360) 260-6300	Contact 2 Name: Tyrell Hettinger

WAFER RECLAIM SERVICES LLC	12001 B NE 60TH WAY VANCOUVER, WA 98682
Contact 1 Name: ROBERT WITHEE Phone: (360) 254-0221 24 Hr Phone: (360) 953-7808	Contact 2 Name: KENNENTH IVEY Phone: (360) 254-0221 24 Hr Phone: (360) 562-6679
WAFERTECH LLC	5509 NW PARKER ST CAMAS, WA 98607
Contact 1 Name: JAMES SHORT Email: JSHORT@WAFERTECH.COM Phone: (360) 817-3129	Contact 2 Name: DOUG MOODY Email: dmoody@wafertech.com Phone: (360) 817-3308
WASTE CONNECTIONS INC	9411 NE 94TH AVE VANCOUVER, WA 98662
Contact 1 Name: JASON HUDSON 24 Hr Phone: (503) 318-1572 Phone: (360) 944-2374	Contact 2 Name: KEN ELDRED 24 Hr Phone: (360) 901-2085 Phone: (360) 449-5827
WEST VANCOUVER MATERIALS RECOVERY CTR	6601 NW OLD LOWER RIVER RD VANCOUVER, WA 98660
Contact 1 Name: Erwin Swetnam III Phone: (360) 737-1727 24 Hr Phone: (360) 904-0667	Contact 2 Name: Sherry Kehoe Email: Sherryk@wcnx.org Phone: (360) 737-1727
WILCO WINFIELD LLC BATTLE GROUND	815 W MAIN ST BATTLE GROUND, WA 98604

Contact 1 Name: Michael Gerig	Contact 2 Name: Deb Bonnin Email: dbonnin@wilco.coop Phone: (360) 858-5213
WS DOT FARGHER LAKE	36520 NE LEWISVILLE HWY LA CENTER, WA 98642
Contact 1 Name: NORM PAYTON	Contact 2 Name: RICK HAZEN Phone: (360) 905-2205 24 Hr Phone: (800) 260-4214
WS DOT VANCOUVER	4200 MAIN ST VANCOUVER, WA 98663
Contact 1 Name: BOB KOFSTAD Phone: (360) 905-2130 24 Hr Phone: (800) 2604214	Contact 2 Name: NORM PAYTON
WS DOT VANCOUVER ACES	11018 NE 51ST CIRCLE VANCOUVER, WA
Contact 1 Name: RICK HAZEN Phone: (360) 905-2205 24 Hr Phone: (206) 440-4490	Contact 2 Name: Bob Kofstad 24 Hr Phone: (206) 440-4490 Phone: (360) 905-2130
WSU VANCOUVER SALMON CREEK	14204 NE SALMON CREEK AVE VANCOUVER, WA 98686
Contact 1 Name: JAMES MARTIN Email: JMMARTIN@VANCOUVER.WSE.EDU Phone: (360) 546-9591	Contact 2 Name: JAMES MARTIN Phone: (360) 546-9591 24 Hr Phone: (360) 690-0465

Extremely Hazardous Substance Sites and Transportation Routes Clark County, Washington

KEY

- ● Extremely Hazardous Substance
- —— Interstate
- —— State Route
- —— Arterial
- ——+— Railroad
- ——●—— Pipeline
- City
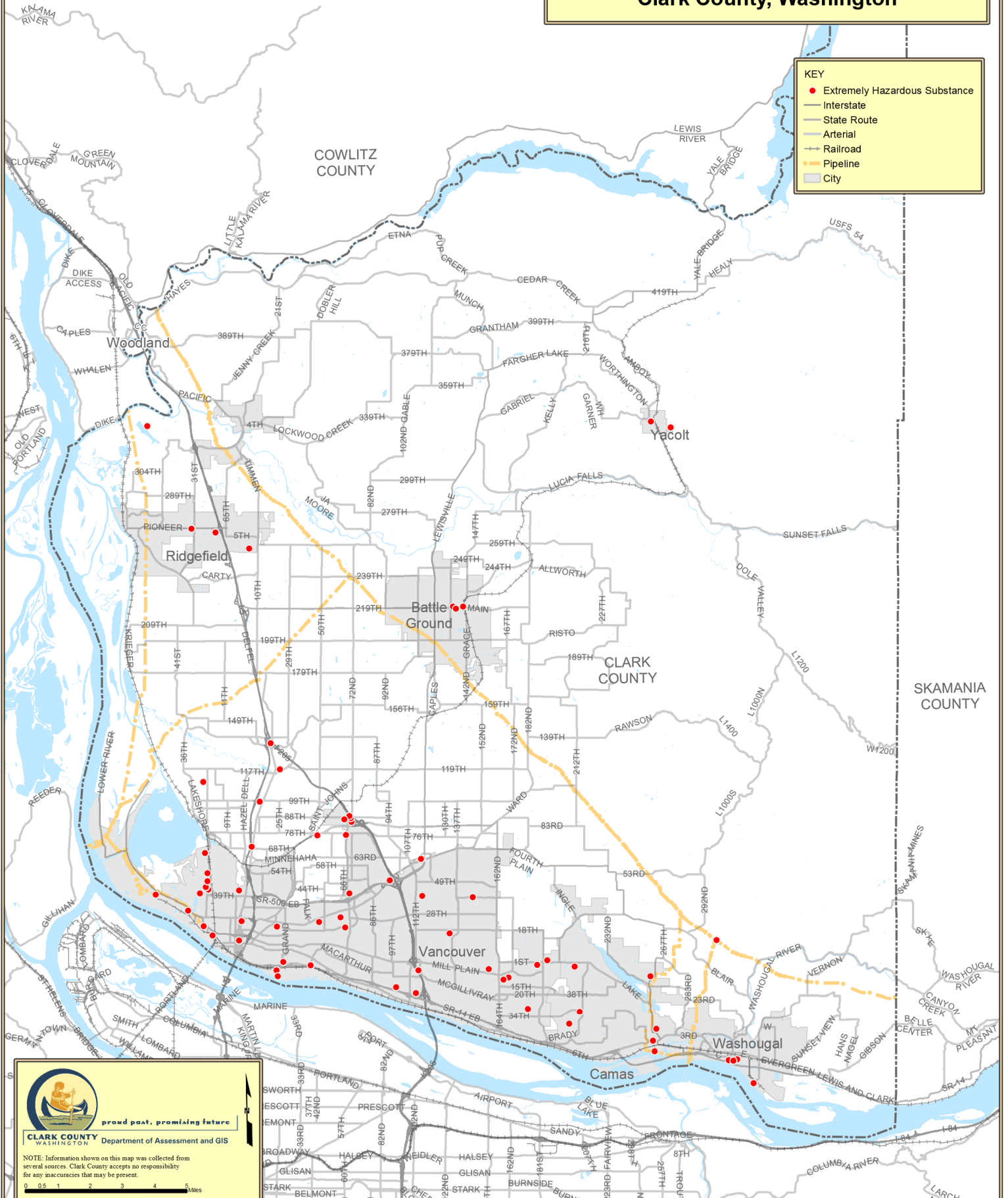
CLARK COUNTY
WASHINGTON
proud past, promising future
Department of Assessment and GIS

NOTE: Information shown on this map was collected from several sources. Clark County accepts no responsibility for any inaccuracies that may be present.

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

Appendix B – Chemical Release Notification Guide – Clark County

Required Notifications

Required to be notified	Requirement	Contact	24-hour emergency response hotline
911	For any incidents that impacts or threatens public health, safety, environment, or property.	911	911
LEPC and/or Tribal Emergency Response Commission Community Emergency Coordinator	Within 15 minutes for all releases at or above the CERCLA reportable quantity NOTE: Spillers must notify all impacted LEPCs; For Oregon jurisdictions, notify OERS.	CRESA Emergency Management Program Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS)	911 (800) 452-0311
National Response Center (NRC)		Emergency 24 hour center	800-424-8802 http://www.nrc.uscg.mil/
State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)		Washington State Emergency Operations Center, Alert and Warning Center (AWC). AWC is the point-ofcontact for SERC notifications.	800-258-5990

Supplementary and Incident-Specific Notifications

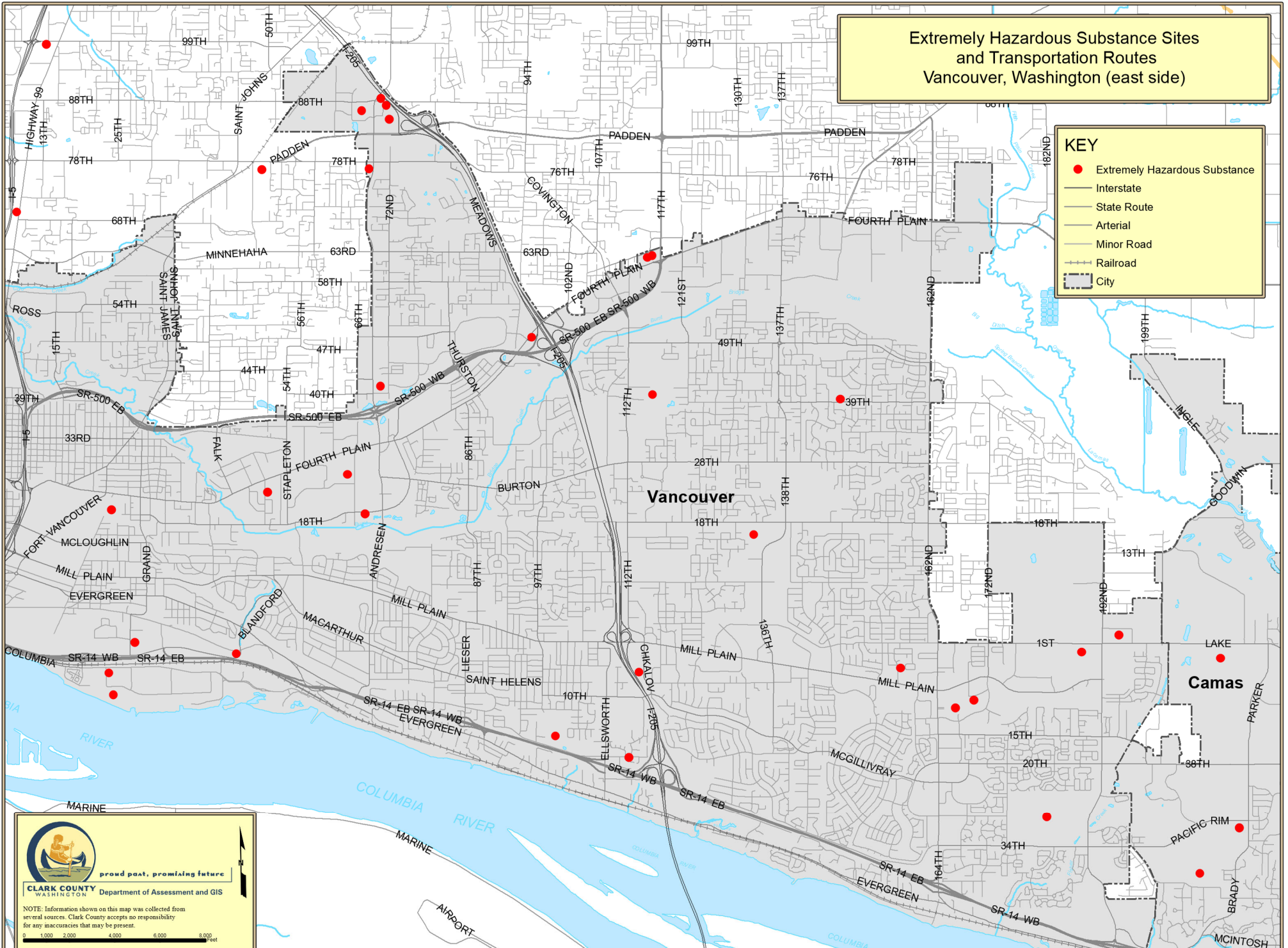| Additional Notification Requirements – by spill location		
IF spill is on or to:	**Contact:**	**Phone**
Surface water, coastal navigable waters (Columbia R. to Bonneville Dam)	United States Coast Guard Washington State Department of Ecology (via State EOC)	503-240-9325 800-258-5990 or 360-407-6300
Surface water, inland waters (waters of the state)	Washington State Department of Ecology – Southwest Regional Office Environmental Protection Agency (via NRC)	800-258-5990 or 360-407-6300 800-424-8802 http://www.nrc.uscg.mil/
Surface water	Clark County Public Health	360-397-8153
On state roadways	Washington State Patrol (in compliance with RCW 70.136.030)	360-992-4000
On state roadways	Department of Transportation (Washington, SW Region)	360-696-6162

| Air -for spills or emissions involving release of a significant amount of air pollutants, possible clean air act violations, odor complaints, and illegal burns | Southwest Clean Air Agency (SWCAA) of Washington | 360-574-3058 or 1-800-633-0709 |

Additional Notification Requirements – by spill location

IF spill is on or to:	Contact:	Phone
Surface water or sewer system inside incorporated boundary	Appropriate water or wastewater agency (public works agency or Clark Regional Wastewater District)	
	Clark County Department of Environmental Services (stormwater manager)	360-397-2121, x4392
	Vancouver Public Works (for storm drains)	696-8177
	CRWD	993-8823
	Clark Public Utilities	992-8000
Department of Natural Resources lands	Department of Natural Resources (SW Region)	800-527-3305
If incident involves radioactive material	Washington State Department of Health – Office of Radiation Protection	(206) NUCLEAR (206-582-5327)

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Extremely Hazardous Substance Sites and Transportation Routes
Vancouver, Washington (east side)

KEY

- ● Extremely Hazardous Substance
- Interstate
- State Route
- Arterial
- Minor Road
- Railroad
- City

CLARK COUNTY
WASHINGTON
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Department of Assessment and GIS

NOTE: Information shown on this map was collected from several sources. Clark County accepts no responsibility for any inaccuracies that may be present.

