

# BENTON COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE

# EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)

2023 Edition













# Contents

Promulgation and Adoption	8
Record of Changes	9
Record of Distribution	10
Executive Summary	12
I. Introduction	13
II. Purpose Scope, Situation Overview, and assumptions	14
Purpose	14
Scope	15
Situation Overview	15
Planning Assumptions	16
III. Concept of Operations	17
General	17
Emergency Preparedness	18
Hazard Mitigation	20
Emergency Response	20
Disaster Recovery	23
IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSISGMENT OF RESPONSIBILITES	23
Roles of Government	23
Assignment of Responsibilities	26
V. Direction, Control and Coordination	29
Horizontal/Vertical Integration	30
VI. INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION	31
Information Collection	31
Information Analysis	32
Information Dissemination	32
VII. COMMUNICATIONS	34
VIII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE AND LOGISTICS	35
Administration	35
Finance	36
Logistics	36
IX. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE	37
X AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES	38

<b>EMER</b>	GENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #1 - TRANSPORTATION	1
l.	INTRODUCTION	1
II.	POLICIES	4
III.	SITUATION	4
IV.	CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS	5
٧.	RESPONSIBILITIES	7
VI	AREAS OF COORDINATION CROSSWALK	10
VII.	REFERENCES	10
VIII	. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS	11
IX.	ATTACHMENTS	11
EMER	GENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #2 - COMMUNICATIONS	1
I.	INTRODUCTION	1
II.	POLICIES	4
III.	SITUATION	4
IV.	CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS	5
٧.	RESPONSIBILITIES	9
VI	AREAS OF COORDINATION CROSSWALK	10
VII.	REFERENCES	11
VIII	TERMS AND DEFINITIONS	11
IX.	ATTACHMENTS	11
EMER	GENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #3 – PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING	1
I.	INTRODUCTION	1
II.	POLICIES	3
III.	SITUATION	3
IV.	CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS	4
٧.	RESPONSIBILITIES	6
VI	AREAS OF COORDINATION CROSSWALK	8
VII.	REFERENCES	8
VIII	TERMS AND DEFINITIONS	8
	ATTACHMENTS	
EMER	GENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #4 - FIREFIGHTING	1
I.	INTRODUCTION	1
Ш	POLICIES	2

III.	SITUATION	. 3
IV.	CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS	. 4
٧.	RESPONSIBILITIES	. 6
VI	AREAS OF COORDINATION CROSSWALK	7
VII.	REFERENCES	. 7
VIII	. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS	. 7
IX.	ATTACHMENTS	. 7
EMER	GENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #5 – INFORMATION AND PLANNING	. 1
l.	INTRODUCTION	. 1
II.	POLICIES	. 2
III.	SITUATION	. 3
IV.	CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS	. 3
٧.	RESPONSIBILITIES	. 4
VI	AREAS OF COORDINATION CROSSWALK	. 5
VII.	REFERENCES	. 6
VIII	. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS	6
IX.	ATTACHMENTS	. 6
	GENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #6 – MASS CARE, EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, TEMPORARY	
	SING AND HUMAN SERVICES	
	POLICIES	
	SITUATION	
	CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS	
	RESPONSIBILITIES	
٠.	AREAS OF COORDINATION CROSSWALK	ıo
	REFERENCES	19
VIII	REFERENCES	L9
VIII IX.	REFERENCES	L9 L9
VIII IX. <b>EMER</b>	REFERENCES	L9 L9
VIII IX. <b>EMER</b> I.	REFERENCES	L9 L9
VIII IX. <b>EMER</b> I. II.	REFERENCES	L9 L9 . 1
VIII IX. EMER I. II.	REFERENCES	19 19 11 13
VIII IX. EMER I. II. III. IV.	REFERENCES	L9 L9 . 1

VI	AREAS OF COORDINATION CROSSWALK	7
VII.	REFERENCES	7
VIII	. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS	7
IX.	ATTACHMENTS	7
EMER	RGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #8	1
Public	c Health and Medical Services	1
l.	INTRODUCTION	2
II.	POLICIES	5
III.	SITUATION	6
IV.	CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS	7
٧.	RESPONSIBILITIES	10
VI	AREAS OF COORDINATION CROSSWALK	13
VII.	AUTHORITIES and REFERENCES	14
VIII	. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS	14
IX.	ATTACHMENTS	14
EMER	RGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #9 – SEARCH AND RESCUE	1
I.	INTRODUCTION	1
II.	POLICIES	3
III.	SITUATION	3
IV.	CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS	5
٧.	RESPONSIBILITIES	7
VI	AREAS OF COORDINATION CROSSWALK	8
VII.	REFERENCES	9
VIII	. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS	9
IX.	ATTACHMENTS	9
ESF10	)- HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	1
INTRO	DDUCTION	7
Pur	rpose	7
Sco	pe	7
Pol	licies And Legal Authorities	10
SITUA	ATION & ASSUMPTIONS	12
Situ	uation	12
Ass	sumptions	14

Limitations	16
CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS	18
General	18
Direction and Control	19
ACTIONS	20
Release Identification	20
Emergency Response	21
Public Safety/Public Warning	22
Responder Safety	26
Resource Management	27
Containment/Clean-Up	27
RESPONSIBILITIES	28
Lead Agencies	28
Support Agencies	32
Federal Agency Lead	35
Areas Of Coordination	36
Appendix A – Promulgation	38
Appendix B – EPCRA Reporting and Regulated Facilities 2019	39
Appendix C – Incident Command Agency	51
Appendix D - Public Safety Procedures	52
Appendix E - Evacuation Routes Map	61
Appendix F - Training Schedule	65
Appendix G - Hazmat Exercise Types and Schedule	74
Appendix H - Emergency Planning and Response References	75
Appendix I - Description of Emergency Equipment/ Facilities	81
Appendix J - Petroleum Crude Oil Response Reference	92
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #11 – AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES	1
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. POLICIES	5
III. SITUATION	5
IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS	ε
V. RESPONSIBILITIES	10
VI AREAS OF COORDINATION CROSSWALK	19

	VII.	REFERENCES	19
	VIII.	TERMS AND DEFINITIONS	19
	IX.	ATTACHMENTS	19
ΕN	1ER	GENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #12 - Energy	1
	l.	INTRODUCTION	1
	II.	POLICIES	4
	III.	SITUATION	4
	IV.	CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS	6
	٧.	RESPONSIBILITIES	8
	VI	AREAS OF COORDINATION CROSSWALK	9
	VII.	REFERENCES	9
	VIII.	TERMS AND DEFINITIONS	9
	IX.	ATTACHMENTS	10
ΕN	/IER	GENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #13 – PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY	1
	l.	INTRODUCTION	1
	II.	POLICIES	3
	III.	SITUATION	3
	IV.	CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS	4
	V.	RESPONSIBILITIES	5
	VI	AREAS OF COORDINATION CROSSWALK	7
	VII.	REFERENCES	8
	VIII.	TERMS AND DEFINITIONS	8
	IX.	ATTACHMENTS	8
ΕN	/IER	GENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #14 – LONG-TERM COMMUNITY RECOVERY	1
	l.	INTRODUCTION	1
	II.	POLICIES	4
	III.	SITUATION	5
	IV.	CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS	5
	٧.	RESPONSIBILITIES	7
	VI	AREAS OF COORDINATION CROSSWALK	11
	VII.	REFERENCES	11
	VIII.	TERMS AND DEFINITIONS	11
	IX.	ATTACHMENTS	11

<b>EMER</b>	GENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #15 — EXTERNAL AFFAIRS	1
	INTRODUCTION	
	POLICIES	
	SITUATION	
	CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS	
V.	RESPONSIBILITIES	8
VI	AREAS OF COORDINATION CROSSWALK	9
VII.	REFERENCES	10
VIII	. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS	10
IX.	ATTACHMENTS	10
APPEI	NDIX 1 – GLOSSARY	1
ΔDDFI	NDIX 2 – ACRONYMS	1

## Promulgation and Adoption

The Benton County Emergency Management Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), dated January 2023 is hereby adopted as the official guiding document to provide emergency services in the event of a disaster or major emergency to the governments of Benton County and the cities of Richland, Kennewick, West Richland, Prosser, and Benton City.

The CEMP is the framework for mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities and is intended to provide a structure for standardizing plans throughout the county/city to facilitate interoperability between local, state and federal governments by coordinating all phases of emergency management. The CEMP will help minimize the impacts of disasters and other emergencies within our jurisdictions.

APPROVED:	
	Date: May 17, 2023
Jon Amundson, City Manager City of Richland, & BCES Executive Board Chairman	
Marie Mosley	Date: May 17, 2023
Marie Mosley, City Manager City of Kennewick	
Brent Gerry	Date: May 17, 2023
Brent Gerry, Mayor City of West Richland	
Michael Olvarez	Date: May 22, 2023
Michael Alvarez, Commissioner	. <del></del>
Benton County	
L U d	Date: May 24, 2023
William Reed, Mayor Pro-Tem	
Benton City	
Chief J.E. king	Date: June 8, 2023
Jay King, Police Chief	
City of Prosser	

# Record of Changes

Date of Change:	Document/Section	Change Summary	Position/Name
TBD-2022	Basic Plan & ESF's	Complete revision and incorporated Core Capabilities and explanations into the Basic Plan and ESFs	BCEM Manager/Deanna Davis
12/2021	ESF 10	Formatting to make ESF 10 a "stand alone" plan. Edits based on SERC comments from 2020 and minor rewrite to clean up redundant language.	BCEM Manager/Deanna Davis
12/2020	ESF 10	Complete rewrite with the assistance of Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division	BCEM Manager- Deanna Davis & Kent Catlin – Manager, Hazardous Materials Planning Program, WA EMD

# **Record of Distribution**

Agency / Organization / Department	Date of Delivery:
	MM/YYYY
County	
Board of County Commissioners	
Coroner's Office	
Department of Corrections	
Benton-Franklin Health District	
Benton County Sheriff's Office	
Cities/Towns	
City of Richland	
City of Kennewick	
City of West Richland	
City of Benton City	
City of Prosser	
Fire Districts	
BCFD#1	
BCFD#2	
BCFD#4	
BCFD#5	
West Benton Fire & Rescue	
BCFD#6	
Hospitals/Clinics	
Kadlec Medical Center	
TRIOS	
Prosser Memorial Hospital	
Non-Government/Volunte	eer
American Red Cross	
Amateur Radio (ARES/RACES)	
Greater Columbia 2-1-1 (People for People)	
Benton-Franklin Humane Society	
Other	
AMR	
Benton PUD	
Benton REA	
Region 8 Health Care Coalition	
Benton-Franklin Council of Governments (B-FCOG)	

School Districts	
Richland	
Kennewick	
Prosser	
Kiona Benton	
State	
Washington State Department of Agriculture	
Washington State Department of Ecology (ECY)	
Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)	
Washington State Patrol (WSP)	
Federal/Tribal	
National Weather Service - Pendleton	

### **Executive Summary**

The 2023 Benton County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) establishes a thorough, all-hazards approach to manage emergencies and disasters. The purpose is to save lives, protect public health, safety, property, the economy, and the environment, and then return the community to normal as soon as possible. The CEMP creates a structure within which County government, municipalities and emergency responders will work together and outlines how county government will coordinate with other local, state, federal, and private sector during incidents.

This CEMP is organized into different sections including a Basic Plan, Emergency Support Functions (ESF's), and specialized appendices and annexes in accordance with federal guidance provided in the National Preparedness Goal (Second Edition, September 2015), FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 (version 2.0, November 2010) and refers to the 2019 Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, another FEMA approved emergency plan.

The CEMP addresses the general parameters of emergency response as they are designed to operate in the County. It includes the underlying assumptions and the types of emergency situations the County could face. It includes a concept of how county operations would work. It establishes the organizational structure that is relied on to respond to emergencies. It outlines agency/organizational roles and responsibilities, to include the Core Capabilities Responsibility Matrix, and Community Lifeline considerations. Provides a framework for the direction, control, and coordination between organizations. It describes the essential information needed for response as well as communication protocols and procedures to be used. It covers the general support requirements for operations and general policies for resource management. Finally, it covers the process of plan development, the testing and updating of the plan and the authorities or legal basis for the activities listed in the plan.

The foundation of all emergency planning is personal preparedness. Where it is important for the whole community to be ready for a minimum of three days and preferably 2 weeks, without public services, it is even more important for key and essential employees with emergency assignments to maintain their personal preparedness. These personnel must be ready to help others. Benton County encourages everyone, including its employees, to prepare themselves and their families for emergencies.

#### I. Introduction

Development of the 2023 Benton County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) involved a collaborative effort by Benton County Emergency Management (BCEM), other county departments, first responders, municipalities, appropriate subject matter experts, and volunteer organizations. This plan contains broad objectives for protecting life and property within the capabilities of available resources. It is a strategy for those agencies that have a role in emergency management within Benton County. The CEMP is not a prescribed tactical plan or step-by-step guide or procedure.

The context for developing this plan was for an emergency or major disaster with the scope and scale that challenges the normal (day-to-day) operations and capabilities of agencies and organizations in Benton County. The CEMP establishes the central role of the Benton County Emergency Operations Center (EOC)—hereafter called the "EOC"—in the overall coordination of emergencies and major disasters, while emphasizing coordination with incident command(s) in the field as well as other emergency operations/coordination centers. Under this plan, the EOC is responsible for collecting and disseminating information; fulfilling or forwarding resource requests; and setting priorities or policies specific to an incident.

The Benton County CEMP consists of four parts. The first two include the "Basic Plan" and the appendices that relate directly to it.

The Basic Plan addresses the general parameters for emergency management as established/agreed upon within Benton County. It describes the types of hazard/threat situations that can occur and discusses underlying assumptions that influenced development of the CEMP. It contains the concept of how emergency operations in Benton County will work and establishes the organizational structure for emergencies and major disasters, including specific roles and responsibilities. The plan defines the process for the direction, control, and coordination between organizations during such incidents. It includes the essential elements information needed during emergencies and major disasters, as well as the communication protocols and procedures to use. The plan also addresses the administrative, financial, and logistical requirements for emergency operations. Finally, it concludes with the plan development process, the methods for validating and maintaining the plan, and the authorities or legal basis for the activities described within the plan.

The **Appendices** include a glossary of key emergency management terms and a list of acronyms.

This plan has three types of annexes. While some of the annexes were specifically developed for the CEMP, others were developed as stand-alone plans that were later incorporated into the CEMP.

Emergency Support Function Annexes, or ESFs, organize the entities in Benton County (such as government agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations) that respond to emergencies and major disasters by functional areas/occupational fields. Each ESF annex identifies the lead agencies to coalesce the various support agencies into a cohesive team and describes their responsibilities during emergencies and major disasters. Benton County's fifteen ESFs are: ESF #1—

Transportation,ESF #2—Communications, ESF #3—Public Works and Engineering, ESF #4—Firefighting, ESF #5—Information and Planning, ESF #6—Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services, ESF #7—Logistics, ESF #8— Public Health and Medical Services, ESF #9—Search and Rescue, ESF #10—Oil and Hazardous Materials Response, ESF #11—Agricultural and Natural Resources, ESF #12—Energy, ESF #13—Public Safety and Security, ESF #14—Long-Term Community Recovery, and ESF #15—External Affairs.

**Incident-Specific Annexes** (ISA) ISA's are designed as stand-alone plans that are referenced as part of the CEMP. The two specific ISA's are for response to a radiological emergency from the Columbia Generating Station and radiological or chemical emergency from the Department of Energy's Hanford Site. These plans are designed as stand-alone incident specific plans.

The foundational document for the CEMP is the Benton County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment (HIVA). Additional corresponding documents include the Benton County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan.

This CEMP is current at the time of promulgation. As emergency management continues to evolve with the lessons learned from each emergency and major disaster, this is a "living document" in a near constant state of review. At a minimum, formal review is on a five-year update cycle. In addition, revisions may occur after any emergency or major disaster, when necessary. Other plans incorporated into the CEMP, such as the Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan (ESF #10 Annex) or the EOC Operations Plan, may receive review and revision on a more frequent basis.

# II. Purpose Scope, Situation Overview, and assumptions

#### Purpose

The purpose of this document is to describe the framework under which entities having legal responsibility—as identified in each Emergency Support Function (ESF) annex—will work-together during emergencies and major disasters; when the people, their property, the economy, or the environment of Benton County are negatively impacted by natural or human-caused hazards. This plan includes all mission areas that create preparedness and a secure and resilient community: prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery. It identifies the necessary actions for government before, during, and after emergencies and major disasters, and recognizes the significant contributions that the private sector, Non-Governmental Organizations/Private Nonprofits (NGOs/PNPs), volunteers provide during such incidents.

While including all applicable mission areas and capabilities, the primary focus of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is conducting emergency operations in response to emergencies and major disasters. For additional information, this plan directs the reader to the Benton County Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, Benton County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan, and other reference material, where appropriate.

#### Scope

This plan establishes a systematic and coordinated process to facilitate emergency preparedness, promote hazard mitigation, and coordinate emergency response and disaster recovery activities and actions. The CEMP identifies the primary responsibilities of Benton County and municipal government before, during, and after emergencies and major disasters.

The CEMP, as an all-hazards Emergency Operations Plan, applies to all types of hazards (both natural and human-caused) within the defined geographic boundaries of Benton County. This plan is promulgated by the Benton County Emergency Services (BCES) Executive board and all the organizations within Benton County that are signatory to the BCES Interlocal Agreement for Emergency Management. This plan provides the foundation for:

The establishment of an organization and responsibilities for efficient and effective use of government, private sector and volunteer resources.

An outline of local government responsibilities in emergency management activities as described under Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 38.52 and other applicable laws.

An outline of other participants' responsibilities in emergency management activities as agreed upon by the participating agencies and organizations.

Benton County Emergency Services pursuant to RCW 38.52.070 which authorizes and directs each county, city, and town within the State of Washington to establish a local organization for emergency management and The Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 39.34 RCW, authorizing public agencies to enter agreements based on mutual advantage, has established the Benton County Emergency Services Interlocal Agreement for Emergency Management Services. Under the interlocal the City of Richland is the designated Administrative Jurisdiction and all BCES Staff are the employees of the Administrative Jurisdiction. The Benton County Emergency Services Executive Board. consists of six representatives: A Benton County Commissioner, the City Managers from Kennewick and Richland, the Mayor of West Richland, Prosser and Benton City or his/her designee, Benton County Emergency Management (BCEM) consists of a Director, an Emergency Manager, two Planners and shared support staff. The Director reports directly to the Richland City Manager and receives direction from the Benton County Emergency Services Executive Board. Benton County Emergency Management is responsible for developing and maintaining the Benton County CEMP; coordinating within Benton County and municipalities for preparedness planning for all agencies; maintaining the County Emergency Operations Center along with providing training to responders.

#### Situation Overview

**Hazard Analysis Summary** 

Benton County has an estimated population of 206,873 persons. <sup>1</sup> Each of these residents are at risk from several threats and hazards—both natural and human- caused—that their livelihood, property, and health and safety are vulnerable to. Businesses within the county, as well as the infrastructure and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> OFM April 2021(revised) populations, https://ofm.wa.gov/sites/default/files/public/dataresearch/pop/april1/ofm\_april1\_population\_final.pdf

governmental structures that support them, are at risk of both damage and destruction from multiple threats and hazards as well. The following threats and hazards were analyzed for this plan:

Natural Hazards: wildfire, floods, windstorms, winter weather, volcanic, extreme summer heat,

Technological Hazards: Dam Failure, energy emergencies, hazardous materials, radiological and chemical

Geologic/Seismic Hazards: Landslides, earthquakes

Public Health: Epidemic/Pandemic

For more information on these hazards see the Benton County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment.

#### Capabilities Assessment

The National Preparedness Goal established 32 core capabilities necessary for communities to achieve a level of preparedness that can prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk. The core capabilities serve as both preparedness targets and a process of structured implementation. Each of the ESF annexes within this plan, identify the most applicable core capabilities and connect them to the distinct processes for building, sustaining, and delivering the core capabilities.

Multiple agencies, organizations, and disciplines participate in the assessment of these capabilities and provide input based on identified areas for improvement observed during exercises and real-world incidents. The Benton County community completes an assessment of capabilities in partnership with Washington State EMD through the State Preparedness Report process (SPR)

#### After Action-Action Reports/Improvements Plans

Benton County uses a formal process to improve its preparedness capabilities following an exercise or a real-world incident. This process consists of evaluating all documentation created during emergency operations or exercise conduct, collecting comments and observations received during a "hot wash" or debrief, participating in after-action meetings to reach concurrence on the timeline and correlate analysis, and developing an After-Action Report (AAR). The After-Action Report includes an Improvement Plan (IP) that establishes capability gaps, the root cause(s) of such gaps, selected corrective actions, the person responsible for resolving each corrective action, and the timeframe for resolution.

#### Planning Assumptions

- Some emergencies and major disasters occur with enough advance notice that there is time to take preparatory actions. Others occur without notice.
- An emergency or major disaster could occur from a hazard yet to be identified, or from an identified hazard but in a manner inconsistent with past experiences and established science.
- The severity of challenges caused by emergencies and major disasters will depend on factors such as time of day when the incident happens, the severity of impact, existing as well as previous and post incident weather conditions, size of area impacted, demographics, and nature of building

construction. Collateral incidents such as fire, floods, and hazardous materials releases will increase the impact on the community, multiply losses, and hinder initial emergency response efforts

- Local government officials recognize their responsibilities to public safety and accept them in the
  implementation of this plan. Coordination exists between emergency response organizations on a
  daily basis. This interaction is based on the frequent and routine practice of day-to-day responses.
  Cities and special purpose districts (such as fire protection, school, water-sewer) may develop
  Emergency Operations Plans and capabilities for their own jurisdictions.
- Demand on emergency response agencies becomes much greater in times of crisis, and the
  prioritization of response to an emergency becomes critical. In addition, the resource of many of the
  supporting public and private organizations, that normally do not interact except in a crisis, need to
  be mobilized on a cooperative basis.
- When a disaster occurs, or one is imminent, the chief elected official of the impacted jurisdiction may request or direct the Benton County Emergency Management Emergency Operations Center (EOC) be activated. In most cases this will be on the recommendation of the emergency management manager or Benton County Emergency Services Director.
- Residents, businesses, and industry within Benton County need to be self-sufficient for a minimum
  of two weeks—and potentially longer—following an emergency or major disaster. While the goal is
  for county residents to have an emergency plan and become prepared, the reality is that many of
  them will not.
- Benton County, and all jurisdictions will make every effort to maintain the essential functions—that
  deliver the fundamental public services county/city residents rely on—with minimal interruption.
  Conditions could be of such size and severity that some, or all, county/city services become
  impacted. The County/city may be unable to fulfill all resource requests under these conditions and
  setting priorities will be necessary.
- In a major event the resources within the county will be overwhelmed and outside assistance will need to be requested. Such requests will be made through the Benton County EOC to the Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division (WAEMD)/State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

# III. Concept of Operations

#### General

Benton County Emergency Management (BCEM) delivers emergency management services and capabilities within five mission areas: prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery. By building and sustaining capabilities within all five mission areas, BCEM improves its preparedness for threats and hazards. Below are formal definitions of these key terms...

Preparedness: Actions taken to plan, organize, equip, train, and exercise to build and sustain the
capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate the effects of, respond to, and recover
from threats and hazards.

- **Prevention:** The capabilities necessary to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened or actual attack.
- **Protection:** The capabilities necessary to secure an organization or jurisdiction against attacks and technological or natural disasters.
- **Mitigation:** Actions taken to lessen the impacts from natural and/or technological hazards—prior to their occurrence—through reducing risks and vulnerabilities.
- **Response:** The delivery of capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred.
- Recovery: The delivery of capabilities to restore, redevelop, and revitalize the health, social, economic, natural, and environmental fabric of a community following an emergency or major disaster.

The Benton County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) describes several prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery actions. Each agency and organization identified as an Emergency Support Function (ESF) lead develops internal plans and procedures detailing how they will carry out the responsibilities described in this plan.

#### **Emergency Preparedness**

#### Plans and Procedures

Regional risk assessments, legal obligations and authorities, and past incidents form the basis of plans that aim to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from emergencies and major disasters. These emergency plans address roles and responsibilities within the county and what actions County and City Government should take before, during, and after emergencies and major disasters. Emergency plans may also include policies that guide emergency response through, or disaster recovery following, such incidents. Plans are the basis for procedures that describe specific tasks for, and identify essential elements of information needed by, each responsible agency or organization to respond quickly and efficiently.

#### Training and Exercises

Emergency plans require testing and need trained personnel to implement them. Benton County Emergency Management can provide or coordinate training to regional partners on the Incident Command System (ICS), agency representative roles in the EOC and Web EOC program, and other emergency management topics, such as pre-briefings for fire, flood, or winter storm seasons specific to the area. After completing staff training, the next step is to conduct a series of exercises to test emergency plans and procedures. After each emergency preparedness exercise, the exercise sponsor develops an After-Action Report with an Improvement Plan to turn any areas for improvement identified into concrete corrective actions for resolution.

#### **Equipment and Supplies**

Benton County Emergency Management has limited supplies and equipment for emergencies and major disasters and will coordinate with the county, unincorporated communities, and incorporated cities to establish Community Points of Distribution (CPOD) during such incidents.

The County uses WebEOC to receive and track resource requests for responding to or recovering from emergencies and major disasters. The EOC also uses WebEOC to submit resource requests directly to the Washington State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

During emergencies and major disasters, the EOC will prioritize resource requests that deliver or restore the following capabilities or services (please note, the ordering of this list is not indicative of sequence or priority):

- providing warning notifications and supporting emergency evacuations;
- supporting dissemination of emergency public information;
- reestablishing communications to assist emergency response;
- reestablishing access to impacted areas and facilities;
- supporting search and rescue operations, transport of the injured, and medical care;
- supporting mass care operations including food, water, and shelters;
- assisting with the restoration of critical infrastructure; and
- protecting public property and the environment; and
- promoting short and long-term disaster recovery.

Section 308 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), as amended, includes provisions for ensuring that the distribution of supplies, the processing of applications, and other federal disaster assistance activities shall be accomplished in an equitable and impartial manner, without discrimination on the grounds of race, color, religion, nationality, sex, age, disability, English proficiency, or economic status.

Stafford Act also makes compliance with regulations a prerequisite for participation by state and local governments during emergency or major disaster declarations. Specifically, as a condition of participation in the distribution of assistance or supplies under the Stafford Act or of receiving assistance under the Act, governmental agencies and other organizations shall be required to comply with regulations relating to nondiscrimination promulgated by the President, and such other regulations applicable to activities within an area affected by an emergency or major disaster as the President deems necessary for the effective coordination of relief efforts.

