



RESOLUTION #2006-036 OF THE LUMMI INDIAN BUSINESS COUNCIL

TITLE: Adopting the Lummi Nation Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

WHEREAS, the Lummi Indian Business Council is the duly constituted governing body of the Lummi Indian Reservation by the authority of the Constitution and By-laws of the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington; and

WHEREAS, the Lummi Indian Business Council has the authority and responsibility to protect and promote the health, safety, and welfare of the Lummi Nation, its members, and residents of the Lummi Reservation pursuant to Article VI, Sec. 1 (I) of the Lummi Constitution; and

WHEREAS, the Lummi Nation Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) has been developed under the direction of the Lummi Police Department, with support from the Northwest Tribal Emergency Management Council; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of the Lummi Nation CEMP is to provide a comprehensive framework for tribal disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery operations on the Lummi Reservation; to establish the emergency management functions and responsibilities of the Lummi Indian Business Council and its committees, departments, and programs; and to facilitate the Nation's involvement in multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional responses to natural or man-made disasters; and

WHEREAS, the Lummi Nation CEMP has been reviewed by the Law and Justice Commission which recommends its approval by the LIBC.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the attached Lummi Nation Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is approved in its entirety, effective this date; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that any future amendments to the CEMP shall be submitted to the Lummi Indian Business Council for review and approval; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that an Emergency Management Council (EMC) be formed to coordinate the implementation and maintenance of this plan; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the EMC shall be comprised of the Tribal Chairperson, LIBC Department Directors, and a representative of the Office of the Reservation Attorney; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the Chairwoman (or the Vice Chairman in her absence) is hereby authorized and directed to execute this resolution and any documents connected therewith, and the Secretary (or the Recording Secretary in her absence) is authorized and directed to execute the following certification.

LUMMI NATION


Evelyn Jefferson, Chairwoman
Lummi Indian Business Council

CERTIFICATION

As Secretary of the Lummi Indian Business Council, I hereby certify that the above Resolution #2006-036 was adopted at a **Regular/Special** Meeting of the Council held on the 6th day of **June**, 2006, at which time a quorum of **11** was present by a vote of **10** for, **0** against, and **0** abstention(s).


Donna Mae Cultee, Secretary
Lummi Indian Business Council



LUMMI NATION



Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

To develop and complete this CEMP

Chief of Police
Lummi Nation Police Department
2616 Kwina Rd
Bellingham, WA 98226

For Further Information Contact:

NW Tribal Emergency Management Council
7720 Waterworks Road
Tulalip, WA 98201
Phone: 360-658-2904
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Fax: 360-651-3360
Contact: Lynda Harvey, Curt Russell

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Emergency Support Functions

- ***List of ESF's***
 - ESF 1 – Transportation
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 - ESF 4 – Fire Service
 - ESF 5 – Information Analysis and Planning
 - ESF 6 – Mass Care
 - ESF 7 – Resource Support
 - ESF 8 – Health and Medical Services
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 - ESF 16 – Reserved for Additional Federal Response Plan ESF's
 - ESF 17 – Reserved for Additional Federal Response Plan ESF's
 - ESF 18 – Reserved for Additional Federal Response Plan ESF's
 - ESF 19 – Reserved for Additional Federal Response Plan ESF's
 - ESF 20 – Military Support to Civil Authorities
 - ESF 21 – Recovery and Restorations
 - ESF 22 – Law Enforcement
 - ESF 23 – Damage Assessment
 - ESF 24 – Evacuation and Movement
 - ESF 25 – Reserved for Additional State ESF's

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- ESF 26 – Reserved for Additional State ESF's
- ESF 27 – Reserved for Additional State ESF's

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Emergency Contact Numbers

Business Hours:

8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

After Hours:

After hours, weekends, and holidays:

Contact Lummi Nation Police Department on duty officer at 9-1-1. The LNPD maintains a 24 hour duty schedule.

Emergency Contact Numbers & Persons:

Name	Primary Contact #	Secondary Contact #
Henry Cagey	(360) 384-1489	(360) 815-2356
Gary James	(360) 384-2266	(360) 296-2314
Merle Jefferson	(360) 384.2277	(360) 410-1706
Richard Jefferson	(360) 384-2307	(360) 815-1788

Silver Reef Casino Emergency Numbers and Contact Persons

Name	Primary Contact #	Secondary Contact #
Chad Sherfey, Security Director	360.383.0777	(360) 312-2362
Harlan Oppenheimer, General Manager	360.383.0777	
Toni McCollough, TGA	360.383.0777	(360) 305-2459

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Radio Frequencies

Whatcom EOC Radio Frequencies

	VHF	RX	TX	TX PL Tone
1.	Fire 1	154.430	154.430	114.800
2.	Fire 2	154.220	154.220	114.800
3.	Fire 3	154.340	154.340	114.800
4.	Fire 4	154.325	154.325	114.800
5.	HEAR	155.340	155.340	173.800
6.	RED NET	153.830	153.830?	
7.	WCSSO/Lummi PD Primary	155.610	155.610	100.000
8.	BPD	155.070	155.070	114.800
9.	Border Patrol	163.625	162.825	c/s-100.0
10.	State LERN	155.370	155.370	
11.	NLEEC	155.475	155.475	
12.	Search & Rescue	155.160	155.160	100.000
13.	BMRC	155.205	155.205	
14.	WCPW	150.995	150.995	
15.	WCPW Repeater	150.995	156.180	100.000
16.	OSCCR	156.135	156.135	
17.	Coast Guard CH 16	156.800	156.800	
18.	Coast Guard CH 21A	157.050	157.050	
19.	Coast Guard CH 22A	157.100	157.100	
20.	D.N.R.	151.415	151.415	
21.	State Parks	151.280	151.280	
22.	NCNP	166.750	166.750	
23.	USFS	169.925	169.925	146.200
24.	NOAA Wx	162.550		

UHF					
				<i>TX</i>	<i>RX TX</i>
<i>Tone</i>	<i>RX Tone</i>				
1.	WCSSO (TOAD)	458.325	453.325	107.2	118.8
2.	BHAM (SEHOME)	458.225	453.225	100.0	c/s
3.	BHAM (CITY HALL)	458.225	453.225	118.8	c/s
4.	BHAM (SIMPLEX)	453.225	453.225	118.8	c/s
5.	WCSSO JAIL	453.975	453.975	023	023
6.	SUDDEN VALLEY	469.425	464.425	118.8	118.8
7.	WC PARKS TRANS	458.500	4453.500	118.8	118.8
8.	BHAM TRAN	458.425	453.425	151.4	151.4
9.	PORT OF BHAM	458.875	453.875	123.0	123.0
10.	EAS WHATCOM	455.0625	450.0625	100.0	100.0
11.	WWU SECURITY	458.550	453.550	118.8	100.0
12.	WWU SIMPLEX	453.550	453.550	100.0	100.0
13.	SEA CITY LIGHT	456.150	451.150	156.7	c/s
14.	WCSSO NEWHALEM	458.325	453.325	107.2	118.8
15.	MED 2	468.025	463.025	156.2	156.2
16.	MED 4	468.075	463.075	156.2	156.2

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17. KGMI.....	455.350.....	450.350.....	27.0	27.0
18. WCSO RACEHORSE.....	458.325.....	453.325.....	100.0	118.8
19. WCSO CONNIE.....	458.325.....	453.325.....	118.8	118.8
20. WCSO SIMPLEX.....	453.325.....	453.325.....	118.8	118.8

LIBC Radio Frequencies

- 1. **LIBC – Trunked**
 - a. **LNS School**
 - b. **Facilities**
 - c. **Head start**
 - d. **High School Transport**
 - e. **IS**
 - f. **Operation & maintenance**
 - g. **Tribal School Ops**
 - h. **Tribal School**

**Note: Radio frequencies maintained thru contract with
Wiztronics**

1800 Ellis St
Bellingham, WA
(360) 733-5560

Distribution Page

This plan will be distributed to all participating Tribal Departments and entities that have designated responsibilities delineated within this plan.

Primary Distribution

Lummi Indian Business Council
Lummi Nation Police Department
Lummi Tribal Health Clinic Personnel
LIBC Housing
Lummi Water & Sewer
LIBC Maintenance
Lummi Nation Schools
Lummi Natural Resources Department
LIBC Finance
LIBC Maintenance
Silver Reef Casino

Secondary Distribution

Whatcom County Department of Emergency Management
Washington State Emergency Management Division
Washington State Patrol
City of Bellingham
City of Ferndale
Whatcom County Fire District #8
Whatcom County Fire District #17
Whatcom County Fire District #7
Region I Homeland Security Tribal Committee
Northwest Tribal Emergency Management Council
Region I Homeland Security Council

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CEMP Suggestion Form

Dear CEMP Reviewer:

Fill in your name, title, department, address, phone and fax number. There are three review sections: (1) Basic Plan, (2) Appendices and (3) Emergency Support Functions. Fill in the blanks regarding the location of information in the plan being reviewed. Attach marked-up copies to this sheet with any suggested changes. Make other suggestions or comments in the space provided below. Add extra sheets as necessary. Thank you in advance for your contributing efforts and for taking the time to make the Lummi Tribe Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan better.

Mail or Drop Off at:

Lummi Nation Police Department
2616 Kwina Rd
Bellingham, WA 98226
360-384-2266

Name _____ Title _____

Agency/Department _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Phone _____ Fax _____

Email _____

Suggestions or Comments:

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Basic Plan

Introduction

The Lummi Nation tribal government has the responsibility for protecting life, property, and the environment threatened by natural or manmade disasters. Tribal emergency responders provide services such as rescue and medical treatment of the injured, evacuation of Tribal members at risk, initial isolation of an area, and identification of a hazard. Tribal responders also notify other local, state, Tribal, and Federal agencies per applicable laws, regulations, plans and mutual aid agreements. The Lummi Nation Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan provides a decision-making management system that facilitates Tribal involvement for multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional response to natural or technological disasters. The Lummi Nation Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan recognizes and adapts to each agency's authority and responsibility.

When a natural disaster or anthropogenic disaster requires an emergency response, a tiered response typically occurs. The general order of the tiered response is as follows:

1. Lummi Tribal First Responders
2. Local first responders from the surrounding area (including the public and private sector resources)
3. Regional first responders
4. State responders
5. Federal responders

A Federal response is likely for complex and/or widespread natural hazard or anthropogenic disaster incidents when the incident exceeds the level of response available from state, local and Tribal agencies, or at the request of the Lummi Nation. Federal response capabilities include providing immediate response resources, access to funds and response coordination, and addressing federal interests. The Lummi Nation may request State and Federal resources by following established procedures set forth in this document.

Emergency management is a system that through organized analysis, planning, decision-making, and assignment of resources will help prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from the effects of all hazards within the Lummi Indian Reservation.

1. Mission

1. To coordinate all emergency management activities for all natural and anthropogenic disasters to protect the members, property, economy, and environment of the Lummi Tribe.
 - a. Disaster is defined as any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snow storm, drought, fire, explosion, hazardous materials incident, incident at fixed nuclear facilities, civil disturbance, terrorism, sabotage, enemy attack, international hostilities, or other catastrophe, emergency or situation in any part of the reservation which in the judgment of the Tribal Council threatens or actually cause damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant execution of this Lummi Tribe Emergency Plan.

2. To provide:
 - a. A basis for incorporating all Tribal programs, members, individuals, and tribal organizations with disaster responsibilities into the emergency program;
 - b. Continuity of operations of the Lummi Nation government; and
 - c. A comprehensive framework for tribal disaster mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery operations.

This mission statement follows the planning guidelines outlined by the State of Washington's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and is consistent with the Whatcom County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Although the Lummi Nation CEMP stands alone, it shares general emergency management planning concepts with neighboring jurisdictions.

2. Purpose

To establish the functions of Lummi Nation Emergency Management and the responsibilities of the Lummi Indian Business Council (the governing

body of the Lummi Nation) and its committees, departments, and programs. This Plan is intended as a comprehensive framework for mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities throughout the Lummi Indian Reservation.

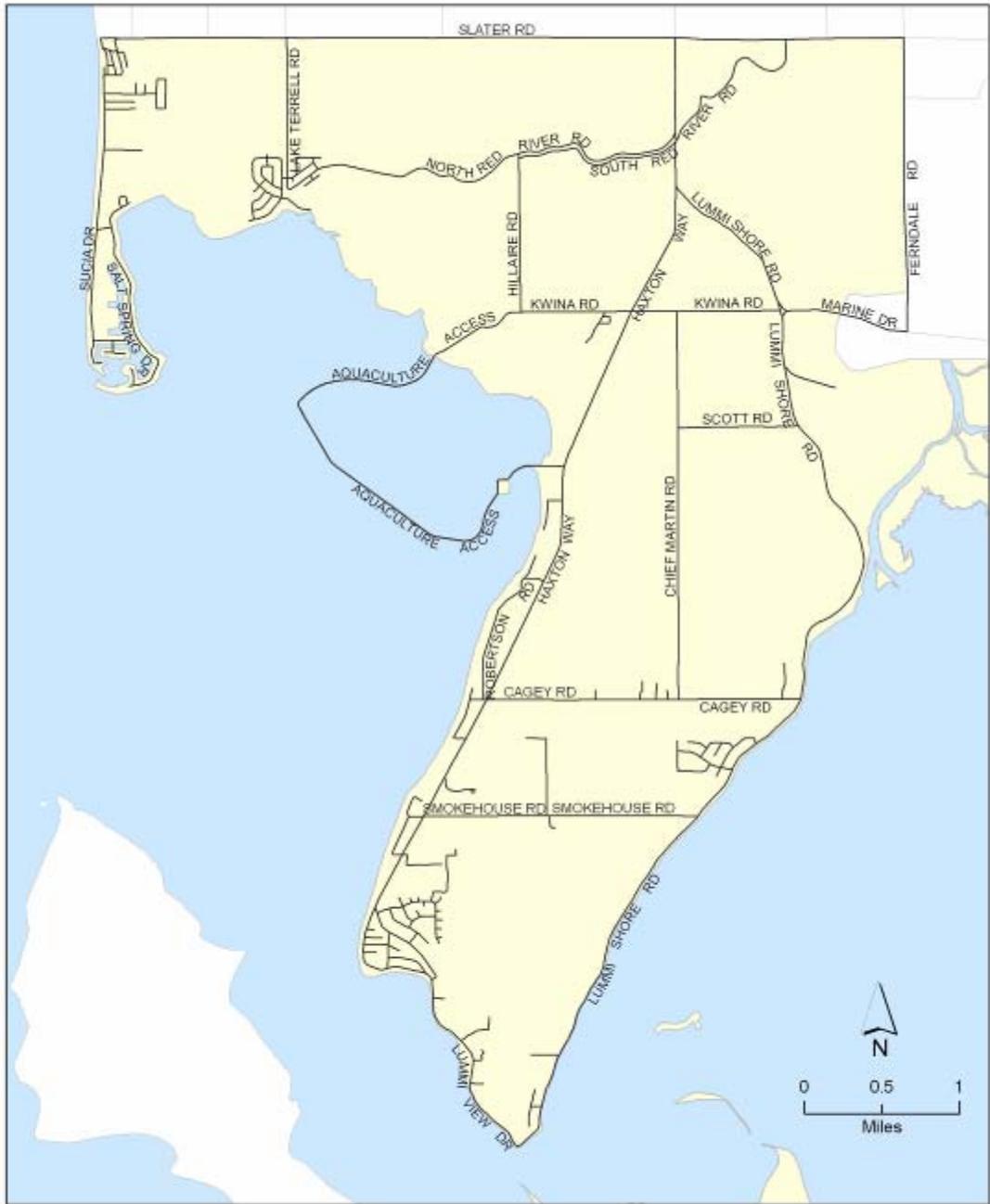
3. Authority

a. The Lummi Nation Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan has been developed and is maintained under the following authorities:

- Lummi Indian Business Council Resolution 2006-xxxx
- Lummi Tribal Ordinance # XX
- Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended.
- Public Law 93-288, "Disaster Relief Act of 1974" as amended by PL 100-707, "Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act".
- Public Law 96-342, "Improved Civil Defense".
- Public Law 99-499, "Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986".
- RCW 38.52.070, Local Organizations and Local Organizations authorized-establishment, operation, emergency powers, and procedures
- Other Lummi Tribal Codes and Ordinances

4. Demographics

a. Geographic Area:



Roads of the Lummi Reservation

b. Population:

Enrolled Population Profile:

- As of July 2005, there are 4,259 enrolled Lummi tribal members.
- 49.6% of the enrolled population is female; 50.4% of the population being male
- It is estimated that roughly 2,564 of the enrolled tribal members live within the Lummi Nation.
- It is estimated that for every four enrolled members there is one non-enrolled person that is related to (or lives with) an enrolled Lummi tribal member—thus there is roughly 3,229 individuals affiliated to Lummi living within the Reservation boundaries.

Total tribal and non tribal (including non-native) residents within reservation boundaries:

- 6,200 (per Lummi Police Department)
- Not including transient population. i.e. casino patrons, employees, etc

5. Situation

- a. The Lummi Nation has the responsibility to respond to and direct operations for all disasters within the exterior boundaries of the Lummi Indian Reservation.
- b. The 2004 Lummi Nation Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (Lummi Nation, 2004) found that the Reservation has a very high vulnerability to damage from flooding, windstorms, and tsunamis and a high vulnerability to damage from earthquakes, winter storms, and volcanoes.
- c. A major earthquake may hamper response by damaging bridges, overpasses, roadways, transportation facilities, communications systems, and public safety facilities.
- d. Other natural disasters could damage various lifelines and thus reduce the effectiveness of an emergency response. See the Lummi Nation Hazard Mitigation Plan developed by the Lummi Natural Resources Department, for a more detailed description of the Lummi Reservation's demographics and geography.
- e. The Lummi Nation Spill Prevention and Response Plan (Lummi Nation, 2005) and the Hazardous Materials Commodity Flow Assessment (WSU, 2005) found that the Reservation is in close proximity to 8 oil or gas pipelines and roads and railroads which are used to transport hazardous materials.

Organization and Responsibilities

A. Organization

1. The Lummi Indian Business Council provides oversight to emergency management activities by drafting those ordinances, resolutions, contracts, rules and regulations that are necessary for emergency management within the exterior boundaries of the Lummi Indian Reservation.
2. The Whatcom County Department of Emergency Management (DEM) is responsible for coordinating the disaster mitigation, preparedness, and response and recovery efforts of its member agencies under the direction and control of the Emergency Management Council. DEM's jurisdiction includes all unincorporated Whatcom County and the cities and towns of Blaine, Sumas, Lynden, Ferndale, Bellingham, Everson, and Nooksack.
3. DEM's governing body is the Emergency Management Council and is comprised of the cities of Blaine, Sumas, Lynden, Ferndale, Bellingham, Everson, Nooksack (all the cities), the County, and the Port of Bellingham.
4. The Mayors of neighboring jurisdictions are responsible, by law, for disaster operations in their respective jurisdictions.
5. The Lummi Nation Director of Emergency Management acts as the staff advisor to the LIBC officials and to DEM during disaster operations using the Incident Command System.
6. The Lummi Nation government will retain the authority and responsibility for direction and control of its own disaster operations, use of resources, and application of mutual aid within its own boundaries.
7. Disaster operations will be coordinated with the Whatcom County Department of Emergency Management and conducted by the two forces, and supplemented as necessary by trained auxiliaries and by manpower available within the local jurisdiction as well as at the county and federal level.

B. Concept of Operations

1. When possible, Whatcom County DEM will provide warning of an impending disaster. If a disaster occurs, Tribal, county, city, and all other appropriate forces shall respond.
2. The first priority shall be the preservation of life, with other mitigation and recovery efforts second.
3. Each affected jurisdiction shall maintain control of its own operations, with the Lummi Nation providing coordination and assistance as necessary.
4. If the disaster should exceed any jurisdiction's capabilities, the Chairman of the Lummi Indian Business Council and/or designee may issue a proclamation of emergency and request additional assistance through local, state, and federal agencies.
5. Disaster and Emergency Response Operations will be carried out according to existing plans and shall be coordinated by the LIBC Director of Emergency Management currently housed at the Lummi Nation Police Department.

C. Time Phases of Disaster Operations

Emergency management programs include four functional divisions: mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

- ❖ The **mitigation function** includes programs and activities designed to reduce or eliminate the effects of future disasters upon people and property.
- ❖ The **preparedness function** includes activities that encourage a state of readiness in governments, public organizations, businesses, families, and individuals which will provide the capability to survive a disaster and to ensure the continuity of government.
- ❖ The **response function** primarily includes dissemination of warning and emergency information; coordination for the over-all emergency response through the Emergency Operations Center; management of emergency resources; and liaison with state and federal government. DEM is responsible for the coordination of all major disasters and emergencies that may befall the Lummi Tribe. This includes winter storms, floods, earthquake, major fires, Haz-Mat spills/leaks and incidents related to weapons of mass destruction.

- ❖ The **recovery function** primarily includes collecting and reporting damage assessment information relating to both government and private property; assisting the establishment of Disaster Application Centers that provide local, state and federal disaster relief programs to citizens; and coordination of the disaster relief activities of community level human services agencies and organizations within the Lummi Nation reservation boundaries.

1. Mitigation and Preparedness

Before a disaster strikes, Tribal departments should take steps to reduce potential disaster effects.

These steps may include, but are not limited to:

- a. Conducting continuous planning studies of potential disaster elements in the Tribe.
- b. Reviewing disaster readiness capabilities and upgrading procedures in keeping with changing emergency management and response technology.
- c. Encouraging and maintaining interagency cooperation and coordination of readiness planning.
- d. Maintaining vehicles, equipment and facilities in a readiness condition.
- e. Conducting programs of public information and education on disaster preparedness and personal survival.
- f. Reviewing and improving response capabilities by conducting training, drill and exercises.

2. Response-Increased Readiness Period

If a disaster is imminent, all agencies with emergency responsibilities should:

- a. Comply with established checklists and review response status and procedures.
- b. Notify key staff according to standard operating procedures.
- c. Notify the appropriate departments and programs.
- d. Prepare and update necessary information for release to the public.
- e. Activate the appropriate LIBC Emergency Operations Center.
- f. Initiate mitigation and preparedness programs to reduce the effects of the disaster.
- g. Initiate all record keeping, data collection and control measures as needed.

3. Response-Emergency Period

When a disaster strikes, all agencies with emergency responsibilities should:

- a. Initiate and conduct disaster response operations according to Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
- b. Coordinate their response with the Director of Emergency Management and all involved departments and programs within the Lummi Nation.
- c. Keep the Director of Emergency Management and the Lummi Indian Business Council fully advised of actions taken.
- d. Assess and evaluate the effectiveness of emergency response efforts and establish priorities in the application of available resources.

4. Recovery Phase

After the threat to life and property has passed, those departments and programs involved in the emergency response should:

- a. Obtain detailed damage assessment information.
- b. Coordinate the application of resources to meet the long-term needs of the Lummi Nation.
- c. Identify any and all deficiencies in response and conduct after-event critiques to assist in the implementation of actions for improvement.

D. Responsibilities

1. Lummi Indian Business Council

- a.) LIBC shall:
 - 1) Establish policy and make major decisions.
 - 2) Direct emergency operations and provide liaison.
 - 3) Activate the Emergency Operations Center
 - 4) Issue proclamations of emergency and requests for assistance.