0   1,000   2,000   4,000   6,000   8,000 Feet

Vancouver

Camas

COLUMBIA RIVER

Extremely Hazardous Substance Sites
and Transportation Routes
Vancouver, Washington (west side)

KEY
- ● Extremely Hazardous Substance
- —— Interstate
- —— State Route
- —— Arterial
- —— Minor Road
- —+— Railroad
- ⋯⋯ Pipeline
- City
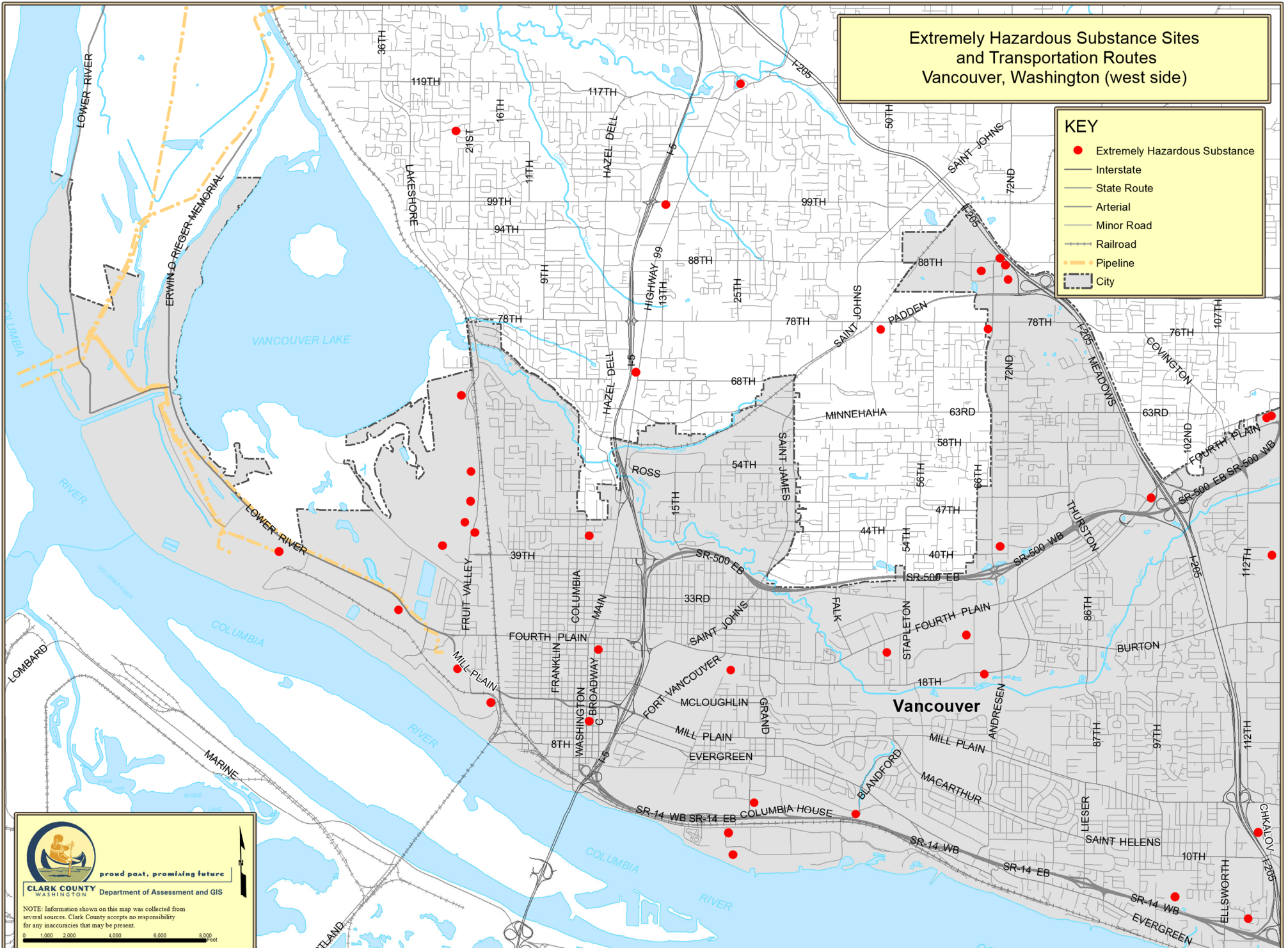
CLARK COUNTY
WASHINGTON
proud past, promising future
Department of Assessment and GIS

NOTE: Information shown on this map was collected from
several sources. Clark County accepts no responsibility
for any inaccuracies that may be present.

0   1,000   2,000   4,000   6,000   8,000
Feet

Emergency Support Function 11 Agriculture and Natural Resources

ESF Coordinator   Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency

Primary Agencies   Clark County Public Health
Clark County Animal Protection and Control
Humane Society for Southwest Washington
Clark County Parks and Recreation
Clark County Public Works
Washington State Department of Agriculture
United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

Support Agencies   Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)
Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD)
Washington State Emergency Management Division/Emergency
Operations Center
American Red Cross
Clark County law enforcement agencies
Clark County public information officer's
Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
Washington State Department of Ecology
Washington State Department of Natural Resources
Local veterinarians
Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose

1.1 Emergency Support Function (ESF) 11 provides guidance to local government, state and federal agencies, and community and volunteer organizations during disasters or emergency situations to address:

1.1.1   Emergency Provision of Nutritional Assistance.
1.1.2   Control and eradicate an outbreak of highly contagious or economically devastating Animal or Plant Disease or Pest Infestation.
1.1.3   Assurance of Food Safety and Security.
1.1.4   Protection of Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic (NCH) Properties.
1.1.5   Safety and well-being of household Pets and Livestock.

2. Scope

2.1 This ESF coordinates the following five primary functions during disaster:

2.2 Emergency Provision of Nutritional Assistance:

Clark County CEMP
Page 2   *ESF 11 Agriculture and Natural Resources*
Page 1   **Clark County CEMP**

2.2.1 This includes determining nutritional assistance needs, obtaining appropriate food supplies, and coordinating the delivery of food supplies. This is primarily coordinated through ESF 6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services with assistance of Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD).

2.3 Control and eradicate an outbreak of highly contagious or economically devastating animal or plant disease or devastating pest infestation:

2.3.1 This includes implementing an integrated response of state, federal and local emergency response agencies local response to a highly contagious animal or plant outbreak, or a devastating pest infestation. Clark County Animal Protection and Control (Animal Control), Clark County Public Health (CCPH) will be coordinating with Washington State Department of Agriculture.

2.4 Assurance of food safety and security.

2.4.1 This includes coordinating with Clark County Public Health and local, state and federal authorities to inspect and verify safety of the food supply. Support and inspection and verification of food safety aspects of slaughter and processing plants, products in distribution and retail sites, and import facilities at ports of entry; support the laboratory analysis of food samples; control of products suspected to be adulterated; plant closures; food-borne disease or illness surveillance; and field investigations.

2.5 Protection of Natural and Cultural Resources; and Historic (NCH) Properties:

2.5.1 This includes coordinating with the appropriate local, state or federal agency for the protection, preservation, conservation, rehabilitation and restoration of NCH resources. This may include post-event baseline assessments of damages and providing technical assistance and resources for assessing impacts of response and recovery activities to NCH resources.

2.6 Providing for the safety and well-being of household pets and livestock:

2.6.1 This is coordinated through Animal Control, the Clark County Animal Response Plan and includes ESF 6 Mass Care, ESF 9 Search and Rescue and ESF 14 Long-Term Community Recovery and many community members and volunteer organizations.

B. POLICIES

1. General Policies

    1.1 ESF 11 policies are coordinated cooperatively with local, state and federal response agencies and private entities, such as community or volunteer groups.

    1.2 Each agency or organization is responsible for managing its assets after receiving direction from a primary/directing agency at the Clark Regional Emergency Operations Center (CREOC) or at an additional location. On-scene assets will be coordinated by Incident Command, in conjunction with the CREOC as necessary and when possible.

1.3   Clark County Animal Protection and Control (Animal Control) is the lead agency in the CREOC during activations that affect animals of any kind.

1.4   ESF 11 participants will coordinate with other ESF partners and Agency Representatives to ensure appropriate use of all workers and volunteers, and to ensure proper measures are in place to protect their health and safety.

1.5   All actions are coordinated with local incident command/incident management and often, with state and federal officials. Some coordination may be made with the Washington State Emergency Management Division (EMD) and if activated, their Emergency Operations Center (EOC). If the situation becomes a national significance, Clark County is then in a supporting role to state or federal agencies. In that case Clark County may become a liaison to the incident.

2. Nutritional Assistance Policies

2.1   Food supplies secured and delivered under ESF 11 are suitable for either household distribution or mass meal service.

2.2   Transportation and distribution of food supplies within the affected area are coordinated through ESF 6 Mass Care and with appropriate authorities and affiliated volunteer organizations. They may be supplemented with ESF 1 Transportation or other community resources.

2.3   ESF 11 agencies and organizations coordinate with and support as appropriate with agencies responsible for ESF 6.

2.4   ESF 11 agencies and organizations encourage the use of mass feeding arrangements as the primary outlet for disaster food supplies.

2.5   Priority should be considered to moving critical supplies of food into areas of critical need first.

3. Animal and Plant Disease or Outbreak and Pest Infestation Policies

3.1   Animal and plant disease and pest infestation activities are conducted in collaboration and cooperation with local, state and federal authorities and private industry. Community and volunteer organizations may also be involved but at the direction of incident officials. This is to ensure continued human and animal nutrition and environmental security and to support the economy.

3.2   Animal depopulation activities are conducted as humanely as possible while preventing pathogen spread and limiting the number of animals that must be euthanized. Disposal methods for infected or potentially infected carcasses and plant host material are chosen for their effectiveness in stopping or preventing pathogen spread and for their minimal impacts on the surround environment.

3.3   In connection with an emergency in which a pest or livestock disease threatens any segment of agriculture production in the county, ESF 11 activities will work with the state. There may be aid that can be transferred from other appropriations or funds

available to the United State Department of Agriculture (USDA).   For example, if the Secretary of Agriculture deems it necessary for the arrest, control, eradication or prevention of the spread of the pest or disease, producers could receive aid for related expenses.

3.4   In the event of a plant health emergency, ESF 11 agencies will work with the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA). The Secretary of Agriculture may declare an Extraordinary Emergency and may elect to provide compensation for economic losses incurred as a result of actions taken under this emergency declaration.

3.5   Under an Extraordinary Emergency Declaration, the Secretary of Agriculture may use federal authorities to take action within Washington State if the affected state is unable to take appropriate action to control and eradicate the disease or pest.

3.6   Actions taken during an animal or plant emergency are guided by and coordinated with local, state and federal emergency preparedness and response officials, and existing USDA internal policies and procedures. In response to an emergency that requires a coordinated response through the National Response Framework (NRF), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) coordinates with other ESF agencies as appropriate.

4. Assurance of Food Supply Safety and Security Policies

4.1   Local food safety officials guide any actions taken for food supply safety and security. If the situation escalates beyond the capacity of local resources, state or federal food safety authorities may step in to provide guidance.

4.2   Clark County Public Health will notify appropriate state agencies of food contamination and will act as a liaison for communications with other agencies with food safety and security duties.

4.3   Public water systems are required to have an emergency response program. In addition, they are required to employ reasonable security measures to assure their raw water intake facilities, water treatment processes, water storage facilities and distribution system are protected from possible damage or compromise by unauthorized person, animals, vegetation or similar intruding agents. (WAC 246-290-415 (2) (d) and (9))

5. Natural, Cultural and Historic (NCH) Resources Policies

5.1   Clark County Parks and Recreation and Clark County Public Works are the initial primary agencies for NCH resources. But, each emergency may bring a different primary responsible party or agency.

5.2   Actions taken to protect, preserve, conserve, rehabilitate and restore NCH resources are guided by the existing internal policies and procedures of the primary agency for each incident.

5.3   The primary agency for each incident coordinates with appropriate ESFs, including protecting the health and safety of volunteers and emergency workers.

6. Safety and Well-being of Household Pets and Livestock Policies

6.1 Animal evacuation and provision of shelter should be conducted in conjunction with human evacuation and sheltering efforts. Animals should be provided shelter near their owners (colocated), when possible. Owners shall provide the food, water, exercise and appropriate standard of care for their animals during the emergency shelter length of stay.

6.2 Businesses where animals are integral to operations (e.g. pet shops, veterinary hospitals, pet hotels and kennels) shall have contingency plans in place for those animals in their care during an emergency or disaster.

6.3 All animal carcass disposal activities are conducted as humanely and efficiently as possible to limit any impacts on the surrounding environment.

6.4 Any care provided to stray animals by a non-government agency must be pre-qualified to act in such manner and have a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) in place with the Clark County Animal Control.

6.5 Clark County Animal Control may decide that only trained and certified animal care groups will operate as Emergency Workers in Clark County. This is to provide the greatest protection of worker safety, animal health and welfare, and effective utilization of personnel, supplies and equipment.

C. SITUATIONS, ASSUMPTIONS, CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS and RESPONSIBILITIES

1. General

1.1. As this plan is unique and contains five different and separate areas of concentration, this section holds the combined Situation and Assumptions, Concept of Operations and Responsibilities.

1.2. Clark Regional Emergency Operations Center (CREOC), Clark County departments and organizations will coordinate or provide (as appropriate) basic response in a disaster or largescale emergency to the extent of their capabilities. Each supporting agency and organization will perform their duties in accordance with their own procedures and operations.

1.3. CREOC does not organize by ESFs, but instead by function areas utilizing Agency Representatives or Liaisons. In the Operations Section, in the Human Services/Support Branch, Nutritional Assistance would be supported by the both the Mass Care and Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD) representatives. In addition, Clark County Animal Control staffs a position in this branch to support animal services for Pets and Livestock with liaison work with any Animal/Plant or Pest Infestation. It is expected that additional State or Federal resources may also report to our EOC. Public Health has representatives in the CREOC which is primary for the Assurance of Food Safety and Security areas. Although Public

Works is in the CREOC during activations, it is likely to be other representatives for Natural, Cultural and Historic Protection that would need to be brought in to coordinate any actions or responses in this area.