For more information on resource distribution, see Section VIII. Administration, Finance, and Logistics of this plan, and the ESF #7—Logistics Annex.

Mutual Aid Agreements

The Master Mutual Aid Agreement maintained by Benton County Emergency Management provides a provision for comprehensive mutual aid between jurisdictions.

If local resources are exhausted, Benton County may request assistance from the State through the Washington State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) utilizing the Washington Intrastate Mutual Aid System and Emergency Management Assistance as described in Chapter 38.56 RCW.

#### Hazard Mitigation

Benton County maintains an active mitigation program in partnership with the cities, county, and special purpose districts. Together, these planning partners developed and maintain the Benton County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan, including annexes—mitigation plans in their own right—within which each entity identifies a series of mitigation measures/strategies for reducing risks and vulnerabilities to natural hazards.

BCEM hosts an annual hazard mitigation planning meeting, to meet and discuss their mitigation strategies, as well as any successes or challenges experienced in turning their strategies into mitigation projects. This includes reviewing the various methods to obtain project funding.

#### **Emergency Response**

Benton County focuses on the following priorities when responding to—including distributing resources for—emergencies and major disasters: lives, property, the environment, and the economy.

This plan recognizes that many individual agencies and organizations (both public and private) have developed their own plans and procedures for managing incidents. County and city governments should have a Continuity of Operations (COOP) programs and plans to continue performing their essential functions and delivering fundamental public services. During emergencies and major disasters, the County and cities may suspend non-essential functions to make staff and resources available for responding to an incident. Further, personnel may need to work overtime or out of class. An emergency proclamation can waive normal procurement procedures to speed-up the acquisition of needed equipment, supplies, and/or services.

#### **Emergency Operations/Coordination Centers**

There are several different names for facilities that activate during incidents to coordinate resources and information between responding entities. These terms include Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs), Emergency Coordination Centers (ECCs), and Multiagency Coordination Groups (MAC Groups). Regardless of its name, these centers are a physical location in which agencies gather to conduct emergency operations, collect—analyze—disseminate information, and coordinate delivery of resources to support emergency response personnel. Several agencies and organizations, including some Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/ PNPs and other private sector entities, maintain such facilities as well.

BCEM hosts—and is responsible for maintaining—the EOC, located in Richland, Washington. The EOC is the highest local clearinghouse and coordination point for all information and activities associated with emergency response and disaster recovery in the county. When resource requirements exceed local capabilities, the EOC will request additional resources through the SEOC. The SEOC will try to find the desired capabilities from either within the State, neighboring states, or if necessary, federal government agencies.

#### **EOC Activations**

The principles of NIMS/ICS direct operations of the EOC. The request or decision to activate/open the EOC may come from impacted jurisdictions, law enforcement or fire agencies. The EOC has the following three levels of activation:

#### **Level 3 – MONITORING ACTIVATION**

The routine activation level in which BCEM conducts their daily emergency management responsibilities. The BCEM employees manage and coordinate incidents in cooperation with the SEOC. The EOC is always maintained in a state or readiness in preparation for activations.

#### Level 2 - PARTIAL ACTIVATION

When an incident exceeds the capability or capacity of the local response/responders BCEM will activate to a Level 2 Partial Activation. In a Partial Activation, one or more of the EOC functions (Operations, Planning, Logistics, or Finance/Administration) activate to support the incident or the impacted jurisdictions State agencies activate to fill Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) as dictated by the incident.

#### **Level 1 – FULL ACTIVATION**

All the EOC functions (Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration) activate to support the incident or the impacted jurisdiction(s). Local agencies/departments and volunteers are utilized to fill Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) as dictated by the

BCEM does not have a 24/7 duty officer, however the Southeast Communication Center (SECOMM) provides continuous emergency management monitoring for effectively implementing the CEMP in response to a multitude of activities.

#### **Emergency Proclamations**

Pursuant to RCW 38.52.070 and as defined in RCW 38.52.010(9)(a) 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.

An emergency proclamation enables county or city government to (1) make and issue rules and regulations on matters reasonably related to the protection of life and property; (2) acquire vital supplies, equipment, and such other properties needed for the protection of property and the lives of people residing in Benton County, while committing the County/city to the fair value of such resources and—if needed immediately—to commandeer those resources for public use; (3) direct county/city personnel to provide emergency services and—in the event of Governor proclaiming a state of emergency in the region in which Benton County is located—to command the aid of as many "citizens" of Benton County as necessary in the execution of official duties (such persons are entitled to all privileges, benefits, and immunities as provided by state law for registered emergency workers).

#### Alert and Warning

When notifying the public of a threat or hazard, multiple communications systems the County will use all available communications at its disposal.

The most frequently used system is **CodeRED<sup>2</sup>**, a mass notification system designed to rapidly send messages to alert the public of hazardous conditions. The CodeRED databases are derived from three sources: 9-1-1 (landline only), yellow and white pages and opt-in subscribers. to provide subscribers with vital information quickly during a variety of situations, such as severe weather, law enforcement activity, flooding, road closures, missing persons, evacuations of buildings or neighborhoods, and more. Subscribers receive time-sensitive messages by whatever method they prefer, such as: home, mobile, or business phones, email addresses, text messages, or TTY service for the hearing impaired.

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) provides local government a mechanism to issue emergency warnings through local broadcasters when the public must take immediate life preserving actions. Benton County is in the Columbia Basin Operational Area which is comprised of Benton, Franklin and Walla Walla County. Benton County Emergency Management, Franklin County Emergency Management, Walla Walla County Emergency or the Washington Military Department-Emergency Management Division can access the EAS system to send a message to our operational area.

For more information on alert and warning systems, see the ESF #2— Communications Annex and the ESF #15—External Affairs Annex.

#### Volunteers during Emergencies and Major Disasters

Skilled/trained volunteers are a vital resource during an incident, becoming a "force multiplier" to existing capabilities. Under Chapter 118-04 WAC, the County—or the other local government under whose direction the volunteer is operating—must register volunteers in the state's Emergency Worker Program. After the County requests and receives a state mission number from the State Emergency Operations Officers, state government assumes liability for injuries or damages that a registered volunteer emergency worker experiences when on duty. The State may also assume liability for the damages to a volunteer's personal property, if used during their assignment. Claims of injuries or

.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> To sign up for CodeRED, please visit <a href="https://public.coderedweb.com/CNE/en-US/BF5CA95E04FE">https://public.coderedweb.com/CNE/en-US/BF5CA95E04FE</a>

damages have regulated processes and procedures for reimbursing the volunteer or their beneficiary(ies).

Registered volunteer emergency workers undergo background checks. They may receive training for specific mission assignments before or during an incident. Volunteers may help with, damage assessment, shelter management, staffing assignments in the EOC, or other roles, as assigned.

Documenting volunteer hours and their assignments has additional significance during emergencies and major disasters. The entity directing a volunteer can assign a monetary value to the volunteer's documented time and expertise, which the County can use towards the required non-federal cost share necessary for communities to receive federal financial assistance.

#### **Emergency Evacuations**

While small-scale evacuations from the impacts of a residential structure fire are more likely, large-scale evacuations from flooding, hazardous materials releases, wildland fires, or impacts from other hazards are also a possibility. An evacuation is a time-sensitive and personnel-intensive undertaking that often involves movement of resources and people through and between political subdivisions. Evacuations for a radiological incident from the Columbia Generating Station or Department of Energy's Hanford site are covered in detail in those Incident Specific Annexes/plans.

#### **Disaster Recovery**

Short-term recovery efforts—such as emergency repairs and temporary housing— begin concurrently with ongoing response operations to stabilize the incident and protect life, health, and property. Long-term, more permanent, recovery efforts occur following the conclusion of active response operations. Thus, while short-term disaster recovery may last for days or weeks, long-term disaster recovery may last for months or years with efforts focused on permanent repairs or replacement and improvement of damaged facilities or infrastructure. Repairing infrastructure, rebuilding communities, housing, and health care, and restoring economic, cultural, and natural resources are the goals of long-term disaster recovery.

#### IV. ORGANIZATION AND ASSISGMENT OF RESPONSIBILITES

#### Roles of Government

#### Federal Government

As established by Congress under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), as amended, formal emergency and major disaster declarations begin when the Washington State Governor submits a request to the President—through the FEMA Region 10 Regional Administrator— for supplemental federal assistance. If approved, federal government resources, through FEMA, begin assisting impacted communities with saving lives and protecting property, the environment, and the economy. The National Response Framework describes the structures and

mechanisms the federal government uses when responding to emergencies and major disasters and delivering federal disaster assistance. FEMA has codified the declaration process in 44 CFR Part 206, Subpart B.

FEMA establishes a Joint Field Office (JFO) as the primary federal incident management field structure. This is a temporary federal facility created to provide multiagency coordination between federal, tribal, state, and local governments, the private sector and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/Private Nonprofits (PNPs) during emergencies and major disasters. Management and staffing of the JFO is consistent with National Incident Management System (NIMS) doctrine and led by the Unified Coordination Group. Although the JFO uses an Incident Command System structure, it does not manage on-scene operations. Instead, the JFO focuses on providing support to on-scene efforts and conducting broader support operations that may extend beyond the incident site. Typically, the JFO is located at or near the incident area of operations.

Under certain conditions, other federal agencies may immediately respond to an incident without needing the formal federal disaster declaration process. This may include U.S. Department of Defense or U.S. Coast Guard assets where a commander may deliver capabilities to protect civilians, when circumstances and protocols allow.

#### State government

The Washington Military Department-Emergency Management Division, through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), coordinates all emergency management activities throughout Washington State and responds to emergencies and major disasters as described in the State's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

The Governor of Washington is responsible for proclaiming a state of emergency and responding to local government requests for assistance with available state resources that deliver capabilities to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from incidents. When state resources become—or imminently will be—overwhelmed, the Governor is responsible for requesting the President declare an emergency or major disaster and provide federal assistance.

The request must be based upon a finding that the situation is beyond the capability of the State and Benton County, and that supplemental federal assistance is immediately necessary to save lives and protect property, public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a disaster. Additionally, in the Governor's declaration request, the State must:

- confirm that the Governor has taken appropriate action under the laws of Washington and directed the implementation of the State's Emergency Operations Plan;
- describe state and local government efforts and resources used to alleviate the emergency or major disaster;
- a description of other federal agency efforts and resources used in response to the emergency (for emergency declaration requests);

- a description of the type and extent of additional federal assistance required (for emergency declaration requests);
- an estimate of the amount and severity of damage to the public and private sector (for major disaster declaration requests);
- preliminary estimates of the type and amount of Stafford Act assistance needed (for major disaster declaration requests); and
- certification by the Governor that the State and local governments will comply with all applicable cost-sharing requirements (for major disaster declaration requests).

#### **County Government**

The Benton County Commissioner/Executive are responsible for proclaiming the existence or threatened existence of an emergency/disaster and for terminating such proclamations when appropriate. When the county's capabilities have been exceeded or exhausted during an incident, the commissioners can formally request assistance from the Governor of Washington.

Benton County Emergency Management (BCEM) is Benton County's local organization for emergency management. As such, BCEM is responsible for developing and maintaining this document: The County's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

The EOC is the central point within Benton County for coordinating information and resources during emergencies and major disasters. During such incidents, the EOC receives resource requests from impacted communities in Benton County, as well as mutual aid requests from neighboring partners. If unable to provide the capabilities needed to fulfil a resource request, the EOC will request assistance from the Washington State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). If Benton County is included in an emergency or major disaster declaration, the primary mission of the EOC is to ensure equal access to federal disaster assistance programs, activities, benefits, and/or services, contingent on eligibility.

#### City Municipalities

There are 5 incorporated cities in Benton County. As a political subdivision of Washington State, each city must establish their own local organization for emergency management or join another local organization for emergency management. The five cities in Benton County are comprised of the City of Richland, City of Kennewick, City of West Richland, City of Benton City and City of Prosser. Emergency Management services for each city are provided under the BCES Interlocal Agreement pursuant to RCW 39.34 which authorizes public agencies to make the most efficient use of their powers by enabling them to cooperate with each other based on Mutual advantage and RCW 38.52.070 that authorizes and directs each county, city and town within Washington State to establish a local organization for Emergency Management.

#### Special Purpose Districts

In Washington State, special purpose districts are limited purpose local governments—separate from a county, city, or town government—created to perform a single function. They provide a range of services that are not otherwise available from county, city, and town governments, such as: conservation, diking and drainage, fire protection (firefighting), flood control zones, housing authorities (public housing), parks and recreation, public transportation, schools, water-sewer, and others. The areas served by special purpose districts oftentimes overlap the geographic boundaries of counties, cities, and towns. As special purpose districts are not required to establish a local organization for emergency management or develop a local comprehensive emergency management plan, they are encouraged to work with their nearest local organizations for emergency management. In such circumstances, the capabilities of special purpose districts become integrated into local comprehensive emergency management plans.

#### Assignment of Responsibilities

Benton County Commissioner/City Manager or Mayor

- Direct formal implementation of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
- Provide visible leadership for county/city government and play a key role in communicating to, and assuring, the public.
- Lead county/city government continuity and/or regional coordination meetings or conference calls.
- Interface with the County/City Council, and local or regional senior and/or elected officials.
- Proclaim the existence or threatened existence of a disaster and termination thereof.
- Oversee the deployment, operations, and demobilization of county or city government resources during emergencies and major disasters.
- Implement mutual aid agreements by formally requesting assistance from parties to such agreements, as necessary.
- Formally request assistance from the Governor when the County's capabilities have been exceeded or exhausted.
- Formulate major policy decisions.
- Preserve the continuity of the executive branch of county government

#### Benton County Emergency Director/Manager

- Provide emergency management functions for Benton County and 5 City Municipalities as
  described in Benton County Emergency Services Interlocal Agreement, RCW 38.52 and NIMS, as
  appropriate. To include carrying out emergency management programs (state and federal)
  coordinating mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery efforts.
- Maintain and operate the Benton County Emergency Operations Center as established by policies and procedures in compliance with NIMS doctrine.
- Advise county/city officials on direction and control of emergency operations/incident management.
- Represent Benton County government as coordinating agent and prepare requests for assistance to the state SEOC.

- Maintain, operate, coordinate, and recommend the appropriate use of public notification systems as it pertains to Benton County.
- Approve issuance of emergency messaging, including use of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Integrated Public Alert Warning System (IPAWS).
- Act as the point of contact for all entities of County/City government during the recovery
  process following an emergency or major disaster declaration. Collect damage assessment
  information from county/city government for dissemination to the state for Public Assistance
  consideration.
- Advise and assist county officials in obtaining and using defense support to civilian authorities.

#### County/City Department Directors

- Designate staff and equipment, as available, for field operations in support of other agencies/organizations during emergencies and major disasters.
- Ensure that emergency management training and exercises for department personnel reflect agency expectations described in this plan.
- Designate employees to serve as either staff for the EOC or as agency representatives to the EOC.

#### Local Health Officer

- Exercise all powers and perform all duties vested in the local health officer under <u>RCW</u> 70.05.070
- Issue standing orders.
- Dispense medicines/vaccines and controlled medicines for the purpose of preventing/mitigating/treating disease in Benton County.
- Permit non-licensed emergency response personnel (such as Health Department staff and volunteers) to dispense medicines/vaccines under the local health officer's medical license.
- Translate scientific and evidence-based health information for responders and policy makers, as necessary.
- Take/direct mitigation strategies to lessen the impact of the incident/outbreak.
- Implement isolation and quarantine or other appropriate mandates for the protection of Public Health
- Maintain public and environmental health and sanitation.
- Provide situational awareness, collaboration, and emergency messaging for the health and medical system.

#### **Emergency Support Function Leads**

Within each Emergency Support Function (ESF), lead agencies/organizations are responsible for:

- developing and maintaining procedures specific to their functional responsibilities within all applicable mission areas;
- coalescing support agencies into a cohesive team;
- managing mission assignments;
- assigning personnel;
- coordinating the execution of contracts and procurement of resources, as needed;

- conducting training and exercises to validate ESF-specific procedures, or to build or sustain capabilities; and
- resolving corrective actions, when identified.

Table 1. Emergency Support Function Leads.

Emergency Support Function	Lead Agencies/Organizations
ESF #1—Transportation	<ul> <li>Benton County Emergency Management</li> <li>Benton County Planning &amp; Public Works Department</li> <li>Ben Franklin Transit</li> </ul>
ESF #2—Communications	<ul> <li>Benton County Emergency Management</li> <li>Southeast Communications Center</li> <li>Private Communications Service Providers</li> </ul>
ESF #3—Public Works and Engineering	Benton County Planning & Public Works Department
ESF #4—Firefighting	Fire Departments and Fire Protection Districts
ESF #5—Information and Planning	Benton County Emergency Management
ESF #6—Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary, Housing, and Human Services	<ul> <li>American Red Cross of the Northwest Region</li> <li>Benton County Human Services</li> <li>Benton County Emergency Management</li> </ul>
ESF #7—Logistics	Benton County Emergency Management
ESF #8—Public Health and Medical Services	Benton Franklin Health Department
ESF #9—Search and Rescue	Benton County Sheriff's Department
ESF #10—Oil and Hazardous Materials Response	<ul> <li>Fire Departments and Fire Protection Districts</li> <li>Southeast Washington Special Operations Group</li> </ul>
ESF #11—Agriculture and Natural Resources	Washington State Department of Agriculture
	City of Richland Energy Services
ESF #12—Energy	Benton Rural Electric
ESF #13—Public Safety and Security	Benton Public Utility District     Benton County Sheriff's Department

Emergency Support Function	Lead Agencies/Organizations
ESF #14—Long-Term Community Recovery	Benton County Emergency Management
ESF #15—External Affairs	Benton County Communications Department?
	Benton County Emergency Management

### V. Direction, Control and Coordination

Statutory authorities and policies provide the basis for direction of emergency response activities and actions and in the context of incident management. The Benton County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) uses the foundational principles established in the National Incident Management System (NIMS), National Response Framework, Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-5—Management of Domestic Incidents, and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), as amended, as well as various State and Benton County laws (Chapter 38.52 RCW, Chapter 118-30 WAC, Chapter 5.04 BCC) to provide a comprehensive, all-hazards approach to incident management. Nothing in the CEMP changes the existing authorities of cities, special purpose districts, or of individual county departments.

Normal, day-to-day, governmental organizational structures and chains of command will be maintained for continuity of governmental services. Direction and coordination of emergency services identified in this plan will occur from the Benton County EOC or, if necessary, from an alternate location. Tactical command and control of first responders at the scene remains with the police, fire, flood patrols, or EMS command structure as prescribed by the ICS.

The Executive or his/her designee of the jurisdiction's that are party to the BCES Interlocal, through Benton County Emergency Management, Emergency Manager or designee will provide strategic direction to the activities of the Benton County EOC under established emergency powers and for the continuity of government services. Coordination between impacted jurisdictions and the county may be needed to facilitate decision making for prioritization of missions and strategic resource allocation.

The Benton County EOC organization follows the concepts of ICS, NIMS, and ESFs, with some modifications. Personnel are trained on operational procedures and will manage the incident in support stabilization of the incident and/or impacts to the public, the environment, the economy, and/or property.

Additionally, the Local Health Officer has broad authority to implement such measures as necessary to protect the public's health as authorized by state law. The Local Health Officer has the authority to control and prevent the spread of any dangerous, contagious, or infectious diseases that may occur within his or her jurisdiction. The Local Health Officer enforces the public health statutes, rules, and regulations of the state and the local Boards of Health (RCW 70.05.070)

When the Benton County EOC is staffed in support of an emergency management mission, 24-hour operations may be needed. During that time, the Benton County EOC will be under the direction of the Manager of Benton County Emergency Management (or designee). When an incident continues for an

extended period, an Incident Management Team (IMT) may be requested to fill in for staff in. The IMT may have limited command or decision authority as delineated in the delegation of authority.

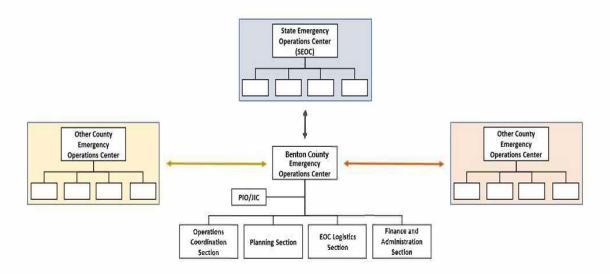
When individual jurisdictions become overwhelmed by the need for resources during an emergency it will be necessary to coordinate the efficient and effective use of available resources to save lives and protect property. This will require collaboration between officials towards the prioritization of response missions. The BCEM EOC will assist jurisdictions that request support as well as submit resource requests to the state on their behalf. BCEM will act as a single point of coordination for resources requests from jurisdictions to the state.

Utilization of a Multi-Agency Coordination Group (MAC-Group) made up from a designated representative from each member entity of the BCES Interlocal for emergency management. The MAC group may be convened at the Benton County EOC to establish response priorities when more than one jurisdiction is impacted by the emergency.

During emergency operations in any of the five (5) mission areas (Prevention, Protection, Response, Recovery, Mitigation), the various County/city departments and other stakeholders provide capabilities to meet the needs of the operation. Benton County Emergency Management, through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), coordinates and facilitates operations activities, especially when they involve more than one jurisdiction, are complex in scope or have a unique nature, or in other situations at the request of the departments and stakeholders; the EOC does not direct tactical ("on the scene") activities. In many cases, the County/city departments and other stakeholders also contribute personnel resources to the EOC, to support its role of communication, collaboration, and coordination; these personnel generally help to staff the Operations Coordination Section or the Finance Section.

#### Horizontal/Vertical Integration

This CEMP is concerned with all Mission Areas of Emergency Management: Prevention, Protection (preparedness) Mitigation, Response and Recovery. It is an interagency plan that provides direction to local and county government entities in Benton County and coordinates with neighboring jurisdictions/counties as well up to the State Emergency Operations Center, which is managed by the Washington State Emergency Management Division (EMD).



# VI. INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION

#### Information Collection

Information collection is crucial for successful for successful operations both in the EOC and for incident management in the field. The EOC actively collects information concerning conditions observed throughout Benton County from all available sources, such as: phone calls from residents to the call center, updates from impacted communities, and reports from the news media. These information sources help with the initial response, delegating resources, assisting residents, and positioning damage survey teams.

Information needs to be relevant and timely to form situational awareness and develop a Common Operating Picture (COP). Situational awareness is a result of continuous information collection and

analysis through various means and products to develop context relevant to the incident. The COP becomes a shared situational awareness among all involved partners that assists leadership at all levels in making decisions, establishing priorities and timelines, requesting, or providing resources, providing warnings to the public, coordinating protective actions, restoring services, or standing down response operations.

The EOC's Planning Section may directly contact certain federal government agencies that can provide situational awareness on developing incidents, such as the National Weather Service for windstorms or flooding.

On occasion, such as during terrorist threats or attacks, entities operating within the EOC may receive classified information for law enforcement use. In such circumstances, a separate "Intelligence Section" may need to be established to screen and respond to such information, without being disseminated to the rest of the EOC.

FEMA's Community Lifelines can also assist in the collection and analysis processes. A lifeline enables the continuous operation of government functions and critical business and is essential to human health and safety or economic security. They reframe incident information to provide decision-makers with impact statements and root causes. BCEM will be incorporating the lifelines concept to highlight priority areas and interdependencies, focus attention on actions being taken, communicate coordination efforts towards stabilization, and integrate information. Community Lifelines are grouped into the following areas:

- Safety and Security
- Communications
- Food, Water and Sheltering
- Transportation
- Health and Medical
- Hazardous Material
- Energy (Power & Fuel)

#### Information Analysis

Credibility of information is important toward controlling rumors and making good response decisions. Not all sources of information carry the same credibility. Often it is necessary to verify key information through subject matter experts before using the information for decision making or sharing the information with others. Even mechanical devices can provide faulty readings or malfunction while transmitting their data.

Everyone who receives information analyzes it. The decision to share information or withhold it, with whom to share it, its time sensitivity, connecting or recognizing the relationship between information from different sources, or identifying actions that may be needed are all part of the evaluation process.

#### Information Dissemination

The most common products used by BCEM to distribute or share information with regional partners is a Situation Report (SitRep) or an Incident Action Plan (IAP). While the SitRep is produced as needed, the Incident Action Plan is typically developed for each operational period for a larger scale emergency

response. The Planning Section prepares the IAP, with input from the appropriate functional areas, partners, and jurisdictions.

The Incident Support/Action Plan includes a portion of or all of the following documents:

- Incident Objectives and Actions (ICS 202)
- Organization Assignment (ICS 203)
- Division/Group Assignments (ICS 204)
- Communications Plan (ICS 205)
- Safety Message (ICS 208)
- Weather Forecast
- Incident Map

The Public Information Officer, along with the Joint Information Center, commonly develops Executive talking points, media briefings, and press releases.

#### VII. COMMUNICATIONS



Benton County views communications as a structure with several components. These include public alert and notification, hardware, infrastructure, redundancy, JIC/JIS, access and functional needs, along with public messaging. The specific communication mission is an important consideration for establishing what the best communications system is to use. Time sensitivity, interoperability, and inventory are all important factors in choosing which communications systems to use.

During emergencies and major disasters, physically having agency representatives—from responding agencies—in the EOC to actively facilitate communication is crucial. The EOC will incorporate agency representatives from other agencies to facilitate interagency communication. Each agency representative will coordinate between the EOC and their respective organizations at both the administration-level and/or with personnel in the field, as required.

The Joint Information Center/Joint Information System (JIC/JIS) is the central distribution point for communicating with the news media and the public. News media channels on radio and television communicate public information provided the JIC, as does the Benton County Emergency Services Webpage and Facebook Account that becomes active during incidents. Other systems for

communicating to residents include CodeRED, a mass notification system that allows emergency management to communicate to pre-set geographically defined areas for certain hazards, or select any geographical area within Benton County, or in some situations all subscribers.

Management of field communications usually occurs at the agency level. The primary radio system shared by Law Enforcement in Benton County is an 800 MHz trunked system. The Fire response agencies utilize a VHF/UHF system. Radio towers have been strategically placed at high points around the region to provide overlapping service areas that result in a certain level of redundancy. A satellite phone in the Benton County EOC is available as a back-up to other systems should they fail. Telephone systems, voice over internet protocols (VOIP), cable television, video teleconferencing systems like MS Teams and Zoom, and internet service all use similar technology for receiving and transmitting communications.

The Comprehensive Emergency Management Network (CEMNET), National Warning System (NAWAS), and other communications networks are used by emergency management as alternative methods of communicating between local emergency management organizations and state emergency management. Benton County and many regional partners have these systems.