- 5) Request additional assistance through Whatcom County Department of Emergency Management.
 - 6) Direct the implementation of emergency response and recovery.
 - 7) Adopt and enact ordinances/resolutions and appropriate revenue.
 - 8) Conduct General Council meetings and take action to assist in informing the public and to identify emergency needs.
 - 9) Provide for the continuity of the Tribal government and temporarily fill any vacancy of an elected position by appointment.
- b.) The Lummi Nation Tribal Emergency Management Office and the LIBC Director of Emergency Management shall:
1. Be responsible for the current update of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
 2. Coordinate emergency activities of local agencies in preparing and responding to a disaster.
 3. Provide communications coordination for response agencies during a disaster.
 4. Assist the Lummi Indian Business Council by providing staff assistance in a disaster.
 5. Act as the contact point for requesting disaster assistance from other governmental agencies (except mutual aid).
 6. Prepare damage assessment, incident, or disaster analysis reports, as necessary.
 7. Warn the public of impending disasters and provide adequate instructions before, during, and after emergencies.
 8. Provide reconnaissance and field operations teams.
 9. Provide public information and education as it pertains to disaster preparedness and response.

10. Coordinate the use of all available resources.
 11. Maintain current Standard Operating Procedures for the Lummi Nation Tribal Emergency Management Office's (TEMO) disaster responsibilities.
- c.) Law Enforcement shall:
1. Operate all dispatch and communications systems
 2. Use appropriate crowd and traffic control procedures to limit access to the disaster area.
 3. Assist in warnings and carry out the evacuation of citizens from the affected area.
 4. Maintain law and order and provide physical security in and around the affected area.
 5. Provide incident command for law enforcement oriented disasters.
 6. Oversee all security departments during an emergency.
 7. Carry out search and rescue missions.
 8. Provide damage assessment reports, as necessary.
 - a. Develop procedures for the mass arrest and detention of prisoners.
 - b. Maintain current suggested operating procedures for disaster responsibilities.
 - c. Maintain National Incidence Management System (NIMS) compliance
- d.) Fire Services shall be coordinated through Whatcom County Fire District #8 and Whatcom County Fire District #17:
1. Control and/or suppress fires and secure hazardous materials scenes.
 2. Provide on-scene medical assistance.

3. Assume incident command of fire related disasters.
 4. Provide on-scene search, rescue, and extraction operations.
 5. Assist law enforcement, as necessary, in warning and evacuation operations.
 6. Provide damage assessment reports, as necessary.
 7. Maintain current suggested operating procedures for disaster responsibilities.
 8. Coordinate HAZMAT teams to handle hazardous materials incidents.
- e.) The Lummi Nation Finance Office shall:
1. Ensure disaster-related expenditures are made in accordance with applicable resolutions, ordinances, emergency procurement, and accounting policies.
 2. Remove and secure financial records as necessary.
 3. Provide personnel for other departments with disaster responsibilities.
 4. Maintain current suggested operating procedures for disaster responsibilities.
 5. Assist in the Lummi Tribe EOC, if requested.
- f.) The Lummi Nation Maintenance Department shall:
1. Maintain/repair major thoroughfares and bridges for emergency vehicles.
 2. Provide refuse and debris removal and/or disposal.
 3. Keep storm and sanitary sewer, and water systems in operation.
 4. Provide barricades and other traffic control equipment as needed.

5. Provide equipment and operators to assist in other emergency situations.
 6. Ensure that all tribal trucks and vehicles are fueled and operational.
 7. Provide damage assessment reports, as necessary.
 8. Provide information on road conditions and status.
 9. Maintain current suggested operating procedures for disaster responsibilities.
 10. Ensure maintenance and custodial staff are available to carry out search and rescue responsibilities in tribal buildings.
 11. Ensure supply and logistic responsibilities are met.
 12. Assist in the Lummi Tribe EOC, if requested.
- g.) The Lummi Tribal Health Clinic shall:
1. Manage disease control and immunization programs.
 2. Ensure the Health Clinic is operational for the duration of an emergency or disaster and is staffed with medical or first responder personnel.
 3. Ensure that an alternate treatment center, as well as the EOC, has supplies needed for emergency medical operations.
 4. Ensure that emergency medical supplies are stored for use at both main and alternate storage facilities.
 5. Maintain an inventory of pharmaceuticals for use at both main and alternate storage facilities.
 6. Advise on public health matters as requested.
 7. Maintain current suggested operating procedures for disaster responsibilities.
 8. Assist in the Lummi Tribe EOC, if requested.

- h.) Lummi Nation Emergency Operations Center

- i.) Lummi Housing
 - 1) Provide on-scene search, rescue, and extraction operations in Tribal housing.
 - 2) Maintain emergency supply kits for 10-person rescue crew, to include food, water, goggles, gloves, hard hats, etc.
 - 3) Maintain first aid supplies for 100 persons that may be needed for first responder first aid.

- j.) Lummi Natural Resources
 - 1) Provide information on the location of natural resources, and provide coordination for the protection of these resources, including mapping services.
 - 2) Maintain contact information for contractors that perform land work on the Reservation for clearing trees and other debris from tribal roads. Maintain an equipment list for these contractors.
 - 3) Maintain forest-removing equipment including the Department's chain saws, to clear trees and logging debris
 - 4) Coordinate the disposal of dead animals.

- K.) Lummi Nation Cultural Resources Department
 - 1) Provide information on the location of, and coordination for the protection of, archaeological and cultural resources.

- L.) Lummi Water & Sewer
 - 1) Supervise the food and water quality control program.
 - 2) Maintain tribal pump truck to be ready to use
 - 3) Manage water supply

- 4) Manage portable toilet and trench facilities
- 5) Maintain emergency supply kit for emergency work crew of 10.

2. Other Agencies

a.) Whatcom County DEM:

Need to expand on what this relationship will look like

b.) Puget Sound Energy has responsibility and shall:

- 1) Restore electrical power on a priority basis.
- 2) Repair damaged generating facilities and equipment.
- 3) Remove downed electrical lines from roadways and other dangerous areas.

c.) American Red Cross shall:

- 1) Provide mass care for disaster victims including shelter and food.
- 2) Provide non-emergent physical and mental health services.
- 3) Provide damage assessment.
- 4) Establish a welfare inquiry service.
- 5) Provide recovery assistance for disaster victims.

Concept of Operations

A. Concept

1. When possible, the Lummi Nation Tribal Emergency Management Office (TEMO) will provide warning to its citizens of an impending disaster. If a disaster occurs, Tribal, county, fire district, and other forces shall respond.
2. The first priority shall be the preservation of life with other mitigation and recovery efforts second.

3. Each affected jurisdiction shall maintain control of its own operations, with the Lummi Nation TEMO, providing coordination and assistance as necessary.
4. The Lummi Tribe EM Coordinator (TEMC), in coordination with Whatcom County DEM, will respond to the scene to provide field personnel, communications, and on-scene coordination if requested by the incident commander.
5. If the disaster should exceed any jurisdiction's capabilities, the chief elected official may issue a proclamation of emergency and request additional assistance through Whatcom County DEM. See Appendix 12-Emergency Proclamation by the Tribal Council.
6. Member agencies of the Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD), including the American Red Cross, shall provide either individual or mass assistance to disaster victims.
7. Disaster operations will be carried out according to the existing Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and shall be coordinated by officials in their respective EOC(s) using the Incident Command System.

B. Disaster Phases

1. Mitigation and Preparedness

Before a disaster strikes – Tribal, county, and other government agencies shall take steps to reduce the disaster effects.

These steps shall include, but not be limited to:

- a. Conducting continuous planning studies of potential disaster elements on the Reservation
- b. Reviewing the disaster readiness capabilities and upgrading procedures in keeping with changing emergency management and response technology.
- c. Encouraging and maintaining interagency cooperation and coordination of readiness planning.
- d. Maintaining vehicles, equipment, and facilities in a readiness condition.
- e. Conducting programs of public information and education on disaster preparedness and personal survival.
- g. Reviewing and improving response capabilities by conducting training, drills, and exercises at least once a year.
- h. Updating the Lummi Nation Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and reviewing the Lummi Nation Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan once a year and updating it every three years as required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

2. Response - Increased Readiness Period

If a disaster is imminent, all agencies with emergency responsibilities shall:

- a. Comply with established checklists and review response status and procedures.

- b. Notify key staff according to the CEMP and department SOPs.
- c. Notify the appropriate organizations.
- d. Prepare and update necessary information for release to the public.
- e. Activate the appropriate Emergency Operations Center(s).
- f. Initiate mitigation and preparedness programs to reduce the effects of the disaster.
- g. Initiate all record keeping, data collection, and control measures as needed specifically as related to records of any emergency expenditures.

3. Response - Emergency Period

When a disaster strikes all agencies with emergency responsibilities shall:

- a. Initiate and conduct disaster response operations in accordance with established SOPs.
- b. Coordinate their response with all involved agencies and jurisdictions through the Tribal EOC.
- c. Keep the public and government officials advised of the actions taken.
- d. Assess and evaluate the effectiveness of emergency response efforts and establish priorities in the application of resources.

4. Recovery Phase

After the threat to life and property has passed, those agencies involved in the response shall:

- a. Obtain detailed damage assessment information.
- b. Coordinate the application of resources to meet the long-term needs of the Tribe with the TEMO.

- c. Identify deficiencies in response, conduct after action critiques, and implement actions for improvement.

Administration and Logistics

A. Administration

1. All organizations with disaster responsibilities shall establish and maintain files of disaster related directives and forms.
2. Reports may be requested by Whatcom County DEM from local jurisdictions and agencies in order to provide local, state, and federal officials with information concerning the nature, magnitude, and impact of the disaster. These reports may be necessary to evaluate response options and in allocating resources on a priority basis.
3. Whatcom County DEM will be requested by Washington State EMD to provide specific reports and the Lummi Nation EMC will, in turn, prepare the following reports:
 - a. Situation Reports
 - b. Proclamations of Emergency
 - c. Requests for Assistance
 - d. Damage Assessment Reports
 1. Public Damages
 2. Private Damages

B. Financial Management

1. Emergency expenditures are integrated into the Tribal budgeting process. However, disasters can occur which requiring substantial and necessary unanticipated obligations and expenditures. The following ordinances cover the financing of emergency response and recovery actions:
 - a. Lummi Tribe Ordinance 05-XXXX
 - b. Counties: RCW 36.40.180 and 36.40.190

- c. Cities under 300,000 population: RCW 35.33.081 and 35.33.101
 - d. Municipal and county governments are authorized to contract for construction or work on a cost basis for emergency services by RCW 38.52.390.
 - e. RCW 38.52.070(2) Power to enter into contracts and incur obligations necessary to combat disaster, protecting the health, safety, and property, and providing emergency assistance to the victims of disaster.
- 2. Records shall be kept so that disaster related expenditures and obligations of the Lummi Nation, county, cities, and towns can be readily identified from regular or general programs and activities.
 - 3. Disaster related expenditures and obligations of the Lummi Nation, county, cities, and towns may be reimbursed under a number of federal programs. Reimbursement of approved costs for work performed in the restoration of certain public facilities may be authorized by the federal government after a Major Disaster declaration by the President or under the statutory authority of certain federal agencies.
 - 4. Audits of the Lummi Nation's, county's, and cities' disaster related emergency expenditures will be conducted in the course of normal audits of Tribal, state and local records. Audits of projects approved for funding with federal disaster assistance funds are necessary at project completion to determine the propriety and eligibility of the costs claimed by the applicant. These audits are conducted by the federal government.
 - 5. Refer to Appendix 6, "Emergency Administration Procedures" and Appendix 7, "Emergency Fiscal Procedures", for detailed instructions.

C. Logistics

- 1. Coordination for maximum utilization of a limited supply of disaster related resources is a primary duty of the Lummi Nation EMC.

2. Each department of the Tribe shall keep a current inventory of all resources that may be called upon for use in disasters. This inventory shall be provided to the Lummi Nation Director of Emergency Management upon request and updated as necessary. (To Be added to this document as an Annex)

Direction and Control

A. General

1. Direction and control of emergency services within the Lummi Tribe rests with the Lummi Indian Business Council and the Director of Emergency Management.
2. During emergencies the Lummi Nation Director of Emergency Management shall be responsible for overall coordination of the Lummi Nation utilizing the Incident Command System.
3. The Lummi Indian Business Council, upon determining that a disaster exists within their jurisdiction with the potential to affect life, property, or the public peace may proclaim a declaration of emergency.

B. Coordination

1. During disasters, the Lummi Nation EMC provides an organized channel for bringing together those citizens and public entities with disaster related needs and those having the necessary capabilities and resources to meet such needs.
2. The Lummi Nation Police Department maintains a mobile command post for supplementing on scene communications and coordination.

C. Facilities

1. The Lummi Nation TEMO has established the **Lummi Nation Police Department**, as a central facility for coordination for the Lummi Nation.
2. Suggested operating procedures have been adopted and are maintained to ensure the Lummi Nation EOC is adequately staffed and equipped to be immediately available in time of need.

3. In the event that a disaster renders the Lummi Nation EOC unusable, one of the following locations will be used as an alternate EOC:
 - a. Lummi Nation School
 - b. Silver Reef Casino

Appendices

Table of Contents - Appendix

- Appendix 1 – Direction and Control
- Appendix 2 – Continuity of Government
- Appendix 3 – Emergency Resource Management
- Appendix 4 – Emergency Public Information
- Appendix 5 – Emergency Administrative Procedures and Records
- Appendix 6 – Emergency Fiscal Procedures
- Appendix 7 – Training and Education
- Appendix 8 – Abbreviations
- Appendix 9 – Definitions
- Appendix 10 – Emergency Contact Lists
- Appendix 11 – Emergency Proclamation

Note: “*Ctrl*” and “*click*” above to jump to each appendix while in Word.

Appendix 1 – Direction and Control

I. Purpose

- A. To provide the effective direction, control, and coordination of emergency operations undertaken in accordance with the Lummi Nation's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). This function involves the use of a centralized management center, the EOC, to facilitate policy making, coordination and control of operation forces and resources in a large-scale emergency situation.
- B. To ensure continued operation and continuity of the Tribal government and its function during and after emergencies or disasters.
- C. To ensure the preservation of public and private records essential to the continued operations of government and the private sector.

II. Operational concepts

- A. Direction and control of emergency services functions is the responsibility of the Emergency Management Director. Delegation of that responsibility shall be in writing and a copy sent to the Lummi Indian Business Council. Direction, control, and coordination are conducted along the general guidelines shown in Figure 1, Emergency Management Organizational Chart and Figure 2, Emergency Management Operational Chart.
- B. During disasters and catastrophic events, the Lummi Nation Emergency Operations Center provides an organized channel for coordinating response and resources to the event.
- C. Depending on the severity of the emergency or disaster, the Lummi Nation Emergency Operations Center may be activated and will coordinate requests for assistance and information.
- D. Upon activation of the Emergency Operation Center, representatives of emergency response and support agencies will be requested to report to the operations center to make decisions and coordinate efforts and resources in response to the emergency/disaster.
- E. Communications utilized during emergency and disaster operations will include all systems now in use by all response agencies and emergency support units.

F. Department two-way radio communications will be the primary means of communication used to direct, control and coordinate emergency operations. Telephone and amateur radio systems will be used when necessary to support communications.

G. Facilities

1. The Lummi Nation will establish an EOC to serve as a central coordination point. Operation procedures will be maintained to adequately staff and support the EOC to ensure efficient operations.
2. The EOC will be equipped with information, display materials, internal communications and any additional equipment, materials and supplies required to ensure efficient operations.

The primary location for the EOC will be at:

**Lummi Nation Police Department
2616 Kwina Rd
Bellingham, WA 98226
360.384.2266**

3. Criteria for alternate locations for the EOC will be developed and locations identified in Annex A to this Appendix.
4. The Lummi Nation shall activate an EOC to be used in local emergencies. When it appears that the magnitude of the emergency may reach beyond the local EOC capability, the County EOC may be activated.
5. Each response and support department that is identified to have a role within the EOC will be responsible for material, supplies and communications to support that EOC function.
6. Agencies providing representation to the Lummi Nation Emergency Operation Center (EOC) are listed on Annex B to this Appendix.

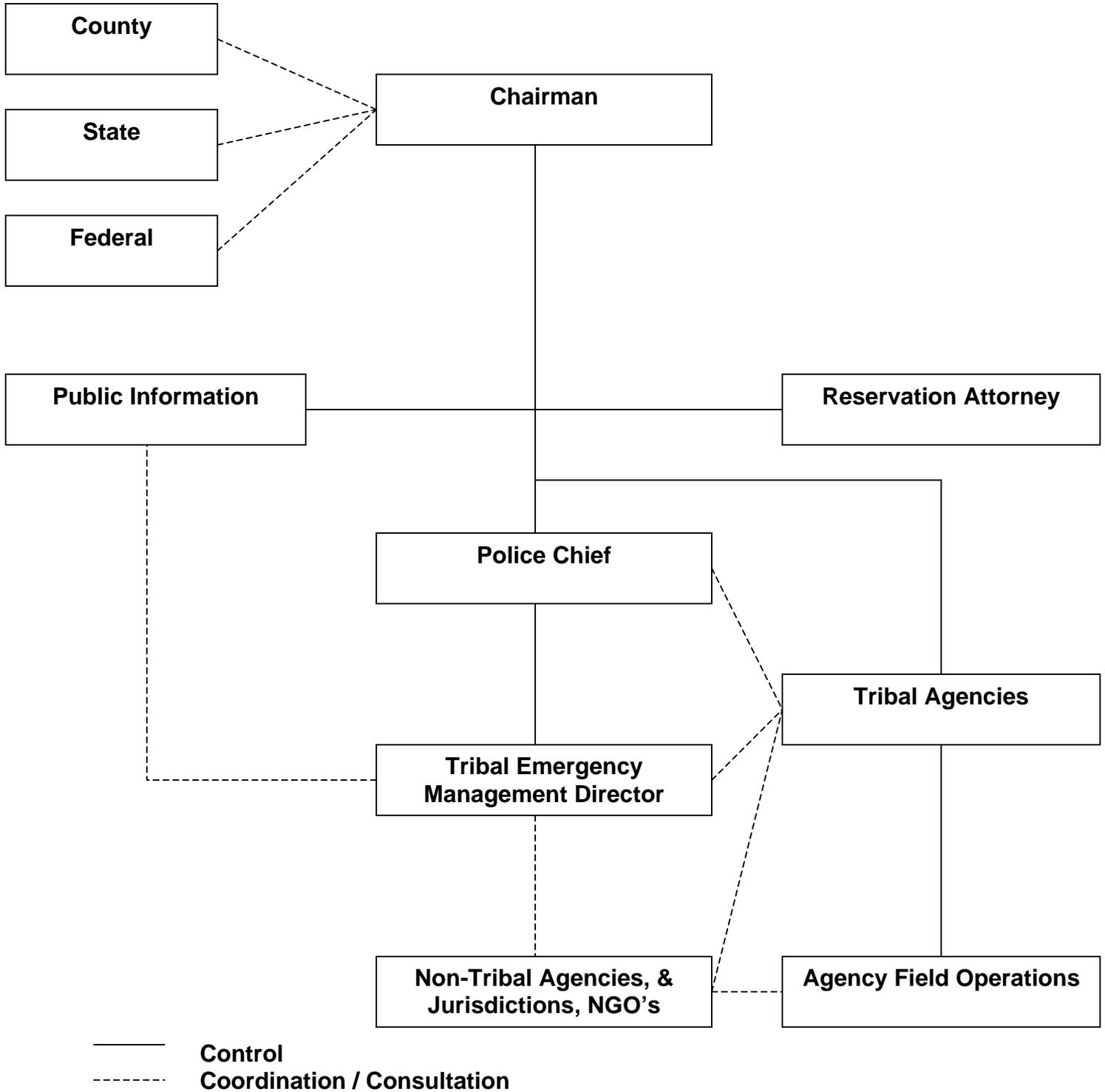
III. Responsibilities

- A. The LIBC Director of Emergency Management shall have the responsibility for coordinating all local government activities taken to prevent, respond to, and recover from imminent threat of, or an emergency, disaster, and/or catastrophic event.
- B. Private and public agencies that respond to or support emergency operations will identify liaison personnel to work with the Lummi Tribe EM and support EOC operations. Each agency will provide a list of those identified and how to contact them in the event of EOC activation. (Annex B to this Appendix.)