1.4. CRESA would count on the direct response of WSDA, USDA and certain Clark County agencies (see below) for their leading roles to response, recover and mitigate a disaster relating to one of the areas of ESF 11. In addition, CRESAs has direct responsibility for the following:

1.4.1   Activate the CREOC as necessary to the appropriate level of this incident.

1.4.2   Increase certain operational CREOC divisions to match the level of incident, bringing in additional subject matter experts, interested private partners or state or federal partners.

1.4.3   Operations would expand, as appropriate and Public Information Officers would likely staff or be responsible for a Joint Information System/Joint Information Center.

1.4.4   Initiate the process for Clark County to request an Emergency Declaration or

Agricultural Emergency Proclamation. (This last one could be at the request of WSDA.)

1.4.5   Send a Liaison to the Incident Command Post (ICP) and participate in briefings, as appropriate.

1.4.6   Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency (CRESA) Emergency Management is listed as the ESF Coordinator as this plan and will maintain responsibility for any updates.

2. Situation

2.1. Clark County is vulnerable to many different natural and technological disasters. Earthquakes and severe weather are natural disasters that have the highest probability, followed by flooding, landslide, wildfire, volcano and drought. These are detailed in the Clark Regional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (August 2017).

2.2. Clark County has a high risk of a Public Health emergency.

2.3. Technological hazards include transportation accidents (aviation, train, ship and bus), dam failures, energy emergencies, hazardous materials and acts of terrorism and cyber security attacks (cyberterrorism). Dam failures can be both natural and technological disasters. Many of these disasters are also outlined in the Clark County Hazard Identification Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA) (2011).

2.4. Many of these emergency or disaster situations affecting Clark County may trigger multiple impacts. Some of these include impacts may be to agriculture, natural, cultural and historic lands, plant and animal health and welfare, and lessen the availability and safety to the food supply. Additionally, certain pests or animal and plant diseases may be zoonotic in nature, which could endanger human safety and welfare.

3. Planning Assumptions

3.1. Volunteers will be generally be available to help but will require management and coordination.

3.2. Delivery of bulk supplies by land (truck or rail) may be cut off. Distribution of non-local donated goods will not be available immediately and may need to be delivered via air transport or possible by vessel over water.

3.3. Law enforcement may be needed to protect ingress/egress, secure road closures and for traffic management and for protection for officials during depopulation or euthanasia or from activist groups. In addition, security may be needed to help secure safe passage for food deliveries during times of extreme scarce supplies.

3.4. Emergency planning for animals requires extensive collaboration among emergency management officials, animal control agencies, animal welfare organizations, veterinarians, county and state agencies, animal shelter providers, breeders, volunteer groups and citizens.

4. Emergency Provision of Nutritional Assistance

4.1. CREOC will coordinate activities described in this ESF with our Agency Representative partners and rely on Mutual Aid Agreements, and Resource Support from the Logistics Section. Direct coordination will be made with ESF 6 Mass Care and ESF 8 Public Health and Medical Services and emergency response partners who are qualified to advise regarding the safety of nutritional assistance. They may include locally grown food and the many resources that local food supplies provide on a daily basis.

4.2. Food sources may become scare during a large-scale disaster and there will be many competing priorities.

5. Animal and Plant Disease or Outbreak and Pest Infestation

5.1. Domestic animals, fish and wildlife, plants and the timber industry could be especially vulnerable to the spread of animal or plan disease related to an emergency. Or, the disease itself could be the emergency. The identification and control of the animal or plant disease may be made worse by isolation or quarantine of animals and the disposition of animals killed by the emergency. As a result, animals may be required to be destroyed. It will be necessary to work closely with Public Information Officers as they will be needed to communicate accurately with the public. Any outbreak of highly infectious or contagious animal or zoonotic disease poses potential impacts to human health.

5.1   Local agriculture producers and veterinarians will be the first to discover and report a suspected Foreign Animal Disease (FAD), plant disease or pest infestation.

5.2   The time between the reporting of a FAD and its identification as an emergency situation is critical. A highly contagious disease could spread rapidly through a county and state via markets, product movement and people movement.

5.3   Production capability and/or value may become severely limited during response to a pest infestation or foreign animal disease. Such an event would greatly impact the economic stability of the county, state and the nation.

5.4 Positive and prompt actions by local, state and (possibly) federal authorities will be required in order to stop and mitigate a highly contagious animal or plant disease. Control and eradication of this disease will involve with many different partners and agencies, not just those involved with agricultural work.

5.5 First responders may not be familiar with the special conditions of an animal or plant health emergency. These include quarantine, bio-security precautions, personal protection equipment, decontamination and the processes for depopulation and euthanasia.

5.6 The county's resources would be rapidly depleted if a FAD outbreak involved multiple premises or large area of response.

5.7 Livestock, wildlife and birds and plants and/or crops may be affected and may die or be depopulated due to a FAD.

5.8 Some land owners, individuals or groups may strenuously object to depopulation or animals or the destroying of plants or crops. Some people may not consider or understand that the threat of the disease spread is valid and may take actions counterproductive to control and eradicate official's efforts.

6. Assurance of Food Supply Safety and Security

6.1. This includes the inspection and verification of food safety aspects of slaughter and processing facilities, products in distribution, points of entry, laboratory analysis of food samples, control of products suspected to be adulterated, food-borne illness surveillance and field investigations. Local, state and federal resources will work together to accomplish the mission. In addition:

6.2. Any disaster or emergency that creates prolonged power outages will place fresh or frozen food at immediate risk by rendering it unsafe to consume.

7. Natural, Cultural and Historic (NCH) Resources

7.1. Clark County Public Works and their Parks Department will coordinate with local soil and water conservation districts, local extension offices and other state and federal organizations on protecting NCH resources. They will assess threats to natural and cultural resources from an emergency, including water, air and soil quality, forest land, fishing, wildlife and others. Leads will coordinate with the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Washington State Department of Ecology, and the Washington State Department of Natural Resources regarding impacts to NCH resources.

8. Safety and Well-being of Household Pets and Livestock

8.1. Care and concern for domestic animals might delay and affect necessary emergency actions for the wellbeing of humans. Animals in disaster planning should address care and assistance for livestock, household pets and other domestic animals that are not household pets (horses) and wild animals affected by an emergency. Planning and considerations should be given to sheltering animals,

evacuating animals and aiding injured or displaced animals. Partnership in this planning will involve Animal Control, CRESA, the veterinary community, private boarding and kenneling resources, Washington State Department of Agriculture and the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife.

8.2. Clark County residents have the primary responsibility for the health and welfare of their own livestock, household pets and other domestic animals. This includes during an emergency.

8.3. Clark County Animal Protection and Control (Animal Control) has an Animal Care for Clark County, which is an Appendix to this ESF. Also, listed as primary is the Humane Society for Southwest Washington, although Animal Control is the lead for maintaining the plan, along with CRESA.

8.4. Emergency Shelters will strive to have co-located facilities to care for household pets.   Pet and livestock owners, when notified of an impending emergency will take reasonable steps to protect and care for animals in their possession. If evacuated, owners will normally take their domestic animals with them and be responsible for their care, or place them in prearranged private boarding kennels, stables or similar facilities.

8.5. There will be circumstances when pet and livestock owners will not be able to protect their animals during an emergency situation, or will abandon their pets during disasters. Some owners may make unscheduled drop-offs at animal facilities.

8.6. In an emergency or disaster, animals or livestock may escape and not be easily captured or corralled. Panicked animals pose a risk to themselves, traffic and first responders as they may become injured or may injure others.

8.7. Animal food supplies may become contaminated, destroyed or be in limited supply and may need to be imported from outside the area.

8.8. The greatest concentration of small domestic animals exist in urban areas along the major transportation corridors (I-5, SR 14, SR 500, SR 502 and SR 503) in Clark County. Using a 2018 Clark County population estimate of 474,643, here is an estimate how many dogs, cats and birds are in Clark County.

	Dogs	Cats	Birds
% if households owning	36.50%	30.40%	3.10%
# of animals	63,693	53,048	5,410
Average # per household	1.6 2.1	2.3	
Calculated pets	101,909	111,402	12,442

8.9. The greatest concentration of large domestic and production animals exits in the rural areas of Clark County

9. Long-Term Recovery (refer to ESF 14)

10.   Mitigation (refer to the Clark Regional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan published separately) (August 2017)

D. LEGAL AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

WAC 246-290-415 Operations and maintenance of Water Systems
http://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=246-290-415

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)
https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/home/

Foreign Animal Disease (FAD)
https://www.fsis.usda.gov/wps/wcm/connect/2afa4f5f-e7df-479c-9058-55aecc60d145/PHVtReportable___Foreign_Animal_Diseases.pdf?MOD=AJPERES

Clark County Animal Care Plan (2008)

Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) (June 2016)
https://mil.wa.gov/uploads/pdf/PLANS/final-wacemp-basic-plan-june2016-signed.pdf

Clark County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) (2013)

Washington State ESF 11

Plan (CEMP) (June 2016) https://mil.wa.gov/uploads/pdf/PLANS/final-wacemp-basic-plan-june2016-signed.pdf

Clark County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) (2018)

Washington State ESF 11

Clark County, Washington
Emergency Support Function 11
– Agriculture and Natural Resources

Appendix A: Animal Care

Primary Agencies

Clark County Animal Protection and Control
Humane Society for Southwest Washington

Support Agencies

City Animal Control Agencies
    Battle Ground Police Department
    Washougal Police Department
    Ridgefield Police Department
    La Center Police Department
Southwest Washington Veterinary Medical Association
Clark County Executive Horse Council
Southwest Washington Chapter of the American Red Cross
WSU Extension Office
Clark County Public Health
Clark County Law Enforcement Agencies
Clark County Fire Agencies
Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency

A. INTRODUCTION

1. PURPOSE

1.1   To organize a coordinated multi-agency effort to mitigate against, prepare for, respond to, and recover from any emergency affecting the health and safety of animals in Clark County, Washington.

2. Scope

2.1   This plan is an appendix to *ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources* of the *Clark County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.* It describes how the listed primary and support agencies and their partnering organizations will work together to address challenges related to animal care in an emergency.

2.2   This plan emphasizes the organization of search, rescue, evacuation, shelter, and care. Animal care includes care and feeding of animals in a shelter environment and care and feeding of stranded animals.

2.3 The Washington State Department of Agriculture and the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife are the lead agencies for responding to animal health events, including disease outbreaks. This plan will describe the local support to animal health emergencies, but the statewide plan for animal health emergencies is in *ESF 11, Appendix B - State Animal Response Plan* of the *Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan*.

2.4 This plan applies to animal emergencies in Clark County and applies to emergencies where Clark County provides support to other jurisdictions, for example, if animals from other jurisdictions are evacuated to Clark County.

B. POLICIES

1. Primary and supporting agencies will conduct planning, preparedness, response, and recovery in accordance with the standards of the National Incident Management System.

2. The agencies responsible for coordinating the planning of animal response and recovery activities for Clark County are Clark County Animal Protection and Control (hereafter referred to as "Animal Control" and the Humane Society for Southwest Washington (HSSW). The Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency (CRESA) Emergency Management Program will provide technical assistance as needed.

C. SITUATION

1. Clark County is home to a large number of pets, services animals, wildlife, and livestock.

2. Based on national averages established by the American Veterinary Medical Association's 1992 studies, the following are the estimated number of pets per household.

	% of households owning a pet	Number of pets per household
Dogs	36.5%	1.52
Cats	30.9%	1.95
Birds	5.7%	2.16

3. Based on the 2006 Clark County population estimate, the estimated pet population figures are:

Dogs	223,861
Cats	243,128
Birds	49,678

4. There are also an undetermined number of exotics and pocket pets.

5. Other animal population estimates

5.1 30,000 horses

     5.2   20,000 livestock (beef, goats, sheep, and swine)
     5.3   1500 service animals[1]

6. Clark County is vulnerable to several hazards that may require the evacuation of the public and their pets, service animals, and livestock to safe areas. This includes earthquakes, hazardous materials incidents, dam failures, wildfires, and terrorism.

7. On average, approximately 90% of evacuees will make other accommodations (e.g., staying at hotels or with family and friends) rather than staying at a shelter. However, the actual percentage can vary widely depending on the specific nature of the emergency.

8. There is often a heavy influx of evacuees into shelters in the first few hours of an emergency. Shelter populations will rapidly decrease as evacuees make other accommodations.

9. Disaster conditions may also result in injured, lost, and/or displaced animals, dead animals, and animals with diseases.

D. ASSUMPTIONS

1.   The most efficient and effective method of minimizing the impacts of disasters on animals and their caregivers, is to promote the disaster preparedness of animal caregivers. Caregivers should be prepared to provide for the needs of their animals, without assistance, for at least three days following a disaster. This includes being prepared to evacuate animals.

2.   In an emergency, animal caregivers are responsible for ensuring the health and safety of their animals.

3.   In small scale, short term evacuations, it may be sufficient for animals to stay in vehicles or other safe areas, with minimal support from primary and support agencies.

4.   Since the ability of animal caregivers to provide for their animals may be impacted or overwhelmed by the emergency, and since many caregivers may not be adequately prepared, primary and support agencies and their partners will need to support care for animals.

5.   Clark County has resources available locally to support response to a regional or local incident (type 3 to 5) or to provide immediate response to a state or national level incident (type 2 or type 1) until state or federal level assistance arrives.

6.   Animal care in disasters will be consistent with methods for all-hazard emergency management, as described in the Clark County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

7.   Companion animal owners, livestock owners, defenders of animal rights, and other citizens may attempt to provide assistance in an uncoordinated fashion, hindering the capacity of responders to provide the most effective support.

8.   Clark County Animal Control provides service to the unincorporated areas of Clark County, the City of Vancouver, and the City of Yacolt.

9.   Battle Ground, Camas, and Washougal have dedicated animal control staff that enforce animal control laws for cats and dogs. For Battle Ground, animal control staff are in the police

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[1] *The* Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) defines <u>service animals</u> as "...... any…animal individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability, including, but not limited to, guiding individuals with impaired vision, alerting individuals who are hearing impaired to intruders or sounds, providing minimal protection or rescue work, pulling a wheelchair or fetching dropped items."

department. For Camas and Washougal, animal control staff are in the Washougal Police Department.