Use of the Emergency Alert System (EAS) is part of an active communications and warning system that can be initiated by Benton County Emergency Management Communications or the Southeast Communications Center (9-1-1)

CodeRED also provides our access FEMA's Integrated Alert & Warning System (IPAWS) is also a key component of our communications and warning system that can be activated by Emergency Management to "turn-on" cell phones to provide public safety information.

The general public has a communication need as well. Public information may be provided by local government through commercial media, websites, blogs, or social media.

Communications with the public can be complicated by several factors including people with disabilities, cultural or language barriers, or access and availability to expensive equipment like smart phones, computers, or televisions and radios. There is a TTY unit, which may be used to communicate with people with hearing or speech disabilities.

BCEM is committed to coordinating communications to Limited English Proficiency (LEP) residents. The CodeRED system provides options to send/receive alerts in 3 languages other than English, including Spanish, Russian and Chinese.

# VIII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE AND LOGISTICS

#### Administration

The Manager of Benton County Emergency Management administers the day-to-day functions of Benton County's Interlocal organization for emergency management, as well as operations of the EOC. During emergencies and major disasters, the EOC or Benton County Emergency Management (BCEM when the EOC is not at a higher activation level) requests damage assessment and emergency expense information from impacted jurisdictions.

The EOC uses the state mission number—issued for a specific incident by a State Emergency Operations Officer (SEOO)—to structure files/organize documents created for, and track all activities in response to, that incident. If the incident receives an emergency or major disaster declaration, FEMA assigns it a unique disaster number, and county documents may cross-reference the state mission number to the federal disaster number.

As a community recovers from federally declared emergencies and major disasters, thorough documentation is necessary for eligible entities to receive reimbursement under FEMA's Public Assistance grant. Through Public Assistance, a percentage of eligible costs is recoverable from the federal government, and potentially state government as well. Proper documentation of costs, such as the date/time when incurred and the reason(s) for such costs, is necessary to receive reimbursement. When the EOC is operational EOC personnel will utilize the WebEOC sign-in/out boards as documentation for time spent on the response.

FEMA may open a Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) for impacted individuals, families, and businesses seeking federal disaster assistance to provide their information. Individual Assistance may come in the form of grants, loans, emergency food-purchasing assistance, emergency unemployment benefits, donations, or direct services. Benton County takes a whole community approach when responding to or recovering from emergencies and major disasters and makes every effort to provide information to Limited English Proficiency (LEP) language groups, consistent with the standards established in Presidential Executive Order 13166, Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency.

#### **Finance**

Any eligible entity desiring federal disaster assistance is responsible for tracking, compiling, and submitting accurate and complete disaster-related expenditures— incurred during the incident period—to the EOC Finance Section Chief. The County will add this information to the State's Preliminary Damage Assessment for requesting supplemental federal assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act). The Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division typically requests Preliminary Damage Assessment information within 72 hours of the onset of impacts from an incident.

In a large scale EOC activation the EOC's Finance Section will be established to track and document costs. The is to also include tracking of donated goods and volunteer hours to use towards the County's cost-sharing requirements for federal disaster assistance. Time accounting occurs at each location where employees or volunteers may have an emergency assignment, while cost accounting tracks equipment, supplies, and services.

During the disaster recovery process that follows a federal declaration approved under the Stafford Act, each jurisdiction who will be submitting a Public Assistance Application will assign an "applicant agent." Benton County Emergency Management will assist all jurisdictions submitting a request for PA and assist the state in collection of information.

#### Logistics

Resource acquisition and distribution is divided into pre-incident—which is usually preventative, although can also be in anticipation of a specific event—incident specific, and post-incident phases. Grants typically fund pre-incident resource acquisition; procurement for such follows the normal rules

for purchases established by the City of Richland as the operating jurisdiction under the BCES Interlocal Agreement for Emergency Management.

Incident-specific acquisitions for an impacted entity typically begin with resource requests from field personnel, such as an Incident Commander, or in anticipation of an event by an authorized official. Procurement of both incident specific and post- incident resources may occur through either direct purchase (from a supplier/vendor), through local government mutual aid (such as WAMAS), contracts, or EMAC requests submitted through the Washington Military Department-Emergency Management Division. When it is necessary to immediately procure resources, an emergency proclamation signed by the County Executive or City Executive allows for temporary suspension of the normal procurement processes.

During level II or I activations, the EOC's Logistics Section—under the direction of the EOC Manager—manages resources provided in support of emergency operations. When there are multiple competing resource requests for a limited supply of resources, the EOC Manager or the MAC group (depending on scope of the response and number of jurisdictions impacted) prioritizes resource acquisition and/or distribution. The scale or complexity of incident, competing requests, ongoing threats to life safety or property and the environment, current or expected conditions (such as weather), location of the resource relative to the incident scene, and the means of distribution/delivery are several of the factors that can influence prioritization of resource requests.

The EOC will track all resources provided for responding to and recovering from emergencies and major disasters. Whenever possible, resources are returned to their original configuration/condition upon demobilization. Requests for resources to the state will be requested and tracked using WebEOC Resource Tracker.

# IX. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

In accordance with <u>RCW 38.52.070</u> and <u>WAC 118-30-060</u> and <u>118-09-030</u> Benton County Emergency Management will develop and maintain a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

The CEMP is considered a "living" document and as situations change, new hazards are identified, population growth continues, and new laws and regulations take effect, an emergency plan need review and periodic update to accurately reflect the evolving environment within which it must work. Following an emergency or major disaster, or exercises simulating such, BCEM conducts and After-Action Review to evaluate the CEMP—and the emergency operations it describes—to recognize strengths to maintain and identify areas for improvement. The entire plan receives review for potential update every five years. During the five-year review cycle, planning partners receive copies of the CEMP—or its component parts— to review for suggested revision. If recommended changes are incorporated into the CEMP, an updated version is promulgated. Once the plan has been promulgated a copy (digital or hard copy) is provided to agencies listed in Record of Distribution table. The plan is also posted on the BCES website at <a href="https://www.bces.wa.gov/public-records/em-documents/-folder-257 - docan828">https://www.bces.wa.gov/public-records/em-documents/-folder-257 - docan828</a> 3512 2846

ESF 10 is circulated to the Benton County LEPC and fire and law response agencies on an annual basis for revision and submission to the SERC.

BCEM will take the lead on coordination with ESF lead and support agencies to ensure review and revision of all emergency support functions and to ensure that operational and organizational procedures are supported by the CEMP.

The Benton County Emergency Services Executive Board will approve, adopt and promulgate the CEMP during the Benton County Emergency Services Executive Board meeting.

# X AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

#### **Local Authorities**

- Second amended and restated Interlocal Agreement for Benton County Emergency services -June 2018
- Title 5 Benton County Code Government Chapter 5.04 Emergency Management

#### **State Authorities**

- Chapter 38.52 RCW: Emergency management
- Chapter 38.56 RCW: Intrastate mutual aid system
- Chapter 118-04 WAC: Emergency worker program
- Chapter 118-30 WAC: Local emergency management/services organizations, plans and programs
- RCW 36.40.180: Emergencies subject to hearing—Nondebatable emergencies
- RCW 36.40.190: Payment of emergency warrants

#### **Federal Authorities**

- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), Pub. L. No. 101-336, 104 Stat. 327(codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. § 12101 (2008))
- Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (ABA), Pub. L. No. 90-480, 82 Stat. 718 (1968)
- Bush, George W. Executive Order 13347, "Individuals with Disabilities in Emergency Preparedness," Code of Federal Regulations, title 3 (2005 comp.).
- Bush, George W. Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-5, "Management of Domestic Incidents," (2003 comp.)
- Civil Rights Act of 1964, Pub. L. No. 88-352, 78 Stat. 241 (1964)
- Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987, Pub. L. No. 100-259, 102 Stat. 28 (1987).
- Clinton, William J. Executive Order 13166, "Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency," Code of Federal Regulations, title 3 (2001 comp.)
- Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), Pub. L. No. 106-390, 114 Stat. 1552(2000).
- Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018 (DRRA), Division D of Pub. L. No. 115-254,132 Stat. 3438 (2018)
- Fair Housing Act of 1968 (FHA), Titles VIII through IX of Pub. L. No. 90-284, 82 Stat. 81 (1968)
- Homeland Security Act of 2002 (HSA), Pub. L. No. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002)
- Insurrection Act of 1807, Pub. L. No. 9-39, 2 Stat. 443 (1807)
- Obama, Barack. Presidential Policy Directive/PPD-8, "National Preparedness," (2011 comp.).

- Older Americans Amendments of 1975 (The Age Discrimination Act), Pub. L. No.94-135, 89 Stat. 728 (1975).
- Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006 (PETS), Pub. L. No.109-308, 120 Stat. 1725 (2006).
- Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (PKEMRA), Title VI of Pub. L. No. 109-295, 120 Stat. 1394 (2006).
- Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Pub. L. No. 93-112, 87 Stat. 355 (1973).
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 (StaffordAct), Pub. L.
   No. 100-707, 102 Stat. 4689 (codified at 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq. (1988).
- Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013 (SRIA), Division B of Pub. L. No.113- 2, 127 Stat. 39 (2013).
- Volunteer Protection Act of 1997, Pub. L. No. 105-19, 111 Stat. 218 (1997).
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security. *National Incident Management System, Third Edition*. Washington, D.C.: DHS, 2017deral Authorities

# **EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #1 - TRANSPORTATION**

#### **LEAD AGENCIES**

#### **Transportation Infrastructure**

Benton County Planning and Public Works Department

City of Richland, Kennewick, West Richland, Prosser – Public Works Divisions

#### **Movement of People**

Ben Franklin Transit (Lead for transport of people)

Benton County Emergency Management (Planning/preparedness coordination)

#### **SUPPORT AGENCIES**

**Benton County School Districts** 

#### **STATE LEAD**

Washington State Department of Transportation

#### I. INTRODUCTION

# **Purpose**

Provide support for organization, mobilization and coordination of transportation systems and transportation infrastructure. As well of transportation services for the movement of people and animals.

#### Scope

Transportation Infrastructure: Regional transportation infrastructure includes surface roads, bridges, railways, waterways, and airport runways. The responsibility for prioritization and restoration of transportation infrastructure systems is the responsibility of the entity that owns the infrastructure.

Movement of People and Animals: To provide guidance and direction to ensure effective coordination and utilization of the transportation systems for the movement of people and animals, hereafter shortened to "movement," during emergencies and disasters utilizing surface roads, maritime, aviation, and railway across the transportation network.

# **Core Capabilities and Actions**

The following table lists the core capabilities that ESF #1 most directly supports along with the related ESF #1 actions. In addition to the core capabilities listed in the table, all ESFs support the following core capabilities: Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning.

Mission Area	Core Capability	Description and Actions
Response	Critical Transportation	Transportation Infrastructure  1. Establish physical access through appropriate transportation corridors.  2. Transition into recovery for road systems for an affected area.  3. Clear debris from road, rail, airfield, port facility, waterways to facilitate response operations as entities are responsible.  Movement  4. Provide transportation (including infrastructure access and accessible transportation services) for response priority objectives, including the movement of people and animals, and
		the delivery of vital response personnel into the affected areas.  5. Restore basic transportation services for community functionality to save lives and to meet the needs of disaster survivors.  Transportation Infrastructure
	Infrastructure Systems	<ol> <li>Assess, prioritize, and stabilize immediate infrastructure threats to the affected population.</li> <li>Formalize partnerships with governmental and private sector cyber incident or emergency response teams to accept, assess, prioritize, and collaboratively respond to cascading impacts in an efficient manner.</li> </ol>

Mission Area	Core Capability	Description and Actions
		Transportation Infrastructure and Movement
Recovery	Infrastructure System	1. Provide systems that meet the community needs while minimizing service disruption during restoration within the specified timeline in the recovery plan.
		2.Restore and sustain essential public transportation services and infrastructure systems to maintain community functionality.
Recovery	Infrastructure	·
(continued)	System (Continued)	3. Develop a plan with a specified timeline for redeveloping community services and infrastructures to contribute to resiliency, accessibility, and sustainability.

#### II. POLICIES

To the maximum extent possible under emergency conditions, transportation of persons, animals and materials will be done in compliance with the public laws and regulations pertaining to the mode and manner of transport. Specifically, the plans and procedures of agencies that carry out this function will specify compliance with requirements for licensing and qualification of drivers, condition of vehicles, all traffic, and other operating requirements.

Lead, support, and State agencies will support the coordination and information collection of transportation damage assessments.

Lead, support, and State agencies are responsible for the inspection, repair, and operation of its resources or to those agencies with contractual agreements to maintain resources.

#### III. SITUATION

#### Overview

Damages and impacts to the regional transportation system may be the direct or indirect result of earthquakes, flooding, landslides, mechanical or structure failure, or illegal human activity including terrorism. These impacts may permanently or temporarily disrupt or damage infrastructure inhibiting restoration of essential public services. Transportation of people out of the affected area(s) can minimize the loss of life and other potential health impacts. Some population groups may require assistance to move out of the affected area.

The severity and scale of the emergency or major disaster may hinder the integrity of the transportation system and the delivery of essential transportation services.

# **Planning Assumptions**

Damages may occur to the transportation infrastructure, resources, and assets—including fuel facilities, service shops, maintenance bays—in the event of an emergency or major disaster. The type and degree of damage will determine the effectiveness and efficiency of the response and recovery efforts.

Normal transportation services may not be available.

Most persons residing or working in Benton County will be able to provide for their own transportation out of a hazard area. Planning for use of response assets under this plan will be concentrated on those groups most likely to need transportation.

People who rely solely on transportation resources on a day-to-day basis will be impacted. Some people with access and functional needs who also rely on transportation resources will also be impacted, such as people who use paratransit services to get to dialysis centers.

Rapid damage assessment of the impact area must be made to determine response priorities and transportation demands. Repair to transportation infrastructure may be delayed due to insufficient availability of existing resources, engineering, and construction services.

Lead, support, and State agencies will perform tasks under their own authorities as applicable, in addition to tasks received under the authority of this CEMP.

## IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

#### General

Compile and assess reported damages, prioritize the use of the functional infrastructure, and report findings to the EOC via WebEOC and liaisons.

Compile and assess the capacity of the available transportation services for the movement of people and commonly recognized companion animals and prioritize their use. Public transit buses and school buses may be used to transport persons unable to provide their own transportation, including special populations such as the mobility impaired.

Requests for transportation assistance will be received and prioritized at the EOC.

Process and coordinate requests for transportation activities and resources between local, state, and federal agencies, cities, special purpose jurisdictions, and private partners during the response phase immediately following an emergency or major disaster.

#### B. Mitigation Mission

Surge staffing, re-routing, pre-staging of equipment, and readiness activities.

#### D. Response Mission

The priority of transportation resources will be assigned based on the protection of:

- a. Life and safety
- b. Property
- c. Environment
- d. Economic vitality

Identifying evacuation routes will be a coordinated effort among the impacted agencies. Various transportation services may be used in evacuation operations.

Coordinate restoration and repair of critical transportation facilities and systems including transit, roadways, bridges, railways, and airports.

If emergency conditions occur for which specific evacuation plans exist, implement those plans (Columbia Generating Station, CGS or Department of Energy, DOE)

If transportation dependent residents request assistance, Benton County EOC staff or designated ESF 1 (transportation coordinator) will coordinate the deployment of transportation assets to help remove these people from the hazard area. These people are instructed to make prior arrangements with friends, neighbors, or relatives in order to ensure transportation out of the hazard area during an emergency.

#### G. Recovery Mission

Specific utilization of transportation resources will be considered in drawing up plans for re-entry and recovery according to the needs and priorities that are evident at that time.

Transportation arrangements will be made for those who have no vehicles to ride to disaster recovery assistance centers and to other places where they may receive victim assistance.

All agencies and departments must accurately records expenses for response and recovery activities. Should the disaster be declared as a Federal Disaster, reimbursement of expenses for response and recovery may be administered.

# V. RESPONSIBILITIES

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities	
Benton County Planning & Public Works Department	<ul> <li>Transportation Infrastructure</li> <li>Assign a liaison to the EOC to coordinate emergency response and initial recovery operations.</li> <li>Coordinate transportation-related activities (such as re-routing, lifelines, restoration, etc.) with neighboring jurisdictions that are supporting this ESF, as capabilities allow, and after County infrastructure is managed.</li> <li>Inspect and repair county transportation infrastructure, county facilities, and other</li> </ul>	
Benton County Planning & Public Works Department (continued)	<ul> <li>Transportation Infrastructure Cont.</li> <li>appropriate buildings for structural integrity and safety.</li> <li>Coordinate and control emergency traffic regulations in conjunction with appropriate law enforcement agencies.</li> <li>Report operational status and resource requirements to the EOC.</li> <li>Make temporary emergency repairs, bypasses, or debris clearing to provisionally restore transportation routes, facilities, and structures.</li> <li>Provide an assessment of damages and operational status of transportation facilities and structures to Benton County EOC.</li> <li>Provide vehicles, equipment, materials, supplies, and on-site vehicle repair necessary for the function of Benton County government and, as</li> </ul>	

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
	resources allow, for other affected jurisdictions during an emergency or major disaster.  • Coordinate public information and provide public information support personnel if necessary.  Transportation Infrastructure
City of Richland, Kennewick, West Richland, Prosser – Public Works Divisions	<ul> <li>Compile and assess damage assessments and operational status of local transportation system infrastructure and report to Benton County EOC.</li> <li>Prioritize the use of the local jurisdiction's operational transportation system.</li> <li>Coordinate with local law enforcement agencies to control traffic on operational transportation system.</li> <li>Inspect and repair local jurisdiction's roads, bridges, and traffic control equipment</li> <li>Coordinate transportation-related activities (such as re-routing, restoration, etc.) with neighboring jurisdictions that are supporting this ESF.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Provide vehicles, equipment, materials, supplies, and on-site vehicle repair necessary for the function of the local jurisdiction's government and, as resources allow, for other affected jurisdictions during an emergency or major disaster.</li> <li>Coordinate public information and provide public information support personnel if necessary.</li> <li>Provide post-event inspection of all repaired or replaced transportation system infrastructure for structural integrity and safety.</li> </ul>

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
	Movement of People
	<ul> <li>Coordinate with the Benton County EOC to provide emergency bus transportation support and services for evacuation support to include use of lift buses for access and functional needs population.</li> </ul>
Ben Franklin Transit	

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities	
	<ul> <li>Provide damage assessment and operational status of bus transit facilities, and equipment to the EOC.</li> <li>Make temporary repairs to provisionally restore service and operations.</li> <li>Provide personnel, communication assistance, buses, non-revenue vehicles, and equipment to assist Benton County with emergency operations, in the response and recovery phases of a major disaster.</li> <li>Provide windshield survey information to the EOC as applicable.</li> <li>Liaison emergency operations with the EOC.</li> <li>Return transit services to normal levels as soon as possible following the emergency or major disaster.</li> </ul>	
Support Agencies	ESF Responsibilities	
11 0	Movement of People	
School Districts	<ul> <li>Provide personnel, buses, to assist Benton County with emergency operations, in the response and recovery phases of a major disaster.</li> <li>Provide windshield survey information to the EOC as applicable.</li> <li>Liaison emergency operations with the EOC if applicable.</li> </ul>	

State Lead	ESF Responsibilities	
Washington State Department of Transportation	<ul> <li>Provide liaison to the EOC to coordinate emergency response and early recovery – usually from the Pasco Division.</li> <li>Remove or reduce hazards on the highways that tend to endanger the traveling public.</li> <li>Close or restrict any portion of a state highway whenever the condition of any state highway is such that for any reason its unrestricted use or continued use will damage that state highway.</li> <li>Reconstruct, repair, and maintain state highways, bridges, and alternate routes. WSDOT is authorized to perform maintenance and construction work off the state highway right-of-way in close proximity to the highway to protect the facility and the traveling public (RCW 47.32.130).</li> </ul>	

State Lead	ESF Responsibilities
Washington State Department of Transportation (continued)	<ul> <li>Mobilize personnel and equipment required for emergency engineering services on state highways.</li> <li>Perform damage assessment, determine the usable portions of the state highway network, and provide cost estimates for state highway facilities.</li> <li>Assist the Washington State Patrol (WSP) by providing vehicle traffic control; assist in rerouting vehicle traffic around or away from the affected area; providing equipment and materials; and investigating injury reports and equipment loss.</li> <li>Assist with hazardous materials incidents.</li> <li>Provide communication to local jurisdiction Emergency Operations Center through all available means.</li> <li>Provide information on emergency response activities to the media and public, as well as participating with a Joint Information Center (JIC) if applicable and requested.</li> <li>Provide reader board and signage resources on state highways, when requested and if available.</li> </ul>

# VI AREAS OF COORDINATION CROSSWALK

The following table describes the typical functions concurrently active during incidents involving ESF #1. Other ESF annexes are listed as a reference to guide coordination.

Function	Agency	ESF Annex
Public Works and Engineering	County, City	ESF #3
Logistics and Supply Chain	Various	ESF #7
Movement and Evacuation of Livestock and Large Animals	Washington State Animal Rescue Team (WASART) &	ESF #11
Movement and Evacuation of People	Local Law Enforcement and Sheriff's Office	ESF #13

# VII. REFERENCES

 Revised Code of Washington 28A-160-080, School Buses, Rental or Lease for Emergency Purposes – Authorization

- Revised Code of Washington 28A-160-090, School Buses, Rental or Lease for Emergency Purposes - Board to Determine District Policy - Conditions if Rent or Lease.
- Washington Military Department-Emergency Management Division. 2017. Emergency Support Function #1—Transportation Annex. Camp Murray, WA: WMD-EMD.

# VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See appendix 2

# IX. ATTACHMENTS

• None

# **EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #2 - COMMUNICATIONS**

#### **LEAD AGENCIES**

# **Alert and Warning**

**Benton County Emergency Management** 

## Cybersecurity

Benton County Emergency Services - Information Technology

#### **Radio Communications**

Benton County Emergency Services/Southeast Communications

#### **Telecommunications**

**Private Communication Service Providers** 

# **SUPPORT AGENCIES**

Southeast Communications Center (911)

3 Rivers Aux-comm/Amateur Radio Emergency Services

Regional Broadcasters (Townsquare Media)

## **STATE LEAD**

Washington State Military Department

#### I. INTRODUCTION

#### **Purpose**

To provide guidance for rapid alerting and warning to key officials and the general public of an impending or occurring natural or technological emergency or major disaster.

To provide guidance for the organization, establishment, and maintenance of communications and information system capabilities necessary to meet the operational requirements of Benton County as a result of an emergency or major disaster.

#### Scope

This ESF applies to the communications and warning resources within Benton County, and the emergency use of these resources. It describes the coordination and actions to be taken to establish and maintain telecommunications, information systems, and warning support in preparation for, response to, and recovery from an emergency or major disaster which affects the population and operation of Benton County.

Many of our communication capabilities are built on technology that needs to be secured and encrypted. This ESF addressed the cybersecurity responsibilities and plans surrounding the protections of our communications technologies.

#### **Core Capabilities and Actions**

The following table lists the core capabilities that ESF #2 most directly supports along with the related ESF #2 actions. In addition to the core capabilities listed in the table, all ESFs support the following core capabilities: Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning.

Mission Area	Core Capability	Description and Actions
Response	Operational Communication	<ol> <li>Ensure the capacity for timely communications in support of security, situational awareness, and operations by any and all means available, among and between affected communities in the impact area and all response forces.</li> <li>Ensure the capacity to communicate with both the emergency response community and the affected populations and establish interoperable voice and data communications between federal, tribal, state, and local first responders.</li> <li>Re-establish sufficient communications infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing life sustaining activities, provide basic human needs, and transition to recovery.</li> <li>Re-establish critical information networks, including cybersecurity information sharing networks, in order to inform situational awareness, enable incident response, and support the resiliency of key systems.</li> </ol>

Mission Area	Core Capability	Description and Actions
All	Public Information and Warning	<ol> <li>Ensure the capacity to provide prompt, reliable and actionable information to the whole community through the use of EAS, mass notification system CodeRED and social media platforms (Facebook, Twitter).</li> <li>Ensure the communication of emergency information is in compliance with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) requirements for our county.</li> </ol>
Response	Operational Communication	<ol> <li>Ensure the capacity for timely communications in support of security, situational awareness, and operations by any and all means available, among and between affected communities in the impact area and all response forces.</li> <li>Ensure the capacity to communicate with both the emergency response community and the affected populations and establish interoperable voice and data communications between federal, tribal, state, and local first responders.</li> <li>Re-establish sufficient communications infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing life sustaining activities, provide basic human needs, and transition to recovery.</li> <li>Re-establish critical information networks, including cybersecurity information sharing networks, in order to inform situational awareness, enable incident response, and support the resiliency of key systems.</li> </ol>
Protection	Cybersecurity	<ol> <li>Implement countermeasures, technologies, and policies to protect physical and cyber assets, networks, applications, and systems that could be exploited to do harm.</li> <li>Secure, to the extent possible, networks and critical infrastructure based on vulnerability results from risk assessment, mitigation, and incident response capabilities.</li> <li>Formalize relationships between information communications technology and information system vendors and their customers for ongoing product cyber security, business planning, and transition to response and recovery when necessary.</li> <li>Share actionable cyber threat information with the domestic and international government, and private sectors to promote shared situational awareness.</li> <li>Implement risk-informed standards to ensure the security, reliability, integrity, and availability of critical information,</li> </ol>

Mission Area	Core Capability	Description and Actions
Protection (Continued)	Cybersecurity (continued)	records, and communications systems and services through collaborative cybersecurity initiatives and efforts.  6. Detect and analyze malicious activity and support mitigation activities.  Leverage law enforcement and intelligence assets to identify, track, investigate, disrupt, and prosecute malicious actors threatening the security of the Nation's public and private information systems

#### II. POLICIES

To the maximum extent possible under emergency conditions, communication functions will be performed in compliance with existing telecommunications regulations and requirements. Radio systems operated by Benton County will conform to the conditions of the applicable Federal Communications Control FCC license(s).

Communications and warning support requirements that cannot be met at the local level will be referred to WAEMD.

#### III. SITUATION

#### Overview

Emergencies/Major Disaster conditions and hazards pose direct threats to personnel safety in specific geographic areas. Communication between the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), response organizations, and field responders in affected areas is crucial to the emergency response effort. The success of other ESFs may be highly dependent on the ability to communicate needs, directions, and status reports between the various response elements.

#### **Planning Assumptions**

Emergency or major disaster warning may originate from any level of government or other trusted sources. Most forecasting resources are located within the federal government. Protective actions are communicated by local jurisdictions.

In the event of an emergency or major disaster, significant outside help and support may not be available for 72 or more hours. Communications equipment, personnel, and procedures must be able to support emergency needs until additional assistance is available.

Priority in establishing communication systems within Benton County is life safety first, followed by the protection of property, the environment and the economy, and the re-establishment of critical government functions.