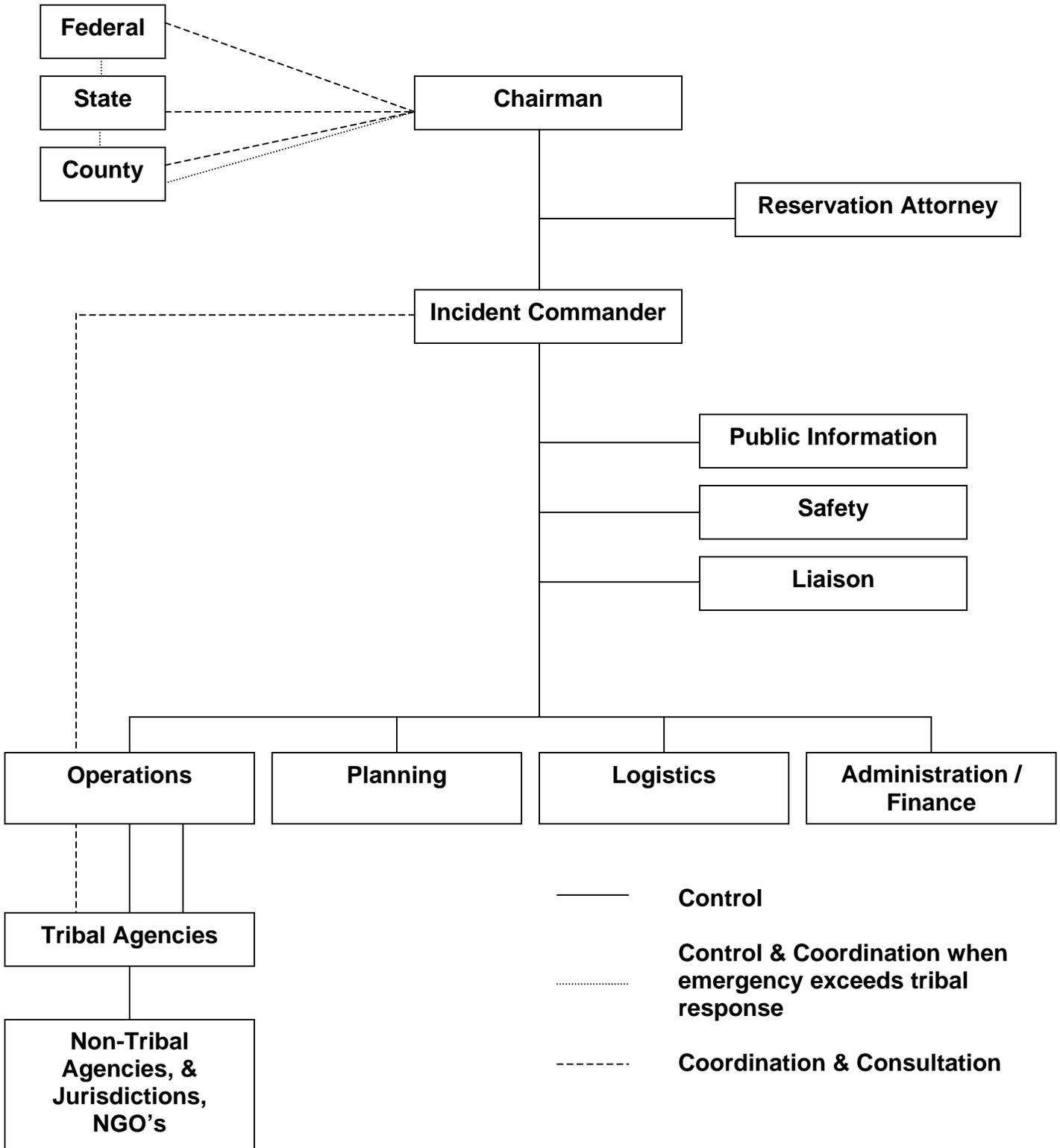
IV. Annexes

- 1. LIBC Emergency Operations Center Criteria
- 2. LIBC Emergency Operations Center Representatives
- 3. Other Local Emergency Operations Center Location/Points of Contact

**Figure 1 to Appendix 1
Emergency Management Organizational Chart**



**Figure 2 to Appendix 1
 Emergency Management Operational Chart**



ANNEX A to APPENDIX 1
LUMMI NATION EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

A. Minimum Requirements

1. Emergency generator
2. Multiple phone lines
3. Adequate, secure, dedicated, EOC facility (large room)
4. Auxiliary heating service
5. Disaster proof building (flood, earthquake, etc.)
6. Cooking facilities
7. Adequate parking on-site
8. Multi-channel VHF radio communication (base station)
9. Bathroom, handicap accessible
10. Tables and chairs
11. Facsimile machine
12. Computer\printer capabilities
13. Copy machine
14. Water
15. ADA Compliant

B. Other Considerations

1. Good reception for cellular telephones
2. Large parking (staging) area
3. Separate sleeping facilities
4. Food supplies (72 hours)
5. CB base station
6. Cable/Satellite TV
7. Easy access to services

**ANNEX B to APPENDIX 1
 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER REPRESENTATIVES**

Title	Name	Primary #	Secondary #	Alternate
Tribal Chairman	Evelyn Jefferson	360.384.1489	360.410.0412	Perry Adams
Police Chief	Gary James	360.384.2266		Rance Suttan
Tribal Emergency Management Director				
Human Resources Director	Bobby Thompson	360.384.2398	360.384.1489	
Natural Resources Director	Merle Jefferson	360.384.2225	360.384.1706	Leroy Deardorff
Planning Director	Richard Jefferson	360.384.2307		
Fire Department	Shaun Ward	360.		
Public Works	Bill McCourt	360.758.7167	360.815.6095	
School	Dave Tomlin	360.758.3147		
Information Technology	Mike James	360.384.	360.384.1489	
Public Information				
Finance Director	June Woolverton	360.384.2281	360.384.1489	
Reservation Attorney	Judy Bush	360.384.2258		Dave Neubeck
Archeology/Culture	Smitty Hillaire	360.384.2259 x2663	360.410.0261	

**ANNEX C to APPENDIX 1
OTHER LOCAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER
LOCATION/POINTS OF CONTACT**

	Jurisdiction	Telephone #	Address	City	Zip Code
1)	Whatcom County	360.676.6681	311 Grand Ave, Suite B-08	Bellingham	98225
a)	Lummi Nation	360.384.1489	2616 Kwina Rd	Bellingham	98226
b)	Nooksack Tribe	360.592.9065	4979 Mt Baker Hwy Suite E-1	Deming	98244
c)	Bellingham	360.676.6979	210 Lottie St	Bellingham	98225
d)	Ferndale	360.384.4302	2095 Main St	Ferndale	98248
e)	Lynden	360.354.4270	323 Front St	Lynden	98264
f)	Blaine	360.332.8311	344 H Street	Blaine	98230
g)	Everson				
h)	Nooksack	360.966.2531	103 W Madison St	Nooksack	98276
i)	Deming				
2)	Skagit County	360.428.3250	2911 E College Wy	Mt Vernon	98273
a)	Samish Tribe	360.293.6404	2918 Commercial Ave	Anacortes	98221
b)	Sauk-Suiattle Tribe	360.436.1438	5318 Chief Brown Ln	Darrington	98241
c)	Swinomish tribe	360.466.7237	17353 Reservation Rd	La Conner	98257
d)	Upper Skagit Tribe	360.854.7082	25944 Community Plaza Wy	Sedro-Woolley	98284
e)	Mt Vernon	360.336.6211	910 Cleveland Ave	Mt Vernon	98273
f)	Burlington	360.755.0531	900 E Fairhaven Ave	Burlington	98233
g)	Sedro-Woolley	360.855.0111	220 Munro	Sedro-Woolley	98284
h)	Anacortes	360.293.1900	904 6th St	Anacortes	98221
3)	Snohomish County	425.423.7635	3509 - 109th St SW	Everett	98204
a)	Stillaguamish Tribe	360.654.9466	22714 6th Ave NE	Arlington	98223
b)	Tulalip Tribe	360.658.2904	7720 Waterworks Ave	Tulalip	98271
c)	Everett	425.257.8100	2811 Oakes Ave	Everett	98201
d)	Marysville	360.363.8000	1049 State Ave	Marysville	98270
e)	Arlington	360.403.3421	238 N Olymic Ave	Arlington	98223
f)	Snohomish	360.568.3115	116 Union Ave	Snohomish	98290
g)	Monroe	360.794.7400	806 W Main St	Monroe	98272
h)	Sultan	360.793.2231	319 Main St	Sultan	98294
j)	Stanwood	360.629.2181	10220 270th St NW	Stanwood	98292
k)	Everett Naval Station	425.304.3366	2000 West marine View Dr	Everett	98207
l)	Boeing Company				
4)	Island County	360.679.7370		Coupeville	98239
a)	Oak Harbor	360.279.4500	865 SE Barrington Dr	Oak Harbor	98277
b)	Coupeville				
c)	NAS Whidbey Island	360.279.1080	3730 N Charles Porter Ave	Oak Harbor	98278
5)	San Juan County	360.378.9932		Friday Harbor	98250
a)	Friday Harbor	360.378.2810	60 Second St	Friday Harbor	98250

Appendix 2 – Continuity of Government

- I. Purpose**
- II. Operational concepts**
- III. Responsibilities**
- IV. Annexes**

Appendix 3 – Emergency Resource Management

I. Purpose

To identify emergency resource needs and local resources and to provide a system for prioritization, utilization, and reimbursement of those resources during times of emergency.

II. Operational concepts

A. General

It is the responsibility of the tribal government to protect the lives and property of its local citizens. At the time of an emergency, the Director of the Tribal Emergency Management Office shall appoint a Resource Manager or a Coordinator of the Emergency Supply Services. The Resource Manager will determine the availability of essential resources and recommend priorities for the use of scarce supplies and materials needed to maintain the best welfare of the population. The Resource Manager will form a team that consists of the head of each government or private organization or their designee that ordinarily controls or furnishes such resources or services that will be needed. The makeup of the team will vary based on the type and scope of the emergency or disaster. The Resource Manager may appoint an assistant to help with the most critical supply efforts, as shown in the organizational chart in Figure ?. Plans and duties in these areas are found in other appropriate appendices.

Resources and Supply Service Team (TBD)

B. Phases of Management

1. Mitigation

- a. Plan resources services to be provided in an emergency.
- b. Maintain current inventory listings for all Tribal resources
- c. Establish mutual aid agreements for the coordination of resources – manpower, equipment, supplies, etc.
- d. Coordinate activities through the Lummi Nation Tribal Emergency Management Office.
- e. Establish purchase prices and contract costs for specific items through tribal purchasing guidelines and mutual aid agreements.
- f. Plan and train adequate personnel for maximum utilization of resources from the following departments/agencies:
 - i. Law Enforcement

- ii. Fire Department
- iii. Public Health (Tribal, County, & State)
- iv. Facilities
- v. Human Resources
- vi. Public Works
- g. Coordination and utilization of available resources during an emergency.
- h. Develop procedures for emergency purchasing of equipment, supplies, etc
- i. Establish procedures and guidelines for volunteers and donations.
- j. Develop procedures for the restoration of vital services such as utilities. Maintain current listing of point of contact names and numbers.

2. Preparedness

- a. Identify emergency resources and sources for requesting assistance
- b. Prepare and update list of current and readily available resources with the tribe.
- c. Coordinate resources with other agencies and volunteers in order to maintain adequate resources.
- d. Update mutual aid agreements
- e. Update all emergency plans and procedures to ensure accurate information.
- f. Maintain listing of all resources within the community.
- g. Conduct needs assessment.
 - i. Ongoing process by each organization with emergency responsibilities
 - ii. Damage assessment and past experience
- h. Assess current plans, procedures, and inventory and make needed adjustments identified in the needs assessment.

3. Response

- a. Notification
 - i. Activate the resources management plan
- b. Emergency activity
 - i. Determine needs
 - Needs assessment – ongoing
 - Prioritization – ongoing
 - Follow up
 - ii. Obtain supplies
 - Notify suppliers
 - Evaluate requests against known supplies
 - Soliciting donations

- iii. Financial accountability – finance officer should keep the resource manager aware of:
 - Authorized budget
 - Log and process transactions
 - Track accounts
 - Secure access for additional funding as necessary and feasible
- iv. Legal accountability – legal advisor should keep the resource manager aware of:
 - Legal obligations
 - Special powers granted by law to expedite tasks.
- v. Distribution of goods and services.
 - Activate and operate key facilities
 - 1. donations receiving areas
 - 2. checkpoints
 - 3. warehouses
 - traffic control
 - 1. high priority resources should be dispatched quickly
 - hauling/transportation
 - 1. assistance may be needed to suppliers to transport procurement and donations efforts
 - reporting and coordination
 - 1. EOC to notify checkpoints and other facilities of incoming resources to expect and priority designation
 - 2. Checkpoints and other facilities are to provide regular reports on resources passing through to the EOC.
 - 3. Distribution group will use this information to track location of resources and timeliness of deliveries.
 - 4. coordination of resources to disaster victims
 - 5. identify resource distribution centers
 - 6. coordinate services with all agencies and departments within the tribe
 - 7. prioritize needs of additional resources
 - 8. Request activation of emergency purchasing process.
 - 9. make available lists of sources to provide materials, equipment, and other sources during emergencies
 - 10. Coordinate local efforts with other agencies.
 - 11. Keep records and track all services, personnel, equipment, supplies, and other resources needed during an emergency.

4. Recovery

- a. Assess needs of victims
- b. Estimate cost to provide additional resources

- c. Assess impact of the emergency on the available resources and identifiable needs
- d. Coordinate resource management
- e. Public information for proper communication to victims
- f. Record resource needs and available supplies.
- g. Conduct a needs assessment with all response agencies, local officials, and the EOC to identify all resources used during a emergency – available resources and needed resources
- h. Replace used inventories to maintain tribal inventory list.
- i. Disposal of excess stocks
 - i. Return loaned equipment.
 - ii. Surplus – normal procedures
- j. Stand down – deactivate facilities and staff used for resource management.
- k. Financial reconciliation.
 - i. Reimbursement or compensation to owners of private property
 - ii. Compile appropriate reports that may address financial liability for any assistance received under the Stafford Act.

III. Responsibilities

- a. The Lummi Nation EMC will collect and maintain a database of resources identified by jurisdictions and agencies that may be required during emergency, disaster and catastrophic events to save lives and mitigate damage.
- b. Public and private agencies and departments will provide the Lummi Nation EMC an up-to-date list of resources (including equipment, materials and labor) that will be maintained in the database.

IV. Annexes

Appendix 4 – Emergency Public Information

I. Purpose

To provide and maintain a program for the coordinated dissemination of emergency information and instructions to the public.

II. Operational concepts

- A. Public information provides citizens with information regarding when and how to prepare, respond to, and recover from an emergency, disaster, or catastrophic event.
- B. The functions of public information include the dissemination of accurate, timely, and comprehensive information which:
 - 1. Promotes personal safety, survival, and personal public health information;
 - 2. Offers advice on protection of private property;
 - 3. Provides accurate information on the actions of government and the expected role of citizens;
 - 4. Neutralizes rumors; and
 - 5. Outlines assistance programs offered by local, state, federal and volunteer agencies.
- C. The Lummi Nation along with the Whatcom County DEM will coordinate long-term education efforts with all public and private agencies and departments.
- D. The Lummi Nation shall control and release all public information statements through the Lummi EOC during an emergency, disaster or catastrophic event.
- E. The American Red Cross operates under its own National Guidelines regarding Public Information. The American Red Cross will generate and disseminate all public information regarding Red Cross operated mass care facilities.

III. Responsibilities

- A. The Lummi Nation EMC will develop and maintain a Public Information Policy and Plan that is consistent with the National Incident Management System and that includes each jurisdiction and public agency/department with a responsibility in time of emergency, disaster or catastrophic event.
- B. Each political jurisdiction, public agency and department will participate in and plan with the Lummi Nation Tribal EMO to coordinate and control public information.
- C. The Lummi Nation Tribal EMO will establish a public information center as soon as practicable after an emergency, disaster or catastrophic event is declared.

IV. Annexes

Appendix 5 – Emergency Administrative Procedures and Records

I. Purpose

To provide for special administrative support of emergency management operations during emergencies or disasters.

II. Operational concepts

- A. Agencies with disaster responsibilities should establish orderly files of emergency directives and forms so that during a disaster these materials will be readily available.
- B. Logistics
 - 1. Coordination on the use of a limited supply of resources and assets for maximum mitigation of the effects of emergency/disaster is a principal duty of local emergency organizations.
 - 2. Inventories:

Each Tribal department shall keep an updated inventory of all resources and assets that may be called upon for use in disasters. This inventory will be made available to the Office of Emergency Management upon request.
 - 3. Disaster Operations:
 - a. In carrying out the provisions of Resolution 06-XXXX, the Tribal Indian Business Council is directed to utilize the services, equipment, supplies and facilities of existing departments, offices, and agencies of the Lummi Nation to the maximum extent practicable, and the managers and personnel of all such departments, offices and agencies are directed to cooperate with and extend such services and facilities to the Office of Emergency Management.
 - b. The General Manager and/or his designee and the Director of Emergency Management appointed in accordance with Resolution 06-XXXX, in the event of a disaster, after proclamation by the Tribal Council, shall

have the power to command the service and equipment of as many citizens as considered necessary in the light of the disaster proclaimed. Provided, that citizens so commandeered shall be entitled during the period of such service to all privileges, benefits and immunities as are provided by Tribal, Federal and State emergency management regulations for registered emergency workers.

C. Contracts

1. General Authority

The Lummi Indian Business Council is authorized to contract with any person, firm, corporation, or entity to provide construction or work on a cost basis to be used in emergency management functions or activities or said functions or activities to expressly include natural disasters, whether appropriated funds, local funds, or from whatever source, may be used to pay for the construction, equipment, or work contracted for under this section.

D. Emergency Purchases

1. Emergency purchases shall be made per applicable Lummi Nation ordinances.

E. Mutual Aid

1. The Lummi Indian Business Council is authorized to enter into Mutual Aid agreements with any local jurisdictions for the purpose of providing Emergency Management services to the residents of the Lummi Nation.
2. Mutual aid between local political subdivisions can be enacted when a disaster is beyond the capabilities of the Lummi Nation.

F. Reports and Reporting

1. Reports are required from local political subdivisions when a disaster has occurred in order to provide LIBC, the Governor, the State Emergency Management Division, and other governmental officials with information concerning the nature, magnitude, and impact of a disaster, and for use in evaluating and providing the most efficient and appropriate disaster response assets and services.

G. Registration of Emergency Workers

1. "Emergency Worker" is defined by Whatcom County as any person who is registered with a state or local emergency management organization and holds an identification card issued by the state or local emergency management director for the purpose of engaging in authorized emergency management activities or is an employee of the state of Washington or any political subdivision thereof who is called upon to perform emergency management activities (RCW 38.52.010(4)).
2. The Whatcom County Department of Emergency Management registers local emergency workers and maintains a current listing of all registered emergency workers.
3. Whatcom County Emergency workers are registered per the rules and regulations established by the state Emergency Management Division as defined in RCW 38.52.310.
4. The Lummi Nation will register emergency workers for the purpose of engaging in authorized emergency activities.

H. Liability Coverage

1. The Lummi Tribe shall request a mission number from the Whatcom County Department of Emergency Management, who shall obtain an Emergency Management Mission Number from the State Emergency Management Division for actions intended to protect life and property during the incident period of any given disaster. The Mission Number serves as state approval of appropriate activities and to cover the liability and certain damages, as prescribed by state statute, that are incurred by registered emergency workers within each jurisdiction for the duration of the incident and recovery period.
2. Equipment and vehicles should only be used by trained and qualified personnel, under the direction of an appropriate authority. Any personal property that is not relevant to the mission will not be considered for compensatory coverage.

I. Environmental Review -- Permits

Projects that are new activities or any expansion of or addition to an existing activity may require an environmental impact study or permit prior to final project approval. Tribal Resolutions and Ordinances that apply to include, but are not limited to the following:

Tribal Resolutions and Ordinances

J. Environmental Review -- Permits and Exemptions for Emergency Actions

In instances involving emergency work performed to protect life and property, requirements for environmental review and permits may be waived or orally approved per the following Tribal resolutions, ordinances and related state and federal laws

Tribal Resolutions and Ordinances

1. State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA - Environmental Review)

WAC 197-10-180 "Actions which must be undertaken immediately, or within a time too short to allow for full compliance with this Chapter, to avoid an imminent threat to public health or safety, to prevent an imminent danger to public or private property, or to prevent an imminent threat of serious environmental degradation, shall be exempt. Agencies may specify these emergency actions in their guidelines."

2. Hydraulics Act (Hydraulics Permit)

RCW 75.20.100 "In case of an emergency rising from weather or stream flow conditions or other natural conditions, the Department of Fisheries or Department of Game, through their authorized representatives, shall issue immediately upon request oral permits to a riparian owner or lessee for removing any obstructions, repairing existing structures, restoring stream banks or to protect property threatened by the stream without the necessity of obtaining a written permit prior to commencing work. Conditions of an oral permit shall be reduced to writing within thirty days and complied with as provided for in this section."

3. Forest Practices Act (Application for Forest Practices)

RCW 76.09.060(2) "Notwithstanding any other provision of this section no prior application or notification shall be required for any emergency forest practice necessitated by fire, flood,

windstorm, earthquake, or other emergency as defined by the (Forest Practices) board, but the operator shall submit an application or notification, whichever is applicable to the Department of Natural Resources within forty-eight hours after commencement of such practice."

4. Shoreline Management Act (Shorelines Permit)

WAC 173-14-040(2), (3) "The following shall not require permits for the purposes of the Act: Normal maintenance or repair of existing structures or developments, including damage by accident, fire or elements."

5. Flood Control Zones (Permit for Improvement)

a. RCW 86.16.080 "Provided, however, that whenever, in cases of emergency, flood waters shall threaten to or shall endanger lives or damage property, or it shall be necessary to repair, reconstruct, or restore property damaged by such flood water, in order that such property may be used immediately for the purpose or purposes theretofore used, no permit shall be required."

K. Archaeological/Historical Preservation

Many structures, archaeological sites, or properties of historical significance are protected by law. Non time-critical missions and recovery actions affecting such protected areas will be coordinated with the Tribal Cultural Department or similar office and as to the extent appropriate the state Office of Archaeology and Historical Preservation.

L. Non-discrimination in Disaster Assistance

All local actions encompassed by the Tribal/Federal/State Agreement will be subject to the State's program of non-discrimination in disaster assistance (reference Title 44 CFR, Section 205.16).

1. Federal financial assistance to local political subdivisions is conditioned on full compliance with Title 44 CFR, Section 205.44 or CFR 3A, Part 98.

III. Responsibilities

A. Local

1. Lummi Indian Business Council

LIBC has overall responsibility for Emergency Administrative Plans and Procedures within the Lummi Tribe.

2. Office of Emergency Management

- a. The Office of Emergency Management provides technical advice and assistance to the Lummi Tribe and their department managers in the preparation and execution of their emergency administrative plans and procedures.
- b. Coordinates with all jurisdictions/departments in development of emergency administrative procedures and record keeping.

3. LIBC Tribal Attorneys

- a. Provide legal advice to the LIBC, Director of Emergency Management, and department heads in the development and execution of emergency administrative plans and procedures.

4. Department Managers

- a. Prepare and execute their emergency administrative plans and procedures.
- b. Keep records of all emergency actions, transactions, events, and damages.
- c. Report on availability of manpower, equipment, facilities, and supplies to the Emergency Operations Center.
- d. Provide for the safeguarding of critical records, files, and equipment during an emergency.

B. State

The Governor proclaims an emergency when the situation is beyond the capability of local resources. (Note: this may initially be a verbal declaration per the Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, Annex V)

C. Federal

Provides advice and assistance on matters of federal administrative procedures and records.

IV. Annexes

Annex 1 - Department Closures/Reassignment

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**ANNEX 1 to APPENDIX 5
DEPARTMENT CLOSURES/REASSIGNMENTS**

TRIBAL

Closures - Reassignments (As Required)

The following departments may be closed during major emergency/disaster operations, and their personnel may be available for reassignment by the Lummi Office of Emergency Management/EOC (with the exception of personnel placed in EOC operations.)

Finance	Administration
Accounting	Council Ops
Planning	Tribal Attorneys
IS	Health Services
Public Works	Family Services
Maintenance	Natural Resources

COUNTY

The following departments/agencies may be closed during major emergency/disaster operations, and their personnel may be available for reassignment by the Department of Emergency Management/EOC (with the exception of Executives or alternates participating in EOC operations) on an as needed basis:

Treasurer	Assessor
Parks and Recreation	Clerk
Planning	District Courts
Data Processing	Budget

TRIBAL AND COUNTY

Expansions

The following departments/agencies will expand their operations capability, as required.

Lummi Nation Police Department
Silver Reef Casino Security
County Fire Services
Sheriff' Department
Public Works
Emergency Management

Whatcom County Health District
Planning/Community Development
Personnel/Human Resources
Medical Examiner
Tribal Attorneys (advisory)
Finance (emergency expenditures
rationing)

Appendix 6 – Emergency Fiscal Procedures

I. Purpose

To provide fiscal procedures to support emergency actions at all levels during any disasters or emergencies.

II. Operational concepts

- A. The Lummi Indian Business Council has the authority to enter into contracts and incur obligations in carrying out the provisions of LIBC Emergency Management Resolutions and Ordinances without regard to time consuming procedures and formalities prescribed by Tribal Procurement Policies.
- B. Expenditures necessary for the immediate survival of persons endangered by an emergency or disaster may exceed the limitations of individual budgets.
- C. Authorization of Emergency Expenditures.

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

- 1. The Lummi Tribe will incur disaster related obligations and expenditures in carrying out the provisions in which any disaster occurs. LIBC shall have the power to enter into contracts and incur obligations necessary to combat such disaster, protecting the health and safety of persons and property, and providing emergency assistance to the victims of such disaster. The emergency management director is authorized to exercise the powers vested under this section in the light of the exigency of an extreme emergency situation without regard to time-consuming procedures and formalities prescribed by Tribal Resolutions and Ordinances, procurement limitations, requirements of competitive bidding and publication of notices, provisions pertaining to the performance of public work, entering into contracts, the incurring of obligations, the employment of temporary workers, the rental of equipment, and the purchase of supplies and materials.

D. Record-keeping

Records shall be kept in such a manner that the disaster related expenditures and obligations of Lummi Tribe departments can be broken out and identified, separated from regular or general programs and activities.

Complete and accurate records are necessary:

1. To document requests for assistance and ensure maximum eligible reimbursement.
2. To facilitate reimbursement under approved applications pertaining to declared emergencies or major disasters.
3. For audit reports and audit records. Detailed records will be kept from the onset of the disaster, including but not limited to:
 - a. Appropriate extracts from payrolls, with any cross-references needed to locate original documents.
 - b. A schedule of equipment used on the job.
 - c. Invoices, purchase orders, and checks issued and paid for materials and supplies used on the job.