10.   Police officers for Ridgefield and La Center respond to animal control-related requests for service.

11.   These agencies may call on Clark County Animal Control for support or to respond to calls associated with large or exotic animals.

12.   The HSSW animal shelter has sufficient capacity to provide temporary shelter for up to 75 dogs and 125 cats. This shelter is regularly at or above capacity. They have limited capacity to accept additional animals in their shelter. Animal Control may also be able to create capacity at the HSSW shelter by transporting pets to other shelters in the region such as the Oregon Humane Society shelter in Portland. However, an emergency that requires the sheltering of a large number of pets will likely require that a temporary shelter be established.
13. Other than service animals, Red Cross shelters will not accept any animals.

14.   Public safety personnel prioritize human safety, and will assist with animal rescue as resources allow.

15.   Animal owners and caregivers may avoid or postpone evacuation unless sufficient accommodations are made for their animals.

E. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

1. Notification

1.1   The Clark County Animal Care Disaster Team (see Appendix A) conducts response to incidents that impact animals and their caregivers. Animal Control, HSSW, and the Southwest Washington Veterinary Medical Association staff this team in accordance with the standards described below

1.2   When an emergency occurs that has actual or potential impacts on animals, incident command or the Clark Regional Emergency Operations Center (CREOC) will notify Animal Control.

1.3   Incident command or the CREOC will notify Animal Control in the event of a large-scale evacuation.

1.4   Animal Control will notify HSSW and other support agencies as appropriate.

1.5   Animal Control or the American Red Cross may notify HSSW directly if there is a need for animal shelter and care of pets in an emergency.

2. Situation Assessment

2.1   Animal Control is responsible for monitoring the status of animal care response activities and for regularly reporting on the status of response activities and resources to the CREOC.

2.2   HSSW and other agencies involved in emergency animal care will keep Animal Control informed of their ability to respond, the status of response activities and resources.

2.3 Other animal control (Washougal, Battle Ground, Ridgefield, and La Center police departments) agencies will keep Clark County Animal Control informed of the status of their animal response efforts.

3. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

3.1 General

3.1.1 Primary and support agencies will fall under the incident management organization, led by an incident commander, or they will fall into the CREOC organization.

3.1.2 On request, Animal Control will have a representative in the CREOC.

3.1.3 Animal Control is the lead local agency responsible for search, rescue, and transportation of animals, care for large animals, and the enforcement of animal control ordinances during an emergency.

3.1.4 HSSW is the lead local agency responsible for animal care and shelter for pets. They may provide technical assistance in caring for large animals.

3.2 Search and rescue

3.2.1 In the event of an emergency where animals are lost or otherwise stranded in a hazard area, animal control agencies will coordinate the effort to search for and rescue animals from the area in coordination with fire service, law enforcement, and other involved responders.

3.2.2 Authorization for owners or animal rescue teams to enter evacuated areas is at the discretion of the incident commander.

3.2.3 Animal Control maintains procedures for search, rescue, and transportation that are separate from this plan.

3.2.4 The federal standard for search and rescue marking systems is included in Appendix G.

3.3 Evacuation

3.3.1 The incident commander is responsible for evaluating whether an evacuation is of a sufficient size and duration to warrant special provisions for animals and for requesting assistance from Animal Control.

3.3.2 Animal control agencies will organize the transportation of animals to safe areas or shelter sites.

3.3.3 Animal Control maintains procedures for evacuation that are separate from this plan.

3.4 Shelter and care

4.4.1 Animal Control is responsible for providing HSSW with information about the numbers and types of animals that are being evacuated,

4.4.2 In coordination with the American Red Cross, HSSW will establish pet shelter locations in an emergency. If possible, they will be located close to human

shelters. Human and animal shelters must be separated by a minimum of 50 feet.

4.4.3   HSSW maintains separate animal shelter and care procedures.

4.4.4   Prior to disaster, HSSW will coordinate with the American Red Cross in identifying and assessing potential shelter locations. The current list of potential locations is kept in Appendix F. HSSW will coordinate with the Red Cross to enter into agreements with the facility managers of potential sites.

4.4.5   Animal Control is the lead local agency responsible for the shelter and care of livestock, horses, and other large animals.

4.4.6   The Washington State Department of Agriculture and the Clark County Executive Horse Council are the key supporting agencies for the shelter and care of large animals.

3.5 Tracking Animals and Transfer of Custody

3.5.1   Primary and support agencies will track animals to provide for accountability and to ensure that animals can be efficiently re-united with their owners.

3.5.2   Involved agencies will only use to the United Animal Nations (UAN) forms to support tracking and accountability of rescued and sheltered animals.

3.6 Veterinary medical and preventative care

3.6.1   Veterinary services will be coordinated by the Southwest Washington Veterinary Medical Association (SWWVMA).

3.6.2   The SWWVMA Veterinary Care Supervisor will receive and process requests for veterinary services to support shelter and care operations.

3.6.3   The Veterinary Care Supervisor will coordinate triage and immediate emergency care for   animals.

3.6.4   The Veterinary Care Supervisor will implement a plan for humane euthanasia.

3.7 Disposal of dead animals

3.7.1   Animal Control will coordinate with Clark County Public Health and Clark-Vancouver Solid Waste Programs to coordinate the proper disposal of dead animals.

3.7.2   Clark County Public Health will provide guidelines and requirements for the safe handling and disposal of dead animals.

3.7.3   Carcasses of hoofed animals are not permitted in regular landfills.

3.7.4   Clark-Vancouver Solid Waste Programs will ensure that dead animals are appropriately handled in the course of disaster debris management.

8. Preparedness standards

8.1 Primary and support agencies will encourage animal caregivers to be prepared to care for their animals during a disaster. Standard preparedness information can be found in Appendix D.

8.2 Primary and support agencies are responsible for ensuring that they have access to adequate resources necessary to meet their responsibilities as defined in this plan.

8.3 Animal Control and HSSW will regularly update contact information for the primary, support, and partnering agencies.

8.4 The SWWVMA will maintain a directory of participating veterinarians.

8.5 Primary and supporting agencies will meet the training standards described in Appendix C.

F. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. **Clark County Animal Protection and Control**

    1.1 Serve as the primary point of contact for public safety and emergency management agencies for the activation of this plan.

    1.2 Develop and maintain a plan for coordinating animal search, rescue, and evacuation.

    1.3 Develop and maintain a plan for large animal care and shelter

    1.3 Coordinate notification of other team members during an emergency.

    1.4 Assess the magnitude of the impact of the incident on animals, and assess response activities, and resources status. Regularly report status to the CREOC.

    1.5 Coordinate search, rescue, and transportation of animals as required by an emergency.

2. **Other animal control agencies (Battle Ground, Washougal, Ridgefield, and La Center police departments)**

    2.1 Conduct search, rescue, and transportation of cats and dogs as required by an emergency.

    2.1 Keep Clark County Animal Control informed of response activities.

    2.1 Request assistance from Clark County Animal Control as needed.

3. **Humane Society for Southwest Washington**

    3.1 Develop and maintain plan for providing animal care and shelter.

    3.2 Coordinate with the American Red Cross in the identification of animal shelter sites, site surveys, and site use agreements.

    3.3 Maintain a listing of animal care and shelter resources.

    3.4 Establish communications with the American Red Cross, and other agencies coordinating mass care.

    3.5 Maintain contact with Clark County Public Health for referral of questions concerning human health.

3.6 Develop a call-up list and activation procedures for local support personnel and resources.

3.7 Coordinate with the WSU Extension Office and CCEHC to develop a list of vehicle and trailers to provide transport of personnel and animals.

3.8 Request assistance teams from appropriate regional or national organizations.

3.9 HSSW Public Information Officer (PIO) will coordinate with the CREOC or incident command post PIO regarding all media and citizens questions.

3.10 Deploy personnel to respond to animal needs. Coordinate these activities with Animal Control.

3.11 Request assistance from the Human Society of the United States and United Animal Nation as appropriate.

4. **Southwest Washington Veterinary Medical Association**

   4.1 Coordinate local veterinarians and their staff as available.

   4.2 Provide triage and immediate, emergency care for animals collected at disaster relief stations.

   4.3 Act as a resource for information regarding location of transportation, feed sources, and animal-related groups.

   4.4 Advise and implement a plan for humane euthanasia.

   4.5 Help coordinate temporary shelter for displaced animals.

   4.6 Act as a liaison between the State Department of Agriculture and Veterinary Services and local groups.

   4.7 Act as a medical resource for media inquiries.

5. **Clark County Executive Horse Council**

   5.1 Keep an updated list of horse catchers and haulers, temporary housing for horses, feed sources, and facilities available for evacuation centers.

   5.2 Provide trained volunteers and provide equipment to support large animal/livestock handling, transportation, placement, shelter, and care

   5.3 Serve as a clearing house for information on horse care, feeding and housing.

6. **Southwest Washington Chapter of the American Red Cross**

   6.1 Support the identification of animal shelter sites by coordinating with HSSW when conducting shelter site surveys and establishing site use agreements.

   6.2 Coordinate with the Animal Shelter Red Cross Liaison to provide segregated shelter and care for animals. Integrate handling of animals with the processing of shelter clients.

7. **WSU Extension Office**

7.1 Assist in educational efforts to notify livestock industries of preparedness and response procedures.

7.2 Maintain a list of resources and personnel available to assist local and state jurisdictions in the response and recovery phases in emergencies affecting significant numbers of livestock.

7.3 Assist in providing coordination of information with state and federal agencies.

7.4 Determine high-density animal populations at high risk in the event of an emergency.

7.5 Coordinate with the Animal Control and the American Red Cross in developing a plan and priority in transporting animals to animal care facilities when owners are evacuated to shelters.

7.6 Act as liaison to State WSU specialists as needed.

8. Clark County Public Health

8.1 Track notifiable and reportable conditions in animals that lead to human disease

8.2 Act as liaison to Washington State Department of Health and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

8.3 Advise on human health issues and procedures for management of animal wastes and dead animals.

8.4 Provide recommendations to assure adequate vaccination of animal care workers when available

9. Law Enforcement

9.1 Provide personnel and equipment resources as available and only after human health and safety issues have been fully addressed.

9.2 Coordinate with Animal Control and other animal rescue responders in the management of animal search, rescue, and evacuation operations.

9.3 As resources allow, provide law enforcement support for road closures, operating isolation facilities, decontamination operations, animal depopulation actions, and closing feedlots.

9.4 Provide personnel in restriction of entry into the restricted or quarantined area.

10. Clark County Fire Agencies

10.1 Provide personnel and equipment resources as available and only after human health and safety issues have been fully addressed.

10.2 Provide support to animal control agencies in rescue of trapped animals.

11. CRESA Emergency Management

11.1 Integrate messages and information regarding animal owner preparedness into disaster preparedness training and education.

11.2 If necessary, in coordination with Animal Control, establish a call center number for animal retrieval and other animal-related information.

11.3 Serve as liaison between local jurisdictions and response agencies, the Washington State Emergency Management Division and other appropriate state and federal agencies for requesting resources when the capabilities of local response agencies are exceeded.

11.4 Integrate the concepts of operation in this plan into emergency management training programs as appropriate.

11.5 Assist the State EOC in the preparation of appropriate requests to the Governor and subsequently the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Small Business Administration for obtaining applicable emergency and/or disaster declarations.

11.6 Debrief participants and prepare after action reports.

G. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

Primary and supporting agencies are responsible for ensuring that they have access to the resources necessary to fulfill their responsibilities as described in this plan.

Animal Control will develop and maintain site use agreements and contact information for animal staging and large animal care sites.

HSSW will develop and maintain site use agreements and contact lists for pet shelter sites. Primary and supporting agencies are expected to provide their own logistical support during the initial phase of response operations. Additional support should be obtained through the incident commander or CREOC as appropriate.

In the event that local animal care resources, including local public, private, and mutual aid resources, are currently or will inevitably be overwhelmed, Animal Control and HSSW will request assistance through the CREOC. The CREOC will coordinate assistance from State and Federal levels.

In the event that the incident overwhelms local resources for animal care and shelter, Animal Control may request assistance directly from the Humane Society (HSUS) of the United States and/or United Animal Nations (UAN). This request will be done in close coordination with HSSW.

HSSW and other supporting non-governmental organizations should carefully track all costs associated with response and recovery efforts. Financial assistance may be available through federal disaster relief programs.

Following a disaster, revenue-producing animal facilities should report impacts to the Southwest Washington Farm Services Agency. They may be able to obtain assistance through an agricultural disaster declaration.

H. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

1.   A multi-disciplinary group of stakeholders and resource providers developed this plan, including the listed primary and supporting agencies. Animal Control and HSSW are the lead planning and preparedness agencies. CRESA Emergency Management provides technical support as needed.

2.   Animal Control and HSSW should coordinate the review and update of this plan at least every two years. Personal name and contact information in the Appendix A and in agency-specific plans should be updated at least once a year or when significant organizational changes take place. This plan and agency implementing procedures should be updated to reflect changes in HSUS, UAN, and local, state, and federal standards and requirements.

3.   As part of the cycle of plan review and update, this plan and the associated procedures should be assessed in an exercise. It is recommended that an exercise be completed at least every three years, at least at a tabletop level. This exercise can be part of a larger communitywide emergency management exercise.

I. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

1. Planning requirements

> **1.1** Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards (PETS) Act of 2006 - Section 613 of
>   the

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5196b). The PETS Act requires state and local authorities to include plans for pets and service animals in their disaster plans to qualify for grants from FEMA.