Benton County will use normal communications systems as much as possible during an emergency or major disaster. Some needs will be met by reprioritizing day-to-day frequency use to special emergency use.

Disruption and damage to the telecommunications infrastructure will likely occur in during an emergency or major disaster. The type and degree of damage will determine the effectiveness and efficiency of the response and recovery efforts. Cell towers that carry FirstNet traffic have extended battery backup capability and other features that enhance reliability to meet the needs of the FirstNet public safety community. FirstNet is a wireless, high-speed data service that gives priority to first responders at all times. It is especially useful for first responders during emergencies and other events that result in high cellular usage by the public and cause congestion on local cellular towers.

Disaster situations could overpower private sector infrastructure.

Emergency information dissemination will occur as soon as possible by whatever means available.

Communications will improve as systems are restored.

A variety of warning systems are required that can address the population's diverse communications needs (such as auditory impairment, visual impairment, and limited English proficiency).

#### IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

#### General

The SECOMM dispatch center will serve as Benton County's 24-hour-a-day communication center to receive notification of emergencies or disasters and activate emergency response functions. Communications during emergencies and disaster situations will be carried out using

the established communications systems used in day-to-day operations to the degree that they survive the disaster and continue to afford adequate communications within the county and mutual aid responders. Primary and backup methods for each key communication requirement will be designated.

Common methods for communicating such as commercial telephone, private line, leased line cellular telephone satellite phone, email and facsimile will be used on a day-today basis.

Benton County Emergency Services maintains multiple levels of redundant voice and data communications capabilities (including backup power generation), for notification and warning for public safety coordination, on scene and off scene, and the public.

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) operates through designated radio and televisions stations. Benton County is in the Columbia Basin Operational Area. The designated primary EAS station is KONA 610 AM and 105.3 FM. It can be activated by authorized officials in each jurisdiction, according to procedures contained in the Columbia Basin EAS Operational Area Plan.

Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA) is a mechanism to disseminate life-saving information to cellular phones in a specific geographic area. WEA messages are forced onto phones using a unique tone, such as Amber Alerts.

CodeRED is Benton County's opt-in public mass notification system This system provides the ability to notify the public based upon a given geographic area. Notifications can be made via telephone, cell phone, text or email. CodeRED is compatible with TTY/TDD technologies and can be used to send messages in alternate languages (Spanish, Russian and Chinese) for limited English proficiency. The CodeRED system is also used to send WEA and EAS messages.

The National Warning System (NAWAS) is the primary system used by the federal and state government to disseminate warnings. SECOMM is the primary warning point for Benton and Franklin County. The Benton County EOC is the secondary warning point.

Pre-established relationships with community partners and organizations will be leveraged for dissemination of emergency messaging to reach those with limited English proficiency.

The following are capabilities that help manage response organizations on scene, emergency coordination centers, establish and maintain a common operating picture, and overcome communications shortfalls with the use of alternative methods.

- The Comprehensive Emergency Management Network (CEMNET) is a two-way low band radio system for backup direction and control for emergency managers located in the EOC radio room.
- Benton County Emergency Services (BCES) operates an 800MHz Digital Phase 1 Trunked Simulcast radio system for Law Enforcement and a VHF Analog Simulcast plus Geographic Repeaters for Fire Agencies in Benton and Franklin Counties. These systems support local Law and Fire agencies and Mutual Aid partners in our region.
- Amateur radio communications systems located in the EOC can provide backup and supplemental communications to Kadlec and TRIOS hospital, American Red Cross, some fire stations, and the State EOC and some regional EOCs. 3 Rivers Aux-comm Amateur Radio Emergency Communications is the primary group that provides support for Amateur Radio Communications. Methods of communications will primarily be by voice and digital data/ Amateur high frequency (HF) communications will allow voice and digital/data links to be established and maintained between state, regional and national partners, and response agencies.

Communications with Washington Military Department-Emergency Management Division can be maintained through radio when other methods are unavailable.

Additional coordination with private sector may occur to improve efficiencies and aid in response and recovery by working with county partners for debris removal. Private sector may also provide mobile communications assets for temporary communication networks.

When an emergency or major disaster may require the establishment of mobile communications assets, mobile command posts, or operations centers other than the EOC, the EOC will coordinate delivery of such assets through Mutual Aid Agreement, contracts, or by requests to the State Emergency Operations Center.

Additional coordination with private sector may occur to improve efficiencies and aid in response and recovery by working with county partners for debris removal. Private sector may also provide mobile communications assets for temporary communication networks.

Cybersecurity incidents and plans have not been fully developed. Similar to all resource requests cybersecurity support may be requested from the Washington State Military Department.

The effectiveness of communication methods and overall plan will be evaluated through the use of After-Action Reports and feedback from the public and first responders.

Support agencies may assign a designee as an agency representative/liaison to operate from the EOC—when activated—to coordinate agency activities within the overall disaster response and into disaster recovery.

## B. Mitigation Mission

The goal is to mitigate the breakdown in communications during an emergency or major disaster by creating redundant, interoperable and technologically varied methos of alert and warning.

#### D. Response Mission

Benton County Emergency Services maintains a variety of communications capabilities available to support emergency response.

#### G. Recovery Mission

Benton County Emergency Management (BCEM) coordinates the following disaster recovery activities:

- a. Following an emergency or major disaster, Benton County will evaluate the effectiveness of the communication of life safety information through the use of After-Action Reports, in cooperation with BCES IT, SECOMM, City of Richland Radio shop and response agencies.
- b. BCEM will also evaluate the effectiveness of its communications systems and messaging to reach the public, partner organizations, and neighboring jurisdiction

# V. RESPONSIBILITIES

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities	
Benton County Emergency Management (BCEM)	<ol> <li>Alert and Warning         <ol> <li>Development and maintenance of county warning procedures using existing capabilities.</li> <li>Relay warnings and emergency information to affected municipalities.</li> <li>Identify public and private communications facilities, equipment, and personnel located throughout Benton County and surrounding areas which would support emergency communications needs in case of an emergency or major disaster. These resources include, but are not limited to, emergency communications vehicles,</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	
BCEM cont.	command posts, government entities, and amateur radio personnel.  4. Provide emergency radio communications facilities at the EOC or an alternate facility.  5. Provide Alert and Warning to the public via designated systems	
BCES Information Technology	<ol> <li>Cybersecurity</li> <li>Provide protection and restoration of the telephone and data network system of communications within their scope.</li> <li>BCES lead for cybersecurity incidents.</li> <li>Provide telecommunications equipment and software support for the EOC.</li> <li>Support CodeRED, WebEOC, and GIS technologies and hardware in support of the EOC.</li> </ol>	
Private Communications Service Providers	<ol> <li>Telecommunications</li> <li>Harden infrastructure to ensure reasonable level of operations during emergencies and major disasters.</li> <li>Assess and restore respective communications infrastructure</li> </ol>	

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
	3. Provide situational awareness for response and recovery, to the EOC through coordination with the SEOC.

Support Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
SECOMM/BCES	Public Safety Communications  1. Provide communication points for public safety calls
Amateur Radio – 3 Rivers	Radio Communications
Aux-Comm	Coordinate and provide amateur radio emergency
	communications in the Benton County EOC and at designated
	facilities as resources allow.
	2. Obtain certification and equipment.
	3. Maintain equipment.
Regional Broadcaster	Telecommunications
	Relay EAS messages and accurate information.

State Lead	ESF Responsibilities
Washington Military	1. State lead for Cyber incidents
Department	
Washington State Utilities	1. State lead for coordinating and gaining situational
and Transportation	awareness for large scale incidents that have impact on
Commission	private sector communication capabilities.

# VI AREAS OF COORDINATION CROSSWALK

The following table describes the typical functions concurrently active during incidents involving ESF #2. Other ESF annexes are listed as a reference to guide coordination.

Function	Agency	ESF Annex
On-Scene Security and	Law Enforcement	ESF #13
Protection		
Energy	Power Utilities	ESF #12
Resources Request	WA State Military Dept (DEM)	ESF #7
Debris Clearing	Public Works	ESF #3

# VII. REFERENCES

# Columbia Basin Emergency Alert System Plan

# VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See appendix 2

# IX. ATTACHMENTS

None

# EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #3 – PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING

#### **LEAD AGENCIES**

**Benton County Public Works Department** 

Municipal Public Works Departments for City of Richland, Kennewick

#### **SUPPORT AGENCIES**

Municipal Public Works Departments for City of West Richland, City of Benton City and City of Prosser

**Tri-Cities Water Store** 

**Crystal Springs Water** 

Paradise Bottled Water

#### **STATE LEAD**

Washington State Military Department

## I. INTRODUCTION

#### **Purpose**

To coordinate and organize the public works and engineering needs related to the continuity of wastewater services, storm water management and flood control, solid waste management services, engineering expertise and facility inspections. This plan is also intended to capture the coordination of potential available potable water providers, both public and private within Benton County.

### Scope

This Emergency Support Function (ESF) addresses necessary county public works, engineering and infrastructure inspection and emergency repair activities including but not limited to:

- a. wastewater systems;
- b. supporting the county's flood management system and surface water management;
- c. debris and wreckage clearance;

- d. waste management;
- e. initial critical infrastructure assessment and temporary repair of damaged county facilities, infrastructure and supporting utilities, as resources allow;
- f. assessment and repair of traffic control devices and traffic management systems; and
- g. traffic control assistance and safety by providing barricades and signs, as necessary.

This ESF includes the coordination and communication with public and private water providers.

Planning for every contingency needing these services is beyond the scope of this ESF. This ESF does not imply that Benton County government will remedy all needs in the event of an emergency or major disaster.

#### **Core Capabilities and Actions**

The following table lists the core capabilities that ESF #3 most directly supports along with the related ESF #3 actions. In addition to the core capabilities listed in the table, all ESFs support the following core capabilities: Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning.

Mission Area	Core Capability	Description and Actions
	Environmental Response/Health and Safety	<ol> <li>Minimize public exposure to environmental hazards through assessment of the hazards and implementation of public protective actions.</li> <li>Manage clean-up of debris contaminated by hazardous materials and proper disposal of waste.</li> <li>Identify, evaluate, and implement measures to prevent and minimize impacts to the environment and natural resources from all-hazard emergencies and response operations.</li> </ol>
Response	Logistics and Supply Chain Management	Synchronize logistics capabilities and enable the restoration of impacted supply chains.
	Fatality Management Services	Support decedent remains recovery in debris removal processes.
	Mass Care Services	Provide resources to assess structures and infrastructure used for emergency sheltering as well as other housing options for affected population.
Recovery	Infrastructure Systems	Restore and sustain essential services (public and private)     to maintain community functionality.

Mission Area	Core Capability	Description and Actions
Recovery	Infrastructure Systems	<ol> <li>Develop a plan with a specified timeline for redeveloping community infrastructure to contribute to resiliency, accessibility, and sustainability.</li> <li>Provide systems that meet the community needs while minimizing service disruption during restoration within the specified timeline in the recovery plan.</li> </ol>

#### II. POLICIES

Benton County governments will provide services to public land, roads, bridges, and facilities under county jurisdiction. Response to private property problems will be addressed only when a county/city facility or structure (such as a culvert) is causing the problem; when action on private property is necessary to prevent a likely harm to publicly-owned infrastructure (such as the removal of flood debris to protect a downstream levee, road, or bridge); when life or public health is threatened; or as requested by fire services or law enforcement.

Procedures identified in the ICBO (International Conference of Building Officials) Disaster Mitigation Handbook and the ATC-20-1 Field Manual: Post Earthquake Safety Evaluation of Buildings will be standard for the inspection of county facilities for damage.

Water purveyors will follow drinking water regulations as delineated in WAC 246.290 and the Safe Drinking Water Act.

County Individual Preparedness Guidelines (addressed in CEMP Basic Plan)

Follow all local, state, and federal guidelines relating to ADA compliance regarding permitting and restoration of services as much as practicable. Considerations should include people with disabilities and/or others with access and functional needs.

#### III. SITUATION

#### Overview

Emergencies, both natural (high winds, floods, winter storms and earthquake) and technological (hazardous materials, contamination of water supplies, etc.) can have profound effects on the public services and utilities in Benton County. The ability to quickly restore damaged water, power, telephone and sewer systems and repair roads, bridges, railways, and airports is essential to minimizing the health, safety and economic impact of a disaster.

#### **Planning Assumptions**

An emergency or major disaster may cause extensive damage to property and infrastructure. Public utilities may be damaged or be partially or fully inoperable.

Access to disaster areas may be dependent upon the re-establishment of ground and air routes. Debris may make streets and highways impassable. If necessary, debris clearance and emergency road repairs will be given priority to support immediate lifesaving response activities.

Damage assessments will be required to determine impact and potential workload. In the event of an earthquake, aftershocks will require re-evaluation of previously assessed structures and damages.

Engineering support not available through the public agencies will be obtained from private sector firms.

During and after emergencies, public utilities will operate within their authorized service area and according to their respective charters.

#### IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

#### General

Benton County Public Works is the lead agency for coordination of public works emergency operations for the county. Likewise, the respective city jurisdiction Public Works will have the lead for events requiring an extensive public works response within city limits. The expectation will be each jurisdiction will send a liaison to the Benton County EOC.

#### **Mitigation Mission**

The county/cities will ensure hazard mitigation measures are taken in consideration in the design and maintenance of public works facilities and infrastructure and actively participate in the development and update of the Benton County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

#### **Response Mission**

- 1. Resume operations and services
- 2. Mitigate immediate hazards (shut down water mains / pipelines, close roads, and bridges).
- 3. Coordinate debris removal / debris management.
- 4. Coordinate damage assessment (of critical infrastructure, systems).
- 5. Provide trained personnel to restore services.

- 6. Prioritize restoration of services.
- 7. Identify, prioritize, and coordinate repair work for local roads, bridges, and culverts.
- 8. Inspect buildings (both public and private).
- 9. Assess the structural integrity the roads and bridges.
- 10. Stabilize, decrease impacts, and re-establish critical infrastructure functions.
- 11. Coordinate with ESF #12 to repair/restore utility services (gas, electric, telephone. etc.) for critical infrastructure.
- 12. Coordinate with BCEM and/or the EOC for the acquisition and allocation of response resources.

# **Recovery Mission**

- 1. Restore infrastructure operations and services.
- 2. Manage debris.
- 3. Prioritize restoration of services.
- 4. Expedite permitting.
- 5. Repair local roads, bridges, and culverts.
- 6. Restore local water distribution systems.
- 7. Restore local wastewater collection and treatment systems.

# V. RESPONSIBILITIES

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities	
	General	
Benton County Planning and Public Works Department City of Richland, Kennewick, Planning	<ol> <li>Function as lead agency in the implementation of this ESF when emergency conditions are and the associated response, recovery, mitigation, and preparedness activities.</li> <li>Obtain the required authorizations as related to this ESF and as appropriate.</li> <li>Provide a liaison to the EOC, when requested.</li> <li>Perform or contract for major recovery work to repair damages to public facilities or infrastructure.</li> <li>Provide the EOC with damage assessment and priority repair information, when requested.</li> <li>Provide construction and emergency equipment, supplies and personnel for response and recovery activities as practicable.</li> <li>Provide, procure, and maintain equipment.</li> <li>Coordinate with regulatory agencies and liaisons when work impacts environmentally sensitive</li> </ol>	
and Public Works Department	areas as practicable.	
	Building Inspections	
	<ol> <li>Lead agency for the inspection of county facilities and other appropriate buildings or homes in the unincorporated county for structural integrity when indicated.</li> </ol>	
	2. Support activities related to the inspection, repair, or relocation of county facilities.	
	3. Expedite the issuance of building permits	
	necessary for the recovery process.  4. Ensuring federal ADA requirements will be met within the permitting process.	
	Engineering	
	Design, manage, and oversee repairs of various public systems with respect to the divisions listed	

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
	<ul><li>2. Support activities related to the inspection of bridges</li><li>3. Patrol, inspect, repair county public road</li></ul>
Benton County Planning and Public	systems and related infrastructure
Works Department	Water and Wastewater
City of Richland, Kennewick, Planning and Public Works Department	<ol> <li>Conduct laboratory testing and plant operations to ensure water and wastewater regulatory compliance.</li> <li>Inspect and make necessary emergency repairs to the department's mains, pump stations, treatment plants, and community systems.</li> <li>Coordinate strategies with BCEM and other local wastewater providers responsible for other systems, as requested. a. Each wastewater service provider is responsible for wastewater collection and treatment within their own service area boundaries, as circumstances permit.</li> </ol>
	4. Assess emergency initiatives for diversion of wastewater.
	<ol> <li>Implement existing mutual aid agreements for water and wastewater services.</li> </ol>

Support Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
City of Richland, Waste	Waste Management/Solid Waste
Management-Kennewick,	1. Coordinate disposal sites for debris removed for emergency
Basin Disposal	protective measures, emergency and temporary repairs
	and/or construction on county land, roads, bridges, and
	facilities.
	2. Coordinate demolition and disposal of debris at
	appropriately identified receiving facilities.
Municipal Public Works	1. Provide coordination and support to lead agencies, and
Departments for City of	support to the EOC as available.
West Richland, City of	2. Implement existing mutual aid agreements for water and
Benton City and City of	wastewater and solid waste services.
Prosser	

# VI AREAS OF COORDINATION CROSSWALK

The following table describes the typical functions concurrently active during incidents involving ESF #3. Other ESF annexes are listed as a reference to guide coordination.

Function	Agency	ESF Annex
Roadway Debris Removal	WSDOT	ESF #1
Utility Repair within right-of	Utility owner/operator	ESF#12
way		
ADA consideration in	All agencies	ESF's #1, #6,#8 and #12
restorative access to critical		
infrastructure		
Hazardous Materials	Southeast Washington	ESF#10
Response	special Operations Group	
	Ecology	
Environmental Health	Benton Franklin Health Dept.	ESF#8
Public Information	BCEM, COR- Marketing, COK	ESF#15

# VII. REFERENCES

- ATC-20-1 Field Manual: Post earthquake Safety Evaluation of Buildings.
- International Code Council, www.iccsafe.org.
- Tile 246 WAC: Health, Department of, as amended.

# VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See appendix 2

# IX. ATTACHMENTS

None

# EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #4 - FIREFIGHTING

#### **LEAD AGENCIES**

Richland Fire Department

Kennewick Fire Department

Benton County Fire District #1

Benton County Fire District #2

Benton County Fire District #4

Benton County Fire District #5

Benton County Fire District #6

West Benton Fire and Rescue

#### **SUPPORT AGENCIES**

Franklin County Fire agencies

Southeast Communications (SECOMM)

**Benton County Emergency Management** 

#### **STATE LEAD**

Washington State Patrol-Fire Marshal's Office

Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

#### I. INTRODUCTION

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #4 focuses on wildland, structural, and marine, fire suppression related topics, capabilities, and responsibilities within Benton County. The fire service in Benton County provides a number of other "specialty" services that may be covered in more detail in other ESFs, such as ESF #8—Public Health and Medical Services, ESF #9— Search and Rescue, and ESF #10—Oil and

4

2023 p. ESF 4 - 1

Hazardous Materials Response. Fire agencies in the region provide basic life support (BLS) and some agencies provide advanced life support (ALS), varying levels of hazardous materials response capability, marine firefighting capabilities, swift water rescue, confined space rescue, collapsed structure rescue, and other services outside the traditional firefighter role.

#### **Purpose**

- 1. To coordinate public fire services in cooperation with the fire departments and fire districts within Benton County.
- 2. To support detection, management, and suppression of wildland, rural, and urban fires <u>resulting</u> from, or occurring co-incidentally with an emergency or major disaster.

# Scope

- 1. For the purpose of this ESF, fire service is considered fire suppression and control. Although the fire service provides other functions such as; emergency medical care, immediate life safety services, search and rescue and hazardous material response, those functions are not included in this ESF.
- 2. Fire service in Benton County is provided by various agencies including fire protection districts, and municipal fire departments, along with state and federal agencies. Benton County itself, does not have fire suppression resources or responsibilities.
- 3. This ESF does not address the mobilization of fire resources at regional or state levels. The Southeast Region Fire Mobilization Plan and the Washington State Fire Service Resource Mobilization Plan (published separately) provides detailed information on mobilization procedures.
- 4. Planning for every firefighting contingency is far beyond the scope of this ESF. This plan will outline broad objectives that will provide for the greatest protection of life and property that can be achieved with resources available. This ESF should be used as a guideline for those in command of fire service operations and should not be viewed as a prescribed action plan.
- 5. Marine firefighting includes fighting fires from fireboats and from land, or docks and includes combating fire incidents involving vessels, docks, or other marine type situations.

# **Core Capabilities and Actions**

The following table lists the core capabilities that ESF #4 most directly supports along with the related ESF #4 actions. In addition to the core capabilities listed in the table, all ESFs support the following core capabilities: Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning.

Mission Area	Core Capability	Description and Actions
Response	Situational Assessment	Conduct an initial fire situation and damage assessment; determines the appropriate management response to meet the request for assistance.

2023 p. ESF 4 - 2

Mission Area	Core Capability	Description and Actions
Response	Fire Management and Suppression	<ol> <li>Provide wildland, wildland-urban interface (WUI) and structure firefighting resources to municipal, or county, agencies in support of firefighting and emergency operations.</li> <li>Provide command, control, and coordination of resources to municipal, county agencies in support of firefighting and emergency operations.</li> <li>Provide direct liaison to the emergency operations center (EOC) and fire chiefs in the designated area, as appropriate.</li> </ol>

# II. POLICIES

The Chief of the Washington State Patrol is the authority to authorize a state declared mobilization and the Washington State Patrol Fire Protection Bureau of the State Fire Marshal coordinates statewide fire service resources, Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 43.43.961.

Per Chapter 76.04 RCW, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has the responsibility for wildland fire suppression on 12.4 million acres of state- and privately-owned forestland. The DNR, Resource Protection Division, has the authority to respond on timbered lands to wildland fire suppression efforts, as well as the responsibility to respond to requests from other agencies for assistance for non-fire emergencies or disasters.

Benton County Fire Agencies can be party to the Benton County All Hazard Master Mutual Master Mutual Aid Agreement in an effort to provide for efficient use of mutual aid resources.

NIMS/ICS are used to manage emergency and major disaster operations.

Mutual /automatic aid will be exhausted or nearly exhausted prior to requesting State Fire Mobilization.

# III. SITUATION

# Overview

A wide range of fire situations exist in Benton County. There is a potential for large commercial structure, high-rise, wildland, wildland-urban interface, or hazardous materials has been identified as a high-risk Benton County Hazard Identification Risk Assessment (HIRA—published separately). A conflagration could develop from natural, or human caused situation(s) that will impact the response of

4

fire resources in the county. Large-scale or multiple simultaneous events could also impact the availability of fire resources.

# **Planning Assumptions**

There are areas within Benton County that are not served by a fire department of protection district.

Fires can be the primary hazard or consequence of an emergency or major disaster such as an earthquake or a civil disturbance or terrorist attack.

Larger scale or multiple simultaneous incidents will impact the number of available fire and rescue resources, which may become scarce or damaged.

Damage to transportation infrastructure and to fire facilities may impact the ability of fire services to respond to the emergency or major disaster.

Availability of fire service personnel may be limited due to injury, personal concerns/needs, or limited access to work locations and assigned to initial first response for all emergencies.

Fire service personnel and resources for fire suppression and control may be limited during disasters due to multiple functions the fire service providers, such as: emergency medical care, immediate life safety services, search and rescue and hazardous material response.

Response by fire department or district personnel shall be directed by the Host agency Incident Commander, or Authority to manage an incident(s) may be delegated to another agency or Incident Management Team when the complexity exceeds a local jurisdiction's Incident Command capability.

# IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

#### A. General

During emergencies or major disasters, local fire services will mobilize all available apparatus and personnel available to manage the incident. Mutual aid agreements are activated when initial resources are inadequate. When mutual aid and local resources are exhausted or nearly exhausted, the provisions for state fire mobilization apply.

Fire mobilization process:

- a. Local fire agency capability/capacity is or is expected to be exceeded.
- b. A request for assistance is made to the Southeast Washington Regional Coordinator.
- c. The Regional Coordinator may seek resources within the region if kind and type are known to be available.
- d. If the needed resources are not available within the region, the Regional Coordinator makes a request to the WMD-EMD Duty Officer or the Logistics Section of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) if it has been activated.

<u>4</u> 2023

- e. WMD-EMD forwards the request to the State Fire Marshal's Office where it is conveyed to the Chief of the State Patrol who has the authority to approve or deny the request.
- f. Correspondence is made back to the Regional Coordinator and resources if approved are sought and dispatched.
- g. Reimbursement rates are set by the state fire chief's association by resource kind and type.
- h. The event will exceed 12 hours in duration.

Expanded Resource Order Coordinator (EROC) – An EROC will be requested to respond to Southeast Communications (SECOMM). The purpose of EROC for the communications center is to support resource coordination for a large-scale event or multiple simultaneous events occurring and CAD recommendations are incomplete or recommended agencies are no longer able to fill CAD recommendations.

The EROC may request a Fire Coordinator to report to SECOMM of the EOC if the situation warrants. The EOC can be partially activated, and the fire Coordinator will serve as the ESF#4 in the EOC and act as liaison for the Incident Commander.

#### **B.** Mitigation Mission

Agencies mitigate fire hazards through implementing fire prevention programs, inspections, code enforcements, outreach, and juvenile fire center programs.

#### C. Response Mission

Maintain readiness of firefighting personnel and equipment resources.

# D. Recovery Mission

Each department, agency and individual shall maintain accurate records of the incident. They will be responsible for maintaining disaster and recovery expense records for future possible reimbursement. During the Recovery phase, it is imperative to maintain communication and coordination with the BCEM EOC. Fire departments and districts may provide public information regarding safety issues as people return to their homes and businesses. Departments, districts, and individuals involved in the emergency or disaster should participate in post event reviews and critiques and contribute to written reports regarding observations and recommendations.

Fire Departments will continue to communicate with the BCEM EOC and coordinate recovery activities, as priorities and resources allow. They will continue to assist with damage assessment reports and other requirements necessary for obtaining financial assistance for the county and involved cities or towns.

4

# V. RESPONSIBILITIES

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
Fire Departments and Fire Protection Districts	<ol> <li>Provide fire suppression and immediate life safety services.</li> <li>Conduct light and heavy rescue operations as appropriate to level of training and available equipment.</li> </ol>
	Conduct fire investigation activities within respective jurisdictions or in conjunction with the Fire Marshal.      Describe trained FROC to make a SECOMM.
Fire Departments and Fire Protection Districts - cont.	<ul><li>4. Provide trained EROC to respond to SECOMM when requested.</li><li>5. Staff the EOC with a fire coordinator when indicated or requested.</li></ul>

Support Agencies	ESF Responsibilities	
Southeast Communications (SECOMM)	<ol> <li>Maintain adequate staffing and operational status in support of fire resource dispatch responsibilities.</li> <li>At the request of the Incident Commander and subject to staff availability provide a dedicated fire dispatcher to an incident.</li> </ol>	
Benton County Emergency Management (BCEM)	Upon request activate EOC and assist in coordination. Send messaging via CodeRED for evacuations or other information need disseminated.	