E. The following organizations are eligible for state and federal disaster assistance programs: (1) Towns and Cities, (2) Special Districts (those classed as political subdivisions by the State), (3) Authorized Tribal Organizations, and (4) Qualifying Private Non-Profit Organizations.

F. Any financial assistance that may be provided will be based on Damage Survey Reports and the further submission and approval of project applications that apply to the following:

1. Debris removal.
2. Emergency protective measures for the protection of life or property.
3. Repair, replacement or restoration of Tribal facilities.
4. Disaster assistance to Tribal communities that suffer a substantial loss.

5. Use of federal equipment, supplies, facilities, personnel, and other resources.

G. Federal Reimbursement

1. Disaster related expenditures and obligations of local political subdivisions may be reimbursed under a number of federal programs. Reimbursement of approved costs for work performed in the restoration of certain public facilities may be authorized by the federal government after a major disaster declaration by the President or under the statutory authority of certain federal agencies.

H. Audits of Disaster Related Expenditures and Obligations

Audits of local disaster related emergency expenditures will be conducted during the normal audit period. Audits of projects approved for federal disaster assistance funding are necessary to determine the eligibility of the costs claimed by the applicant.

III. Responsibilities

Each Tribal entity has authority to obligate funds without regard to statutory limitations, when necessary for the survival of the population during emergencies.

A. The Finance Director

The Finance Director will establish a means of recording emergency purchases authorized by the Tribal Council and/or Emergency Management Director during the even of an emergency.

B. All Departments/Agencies

1. All Tribal department managers will ensure the preparation of Fiscal Plans and procedures for their respective departments for the continuation of fiscal procedures and record-keeping in the event of an emergency/disaster.
2. Tribal department managers will protect essential fiscal records within their departments.
3. Provide information to be used in compiling data to establish the extent of the financial burden resulting from a disaster event.

C. Tribal Attorneys

1. Provide legal advice and assistance to the Tribal Council in the preparation of agreements, contracts, and other disaster related agreements.

D. Office of Emergency Management

1. Advises the LIBC Tribal departments concerning emergency fiscal procedures.
2. Assist the resolution of problems associated with damage claims resulting from loss or damage to property and/or injury or death of registered emergency workers as a result of emergency response to a disaster.
3. TEMO shall designate an FEMA Applicant Agent to ensure recordkeeping and documentation of losses, damages, and recovery costs are accurately recorded for potential reimbursement. The Applicant Agent shall be designated as soon as is practicable.

IV. Annexes

Appendix 7 – Training and Education

I. Purpose

To provide an adequate training and education program that ensures maximum readiness of Tribal officials, employees, and volunteers who are assigned emergency responsibilities. To provide 72-hour preparedness information and training for other citizens and businesses.

II. Operational concepts

- A. Seventy-two hour preparedness education and training, exercises and suggested operating procedures are vital to facilitate the effectiveness of Emergency Plans and to assure that operational concepts are sound and resources are adequate to carry out necessary functions in time of emergency, disaster or catastrophic events.
- B. Education and training of emergency response personnel takes place at all levels of government and in volunteer organizations to enhance decision-making capabilities and familiarity with operational concepts and procedures.
- C. Exercising Plans determines the effectiveness and feasibility of Plans and suggested operating procedures.
- D. Exercises will be conducted on a routine basis with critiques and evaluations to follow each exercise.
- E. Drills are supervised instructional sessions devised to maintain and develop skills in a specific area. Drills may be an element of an exercise.
- F. The Lummi Tribe Office of Emergency Management will utilize all staff in designing, executing and evaluating training, exercises and drills for the Lummi Tribe.

III. Responsibilities

- A. The Lummi Tribe Office of Emergency Management (TOEM)
 - 1. Develop and initiate local training and education programs, exercises and drills for all Tribal management, emergency

response personnel, school personnel, private businesses and the communities of the Lummi Reservation.

2. Develop special training programs that address but are not limited to, earthquake, severe weather, flooding, hazardous materials and other significant hazards to the Lummi Reservation.
3. Provides training, drill and exercise information in annual progress reports to LIBC and Emergency Management Director.
4. Determines local training requirements as appropriate.
5. Registers emergency workers within the Lummi Tribe.
6. Trains emergency management volunteers and workers.
7. Exercises Lummi Nation Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and Standard Operating Procedures.
8. Ensures participation in professional development training by emergency management staff and associated unified incident command personnel.

B. Other Response Agencies

1. Coordinate with Whatcom County Department of Emergency Management and Regional emergency management efforts to develop and implement ongoing disaster training and education programs and participate in regular exercises of Emergency Management Plans and programs.
2. Conduct training on an on-going basis to maintain readiness.

IV. Annexes

1. Training Priorities
2. Exercises and Drills

**ANNEX A TO APPENDIX 7
TRAINING PRIORITIES**

Training will be conducted on a continual basis as outlined by the Lummi NIMS Implementation Plan and shall be provided to the following groups:

Emergency Workers (volunteers)

EOC Staff/Response

First Response Personnel

Fire
Public Works
Law Enforcement
Emergency Medical Services
Transportation
Communications

Tribal Officials

Department Managers

School District Personnel

Search and Rescue Personnel

Public education will be encouraged and conducted on a continual basis as funding and staffing allows. The public education priority is 72-hour preparedness for all emergencies, disasters and catastrophic events.

**ANNEX B to APPENDIX 7
EXERCISE AND DRILLS**

I. PURPOSE

To provide real life scenarios in a controlled environment in which to practice newly acquired skills and knowledge in the event of an emergency that allow for the evaluation of the four principles of emergency management: preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation. Exercises are part of the preparedness phase. Undertake to prepare response and recovery efforts from the hazards that cannot be fully mitigated.

II. OPERATIONAL CONCEPTS

A. To be further determined by the Lummi NIMS Implementation Plan

Appendix 8 – Abbreviations, Definitions, & Acronyms

This appendix is courtesy of Washington State Emergency Management Divisions Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Not all abbreviations, acronyms, and defined words are necessarily used in this CEMP.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANIMAL - any live or dead dog, cat, nonhuman primate, guinea pig, hamster, rabbit, or any other warm blooded animal, which is being used, or is intended for use for research, teaching, testing, experimentation, exhibition purposes, or as a pet. This term excludes:

Birds; rats of the genus *Rattus* and mice of the genus *Mus* bred for use in research; horses not used for research purposes; other farm animals including but not limited to livestock or poultry used or intended for use as food or fiber; livestock or poultry used or intended for use for improving animal nutrition, breeding, management, or production efficiency, or for improving the quality of food or fiber. With respect to a dog, the term means all dogs, including those used for hunting, security, or breeding purposes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOCIAL ANIMAL - often animals that did not complete service animal/service dog training due to health, disposition, trainability, or other factors, and are made

available as pets for people who have disabilities. These animals might or might not meet the definition of service animals. There is no legal definition.

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

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

ANTIBIOTIC - A substance that inhibits the growth of or kills microorganisms.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHEMICAL STOCKPILE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM (CSEPP) - A federally-funded program established by Congress in 1988 to provide the "maximum possible protection" for citizens near the nation's eight chemical weapons storage sites,

including the Umatilla Army Depot. This protection is provided through emergency planning, early warning systems and public education.

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

COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT - See EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CUTANEOUS - Pertaining to the skin.

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

DEFENSE COORDINATING OFFICER (DCO) - Individual supported and provided by the Department of Defense to serve in the field as the point of contact to the Federal Coordinating Officer and the Emergency Support Functions regarding requests for

military assistance. The Defense Coordinating Officer and staff coordinate support and provide liaison to the Emergency Support Functions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EMERGENCY WORKER - Emergency worker means any person including but not limited to an architect registered under Chapter 18.08 RCW or a professional engineer

registered under Chapter 18.43 RCW, who is registered with a local emergency management organization or the department and holds an identification card issued by the local emergency management director or the department for the purpose of engaging in authorized emergency management activities or is an employee of the state of Washington or any political subdivision thereof who is called upon to perform emergency management activities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FORMALIN - A watery solution of 37 percent formaldehyde.

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

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

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

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

nuclear radiation. This type of device is commonly known as hydrogen bomb and thermonuclear weapon.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IMPLOSION WEAPON - A spherical device in which a quantity of fissionable material, less than a critical mass at ordinary pressure has its volume suddenly reduced by

compression - a step accomplished by using chemical explosives - so that it becomes supercritical, producing a nuclear explosion.

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

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

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

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

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

INCIDENCE – Frequency of disease occurrence.

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

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)

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

b. An equivalent and compatible all-hazards, on-scene, functional management system.

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

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE OFFICER (IAO) - The individual who, under the direction of the Federal Coordinating Officer monitors the Individual Assistance programs of all

agencies, and reports to the Federal Coordinating Officer on the total effectiveness of the Individual Assistance effort.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LAND SEARCH AND RESCUE - See SEARCH AND RESCUE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MITIGATION - Actions taken to eliminate or reduce the degree of long-term risk to human life, property, and the environment from natural and technological hazards. Mitigation assumes our communities are exposed to risks whether or not an emergency occurs. Mitigation measures include but are not limited to: building codes, disaster insurance, hazard information systems, land use management, hazard analysis, land acquisition, monitoring and inspection, public education, research, relocation, risk mapping, safety codes, statutes and ordinances, tax incentives and disincentives, equipment or computer tie downs, and stockpiling emergency supplies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEUROMUSCULAR - Concerning both nerves and muscles

NEUROTOXIN - A substance that attacks nerve cells.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PATHOGENIC AGENTS - Biological agents capable of causing serious disease.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRIMARY AGENCY - A state agency or agency assigned primary responsibility to manage and coordinate a specific 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 state EOC. An example of a primary agency is the Department of Transportation for ESF 1, Transportation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PULMONARY - Concerning or involving the lungs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECOVERY

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

- b. The extrication, packaging, and transport of the body of a person killed in a search and rescue incident.

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

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

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

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

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

RESCUE COORDINATION CENTER (RCC)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TOXINS - A substance, in some cases produced by disease-causing microorganisms, that is toxic to other living organisms. Numerous organisms including bacteria, fungi, algae, and plants produce toxins. Many toxins are extremely poisonous, with a toxicity that is several orders of magnitude greater than the nerve agents. Since toxins have low volatility, they are dispersed as aerosols and then taken up primarily through inhalation. Some examples of toxins include:

BOTULINUM TOXIN - Produced by the bacterium *Clostridium botulinum* and is one of the most lethal compounds known. There are three forms of botulism – food borne (the classic form), wound, and intestinal (infant and adult) botulism. The site of toxin production is different for each of the forms but all share the flaccid descending paralysis. In its natural form, botulism toxin is most often found in improperly canned or undercooked foods. Ventilatory assistance is required for recovery and if available administration of the botulism antitoxin can aid treatment.

RICIN - A toxin made from the processing of Castor beans for oil. Symptoms of ricin poisoning would result about 3 hours after exposure through inhaling, ingesting or injecting and would cause cough, tightness of the chest, difficulty breathing, nausea and muscle aches. This could progress to death within 36-48 hours from respiratory or circulatory collapse. No vaccine or anti-toxins are available, only supportive treatment.

SAXITOXIN - A potent neurotoxin produced by certain dinoflagellates that accumulates in shellfish feeding on these organisms and consequently causes paralytic shellfish poisoning in human beings who eat the contaminated shellfish. Development of this illness is extremely rapid with initial symptoms such as numbness or tingling in the lips, tongue and fingertips followed by a general lack of muscle coordination. At high doses death from respiratory paralysis may occur within less than 15 minutes.

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

TRIAGE - The screening and classification of sick, wounded, or injured persons during disasters to determine priority needs for the efficient use of medical and nursing personnel, equipment, and facilities. Triage is also done in emergency rooms and acute care clinics to determine priority of treatment. The use of triage is essential to save the maximum number of lives specifically during an emergency situation that produces many more sick and wounded individuals than the available medical care facilities and personnel can handle.

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

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

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

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

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

URANIUM OXIDE - The generic name for a group of uranium compounds that includes Uranium Dioxide (UO₂, Brown Cycle), Uranium Trioxide (UO₃, Orange Cycle), Uranus-Uranium Oxide (U₃₀₈, Black Cycle), and Uranium Peroxide (UO₄.2H₂O).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WASHINGTON STATE EMERGENCY INFORMATION CENTER (WEIC) - State level emergency public information may be established, provided to media and public, and

managed through the WEIC, which is a part of the Washington State Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ACRONYMNS

ACCESS	A Central Computerized Enforcement Service System
ACP	Access Control Point
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AFRCC	Air Force Rescue Coordination Center
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services (USDA)
ANRC	American National Red Cross
ARC	American Red Cross
AVIC	Area Veterinary In Charge (USDA)
ATA	Air Transport Association of America
CAEC	County Animal Emergency Coordinator
CAIRA	Chemical Accident/Incident Response and Assistance

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CAMEO	Computer Aided Management for Emergency Operations
CDRG	Catastrophic Disaster Response Group
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CFR	Code of Federal Regulation
CLOREP	Chlorine Emergency Plan
CMA	Chemical Manufactures Association
CPCS	Common Program Control Station
CSDP	Chemical Stockpile Disposal Program
CSEPP	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program
DCE	Defense Coordinating Element
DCO	Defense Coordinating Officer
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DSHS	Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
DIS	Washington State Department of Information Services
DNR	Washington State Department of Natural Resources
DOD	US Department of Defense
DOH	Department of Health
DOS	US Department of State
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DRM	Disaster Recovery Manager
DSHS	Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
DWI	Disaster Welfare Information
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EFSEC	Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council
EICC	Emergency Information and Coordination Center (FEMA)
EMC	Washington State Emergency Management Council
EMD	Washington State Emergency Management Division
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EOP	Emergency Operating Procedures
EPA	Environmental Protection Plan
EPC	Emergency Processing Center
EPCRA	Emergency Planning Community Right-to-Know Act
FPF	Fallout Protective Factor
EPZ	Emergency Planning Zone
ERT-A	Emergency Response Team A
ESF	Emergency Support Function
EWAC	Emergency Worker Assistance Center
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FACP	Food Access Control Point
FADD	Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician
FAST	Federal Assessment Team
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHA	Federal Highway Administration
FIPS	Federal Information Processing Standards
FIRECOM	Fire Communications

FNS	Food and Nutrition Service (US)
FRMAP	Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan
FRP	Federal Response Plan
FSAHCS	Food Safety Animal Health and Consumer Services
FS&LI	Food Safety and Livestock Identification
GA	Washington State Department of General Administration
GAR	Governor's Authorized Representative
GSA	US General Services Administration
HF	Statewide Emergency Communications System
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services (US)
HIVA	Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment
HLW	High-Level Waste
HMS	Hazard Mitigation Strategy
HUD	US Department of Housing and Urban Development
IA	Individual Assistance
IAO	Individual Assistance Officer
IC	Incident Commander
IFGP	Individual and Family Grant Program
ICS	Incident Command System
INS	Immigration and Naturalization Services
IPZ	Ingestion Planning Zone
IRZ	Immediate Response Zone
ISB	Washington State Information Services Board
JIC	Joint Information Center
JTF	Joint Task Force
LERN	Law Enforcement Radio Network
LNO	Liaison Officer
LN EMD	Lummi Nation Emergency Management Director
LN TEMO	Lummi Nation Tribal Emergency Management Office
MEDNET	Medical Emergency Delivery Network
NAWAS	National Warning System
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NERP	National Emergency Repatriation Plan
NEST	Nuclear Emergency Search Team
NICC	National Information Coordination Center
NIMS	National Interagency Incident Management System
NPAC	National Poison Antidote Center
NPSPAC	National Public Safety Planning Advisory Committee
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRDA	National Resource Damage Assessment
NSRP	National Search and Rescue Plan
NVOAD	National Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters
NWACP	Northwest Area Contingency Plan

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OFA	Office of Family Assistance
OIE	Office International des Epizooties
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OSCCR	On-Scene Command and Coordination Radio
PA	Public Assistance
PAD	Protective Action Decision
PAO	Public Affairs Officer
PAO	Public Assistance Officer
PAR	Protective Action Recommendation
PAZ	Protective Action Zone
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PHS	Public Health Services
PIO	Public Information Officer
POE	Point of Entry
PPQ	Plant Protection and Quarantine
PSCDG	Primary State Core Decision Group
PW	Project Worksheet
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
RADPRO	Radiological Profile
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
RCC	Rescue Coordination Center
READEO	Regional Animal Disease Eradication Organization (USDA)
REM	Roentgen Man Equivalent
ReVAC	Regional Veterinary Activities Commander
RM	Radio Monitor
ROC	Regional Response Center (FEMA)
RPU	Remote Pick-Up Unit
RRG	Recovery Resource Group
RRT	Radiological Response Team
RRTF	Washington State Recovery and Restoration Task Force
SAR	Search and Rescue
SARA	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
SARDA	State and Regional Disaster Airlift Plans
SATO	Scheduled Airline Traffic Office
SCM	Survivable Crisis Management
SECURE	State Emergency Communications
SEOO	State Emergency Operations Officer
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SLA	State and Local Assistance
SSA	Social Security Administration
SSCDG	Secondary State Core Decision Group
TANF	Temporary Assistance to Needy Families
UC	Unified Command
UHF	Ultra High Frequency

UMCD	Umatilla Chemical Depot
USA	Underground Service Alert
USCS	U.S. Customs Services
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
US&R	Urban Search and Rescue
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WADDL	Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory
WARM	Washington Animal Response Management
WAVOAD	Washington Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters
WEIC	Washington Emergency Information Center
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WNG	Washington National Guard
WSP	Washington State Patrol
WSDOT	Washington State Department of Transportation
WUTC	Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission

Appendix 9 – Reserved

Appendix 10 – Emergency Contact Lists

LUMMI INDIAN BUSINESS COUNCIL 2616 Kwina Rd.
All numbers (360) 384-xxxx

Adams, Perry	Vice-chair	2304	Folsom, Jerry	Funding Director	2352
Aus, Tasha	Youth Rec.	2383	Foot, David	I.S.	2342
Ayosa, Michael	Public Defender	2309	Freimund, Jeremy	Water Resource	2212
Ballew, Bill	Realty Specialist	2307	Frye, Peter	Land Use Planner	2307
Ballew, Cathy	Child Support Enforcement	2478	George, Marilyn	Records/Archives	2246
Ballew, John	Language Instructor	2268	George, Carolee	Land Specialist	2307
Ballew, Laural	Budget Officer	2290	George, Michelle	Collections	2295
Ballew, Tim	Probation/Secretary	2328	George, Nicole	Public Defender Ast.	2355
Ballew, Tim II	Statistics	2220	Grahm, Scott	Lummi Police	2266
Ballew-Nelson, Jacci	Planning	2307	Hall, Robert	Seaponds	2221
Barrie, Karen	Drug Court Clerk	2306	Hall, Roberta	Intake Specialist	2295
Bennett, Connie	Finance Analyst	2295	Hamilton, Mark	Land Use Planner	2307
Bertram, Shaleena	Mental Health Counselor	2373	Hansen, Jim	Natural Resources	2340
Bland, Rosalynn	Records/Archives	2246	Hawley, Paul	Courts	2250
Bob, Frank	Natural Resources	2343	Hillaire, Darrell		2229
Bob, Melissa	Special Proj. Coord. Court	2484	Hillaire, Debbie	Recruitment Coordinator	2349
Brandow, Robert	Land Acquisition Specialist	2307	Hillaire, Edward	Shellfish	2316
Breiler, Glenda	Court Clerk Assistant	2498	Hillaire, Edward	NR Officer	2266
Brewer, Ernie	Procurement Manager	2219	Hillaire, Elden	Fish Commission/Treasurer	2391
Brionez, Armondo	Juvenile Probation Officer	2708	Hillaire, (Smitty) James	Schelangen	2298
Brouette, John	Project Manager	2295	Hillaire, Mary	Accounting	2281
Brown, Melissa	Natural Resources	2322	Hillaire, PennyCarol	YESS Director	2373
Bunton, David	Chief of Staff	2297	Hillaire, Trina	Accounts Payable	2210
Burke, Karen	Child Support Services	2214	Holmes, Christian	Waste Management	2307
Bush, Judy	Lead Attorney	2258	Humphries, Pat	I.S.	2342
Butler, Nina	Admin. Asst. -Court	2232	Jacobs-Revey, Rosa	HR Admin. Asst.	2385
Butler, Teresa	Council Operations Mgr.	2215	James, Betty	Victims of Crime	2285
Cagey, Amber	Purchasing	2205	James, David A	NR Officer	2266
Cagey, Virginia	401K Benefits Coordinator	2350	James, David F	Maintenance Director	2211
Cagey, Yvonne	Natural Resources	2244	James, Dolly	Natural Resources	2216
Cantzater, Tanesha	Child Support Enforcement	2326	James, Gary	Lummi Police	2266
Cardoza, Mary	Public Defender Office	2200	James, Harlan	Policy Representative	2294
Chang, Shannan	I.S.	2203	James, Jewell	Policy Analyst	2337
Chapman, Alan	Natural Resources	2202	James, Mike	I.S.	2361
Charles, Kathy	Public Health Educator	2386	Jefferson-A., Adrian	Accounts Receivable	2336
Coberly, Rolan	Lummi Police	2256	Jefferson, Charles	Forestry	2277

Conway, Ed	NR Officer	2266	Jefferson, David	Veterans	2283
Cook, Diane	Child Support Enforcement	2326	Jefferson, Ernie Jr.	Seaponds	2221
Cordero, Tess	Criminal Court Clerk	2486	Jefferson, Evelyn	Chairwoman	2304
Coss, Sharon	Victims of Crime	2285	Jefferson, Jewell	Enrollment Assistant	2206
Cultee, Cliff	Natural Resource Comm.	2368	Jefferson, Juanita	Archives/Records	2246
Deardorff, Jessie	Headstart	2260	Jefferson, Karyl	Public Works Administrator	2307
Deardorff, Leroy	NR Water	2272	Jefferson, Kelly	Child Support Enforcement	2326
Delgado, Linda	Seaponds	2346	Jefferson, Merle	Natural Res Director	2225
Delketti, Michelle	Juvenile Court Clerk	2305	Jefferson, Michelle	Admin. Asst. VOCA	2285
Deweese, Zach	Forestry Manager	2228	Jefferson, Ray	Lummi Police	2266
Dixon, Lenny	Planning	2307	Jefferson, Richard	Planning Director	2307
Dixon, Ty	Lummi Police	2266	Jefferson, Rita	Policy Asst. to Treasurer	2382
Dolphin, Craig	Natural Resources	2387	Jefferson, Rob	Natural Res. Enforcement	2266
Doucet, Randy	Associate Judge	2305	Jefferson, Sunshine	Human Resources	2398
Dudley, Wallace	Counselor	2305	Jefferson, Victor	Assistant surveyor	2307
Dunphy, Gregg	NR Biologist	2318	Johnnie, Al	Schelangen	2298
Edwards, Tom Jr.	Schelangen	2298	Johns, Glen	Lummi Police	2266
Easter, Kelly	Historic Preservation	2298	Johnson, Cheryl	Safety Office	1464
Emley, Dan	Facilities Manager	2307	Johnson, Victor	Natural Resources	2267
Fawell, Stacy	Water Resource Analyst	2396	Jojola, Idelle	OMB/Grants Asst.	2310
Finkbonner, Becky	Human Resource	2702	Jojola, Juliene	CARE Receptionist	2330
Finkbonner, Julie	Juvenile Probation Officer	2239	Jones, Selena	Child Support Asst.	2326
Finkbonner, Nikki	LVOC Director	2285	Jones, Willie	Council member	2288
Finkbonner, Ron	TERO	2307	Julius, Gail	Records Coordinator	2315
Finkbonner, Sandra	Housing	2295	Julius, Tina	Accounting	2384
First, Lee	Wetland Surveyor	2329	Kamkoff, Andy	Construction Mgr	2307
Kamkoff, Vela	Enrollment	2237	Rubio, David	telephone technician	2377
Kauffman, Mary	Mortgage & Finance	2295	Ruiz, Paula	Prosecutors Asst.	2208
Kelly, Juanita	Language Intern	2238	Russell, Curt	Workplace Safety Officer	1464
Kinley, Randy Sr.	Fish Commissioner	2223	Sanders, Cheryl	Victims of Crime	2285
Kinley Shawnee	VOC Advocate	2285	Sattler, Amy	Water Resource Specialist	2712
Kinley, Sherri	Probate Clerk	2307	Schumacher, Leia	Legal Assistant	2363
Laclair, Helena	Youth Outreach	2373	Salomon, Jesse	VOC Attorney	2213
LaClair, Sharlaine	LNSO Coordinator	2317	Scott, Angel	Resident Service Mgr.	2295
Laclair-Lane, Trena	Housing Counselor	2295	Smith, Sheree	Payroll	2204
LaClair, Willie	Youth Outreach	2373	Solomon, Candy	Communications	2393
Lane, Carol	Accounting	2217	Solomon, Cheryl	Admin. Asst. Headstart	2260
Lane, Fred Sr.	Veterans/Council	2283	Solomon, Christina	Contracts	2254
Lane, Fred	Communications	2351	Solomon, Marylou	YESS Admin. Asst.	2373