2. Animal control ordinances in Clark County

> **2.1** Clark County Code Title 8
>
> **2.2** Vancouver Municipal Code, Chapter 8.24 Animals

3. Related plans and agreements

> **3.1** Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, ESF 11, Appendix B – State Animal Response Plan
>
> **3.2** National Response Framework – ESF 11 Agriculture and Natural Resources
>
> **3.3** Statement of Understanding Between the Humane Society of United States and The American National Red Cross – March 3, 1994

4. Planning resources

> **4.1** HSUS Disaster Planning Manual for Animals
>   http://www.hsus.org/hsus_field/hsus_disaster_center/resources/hsus_disaster_plann ing_manua l_for_animals.html

4.2 American Veterinary Medical Association Disaster Website

  http://www.avma.org/disaster/

Appendix A – Clark County Animal Care Disaster Team

Emergency Position	Affiliated Organization Designation	Name
Animal Shelter Branch Dir	HSSW Executive Director	Chuck Tourtillott
Animal Search & Rescue Branch Dir	Animal Control Manager	Linda Moorhead
Search & Rescue Team		
S&R Team Leader	Animal Control Officer	Trisha Kraff
S&R Safety Officer	Animal Control	Dennis Davidson
S&R Public Information Officer	Animal Control Lead Officer	
S&R Liaison Officer	Animal Control	
Evacuation Lead	Animal Control	Bill Burrus
Large Animal Volunteer Trainer & Planner		Sue Svendsen
Evacuation/Transport Super	Animal Control	
Evacuation/Transport Team Leader	Animal Control	
Evac/Transport Team Members	Animal Control	
Volunteer Coordinator and Trainer		Dana Malone
S&R Volunteer Manager	Animal Control	
S&R Team Members	Animal Control	
S&R Fin/Adm Section Chief	Animal Control	
Emergency Shelter Team		
ES Team Leader	HSSW Canine Coordinator	Faye Smith
Shelter Supervisor	HSSW Foster Care Coordinator	Zach Forsyth
ES Public Information Officer	HSSW Director of Development	Kimber Huntington-Webb

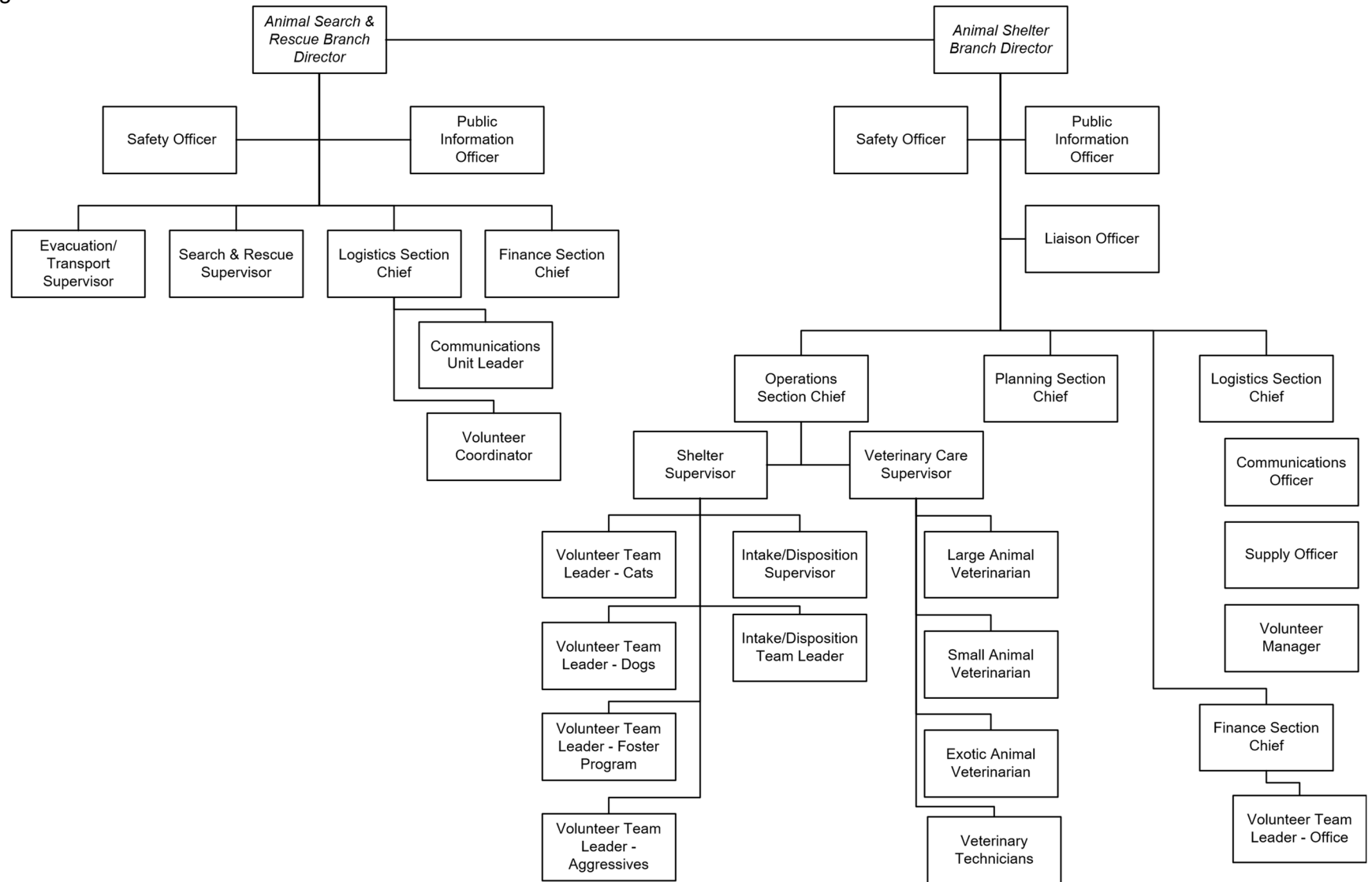|		
ES Safety Officer	HSSW Alt Placement Coordinator	Lisa Feder
ES Liaison Officer	HSSW Director of Development	Kimber Huntington-Webb
Red Cross Shelters Liaison	HSSW Kennel Supervisor	Denia Stevens
Operations Section Chief	HSSW Dir of Shelter Operations	Lisa Feder
ES Intake/Disp Team Leader		
ES Intake/Disposition Super		

Animal Care

Emergency Position	Affiliated Organization Designation	Name
Planning Section Chief	HSSW Director of Shelter Operations	Lisa Feder
Logistics Section Chief	HSSW Director of Development	Kimber Huntington-Webb
ES Communication Officer	HSSW Director of Development	Jayme Mah
ES Supply Officer	HSSW Director of Development	
ES Fin/Adm Section Chief		
Volunteer Management Team		
ES Volunteer Manager	HSSW Dir of Volunteer Services	Kate Goudschaal
Volunteer Team Ldr Cats	HSSW Volunteer	Jim Martin
Volunteer Team Ldr Dogs	HSSW Volunteer	Jerry Quilling
Vol Team Ldr Aggressives	HSSW Volunteer	
Volunteer Team Leader Office	HSSW Volunteer	
Volunteer Foster Program	HSSW Volunteers	
ES Intake/Disp Team Members	HSSW Office Staff	
ES Team Members	HSSW Kennel Staff	
Veterinary Care Team		
Vet Care Supervisor	SW Washington VMA	Liz Grauer
Veterinarian Large Animal	SW Washington VMA	

Veterinarian Small Animal	SW Washington VMA	
Veterinarian Exotic Animal	SW Washington VMA	
Vet Technicians	SW Washington VMA	

Animal Care

Team Organizational Chart

Animal Search & Rescue Branch Director

Animal Shelter Branch Director

Safety Officer

Public Information Officer

Evacuation/ Transport Supervisor

Search & Rescue Supervisor

Logistics Section Chief

Finance Section Chief

Communications Unit Leader

Volunteer Coordinator

Safety Officer

Public Information Officer

Liaison Officer

Operations Section Chief

Planning Section Chief

Logistics Section Chief

Shelter Supervisor

Veterinary Care Supervisor

Communications Officer

Supply Officer

Volunteer Manager

Volunteer Team Leader - Cats

Intake/Disposition Supervisor

Large Animal Veterinarian

Volunteer Team Leader - Dogs

Intake/Disposition Team Leader

Small Animal Veterinarian

Finance Section Chief

Volunteer Team Leader - Foster Program

Exotic Animal Veterinarian

Volunteer Team Leader - Office

Volunteer Team Leader - Aggressives

Veterinary Technicians

Appendix B –Vaccination Standards for Animal Care Emergency Workers

Vaccination Recommendations

Any emergency worker coming into regular contact with animal should have the following vaccinations:

Tetanus - Required	Tetanus vaccinations last for ten years but boosters are recommended every five years.
Hepatitis A & B - Recommended	Both Hepatitis A & B are highly contagious viruses that can cause severe liver disease. Hepatitis A can be contracted by coming into contact with water that has been contaminated by raw sewage. (Flood and disaster areas) Hepatitis B is transmitted through blood and bodily fluids.
Rabies Pre exposure - Suggested	For volunteers involved in search and rescue. If previously vaccinated, your antibody level should be checked every two years for a booster vaccination.

Consult your physician for further immunizations or questions regarding the above

Appendix C – Training Standards for Animal Care Emergency Workers

A. Training Standards

Position	Course Title

Directors	ICS 100
	ICS 200
	ICS 300
	IS 700
	Recommended
	      ICS 400
	          Emergency Animal Sheltering (EAS)
	          Disaster Animal Response (DART)

Managers, Supervisors	First Aid/CPR-Human
	ICS 100
	ICS 200
	IS 700
	Emergency Animal Sheltering (EAS)
	Disaster Animal Response (DART)
	Recommended
	      First Aid/CPR-Animal
	      ICS 300

Team Leaders	First Aid/CPR-Human First Aid/CPR-Animal ICS 100 IS 700 Emergency Animal Sheltering (EAS) Disaster Animal Response Training (DART) Safe Animal Handling
Animal Control Manager and Lead Officer	G290 Basic PIO Course
Animal Control Officers	First Aid/CPR-Human Blood Bourne Pathogens ICS 100 IS 700 Large Animal Handling Euthanasia & Legend Drug Certification
All Animal Control Volunteers	First Aid/CPR - Animal Safe Animal Handling Technical Animal Rescue Animal Capture and Restraint
Position	**Course Title**

All Emergency Shelter Volunteers	Safe Animal Handling *Recommended* First Aid/CPR - Animal
Large Animal Volunteers	Large Animal Handling

B. Course Details

Course Title	Curriculum Owner	Hours	Description	Prerequisite	Availability
Standards First Aid (First Aid & CPR)	American Red Cross	7	This course is a combination of both First Aid and adult CPR and teaches fundamental principles, skills and knowledge of first aid, accident prevention, and adult CPR. Students are prepared to respond to typical emergencies when medical assistance is delayed.	None	Available from Red Cross or from contractors
Animal First Aid	Red Cross/Animal Control Staff	4	Basic first aid for sick or injured animals.	None	American Red Cross
ICS-100: Orientation to ICS	FEMA	2-4	Introduces the Incident Command System (ICS) and provides the foundation for higher level ICS training. This course describes the history, features and principles, and organizational structure of the Incident Command System. It also explains the relationship between ICS and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).	None	FEMA Online Independent Study
ICS-200: Basic ICS	FEMA	8	Enables personnel to operate efficiently during an incident or event within the Incident Command System (ICS). ICS-200 provides training on and resources for personnel who are likely to assume a supervisory position within the ICS.	ICS-100	• FEMA Online Independent Study • Northwest Regional Training Center

ICS-300: Intermediate ICS for Expanding Incidents	FEMA	26	Addresses organization and staffing; organizing for incidents or events; incident resources management; air operations; incident and event planning.	ICS-200	Northwest Regional Training Center

Course Title	Curriculum Owner	Hours	Description	Prerequisite	Availability
ICS-400: Advanced ICS, Command & General Staff – Complex Incidents	FEMA	16	This course provides training on and resources for personnel who require advanced application of the Incident Command System. The target audience for this course is senior personnel who are expected to perform in a management capacity in an Area Command or Multi-Agency Coordination Entity.	ICS-300	Northwest Regional Training Center
IS 700 National Incident Management System (NIMS), An Introduction	FEMA	3	This course introduces NIMS and takes approximately three hours to complete. It explains the purpose, principles, key components and benefits of NIMS.	None	FEMA Online Independent Study
G290 Basic PIO Course	FEMA	24	Writing press releases; communications and media interviews; press conferences; Washington State communications systems; public education campaigns	None	Offered 2 times/ year by Washington State Emergency Management
Safe Animal Handling	HSSW	2	Instruction in the safe handling of animals.	None	HSSW
Large Animal Handling	CCEHC	4	CCEHC training covers basic large animal behavior, safe catching, handling, tying and loading of large animals.	None	CCEHC
Animal Capture & Restraint	Animal Control	3	Instruction in safely and effectively capturing and restraining animals.	Safe Animal Handling	Animal Control

| Technical Large Animal Rescue | Felton Fire Department | 16 | Comprehensive two day training covers safe handling of large animals, application of rescue straps, extraction of animals from trailers, righting of horse trailers, rescue from ravines and mud. | None | Felton Fire Department |

Course Title	Curriculum Owner	Hours	Description	Prerequisite	Availability
Euthanasia and Legend Drug Certification	Veterinarians	8	Instruction in safe and effective use of tranquilizer and euthanasia drugs.	Safe Animal Handling/ Restraint	Upon request from Veterinarians
Emergency Animal Sheltering	HSUS	12+	Course offers hands-on learning about the methods for sheltering animals affected by disaster. Includes key topics as outlined for DART. Includes table-top exercises and (optional) mock shelter simulation so students can practice what they have learned through setting up an emergency animal shelter; selecting a location for an Emergency Animal Shelter; implementation of ICS; basic setup of shelter areas; needs of various animals; logistics; health and safety and stress management; and teamwork.	None	Available through HSUS
Course Title	**Curriculum Owner**	**Hours**	**Description**	**Prerequisite**	**Availability**