State and Federal Leads	ESF Responsibilities	
Washington State Patrol –	Obtain necessary resources through interagency agreements	
Fire Marshal's Office	when Washington State Fire Service Resource Mobilization Plan	
	is activated.	
Washington State	1. Manages and coordinates wildland firefighting activities on	
Department of Natural	DNR protected lands.	
Resources	2. Provide and coordinate firefighting assistance to other land	
	management organizations and to local jurisdiction fire	
	organizations, as requested, under the terms of existing	
	agreements and department policies and procedures.	

4

2023 p. ESF 4 - 6

# VI AREAS OF COORDINATION CROSSWALK

The following table describes the typical functions concurrently active during incidents involving ESF #4. Other ESF annexes are listed as a reference to guide coordination.

Function	Agency	ESF Annex
Alert and Warning	BCEM	ESF#5
Public Information	BCEM, Fire Agency PIO's	ESF #15
Sheltering	Central & Southeastern	ESSF#6
	Washington American Red	
	Cross	
Hazardous materials	Southeast Washington	ESF#10
Response	Special Operations Group	

# VII. REFERENCES

- Benton County master Mutual Aid Agreement
- Washington State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan

# VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See appendix 2

# IX. ATTACHMENTS

None

2023 p. ESF 4 - 7

# EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #5 – INFORMATION AND PLANNING

#### **LEAD AGENCIES**

Benton County Emergency Management (BCEM)

#### **SUPPORT AGENCIES**

**Benton County and Municipalities** 

Southeast Washington Type III Incident Management Team

#### **STATE LEAD**

Washington State Military Department-Emergency Management Division

# I. INTRODUCTION

# **Purpose**

To outline activities that support emergency management functions in Benton County, including Emergency Operations Center (EOC) management and operations, warning, information sharing, coordination of resources, and mutual aid and state assistance.

#### Scope

Describe collect, analyze, evaluate, compile, and share information about a potential or actual emergency or major disaster to enhance response and the provision of recovery activities.

This Emergency Support Function (ESF) does not imply that all emergency planning contingencies are addressed but does outline basic principles consistent to most emergencies or major disasters.

# **Core Capabilities and Actions**

The following table lists the core capabilities that ESF #5 most directly supports along with the related ESF #5 actions. In addition to the core capabilities listed in the table, all ESFs support the following core capabilities: Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning.

Mission Area	Core Capability	Description and Actions
Response	Situational Assessment	<ol> <li>Provide all decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the hazard, any cascading effects, and the status of the response.</li> <li>Deliver information sufficient to inform decision making regarding immediate lifesaving and life-sustaining activities and engage governmental, private, and civic sector resources within and outside of the affected area to meet basic human needs and stabilize the incident.</li> <li>Deliver enhanced information to reinforce ongoing lifesaving and life sustaining activities, and engage governmental, private, and civic sector resources within and outside of the affected area to meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery.</li> <li>Utilize FEMA Community Lifelines to measure and communicate incident impacts.</li> </ol>

#### II. POLICIES

If an emergency or disaster is beyond the normal capabilities of local government, a local declaration of emergency is made by the legislative heads of the involved

governments in accordance with Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 36.40.180 for counties and RCW 35.33.081 for cities.

Operation of the EOC aligns with NIMS/ICS principles.

BCEM and the EOC will adhere to planning and program guidance in CPG 101, the National Response Framework, National Disaster Recovery Framework, the Stafford Act, and all other applicable state and federal guidance.

BCEM will maintain current hazard and risk analysis information.

The EOC will receive and disseminate current and accurate information to other county agencies, cities and towns, the Washington State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), volunteer organizations, and response personnel during times of activation.

#### III. SITUATION

# **Planning Assumptions**

Timely coordination is required during an emergency or major disaster, or in the imminent threat of one, and the EOC will provide this coordination.

Planning for extended response and recovery operations requires the immediate and continued collection, processing, and dissemination of situational information.

First responders, as well as field responders, volunteers, residents, the news media, and others will provide information to the EOC.

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.

Information collection may be hampered due to many factors including, but not limited to, damage to telecommunications systems, telecommunications overload, damage to the telecommunications infrastructure, and effects of weather, smoke, human error, and other environmental factors.

#### IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

#### **Response Mission**

Support agencies must assign a designee as an agency representative/liaison to operate from the EOC—when activated—to coordinate agency activities within the overall disaster response and into disaster recovery.

Agency representatives in the EOC, from county departments and other agencies/organizations, will work to meet the informational requirements of incident operations in the field, other jurisdictional EOCs, other county agency EOCs, and the Washington State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

The Planning Section chief is responsible for the management of the information received and processed in the EOC. The planning section is responsible to collect, analyze, evaluate, report, and

display current information. From this information, the Planning Section Chief will ensure that Situation Reports accurately reflect activities that occurred during previous operation periods, and that EOC Action Plans have adequate information for reference during the next operational period.

# **Recovery Mission**

Analyze information, assist with developing recovery plans, and maintains written records and documents for the event.

# V. RESPONSIBILITIES

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
	Request and track operational status of Benton     County departments for Continuity of     Operations (COOP) purposes.
Benton County Emergency Management	2. Lead agency for day-to-day emergency management services for Benton County and City of Richland, City of Kennewick, City of West Richland, City of Prosser and City of Benton City. These services include, but are not limited to, coordinating the delivery of capabilities within the prevention, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation mission areas.
	<ol> <li>Coordinating agency for local, state, regional, and tribal emergency management agencies.</li> <li>As host agency of the Benton County Emergency Operations Center (EOC), responsible for management, administration, and operations of the EOC.</li> </ol>
	5. Activate and assemble emergency assets and capabilities to assist in the prevention and response of emergencies or major disasters.
	6. Coordinate overall staffing of the EOC, including the necessary ESFs.
	7. Obtain legal counsel when needed during EOC activations.
	8. Coordinate planning activities including immediate, short-term, and long-range planning. The response planning and operations
Benton County Emergency Management (continued)	implementation priorities of county government

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
	are developed, tracked, and implemented through this ESF.  9. Prepare for daily State EOC coordination calls during emergencies or major disaster utilizing community lifeline approach.

Support Agencies	ESF Responsibilities	
Benton County and	1. County departments will assign staff for EOC training and operations when requested by the Manager of Emergency Management.	
Municipalities	<ol> <li>County departments are responsible for the accountability of employees, level of operations, assessment of damages, and identification of resources needs, and report the information to the EOC in a timely manner.</li> <li>Provide situation reports and damage assessments, as necessary.</li> </ol>	
	<ul><li>4. Provide am agency representative to the EOC, when requested.</li><li>5. Make requests for all local, state, and federal assistance</li></ul>	
	through the EOC.	
	6. Provide timely and accurate information about the emergency and their organizations operational status	
Southeast Washington Type 3 Incident Management Team	Provide incident management or EOC support capabilities, upon request.	

State Lead	ESF Responsibilities	
Washington State Military Department-Emergency Management Division	<ol> <li>Distribute and/or maintain tools to collect, compile, analyze, and share Essential Elements of Information during emergencies or major disasters.</li> <li>Coordinate information requests, as prioritized by the EOC.</li> <li>Host daily "Local Jurisdiction Conference Calls" during emergencies or major disasters to share vital incident response information.</li> </ol>	

# VI AREAS OF COORDINATION CROSSWALK

The following table describes the typical functions concurrently active during incidents involving ESF #5. Other ESF annexes are listed as a reference to guide coordination.

Function	Agency	ESF Annex
Information collection	All affected entities	All
Information Management	All affected entities	All
Modeling and Analysis	All affected entities	All
Public Information	All affected entities	All

# VII. REFERENCES

Chapter 38.52 RCW: Emergency Management, as amended.

# VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See appendix 2

# IX. ATTACHMENTS

Benton County Emergency Operations Center Plan, 2023 – currently under development

# EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #6 – MASS CARE, EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, TEMPORARY HOUSING AND HUMAN SERVICES

#### **LEAD AGENCIES**

American Red Cross - Central and Southeastern Washington (ARC)

Benton County Emergency Management (BCEM)

**Benton County Human Services** 

#### **SUPPORT AGENCIES**

Mass Care - Sheltering

American Red Cross -Central and Southeastern Washington

Mass Care—Feeding/Hydration

**American Red Cross** 

Emergency Food Network- Second Harvest (bulk distribution)

Mass Care—Distribution of Emergency Supplies

Emergency Food Network – Second Harvest, (warehouse and vehicles)

**Emergency Assistance—Volunteer Management** 

**Benton County Emergency Management** 

Team Rubicon

**Emergency Assistance—Donations Management** 

The Salvation Army

Emergency Assistance—Services for Animals (also see ESF #11)

Benton Franklin Humane Society

**Benton County Animal Control** 

**Emergency Assistance—Reunification** 

American Red Cross American Red Cross

Schools/school districts

**Benton County Emergency Management** 

# **Temporary Housing/Housing Assistance**

**Benton County Human Services** 

Kennewick Housing Authority

**Richland Housing Programs** 

Benton Franklin Community Action Committee

# **Human Services—Crisis Counseling**

**American Red Cross** 

**Tri-City Chaplaincy** 

Benton Franklin Health District

Catholic Charities – Central Washington

#### STATE and FEDERAL LEADS

Washington State Department of Early Learning (DEL)

Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)

Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA)

Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS)

Washington State Animal Response Team (WASART)

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) I. INTRODUCTION

#### **Purpose**

To provide guidance and coordination to organizations addressing the mass care, housing, and human services needs of people impacted by emergencies or major disasters.

# Scope

This document applies to all lead and support agencies identified above and to the additional governmental and non-governmental agencies which may have significant roles supporting Emergency Support Function (ESF) #6 during emergencies or major disasters.

This ESF promotes the delivery of services and the implementation of programs to assist individuals, households, and families impacted or potentially impacted by emergencies or major disasters in the following four functional areas: mass care, emergency assistance, temporary housing, and human services.

Mass Care: Congregate sheltering, feeding, distribution of emergency supplies, and reunification of children with their parent(s) or legal guardians and adults with their families.

**Emergency Assistance:** Coordination of voluntary organizations and unsolicited donations and management of unaffiliated volunteers; essential community relief services; noncongregate and transitional sheltering; support to individuals who may require additional assistance in congregate facilities; support to mass evacuations; and support for the care of service animals and household pets.

**Temporary Housing:** Temporary housing options may include rental, repair, and loan assistance; replacement or construction; referrals; identification and provision of accessible housing; and access to other temporary housing assistance resources.

**Human Services:** Certain programs are available only following a presidential major disaster declaration and when Individual Assistance is approved to help survivors address unmet disaster-caused needs and non-housing losses through loans or grants; disaster supplemental nutrition assistance; crisis counseling; disaster unemployment; and disaster legal services. Other state and federal human services programs may benefit survivors, such as childcare, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), housing vouchers, etc.

#### **Core Capabilities and Actions**

The following table lists the core capabilities that ESF #6 most directly supports along with the related ESF # actions. In addition to the core capabilities listed in the table, all ESFs support the following core capabilities: Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning.

Mission Area	Core Capability	Description and Actions
	Mass Care Services	<ol> <li>Provide life-sustaining and human services to the affected population, to include hydration, feeding, sheltering, temporary housing, evacuee support, reunification, and distribution of emergency supplies.</li> <li>Move and deliver resources and capabilities to meet the needs of disaster survivors, including individuals with access and functional needs.</li> <li>Establish, staff, and equip emergency shelters and other temporary housing options (including accessible housing) for the affected population.</li> <li>Move from congregate care to non-congregate care alternatives and provide relocation assistance or interim housing solutions for families unable to return to their predisaster homes.</li> </ol>
Response	Logistics and Supply Chain Management	<ol> <li>Deliver essential commodities, equipment, and services in support of impacted communities and survivors, to include emergency power and fuel support, as well as the coordination of access to community staples. Synchronize logistics capabilities and enable the restoration of impacted supply chains.</li> <li>Mobilize and deliver governmental, nongovernmental, and private sector resources to save lives, sustain lives, meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery, to include moving and delivering resources and services to meet the needs of disaster survivors.</li> <li>Enhance public and private resource and services for am affected area.</li> </ol>
	Public Health, Healthcare and Emergency Medical Services	<ol> <li>Provide lifesaving medical treatment via Emergency Medical Services and related operations and avoid additional disease and injury by providing targeted public health, medical, and behavioral health support, and products to all affected populations.</li> <li>Deliver medical countermeasures to exposed populations.</li> <li>Complete triage and initial stabilization of casualties and begin definitive care for those likely to survive their injuries and illness.</li> <li>Return medical surge resources to pre-incident levels, complete health assessments, and identify recovery processes.</li> </ol>

Mission Area	Core Capability	Description and Actions
Response (Continued)	Critical Transportation	<ol> <li>Provide transportation (including infrastructure access and accessible transportation services) for response priority objectives, including the evacuation of people and animals, and the delivery of vital response personnel, equipment, and services into the affected areas.</li> <li>Establish physical access through appropriate transportation corridors and deliver required resources to save lives and to meet the needs of disaster survivors.</li> <li>Ensure basic human needs are met, stabilize the incident, transition into recovery for an affected area, and restore basic services and community functionality.</li> <li>Clear debris from any route type (i.e., road, rail, airfield, port facility, waterway) to facilitate response operations.</li> </ol>
	Fatality Management Services	<ol> <li>Provide fatality management services, including decedent remains recovery and victim identification, working with local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal authorities to provide mortuary processes, temporary storage or permanent internment solutions, sharing information with mass care services for the purpose of reunifying family members and caregivers with missing persons/remains, and providing counseling to the bereaved.</li> <li>Establish and maintain operations to recover a significant number of fatalities over a geographically dispersed area.</li> </ol>

# II. POLICIES

The American Red Cross will assume primary agency responsibility under the National Response Framework (NRF) to coordinate federal response assistance to the mass care response for Benton County, and the efforts of other voluntary agencies, including ARC relief operations.

Mass care involves the coordination of services that shelter displaced persons, organize feeding operations, collect information on the availability of resources and the status of the impacted population, provide information to those who need it, and provide refuge for family pets.

Mass care, housing, and human services will be provided to the whole community— as needed—during emergencies and major disasters. The whole community includes individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs, including those with limited English proficiency. Pursuant to Title VI of the Americas with Disabilities Act, the Civil Rights Act, the Fair Housing Act, and Senate Bill 5046, all agencies and organizations providing mass care, housing, or human services will comply with state and federal laws.

Mass care will be provided to all in need without regard to race, creed, color, national origin, families with children, sex, marital status, sexual orientation, age, honorably discharged veteran or military status, or the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability or the use of a trained dog guide or service animal by a person with a disability, as stated in Title 49.60 RCW, Discrimination—Human Rights Commission.

# III. SITUATION

There are some hazards (such as hazardous material releases, radiological threats, floods, and fires) for which the best protection for residents may be to evacuate them to a safe location until the danger has passed.

Benton County is subject to a variety of hazards that could cause an immediate threat to the citizens in their homes. Some of these hazards may occur in such a manner that would cause immediate harm to personnel exposed to the threat. Emergencies of this nature may not allow adequate time for evacuation, or the threat could block available evacuation routes. In these instances, it may be necessary to Shelter-in-Place.

#### **Planning Assumptions**

Incidents, natural or human-caused, will occur resulting in the dislocation of people and the requirement to provide those people with basic human needs.

Mass care requirements during an emergency or major disaster may overwhelm relief organizations and social service agencies.

Depending on the hazard and the severity of its effects, Benton County and relief organizations may have limited numbers of shelters or resources to manage them.

BCEM is responsible for coordination with its partners to provide mass care and shelter during an emergency or major disaster to those in need. The primary agency assigned this task will be the American Red Cross. Displaced persons may be referred to long-term shelters or interim housing if needed and available.

While some survivors may choose to go to shelters, some will find their own shelter with existing resources, and others will remain with their belongings.

Nontraditional sheltering will likely occur following a large-scale/widespread incident. Support services, consolidation, or relocation of pop-up, tent, or congregate shelters will need to be coordinated.

Persons needing disaster assistance will reflect the cultural, functional, religiously, socioeconomical, and medical diversity of our communities.

Provision of services to individuals who chose to remain in their homes will need to be considered.

Families may become separated resulting in unaccompanied minors, generating a need for reunification activities.

People with access or functional needs will be disproportionally impacted by disasters.

- People with access or functional needs can usually be served in general purpose shelters unless they have acute medical needs.
- The population with access or functional needs will include people who do not need medical support but will require support to access services or function normally in new environments.
- As a result of the disaster or during evacuation, some people in the general population will develop access or functional needs.
- The physical and mental health of some people in the access or functional needs population will
  decompensate faster than those in the general population. Members of both populations will
  require the intervention of disaster-behavioral-health personnel.
- Service, support, and companion animals that belong to survivors will be impacted by the disaster and may need shelter, services, food, rescued or to be located.
- People may not evacuate if there is no shelter and support provided for service, support, or companion animals.

Evacuating, displaced, and other populations will include people with disabilities, people who may need assistance, and/or people with medical or other additional needs including people who have limited English proficiency, who use service, support, and assistance animals, who require durable medical equipment, who are power dependent, and/or who have prescription medication requirements.

Evacuating persons and displaced populations will include individuals subject to judicial and/or administrative orders restricting their freedom of movement, such as sex offenders and those under community supervision, and the proper management and provision of their accommodations must be considered.

During catastrophic incidents, such as an earthquake, regular and specialty food supplies (such as baby formula) may not be available to affected populations.

An emergency of major disaster may enable survivors and Non-Governmental Organizations to access disaster assistance resources through the Individual Assistance and/or Public Assistance Programs.

An emergency or major disaster may result in a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) response involvement for the provision of mass care, housing, and human services.

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

Reunification during large-scale events will be labor intensive and require coordination between many agencies.

# IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

#### A. General

- 1. ESF #6 actions are primarily performed in Benton County by the American Red Cross, with private and public organizations that may organize and coordinate among themselves by function (mass care, emergency assistance, housing, and human services). Each function has an identified lead organization and support organizations who will be responsible for the provision of services, the acquisition of additional resources, and the coordination of support organizations that have proper capabilities.
  - a. Each ESF #6 agency is responsible for providing direction within their organization, based on the collective need.
  - b. Each level of government provides ESF 6 services and support. ESF leads from local, state, and federal levels coordinate together as the situation requires to ensure efficient use of resources and the delivery of services to those in need. Coordination among these entities may occur by any combination of conference calls, face to face meetings, virtual meetings, or by other means necessitated by the incident.
  - c. Some programs and services are only available following an emergency or major disaster
- 2. Benton County Emergency Management will act as the coordinating entity to align mass care services following a disaster, working in cooperation with the American Red Cross. An overarching body is necessary to reduce the duplication of effort, conserve scarce resources, and support effective response.
  - a. Countywide ESF #6 response activities will be coordinated through the Benton County Emergency Operations Center.

- b. All request for ESF#6 functions should be coordinated through the Benton County EOC.
- c. In a large-scale incident, it will be necessary for liaisons to be present in the EOC for those organizations engaged in response.
- 3. Regardless of coordinating entity the following principles should be followed:
  - a. Initial response activities focus on meeting urgent mass care needs of disaster survivors.
  - b. Recovery efforts are initiated concurrently with response activities. Close coordination is required among public safety and relief organizations responsible for emergency response and recovery operations, and other assisting nongovernmental organizations.
  - c. Public information on availability of services (including shelter openings, food distribution sites, and reunification centers) and locations will be coordinated and compiled by the Joint Information Center (JIC) in cooperation with Benton County Emergency Management. Public information will be disseminated through the JIC using various media outlets available at the time of the incident, as detailed in ESF #15.
  - d. Support the transition of people who are experiencing homelessness out of emergency shelters and refer to interim housing or appropriate social service agencies.
  - e. Benton County will assume NO RESPONSIBILITY/LIABILITY for unauthorized shelter openings during emergency events.

#### B. Mass Care

- 1. Sheltering (American Red Cross) includes the use of pre-identified shelter sites in existing structures, creation of temporary facilities, or the temporary construction of shelters, and use of similar facilities outside the incident area, should evacuation be necessary.
  - a. The American Red Cross will coordinate shelter openings to meet the needs of the affected population.
  - b. The need for shelters may be determined by the EOC manager and placement will be coordinated with the American Red Cross Mass Care Lead to identify appropriate locations. Coordination will also occur with local incident command authorities.
  - c. Shelters opened by support agencies must comply with established standards and support those with access and functional needs.
  - d. The Benton Franklin Health Department may inspect shelters to ensure that the necessary sanitation requirements are met.
  - e. Shelter agreements will be arranged prior to an incident and are the American Red Cross responsibility to ensure adequate shelters are available and meet regulation requirements for safety standards.
  - f. All companion animals and service animals (such as seeing-eye dogs) are allowed in shelters. Shelter arrangements will be made to provide for the care of pets. Every effort will be made to co-locate pet shelters with dormitory shelters. The ARC will work to co-locate pet sheltering options at all ARC managed shelters.
- 2. Feeding and Hydration includes providing food and/or water to survivors through a combination of fixed sites, mobile feeding units, and bulk distribution.
  - a. Feeding operations are based on sound nutritional standards, such as meeting the requirements of survivors with special dietary needs, to the extent possible.
  - b. Mobile feeding operations, when needed, will be coordinated with the EOC to ensure all geographically affected areas are serviced.
- 3. Emergency First Aid includes basic first aid and referral to appropriate medical personnel and facilities, is provided at mass care facilities and at designated sites as defined by ESF #8.

- a. The ARC deploys Health Services Workers to Red Cross managed shelters, who provide basic first aid, health assessments, guidance to clients, the assistance with replacement of medications, durable medical equipment, or other medical needs.
- 4. Reunification (American Red Cross) collects and provides information regarding individuals residing within the affected area to immediate family members outside the affected area.
  - a. The logistics for establishing a reunification center will be coordinated closely with BCEM. The reunification of unaccompanied minors will be coordinated with law enforcement and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.
  - b. The American Red Cross "Safe and Well" program aids in reunification of family members within the affected area.
  - c. Reunification of children in foster care will be coordinated by Department of Social and Health Services.
  - d. Local schools and school districts will handle reunification of school-age children, according to existing plans, when school is in session.
  - e. Reunification of pets and service animals separated from owners will be coordinated by the Humane Society or Benton County Animal Control.
- 5. Distribution of Emergency Supplies includes emergency relief items to meet urgent needs are distributed through sites established within the affected area.
  - a. Support may include transportation, warehousing, equipment, technical assistance, and other critical materials or services.
  - b. Sites, called Community Points of Distribution (CPODs), are used to provide food, water, ice, and other necessities to disaster survivors. BCEM will coordinate with organizations or designated leads to provide resources at CPODs.
  - c. Every effort will be made to ensure CPODs are accessible and equitably located throughout the county.
  - d. Distribution of emergency supplies will be coordinated through ESF #7.

# C. Emergency Assistance

- Specialized or non-traditional shelters includes identifying the needs that need to be met via
  situational awareness and community input and working closely with the appropriate member
  organizations that may assist in placement in appropriate facilities. Non-traditional sheltering can be
  tent sheltering, pop-up shelters, local gathering places, parks, or other community areas where
  people are congregating.
- 2. Animal care, in coordination with ESF #11 (WASART, Benton County Animal Control, Benton Franklin Humane Society), including providing proper shelter, feeding, medical care, and transportation for evacuations for pets and animals that may be impacted in an incident. Needs will be coordinated collaboratively between all involved agencies.
- 3. Volunteer and Donations Management: The locations of volunteer and donations management centers will be coordinated between the lead organization and the EOC. (separate Donations Management Plans have not been currently developed).

#### D. Temporary Housing

The ESF #6 housing function addresses needs of survivors in the impacted areas, and is accomplished through the coordination and implementation of programs and services from various organizations designed to:

a. Assist with short-term and interim housing for survivors. Interim housing covers the period after survivors emerge from shelters until they are either permanently re-housed or leave the area.

- b. Ensure that transportation, physical accessibility needs, adequate space for families and other factors that can influence housing situation are considered to develop a proper housing assistance approach.
- c. Provide guidance and assistance on rental assistance, repairs, construction or loan assistance, and the identification and, provision of accessible housing. Identify solutions for short-term and interim housing for survivors, as appropriate. Housing assistance provided to survivors may include rental assistance and temporary housing.
- d. Assess overall capacity and capability of shelters and ensure that there are enough resources to support, not only the general population, but also evacuees with functional or access needs and/or unique circumstances.
- e. Coordinate with ESF #7 for resources, including picture boards or talk boards, wheelchairs, other durable medical equipment, alternative format materials, specialized diets, medical cots/beds, privacy curtains, shelter/reception processing site kit items that address the needs of people with access or functional needs. These should be available at arrival points and/or shelters, if possible. An itemized list may be too long to add to an operational plan; however, lists can be acquired from many sheltering and disability Non-Governmental Organizations.
- f. When the number of displaced residents exceeds the housing stock capacity, FEMA may provide manufactured homes as interim housing locations for up to 18 months.

#### E. Human Services

- The ESF #6 human services component implements programs and provides services to assist survivors. The programs and services are coordinated and implemented through a variety of programs and organizations to:
  - a. Support immediate, short-term emotional support for individuals, households, and groups dealing with anxieties, stress, and trauma associated with an emergency or major disaster, act of terrorism, and/or incident of mass criminal violence.
  - b. Coordinate, identify, and provide mass care services to individuals with access and functional needs within the impacted area, including the elderly, children, people with disabilities, and people communicating in languages other than English (including sign language). Agencies providing services to individual clientele, and group care facilities, such as group homes for children, nursing homes, and assisted living facilities will ensure that emergency commodities provided are delivered to their clientele and facilities.
  - c. Reunification of school age children during school hours will be handled by school and school districts according to their existing plans.
  - d. Plan for unaccompanied minors and adults requiring care/supervision.
    - Work with the appropriate law enforcement and legal authorities to develop a disaster protocol for temporary care of unaccompanied children/minors and adults requiring care.
    - Plan for access to reunification tools, such as the Red Cross Safe and Well Web Site, for all displaced populations.
    - Plan to provide a toll-free phone number or hotline to facilitate the reunification of evacuees.
  - e. Identify special programs that may be available under an emergency or major disaster declaration, or under the Individual Assistance program, to help survivors with mass care
  - f. Assist with providing referrals to the proper organizations that fill unmet needs, provide mental and spiritual heath support, provide disaster legal services and disaster

unemployment assistance; potentially including childcare, housing vouchers, and disaster supplemental nutrition assistance.