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Lane, Jeff	Forestry	2207	Solomon, Ralph	Oyster Hatchery	2303
Lane, George Sr.	Oyster Hatchery	2303	Solomon, Olivia	VOC Legal Assistant	2213
Lawrence, Theresa	Natural Resources	2242	Solomon, Ted	Language Director	2380
Leach, Bob	I.S.	2342	Spane, Steve	Law & Order	2266
LeGarde, Louise	Benefits Coordinator	2371	Stafford, Julie	Law & Order	2266
Levinson, Ken	Asst. Prosecutor	2715	Stark, Ann	GIS	2372
Lewis, Mann	Water Resource Tech.	2358	Sutten, Rance	Law & Order	2266
Lewis, Nicole	Assets	2354	Syme, Mary	Training Coordinator	2235
Long, Kelly	Lummi Police	2266	Thompson, Bobby	HR Director	2381
Long, Ralph	Lumm iPolice	2266	Thompson, Tamera	Funding	2302
Martin, Jay	Adult Probation Officer	2240	Toby, Jerome	Youth Rec.	2383
Martin, Leanne	CARE Office Receptionist	2330	Tom, Keith	Youth Rec.	2383
Martinez, Joni	Cash Receipts	2222	Tom, Tammy	Resident Counselor	2295
Maudlin, Mike	Natural Resources	2344	Tso, Lena	Historic Preservation	2298
Maurico, Jennifer	Victims of Crime	2213	Valz, Erin	Chief Statistician	2362
McDonald, Doug	Planning Department	2307	Veale, Carol	Switchboard Operator	1489
MacKay, Mike	Natural Resources	2230	Wall, Joyce	Cultural-Admin. Asst.	2298
Mishler, Matthew	Law & Order	2266	Warbus, Jan	Accounting Tech.	2248
Moe, India	Realty Clerk	2307	Warbus, Matt	Language Researcher	2390
Moreno, Pedro	Law & Order	2266	Warbus,Denise	Accounts Payable	2201
Morris, Tom	Natural Resources	2348	Washington, Bernalyn	Accounts Payable	2364
Neil, Mary	Staff Attorney	2395	Washington, Danita	CMAD Coordinator	2263
Neil, Terri	Law & Order	2266	Watne, Wayne	Resource/TFW Manager	2247
Neubeck, David	Staff Attorney	2226	Wenger, Joni	Grants Manager	2289
Ogden, Jenai	Resident Case Manager	2295	Wilbur, Nadine	Payroll Supervisor	2359
Olsen, Tara	Council Operations	2304	Wilbur,Loreen	Grants Accountant	2374
Ortiz, Julia	Technical Support/YESS	2373	Willard, Alfred	Project Superintendent	2295
Ostenson, Alan	Realty Supervisor	2307	Williams, Autumn	Purchasing	2300
Peat, Sharmaine	Lead Court Clerk	2496	Williams, Kathleen	Accounting	2271
Pfundt, Adam	Natural Resources	2327	Williams, Mike	Natural Resources	2340
Phair, Diana	Housing Manager	2295	Williams, Teresa	Prosecuting Attorney	2208
Phair, Francine	Advocate	2295	Wilson, Candice	Case Manager/Council	2480
Phair, John Sr.	Housing Maintenance	2295	Wilson, James	Council	2304
Phair, Patty	Financial Analyst	2295	Woolverton, June	Controller	2209
Phair, Rachel	TERO Admin. Asst.	2307			
Phair,Susan	G/L Accountant	2276			
Plaster, James	Maintenance	2211			
Point-Moore Gloria	Community Liaison	2287			
Preist, Larry	TERO	2307			
Preist, Rena	Funding Specialist	2711			
Price, Michael	Law and Order	2266			

Ranello, Chris	I.S.	2342
Reading, Ann	ICW Attorney	2360
Redpath, Randy	Finance Director	2357
Revey, Andre	Shellfish	2221
Revey, Bill	Seaponds	2221
Revey, Loretta	Natural Resources	2267
Rollins, Alyson	Semiahmoo	2298
Roque, Anna	Accounting Assistant	2333

Appendix 11 – Emergency Proclamation

I. Purpose

To provide the tribal government an outline and documentation for declaring an emergency.

Local Proclamation of Emergency

When a disaster occurs which requires Tribal action beyond normal capabilities to protect lives and property, a LIBC proclamation of emergency can be made to use or obtain additional Tribal resources. The Tribal proclamation is also a prerequisite for some state or federal assistance. A Lummi Tribe proclamation of emergency authorizes the emergency use of Tribal resources and allows emergency expenditures, as well as allowing for waiver of normal bid procedures, if necessary.

The proclamation of emergency will be prepared by the Lummi Nation TEMO. Attachment 1 to this Appendix is a sample proclamation. The local proclamation of emergency describes the following:

1. The event (what has happened)
2. When the event happened;
3. Expected impacts without obtaining other resources;
4. Authorization of the use of local resources to combat disaster effects;
5. Authorization to expend local funds.
6. Allows waiving normal bid procedures, if needed.

Local Action

- ___ Prepare a blank proclamation on computer. Copies of the blank proclamation should be printed out for those emergencies when electrical power is not available.
- ___ Develop and process the local resolution or ordinance that is the proclamation of emergency.
- ___ Advise the Whatcom County DEM by the fastest telecommunications method available when local government is about to or has executed a proclamation of emergency. Supply all pertinent details.
- ___ Forward a written copy of the proclamation to Whatcom County DEM by the most rapid means available (e.g., law enforcement teletype, facsimile (FAX) machine, courier, U.S. mail, etc.).
- ___ Prepare to submit local requests for assistance and other supporting material; as necessary.

II. Annexes

- a. Sample Proclamation of Emergency
- b. Supporting Tribal Resolutions/Ordinances
- c. Supporting RCW's for reference
- d. Blank Proclamation for printing

**ANNEX 1 TO APPENDIX 11
SAMPLE PROCLAMATION OF EMERGENCY**

RESOLUTION #2006-___ OF THE LUMMI INDIAN BUSINESS COUNCIL

TITLE: A proclamation of emergency by the Lummi Indian Business Council.

WHEREAS, the Lummi Indian Business Council is the duly constituted governing body of the Lummi Indian Reservation by the authority of the Constitution and By-laws of the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington; and

WHEREAS, the Lummi Indian Business Council continues to make a commitment to public safety on the Lummi Reservation; and

WHEREAS, the Lummi Nation Department of Emergency Management has reported to the Lummi Indian Business Council of the Lummi Nation, THAT ON _____, at _____. a severe earthquake with the magnitude of 6.8, has severely disrupted the infrastructure within the Lummi Reservation and caused extensive damages in parts of Whatcom County; and

WHEREAS, damages have occurred to Lummi roads and bridges, utilities, private roads, homes, businesses and farm land; and

WHEREAS, significant economic loss to businesses has occurred as a result of shutdowns necessary to conduct structural assessments of facilities; and

BE IT RESOLVED, that as a result of the aforementioned emergency situation and under **Lummi Ordinance #XX-XX, the LIBC** does hereby proclaim that a State of Emergency exists on the Lummi Indian Reservation and directs the supporting plans and procedures to the Lummi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan be implemented.

BE IT RESOLVED, that designated departments are authorized to enter into contracts and incur obligations necessary to combat such emergency to protect the health and safety of person and property, and provide emergency assistance to the victims of such disaster.

BE IT RESOLVED, that each designated department is authorized to exercise the powers vested in this resolution in the light of the demands of an extreme emergency situation without regard to time consuming procedures and formalities prescribed by law (excepting mandatory constitutional requirements).

BE IT RESOLVED, that this declaration of emergency is valid and in effect for thirty (30) days from the date of this resolution unless renewed or extended by the Lummi Indian Business Council.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Lummi Indian Business Council does hereby declare a local disaster and a state of emergency exists within the exterior boundaries of the Lummi Reservation, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the chairman (or the Vice Chairman in his absence) is hereby authorized and directed to execute this resolution and any documents connected therewith, and the Secretary (or the Recording Secretary in his absence) is authorized and directed to execute the following certification.

LUMMI NATION

Evelyn Jefferson, Chairman
Lummi Indian Business Council

CERTIFICATION

As Secretary of the Lummi Indian Business Council, I hereby certify that the above Resolution #2006-___ was adopted at a special meeting of the Council held on the ___ day of _____, 2005, at which time a quorum of ___ was present by a vote of ___ for, ___ against, and ___ abstention(s)

Donna Cultee, Secretary
Lummi Indian Business Council

**ANNEX 2 TO APPENDIX 11
SUPPORTING TRIBAL ORDINANCES/RESOLUTIONS**

As ordinances are developed insert here.

**ANNEX 3 to APPENDIX 11
RCW**

**Provided as reference for legal standard used in other governments across
the state.**

**RCW 35.32A.060
Emergency fund.**

Every city having a population of over three hundred thousand may maintain an emergency fund, which fund balance shall not exceed thirty-seven and one-half cents per thousand dollars of assessed value. Such fund shall be maintained by an annual budget allowance. When the necessity therefore arises transfers may be made to the emergency fund from any tax-supported fund except bond interest and redemption funds.

The city council by an ordinance approved by two-thirds of all of its members may authorize the expenditure of sufficient money from the emergency fund, or other designated funds, to meet the expenses or obligations:

(1) Caused by fire, flood, explosion, storm, earthquake, epidemic, riot, insurrection, act of God, act of the public enemy or any other such happening that could not have been anticipated; or

(2) For the immediate preservation of order or public health or for the restoration to a condition of usefulness of public property the usefulness of which has been destroyed by accident; or

(3) In settlement of approved claims for personal injuries or property damages, exclusive of claims arising from the operation of a public utility owned by the city; or

(4) To meet mandatory expenditures required by laws enacted since the last budget was adopted.

The city council by an ordinance approved by three-fourths of all its members may appropriate from the emergency fund, or other designated funds, an amount sufficient to meet the actual necessary expenditures of the city for which insufficient or no appropriations have been made due to causes which could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of the making of the budget.

An ordinance authorizing an emergency expenditure shall become effective immediately upon being approved by the mayor or upon being passed over his veto as provided by the city charter.

[1985 c 175 § 64; 1973 1st ex.s. c 195 § 20; 1967 c 7 § 8.]

NOTES:

Severability -- Effective dates -- Construction -- 1973 1st ex.s. c 195: See notes following [RCW 84.52.043](#).

RCW 35.33.081

Emergency expenditures – Non-debatable emergencies. (Cities over 300,000)

Upon the happening of any emergency caused by violence of nature, casualty, riot, insurrection, war, or other unanticipated occurrence requiring the immediate preservation of order or public health, or for the restoration to a condition of usefulness of any public property which has been damaged or destroyed by accident, or for public relief from calamity, or in settlement of approved claims for personal injuries or property damages, or to meet mandatory expenditures required by laws enacted since the last annual budget was adopted, or to cover expenses incident to preparing for or establishing a new form of government authorized or assumed after adoption of the current budget, including any expenses incident to selection of additional or new officials required thereby, or incident to employee recruitment at any time, the city or town legislative body, upon the adoption of an ordinance, by the vote of one more than the majority of all members of the legislative body, stating the facts constituting the emergency and the estimated amount required to meet it, may make the expenditures therefor without notice or hearing.

[1969 ex.s. c 95 § 11.]

RCW 36.40.180

Emergencies subject to hearing – Non-debatable emergencies.

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

[1963 c 4 § [36.40.180](#). Prior: 1925 ex.s. c 143 § 2, part; 1923 c 164 § 6, part; RRS § 3997-6, part.]

RCW 38.52.010

Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Emergency management" or "comprehensive emergency management" means the preparation for and the carrying out of all emergency functions, other than functions for which the military forces are primarily responsible, to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies and disasters, and to aid victims suffering from injury or damage, resulting from disasters caused by all hazards, whether natural, technological, or human caused, and to provide support for search and rescue operations for persons and property in distress. However, "emergency management" or "comprehensive emergency management" does not mean preparation for emergency evacuation or relocation of residents in anticipation of nuclear attack.

(2) "Local organization for emergency services or management" means an organization created in accordance with the provisions of this chapter by state or local authority to perform local emergency management functions.

(3) "Political subdivision" means any county, city or town.

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

(5) "Injury" as used in this chapter shall mean and include accidental injuries and/or occupational diseases arising out of emergency management activities.

(6)(a) "Emergency or disaster" as used in all sections of this chapter except [RCW 38.52.430](#) shall mean an event or set of circumstances which: (i) Demands immediate action to preserve public health, protect life, protect public property, or to provide relief to any stricken community overtaken by such occurrences, or (ii) reaches such a dimension or degree of destructiveness as to warrant the governor declaring a state of emergency pursuant to [RCW 43.06.010](#).

(b) "Emergency" as used in [RCW 38.52.430](#) means an incident that requires a normal police, coroner, fire, rescue, emergency medical services, or utility response as a result of a violation of one of the statutes enumerated in [RCW 38.52.430](#).

(7) "Search and rescue" means the acts 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, technological, or human caused disaster, including instances involving searches for downed aircraft when ground personnel are used. Nothing in this section shall affect appropriate activity by the department of transportation under [chapter 47.68 RCW](#).

(8) "Executive head" and "executive heads" means the county executive in those charter counties with an elective office of county executive, however designated, and, in the case of other counties, the county legislative authority. In the case of cities and towns, it means the mayor in those cities and towns with mayor-council or commission forms of government, where the mayor is directly elected, and it means the city manager in those cities and towns with council manager forms of government. Cities and towns may also designate an executive head for the purposes of this chapter by ordinance.

(9) "Director" means the adjutant general.

(10) "Local director" means the director of a local organization of emergency management or emergency services.

(11) "Department" means the state military department.

(12) "Emergency response" as used in [RCW 38.52.430](#) means a public agency's use of emergency services during an emergency or disaster as defined in subsection (6)(b) of this section.

(13) "Expense of an emergency response" as used in [RCW 38.52.430](#) means reasonable costs incurred by a public agency in reasonably making an appropriate emergency response to the incident, but shall only include those costs directly arising from the response to the particular incident. Reasonable costs shall include the costs of providing police, coroner, fire fighting, rescue, emergency medical services, or utility response at the scene of the incident, as well as the salaries of the personnel responding to the incident.

(14) "Public agency" means the state, and a city, county, municipal corporation, district, town, or public authority located, in whole or in part, within this state which provides or may provide fire fighting, police, ambulance, medical, or other emergency services.

(15) "Incident command system" means: (a) An all-hazards, on-scene functional management system that establishes common standards in organization, terminology, and procedures; provides a means (unified command) for the establishment of a common set of incident objectives and strategies during multi-agency/multi-jurisdiction operations while maintaining individual agency/jurisdiction authority, responsibility, and accountability; and is a component of the national interagency incident management system; or (b) an equivalent and compatible all-hazards, on-scene functional management system.

[1997 c 49 § 1; 1995 c 391 § 2. Prior: 1993 c 251 § 5; 1993 c 206 § 1; 1986 c 266 § 23; 1984 c 38 § 2; 1979 ex.s. c 268 § 1; 1975 1st ex.s. c 113 § 1; 1974 ex.s. c 171 § 4; 1967 c 203 § 1; 1953 c 223 § 2; 1951 c 178 § 3.]

NOTES:

Effective date -- 1995 c 391: See note following [RCW 38.52.005](#).

Finding -- Intent -- 1993 c 251: See note following [RCW 38.52.430](#).

Severability -- 1986 c 266: See note following [RCW 38.52.005](#).

RCW 38.52.070

**Local organizations and joint local organizations authorized --
Establishment, operation -- Emergency powers, procedures.**

(1) Each political subdivision of this state is hereby 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 emergency management plan and program: PROVIDED, That a political subdivision proposing such establishment shall submit its plan and program for emergency management to the state director and secure his or her recommendations thereon, and verification of consistency with the state comprehensive emergency management plan, in order that the plan of the local organization for emergency management may be coordinated with the plan and program of the state. Local comprehensive emergency management plans must specify the use of the incident command system for multi-agency/multi-jurisdiction operations. No political subdivision may be required to include in its plan provisions for the emergency evacuation or relocation of residents in anticipation of nuclear attack. If the director's recommendations are adverse to the plan as submitted, and, if the local organization does not agree to the director's recommendations for modification to the proposal, the matter shall be referred to the council for final action. The director may authorize two or more political subdivisions to join in the establishment and operation of a joint local organization for emergency management as circumstances may warrant, in which case each political subdivision shall contribute to the cost of emergency management upon such fair and equitable basis as may be determined upon by

the executive heads of the constituent subdivisions. If in any case the executive heads cannot agree upon the proper division of cost the matter shall be referred to the council for arbitration and its decision shall be final. When two or more political subdivisions join in the establishment and operation of a joint local organization for emergency management each shall pay its share of the cost into a special pooled fund to be administered by the treasurer of the most populous subdivision, which fund shall be known as the emergency management fund. Each local organization or joint local organization for emergency management shall have a director who shall be appointed by the executive head of the political subdivision, and who shall have direct responsibility for the organization, administration, and operation of such local organization for emergency management, subject to the direction and control of such executive officer or officers. In the case of a joint local organization for emergency management, the director shall be appointed by the joint action of the executive heads of the constituent political subdivisions. Each local organization or joint local organization for emergency management shall perform emergency management functions within the territorial limits of the political subdivision within which it is organized, and, in addition, shall conduct such functions outside of such territorial limits as may be required pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

(2) In carrying out the provisions of this chapter each political subdivision, in which any disaster as described in [RCW 38.52.020](#) occurs, shall have the power to enter into contracts and incur obligations necessary to combat such disaster, protecting the health and safety of persons and property, and providing emergency assistance to the victims of such disaster. Each political subdivision is authorized to exercise the powers vested under this section in the light of the exigencies of an extreme emergency situation without regard to time-consuming procedures and formalities prescribed by law (excepting mandatory constitutional requirements), including, but not limited to, budget law limitations, requirements of competitive bidding and publication of notices, provisions pertaining to the performance of public work, entering into contracts, the incurring of obligations, the employment of temporary workers, the rental of equipment, the purchase of supplies and materials, the levying of taxes, and the appropriation and expenditures of public funds.

[1997 c 49 § 4; 1986 c 266 § 28; 1984 c 38 § 7; 1974 ex.s. c 171 § 9; 1951 c 178 § 8.]

NOTES:

Severability -- 1986 c 266: See note following [RCW 38.52.005](#).

RCW 38.52.091

Mutual aid and inter-local agreements -- Requirements.

(1) The director of each local organization for emergency management may, in collaboration with other public and private agencies within this state, develop or cause to be developed mutual aid arrangements for reciprocal emergency management aid and assistance in case of disaster too great to be dealt with unassisted. Such arrangements must be consistent with the state emergency management plan and program, and in time of emergency it is the duty of each local organization for emergency management to render assistance in accordance with the provisions of such mutual aid arrangements. The adjutant general shall maintain and distribute a mutual aid and inter-local agreement handbook.

(2) The adjutant general and the director of each local organization for emergency management may, subject to the approval of the governor, enter into mutual aid arrangements with emergency management agencies or organizations in other states for reciprocal emergency management aid and assistance in case of disaster too great to be dealt with unassisted. All such arrangements must contain the language and provisions in subsection (3) of this section.

(3) Mutual aid and inter-local agreements must include the following:

Purpose

The purpose must state the reason the mutual aid or inter-local agreement or compact is coordinated, the parties to the agreement or compact, and the assistance to be provided.

Authorization

Article I, section 10 of the Constitution of the United States permits a state to enter into an agreement or compact with another state, subject to the consent of Congress. Congress, through enactment of Title 50 U.S.C. Sections 2281(g), 2283 and the Executive Department, by issuance of Executive Orders No. 10186 of December 1, 1950, encourages the states to enter into emergency, disaster and civil defense mutual aid agreements or pacts.

Implementation

The conditions that guide the agreement or compacts may include, but are not limited to:

(a) A statement of which authority or authorities are authorized to request and receive assistance and the conditions that must exist for the request or receipt of assistance.

(b) A statement of how the requests for assistance may be made, what documentation of the request is required, the specifics of any details included in the request, and the required approval for the request.

(c) A statement of the direction and control relationship between the personnel and equipment provided by the jurisdiction to the requester and the requirements of the requester to coordinate the activities of the jurisdiction providing the assets.

(d) A statement of the circumstances by which the assisting jurisdiction may withdraw support from the requester and the method by which this is to be communicated.

General Fiscal Provisions

The terms of reimbursement must be stated defining the relationship between the requesting jurisdiction and the aiding jurisdiction, when reimbursement will be made, and details of the claim for reimbursement. The provisions may include statements that discuss but are not limited to:

- (a) A statement of what costs are incurred by the requesting jurisdiction.
- (b) A statement of what costs and compensation benefits are made to individuals from the aiding jurisdiction by the requesting jurisdiction.

Privileges and Immunities

The conditions and immunities that are enjoyed by the individuals from the aiding jurisdiction to the requesting jurisdiction must be stated. These provisions may include but are not limited to:

- (a) A statement of the privileges and immunities from liability and the law an employee of a supporting jurisdiction enjoys while supporting the requesting jurisdiction.
- (b) A statement of the privileges and immunities from liability and the law a volunteer from a supporting jurisdiction enjoys while supporting the requesting jurisdiction.
- (c) A statement on the use of the national guard between the requesting and supporting jurisdictions.
- (d) A hold harmless agreement between the signatory jurisdictions.
- (e) The precedence this agreement takes with existing agreements.
- (f) A time line by which information required by the agreement is exchanged and updated annually.
- (g) The time in which the agreement becomes effective.
- (h) The time and conditions when a signatory may withdraw and render the agreement ineffective.

[1997 c 195 § 1.]