Disaster Animal Response Training	HSUS	22+	Introduction to animals in disaster and preparedness; Incident Command System; legal issues; communications; and teamwork. Other major topics covered include: community animal needs/damage assessment; team response and procedures; animal care and handling; emergency animal shelters; equipment; and responder health and safety, including stress management. Tabletop exercises and (optional) mock disaster simulation will give students the chance to use and combine the skills learned during the training, including implementing ICS; communications; equipment; damage assessment; establishing an incident command post, setting up an Emergency Animal Shelter; responding to rescue requests, dealing with the media, and taking care of the team.	None	Available through HSUS

C. For More Information

Item	Link
American Red Cross – Southwest Washington Chapter	http://swwashington.redcross.org/
Northwest Regional Training Center (360) 759-4404	http://www.nwrtc.org/homeland_security/training.php
FEMA Emergency Management Institute	http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/

FEMA Advanced PIO Course	http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/EMICourses/PIO.asp
WSEM Basic PIO Course	http://emd.wa.gov/5-prep/trng/courses/g290-basic-pio.htm
Humane Society of the United States Disaster Center	http://www.hsus.org/hsus_field/hsus_disaster_center/

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Appendix D   Standard Preparedness Information for Animal

1. "Preparing Your Pets for Emergencies Makes Sense" (Department of Homeland Security)

   Available for download and ordering at:

   www.ready.gov

2. "Disaster Preparedness for Horses" (Humane Society of the United States)

3. "Disaster Preparedness for Livestock" (Humane Society of the United States)

   Available for download at:

   http://www.hsus.org/hsus_field/hsus_disaster_center/resources/disaster_preparedness_brochures.html

Appendix E – List of Acronyms

CCEHC	Clark County Executive Horse Council
CDC	Centers for Disease Prevention and Control
CREOC	Clark Regional Emergency Operations Center
CRESA	Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency
DART	Disaster Animal Response Training
EARS	Emergency Animal Rescue Services
EAS	Emergency Animal Sheltering

EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HSSW	Humane Society of Southwest Washington
HSUS	Humane Society of the United States
ICS	Incident Command system
NIMS	National Incident Management System
PIO	Public Information Officer
RFP	Request for Proposal
SWWVMA	Southwest Washington Veterinary Medical Association
UAN	United Animal Nations
VMA	Veterinary Medical Association
WSU	Washington State University

Appendix F Animal Shelter Locations

Please note: No animal shelter will be automatically setup. Location and size of an activated shelter will be based on the needs of the incident.

Potential Pet Shelter Locations

Vancouver School District

Fort Vancouver High School 5700
E 18th St.
Vancouver, WA 98661
(360) 313-4000

Discovery Middle School 800
E 40th St.
Vancouver, WA 98663

—

(360) 313-3300

Hudson Bay High School
1206 East Reserve St
(360) 313-4400

SkyView High School
1300 NW 139th Street
(360) 313-4200

Evergreen School District

Evergreen High School 14300
NE 18th St.
Vancouver, WA 98684
(360) 604-3700

Mountain View High School 1500
SE Blairmont Dr.
Vancouver, WA 98683
(360) 604-6100

City of Vancouver

Vancouver Tennis & Racquetball Center
5800 E 18th St.
Vancouver, WA 98661
(360) 696-8123

Potential Large Animal Shelter Locations

Jack Giesy Arena and Stall Barn #2 and #3
Clark County Event Center at the Fairgrounds
17402 NE Delfel Rd.
Ridgefield, WA 98642
(360) 397-6180

Clark County Saddle Club
10505 NE 117th AV
Vancouver, WA 98662
(360) 896-6654

Appendix G   Memorandum of Understanding

October 8, 2008

Memorandum of Understanding
Regarding Inter-agency Cooperation for Disaster Animal Care

Background

Clark County Animal Protection and Control (hereafter referred to as "Animal Control") and the Human Society for Southwest Washington (hereafter referred to as HSSW) are the primary agencies in Clark County, Washington for the care of animals in a disaster. The Clark County Executive Horse Council is an essential support agency for transporting large animals. These organizations are parties to this memorandum of understanding and they have coordinated with other stakeholder agencies in the development and implementation of a plan for disaster animal care.

Statements of Understanding

The parties have reached the following understanding regarding the care of animals in a disaster:

1. The parties will respond to emergencies that impact the Clark County animal population in accordance with *Appendix A: Animal Care*. This is an appendix to *Emergency Support Function 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources* of the *Clark Regional Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan*.

2. Animal Control is the coordinating agency in Clark County for disaster animal care. They will serve as the primary point of coordination between Clark County emergency operations centers and incident managers and the other primary and support agencies listed in *Appendix A: Animal Care*.

3. HSSW is the lead agency responsible for the emergency temporary sheltering of small animals in the event of an emergency.

4. Clark County will make every reasonable effort to reimburse HSSW for costs of animal care and sheltering that are eligible for reimbursement from Federal Disaster Assistance Program (see *FEMA Disaster Assistance Policy 9523.19*).

5. The Clark County Executive Horse Council will provide support to Clark County Animal Control for the transportation and shelter of equidae and livestock.

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6. Animal Control and the HSSW are responsible for the maintenance and updating of "Appendix A – Animal Care". Instructions for plan development and maintenance are included in the plan. The parties recognize that disaster animal care requires support from several organizations and so will endeavor to involve the support agencies and other stakeholder agencies in the maintenance and update of the plan.

7. **Limitation:** The parties will make every effort to address the care and shelter needs of animals in a disaster. However, it is understood that the parties may have resource limitations created by the emergency and they will also have core missions that will need to be protected and restored.

Bill Barron, Clark County Administrator	Date	Chuck Tourtillott, HSSW Executive Director	Date
Pat McDonnell, Vancouver City Manager	Date	Clarence Petty Clark County Executive Horse Council President	Date

Emergency Support Function 12 – Energy

Primary Agencies NW Natural
Clark Public Utilities

Support Agencies Clark County Public Works
City of Vancouver Public Works
Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose

1.1 Coordinate the restoration of energy systems and the provision of emergency power as necessary and available.

2. Scope

2.1 ESF 12 addresses utility systems, including electricity, fuel, and natural gas as well as the emergency provisioning, disruption, curtailment, and restoration of energy systems.

2.2 Communications utilities are addressed in ESF-2 – Communications and Warning.

2.3 Water and wastewater utilities are addressed in ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering.

B. POLICIES

1. Organizations with critical energy needs should have plans and capabilities to address the loss of power.

C. SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

1. Situation

1.1   Emergency shortages may be caused by generation capacity shortfalls, which can be the result of extreme weather conditions, such as tornados, floods, and winter & severe storms.

1.2   Shortages may occur due to generation capacity shortfalls resulting from unusually high demand or unplanned generating outages.

1.3   Shortages may occur due to interruptions in the supply of natural gas, petroleum, propane, heating oil, and coal may as a result of natural hazards, strikes, explosions, terrorism, or international embargos.

2. Disaster Conditions

2.1   Earthquakes, windstorms, ice storms, and other hazards mar result in damage to energy supply systems

2.2   Power supply shortages may require that power be curtailed though this would be done as a last resort

3. Planning Assumptions

3.1   A disaster can sever energy and utility lifelines, hindering service to impacted areas. This may impact transportation, communication, and other lifelines needed for public health and safety.

3.2   During periods of abnormal weather or in the event of multiple unanticipated generating unit outages, there may be circumstances when generating capacity is limited or falls below customer demand.

3.3   There may be widespread and prolonged electrical power interruption. Power interruption has broad impacts to communications, transportation, other utilities, and other critical infrastructure.

3.4   Critical facilities, such as communications, medical, public service, nursing home, and industrial facilities often have backup power systems. In many cases, these backup systems are legally required.

3.5   Through the Northwest Power Planning Pool, Clark Public Utilities has the capability to provide power even under the most extreme conditions.

D. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

1. General

1.1 Clark Public Utilities is the provider of retail electrical power to Clark County.

1.2 Northwest Natural is the provider of natural gas services in Clark County and parts of Oregon.

2. Preparedness Activities

2.1 Clark Public Utilities has an Electrical Load Curtailment Plan that describes how electricity will be curtailed to certain areas until a power deficit has been addressed. Feeders that provide power to select critical facilities are exempt from power curtailment. These include limited medical communications, emergency services, wastewater treatment, and transportation facilities.

2.2 Both primary and supporting agencies will train, exercise, and maintain existing plans and systems.

2.3 Both primary and supporting agencies will update CREOC of probable, imminent, and existing energy shortages.

2.4 Both primary and supporting agencies create and maintain memorandums of understanding with support agencies, as necessary.

3. Mitigation Activities (Refer to the Clark Regional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan)

4. Response Actions

4.1 When activated the EOC will coordinate with CPU emergency provision of power for first response and support agencies and together they will establish priorities for the emergency restoration and provision of power.

4.2 The EOC will collect and disseminate information about the status of energy systems to first responder and support agencies.

4.3 CPU and Northwest natural will send a representative to the EOC, when possible. If representatives are unable to respond, Liaison Officers will establish communication from the utilities' EOC.

4.4 In the event of an incident that results in power outages, Clark Public Utilities will work to restore power in a way that restores power to the greatest number of customers in the shortest period of time. Normally this will involve in first restoring transmission lines and substations, which provide power to the region, and then restore distribution feeders, which provide power to the neighborhoods.

4.5 Any City or County facility that experiences an electrical or natural gas outage should report that outage directly to the utility provider. The public should be directed to report outages directly to the utility.

4.6 Clark County Public Works and Vancouver Public works will coordinate the emergency provision of fuel supplies to support emergency response and recovery operations through ESF 3.

4.7 The various organizations that supply power for commercial and residential use have contingencies for responding to a power supply emergency. There are various actions that can be taken by state government, the Northwest Power Pool, the Bonneville Power Administration, power control areas, and local utilities to respond to energy supply and transmission problems. The last of these contingencies is the rolling blackout.

4.8 Clark County local governments should support conservation efforts that will prevent power curtailments.

5. Recovery Activities

5.1 Coordinate damage and capability assessments from utility companies.

5.2 Implement Power conservation and curtailment plans, as necessary.

5.3 Coordinate necessary resources for restoration and long-term recovery (See ESF-14)

E. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Clark Public Utilities & Northwest Natural

1.1 Restore service to the greatest number of customers in the shortest period of time.

1.2 Coordinate additional restoration priorities with the Emergency Operation Center.

1.3 When activated, provide damage assessment and restoration information to the Emergency Operations Center.

1.4 Inform the public on the status of energy systems.

1.5 Coordinate with first response agencies on the emergency disruption of service in impacted areas, where the utility presents a hazard (e.g., to temporary shelters, infirmaries, or other incident facilities).

1.6 In situations where power is disrupted, coordinate with first response agencies in the identification of special needs customers, such as those with critical medical equipment.

1.7 Restoration work will be done with a priority focus of life safety.

1.8 Participate in and maintain industry-based mutual aid systems, and use mutual aid agreements to facilitate access to resources.

2. Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency

2.1 Coordinate with Utilities to prioritize the provision of critical emergency power resources such as generators.

2.2 Coordinate requests for energy assistance from state and federal.

3. Clark County and City of Vancouver Public Works

3.1 Coordinate the emergency provision of fuel to first response and support agencies.

F. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

1. Each utility company is responsible for the maintenance of their plans, agreements, and procedures.

2. If a representative is requested to report to the CREOC, desk space with a phone will be provided.

E. SUPPORTING PLANS/ REQUIREMENTS

1. Washington State Energy Assurance and Emergency Preparedness Plan (2006)

Emergency Support Function 13 Public Safety, Law Enforcement and Security

Primary Agencies   Clark County Sheriff's Office

Support Agencies   Battle Ground Police Department Camas
                                    Police Department
                                    La Center Police Department
                                    Ridgefield Police Department
                                    Washougal Police Department
                                    Vancouver Police Department
                                    Washington State Patrol
                                    Washington State University Police Department
                                    Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway Police Department
                                    Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose

1.1   The purpose of this Emergency Support Function (ESF) is to describe the effective coordination of countywide law enforcement operations during emergency or disaster situations in Clark County.

2. Scope

2.1   This Emergency Support Function (ESF) is written and authorized by the Clark County Sheriff's Office (CCSO) with support from municipal law enforcement agencies.

2.2   This ESF provides a mechanism for coordinating and providing adequate support to authorities for law enforcement, public safety and security capabilities and resources in an emergency or disaster.

2.3   Normal law enforcement responsibilities, such as evacuation, movement of the public away from a hazardous area, and enforcing limited access to hazardous or isolation areas.

B. POLICIES

1. General

1.1 Local, tribal, state, private-sector and specific federal authorities have primary responsibility for public safety, law enforcement and security. Typically, they are the first line of response and support during incidents having the potential or actual threat to public safety.

1.2 Under emergency and disaster conditions, and in most situations, local law enforcement operations are the responsibility of the local law enforcement agency within each jurisdiction. In unincorporated Clark County it is the Clark County Sheriff's Office.

1.3 Law enforcement units supplied by other agencies or levels of government will remain under the command of their parent agency but will operate under the direction and control of the Incident Commander (IC) as outlined under the Incident Command System (ICS).

1.4 In larger scale incidents needing additional resources, local and regional mutual aid agreements will be activated before requesting resources from Washington State.

1.5 The Sheriff has the authority and responsibility to manage Sheriff's Office resources in routine, emergency, and disaster operations as granted by the laws of the State of Washington, and by the authority of State Statute.

C. SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

1. Situation

1.1 Clark County has total square miles covering a distance of 656 miles, with 629 being land and 27 miles on water. The Clark County Sheriff's Office (CCSO) has jurisdiction for all of the unincorporated areas of the county, including the Town of Yacolt, which accounts for 87% of the overall square miles of the county. In addition, Clark County has five cities and one town (Battle Ground, Camas, La Center, Ridgefield, Washougal, Vancouver and the Town of Yacolt). Each of these cities has their own law enforcement except for the Town of Yacolt which is managed by CCSO.