# F. Preparedness Activities

- 1. In accordance with Presidential Executive Order 13347, provide technical assistance to support the needs of individuals with disabilities served by State, local, and tribal governments, private organizations, and individuals in emergency preparedness planning. As well as, facilitate the implementation of emergency preparedness plans as they relate to individuals with disabilities, with government agencies, private organizations, and individual partners.
- 2. Coordinate with school districts, advocacy groups, and social services on developing agency and personal preparedness plans as part of the public education campaign, including limited English proficiency individuals.
- 3. ARC Identify, assess, and track—using the National Sheltering System (NSS)— potential congregate and non-traditional sheltering options. Conduct shelter inspections and assessments to meet American Red Cross shelter standards.
- 4. Develop agreements with service providers.
- 5. Create a database of resources for interpretation, translation, and language assistance. Educate support personnel in methods for effectively interacting with evacuees with limited English proficiency and others with sensory, visual, and hearing disabilities.
- 6. Provide training opportunities to ESF #6 partners.

#### G. Response Mission

Open, staff, and maintain service sites—as needed—to support the mass care needs of the affected population. Such sites could include congregate care shelters, non-traditional sheltering, warming/cooling shelters, evacuation centers, reception centers, co-located household pet shelters, distribution sites, and feeding sites.

Support pop-up shelters, when identified.

Consolidate shelters, as necessary.

#### H. Recovery Mission

Participate in recovery task forces.

# Support transition to long-term/permanent housing options for those affected by the disaster

# V. RESPONSIBILITIES

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
Central and Southeastern Washington American Red Cross	<ul> <li>Lead agency for sheltering. Lead on identifying, planning, coordinating, operating, staffing, and stocking shelter operations facilities.</li> <li>Maintain current shelter and other resource agreements.</li> <li>Maintain inventories for shelter operations.</li> <li>Keep accurate registration and accountability records of shelter inhabitants.</li> <li>Provide representation in the EOC for coordination of shelter issues.</li> <li>Provide staff and supplies (food, water, comfort items, and essential cleanup supplies) as incident conditions dictate and resources allow. ARC distributes emergency relief supplies based at fixed sites and mobile routes.         <ul> <li>Typically, only a small, local Red Cross shelter staff is available on short notice. For large shelter operations, staffing will be provided through regional and national levels of the American Red Cross but may take up to 72 hours for augmenting staff to arrive.</li> <li>Shelters opened and operated by any other entity are in alignment with American Red Cross shelter standards.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Support may also include initial resources such as staff, supplies and locations for mass care shelters, feeding and emergency first aid during</li> <li>Provide Liaison to the EOC</li> </ul>

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities	
Lead Agencies  Central and Southeastern Washington American Red Cross (cont.)	<ul> <li>ESF Responsibilities</li> <li>large/widespread disasters.</li> <li>The ARC may also provide mass care for small emergencies and localized events not requiring activation of the EOC</li> <li>Assess facilities and operations to meet ADA requirement and the access and functional needs of the population.</li> <li>Utilizing and updating of the National Shelter System (NSS) as a tool for identifying facility options and tracking and reporting of the number of the people being sheltered in ARC shelters.</li> <li>Maintains shelter site facility data in the NSS of any facility that has a "Statement of Agreement for Use of Facility with the Red Cross.</li> <li>Deploy licensed mental health professionals in the event of a disaster (shelters, reunification sites, distribution sites), as requested</li> <li>Maintain Red Cross "Safe and Well" website. During largescale disasters, manage phone registration via 1-800-RED-CROSS.</li> <li>Provide individual client services through casework for people with disaster related needs.</li> <li>Provide disaster health and mental health services such</li> </ul>	
Benton County Human Services		

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities		
Benton County Emergency Management (BCEM)	<ul> <li>Provide support to ensure the success of ESF #6 sheltering operations.</li> <li>Identify the need for mass care and shelter for displaced persons unable to provide for themselves as a result of an emergency or major disaster.</li> <li>Assist with coordination of shelter locations, openings, and closings with American Red Cross.</li> <li>Assist in the coordination of interim and long-term housing needs with appropriate relief organizations.</li> <li>Compile and disseminate public information relating to services provided to affected populations through the JIC (if operational)</li> <li>Assess, with the support of partners, local housing needs and establish housing</li> </ul>		

Support Agencies	ESF Responsibilities	
Benton Franklin Health	<ul> <li>Provide for the coordination of health and sanitation</li> </ul>	
District	services at mass care facilities and other locations, when	
	requested by the EOC manager or American Red Cross	
	Coordinate with the EOC and shelter operators to conduct	
	communicable disease surveillance.	
	Provide assistance with Mental Health Services at shelters	
Benton Franklin Humane	Support the housing of strays and displaced animals.	
Society and Benton	Facilitate the reunification of these pets with owners.	
County Animal Control	Manage, accept, and distribute disaster pet donations.	
	Support marketing and preparedness messaging for pet	
	related needs.	
Benton County Human	Supports affected populations by administering Federal	
Services	Housing Grants, providing access to fair-market vacant units	
	in Housing Authority owned buildings, and providing limited	
Kennewick Housing	Section 8 vouchers to disaster survivors.	
Authority		

Support/Food Bank  • Supports influx of food donations, provided government food, and purchased food [during emergencies or major disasters].  • Maintains and operates a warehouse and a truck fleet.  • Support disaster operations (as able) in the provision of trucks, warehouse space, food box packaging, etc.  • Manages internal volunteer program. Tracks volunteer hours provided during emergencies and disasters.  • Manages repackaging of program food for food safety.  Tri-City Chaplaincy  • Provides defusing, debriefings, personal, and or interpersonal support for emergency response personnel and their families, when requested by their respective agency.  • Provide spiritual and emotional support to disaster survivors, when requested.  • Facilitate or participate in CISM activities including diffusing's and debriefings, as requested.	Support Agencies	ESF Responsibilities		
Renton Franklin Community Action Committee  • Support existing housing and voucher programs.  • Coordinates to provide food assistance to support disaster operations.  • Support/Food Bank  • Supports influx of food donations, provided government food, and purchased food [during emergencies or major disasters].  • Maintains and operates a warehouse and a truck fleet.  • Support disaster operations (as able) in the provision of trucks, warehouse space, food box packaging, etc.  • Manages internal volunteer program. Tracks volunteer hours provided during emergencies and disasters.  • Manages repackaging of program food for food safety.  Tri-City Chaplaincy  • Provides defusing, debriefings, personal, and or interpersonal support for emergency response personnel and their families, when requested by their respective agency.  • Provide spiritual and emotional support to disaster survivors, when requested.  • Facilitate or participate in CISM activities including diffusing's and debriefings, as requested.	Richland Housing	Coordinates and leverages housing-related resources to		
Community Action Committee  Support existing housing and voucher programs.  Coordinates to provide food assistance to support disaster operations.  Support/Food Bank  Supports influx of food donations, provided government food, and purchased food [during emergencies or major disasters].  Maintains and operates a warehouse and a truck fleet.  Support disaster operations (as able) in the provision of trucks, warehouse space, food box packaging, etc.  Manages internal volunteer program. Tracks volunteer hours provided during emergencies and disasters.  Manages repackaging of program food for food safety.  Tri-City Chaplaincy  Provides defusing, debriefings, personal, and or interpersonal support for emergency response personnel and their families, when requested by their respective agency.  Provide spiritual and emotional support to disaster survivors, when requested.  Facilitate or participate in CISM activities including diffusing's and debriefings, as requested.	Programs	_		
Second Harvest – Emergency Food Support/Food Bank  Coordinates to provide food assistance to support disaster operations. Support/Food Bank  Supports influx of food donations, provided government food, and purchased food [during emergencies or major disasters].  Maintains and operates a warehouse and a truck fleet. Support disaster operations (as able) in the provision of trucks, warehouse space, food box packaging, etc.  Manages internal volunteer program. Tracks volunteer hours provided during emergencies and disasters.  Manages repackaging of program food for food safety.  Tri-City Chaplaincy  Provides defusing, debriefings, personal, and or interpersonal support for emergency response personnel and their families, when requested by their respective agency.  Provide spiritual and emotional support to disaster survivors, when requested.  Facilitate or participate in CISM activities including diffusing's and debriefings, as requested.	Benton Franklin			
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<ul> <li>Support/Food Bank</li> <li>Supports influx of food donations, provided government food, and purchased food [during emergencies or major disasters].</li> <li>Maintains and operates a warehouse and a truck fleet.</li> <li>Support disaster operations (as able) in the provision of trucks, warehouse space, food box packaging, etc.</li> <li>Manages internal volunteer program. Tracks volunteer hours provided during emergencies and disasters.</li> <li>Manages repackaging of program food for food safety.</li> <li>Provides defusing, debriefings, personal, and or interpersonal support for emergency response personnel and their families, when requested by their respective agency.</li> <li>Provide spiritual and emotional support to disaster survivors, when requested.</li> <li>Facilitate or participate in CISM activities including diffusing's and debriefings, as requested.</li> </ul>	Second Harvest – Emergency Food			
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diffusing's and debriefings, as requested.		•		
Catholic Charities Serving • Provides disaster case management.	Catholic Charities Serving			
Central Washington  • Provides transitional housing, homeless services, feeding		Provides disaster case management.  Provides transitional housing, homeless services, feeding		
programs and other human services.	22	<u>-</u> .		
<ul> <li>Provides youth behavioral health services.</li> </ul>		•		
<ul> <li>Provides youth behavioral flexibilities.</li> <li>Provide services for people experiencing homelessness.</li> </ul>		•		
<ul> <li>Provide spiritual support to disaster survivors, when</li> </ul>				
requested.				

State and Federal Leads	ESF Responsibilities	
Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction	<ul> <li>Provides for the sheltering, feeding, safety, and security of children in school during emergencies and major disasters.</li> <li>Supports reunification of school age children.</li> <li>Assists in identifying and securing supplies of food, including USDA Foods in school inventories to supplement disaster area</li> </ul>	
Department of Early Learning (DEL)	Coordinates the provision of childcare for disaster survivors with licensed childcare facilities.	

State and Federal Leads	ESF Responsibilities		
Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA)	<ul> <li>Administers The Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) from USDA, Emergency Food Assistance Program (EFAP—financial, service guidance and coalition support for food bank system), and USDA's Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP).</li> <li>Locates and secures supplies of food, including USDA Foods to supplement those in the disaster area [during nonfederally declared disasters].</li> <li>Provides disaster food assistance during emergencies or major disasters (in coordination with ESF #11), which includes USDA foods, infant formula, and infant food.</li> <li>Identifies qualified veterinary medical personnel for animals and household pets impacted by emergencies or major disasters.</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>As resources permit, deploy teams to sheltering to process applications for cash, food, and med assistance and other services that will support recovery of a disaster. DSHS may also deploy M Community Service Office vehicles to disaster rother locations to facilitate in the delivery of set of the provide subject matter expertise to ESF #6 part</li> <li>Deploys Mobile Community Services Offices to impacted locations to facilitate delivery of DSHS</li> <li>Provides certified foreign language interpreters translators to support delivery of DSHS services</li> </ul>			

State and Federal Leads	ESF Responsibilities		
	Administers Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance     Description (D. SNAR) in accordance with USDA Iduring.		
	Program (D-SNAP) in accordance with USDA [during		
	federally declared disasters].		
	Administers Crisis Counseling Assistance Program grant, if		
	requested (following federally declared disasters).		
Washington State Animal	IF AVAILABLE FOR RESPONSE ON EAST SIDE		
Response Team	<ul> <li>Supports the provision for animals affected by the disaster</li> </ul>		
(WASART)	in conjunction with community shelters, when requested.		
	<ul> <li>Provides pet sheltering support, when requested.</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Tracks affiliated volunteers.</li> </ul>		
	Provides training to volunteers assisting with animal care.		
	<ul> <li>Sets up and operates initial pet sheltering.</li> </ul>		
Federal Emergency	<ul> <li>Lead for federal ESF #6 response. If a presidential major</li> </ul>		
Management Agency	disaster declaration is received, FEMA can assist with		
(FEMA)	sheltering, housing, feeding operations; procurement and		
	distribution of supplies; disaster assistance programs; and		
	coordination with other federal agencies and volunteer		
	organizations.		

State and Federal Leads	ESF Responsibilities	
FEMA (cont.)	<ul> <li>Maintains FEMA National Shelter System (NSS).</li> </ul>	
	Provides manufactured homes as interim housing locations	
	for up to 18 months in those instances where the number of	
	displaced residents exceeds the housing stock capacity.	

# VI AREAS OF COORDINATION CROSSWALK

ESF #1. Other ESF annexes are listed as a reference to guide coordination. The following table describes the typical functions concurrently active during incidents involving

Function	Agency	ESF Annex
Transportation	Ben-Franklin Transit	ESF#1
Behavior and Mental Health	Various	ESF#8
Services		
Securing Specialized	BCEM	ESF #7
equipment for Access and	State EOC	
Functional Needs		
Demographics		

# VII. REFERENCES

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), Pub. L. No. 101-336, 104 Stat. 327 (codified as amended at 42 U.S.C. § 12101 (2008)).

Bush, George W. Executive Order 13347, "Individuals with Disabilities in Emergency Preparedness," Code of Federal Regulations, title 3 (2005 comp.).

Chapter 49.60 RCW: Discrimination—Human Rights Commission (also called the "Washington Law Against Discrimination").

Fair Housing Act of 1968 (FHA), Titles VIII through IX of Pub. L. No. 90-284, 82 Stat. 81 (1968).

Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006 (PETS), Pub. L. No. 109-308, 120 Stat. 1725 (2006).

# VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See appendix 2

# IX. ATTACHMENTS

None

# **EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #7- Logistics**

#### **LEAD AGENCIES**

**Benton County Emergency Management** 

#### **SUPPORT AGENCIES**

**Benton County/Municipal Finance Departments** 

#### **STATE LEAD**

Washington State Military Department-Emergency Management Division

# I. INTRODUCTION

#### **Purpose**

To provide coordinated logistical and resource support prior to, during, and/or following an emergency or major disaster

# Scope

Resource support involves the provision of services, personnel, commodities and facilities for the residents, employees, and visitors of Benton County during the response and recovery phases of an emergency or major disaster.

# **Core Capabilities and Actions**

The following table lists the core capabilities that ESF #7 most directly supports along with the related ESF #7 actions. In addition to the core capabilities listed in the table, all ESFs support the following core capabilities: Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning.

Mission Area	Core Capability	Description and Actions
Response	Mass Care Services	<ul> <li>Provide life-sustaining and human services to the affected population, such as: hydration, feeding, sheltering, temporary housing, evacuee support, reunification, and distribution of emergency supplies.</li> </ul>

Mission Area	Core Capability	Description and Actions
Response (continued)	Mass Care Services	<ul> <li>Move and deliver resources and capabilities to meet the needs of disaster survivors, including individuals with access and functional needs</li> <li>Establish, staff, and equip emergency shelters and other temporary housing options (including accessible housing) for the affected population.</li> <li>Move from congregate care to non-congregate care alternatives and provide relocation assistance or interim housing solutions for families unable to return to their pre-disaster homes.</li> </ul>
	Critical Transportation	<ul> <li>Facilitate transportation (including infrastructure access and accessible transportation services) for response priority objectives, including the evacuation of people and animals, and the delivery of vital response personnel, equipment, and services into the affected areas.</li> <li>Ensure basic human needs are met, stabilize the incident, transition into recovery for an affected area, and community functionality, through acquisitions and coordination.</li> </ul>
	Operational Communications	<ul> <li>Ensure the capacity for timely communications in support of security, situational awareness, and operations by all means available, among and between affected communities in the impact area and all response forces.</li> <li>Ensure the capacity to communicate with both the emergency response community and the affected populations and establish interoperable voice and data communications between Federal, state, and local first responders.</li> <li>Acquisition and coordination of sufficient communications infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing life sustaining activities, provide basic human needs, and transition to recovery.</li> <li>Acquisition and coordination of critical information networks, including cybersecurity information sharing networks, to inform situational awareness, enable incident response, and support the resiliency of key systems.</li> </ul>
	Logistics and Supply Chain Management	Deliver essential commodities, equipment, and services in support of impacted communities and survivors, to include emergency power and fuel support, as well as the coordination of access to community staples. Synchronize logistics capabilities and enable the restoration of impacted supply chains.

Mission Area	Core Capability	Description and Actions
Response (continued)	Logistics and Supply Chain Management	<ul> <li>Mobilize and deliver governmental, nongovernmental, and private sector resources to save lives, sustain lives, meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery, to include moving and delivering resources and services to meet the needs of disaster survivors.</li> <li>Enhance public and private resource and services support for an affected area.</li> </ul>
	Infrastructure Systems	<ul> <li>Stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats. Support the stabilization of immediate infrastructure threats to the affected population, to include survivors in the heavily-damaged zone, nearby communities that may be affected by cascading effects, and mass care support facilities and evacuation processing centers with a focus on life-sustainment and congregate care services.</li> <li>Coordinate resources for the re-establishment of the critical infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing emergency response operations, life sustainment, community functionality, and a transition to recovery.</li> <li>Formalize partnerships with governmental and private sector cyber incident or emergency response teams to accept, triage, and collaboratively respond to cascading impacts in an efficient manner.</li> </ul>
Recovery	Infrastructure Systems	<ul> <li>Supports the restoration and revitalization of systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.</li> <li>Provide systems that meet the community needs while minimizing service disruption during restoration within the specified timeline in the recovery plan</li> <li>Supports restoration of essential services (public and private) to maintain community functionality.</li> </ul>

# II. POLICIES

Finance Division Policies (county or municipalities) and Procedures outlines authorities and guidance for emergency purchasing in a proclaimed or declared emergency or major disaster.

The requesting agency is responsible for the payment of requested resources. If funds are not available, purchases will be made in accordance with emergency purchasing policies.

# III. SITUATION

#### Overview

A significant emergency or major disaster will severely damage and limit access resource availability and supply chain. Normal channels for communication may be inoperable, making resource procurement and management difficult.

#### **Planning Assumptions**

Following an emergency or major disaster there may be a need to provide resources, goods, and/or services to the affected areas.

The county's support of the response to the emergency or major disaster will be severely impacted.

Support agencies and incorporated cities and towns 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.

Fundamental resources such as water, food, first aid supplies, shelter and sanitation supplies, fuels, and hand tools, may be exhausted due to impacts of disasters. Extraordinary measures may have to be taken to meet demands.

Routine forms of communication will be severely interrupted during the early phases of an emergency or major disaster.

Transportation to affected areas may be cut off due to weather conditions and damage to roads, bridges, airports, and other transportation infrastructure. • The management and logistics of resource support is highly situational and is dependent upon flexibility and adaptability.

No guarantee of a perfect response system is expressed or implied by this ESF. Benton County will make every reasonable effort to respond based on the situation, information, and resources available at the time of the emergency or major disaster.

#### IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

# General

When the Benton County Emergency Operations Center (EOC)— hereafter called the "EOC"—is activated for emergencies or major disasters, the EOC becomes the focal point for incident-related resource management. Representatives from impacted districts, departments, and political jurisdictions and subdivisions, will liaise with the EOC to assist in resource prioritization and in the coordination, management, distribution and conservation of supplies and resources necessary to meet fundamental human needs and maintain essential services.

Established procurement procedures of county/city government will be used whenever possible unless the severity of the incident dictates additional supplies and equipment must be purchased from outside sources.

Benton County or affected municipalities will proclaim a state of emergency when existing resource and budget capacities are nearing depletion or when resource demands exceed capabilities.

The determination to use public or private sector resource providers is based on critical need and availability of the resource. When all government resources and mutual aid agreement(s) are depleted, the EOC will request support from the SEOC. The SEOC can provide additional mutual aid, and state or federal resources (WAMAS). Records of requests are kept in WebEOC for documentation.

County/City Finance Departments may support the EOC in contracts and procedures for acquisition, disposition, and leasing of resources. Finance will assign a liaison to the EOC, when requested.

#### **Mitigation Mission**

Identify vulnerabilities in resource delivery and supply chains for vital commodities. Develop strategies and implement actions to reduce risks to the resource support and logistics management function.

#### **Response Mission**

Establish vendor lists.

Create emergency purchasing policies and procedures.

# **Recovery Mission**

Assist with disaster recovery, as requested. Focus areas include, but not limited to, facilitating economic recovery through reopening supply chains, creating solutions to meet short- and long-term housing needs, and coordinating the movement of material to infrastructure operators.

# V. RESPONSIBILITIES

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
Benton County Emergency Management (BCEM)	<ol> <li>Coordinate, supervise, and manage the procurement, storage, and distribution of supplies and equipment in an emergency or major disaster through the EOC.</li> <li>Develop and maintain a current resource database and/or manual.</li> <li>Through the JIC process, coordinate and disseminate information concerning resource availability and distribution for the public.</li> <li>Provide administrative support for the Washington State Emergency Worker Program.</li> <li>Establish logistical staging areas within County departments or in conjunction with partner agencies to receive equipment, supplies and or personnel.</li> <li>Community Points of Distribution (CPODs) will be established based on the geographical</li> </ol>
	location and size of the incident.

Support Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
Benton County/Municipal Finance or purchasing Departments	<ol> <li>Coordinate emergency purchases. A purchasing agent may report to the EOC to coordinate emergency purchases if the situation warrants.</li> <li>Establish procedures for procurement of emergency</li> </ol>
	<ul> <li>supplies and equipment not covered in existing county codes and emergency procedures.</li> <li>3. Establish procedures for the payroll of mission essential personnel.</li> <li>4. Consolidate and maintain purchasing and financial records of any expenditure used for response or recovery from the emergency or major disaster.</li> </ul>

2023 p. ESF 7 - 6

State Lead	ESF Responsibilities
Washington State Military Department-Emergency Management Division	<ol> <li>Lead agency in the implementation of the Washington State Emergency Worker Program.</li> <li>Coordinate resource requests as prioritized by the EOC.</li> </ol>

## VI AREAS OF COORDINATION CROSSWALK

The following table describes the typical functions concurrently active during incidents involving ESF #7. Other ESF annexes are listed as a reference to guide coordination.

Function	Agency	ESF Annex
Jurisdictional Coordination	BCEM	ESF#5
Mass Care Needs	Multiple	ESF#6

## VII. REFERENCES

RCW 36.40.180 - County

RCW 35.33.081 - Municipalities

VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See appendix 2

## IX. ATTACHMENTS

None

2023 p. ESF 7 - 7

# EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #8 Public Health and Medical Services

#### **LEAD AGENCIES**

## **Health and Medical**

Benton Franklin Health Department

## **Emergency Medical Services**

Benton-Franklin Medical Program Director/EMS Services Office

#### **Fatality management**

Benton County Coroner's Office

#### **SUPPORT AGENCIES**

Kadlec Medical Center (Disaster Medical Coordination Center- DMCC)

**TRIOS** 

**Prosser Memorial Health** 

**Lourdes Medical Center** 

## **Fire Agencies/Emergency Medical Services**

Richland Fire Department

Kennewick Fire Department

Benton County Fire District #1

Benton County Fire District #2

West Benton Fire and Rescue

Benton County Fire District #4

Benton County Fire District #6

American Medical Response

**Prosser Memorial Health-EMS** 

#### **STATE LEAD**

Washington State Department of Health (DOH)

#### I. INTRODUCTION

## **Purpose**

To plan for, organize, mobilize, coordinate, and direct public health and medical resources and support before, during and after an emergency or major disaster within Benton County.

To provide for the coordination of pre-hospital, hospital, medical community, and fatalities management.

To provide for the care of the sick and injured resulting from an emergency or major disaster.

To provide fatalities management services during an incident.

To facilitate the coordinated use of medical resources such as personnel, facilities, equipment, and supplies.

To provide for the coordination of crisis response, and spiritual and mental health services for persons who suffer from reactions to the emergency or major disaster.

To provide critical stress management services for emergency medical service and healthcare workers.

To provide for the systems and methods required for surveillance, mitigation, and interventions to reduce the impact(s) from incidents potentially or actually affecting public health in Benton County, including food safety, environmental health, and communicable diseases.

To address the health needs of vulnerable populations within Benton County and improve equitable outcomes

#### Scope

This Emergency Support Function (ESF) identifies Emergency Medical Services (EMS), public health, medical and related services including fatality management services provided to citizens of Benton County along with guidelines for the coordination of these services.

These guidelines are not intended to circumvent the use of training, practice, experience, and judgment of the lead and support agencies involved in the performance of this ESF.

This plan does not address catastrophic failure where total infrastructure collapse has occurred or where coordination is unable to occur because of communication system failure.

#### **Core Capabilities and Actions**

The following table lists the core capabilities that ESF #8 most directly supports along with the related ESF # actions. In addition to the core capabilities listed in the table, all ESFs support the following core capabilities: Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning.

Mission Area	Core Capability	Description and Actions
	Critical Transportation	<ol> <li>Coordinate medical transportation for response priority objectives, including the evacuation of patients.</li> <li>Support delivery of required resources to save lives and to meet the needs of disaster survivors.</li> <li>Organize transportation—as requested and as available—for response priority objectives, including the evacuation of people and service animals, and the delivery of vital response personnel and services to the affected area.</li> <li>Ensure basic health needs are met, stabilize the incident, transition into recovery for an affected area, and restore basic health services and community functionality.</li> </ol>

Mission Area	Core Capability	Description and Actions
Response	Environmental Response/health and Safety  Fatality Management Services	<ol> <li>Respond appropriately to ensure the protection of the health and safety of the public and workers, as well as the environment, from all hazards in support of responder operations and the affected communities.</li> <li>Identify and assess worker health and safety hazards and disseminate health and safety guidance, and resources to response and recovery workers.</li> <li>Minimize public exposure to environmental hazards through assessment of the hazards and recommendation of public protective actions.</li> <li>Assist with the identification, evaluation, and implementation of measures to prevent and minimize impacts to the environment, from all-hazard emergencies, and response operations.</li> <li>Coordinate operations to recover fatalities over a geographically dispersed area.</li> <li>Provide fatality management services, including decedent remains recovery and victim identification, working with local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal authorities to provide mortuary processes, temporary storage or permanent internment solutions, information sharing with mass care services, reunification with family, and providing counseling to the bereaved.</li> </ol>
	Public Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services	<ol> <li>Facilitate lifesaving medical treatment via Emergency Medical Services and related operations and avoid additional disease and injury by providing targeted public health, medical, and behavioral health support, and products to all affected populations.</li> <li>Support triage and initial stabilization of casualties and transition to definitive care for those likely to survive their injuries and illness.         Assist in managing the Benton County Medical Counter Measures (MCM) program.     </li> </ol>

Mission Area	Core Capability	Description and Actions
Recovery	Public Health, Healthcare and Emergency Medical Services	<ol> <li>Facilitate restoration and improvement of health and social services capabilities and networks to promote the resilience, independence, health (including behavioral health), and well-being of the whole community.</li> <li>Coordinate the return of medical surge resources to preincident levels, complete health assessments, and identify recovery processes.</li> </ol>

#### II. POLICIES

Benton County Emergency Medical Services (EMS), Emergency Medical Responders (EMRs), Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) and Paramedics who provide emergency medical care in Benton County shall operate under the current revision of the Benton-Franklin Counties Emergency Medical Services, Medical Program Director's Patient Care Procedures and Patient Care Protocols.