RCW 38.52.310

Coverage, classification, registration, of workers.

The department shall establish by rule and regulation various classes of emergency workers, the scope of the duties of each class, and the conditions under which said workers shall be deemed to be on duty and covered by the provisions of this chapter. The department shall also adopt rules and regulations prescribing the manner in which emergency workers of each class are to be registered.

[1986 c 266 § 36; 1984 c 38 § 32; 1974 ex.s. c 171 § 33; 1953 c 223 § 15.]

NOTES:

Severability -- 1986 c 266: See note following [RCW 38.52.005](#).

RESOLUTION #2006-___ OF THE LUMMI INDIAN BUSINESS COUNCIL

TITLE: A proclamation of emergency by the Lummi Indian Business Council.

WHEREAS, the Lummi Indian Business Council is the duly constituted governing body of the Lummi Indian Reservation by the authority of the Constitution and By-laws of the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington; and

WHEREAS, the Lummi Indian Business Council continues to make a commitment to public safety on the Lummi Reservation; and

WHEREAS, the Lummi Nation Department of Emergency Management has reported to the Lummi Indian Business Council of the Lummi Nation, THAT ON _____, at _____AM/PM. A _____

has severely disrupted the infrastructure within the Lummi Reservation and caused extensive damages in parts of Whatcom County; and

WHEREAS, damages have occurred to Lummi roads and bridges, utilities, private roads, homes, businesses and farm land; and

WHEREAS, significant economic loss to businesses has occurred as a result of shutdowns necessary to conduct structural assessments of facilities; and

BE IT RESOLVED, that as a result of the aforementioned emergency situation and under Lummi Ordinance #XX-XX do hereby proclaim that a State of Emergency exists in Lummi and direct the supporting plans and procedures to the Lummi Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan be implemented.

BE IT RESOLVED, that designated departments are authorized to enter into contracts and incur obligations necessary to combat such emergency to protect the health and safety of person and property, and provide emergency assistance to the victims of such disaster.

BE IT RESOLVED, that each designated department is authorized to exercise the powers vested in this resolution in the light of the demands of an extreme emergency situation without regard to time consuming procedures and formalities prescribed by law (excepting mandatory constitutional requirements).

BE IT RESOLVED, that this declaration of emergency is valid and in effect for thirty (30) days from the date of this resolution unless renewed or extended by the Lummi Indian Business Council.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Lummi Indian Business Council does hereby declare a local disaster and a state of emergency exists within the exterior boundaries of the Lummi Reservation, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the chairman (or the Vice Chairman in his absence) is hereby authorized and directed to execute this resolution and any documents connected therewith, and the Secretary (or the Recording Secretary in his absence) is authorized and directed to execute the following certification.

LUMMI NATION

Evelyn Jefferson Chairman
Lummi Indian Business Council

CERTIFICATION

As Secretary of the Lummi Indian Business Council, I hereby certify that the above Resolution #2006-___ was adopted at a special meeting of the Council held on the ___ day of _____, 2006, at which time a quorum of ___ was present by a vote of ___ for, ___ against, and ___ abstention(s)

Donna Cultee, Sr, Secretary
Lummi Indian Business Council

Emergency Support Functions (ESFs)

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- ESF 1 – Transportation
- ESF 2 – Telecommunications/Information Systems and Warning
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- ESF 4 – Fire Service
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Note: “Ctrl” and “click” above to jump to each ESF while in Word.

ESF 1 – Transportation

I. Purpose

To provide a guideline for accessing and coordinating ground, air and water transportation resources, personnel and support equipment to support emergency operations.

II. Operational Concepts

- A. Ground transportation resources will be coordinated by a representative from the Transportation Committee in the Tribal EOC.
- B. Busses will be used to provide transportation support upon request of the Incident Commander through the EOC for:
 - 1. Evacuation of the public.
 - 2. Movement of emergency workers to and from staging areas.
 - 3. Movement of special populations.
- C. Busses will be used for command centers and protection from the weather, if needed. (Command center usage will require equipment be supplied by user.)
- D. Busses can be used for detention centers, if necessary.
- E. Bus communication systems can be used to gather damage assessment and situation information.
- F. Transit centers can be used for command centers.
- G. Whatcom County Search and Rescue will be used for emergency rescue and critical equipment and supplies transportation.
- H. The tribal marine assets will be used for transportation, search and rescue, and other duties in support of the EOC.

III. Responsibilities

- A. Transportation Committee shall:

1. Designate a representative and alternate to respond to the County EOC to direct and coordinate transportation resources.
2. Develop, maintain and provide available resource information to the Lummi Tribe EM for inclusion to the Resource Plan, see Appendix 3 – Emergency Resource Management of the Basic Plan.
3. The Tribe, in coordination with Whatcom County DEM, will collect cost recovery information after the emergency, disaster or catastrophic event that was incurred by transportation providers.

B. Lummi Nation School District Transportation provider shall:

- Provide an agency representative to the Transportation Committee if available.
- Provide safe transportation to the students within their jurisdiction.
- Make busses, fuel, maintenance, and facility resources available to support emergency operations.
- Provide 72-hour preparedness information and training to employees.
- Develop and provide resource list information to the Transportation Committee.
- Maintain cost recovery information.

C. Whatcom County Search and Rescue helicopters will assist in rescue and damage assessment as available.

D. Lummi Tribal Police & Natural Resources Enforcement Marine Division shall assist as needed and directed by Tribal EOC.

ESF 2 – Telecommunications/Information Systems and Warning

I. Purpose

To establish, coordinate, maintain, augment and provide back-up for all channels and methods of communication needed for emergency response and recovery.

II. Operational Concepts

- Whatcom 9-1-1 is the primary radio communications center providing dispatch for police and fire within the Lummi Nation.
- Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) is the volunteer amateur radio group that will provide communication support to the County and Municipal EOC(s) and the 9-1-1 facilities.
- Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) is a volunteer amateur radio group that will provide communication support to the private and volunteer relief organizations.
- The Incident Commander will initiate DEM notification via Whatcom 9-1-1
- The Incident Commander and the DEM Coordinator will coordinate activation of local and/or county EOC.
- Whatcom 9-1-1 will be notified when the county EOC is opened and appropriate representatives from the first response community are in place to prioritize and direct response from the EOC.
- A detailed inventory and systems design for the Lummi Nation communications is appended to this annex.

III. Responsibilities

1. **Whatcom 9-1-1 Dispatch**
 - a. Collect and disseminate emergency and non-emergency information via established and alternate communication channels to the appropriate public safety agency/department and/or EOC.
 - b. Facilitate mutual aid requests for law enforcement and fire agencies/departments.

- c. Maintain all communication equipment, supplies and back-up systems.
- d. Respond to the direction of the appropriate authority in the utilization and dispatch of resources.
- e. Relay public works and utility information to the appropriate agencies/departments.

2. Whatcom County DEM

- a. Maintain county EOC and mobile communication equipment, supplies and back-up systems.
- b. Coordinates all communications elements in the county EOC.

3. RACES

- a. Provides auxiliary communication support to government.
- b. Will serve as net control for the calling frequency.
- c. Will define and assign frequencies to be utilized for specific purposes.

4. ARES

- a. Provides auxiliary communication support for the American Red Cross and volunteer organizations.

IV. Appendices

- Current, Alternate and Additional Communication Systems

**APPENDIX 1 TO ESF 2
CURRENT, ALTERNATE AND ADDITIONAL COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS**

I. Whatcom 9-1-1

A. VHF Radio System

1. Law Enforcement Channels
 - a. Tribal
 - b. Sheriff & Small Cities
2. Fire/Aid Channels
 - a. WCFD
 - b. County
3. Other Whatcom Channels

B. UHF Radio System

WSP - Whatcom County LERN

C. Telephone Systems

1. Facsimile line
2. Cellular phone sets (6)
3. National Warning System (NAWAS) (also monitored by DEM)

E. Alternate Communication Systems

F. Communication Systems with Emergency Power Generation Capability

II. Department of Emergency Management

A. VHF Radio Systems

1. DEM network (154.055)
2. Emergency Broadcast System – KVOS (Channel 12) & KIRO (Channel 7) (FCC)
3. Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Network (CEMNET) radio link with Olympia (State Emergency Management Division) and neighboring county Emergency Management agencies.

B. UHF Radio System

Emergency Broadcast System - KVOS (Channel 12) & KIRO (Channel 7) (FCC)

C. National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) - Satellite Weather Information System

1. Warnings: severe weather, flood, volcano, tidal wave
2. Earthquake information
3. Other emergency public information statements

D. Alternate Communication Systems

1. RACES (Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services)
 - a. Voice and packet radio capabilities on 2 meters, 220 MHZ and 440 MHZ
 - b. Long range voice communication in HF band
 - c. Full repeater system at Mt. Constitution (county's electronic site)

E. Communication Systems with Emergency Power Generation Capability

1. Whatcom County Emergency Operations Center – 311 Grand Ave Basement Bellingham, WA 98226

a. Back-up generator

b. UPS battery backup for telephone system and National Warning System (45 minutes)

F. Telephone Systems

III. Additional Communication Systems

A. Washington State National Guard

B. Community Transit

C. School busses

D. County Public Works - 153.980

E. Region X, FEMA - Mobile Emergency Response System

ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering

I. PURPOSE

To provide for coordination of tribal, county, and city public works departments, engineering services and structural engineers to protect, maintain and restore roads, structures, and lifelines exclusive of water.

II. ORGANIZATIONAL CONCEPTS

- A. Emergency engineering services provide for:
 - 1. The inspection of facilities for structural condition and safety.
 - 2. Demolition of unsafe structures.
 - 3. Debris and wreckage clearance.
 - 4. Temporary repair of essential facilities.
 - 5. Damage assessment.
 - 6. Transportation system restoration and maintenance.
- B. Public works departments will provide engineering services within their own jurisdictions as necessary.
- C. Neighboring jurisdictions will provide support as requested through mutual aid pacts.
- D. Each jurisdiction shall be responsible for its own emergency repairs and restoration of services. All requests for assistance will be forwarded to the Lummi Tribe EM Coordinator, who will coordinate with the Whatcom County DEM.
- E. The Lummi Nation Coordinator will forward damage assessment and situation reports to the Whatcom County DEM.
- F. The Lummi Nation Public Works will provide a liaison to the Lummi Tribe EOC upon request.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. The Lummi Tribe EMO shall:

1. Maintain public works resource information in accordance with Annex C and as identified by public works agencies and departments.
2. Assist the public works liaison in the Lummi Tribe EOC as requested.

B. Public works agencies/departments shall:

1. Identify critical facilities and routes and provide information to Lummi Tribe EOC.
2. Identify and provide local and agency resource information to Lummi Tribe EOC.
3. Assess and report damage to Lummi Tribe EOC.
4. Coordinate removal of debris and wreckage as necessary to facilitate open transportation routes and detours for the first response community.
5. Provide barricade and road/bridge closure equipment as needed.
6. Request additional resources exclusive of mutual aid through the Lummi Tribe EOC in coordination with Whatcom County DEM.
7. Develop and maintain suggested operating procedures outlining emergency, disaster and catastrophic responsibilities and activities.
8. Provide equipment and manpower as requested and if available.

C. The Lummi Tribe-Facilities

1. Develop and maintain procedure for evaluation, assessment and placarding of the city facilities.

Lummi Nation
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

2. Provide damage assessment information during and following a major emergency, disaster or catastrophic event to the E.O.C.
3. Develop and maintain lists of structural engineers and other resources critical to damage assessment and determining structural integrity of buildings.
1. Develop and maintain suggested operating procedures.

Insert the following if possible:

- Personnel Assignment Sheet**
- Personnel Roster**
- Location Resource Report**
- Periodic Review Log including Date of Last Review**

ESF 4 – Fire Service

I. Purpose

To provide an organizational framework utilizing the Incident Command System that will effectively utilize and coordinate available fire fighting and fire emergency medical services apparatus and personnel when the size and nature of the emergency, disaster or catastrophic event exceeds local capabilities.

II. Operational Concepts

1. Normal emergency operations are handled with resources of the responding fire agency that includes local mutual aid.
2. When an emergency goes beyond local mutual aid, task force/strike team responses from zones within Whatcom County maybe utilized or task force/strike team responses from other counties may be utilized. [Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be advised at this time to coordinate additional logistical support.] (Appendix 3 Annex 1 – The Lummi Tribe- Emergency Resource Plan
3. When the emergency exceeds the regional response effort, the Washington State Fire Mobilization Plan shall be utilized to obtain additional resources.
4. An Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is opened for the purpose of providing technical and logistic assistance in coordinating resources under a unified command when prioritization becomes necessary.
5. In the event of a catastrophic event each fire agency/department/district may initially find themselves operating independently and reliant on their 72- hour preparedness.
6. The fire service community shall be represented in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
7. Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and United States Forest Service (USFS) are responsible for Wild-land fires and individual fire districts may have separate working agreements with Department of Natural Resources (DNR).
8. Fire agencies/department's/district's responsibilities for emergency medical services are defined in ESF-8.
9. Fire agencies/department's/district's communications capabilities are defined in ESF-2.

10. Fire apparatus with the use of their sirens and public address systems are a valuable resource for disseminating warning and emergency information.

III. Responsibilities

- a. Whatcom County Department of Emergency Management (DEM) in coordination with the Lummi Tribe EMO shall:

1. Serves as liaison between city service and the state for requesting additional resources.
 - a. Provides mission number for regional response.
 - b. Serves as contact agency for state mobilization.
2. Provides training to fire response personnel as appropriate.
3. Shall determine location for and provide staff and supplies to Whatcom County Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

B. Fire Agencies/Departments/Districts

1. Provide suppression and control of fires within their respective fire protection jurisdictions.
2. Provide emergency medical service response under the scope of ESF-8.
3. Support warning, notification and evacuation assistance to the limit of their training, equipment and statutory authority.
4. Provide limited mobile radiological monitoring as appropriate.
5. Provide hazardous materials control and response per department policy and capabilities.
6. Each county/district/department in the regional task force/strike team response shall appoint an emergency operations center representative and alternate (in the event the primary is not able) to respond to and staff the county emergency operations center (EOC) and provide field assessment teams as required after EOC activation.

7. Each agency/district/department will report their operational capabilities to the county emergency operations center (EOC) for the purpose of providing support/resources through existing Plans.
 - a. City mutual aid.
 - b. County mutual aid.
 - c. [Fire/EMS Resource Plan](#)
 - d. [State Fire Mobilization Plan](#)
8. Each fire agency/department/district should develop and maintain [Standard Operating Procedures \(SOP's\)](#) to support this Annex. (Develop – [72-Hour Preparedness Plan](#) Guide for First Responders with Checklist)
9. Each fire agency/department/district will report damage assessment to the county emergency operations center (EOC).

ESF 5 – Information Analysis and Planning

I GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Purpose

1. To collect, analyze, and share information about a potential or actual emergency or disaster to enhance response and the provision of recovery activities.

B. Scope

1. This ESF applies to the information needs of the Lummi Emergency Operations Center (EOC) for assessing a disastrous or potentially disastrous situation and supporting related response and planning efforts.
2. The analysis and planning for every type of emergency or disaster is beyond the scope of this ESF.

II POLICIES

- A. It is policy of Lummi Department of Emergency Management (DEM) to disseminate current and accurate information and request the same from Tribal and county agencies and volunteer organizations during times of EOC activations. The analysis of this information, planning for anticipated resources will occur in support of emergency or disaster response and recovery activities.**

III SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

1. Refer to the Whatcom County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Urgent response requirements during an emergency or disaster, or the threat of one, and to plan for continuing response and recovery activities, necessitates the immediate and continuing collection, processing, and dissemination situational information.
2. Information will be provided by cognizant field personnel, responders, volunteers, the public, the media, and others.
3. Information, particularly initial information, may be ambiguous, conflict with information from other sources or with previous information from the same source, or be limited in detail.
4. Information collection may be hampered due to many factors including, but not limited to: damage to communication systems; communication systems overload; damage to the transportation infrastructure; and effects of weather, smoke, and other environmental factors.

IV CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Tribal and volunteer representatives in the EOC will work to meet the information requirements of the EOC, Washington Emergency Information Center (WEIC), and the Executive Team. This will include receiving periodic reports from field representatives. Additionally the EOC staff may be required to request information from EOC representatives and field personnel to meet a specific requirement.
- B. The Information Analysis and Planning Section of the Incident Command System (ICS) is responsible for the management of the information received in the EOC. This section will be responsible to collect, analyze, report and display the current information. From this information the section will assure that action plans are developed, as needed.

V RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Primary Agency
 - 1. The DEM is the lead agency in the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information during EOC activations.
- B. Support Agencies
 - 1. Lummi Departments
 - a. Budget and Finance responsible for financial planning, management of revenues and expenditures, preparation of financial reports, and other related fiscal operations. Also assists in the allocation of funds for the procurement of emergency resources.
 - b. Information Services provide information to the EOC of the damages to the ISD infrastructure and equipment and the resources needed for repair or replacement.
 - c. Risk Management provides information to the EOC on building evacuations and personnel safety.
 - d. Personnel provide information to the EOC on the staffing status in departments critical to response and initial recovery to an emergency or disaster.
 - e. Lummi Council provides legislative advice related to response and recovery to an emergency or disaster.
 - f. Lummi Reservation Attorney provides legal counsel when needed by the EOC during an emergency or disaster.
 - 2. Volunteer Services
 - a. American Red Cross
 - i. Provide information to the EOC on the provision and coordination of emergency service function for feeding, sheltering, distribution of bulk supplies, disaster welfare inquiry, and emergency assistance to families and individuals.

ESF 6 - MASS CARE

I GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Purpose

1. To provide guidance for furnishing basic human needs to persons affected by emergencies and disasters, including the provision of emergency shelter.

B. Scope

1. This ESF addresses sheltering needs within the Lummi Reservation during an emergency or disaster having local or widespread impact, and the coordinating of opening shelters through the Lummi Tribe Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The initial response activities will focus on meeting urgent needs of victims on a mass care basis.

II POLICIES

A. It is the policy of Lummi to coordinate mass care efforts with the American Red Cross Mt Baker-Whatcom County Chapter (ARC Chapter) to provide prompt disaster relief to victims of major disasters in the county. The Lummi Tribal Social Programs in coordination with Whatcom County Department of Human Services will supply similar services to its respective clients during times of disaster.

B. It is the policy of Lummi Tribe that spiritual support and assistance from **cultural department.**

C. The American Red Cross (ARC) policy is to provide emergency shelter for 72 hours to all who have a need. After 72 hours, only those persons who can demonstrate that they have a permanent place of residence by providing a rent receipt, utility bill, etc., and that their domicile is not habitable will continue to receive ARC assistance. Others are considered a socio-economic concern and are referred to other agencies for assistance.

III SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

1. Refer to the Whatcom County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Mass care requirements during an emergency or disaster may overwhelm social service agencies.
2. Depending on the hazard and the severity of its effects, the county may have limited numbers of shelters or resources to manage them.
3. The ARC Chapter is responsible for mass care and shelter during an emergency or disaster. If the Chapter cannot provide all of the services

needed, victims will be referred to community, church, or other social service shelters that may be opened.

4. The opening of ARC shelter for all jurisdictions will be coordinated through the EOC.

IV CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Mass Care

1. The ARC Chapter provides the emergency service function of feeding and sheltering victims of an emergency or disaster for 72 hours after the event.
2. The Lummi Tribal Social Programs in coordination with Whatcom County Department of Human Services is responsible for coordinating the support to the emergency needs of agency clients. The chain of command for the Lummi Tribal Social Programs **to be determined**
 - i. Eg:
 - **Tribal Council**
 - **Chairman**
 - **Program Director**
 - **EM Director**
 - ii. Whatcom County Human Services is as follows:
 - Director, Human Services.
 - Emergency Management Plan Coordinator.
 - Involuntary Commitment Services Supervisor.
 - Aging Case Management and RN supervisors.
3. Any of the chain of command, when acting as the lead for the Director of Human Services, has the authority of the Director in matters of operations and department policy.
4. On a day to day basis, the Emergency Management Plan Coordinator for the Department of Human Services is the primary point of contact to the Whatcom County Department of Emergency Management (DEM).

B. Shelter

1. The ARC Chapter, in cooperation with the Salvation Army and other volunteer groups, manages the emergency shelter program in Whatcom County. The Lummi shelter program is administered by **to be determined and coordinated with Whatcom County**. This includes identification and inventory of shelters, opening and closing shelters, registration of persons coming to the shelters, medical care, feeding and the accountability of personnel occupying shelters.
2. The Lummi Tribal Social Programs in coordination with Whatcom County Department of Human Services coordinates long term shelter needs, in cooperation with the ARC Chapter and other human service agencies, as necessary.

3. It is the national policy of the ARC that animals and pets are not allowed in shelters, other than animals used to assist the physically impaired. The Whatcom County Humane Society may assist evacuees with the care of pets.
4. Temporary shelter for persons may be in buses, which can provide short term heated spaces until more suitable shelter can be arranged.

V RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Joint Primary Agencies

1. Lummi Tribal Departments
 - a. Emergency Management
 - i. Coordinate with the ARC Chapter and other county departments which provide basic human needs.
 - ii. Identify appropriate sites for Disaster Application Centers, subject to FEMA approval.
 - iii. Support shelter operations upon request.
 - iv. Support and coordinate with the AM.
 2. Community and Human Services
 - a. Responsible for the care and housing of their assigned clients.
 - b. Coordinate with the DEM and provider agencies for mass care needs and problems not addressed by the ARC Chapter or other human service agencies.
 - c. Provide for the identification and preservation of essential records.
 - d. Coordinate with contractors providing crisis intervention services.
 - e. Lead department in the assessment of human needs after a disaster.
 - f. Act as the lead agency for the coordination of long term shelter needs.

B. Support Agencies

1. Whatcom County Departments
 - a. Facilities Management assists with the identification and acquiring of long term shelter space.
 - b. Parks and Recreation provide county park facilities, equipment and manpower to support shelter operations.
 - c. Whatcom County Health Department establishes and monitors emergency environmental health standards for public shelters and/or congregate care facilities.
 - d. Sheriff's Chaplaincy
 - i. Provide chaplaincy services in accordance with established protocol among other religious bodies throughout Pierce County.
 - ii. Provide critical incident stress defusing and debriefing capability.
 - iii. Provide personnel to the EOC, when requested.
 - e. Whatcom Transit

- i. Provide expedient shelter (buses).
- f. School Districts
 - i. By agreement with the ARC, provide school facilities for shelter and feeding.
- g. Whatcom County Humane Society
 - i. Provide limited emergency care and shelter for pets whose owner(s) is housed in a public shelters.
- h. Volunteer Organizations
 - i. American Red Cross
 - i. Primary provider and coordinator of emergency service function of feeding, sheltering, distribution of bulk supplies, disaster welfare inquiry, and emergency assistance to families.
 - ii. Provide mobile canteen service to both victims and emergency services workers.
 - iii. Provide personnel to EOC when requested.

ESF 7 - RESOURCE SUPPORT

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

- a. Purpose
 - i. To provide coordinated logistic and resource support to an emergency or disaster, or the threat of one.
- b. Scope
 - i. Support involves coordinating the provision of resources to tribal organizations during the immediate response to an emergency or disaster and to subsequent response and recovery operations. Coordination includes the effort and activity necessary to evaluate, locate, procure, and provide facilities, materials, services, and personnel.
 - ii. Coordination of provision of resources for every type of emergency or disaster is beyond the scope of this ESF.