1.2 Clark County is also a part of two other geographic regions. The first is the Portland Urban Area which includes Multnomah, Clackamas, Columbia and Washington counties in Oregon which provide mutual aid according to the Master Mutual Aid Law Enforcement Assistance Agreement. The second is the Washington State Homeland Security Region IV (Law Enforcement South West Region) counties of Cowlitz, Skamania and Wahkiakum and mutual aid is covered under The Washington State Law Enforcement Mobilization Plan, South West Region Response Plan. Along with Clark County, Skamania County is covered under both plans.

1.3 Clark County is vulnerable to many different natural and technological disasters. Earthquakes and severe weather are natural disasters that have the highest

probability, followed by flooding, landslide, wildfire, volcano and drought. These are detailed in the Clark Regional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (August 2017).

1.4 Technological hazards include transportation accidents (aviation, train, ship and bus), dam failures, energy emergencies, hazardous materials and acts of terrorism and cyber security attacks (cyberterrorism). Dam failures can be both natural and technological disasters. Many of these disasters are also outlined in the Clark County Hazard Identification Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA) (2011).

1.5 Clark County has significant forested areas and urban interface areas, where residential development has encroached into forested areas.

1.6 Urban, rural and wildland fires have the capacity to turn into a major disaster or catastrophic event. In disaster conditions, these fires could spread rapidly, cause great damage, and seriously threaten lives and property.

2. Planning Assumptions

2.1 Disasters may happen with little or no warning before the onset of an incident. In a large scale incident, many of the first responders that live in the county may not be available to report to work.

2.2 In the event of an earthquake or other emergency or disaster, roads may be damaged or unpassable and may make it hard for law enforcement to respond. Access may be hampered by bridge failures, landslides and large amounts of debris.

2.3 General daily law enforcement challenges and problems are compounded by disaster related disruptions.

2.4 During a disaster, different law enforcement safety measures may be needed to protect life and property.

2.5 During an evacuation, traffic control personnel may be needed to ensure an orderly flow of traffic from the evacuated area to a safer environment. Local law enforcement is the lead agency for any evacuations. Other emergency services personnel may also be needed to assist with evacuation and with establishing a gathering point or assembly area or to assist residents with additional information.

2.6 Law enforcement may be needed to provide security and orderly conduct for a concentration of large numbers of the public in emergency shelters.

2.7 In a disaster, some law enforcement capabilities may be exceeded and resources will become scarce or damaged. Mutual aid or additional assistance may be requested.

2.8 Police patrols may be needed in evacuated areas to protect property, prevent looting and to enforce emergency curfews. They may also have the responsibility to maintain order to residents for re-entry of their neighborhoods and homes.

2.9 Civil disturbances may require mobilization of law enforcement resources to maintain law and order.

2.10 Evacuation of jails may require additional personnel.

2.11 Terrorism or other criminal activities may immobilize or overwhelm local law enforcement and require additional resources.

2.12 Law enforcement services in Clark County include municipal police departments and state patrol.

2.13 Normal fuel supplies may not be available due to depleting supply, facility damage or lack of electricity to operate pumps.

D. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

1. General

1.1 This ESF manages support activities by coordinating the implementation of resources, including law enforcement personnel, for public safety and security to protect the people, property and critical infrastructure of Clark County.

1.2 Local law enforcement will seek assistance from outside resources, when needed with mutual aid agreements. In addition, when the Clark Regional Emergency Operations Center (CREOC) is activated during a disaster or emergency, law enforcement may request additional resources, including mutual aid.

1.3 Law enforcement agencies should coordinate with Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency (CRESA) Emergency Management to identify the populations and plan routes for evacuation. As much is possible, evacuees will be directed to assembly areas or gathering points with the intent to communicate and direct the affected to shelters, if needed or to safely return to their homes and businesses.

1.4 Law enforcement establishes or assists in the incident command structure, including the determination of an Incident Commander or Unified Command and the location of an Incident Command Post.

1.5 The Clark County Sheriff has primary responsibility for law enforcement operations in unincorporated Clark County and the Town of Yacolt.

1.6 Law Enforcement agencies of the incorporated municipalities of Battle Ground, Camas, La Center, Ridgefield, Washougal and Vancouver have the primary responsibility for law enforcement operations in their respective jurisdictions.

1.7 Law enforcement procedures are outlined in their respective operations and procedures manuals.

1.8 Authority for law enforcement within municipalities may be accepted by the Sheriff when the Police Chief or top elected official chooses to relinquish their authority.

2. CREOC Operations

2.1 ESF 13 representation in the CREOC may include at least one representative of the Clark County Sheriff's Office with enough authority to make operational decisions for the agency.

2.2 The ESF 13 representatives in the CREOC are responsible for the following:

2.1.1   Acting as a law enforcement Liaison, providing situational awareness from their organization and reporting back to their organization. Additional communication may be conducted to other law enforcement agencies not present at the CREOC.

2.1.2   Recommendations can be made to add additional law enforcement agencies, especially directly affected agencies to the CREOC.

2.1.3   Coordinating information and resource support to law enforcement, including support from other agency and ESF representatives and support from the state and federal level.

2.1.4   Providing direction to law enforcement in how to attain resources (e.g., through dispatch, direct contact, mutual aid plans, or the CREOC).

2.1.5   Ensuring that arriving state and federal resources are appropriately integrated into local command and coordination organizations.

E. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Primary Agencies

1.1 Clark County Sheriff's Office (CCSO) may have the following responsibilities:

1.1.1   Ensure the readiness of ESF 13 Public Safety and Security representatives.

1.1.2   Act as lead agencies in the provision of fire suppression and control, and immediate life safety services within their respective fire protection jurisdictions, and support other fire protection districts through mutual aid agreement or other procedures.

1.1.3   Act as lead for any county level evacuations or assist other jurisdictions when requested.

1.1.4   Support warning and evacuation efforts.

1.1.5   Provide initial and continuing situation assessment information of major incidents to partners and the CREOC as appropriate.

1.1.6   Collect and relay information to the CREOC, including available and committed staffing and equipment, and operational needs.

2. Support Agencies

   2.1 Municipal Police Departments - The police departments of Battle Ground, Camas, La
Center, Ridgefield, Washougal and Vancouver all act independently and have authority within their own jurisdictions.

   2.2 Washington State Patrol is responsible for the state highways and state routes within our county. 911 calls come into CRESA, but are transferred and dispatched by their own center. There is daily routine interaction with local law enforcement and first responder agencies in Clark County.

   2.3 Washington Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway Police and **Washington State University Police Departments**, although only responsible for their own organizations, routinely work closely with local law enforcement.

   2.4 Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency

   2.4.1   Coordinate all resource requests for air and marine resources through private vendors or the State EOC.
   2.4.2   Coordinate resource requests for shipping/trucking services.
   2.4.3   CRESA is the agency responsible for maintaining and updating this plan.

E. LEGAL AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

Legal Authorities

Washington "Interlocal Cooperation Act" RCW 39.34

- http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=39.34

Washington Mutual Aid Peace Officers Power Act (1985) RCW Chapter 10.93

- 10.93.130 "Contracting Authority of Law Enforcement Agencies".
  http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=10.93.130

- 10.93.070(2)(3) "General Authority Peace Officer – Powers of, Circumstances"
  http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=10.93.070

Mutual Aid/Mobilization Plans

Master Mutual Law Enforcement Assistance Agreement (Portland Urban Area counties plus Skamania County) (2001)

Washington State Law Enforcement Mobilization Plan, South West (Homeland Security Region IV) Region Response Plan (March 2013)

Other References

Clark Regional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (August 2017)

Clark County Hazard Identification Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA) (2011)

Emergency Support Function 15- External Affairs

Primary Agencies   Clark Regional Emergency Services Agency (CRESA)
Emergency Management and 911 Dispatch Operations

Support Agencies   Clark County Community Outreach Office Vancouver
Media Services
Agency Public Affairs Officials
Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)
Washington State Patrol (WSP)
Clark County Public Health
Clark County Public Works
Vancouver Public Works
Clark Public Utilities
Small Cities of Clark County

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose

1.1   The purpose of Emergency Support Function (ESF) 15 - External Affairs is to communicate accurate, accessible, and timely information to the public and various stakeholders during emergencies and declared disasters. ESF 15 provides information about the incident, local response activities, and available recovery programs. It also addresses information on local activities and programs that is incorrect, or that could potentially undermine confidence in local emergency efforts.

2. Scope

2.1   ESF 15 supports the external affairs priorities of local incident management before, during and after a natural, technological or human-caused emergency or disaster.

2.2   ESF 15 is responsible for developing and disseminating messages to the media, public and business community; and conducting intergovernmental and international affairs.

2.3   The actual or perceived magnitude and severity of an emergency or disaster determine the scale, scope, and location of ESF 15 activities. A significant external affairs response may involve city, county, tribal, state, and federal agencies as well as non-governmental organizations and the private sector operating within a construct known as the Joint Information System (JIS).

B. POLICIES

1.   CRESA's assigned Public Information Coordinator is the Emergency Public Information Officer for Clark County and those jurisdictions indicated in the CEMP base plan.

2.   CRESA Emergency Management is the coordinating agency for ESF 15, as the coordinating agency, the department is responsible for developing and maintaining operating plans and procedures, job descriptions, job aids, and a variety of resources to guide ESF 15 operations.

3. Emergency Management staff, in coordination with participating jurisdictions, develops and maintains a cadre of trained professionals to staff ESF 15 operations at the county EOC, as well as the Joint Information Center (JIC), if established.

4. ESF 15 activities support the messaging efforts within Clark County, and all PIOs, while implementing strategic messaging for the emergency of disaster developed in collaboration with the Clark Regional Emergency Operations Center (CREOC) and/or the CRESA Public Information Coordinator.

5. ESF 15 messaging will focus on the extent of the emergency or disaster, local government response, recovery efforts, and details of available disaster assistance programs. Messaging activities will include outreach to individuals with limited English proficiency, and to individuals with disabilities and functional and access needs within the impacted areas.

6. ESF 15 uses the JIS construct to facilitate the development, coordination and dissemination of accurate and timely emergency public information with other participating organizations through all phases of an emergency response and disaster recovery.

7. Local and State agencies should collaborate with ESF 15 in the development and/or dissemination of their public information to ensure consistent messaging by local government throughout emergency response and disaster recovery operations.

8. In some situations, such as a pandemic outbreak, oil spill, or a wildfire, other local, tribal, and state agencies other than CRESA will have the lead for both emergency response and for disseminating emergency public information. As, appropriate, communication directors of appropriate agencies or public information officers of deployed Incident Management Teams assume leadership of emergency public information activities. If a lead local or state response agency operates its emergency public information activities outs of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), ESF 15 assumes a supporting role to that agency.

9. Depending on the size, scope, and/or complexity of an incident, availability of resources, and following consultation with the EOC Manager, the ESF 15 Lead will help establish a JIC either in or near the EOC, or on or near the scene of an emergency or disaster.

10. ESF 15 may deploy a liaison to a community experiencing a disaster if necessary to provide external affairs-related situational awareness to the EOC, and/or to assist the community with its emergency public information activities.

11. In the event that a community or tribal government requests assistance to provide emergency public information to its community, ESF 15 may do the following:

    11.1 Collaborate with the requesting community to provide vital health and safety information to affected communities from the EOC.

    11.2 Find and deploy public information staff to help the affected jurisdiction with its on-site emergency public information activities.

C. SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

1. Situation

1.1 ESF 15 supports the external affairs priorities of local incident management before, during, and after a natural, technological, or human-caused emergency or disaster.

1.2 ESF 15 typically is activated when the CRESA EOC moves to Partial Activation status. However, it can be activated at any time deemed necessary by the Emergency Management Division Manager or CRESA Director.

1.3 Factors considered for activating ESF 15 include, but are not limited to:

1.3.1 Local government is responding or preparing to respond to the incident;
1.3.2 The actual or perceived magnitude and severity of an emergency or disaster;
1.3.3 A need to begin local-level messaging about the incident;
1.3.4 A desire to enhance situational awareness through monitoring news and social media; or
1.3.5 A need to respond to information that could undermine confidence in potential or actual local response or recovery activities.

2. Limitations and Assumptions

2.1 CRESA's Communications Coordinator, which is within the Emergency Management Division is the CRESA Public Information Coordinator, and as such, directs external affairs activities of ESF 15 unless delegating that task to the CREOC PIO Section Chief.

2.2 ESF 15 begins operations when the CREOC is activated to Partial Activation or higher.

2.3 ESF 15 supports the CREOC while activated. The size and complexity of the incident or event determines the scope, scale, and location of activities and hours of ESF 15 operations.

2.4 The effectiveness of ESF 15 depends upon the availability and/or functionality of resources (personnel, translators and interpreters, facilities, equipment, primary and backup telecommunication systems, etc.).

2.5 ESF 15 operations depend upon communication staff support from local agencies and volunteers identified in Section IV - Responsibilities of the Basic Plan

2.6 CRESA EM will establish and train a cadre to lead and /or carry out ESF 15 activities in the CREOC and/or in the JIC.

2.7 Individuals with little or no emergency response-related external affairs training may assist with ESF 15 operations in the event of a large-scale emergency or disaster. The extent of the emergency or disaster may delay or disrupt ESF 15 operations and the dissemination of information to identified stakeholders and audiences.

2.8 Local and tribal governments have the primary responsibility for communicating with their communities during emergencies and disasters, and are expected to use all means to their disposal to do so.

D. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

1. General

1.1 ESF 15 activities support the messaging efforts from the CREOC while implementing the messaging strategy for emergency or disaster developed in collaborations with participating jurisdictions.

1.2 At the CREOC, the ESF 15 Lead is a member of the Command Staff, reporting to the EOC Manager and/or CRESA Emergency Management Division Manager, CRESA Director, in the CREOC or JIC

1.3 The size and scale of the emergency or disaster, and the local response to it, dictates the scope of ESF 15 activities.

1.4 ESF 15 coordinates information prior to dissemination, to the extent possible and practical, with other responding local, state, tribal and federal organizations.

1.5 ESF 15 provides information to the whole community including limited English proficient population through a variety of methods, including news media, agency and emergency news websites, social media platforms, and other means.

1.6 ESF 15 supports the emergency public information activities of agencies or Incident Management Teams with lead responsibility for specific hazards or incident, such as oil spill, pandemic disease outbreak, and wildfire.