Benton County EMS will operate within the guidelines established in the Benton -Franklin Counties Mass Casualty Incident (MCI) Plan. When an incident meets the thresholds in the MCI plan, EMS personnel can operate within the established written patient care protocols and procedures.

The Disaster Medical Coordination Center (DMCC) is responsible for supporting EMS and the healthcare community by identifying available beds and placing patients at the most appropriate facility, based on their injuries or illness, as quickly as possible. During an MCI, patient distribution is directed through the Disaster Medical Coordination Center (DMCC), and all area hospitals will receive MCI patients, unless incapacitated. Kadlec Medical Center Hospital is the DMCC for Benton-Franklin County. Movement of patients to facilities in other counties will be in collaboration with neighboring DMCCs and/or the State DMCC in accordance with the WA State DMCC Agreement.

The local Health Officer of designee is authorized to implement measures as necessary to control communicable disease exposure or contamination of food, water, and environmental resources (RCW 70.05).

The Benton County Coroner's Office has jurisdiction over sudden unexpected deaths in Benton County. (RCW 68.50.010) The Medical Examiner's Office provides services required during a mass fatality incident that occurs within its jurisdiction, including remains recovery, victim identification, next of kin (NOK) notification, temporary storage, and release of remains.

Stress management and emotional and spiritual support to county emergency responders and their families are a priority each response agency will maintain a program to address these components.

#### III. SITUATION

#### Overview

The Benton County Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA), Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan and other assessments list the natural, technological, and social emergencies which are potential threats to the life safety and the associated damage to property, the economy, and the environment. All listed hazards pose a risk, of various degrees, to the public health and medical conditions and services within Benton County.

#### **Planning Assumptions**

Natural, technological, and biological emergencies or disasters can overwhelm county health and medical facilities and services requiring emergency coordination of resources.

All hospitals, nursing homes, and licensed residential care settings and certified facilities have evacuation plans to alternate locations per regulatory requirements.

Hospitals, long-term care facilities, other inpatient and outpatient facilities, and pharmacies may rely on existing emergency service contracts with appropriate vendors for medical equipment, pharmaceuticals, linens, and other day-to-day supplies. These facilities are expected to plan for a minimum of 96 hours (4 days) of operations.

All EMS, healthcare, and Medical Examiner (ME) should have redundant/backup communications and information systems in the event of disrupted services.

#### Infrastructure Impacts

Health and medical facilities and supporting infrastructure may be severely impacted, reducing capability and resources which may result in an increase of disease or injury.

Disruption of sanitation services and facilities, loss of power, and massing of people in shelters may increase the potential for disease and injury and require an increase in surveillance.

## Access and Functional Needs Considerations

People with Access and Functional Needs, and those disproportionately impacted individuals or populations may have a variety of medical conditions and will include people who require specialized medical support.

All individuals whose health degrades during the response and/or recovery operation may require additional medical support.

Individuals with access or functional needs along with medical needs may include people from congregate settings (such as group homes, nursing homes), individuals under medical home care requiring a nursing caregiver, and individuals from hospitals.

#### Threats/Hazards

Contamination of food and water supplies may increase the potential for disease and injury.

## System Impacts

Availability of medical care personnel may be limited due to injury, illness, personal concerns/needs, or limited access to work locations.

The damage and destruction caused by an emergency or disaster will produce urgent needs for mental health crisis counseling and spiritual support for disaster victims and emergency response personnel.

Health and medical agencies may require physical protection of their staff, facility and its contents following the emergency.

## **Recovery Operations**

The Benton County medical systems (emergency medical, public health and related services) will restore operations during the recovery period as soon as possible and within the limitations and capabilities of county government following the emergency or disaster.

Public health assessments of food, water, and sanitation to ensure safety of the public's health will be conducted.

## IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

#### General

- 1. The extent of ESF #8 activation will be dependent on the magnitude of the emergency or disaster.
- 2. The Benton County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated to respond to public health- and medical-related incidents.
- 3. The Benton-Franklin Health District will request resources through the Benton County EOC if unable to fulfill through other channels. If resource needs cannot be met locally or through local mutual aid agreements, the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) can access state agency resources,

- interstate mutual aid, private industry resources, or turn to federal agencies to accomplish the mission.
- 4. The primary Disaster Medical Coordination Center (DMCC) is located at Kadlec Regional Medical Center. The DMCC will be activated following an incident that could overwhelm the healthcare system, such as a Mass Casualty Incident (MCI). An activation request typically comes from Fire/EMS at the scene.
- 5. Support agencies should assign a designee as an agency representative/liaison to operate from the Benton County EOC—when activated—to coordinate agency activities within the overall disaster response and into disaster recovery.

#### **Response Mission**

#### Health and Medical

#### Benton- Franklin Health District

- Designate and activate the BFHD EOC for ESF #8 response actions involving multiple health and medical organizations or agencies.
- Lead and Coordinate ESF #8 health and medical related activities.
- Assess and maintain essential public health services and facilities including communicable disease and environmental health programs.
- If Benton County EOC is activated assign liaisons to support EOC or consider transitioning BFHD activation to the Benton County EOC
- Support the DMCC during incident response.
- Determine the need to activate an alternate care system in the community and provide direction. Working with Region 8 Alliance Health Care Partners to assess and implement the need for patient surge, crisis standards of care and alternate care systems.
- Coordinate and disseminate public health guidance and messaging to the public and partners.

#### Healthcare Organizations

- Provide medical care for their patients.
- Maintain and activate their internal Emergency Operations Plans and coordinate with parent systems (if applicable). C
- Develop surge capacity capabilities to accommodate an increased volume of patients that need to be seen as a result of the incident.
- Contact and provide information to BFHD/Region 8 Alliance or REDi Healthcare Coalition for regional coordination and response on issues such as:
  - healthcare situational awareness;
  - patient tracking;
  - o resource coordination; and planning and response coordination.
- Assist other healthcare organizations during a response in line with mutual aid agreements.
- Coordinate with Local Health Jurisdictions (LHJ) on infectious disease reporting and investigation, and alternate care system activation.
- Coordinate public information with LHJs.

 Process internal damage assessments to determine ready status and relay the information to the Benton County EOC (if situation applicable)

#### **Emergency medical Services**

- In disaster conditions, Benton County fire departments and districts, and private ambulance companies will provide emergency medical services.
- EMS agencies will respond to the emergency or major disaster to establish field triage areas, direct triage, and initiate communications with the designated DMCC as outlined in Bentonfranklin Counties Mass Casualty Incident Plan (Attachment A).
- Establish Incident Command for on-scene emergency operations.
- Provide victim rescue and patient care activities at incident sites.
- Request mutual aid for resources as needed.
- Provide emergency medical care per the current revision of the Benton-Franklin Counties
   Emergency Medical Services, Medical Program Director's Patient Care Procedures and Patient
   Care Protocols.
- Decontaminate patients in the field before treatment and/or transport of disaster victims.
- Notify the Medical Examiner of the existence and location of fatalities at the scene and will not move or remove any remains without medical examiner authorization (RCW 68.50.010).
- Air ambulance transportation can supplement ground ambulance transportation when indicated and as resources allow. Ben Franklin Transit, school buses, or other private transportation agencies can supplement the transport of designated patients resulting from a mass casualty incident.

#### Disaster medical Coordination Center (DMCC)

- Assign a management or supervisory person and designated alternates to provide countywide hospital patient movement coordination.
- Support the distribution of healthcare patients to receiving hospitals in an MCI.
- Provide initial alert notifications to regional hospitals utilizing county/regional alerting tools.
- Conduct initial and ongoing bed counts and work with EMS and hospitals to coordinate placement of multiple patients to appropriate health care facilities.

#### Fatality management – Benton County Coroner's Office

- Activate Mass Fatality Plan when indicated.
- Identification, recovery, next of kin notification, temporary storage, and release of human remains and personal property, when applicable.
- Designate temporary morgue operation sites for incidents that overwhelm normal capacity and coordinate temporary morgue operations with local funeral directors and agencies.
- Coordinate remains transportation with necessary agencies.
- Notify BFHD of any known infectious, biohazard, and other public health threats.

#### **Recovery Mission**

ESF #8 agencies will support recovery activities aimed at restoring health and medical service operations within limits and capabilities. All health and medical, as well as EMS, agencies will coordinate with emergency management and response agencies in supporting community recovery efforts.

The goal is to return the healthcare and EMS system to full operational status. This includes activities such as replacement of patient care supplies and equipment, facility or transportation vehicle rehabilitation, communication systems rehabilitation and financial accounting to allow for appropriate reimbursement.

ESF #8 lead and supporting agencies ensure there is adequate staffing levels to meet normal operational needs, or that there is adequate mental health support for response staff [if requested] as they recover from the psychological stress of dealing with the recent critical events.

## V. RESPONSIBILITIES

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities	
Benton Franklin Health District (BFHD)	<ol> <li>Maintain emergency preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities.</li> <li>Manage and coordinate all Benton County public health, medical, and mental health preparedness, response, and recovery efforts.</li> <li>The Public Health Duty Officer is the focal point of notification for events requiring response by ESF #8 agencies. As needed, Public Health will conduct a situation assessment, initiate surveillance, and monitoring activities, and notify appropriate ESF #8 lead and support agencies.</li> <li>Assess and maintain essential public health services and facilities including communicable disease and environmental health programs.</li> <li>Coordinate and disseminate public health guidance and messaging to the public and partners.</li> <li>Establish and maintain MOUs and partnerships with federal, state, regional and local partners.</li> <li>Assess and implement the need for patient surge, crisis standards of care and alternate care s</li> </ol>	

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
Benton Franklin Heath District (continued)	<ol> <li>Coordinate with Benton County Emergency Management.</li> <li>Coordinate and disseminate situational awareness with ESF #8 and other partners as appropriate.</li> <li>If personnel available Inspect all shelters to ensure they meet public health standards.</li> </ol>
Benton-Franklin EMS Director -Medical Program Director (MPD)office	<ol> <li>Serve as an advocate for efficient and effective emergency medical services, ensuring delivery of medical care that is consistent with professionally recognized standards.</li> <li>Assures quality care management to ensure professional and public accountability for medical care provided within EMS system.</li> <li>Coordinate with State DOH/EMS officials regarding out-of-area EMS certification credentials.</li> <li>Request designated disaster ambulance coordination if needed.</li> <li>Collaborate with other pre-hospital entities regarding altered scope of practice, alternative standards of care, alternate transport mechanisms, and alternate receiving facilities.</li> <li>Advocate for the safety and protection of EMS personnel including adequate sleep periods, food and hydration, personal protective equipment, immuno- or chemoprophylaxis, if needed.</li> <li>Provide quality assurance and medical oversight of</li> </ol>
Benton County Coroner's Office	<ol> <li>Coordinate with local law enforcement, public health, healthcare, emergency management, and other agencies to manage recovery, identification, temporary storage, and release of human remains and personal effects.</li> <li>Certify cause and manner of death.</li> <li>Coordinate collection and dissemination of ante-mortem data.</li> <li>Designate temporary morgues when necessary, and coordinate with local funeral directors and other agencies to identify temporary support staff.</li> <li>Notify necessary agencies of temporary morgue sites and coordinate transportation of the remains.</li> </ol>

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
	6. Coordinate operations with the Washington State Patrol
	Latent Print and Missing Persons Units, area funeral
	directors, Federal Disaster Mortuary Response Team
	(DMORT), the Washington State Dental Association, and
	other associated agencies and organizations.

Support	ESF Responsibilities
Fire/EMS Agencies	<ol> <li>Initiate appropriate agency SOGs and MCI plan when indicated.</li> <li>Coordinate with BFHD and Benton County EOC to provide when requested.</li> <li>Conduct an internal damage assessment of facilities and determine the status of personnel, communications capabilities, utilities, and other essential resources. Relay this information to the Benton County EOC for damage assessment declaration.</li> <li>Assign Fire Coordinator to the Benton County EOC (if applicable.</li> <li>Notify BFHD of any incident with the potential for impacting public health and/or medical systems in Benton County.</li> </ol>
Benton County Emergency Management	<ol> <li>Activate EOC and provide coordination for multiorganization/agency response.</li> <li>Provide logistics support.</li> <li>Open Joint Information Center (if applicable)</li> <li>Coordinate with BFHD</li> <li>Coordinate with Benton County Coroner's Office</li> </ol>
SECOMM (911/PSAP/Dispatch)	<ol> <li>During a communicable disease emergency, SECOMM is expected to continue to answer emergency calls, dispatch appropriate resources to emergencies, and to obtain and transmit critical information to EMS and other first responders.</li> <li>During a communicable disease emergency, SECOMM is expected to assure availability of staffing and resources to meet an increased demand for services.</li> <li>During a communicable disease emergency, be aware of and follow the most up-to-date guidance from the CDC, DOH, LHJs, and the Washington Emergency Management</li> </ol>

Support	ESF Responsibilities
SECOMM (911/PSAP/Dispatch)	Division (EMD) regarding screening for communicable disease.
(continued)	4. Assess risk of each emergency call and notify responders of
(continued)	the level of risk of communicable disease exposure posed by the patient if applicable.
	5. Providing premise notes information to EMS agencies regarding communicable disease and other life threats.

State Lead	ESF Responsibilities
	1. Assist BFDH in disease/suspicious substance
	identification through the State Public Health Laboratory.
Washington State Department	2. Coordinate response actions with other local health
of Health	jurisdictions.
	3. Support coordination of local partners with state and
	federal response.
	4. Provide radiological monitoring, analysis, and assessment
	assistance and expertise.

## VI AREAS OF COORDINATION CROSSWALK

The following table describes the typical functions concurrently active during incidents involving ESF #8. Other ESF annexes are listed as a reference to guide coordination.

Function	Agency	ESF Annex
Transportation	Ben Franklin Transit	ESF #1
Communications Alert and	BCEM	ESF #2
Warning		
Hazardous Materials	Southeast Washington	ESF #10
	Special Operations Group	
On-Scene Security,	Law Enforcement	ESF #13
Protection, and Law		
Enforcement		
Public Information	BCEM, Municipalities and	ESF #15
	County PIO's	
Shelters	American Red Cross, BFHD	ESF #6
Agriculture and Natural	Washington Dept. of Ag	ESF #11
Resources		

## VII. AUTHORITIES and REFERENCES

RCW 70.05.070 outlines the powers and duties of the local health officer.

In part, states that the local health officer shall control and prevent the spread of any dangerous contagious or infectious disease that may occur in his/her jurisdiction.

#### Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 246-101-505 outlines the duties

of the local health officer or local health department. In part, states that local health officers shall review and determine the appropriate action for instituting disease prevention and infection control, isolation, detention and quarantine measures necessary to prevent the spread of communicable disease, invoking the powers of the courts to enforce these measures when necessary.

<u>WAC 246-101-425</u> outlines the responsibilities of the general public. In part, states that members of the general public shall cooperate with public health authorities in the investigation of cases and suspected cases, and cooperate with the implementation of infection control measures including isolation and quarantine.

#### VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See appendix 2

## IX. ATTACHMENTS

Benton and Franklin Counties MCI-DMCC plan, 2015

# EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #9 – SEARCH AND RESCUE

#### **LEAD AGENCIES**

Benton County Sheriff's Department (BCSO)

Richland Police Department

Kennewick Police Department

West Richland Police Department

**Prosser Police Department** 

#### **SUPPORT AGENCIES**

Benton County Emergency Management (BCEM)

**Volunteer SAR Groups** 

Columbia basin Dive & Rescue (CBDR)

Benton-Franklin Mounted Sheriff's Posse

Civil Air Patrol

#### STATE LEAD and FEDERAL LEADS

Washington State Military Department – Emergency Management Division

Washington State Department of Transportation

**United States Coast Guard** 

## I. INTRODUCTION

#### **Purpose**

To provide guidelines for the effective utilization of search and rescue resources and for the coordination of search and rescue efforts within Benton County. According to the Revised Code of Washington (RCW): "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....". (RCW 38.52.010(36))

## Scope

This ESF should be used as a guideline for those in command of search and rescue operations and should not be viewed as a prescribed action plan.

Search and rescue operations are classified in several ways, such as land

Search and Rescue (SAR), air SAR, and underground rescue. State law encompasses both wildland and disaster SAR within the definition of land SAR (Section 38.52.010 (36) RCW).

Wildland and disaster SAR are also terms used by the federal government, however are covered under two separate plans, (i.e., the National Search and Rescue Plan and the National Response Plan). In the State of Washington, Disaster SAR is generally called urban SAR, which is not specifically defined.

Air SAR is defined by Chapter 47.68.380 RCW and Chapter 468.200 of the Washington Administrative Code (WAC).

SAR can also be used at the discretion of the Benton County Sheriff for various incidents or occurrences as deemed appropriate by the sheriff.

#### **Core Capabilities and Actions**

The following table lists the core capabilities that ESF #9 most directly supports along with the related ESF #9 actions. In addition to the core capabilities listed in the table, all ESFs support the following core capabilities: Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning.

Mission Area	Core Capability	Description and Actions
Response	Mass Search and Rescue Operations	<ul> <li>Deliver traditional and atypical search and rescue capabilities, including personnel, services, animals, and assets to survivors in need, with the goal of saving the greatest number of endangered lives in the shortest time possible.</li> <li>1. Conduct search and rescue operations to locate and rescue persons in distress.</li> <li>2. Initiate community-based search and rescue support operations across a wide geographically dispersed area.</li> <li>3. Ensure the synchronized deployment of local, regional, national, and international teams to reinforce ongoing search and rescue efforts and transition to recovery.</li> </ul>

#### II. POLICIES

Volunteer SAR teams are organized into specialty-based units. Units are expected to ensure members meet minimum training standards for the appropriate type of mission they deploy members to. Each unit is responsible for their members registering with the Washington State Emergency Worker Program with approval through the Sheriff's Department (Chapter WAC 118-04 and Chapter RCW 38.52).

Benton County Sheriff's Department (BCSO) is responsible for SAR operations in the unincorporated areas of Benton County and may, by agreement or upon request, support SAR operations in the incorporated cities and towns (RCW 38.52.400).

Land SAR will normally be the responsibility of the law enforcement agency in whose jurisdiction it takes place. (See RCW 38.52.400(1))

Urban SAR will normally be the responsibility of the law enforcement in whose jurisdiction it takes place.

SAR operations will be managed under the incident command system under the authority of the responsible jurisdiction (RCW 38.52.400 (1)).

Air-based SAR for missing or downed aircraft is the responsibility of Washington State Department of Transportation (RCW 47.68.380). Once an aircraft has been located, the operation transitions to the local jurisdiction as a land-based rescue mission.

When possible, in addition to the rescue of individuals, both service animals and pets will be rescued. Livestock and other animals will also be considered.

#### III. SITUATION

#### Overview

Disasters such as floods, earthquakes, and fires can create the need for SAR functions. Most SAR operations requiring the assistance of emergency management personnel in Benton County have been water-related, usually occurring during the months of March through September. The popularity of water recreation and the numerous irrigation canals located in the county represent a continuous potential for persons to be lost or endangered during recreation or work activities. Land SAR emergencies are much less common, but are possible as a result of wildfires, severe weather, earthquakes or other disasters.

#### **Planning Assumptions**

Capabilities that are most likely to be needed are available in the community. There is no need to develop highly specialized SAR capabilities (e.g., mountain, underground, urban) in Benton County.

People or animals will be lost, injured, or killed while outdoors, requiring SAR assistance.

Natural and human-caused disasters and/or acts of terrorism may create the need for structural collapse search and rescue as well as wide area search operations.

The emergency or disaster conditions may put search and rescue personnel in situations that may threaten their safety.

An emergency or disaster may overwhelm volunteer and local SAR agencies and may require the technical skills of a FEMA Urban Search and Rescue task force.

Large numbers of local residents and volunteers will initiate activities to assist SAR operations and will require coordination. Convergent (spontaneous) volunteers will require coordination and direction within the local incident command structure.

Evacuees requiring rescue may include individuals subject to judicial and/or administrative orders restricting their freedom of movement, such as those under community supervision.

Some individuals may have Durable Medical Equipment (DME) and/or service animals that will need to be rescued with them.

Individuals with Access or Functional Needs may compound the normal problems associated with Search and Rescue, specifically:

- Individuals with an access or functional need may not be able to, be resistant to, or refuse to evacuate themselves, when requested.
- Individuals with mobility needs or cognitive impairments may be resistant to or elect not to evacuate when advised and later, as the incident develops, require rescue.
- Individuals with mobility or access problems may have difficulty navigating around or through debris, especially with durable medical equipment and service animals or may have difficulty using standard search and rescue equipment to evacuate by air (such as an obese individual with a standard basket/harness rig).
- Incidents with environmental issues may impact individuals with compromised immune systems, or other serious health issues like asthma or emphysema requiring extra assistance or care from rescuers.
- Language barriers, or auditory or visual impairment may complicate communications.

#### IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

#### General

When the Benton County Emergency Operations Center (EOC)— hereafter called the "EOC"—is activated for emergencies or major disasters, this will be the focal point for resource management. Representatives from impacted districts, departments, and political jurisdictions and subdivisions, will liaise with the EOC to assist in resource prioritization and in the coordination, management, distribution and conservation of supplies and resources necessary to meet fundamental human needs and maintain essential services.

SAR deployments are coordinated and lead by the chief law enforcement officer of each political subdivision with support from a number of organizations to carry out mission needs.

Benton County SAR volunteers work under the guidance and direction of local law enforcement specializing in search and rescue operations and are required to be registered Emergency Workers through the Emergency Worker Program, sponsored by WMD-EMD, and administered by BCEM.

Benton County Fire Districts or Departments special operations teams are responsible for organizing and deploying their respective resources including personnel and equipment for response in coordination with BCSO or local law enforcement for urban search and rescue efforts, confined space rescues, and technical or water or swift water rescues.

Columbia Basin Dive Rescue (CBDR) a volunteer organization may be called upon to provide water SAR operations.

Aerial search for missing or downed civilian aircraft is the responsibility of the State Department of Transportation (WSDOT-Aviation). Benton County Sheriff's Department is responsible for conducing ground search operations within Benton County and coordination of other operations with WSDOT-Aviation.

If local resources do not exist or are inadequate, requests will be made through the EOC to the SEOC for additional resources from surrounding counties and partners, as well as state resources.

Support agencies must assign a designee as an agency representative/liaison to operate from the EOC—when activated—to coordinate agency activities within the overall disaster response and into disaster recovery.

#### **Mitigation Mission**

SAR is largely a response function. Because most events in Benton County that call for SAR activity (water rescues), education of the public in water safety and survival can help reduce the number of water rescue emergencies.

#### **Response Mission**

For SAR emergencies that fall within the capabilities of the local agencies (Sheriff, City Police), all response activities will be coordinated by those agencies.

If an emergency occurs that requires County-level SAR support, the Benton County Sheriff is responsible for coordination of those activities within the Benton County EOC. These activities will be performed in compliance with the determined chain of communication for SAR.

Response resources will be identified and selected based on suitability and availability for the type of search and/or rescue.

SAR volunteers will be registered and issued an identification card that indicates their emergency assignment in accordance with WAC 118-04 and RCW 38.52

- Each volunteer organization is responsible for training and tracking certifications that meet the Washington State minimum qualifications.
- Volunteer organizations are responsible for acquiring, maintaining, and deploying their own resources.

Fire Departments/Districts and Police units provide appropriate training to certify their own employees.

#### **Recovery Mission**

Each department, agency and individual shall maintain accurate records of the incident. They will be responsible for maintaining SAR and recovery expense records for future possible reimbursement. Financial issues such as supplies used, equipment lost or damaged, wages for hours worked including overtime, and other costs require documentation before reimbursement is issued. If emergency vehicles, communications equipment or stations are damaged, special contracts may be needed for their quick repair or replacement, and temporary or long-term arrangements may be needed. During the recovery phase, it is imperative to maintain communication and coordination with the BCEM EOC.

Law enforcement departments or the Benton County Public Information Officer (PIO) may provide public information regarding safety issues as people return to their homes and businesses. Departments, districts, and individuals involved in the emergency or disaster should participate in post

event reviews and critiques, and contribute to written reports regarding observations and recommendations.

During the Recovery phase, it is imperative that the Incident Commander maintains communication and coordination with the EOC.

# V. RESPONSIBILITIES

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
Benton County Sheriff's Office /Local Law Enforcement	<ol> <li>Lead agency for SAR operations within the county and agreed-upon cities when requested.</li> <li>Coordinate needed SAR teams and other resources with the EOC, when activated.</li> <li>Conduct operations in accordance with NIMS/ICS.</li> <li>Participate in unified command when the scope of the incident warrants this command structure.</li> <li>Provide the following search and rescue capabilities:         <ul> <li>All Land-based search types</li> <li>Air</li> <li>Swift and marine water (with assistance from CBDR or Fire Dept/Dist)</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

ESF Responsibilities	
Register volunteers and emergency workers	
2. Coordinate with SAR organizations when EOC is activated	
3. Request Mission number for SAR activities when requested	
<ol> <li>Support SAR operations when requested for water and swift water rescue missions.</li> <li>Maintain appropriate training certifications for water and swift rescue operations</li> </ol>	

Support Agencies/Organizations	ESF Responsibilities
CBDR (Continued)	3. Register volunteers with Benton County Emergency Management – emergency worker program
Fire Department/Districts	<ol> <li>Support SAR operations when requested for water and swift water rescue missions utilizing special operations group within each respective dept/dist.</li> <li>Maintain appropriate training certifications for water and swift rescue operations</li> </ol>
Benton-Franklin Mounted Sheriff's Posse	1. Provide assistance with SAR missions when requested

State or Federal Leads	ESF Responsibilities
	Coordinates resource requests from local jurisdictions
Washington Military	2. Coordinate multi-jurisdictional searches
Department Emergency	
Management Division	
Washington State	1. Lead for coordinating searches for locating missing aircraft
Department of	2. May coordinate with local jurisdiction(s) in rescue/recovery
Transportation	mission once aircraft is located
United States Coast Guard	1. Responsible for conducting search and rescue events in
	marine waters

## VI AREAS OF COORDINATION CROSSWALK

The following table describes the typical functions concurrently active during incidents involving ESF #9. Other ESF annexes are listed as a reference to guide coordination.