II. POLICIES

- a. It is the policy of Lummi Tribe that the Purchasing Division is the lead agency for coordinating emergency purchases. The purchasing agent may report to the Lummi Tribe Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to coordinate emergency purchases if the situation warrants it. Payment for such needs is the responsibility of the requesting agency. If funds are not available, purchases shall be made in accordance with emergency purchasing policies.
- b. It is the policy of the Lummi Tribe that the Chairman may invoke temporary controls on local resources and establish priorities when a State of Emergency is proclaimed. These may include, but not be limited to fuel, food, shelter and other resources necessary for human needs. Any controls established will be in coordination with other cities and towns in Whatcom County.
- c. It is the policy of Lummi Tribe that departments utilize their personnel to the maximum extent possible, including use of personnel not normally assigned emergency responsibilities. Tribal employees required to work either overtime or "out of class" in responding to a disaster shall be compensated in accordance with existing rules and bargaining agreements and the requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA).

III. SITUATION

- a. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards
 - i. Refer to the Whatcom County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis.
- b. Planning Assumptions
 - i. Lummi will not have all of the resources, either in type or quantity that may be required to combat the effects of all potential hazards. If a disaster causes a shortage of essential

resources, the Lummi Tribe will endeavor to cooperate with local jurisdictions on the reservation, with Whatcom County, and with the state in encouraging voluntary controls and to enforce mandatory controls when necessary.

- ii. Support agencies will perform tasks and expend resources under their own authorities, including implementation of mutual aid agreements, in addition to resources received under the authority of this plan.
- iii. Resource needs beyond the capacity of support agencies and incorporated cities and towns will be coordinated through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- iv. 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.
- v. The tribe's initial response will focus on lifesaving and injury reduction activities followed by protection of public property. The protection of private property will be the responsibility of the landowner or tenant.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- a. It is the responsibility of the Lummi Tribe Department of Emergency Management (DEM) and other tribal departments to develop appropriate contacts to facilitate the emergency use of resources. Some resource lists and contacts are maintained in the EOC.
- b. Staging and dispatching of these resources from the mobilization centers, identified by Tribe EOC, will be done from the EOC or by a local Incident Commander, as appropriate. These resources will be staged and inventoried, with this information being relayed to the EOC. Communications shall be established between staging areas and the EOC by utilizing amateur radio operators or existing county communications resources.
- c. Outside resources may also be brought to Whatcom County & the Lummi Reservation by way of aircraft. The primary local airports are the Whatcom County Airport. If resources are brought into one of these, a mobilization center will be established as near to the airport as possible. The same general concepts of mobilization centers, inventory and communications with the EOC will apply.
- d. Information on mobilization centers shall be disseminated to the state and other surrounding jurisdictions.
- e. The Lummi Emergency Public Information Officer (PIO) will coordinate with the state and county Emergency Public Information Officer for disseminating information concerning any emergency measures, voluntary controls or rationing.
- f. The Lummi Personnel Department is the lead agency for the recruitment and hiring of additional human resources which may be

needed in an emergency or disaster. The chain of command for the Personnel Department is as follows:

- i. Personnel Director.
- ii. Assistant Director.
- iii. Organizational Development and Training Manager.
 1. Any of the chain of command, when acting on behalf of the Director, has the authority of the Director in matters of Personnel Department operations and policy.
 2. If an emergency or disaster occurs during normal business hours, Personnel Department staff shall check on the status of fellow employees, the condition of their facility and equipment, and their capability to continue Personnel Department operations. A representative of the Department should report to the EOC to determine tribal personnel needs. If a major disaster occurs during non-working hours, and normal methods of communication and call-back are disrupted, key staff, as appointed by the Director, should ensure that their families are all right, then report to the Personnel Department office and ascertain damages and capabilities. They then report to the EOC for coordination of personnel needs. Other staff should monitor the radio for instructions.
 3. The Director of Personnel shall designate a representative to report to the EOC, when requested. The Director of Personnel shall also designate appropriate support staff during emergency operations; to coordinate personnel needs, and assist county employees obtain recovery assistance if they are impacted by the event. This employee assistance is in the form of liaison with the American Red Cross and other disaster and recovery assistance availability.
 4. Tribal departments should coordinate their personnel needs with the Personnel Department. The Personnel Department 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.
- g. Trained volunteers from organized Search and Rescue (SAR) Units and Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) provide initial additional emergency manpower resources for field operations. These organized volunteers may be utilized as team leaders and untrained volunteers assigned to them for specific task assignments.
- h. It can be anticipated that in any disaster a large number of persons from the local community will volunteer to assist. Staging areas may

be designated and persons wishing to volunteer may be directed there for registration and assignments.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

a. Joint Primary Agencies

VI. Lummi Tribe

i. Emergency Management

1. Coordinate with public and private sector for maintaining resources information.
2. Develop and maintain specific resource lists as required.
3. Establish coordination between and among the EOC, staging areas and incident sites.
4. Register emergency workers (other than employees of the tribe, county, cities or towns) under RCW 38.52 and WAC 118-04.
5. Request the Chairman to invoke temporary controls on local resources and establish priorities when a local State of Emergency is proclaimed to protect lives and property.

ii. Personnel

1. Lead agency for the recruitment and hiring of additional human resources which may be needed in an emergency or disaster.

iii. Support Agencies

1. Lummi Departments

- a. Purchasing Division coordinate emergency procurement and purchase of emergency supplies and equipment.
- b. All Other Departments
 - i. Develop appropriate resource lists.
 - ii. Establish policy and procedures for emergency purchases on needed resources.
 - iii. Develop procedures to utilize all agency staff for emergency assignments and identify staff which could be released to assist other departments.

ESF 8 – Health and Medical Services

I PURPOSE

- A. To provide emergency medical, public health, mental health, definitive hospital care, recovery and mortuary services during and after a declared emergency, disaster or catastrophic event.

II OPERATIONAL CONCEPTS

A. Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

1. EMS shall include "pre-hospital" basic life support, advanced life support and transport services provided by fire departments, private or hospital based units and hospital Emergency Rooms.
2. EMS' primary objective is to continue providing on a broader scope, emergency medical evaluation, treatment and transportation of injured or sick victims pertinent to the type of disaster.
3. In the event of a declared emergency, disaster or catastrophic event that causes mass casualties, each jurisdiction shall render necessary care in accordance with the Lummi Tribe Mass Casualty Plan in coordination with Whatcom County Mass Casualty Plan. *
4. Emergency medical service agencies may also be called upon to establish and staff local provisional emergency medical care facilities and may also be called upon to provide health care services to local evacuation centers until such time as hospitals are available and accessible

B. Hospitals

1. In the event of an emergency, disaster or catastrophic event, Providence Everett is the Hospital Control.
2. Other hospital within Whatcom County is St. Joseph Hospital.
3. Hospitals will assess their capability and report information to hospital control in accordance with Hospital Emergency Plans.
4. Aid station locations and capabilities will be developed at the tribal levels within the zones for medical observation areas. Both primary and alternate locations will be identified.

C. Other Health Care Facilities

D. Public Health

1. The Lummi Tribal Health Clinic in coordination with the Whatcom County Public Health District will assess community needs following a declared emergency, disaster or catastrophic event and coordinate all public health issues.
2. All mental health needs will be organized and provided by the Disaster Assistance Council (DAC) at the request of the Lummi Tribe EM Coordinator, in coordination with Whatcom County DEM.

E. Mortuary

1. Medical Examiner has jurisdiction over bodies of all deceased persons who come to their death suddenly when in apparent good health without medical attention within the thirty-six (36) hours preceding death.
 2. The Public Health District will assist the Medical Examiner in coordinating mortuary services.
- F. Mental Health Providers

III RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Emergency Medical Services Providers, Pre-hospital (EMS)
1. Establish incident command system.
 2. Execute reliable situation assessment and casualty count and provide to EOC.
 3. Provide systematic search, extrication and rescue operations to affected areas.
 4. Provide triage, treatment and transportation functions. In cases of mass casualty, implement the Lummi Tribe Mass Casualty Plan, in coordination with/or defer to, Whatcom County Mass Casualty Plan.
 5. Assist local medical professionals in establishing and staffing local, provisional emergency medical care facilities in the event of a major regional event or if the hospital services are unavailable or overwhelmed.
 6. Establish, facilitate and coordinate prearranged aircraft landing zones for emergency airlift of critically injured, sick patients and incoming supplies.
 7. Assist in temporary staffing of evacuation shelters for evaluation and minor treatment of evacuees if resources and personnel are available.
- B. Hospitals
- C. Other Health Care Facilities
- D. Public Health
1. Coordinate and provide environmental health consultation services.
 2. Assist with mortuary services by issuing death certificates and burial permits.
 3. Manage and provide preventative communicable disease related services.
 4. Provide support to the EMS system with registered public health and clinic nursing staff.
 5. Assist in the coordination of access to non-emergency medical care for the public.
 6. Provide environmental health consultation services concerning food, water, housing and waste sanitation.
 7. Coordinate distribution of sanitary facilities i.e., portable toilets and showers.
- E. Medical Examiner
- F. Mental Health Providers

- G. American Red Cross shall have nurses available in shelter locations to provide basic first aid and non-emergency health services.
- H. Additional Emergency Medical Services Providers and Transporters
 - 1. Airlift Northwest
 - 2. Sheriff/search and rescue helicopter
 - 3. MAST helicopter
 - 4. Army Reserve at Paine Field
 - 5. Bellingham Med Life Flight
 - 6. Whidbey Island search and rescue
 - 7. Cascade Ambulance

IV APPENDICES

- 1. The Lummi Tribe Mass Casualty Plan (To Be Developed)
- 2. Whatcom County Mass Casualty Plan

ESF 9 – Search and Rescue

I GENERAL INFORMATION

- A. Purpose
 1. To provide guidance for wilderness and urban search and rescue operations.
- B. Scope
 1. This ESF addresses wilderness and urban search and rescue operations, and includes search and rescue on the ground, from the air, or in the water.
 2. Planning for every search and rescue situation is beyond the scope of this ESF.

II POLICIES

- A. The Lummi Police Department in coordination with Whatcom County Sheriff's Office (WCSO) is responsible for all search and rescue operations which includes searching for persons injured by a natural disaster and heavy urban search and rescue (US&R) operations (RCW 38.52). The Lummi Public Works along with Whatcom County Public Works Department (PWD) is the lead agency for the provision of heavy equipment.**
- B. It is the policy of Lummi that US&R operations be a team effort of law enforcement, fire services, volunteers, other agencies, and the private sector.**

III SITUATION

- A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards
 1. Refer to the Whatcom County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis.
- B. Planning Assumptions
 1. US&R operations, or water rescue, will be a team effort of law enforcement, fire service, trained search and rescue (SAR) personnel and other agencies as appropriate under the Incident Command of the appropriate response agency.
 2. People will become lost, injured, or killed while outdoors, requiring SAR activities.
 3. An emergency or disaster can cause buildings to collapse, or leave people stranded due to rising water, threatening lives and requiring prompt SAR, or medical care.
 4. Large numbers of local residents and volunteers will initiate activities to assist in SAR operations and will require coordination and direction.

IV CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. For reference, Search and rescue is defined by Washington state law (RCW 38.52) as the act of searching for, and rescuing, any person who is lost injured or killed in the out of doors, or as a result of a human caused or natural disaster. The chief law enforcement officer of a political subdivision (county, city or town) is responsible for ground SAR operations (RCW 38.52.400). As such, the WCSD is responsible for SAR operations in the unincorporated areas of Whatcom County and may, by agreement or upon request, support SAR operations in tribes, cities and towns within Whatcom County.
- B. The primary source of personnel for SAR comes from volunteers, particularly the Whatcom County SAR Council. The Whatcom County Department of Emergency Management (DEM) and the WCSD work in cooperation with the SAR Council providing appropriate training and support.
- C. Additional SAR resources may be requested through the state Emergency Management Division duty officer via the Whatcom DEM. The DEM duty officers provide the coordination for such outside resources.
- D. If additional urban search and rescue capabilities are needed, this may be accomplished through mutual aid with existing jurisdictions which have the capability, or, if they are impacted by a major event, through a request to the state for additional resources from the National Urban Search and Rescue Response System.

V RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Primary Agency
 - 1. Lummi Police Department
 - a. Lead agency for SAR operations.
 - b. Responsible for lost person search and rescue and coordination of US&R operations.
 - c. Responsible for informing the DEM duty officer of the need for SAR resources from outside of Lummi Tribe.
- B. Support Agencies
 - 1. Tribal Departments
 - a. Emergency Management support SAR operations with resource coordination and activation of the Tribal Emergency Operations Center (EOC), if required by the scope of the event.
 - b. Public Works provide heavy equipment to support rescue operations.
 - c. Public Safety Answering Points support SAR operations with prompt dispatch activities.
 - 2. Fire Services
 - a. Provide limited response to SAR in off-road situations and coordination and resources for heavy rescue operations.

3. Volunteer Organizations
 - a. Whatcom County SAR Council Member Organizations
 - i. Establish membership standards in accordance with county policy and keep DEM informed of latest active membership lists and call-out procedures.

ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials

I GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Purpose

1. To provide guidance and coordination for responding to hazardous materials incidents of disastrous proportions.

B. Scope

1. This ESF provides for a coordinated response to actual or potential discharges and/or releases of hazardous materials within or near Lummi
2. Planning for every hazardous material contingency is beyond the scope of this ESF. This plan will provide broad objectives that will provide the greatest protection of life and health, the environment, and property.

II POLICIES

- A. The state Department of Ecology (DOE) has overall responsibility for 24-hour environmental pollution prevention, preparedness, and response within the state of Washington as identified in the 1996 Northwest Contingency Plan.
- B. The emergency field response to incidents of hazardous materials spills and releases is the responsibility of the local municipal and county fire services, or in the case of state highways, the Washington State Patrol.

III SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

1. Refer to the Whatcom County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. A natural or technological disaster could result in a single or numerous situations in which hazardous materials are released into the environment.
2. Fixed facilities (chemical plants, tank farms, laboratories, and industries operating hazardous waste sites which produce, generate, use, store, or dispose of hazardous materials) could be damaged so that existing spill control apparatus and containment measures are not effective.
3. Hazardous materials that are transported may be involved in railroad accidents, highway collisions, waterway, or airline incidents.
4. Damage to, or rupture of, pipelines, transporting materials that are hazardous if improperly released will present serious problems.
5. Emergency exemptions may be needed for disposal of contaminated material.

6. Laboratories responsible for analyzing hazardous material samples may be damaged or destroyed in a disaster.

IV CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Washington State Patrol has the responsibility for hazardous materials incidents except in areas where this has been taken by local fire services. Local fire services may be the initial responding agency. Fire services plans and procedures will detail local operational concepts and responsibilities to the extent of the level of training and resources available.
- B. Local emergency responders provide services such as, but not limited to, rescue and medical treatment of the injured, evacuation of persons at risk, initial isolation of the area, and identification of involved materials. The Incident Commander will ensure that the Whatcom County Department of Emergency Management (DEM) duty officer is notified.
- C. Wherever possible, mutual aid agreements among local emergency agencies and the private sector should be developed to promote and facilitate the sharing of resources and expertise.
- D. Each agency that has assumed Incident Commander responsibilities will ensure that there are trained responders, notification and activation capability and appropriate resources to carry out respective hazardous materials responsibilities.
- E. State agencies will respond to hazardous materials incidents according to appropriate Federal and state laws, regulations, and agency plans.
- F. Federal agencies and resources will be utilized if local and state capabilities have been exceeded and/or if Federal response is required under Federal laws, regulations, and plans.

V RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Joint Primary Agencies
 1. Washington State Department of Ecology
 - a. Coordinate the activities found in this ESF according to the state DOE Central Programs Spill Prevention and Policy, and Spill Operations Sections.
 2. Washington State Patrol
 - a. Coordinate on-scene activities of hazardous materials spills and releases occurring on state highways.
 3. Local Fire Services
 - a. Respond to hazardous materials spills and releases not occurring on state highways and perform initial identification and containment activities.
 4. Support Agencies
 - a. Lummi Departments
 - i. Emergency Management

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- Coordinate and support field activities by activating the Lummi Emergency Operations Center (EOC) when indicated.
- ii. Police Department
 - Provide on-scene security to prevent further contamination in support hazardous materials spills and releases occurring on or near the reservation.

VI Annex

Annex 1 -- Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act

ANNEX 1 TO ESF 10 EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW ACT

I PURPOSE

- A. To provide guidance for hazardous materials incident notification and response, and off-site emergency planning and notification procedures as required by Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Re-Authorization Act of 1986 (SARA), currently known as the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA).

II OPERATIONAL CONCEPTS

A. General

1. For the purposes of this plan, a hazardous material is defined as "Any substance or material, including radioactive materials, which, when uncontrolled, can be harmful to people, animals, property or the environment." The Whatcom County DEM has been designated the Hazardous Materials Incident Coordinating Agency for Whatcom County. Incident Coordinating Agency shall mean the agency which provides the planning, training and support to first responders and other on-scene agencies to facilitate a coordinated response to hazardous materials incidents.
2. Local government has the primary responsibility for protecting life and property threatened by hazardous materials incidents, except where this has been specifically preempted by state or Federal law or regulation. The state Emergency Management Division provides a single point of contact through the 24-hour phone number 1-800-258-5990 for notification of these state agencies, and for requesting specific state assistance.
3. The LEPC, as established by EPCRA, is the group which coordinates the community planning for hazardous materials and the Community Right-to-Know program established under the Act.
4. Lummi is a member of the Whatcom County LEPC, which is currently chaired by the Whatcom County DEM. Community Right-To-Know information is filed for public availability in the office of the Whatcom County DEM
5. The LEPC has designated the Whatcom County DEM as the agency to receive and file follow-up written reports from facilities concerning releases covered under Section 304 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Re-Authorization Act of 1986.
6. This annex outlines the general off-site emergency procedures as required by EPCRA for facilities in or near the Lummi Reservation. On-site emergency procedures are in individual facility plans.
7. Infectious and bio-hazardous waste items, such as discarded needles, human blood, blood products and medical wastes are to be treated as hazardous materials under the scope of this plan. The Tribal and/or the County Health Department may provide guidance for Incident

Command agencies on the cleanup, handling, and disposal of such materials.

8. The identification and elimination of clandestine drug labs is primarily a law enforcement responsibility. Law enforcement agencies may utilize the specific expertise of other departments relevant to the hazardous materials aspects of drug labs. This includes, but is not limited to communications, decontamination, fire suppression, clean-up and disposal services.
9. The Whatcom Public Health Department must be notified of all clandestine drug laboratory seizures. Response is made by public health personnel after the property has been secured. For reference: Under RCW 64.44 and WAC 246-205, the Public Health District is mandated to perform certain actions after a clandestine drug laboratory seizure. Actions may include: investigation and assessment of the affected property to determine whether contamination has occurred; posting a warning notice on the premises; declaring the property unfit for use; requiring decontamination of the property in accordance with established standards; review of contaminated property cleanup reports to ensure verification that levels of hazardous chemicals are within applicable guidelines; and release of the property for re-occupancy.

B. Notification

1. Public safety answering points (PSAPs) provide a single point of contact for notification of hazardous materials incidents. Any local agency or Title III facility becoming aware of a hazardous materials incident should immediately notify the appropriate fire dispatch by telephone or radio. The PSAP will attempt to get as much information about the incident as possible.
2. After being notified of a hazardous material(s) incident, PSAPs are responsible for making the following notifications:
 - a. The fire district in which incident occurred.
 - b. Appropriate local law enforcement, if necessary.
 - c. Public Health, if necessary.
 - d. DEM duty officer, if necessary.
 - e. The state Emergency Management Division duty officer.
3. If a spill is from the fuel tank of a motor vehicle, public health or DEM need not be notified, unless the Incident Command Agency feels the expertise of services of one or more of these agencies is needed. If the spill is from another source, these departments need to be notified, and from the information gathered on the Incident Worksheet, each will make a decision as to whether or not to respond.

C. Response

1. Most Whatcom County Fire Districts have designated themselves as the Incident Command Agency under RCW 70.136 (reference). Where the local fire district has not, the Washington State Patrol is the Incident Command Agency, as the expert agency.

2. The EOC may be activated if requested by the Incident Command Agency or by a response agency to support on-scene operations. On-scene agencies should provide the EOC with situation reports (sitreps) on operations and needs.
 3. The two primary strategies for public protection in the case of an event are evacuation and shelter-in-place. The decision on what strategy to use is made by the on-scene Incident Command Agency with input from whatever technical expertise may be available (see ESF 24).
 4. **It is the policy of Lummi that employees who are not assigned to do tasks which would require them to come into direct contact or handle hazardous materials themselves, shall need only "First Responder Awareness Level" training in accordance with WAC 296-62-3112.**
 5. **It is the policy of Lummi that if the specific job assignment requires an employee handle or come in direct contact with hazardous materials products themselves at an incident site, appropriate higher levels of training as required by WAC 296-62-3112 shall apply.**
- D. On-scene Management
1. The Incident Command Agency is responsible for assessing the situation and making determinations of appropriate actions.
 2. **It is the policy of Lummi that response to hazardous materials incidents on the reservation shall follow the concept of an Incident Command System (ICS).**
 3. **Some improvisation may be necessary to accommodate special circumstances, and the structure of an ICS would depend on the scope of the incident. For the purposes of this plan, the Incident Commander is the on-scene manager responsible for ensuring each response agency on scene can carry out their responsibilities.**

III RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Lummi Department of Emergency Management
1. Coordinate the provision of additional resources at the request of local response agencies or an Incident Command Agency.
- B. Lummi Police Department
1. Provide traffic control, area security, communications support and evacuation.
 2. Act as the Incident Command Agency under tribal law for activities related to illegal drug labs.
- C. Whatcom County Health Department
1. Act as an advisor to the Hazardous Materials Incident Command agencies on personnel protection, public health, situation assessment, environmental impacts and identification of unknown products.
 2. Assist the Hazardous Materials Incident Commander with information on handling, cleanup and disposal techniques or contacts for cleanup and disposal contractors.

3. May provide public notice for health problems related to hazardous materials spills.
- D. Whatcom Fire District 7, 8, &/or 17
1. Act as advisor to the Hazardous Materials Incident Commander on the enforcement of all county codes relating to the storage, use and handling of flammable, explosive, combustible, toxic, corrosive and other hazardous materials.
 2. Responsible for the inspection and declaration of unsafe buildings and evacuation of buildings when there is a threat to the occupants' life or safety.
- E. Fire Services
1. Provide initial efforts of response to and size-up of hazardous materials incidents, and contacting and coordinating proper outside authorities for assistance if necessary.
 2. May assume role of On-scene Incident Commander at hazardous material(s) incident(s).
- F. Facilities - TITLE III
1. Designate Facility Emergency Coordinators and notify the Whatcom County LEPC of any changes.
 2. Provide initial and updated emergency contacts, hazard analyses, capability assessments, Tier II information, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) or list of chemicals, and other required information to the LEPC, state Emergency Response Commission, and the local Fire Department as required by the Act.
 3. Update Tier II forms annually to the LEPC, state Emergency Response Commission and the local fire department.
 4. Provide Section 313 information (Form R) to the Environmental Protection Agency, if required.
 5. Develop procedures for determining if there has been a release of chemicals in accordance with the Act and appropriate on-site response procedures for facility personnel.
 6. Provide emergency notification and follow-up written notice of any release in accordance with the Act and this Plan.
- G. Other Departments (as appropriate)
1. Provide assistance upon the request from DEM in accordance with responsibilities and capabilities as outlined in other parts of this plan.

ESF 11 – Food and Water

I GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Purpose

1. To provide guidance for the emergency use of food and potable water for emergency workers and rescue personnel, and individuals and families displaced from their homes because of an emergency or disaster.