1.7 Local and tribal governments are responsible for providing their communities with information on the emergency disaster, what protective actions their residents should take, such as sheltering in place or evacuating affected areas, and where to find assistance such as overnight shelter, food, water, and animal care.

2. Organization

2.1 The organization of ESF 15 is consistent with the properties of National Response Framework and the Incident Command System

3. Whole Community and Non-Discrimination

3.1 ESF 15 is committed to communicating with the whole community during emergency response and disaster recovery operations. The whole community includes populations with limited English proficiency (LEP), and individuals with disabilities and access and functional needs.

3.2 An appendix to this narrative provides details on how ESF 15 will communicate with LEP populations.

E. ACTIVITIES & ACTIONS: MITIGATION / PREPAREDNESS / RESPONSE / RECOVERY

1. **Preparedness Activities - Coordinating Agency**

   1.1 Establish the framework and operational procedures for collaboratively developing, disseminating, monitoring, and evaluating emergency public information through all phases of emergency response and disaster recovery. Such procedures address communicating with limited English proficient populations.

   1.2 Identify and prepare public information resource materials for use in emergency response or disaster recovery operations. Resource materials include pre-scripted instructions and information translated into most frequently spoken non-English languages, and list of nonEnglish and ethnic media and other contacts for LEP communities.

   1.3 Work with local communication directors to identify and train appropriate staff to implement the external affairs responsibilities outlined in this ESF.

   1.4 Lead ESF 15 training and exercise programs to test messaging and operation procedures for the CREOC, the JIS and a JIC.

2. **Preparedness Activities- Primary and Support Agencies**

   2.1 Prepare and coordinate public information resource materials specific to the organization, its programs and subject matter expertise for use during emergency response and disaster recovery operations.   Resource materials should include pre-scripted instructions and information translated into most frequently spoken non-English languages.

   2.2 Assist with emergency public information / communications component of their agency's continuity of operations planning.

   2.3 Identify appropriate communications staff to become part of a team responsible for implementing the external affairs responsibilities outlined in this ESF. These staff will attend training and participate in exercise programs established to help individuals become familiar with plans, operating procedures and systems used during emergency response and disaster recovery activities.

3. **Response Activities- General**

   3.1 Establish and implement strategic messaging in collaboration with CRESA Emergency Management.

   3.2 Fill ESF 15 staff positions as dictated by the actual or projected scale and scope of the emergency or disaster, and to support the communication needs of the CREOC and the responding agencies.

   3.3 Establish communication with external affairs officials of neighboring impacted local jurisdictions, tribes, and the state EOC/JIC.

3.4 Collaborate with communication offices for participating jurisdictions, and responding agencies on external affairs activities related to the emergency or disaster.

3.5 Provide timely and accurate local-level information to the public through established channels such as the news media and social media platforms. This includes communicating with populations of limited English proficiency through translations and information channels appropriate for the identified groups including but not limited to ethnic media, community groups, schools, and churches.

3.6 Monitor news coverage and social media platforms for situational awareness, and prepare communications to address or correct rumors and misinformation.

3.7 Contribute to the Incident Action Plan (IAP), Situation Report, and Common Operating Picture, and to the operational planning process.

3.8 Dispatch public information /external affairs liaisons to jurisdictions as necessary or requested.

3.9 Recommend and coordinate establishment of a local-level Joint Information Center as necessary, and / or provide staff.

3.10 Establish two-way communication with established private-sector industry organizations.

3.11 Route private sector requests for resources and offers of assistance to the CREOC's Operation Section for action.

3.12 Assist with coordination of requests for emergency access to restricted areas from businesses.

3.13 Provide information and respond to inquiries from legislative and Congressional offices representing affected areas; and from interested international consular offices.

3.14 Provide information to the Policy Group on issues of concern to the private sector, legislators and members of Congress and international offices.

3.15 Maintain files and documentation on ESF 15 activities.

3.16 Oversee demobilization of external affairs resources, as necessary.

4. Response Activities- Coordinating Agency

4.1 Inform Local County Council Communications Office of the emerging incident and activation of the CREOC

4.2 Activates ESF 15 using established procedures and anticipated staffing requirements.

4.3 Discuss messaging priorities and leadership of ESF 15 with the EOC Manager, CRESA Director and / or JIC Manager.

4.4 Take initial leadership of ESF 15 activities, as delegated by the Incident Command and / or CRESA Emergency Management Division Manager.

4.5 Maintains awareness of and support ESF 15 activities throughout the emergency response and disaster recovery.

4.6 Identify and obtain resources needed to communicate with limited English proficiency populations in impacted areas.

5. Response Activities - Primary Agency

5.1 Delegate leadership of ESF 15 to CREOC staff, as appropriate.
5.2 Provide direction on strategic messaging and message priorities to ESF 15 leadership.

5.3 Maintain awareness of and support for ESF 15 activities throughout the emergency response and disaster recovery.

6. Response Activities- Support Agencies

6.1 Make staff available to provide public information, editorial and graphic support, and subject matter expertise to ESF 15 operations upon request from the CREOC or JIC Manager / ESF 15 Lead.

6.2 Coordinate the agency's emergency public information with ESF 15 operations in the CREOC, or JIC prior to dissemination if possible.

7. Recovery Activities- General

7.1 Deploy appropriate external affairs resources as needed to support recovery operations.

7.2 Support the recovery-related communication needs of the CREOC, and recovery program manager.

7.3 Coordinate local external affairs activities through the Joint Field Office (JFO) Joint Information center, once established.

7.4 Provide accurate, and timely recovery-related information to the public and other audiences through established channels such as the news media, and social media platforms, as well as other means appropriate to the situation, (message boards / traplines established in locations frequented by the public.)

7.5 Ensure translated recovery-related information to limited English proficient populations through ethnic news media and social media, and other means appropriate to the populations being served, such as community groups, churches, schools and other organizations along with message boards.

7.6 Monitor news coverage and social media platforms for situational awareness, and prepare communications to address or correct rumors or misinformation.

7.7 Coordinate external affairs activities with appropriate, local, state, tribal, and non-profit organizations.

7.8 Contribute to the Incident Action Plan (IAP), Situation Report, and to the operational planning process.

7.9 Dispatch public information / external affairs liaisons as needed.

7.10 Provide information and respond to the State on issues of concern to the private sector, legislators, members of Congress and international officials.

7.11 Maintain files and documentation on JFO external affairs activities.

7.12 Develop a list of issues and possible solutions or lessons learned throughout the emergency response and disaster recovery for after action reporting and follow up.

7.13 Oversee demobilization of external affairs resources, as necessary.

8. Recovery Activities- Coordinating Agency

8.1 Maintain awareness of and support for ESF 15 activities throughout the disaster recovery.

8.2 Assist with demobilization of ESF 15

8.3 Participate in after-action, lesson-learned activities, and undertake necessary revisions to improve ESF 15 performance in emergency response and disaster recovery.

9. Recovery Activities- Primary Agency

9.1 Maintain awareness of and support for ESF 15 throughout the emergency response and disaster response.

9.2 Participate in after-action, lesson-learned activities, and undertake necessary revisions to improve ESF 15 performance in emergency response and disaster recovery.

10. Recovery Activities- Support Agencies

10.1 Make staff available to provide public information, editorial and graphics support, and subject matter expertise to ESF 15 operations upon request.

10.2 Coordinate the agency's disaster recovery public information with ESF 15 operations in the CREOC, Initial Operating Facility or Joint Field Office, prior to the dissemination if possible.

Participate n after-action, lessons-learned activities, and make revisions to improve response in emergency response and disaster recovery.

11. Long-Term Recovery (refer to ESF 14)

12. Mitigation (refer to the Clark Regional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan published separately)

F. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

1. General

1.1   Typically, ESF 15 staff respond out the CREOC at CRESA. ESF 15 works in a conference room with limited or partially furnished workstations. ESF 15 staff also can respond to support the EOC through a Joint Information Center JIC, Initial Operating Facility or Joint Field Office JFO established for the emergency or disaster.

1.2   Staff for ESF 15 initially will be provided through CRESA and PIO Section Volunteers or Staff trained in public information and ESF 15 procedures. As an emergency or disaster grows and greater demands are placed on ESF 15, additional staffing will be sought from other agency communication teams.. In a major disaster overwhelming local resources, assistance may be sought from the state and through requests submitted under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

2. CREOC Public Information Procedures

2.1   Be sure to distinguish between the direction, support, and coordination of emergency public information.

         2.1.1   *Direction* of emergency public information normally refers to the management of public information by an official authorized by an incident commander or agency representative.

         2.1.2   *Support* of public information activities refers to providing direct or indirect assistance to agency or incident public information officers. This may include providing personnel, equipment, supplies, technical assistance, or access to media networks.

         2.1.3   *Coordination* of public information activities refers to efforts to ensure unified and consistent messaging by facilitating communication among stakeholder agencies.

2.2   A joint information system provides a way of operating during an incident that allows Public Information Officers (PIOs) to coordinate information and integrate messages from multiple organizations involved in or affected by emergency response.

2.3   If PIOs from multiple agencies, who are participants in a joint information system, are colocated, this incident facility is referred to as a 'joint information center' (JIC). Establishing a JIC enhances information coordination, reduces misinformation and maximizes resources.

2.4   Upon activation, the CREOC manager may request a CREOC PIO from Clark County, or other area PIO's, as appropriate, if there are emergency public information needs.

2.5   The CREOC PIO should obtain situational awareness of the emergency situation and recommend a public information strategy.

2.6   A staffing plan should be developed consistent with the needs of the recommended strategy.

2.7   Depending on the specific support and coordination needs, the public information staff should consider the following elements when developing their public information strategy.

> **2.7.1**   Access to the joint information system
> **2.7.2**   Monitoring the news media
> **2.7.3**   Develop written documents that communicate emergency public information such as talking points, fact sheets, FAQs, brochures, and / or newsletters.
> **2.7.4**   Considerations for individuals who are disabled and who may have access and functional needs.
> **2.7.5**   Evaluation of the effective nature of the messages sent
> **2.7.6**   Identification of qualified spokesperson(s) and talking points needed.
> **2.7.7**   News Releases
> **2.7.8**   Internet and Social Media Platform Management
> **2.7.9**   Respond to Media Inquiries
> **2.7.10** Coordinate on-air interviews
> **2.7.11** Conduct news conference /conference calls

2.7.12 Coordinate community meetings

2.7.13 Arrange for translation of public information into alternative languages and formats

2.7.14 Manage VIP visits / tours

2.8 For emergency public information released from the CREOC, the PIO will determine the routing and approval requirements for emergency public information

3. CREOC Call Center

3.1 The CREOC has a multipurpose call center. There are six call-taking stations in the CREOC with the option to expand to an additional 12 positions in the Clark County Elections Office.

3.2 The call center may be used as a public inquiry center (PIC), damage reporting hotline, disaster assistance hotline, or for any other situation where the CREOC or a partnering organization has a need for a high capacity inbound call center.

3.3 CRESA is responsible for ensuring the readiness of the call center. During CREOC activation, the Logistics Section (Communications Unit) is responsible for the setup, activation, and management of the center.

3.4 If the call center will be used as a public line, the CREOC PIO is responsible for coordinating the development of talking points and for providing other instructions to call takers needed to respond to public inquiries.

3.5 Call takers will forward media calls to the CREOC PIO unless instructed otherwise.

4. Joint Information System

4.1 One of the primary responsibilities of the CREOC PIO is to establish an incident-specific joint information system (JIC). It is expected that this incident JIS will be based upon existing relationships and communication and coordination pathways that exist before an incident. The JIS should include public affairs officials from all stakeholder entities in the private, as well as the public sectors.

4.2 Once a JIS is established for the incident the CREOC PIO will, as necessary,-

> **4.2.1** Brief JIS participants
> **4.2.2** Collate and distribute contact information
> **4.2.3** Establish communications and coordination pathways to participating entities
> **4.2.4** Establish briefing and reporting requirements and schedules, e.g., daily conference call briefings, etc.

5. Joint Information Center

5.1 A JIC is necessary when –

5.1.1 Incident objectives and complexity require the expansion of emergency public information activities into a central facility or virtual center (e.g., using web portals and conferencing tools to connect personnel).

5.1.2 Face-to-face communications are required to ensure coordinated emergency public information

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5.1.3 When logistics and the overall management of public information operations would be more efficient and effective if they were consolidated at a single location.

5.2 In accordance with NIMS and with the *Portland Urban Area Regional Emergency Public Information Concept of Operations Plan* a JIC may be activated by the following authorities –

5.2.1 Incident commander/area command
5.2.2 Agency administrator
5.2.3 CREOC Policy Group
5.2.4 Another Multi-Agency Coordination Group

5.3 If the CREOC Policy Group or agency administrator authorizes a joint information center, they will assign a joint information center manager.

5.4 A JIC will be established in an appropriate facility outside the CREOC. When a JIC is activated, the CREOC PIO will assign one or more public information liaisons to remain at the CREOC to ensure adequate communication with the JIC.

5.5 A JIC will be organized in accordance with *Portland Urban Area Regional Emergency Public Information Concept of Operations Plan* and *Region IV Emergency Public Information Plan.*

6. Public Information Facilities

6.1 A news media center may be established at or near the incident scene or command post.

6.2 The CREOC PIO is responsible for setting up a media briefing area for the CREOC, which may include, for example, a podium, backdrop, PA system, audio-visual equipment, audio- and/or video conference equipment. The CREOC Facility Manager will provide support as needed.

6.3 The CREOC provides workstations for four PIOs.

6.4 If the CREOC cannot accommodate required PIO staff additional staff may operate from an identified alternate location.

6.5 The 6th floor training room at the Public Service Center, 1300 Franklin St, Vancouver, or at another county facility have been identified as potential alternative locations. The 6th floor Training Room in the Public Service Center may also function as a PIO work area or a Joint Information Center.

6.6 If additional facilities are needed for public information functions, including a JIC, the CREOC PIO will make that request to the CREOC Logistics Section.