B. Scope

1. It is beyond the scope of this ESF to plan for all food and potable water needs of the residents of Lummi affected by an emergency or disaster. It is expected the individuals, families and businesses within the reservation be prepared for a minimum of 72 hours of total self sufficiency, including food and water. Every effort will be made to ensure the feeding of emergency workers and rescue personnel.

II POLICIES

- A. It is the policy of Lummi that purveyors of potable water are responsible for their own plans to supply their customers with potable water should their systems fail. Citizens are advised to prepare their own emergency water supplies.**

III SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

1. Refer to the Whatcom County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. The Lummi Department of Emergency Management (DEM) will work closely with the American Red Cross Mt Baker-Whatcom County Chapter, Salvation Army and other disaster relief organizations in the distribution of food and potable water for the feeding of rescue personnel and county residents displaced from their homes.
2. Schools, institutions and other facilities with inventories of USDA commodities, and in proximity of the event, will be used in the feeding of rescue personnel and displaced county residents.
3. It is likely food and potable water inventories will become exhausted if the emergency or disaster is widespread, affecting many people over an extended period of time.
4. The delivery of food and potable water may be hindered due to the disruption of transportation routes.
5. The state Emergency Operations Center will receive requests for food supplies from local jurisdictions or disaster relief organizations 72 hours after the event.

IV CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. The Red Cross-Mt Baker Chapter provides food and potable water to displaced individuals and families in shelters, and emergency workers and rescue personnel.
- B. The Accounting Department is the lead agency for the procurement of emergency food supplies. Upon the occurrence of a major event, the Purchasing Agent or designee is to make contact with or report to the Lummi Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to assess the need for the procurement of food supplies.
- C. The Lummi Tribal Health Center in coordination with the Whatcom County Health Department is the lead agency for the coordination and dissemination of information regarding preventive measures for contamination of food and the purification of water. The department is also the lead agency for monitoring emergency water supplies for compliance with health regulations.
- D. Lummi Social Services in coordination with Whatcom County Department of Human Services is responsible for coordinating the support to the emergency needs of agency clients. These needs include food and potable water.
- E. The DEM will endeavor to coordinate with major food distributors, grain storage facilities and other elements of the food industry to establish an emergency distribution system if a disaster disrupts the normal distribution process.

V RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Joint Lead Agencies
 - 1. Lummi Departments
 - a. Emergency Management
 - i. Lead agency for coordination with disaster relief organizations and major food distributors for the provision and distribution of food to disaster victims or food service organizations.
 - b. Accounting
 - i. Coordinate the procurement of emergency food and water supplies.
 - 2. Whatcom County Health Department
 - a. Provide information for the public regarding food contamination, proper handling, distribution, conservation and safe drinking water.
 - b. Monitor food preparation at point of consumption and emergency water supplies for compliance with applicable standards.
 - 3. Support Agencies
 - a. Lummi Social Services and Whatcom County Department of Human Services
 - i. Coordinate the support of emergency needs of agency clients. These needs include food and potable water.

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- ii. Schools, institutions and facilities housing USDA commodity inventories provide food and water for emergency workers and victims.
- 4. Volunteer Organizations
 - a. American Red Cross Mt Baker Chapter provide food and water for displaced individuals and families at shelters, and emergency workers and rescue personnel.
 - b. Salvation Army Canteen Service provide food and water for emergency workers and victims.

ESF 12 – Energy and Utilities

I GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Purpose

1. To provide guidance for emergency coordination with providers of power, water, natural gas, petroleum, sanitation, and telecommunication resources to meet the essential needs of Lummi during an emergency or disaster.

B. Scope

1. This ESF:
 - a. Addresses the coordination of energy systems and utilities assessments for damage, supply, demand, and requirements to restore such systems.
 - b. Assists Lummi departments and agencies obtain fuel for transportation, communications, emergency operations, and other critical functions.
 - c. Helps energy suppliers and utilities obtain equipment, specialized labor, and transportation to repair or restore energy systems.

II POLICIES

- A. It is the policy of Lummi that all utilities, whether publicly or privately owned, be prepared to respond to needs caused by an emergency or disaster. The Lummi Department of Emergency Management (DEM) may establish liaison with such utility providers to coordinate disaster and emergency needs and services.**

III SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

1. Refer to the Whatcom County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis

B. Planning Assumptions

1. A severe natural disaster or other significant event can sever energy and utility lifelines, hindering supplies in impacted areas, or in areas with supply links to impacted areas, and also affect firefighting, transportation, communication and other lifelines needed for public health and safety.
2. There may be widespread and/or prolonged electric power failure. With no electric power, communications, transportation, health care, business, education and infrastructure will be greatly impeded.
3. There may be extensive pipeline failure in water, wastewater, and gas utilities. It may take an extended period of time to repair.
4. Natural gas lines may break and may erupt in fire.
5. Water pressure may be low, hampering firefighting and impairing sewer system function.

IV CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. It is expected that public and private utility providers, such as those which provide power, water, natural gas, petroleum, sanitation, or communications services, will develop internal organizational procedures which will guide operations after a major event. These procedures should facilitate the basic assessment of what happened, what can be done about it and what is needed. If appropriate, this information should be provided to the Lummi Emergency Operations Center (EOC) as soon as possible.
- B. Contact with utility providers may be established by the EOC to coordinate resources, establish priorities, assess and document damages and provide information to the public. The EOC may initiate information programs to keep the public informed of utility status and any restrictions.
- C. Utility providers shall send a liaison to the EOC to facilitate coordination and shall provide communications equipment to be in contact with field units, when requested.
- D. Requests for assistance are primarily made by utility providers through existing mutual aid agreements with other providers. The DEM or the EOC may assist with coordinating outside resources, upon request.
- E. The DEM may advise public utilities operating in Lummi of Federal or state restrictions, or any emergency restrictions or operating policies established by Tribal government. The DEM may also coordinate with the Emergency Resources Management Organization if activated by the Governor.

V RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Primary Agency
 - 1. Energy and Utility Providers
 - a. Lead agency for the assessment, provision, and restoration of electric power, water resources, and telecommunications, natural gas, and petroleum products to meet the needs of Lummi.
 - b. Operate in the tradition of self-help and mutual aid.
 - c. Comply with the requirements relating to curtailment of customer demands, restoration of services and provision of emergency services.
- B. Support Agencies
 - 1. Lummi Departments
 - a. Emergency Management
 - i. Liaison and coordinate with utility and energy providers.
 - b. Coordinate with providers for compliance with any restrictions or limitations placed on utilities by the local, state or Federal government.
 - c. Environmental Services Division, Public Works maintain liaison with water purveyors and support efforts in preparedness and response to water shortage emergencies.

VI ANNEX

A. Annex 1 - Utility Providers Summary (TBD)

ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security – Reserved

**ESF 14 – Long Term Economic Stabilization and
Mitigation – Reserved**

ESF 15 – External Affairs – Reserved

ESF 16 – Reserved – Federal

ESF 17 – Reserved – Federal

ESF 18 – Reserved – Federal

ESF 19 – Reserved – Federal

ESF 20 – Military Support to Civil Authorities

The geographic location of the Lummi Reservation and lack of military bases in or near the reservation precludes the need for this ESF.

If the disaster or emergency requires the use of military in or near the reservation this will be determined by the incident and implemented by the Federal or State government and coordinated in Whatcom County by the Whatcom County DEM.

Lummi Nation's interests will be represented at the Whatcom DEM per mutual aid agreements and liaison present at the DEM/EOC.

The United States Coast Guard has developed plans that include working with local governments for incidents involving areas of their jurisdiction.

ESF 21 – Recovery and Restoration – Reserved

ESF 22 – Law Enforcement

I INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

1. To provide for the effective coordination of law enforcement operations within the reservation in the event of an emergency/disaster.
2. To provide support for state law enforcement operations.
3. To utilize local law enforcement communication resources to support emergency operations.

B. RELATED POLICIES

1. Under emergency/disaster conditions, law enforcement activities are the responsibility of the local law enforcement.
2. Law enforcement units supplied by other levels of government will remain under the command of their parent agency but will operate under the direction and control of the Tribal Incident Commander.

II PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- A. General law enforcement problems are compounded by disaster related community disruption.
- B. The capabilities of local law enforcement agencies may be strained or exceeded. Supplemental assistance shall be requested through local and state emergency management channels.

III CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. In time of an emergency/disaster, law enforcement agencies shall be called upon to perform a wide range of functions, including, but not limited to: warning and evacuation; search and rescue; emergency transportation; emergency communications; control of disaster site access; looting control; crowd control; emergency traffic control; and damage assessment.
 1. Law Enforcement agencies presently available for emergency operations on the reservation consist of:
 - a. Tribal Police
 - b. WSP
 - c. Sheriff
 - d. FBI
- B. The Tribal Police, in addition to having 24-hour operational capability, has two-way radio communication links between its respective mobile units and the county EOC. This becomes a valuable resource during a disaster situation. (See ESF #2 Communications and Warning for communication frequencies available.)
- C. If an emergency occurs within the reservation, the Tribal Police will exercise overall authority for law enforcement activities and responsibilities.

- D. Law enforcement units, with the use of their sirens and public address systems, may be used to disseminate warning and emergency information.
- E. The Washington State Patrol may provide a representative to the Whatcom County EOC to coordinate disaster law enforcement activities between local, district, and state law enforcement agencies, if available.

IV RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Local

1. Tribal Police

The Tribal Police will provide the following:

- a. Notify the Emergency Program Manager of major police emergencies. Notification of the Tribal Council will be at the discretion of the Police Chief.
 - b. Coordinate ground and water search and rescue operations within the reservation, in conjunction with the law enforcement agency within each respective political subdivision, and using paid, reserve, and volunteer personnel.
 - c. Control traffic during and after emergencies and disaster; and maintain access and egress routes.
 - d. Maintain order in and around emergency/disaster scene; safeguard property in and around scene. Investigate all crimes committed.
 - e. Provide a representative to the Tribal and/or County EOC as requested. Provide security for the EOC if necessary.
 - f. Recommend the evacuation of endangered population. Inform the public of evacuation orders including, but not limited to: door-to-door notification of persons in affected area, and warning the public through the use of mobile public address systems. Provide security to evacuated property, if resources are available.
 - g. Assist the coroner in necessary investigation, identification, recovery and management of deceased persons.
 - h. Maintain necessary mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions for law enforcement services.
 - i. Provide incident documentation, reports, and financial information.
- ##### **2. Emergency Management**
- a. Activate EOC and issue emergency warning(s).
 - b. Provide the means for coordinating capabilities, resources, and assets necessary to alleviate disaster impacts on citizens and public entities caused by an emergency or disaster.
 - c. Coordinate documentation of emergency activities and recovery of funds.
 - d. Public Information
 - e. Coordinate all public information and instructions and media relations as defined in ESF #31 Public Information.

B. State

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1. State Emergency Management
 - a. Serves as the central point of contact for local government requests for specific state and federal disaster resources and services.
2. Washington State Patrol
 - a. Assist the local Emergency Management, Tribal Police, County Sheriff, and City Police in law enforcement operations.
 - b. Coordinate and maintain liaison with the appropriate state departments, as identified in the *Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan*.
 - c. Provide warning and communications support.
3. All Law Enforcement Agencies
 - a. Support recovery operations as defined in agency Emergency Operation Procedures (EOPs) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) or as requested by the Tribal EOC, to include:
 - i. Maintaining post emergency/disaster security patrols.
 - ii. Controlling re-entry.
 - iii. Assisting in damage assessment activities.

ESF 23 – Damage Assessment

I INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The purpose of this ESF is to establish uniform policies for the Tribal Government to conduct rapid impact assessment and assessment of damages resulting from natural or technological disasters.

B. Scope

Disasters cause injury or death to individuals and damage to property, the environment, businesses, nonprofit entities, and to government-owned assets.

Damage information is collected in three phases:

- a. To drive the response process,
- b. Determine eligibility to federal disaster aid, and
- c. Verify the damage in individual sites.

To determine a priority of response efforts, Rapid Impact Assessment (RIA) must be promptly carried out to provide the EOC information on life safety threats, major problems, and the status of lifelines, essential facilities, imminent hazards, and access routes.

A more quantified damage assessment process is then conducted to determine eligibility for various forms of disaster aid; this process is called Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA).

Combined Verification includes a detailed inspection of individual sites by specialized personnel and is a procedure established by FEMA to qualify for various recovery programs.

II POLICIES

Rapid Impact Assessment (RIA) can be activated following any event where disaster intelligence is needed. RIA involves teamwork among personnel from law enforcement, fire, public works, and other agencies within and outside of the tribal government. Secondarily, the media, volunteer organizations, businesses and industry, and private citizens can contribute to this process.

FEMA policies mandate that damage from disaster events and federal aid and assistance are organized and approved by county boundaries. Even when the effect of an incident is so profound as to be readily apparent that the

county will qualify for federal disaster relief, a Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) must be completed. Whatcom County DEM in coordination with Lummi DEM will distribute PDA forms to all public jurisdictions within the reservation, as well as providing individual citizens and businesses with “hotline telephone numbers” to report damage and register with FEMA. Once jurisdictions have completed their PDAs, they will forward them to Whatcom DEM, who will subtotal and transmit to Washington State EMD, to assist the state in determining if a Presidential Declaration is warranted. If the PDAs ultimately lead to a Presidential Declaration of Disaster authorizing “Public Assistance,” then detailed Project Worksheets [previously titled Damage Survey Reports (DSRs)] of public sector damages will be completed by public and other qualifying agencies. Other inspectors survey damages suffered by individuals and businesses if “Individual Assistance” is authorized. These activities are coordinated through the Whatcom County Department of Emergency Management in coordination with Lummi DEM.

III SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

See Basic Plan.

B. Planning Assumptions

An emergency or disaster has occurred, causing damage that requires an initial rapid impact assessment, which will be followed by a thorough damage assessment. Damage assessment information for businesses and citizens will initially be reported through the Whatcom County EOC phone bank “hotline,” and later through the FEMA registration process.

IV CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Rapid Impact Assessment (RIA) is a process that is launched to quickly capture the degree that the event has challenged the community. The goals of RIA or ‘rapid reconnaissance’ are to assess:
 - a. Boundaries of the disaster area
 - b. Social, economic and environmental impacts
 - c. Assessment of jurisdictions impacted
 - d. Status of transportation routes
 - e. Status of communication systems
 - f. Access points to the disaster
 - g. Status of operating facilities and critical facilities

- h. Hazard specific information
 - i. Weather data
 - j. Status of key personnel
 - k. Resource shortfalls
 - l. Priorities for response
 - m. Status of upcoming activities
 - n. Historical information
 - o. Endangered Species Act impact
2. The RIA will steer initial response activities. As the event unfolds, the goal of damage assessment may shift toward making the case for a Presidential Disaster Declaration. To facilitate the receipt of more comprehensive damage information, a damage information hot line (phone bank) may be set up and staffed by the EOC. If it appears that the county may meet the threshold for federal disaster assistance, the Lummi DEM in coordination with Whatcom County Office of Emergency Management will complete a formal Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA), see ESF 21 Recovery.
 3. The Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) are tools used, in part, to determine the tribe's and county's eligibility for disaster assistance. At this stage, tribal and county personnel accompany state and federal inspectors through damaged areas.

B. Organization

1. The Lummi Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will shift from response activities to recovery activities including RIA and PDA. Tribal departments will provide information on their rapid impact assessments to the EOC.
2. Tribal Departments with operational functions will have to adapt their information management systems so they can accommodate expanded communication lines, screen and synthesize complex or incomplete information, and provide timely reports in pre-determined formats to the EOC.

C. Procedures

See appendix 1 to this ESF

D. Mitigation Activities

All tribal departments will reduce the effects of disasters by providing safe work environments for their staff members, to include seismic tie-downs, emergency supplies, and selected operational training as mandated by each department's procedures.

E. Preparedness/Response Activities

All tribal departments will ensure that appropriate staff are identified, trained, and provided appropriate support to prepare each department to respond to emergencies and disasters.

F. Recovery Activities

All tribal departments will identify, train and provide appropriate support to selected staff in order to perform damage assessment, manage recovery projects, including documentation and costs, and return each department to normal operations

V RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Lummi DEM

1. Coordinate the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of damage assessment information from all tribal departments.
2. Forward PDA information to the Whatcom County DEM and/or Washington State Emergency Management Division (EMD).
3. Coordinate the collection, evaluation and dissemination of damage assessment information from citizens and the business community. Forward that information to the Whatcom County DEM and/or Washington State Emergency Management Division (EMD).

B. All Support Agencies

1. Perform rapid impact assessment and damage assessment tasks in support of this ESF (see appendix 23A).
2. Evaluate staffing and operational capabilities and damage to real property and utilities and report this information to the EOC in a timely manner.

C. Tribal Police

1. Deploy Search and Rescue support organizations (4x4 Rescue, etc.) and use field personnel to gather information about the event impacts.

D. Mt Baker Chapter of the American Red Cross

1. Conduct Red Cross 'windshield survey' damage assessment of residential structures in the affected area and report this information to the Whatcom County EOC.

ESF 24 – Evacuation and Movement

I INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

1. The purpose of this Emergency Support Functions is to coordinate efforts in safely evacuating the public from a threat to life and/or health.

B. Scope

1. Evacuation and movement involves the coordination of varying agencies and good communications with the public. Evacuation and movement is the responsibility of law enforcement and LIBC. This ESF applies to those agencies and others that are necessary for an evacuation.

C. Limitations

1. An emergency or disaster situation could require the evacuation of a large number of people in or near a threatened or stricken area. However, the coordination of a major evacuation may be extremely difficult due to severe local conditions including the possible isolation of the area to be evacuated and the difficulty of providing sufficient warning and means of transportation for those in rural areas. This is especially true for those individuals who are at risk medically, the elderly, and the handicapped.
2. In addition, although an evacuation can be ordered by government, people cannot be forced by government to leave. Government has only the responsibility to warn and advise the public to evacuate.

II POLICIES

- A. The Incident Commander (IC) of a particular situation has the authority to call for an evacuation to protect the life and health of the populous immediately in harm's way.
- B. The Lummi Nation Police is operationally in charge of evacuations.
- C. The Lummi Indian Business Council has the ultimate responsibility for any and all evacuations. This is especially true for any evacuation that will be extended in nature or is not immediately threatening the health and safety of the populous.

III SITUATION

- A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards: Any disaster situation could cause the need for evacuation. Of particular concern to the reservation is from earthquake/tsunami, flooding or a wild fire, which could cause the need for an immediate evacuation, with very little time to plan for the specific evacuation.
- B. Planning Assumptions

1. Individuals and families may be displaced from their homes and may be provided shelters by one or more volunteer organizations.
2. Approximately 10% of the populous may seek shelter in organized shelters. The rest usually will find their own via friends, family, or commercial sources.
3. Displaced persons may require transportation to shelter facilities. This should be provided for by private transportation.
4. Shelter operations will have sufficient sanitation and cooking facilities, including cold and frozen storage, to maximize the use of available products.

IV CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Unless an evacuation is of an emergency nature, LIBC will coordinate with the Police Department and Emergency Management regarding the decision to evacuate.
 2. Emergency Management will coordinate with Whatcom County and/or the State Emergency Management for additional state or federal assistance, if required.
 3. Operational priorities will be established by the senior law enforcement representative working with the other responding agency head from the Emergency Operation Center, or other established Command Center.
 4. Levels have been established as follows:
 - a. **Precautionary** - Public is advised by local media and available means of a potential for an evacuation.
 - b. **Level 1** - Public is advised by door-to-door method and media that an area has the potential of being evacuated and that all citizens within that area should be ready to evacuate immediately.
 - c. **Level 2** - An area is being evacuated and the public is requested to leave that area immediately and that there will be no further warnings
 5. Warning will be accomplished by all means available.
 6. For planning purposes it is assumed private vehicles may provide the means of evacuation for the majority of people in the evacuation zone. Public transportation resources will be utilized, if possible, to evacuate those without other means of transportation.
- B. Organization: The responsibility of carrying out this ESF falls with Law Enforcement. In the event a disaster affects more than one jurisdiction, the concepts of the Incident Command System, Unified Command will be followed.
- C. Procedures: Existing agency procedures for the operations of shelters, feeding and movement of the populous will be followed.
- D. Mitigation Activities
1. Primary Agencies: None

2. Support Agency – American Red Cross Ensures that shelters are capable of handling influx of evacuees.
- E. Preparedness Activities
1. Primary Agencies
 - a. Develop and maintain evacuation procedures and ensure that personnel are trained in the implementation of these procedures.
 - b. Develop and maintain procedures to coordinate with human services organizations dealing with the opening of shelters and reception areas.
 2. Support Agency – American Red Cross should
 - a. Develop and maintain procedures for handling of displaced persons from an evacuation.
 - b. Develop a volunteer family preparedness program.
 - c. Develop and maintain a 24-hour contact / call-out procedures so that public safety can contact a representative.
 3. Other Support Agencies
 - a. Develop and maintain procedures on their roles and responsibilities during an evacuation.
 - b. Ensure personnel are trained in the implementation of their roles and responsibilities during an evacuation.
- F. Response Activities
1. Primary Agencies
 - a. Responsible for implementing and coordinating emergency evacuation. This is done in the event of a situation that immediately threatens an area and there is no time to obtain a proclamation from elected officials.
 - b. Responsible for determining when and how the public can re-enter the evacuated area(s).
 - c. Provides security for evacuated areas.
 - d. Documents evacuation status and disseminate status to appropriate personnel, agencies and the public on a continual and timely basis.
 2. Support Agency - Incident Commander
 - a. In the event an incident requires an emergency evacuation, such as a Hazardous Materials incident, flooding, fire, or any other localized incident, the incident commander has emergency authority to call for an emergency evacuation of a potentially affected area.
 - b. Alerts the American Red Cross as soon as possible for the opening of shelters.
 - c. Must document justification for calling for an evacuation.
 - d. Must advise LIBC as soon as practical.
 3. Support Agency – LIBC: Directly responsible for the decision, proclamation, and issuing evacuation orders to evacuate areas within its jurisdiction. Justification or reasons for the threat to life or property of local citizen must be well documented.
 4. Support Agency - Emergency Management

- a. Provide support to law enforcement, as appropriate.
- b. Coordinate public information / instructions with local public safety agencies and the media.
- c. Act as the point of contact with the Red Cross for shelter opening, tracking of displaced persons and other activities as appropriate.
- 5. Support Agency – American Red Cross: Responsible for the sheltering and tracking of displaced citizens (Disaster Welfare Inquiry) due to an evacuation.
- 6. Support Agency – Public Works
 - a. Assist with request for additional personnel.
 - b. Provide traffic control signs, barricades, etc.
 - c. Assist in the determination of safe evacuations routes.
- G. Temporary shelters.
- H. Movement of citizens out of an affected area, as needed.
 - a. Provide liaison at the County EOC, as appropriate.
- I. Recovery Activities
 - 1. Primary Agencies
 - a. Evaluate the safety of an evacuated area prior to allowing citizens back in.
 - b. Provide a detailed summary of actions taken and cost relating to the evacuation.
 - 2. Support Agencies: Perform recovery as outlined in departmental procedures.

V RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Primary Agencies: Performing evacuations for the protection of the public and coordinating the provisions of this Emergency Support Function.
- B. Support Agencies: Support the Primary Agencies' goals in the accomplishment of evacuation and movement.

ESF 25 – Reserved – State

ESF 26 – Reserved – State

ESF 27 – Reserved – State