Function	Agency	ESF Annex
Feeding and Hydration	American Red Cross	ESF #6
CBRNE SAR	10 <sup>th</sup> CST	ESF #10
Sheltering and care of injured, displaced, or rescued companion animals	Benton-Franklin Human Society or Benton County Animal Control	ESF #6 and ESF #11

Benton County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

ESF#9

## VII. REFERENCES

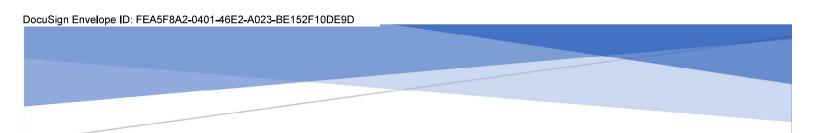
Chapter 118-04 WAC: Emergency Worker Program, as amended.

VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See appendix 2

## IX. ATTACHMENTS

None



# **ESF10- HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**

## Record of Revisions

Revision	Nature of Change	Date of	Initials
Number		Change	
1	Complete revision to incorporate all 9	12/2020	KC
	components		
2	Formatting to make ESF 10 a "stand alone" plan.	10/2021	DD
	Edits based on SERC comments from 2020 and		
	minor rewrite to clean up redundant language.		
3	Update of Tier II and EHS data and exercise	11/1/2022	DD
	dates		

All revisions to the Benton County Hazardous Materials Response Plan – Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10 will originate from the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). Before any revisions are finalized, the chairperson will approve the revisions recommended by the LEPC or its subcommittee.

 $Benton\ County\ Comprehensive\ Emergency\ Management\ Plan$ 

 $Emergency\ Support\ Function\ 10-Hazardous\ Materials$ 

# **Table of Contents**

INTRODUCTION	
Purpose	
Scope	<del>.</del> 7
Policies And Legal Authorities	10
SITUATION & ASSUMPTIONS	12
Situation	12
Assumptions	12
Limitations	16
CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS	18
General	18
Direction and Control	19
ACTIONS	20
Release Identification	20
Emergency Response	22
Public Safety/Public Warning	22
Responder Safety	26
Resource Management	27
Containment/Clean-Up	27
RESPONSIBILITIES	28
Lead Agencies	28
Support Agencies	32
Federal Agency Lead	35

Areas Of Coordination	36
Appendix A – Promulgation	38
Appendix B – EPCRA Reporting and Regulated Facilities 2019	39
Appendix C – Incident Command Agency	51
Appendix D - Public Safety Procedures	52
Appendix E - Evacuation Routes Map	61
Appendix F - Training Schedule	65
Appendix G - Hazmat Exercise Types and Schedule	74
Appendix H - Emergency Planning and Response References	75
Appendix I - Description of Emergency Equipment/ Facilities	81
Appendix J - Petroleum Crude Oil Response Reference	92

Coordination of Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Plan falls to the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) per Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III, "The Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986" (EPCRA). Benton County Emergency Management, the designated Community Emergency Coordinator for the Benton County LEPC, provides support to the LEPC in the implementation of ESF #10. This ESF #10, while a portion of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) for Benton County, can operate as a stand-alone plan.

#### **Lead Agencies:**

Southeast Washington Special Operations Group (SEWSOG) (Hazardous Materials Team)

Benton County Fire Districts and Municipal Fire Departments

(Benton County Fire Districts #1,2,4,5,6, West Benton Fire& Rescue, City of Richland Fire Department, City of Kennewick Fire Department)

Washington State Patrol

Washington State Department of Ecology

## **Support Agencies:**

Benton County Emergency Management/LEPC

Law Enforcement Agencies

Benton-Franklin District Health District

Southeast Communications Center

Public Works/Engineering Departments

Regulated Facilities/Responsible Party

#### **State Leads**

Washington State Department of Transportation

Washington Military Department, Emergency

#### **Federal Leads**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

U.S. Coast Guard

#### INTRODUCTION

#### Purpose

The purpose of this support function is to provide for effective and coordinated response by City and County Governments to protect emergency workers and the public from adverse effects of hazardous material emergencies in Benton County.

The plan provides guidance for hazardous materials incident planning, notification and response as required by SARA Title III of 1986, also known as the <u>Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know Act</u>, which shall hereafter be referred to as EPCRA.

#### Scope

Emergency Support Functions are the strategic planning annexes to the CEMP. The ESF 10 provides for a coordinated response to actual or potential discharges and/or releases of hazardous materials within Benton County.

This ESF applies to all emergencies involving the actual or potential release of radioactive or non-radioactive hazardous materials within or affecting Benton County, except for those originating from the DOE Hanford Site or CGS. (DOE Hanford Plan and REP Plan published separately and available on request.) Response to hazardous material emergencies at those facilities will be carried out in accordance with the hazard-specific response plans for those activities.

Planning for every hazardous material contingency is beyond the scope of this ESF. This ESF provides broad objectives that will provide the greatest protection of life and health, the environment and property.

This establishes the policies and procedures under which Benton County will operate in the event of a hazardous materials incident, oil spill, or other release. It prepares Benton County and its political subdivisions for incident response and minimizes the exposure to or damage from materials that could adversely impact human health and safety or the environment; and, outlines the roles, responsibilities, procedures and organizational relationships of government agencies and private entities when responding to and recovering from a hazardous materials event.

#### **Core Capabilities and Actions**

The following table lists the response and recovery core capabilities that ESF #10 most directly supports along with the related ESF #10 actions. Though not listed in the table, all ESFs, including ESF #10, support the following core capabilities: Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning.

Mission Area	Core Capability	ESF #10—Hazardous Materials Response
Response	Critical Transportation	<ul> <li>For incidents where transportation infrastructure or routes are contaminated by oil or hazardous materials:</li> <li>Helps to identify safe evacuation and ingress routes; assesses the nature and extent of contamination.</li> <li>For incidents involving a release or threat of release associated with a CBRN threat agent resulting in a contaminated debris field:</li> <li>ESF #10 assumes leadership for management of CBRN-contaminated debris after the emergency phase is over.</li> </ul>
	Infrastructure Systems	<ul> <li>For incidents where infrastructure is contaminated by hazardous materials:</li> <li>Assesses the nature and extent of contamination and cleans up and/or decontaminates infrastructure.</li> </ul>
	Environmental Response/Health and Safety	<ul> <li>Conducts actions to detect and assess the nature and extent of hazardous materials releases.</li> <li>Takes appropriate actions to stabilize the release and</li> </ul>
Recovery		prevent the spread of contamination; conducts environmental cleanup actions; and decontaminates buildings and structures; and manages contaminated wastes.  • Minimize public exposure to environmental hazards through assessment of the hazards and implementation of public protective actions.  • Follows applicable health and safety requirements for ESF #10 responders.

#### Policies And Legal Authorities

The State Department of Ecology (ECY) has overall responsibility for 24-hour environmental pollution prevention, preparedness, and response within the state of Washington as identified in the 2020 Northwest Contingency Plan - <a href="https://rrt10nwac.com/NWACP/Default.aspx">https://rrt10nwac.com/NWACP/Default.aspx</a>.

The emergency field response to incidents of hazardous materials spills and releases is the responsibility of the fire services. The Washington State Patrol is Incident Command for hazardous materials incidents in the entire county, not just on state highways, unless a fire agency having authority has specifically notified the WSP that they will assume Incident Command Authority in their jurisdiction

#### Local

Interlocal Cooperation Agreement - Emergency Management Organization Interlocal Agreement, July 2018.

#### State statutes and regulations

- RCW 38.52.070 Local organizations and joint local organizations authorized Establishment, operation Emergency powers, procedures.
- Chapter 70.136 RCW Hazardous materials incidents.
- RCW 70.136.030 Incident command agencies Designation by political subdivisions.
- RCW 90.56.020 Director responsible for spill response (Department of Ecology).

- Chapter 118-40 WAC Hazardous chemical emergency response planning and community right-to-know reporting.
- Chapter 296-824-30005 WAC Train your employees.
- Chapter 296-824 WAC Emergency response.

## Federal statutes and regulations

- 40 CFR Part 355 Emergency Planning and Notification
- 40 CFR Part 370 Hazardous Chemical Report: Community Right-to-Know
- Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 March 2009.
- National Response Framework March 2008
- 29 CFR 1910.120 Hazardous waste operations and emergency response.
- U.S. Code: Title 42, Chapter 116, Section 11003a-g Comprehensive Emergency Response Plans: This requires emergency planning to include (but is not limited to) each of the following nine parts that are incorporated into the Benton County ESF-10 plan:

	Requirement Description	Location in Plan
1	Identification of Facilities	Appendix B
2	Methods and Procedures to be followed by facility owners and operators	Appendix H
3	Designation of a community coordinator	Concept of Ops- direction and control page 12

3	Designation of facility emergency coordinator	Appendix B
4	Procedures providing reliable, effective, and timely notification	Concept of Ops, General
5	Methods for determining the occurrence of a release and the area or population likely to be affected	Concept of Ops, Release Identification page 11
6	Description of emergency equipment and facilities and in the community	Appendix I
7	Evacuation Plans	Appendix E
8	Training Programs	Appendix F and G
9	Methods and schedules for exercising the plan	Appendix G

# SITUATION & ASSUMPTIONS

#### Situation

All areas of Benton County are vulnerable to the damaging effects of emergencies involving the use, processing, storage or transportation of hazardous materials. The types and quantities of hazardous materials that may be in Benton County at any single time are subject to change.

Transportation of hazardous materials through Benton County creates a potential for

emergencies affecting populated areas. Materials transported through populated areas by road, and rail are a significant hazard due to their frequency and quantity.

The Hanford Site (currently being stored at the Hanford Site is radioactive waste from cold war era nuclear weapons production) and the Energy Northwest Columbia Generating Station (a nuclear power plant that was constructed within the Hanford Site) both hold unique risk.

Un-odorized natural gas pipelines enter the county from northeast and the northwest; both hold unique risk.



Figure 1.Natural Gas Pipelines in County

## Assumptions

An accidental release of hazardous materials could pose a threat to the local population or environment.

The possible effects of an emergency could range from a small cleanup problem to the evacuation of residences, businesses and special facilities. Chemical, radiological and hazardous materials incidents from transportation as well as fixed facilities represent risks to the County.

Protective actions that may be necessary for the public in the affected area may include sheltering, evacuation, and the protection of animals, water and food supplies. The choice of protective actions will depend on many factors including the magnitude, severity and urgency of the situation, the characteristics of the area and population involved, weather and road conditions.

Hazardous materials that are transported may be involved in railroad accidents, highway collisions, or airline incidents.

Damage to, or rupture of, pipelines, transporting materials that are hazardous if improperly released will present serious problems.

Emergency exemptions may be needed for disposal of contaminated material.

A hazardous materials incident may be caused by or occur during another emergency, such as flooding, a major fire or earthquake. A major transportation hazardous materials incident may require the evacuation of citizens from any location in Benton County along these main arterials:

Interstate I-84

Interstate 182 that runs east to west

State Route 225

State Route 224

State Route 24

State Route 22

State Route 221

State Route 240

State Route 14

Highway 395

Highway 12

Rail freight service; Burlington Northern/Santa Fe & Union Pacific

Columbia River

The length of time available to determine the scope and magnitude of a hazardous materials incident will impact protective action recommendations. As will the response capability of the fire agency in the affected area. Wind shifts and other changes in weather conditions during an incident may necessitate changes in protective action recommendations.

In the event of an evacuation, at least 75% of the population at risk will relocate to private homes, or hotel/motel facilities. For planning purposes, mass care resources will be identified for 25% of the risk population.

Hazardous materials could possibly enter water or sewer systems and necessitate the shutdown of those systems.

Limitations

This plan does not imply, nor should it infer or guarantee a perfect response will be practical or possible. No plan can shield individuals from all events. As government assets and systems may be overwhelmed, jurisdictions can only try to make every reasonable effort to respond based on the situation, information, and resources available at the time of the event.

Every reasonable effort will be made to respond to emergencies, events or disasters; however, personnel and resources may be overwhelmed.

There may be little to no warning during specific events to implement operational procedures.

Successful implementation of this plan depends on timely identification of capabilities and available resources at the time of the incident and a thorough information exchange between responding organizations and the facility or transporter.

This plan does not cover the DOE-Hanford or Columbia Generating Station plans. Benton County Emergency Management, in coordination with Franklin and Grant Counties, the state of Washington and Energy Northwest, has developed plans to respond in the unlikely event of an accident at the Columbia Generating Station (CGS). CGS is the Northwest's only commercial nuclear power plant and is owned and operated by Energy Northwest. The plans are designed to help protect nearby residents, specifically those living within the Emergency Planning Zones

(EPZ) around the nuclear plant. They are addressed separately in the Benton County CGS plan <a href="http://www.bces.wa.gov/home/bcem-1/energy-northwest">http://www.bces.wa.gov/home/bcem-1/energy-northwest</a> and the CEMP at <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/16da6mwTaHytzwUnyTr45YVd4GX6Lmbq\_/view">https://drive.google.com/file/d/16da6mwTaHytzwUnyTr45YVd4GX6Lmbq\_/view</a>

## **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

#### General

The Benton County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) will assist in preparing and reviewing hazardous material response plans and procedures. The authorized representative of the regulated facilities and transportation companies involved in an actual or suspected release of a hazardous material will promptly notify SECOMM Center and/or appropriate response agency(s) of the incident. They will also make recommendations to the responding agencies on how to contain the release and protect the public and environment.

The responsible party having a HAZMAT Emergency will follow their notification procedures for reporting a release in excess or reportable quantities.

Agencies responding to the release will do so only to the extent of their personnel's training and qualification, available resources and capabilities. The Incident Commander will request the assistance of regional, mutual aid partners when the size and scope of the hazardous materials

incident exceeds the response capabilities of the primary response agency.

The first priority of the Incident Commander will be to determine the appropriate protective action for the public, disseminate such recommendations, and implement them. This should be done through the Benton County Emergency Operation Center if it is activated/open. Incident Command will coordinate with the EOC Emergency Manager or designee for activation of any of the alerting systems.

Agencies responding to the release will assist with the identification of the party responsible for the hazardous materials incident through the collection and reporting of relevant information related to their response activities. Incident-related information should be reported to the Incident Commander.

If the incident requires on-going coordination or additional resources, the Incident Commander may request assistance from Benton County Emergency Management (BCEM) and the EOC may be activated upon request by the IC. The BCEM EOC will notify the State Emergency Operations Officer (SEOO) of EOC status. If requested or necessary, a Joint Information Center (JIC) will be opened to coordinate public messaging between both public and private organizations. The Southeast Washington Type 3 Incident Management Team may be requested if needed.

Direction and Control

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS) will be used in all hazardous materials emergency response in accordance with federal, state, and local laws.

When a hazardous materials release occurs in Benton County, Benton County Emergency Management/Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will act as the Community Emergency Coordinator to support the field operations.

The response for a hazardous materials incident will be performed in accordance with RCW 70.136.030, applicable code, ordinance, or agreement. The designated ICs for jurisdictions within Benton County are identified in Appendix C. The IC will direct the activities of deployed emergency response elements through the Incident Command Post (ICP). The response will initially concentrate on the immediate needs at the incident site by isolating the area, implementing traffic controls, containing the spill, and formulating and implementing protective actions for emergency responders and the public at risk.

## **ACTIONS**

## Release Identification

The recognized methods and procedures responders will use to identify the release of hazardous materials vary by training and qualification. First responders will limit their actions to identify the occurrence of a release to those protocols specified for the hazardous materials response qualification level to which they are trained and currently qualified. Responders will follow their protocols per their specific level of training.

Releases of hazardous materials in transit will most likely be observed by the transport agent, citizens and/or responders. The methods and procedures used to determine a release occurred will also vary by the qualification of the responder and the resources available to the transport agent.

Generally, the major facility operators in Benton County assign a designated individual, or a Facility Emergency Coordinator, who are on duty 24/7 for emergencies. They are responsible for taking appropriate action including the reporting of incidents to local responders, the Washington State Department of Ecology, the local LEPC, and SERC, as well as the National Response Center (NRC). The Facility Emergency Coordinator, authorized representative or responsible party is expected to provide effective and timely notification of a release by telephone on behalf of the facility. The facilities Emergency Coordinator or the Responsible Party maintains the liaison relationship with the local responders and utilizes the facility's Emergency Response Plan to advise, as necessary.

#### **Emergency Response**

The methods and procedures used to respond to the release of hazardous materials conform to the standards setin the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 472 - Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents and only vary by training and competency. First responder competencies, like training, are defined at the awareness, operational, technician and specialist levels.

Responders ability to determine and monitor the affected area will be dependent on their level of training. Refer to the training section (see Appendix F for specific requirements).

Responders trained to the awareness level are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release; are trained to initiate an emergency response by notifying the proper authorities of the release and take no further action beyond notifying the authorities.

Responders trained to the operational level will respond to actual or potential releases in order to protect nearby persons, property, and/or the environment from the effects of the release. They are trained to respond **defensively**, without trying to stop the release and may try to confine the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading and/or protect other from hazard exposures.

Responders trained to the technician level will respond with the intent of stopping the release and are trained to approach the point of release <u>offensively</u> in order to either plug, patch or stop the release using other methods.

As quickly as possible first responders should Identify the type or types of materials involved, and the scope of the incident. Information can be gathered from the reporting party, the dispatch center (SECOMM), the responsible party, placards, and references such as the North American Response Guidebook, Chemtrec, and CAMEO. The following reference link materials and resources below can aid in the decision-making process, including determining affected areas and evacuation and shelter-in-place areas, include:

WA EPCRA mobile app, which is available as a free download in the Apple Store and Google Play <u>ERG</u> (Current Edition) using the "Table of Initial Isolation and Protective Action Distances"

Hazard Communication Standard: Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC)

AIHA Emergency Response Planning Guidelines

NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

**CAMEO Chemicals** 

Area Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres (ALOHA)

Mapping Applications for Response, Planning, and Local Operational Tasks

(MARPLOT)

Public Safety/Public Warning

Regulated facilities are required to have evacuation plans for employees and visitors. Washington State Administrative Code (WAC) 296-24-567 requires each facility to have an emergency action plan which includes, at a minimum:

- Evacuation procedures and route assignments;
- Procedures for employees who remain to operate critical plant operations before they evacuate;
- Procedures to account for all employees after emergency evacuation has been completed;
- Rescue and medical duties for those employees who are to perform them;
- The preferred means of reporting fires and other emergencies; and
- •Names or regular job titles of persons or departments who can be contacted for further information or explanation of duties under the plan.

The primary objective of every hazardous materials response is to protect the people at risk. This includes the employees of an affected facility and/or transportation company as well as citizens, visitors, and responders in the immediate area of the release and/or projected plume. Protection of the public during a chemical emergency is a complex undertaking and is the responsibility of the Incident Commander. Evacuation is the recognized standard for population protection; however, recent research indicates shelter-in-place should be considered as a better alternative for many hazardous materials incidents. These two strategies are available for the Incident Commander to consider for the protection of the public. Each strategy (evacuation or shelter-in-place) has inherent advantages and disadvantages and can only be issued as an advisory.

The advantage of evacuation is it removes employees, citizens, and visitors from the present and any future risks in the affected area. The concept of removing the population from risk is also an acceptable and preferred strategy for many members of the public. Evacuations are however highly disruptive events

which create other challenges such as traffic control and sheltering. An effective evacuation may take hours to complete, during which evacuees may be exposed to unsafe concentrations of the toxic substance they are attempting to avoid.

Shelter-in-place can be instituted in a relatively short period of time. The population does not have long distances to travel and they are, for the most part, familiar with their surroundings. The speed with which a shelter-in-place effort can be implemented may make it the only reasonable short-term protective option for hospitals, nursing homes and corrections facilities. However, the concept of shelter-in-place is a foreign notion to many citizens who will self-evacuate. Training and exercising sheltering-in-place plans for those facilities where it might prove useful will facilitate its use when it is needed. It should be considered only for incidents expected to last for a short duration or when evacuation would result in harmful exposure to the public.

No single protective strategy is applicable in all situations. The two strategies are not mutually exclusive and may be combined to achieve the maximum population protection in some situations. For example, shelter-in- place for the public in an appropriate radius around a toxic release, combined with evacuation of downwind populations, might result in the best protection potential for the greatest number of people.

The decision to evacuate or order shelter-in-place should be based upon known data or perceived risk when insufficient data is immediately available.

The IC has the authority to order the protective measures appropriate to the type of threat, current weather conditions, condition of population at risk, response capabilities and timeliness, available transportation

resources, time of day and ability to communicate with the at-risk population. The procedures for implementing the evacuation and shelter-in-place strategies are found in Appendix C - Public Safety Procedures.

#### **Public Warning**

If a release is of public safety concern, the public will receive emergency warning and notification of a hazardous materials release through multiple channels of communication per the request of the IC. The IC can make the request directly to Benton County Emergency Management or through SECOMM and request Emergency Management. The EM Manager or designee will utilize a notification system called CodeRED to notify the public of dangers or risks to their lives and/or property.

Three methods of warning may be used in Benton County: The Emergency Alert System Code Red, and Route Alerting.

The Emergency Alert System results in wide-area alerting of up to three counties (Benton, Franklin, and Walla Walla). It can be activated by authorized officials in each jurisdiction, according to procedures contained in the Columbia Basin EAS Operational Area Plan. This system relies on all Radio and Television stations in the area to monitor the Common Program Control Station (KONA) and rebroadcast any emergency messages immediately.

The CodeRED system is an opt-in high speed mass notification system that allows for voice notification to landlines and voice and text notifications to cell phones as well as email and TDD notifications. CodeRED messaging can be geographically targeted to provide information to those in an effected area.

CodeRED also provides Benton County Emergency Management access to FEMA's Integrated Alert & Warning System, also known as IPAWS. IPAWS provides Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) which allows for public safety emergency messaging to be sent to all wireless devices in a geographically targeted area or to the entire county.

Route alerting may be used in addition to an Emergency Alert System message. Route alerting includes the use of loudspeakers or public address systems on emergency vehicles or door-to-door canvassing of an area to ensure that residents have received the warning. In fast-breaking situations when protective actions must be taken immediately, route alerting would be the most expeditious method to warn the public. However, the ability to conduct route alerting would be limited if the safety of emergency workers is in question. Route Alerting is the most time-consuming of the methods available but can be concentrated in a smaller area.

#### Responder Safety

It is essential that on-scene response personnel are protected from the adverse effects of hazardous materials contamination to safely perform their role in protecting the public and mitigating the incident. The safety of response personnel is a priority of ICS. A general Safety Officer shall be assigned to the Command Staff to assist the IC with responder safety. The Safety Officer is required to monitor operations, identify potential safety hazards, correct unsafe situations, and develop additional methods and procedures to ensure responder safety. The Safety Officer will be given authority to alter, suspend or terminate any activity he/she deems is unsafe. Safety Officers must be trained to the level of the incident, i.e., an operations level incident (gasoline spill) requires a Safety Officer trained to the operations level.

All responders to a hazardous materials incident will:

Adhere to applicable local, state, and federal laws, statues, ordinances, rules, regulations, guidelines, and established standards pertaining to responder safety.

• Not exceed individual response certification level in accordance with Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910.120 (HAZWOPER) and Chapter 296-824 WAC training under any circumstance. These certifications are outlined in the Training section (Appendix E).

#### Resource Management

The response and recovery resources available to Benton County come from federal, state, and local partners, public and private stakeholders, and nongovernmental organizations. During response operations, acquisition of resources will be by preexisting mutual aid agreements memorandums of understanding (MOUs), memorandums of agreement (MOAs), interagency agreements (IAAs) and contracts or through emergent contracting in accordance with RCW 38.52.070.

Private industry and regulated facilities may have resources and capabilities to respond immediately in the event an incident may impact their facility or is the cause of the incident.

#### Containment/Clean-Up

Hazardous material containment and cleanup oversight is the responsibility of the Incident Commander at the incident site. In Benton County this activity may be coordinated with the WA State Department of Ecology and the appropriate county departments such as Benton-Franklin Health District or city/county Planning and Public Works.

#### Response agencies will:

- Identify, contain, recover, and properly treat or remove hazardous materials and dispose of at state permitted site.
- Limit incident site entry to trained personnel with appropriate PPE.

- Follow decontamination procedures to limit area of contamination and restrict further spread of hazardous materials.
- Plan for restoration and mitigation of damage to the environment.

Although the containment and clean-up coordination falls on the designated Incident Command agency, the Responsible Party is liable for all response and remediation costs as stated in Chapter 70-105D RCW at <a href="http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=70.105D">http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=70.105D</a>. Depending on the material and/or quantity, cleanup may be arranged through an independent contractor and long-term site control and clean up strategies are developed in partnership with the EPA. A list of hazardous materials spill contractors is available through the Department of Ecology at <a href="http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/spills\_happen/HazmatSpillContractorList\_PRC.pdf">http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/spills\_happen/HazmatSpillContractorList\_PRC.pdf</a>

## RESPONSIBILITIES

## Lead Agencies

Lead agencies have primary responsibility for mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery with a focus on life safety, property protection and environmental preservation. These responsibilities include but are not limited to ensuring the readiness of skilled personnel, equipment, response procedures and protocols, responder training programs, resource coordination and the hazardous materials response program.

ESF Lead Agency	ESF Responsibilities	
G 41		
Southeast	The SEWSOG responds within the boundaries of Pasco and Franklin District 3,	
Washington Special	they may be called by the other entities in Franklin County but will be charged for services. The team has a Board of Directors comprised of representatives	
Operations Group	from the four counties' fire department/districts (Richland, Kennewick, Pasco,	
(SEWSOG)	Benton County Fire Protection District #1, Benton County Fire Protection	
Hazardous	District #2, the City of Walla Walla Fire Department, Walla Walla County Fire	
Materials Team	Protection Districts #4 and #5 and the City of Yakima Fire Department.	
	The team's host department (for administrative control) is Benton County Fire District #1. The team maintains its own agreement and bylaws. In incident situations, the team works under the direction of the jurisdiction in which the incident occurred. SEWSOG response assets and personnel are spread across the four counties (Benton, Franklin, Walla Walla and Yakima). This will allow for "Assessment Teams/Equipment/Vehicles" to be located across the four counties for an expeditious deployment and arrival on scene. If more assets are required, they will be sent from their location with the four counties.	
	SEWSOG operates using an assessment concept which includes the nearest assessment company being dispatched to the incident to conduct a incident assessment and provide technical assistance to the Incident or Unified Commander in determining a mitigation strategy.	
SEWOG – Responsibilities		
	<ul> <li>Respond in support of first response agencies when requested. Assess actions taken by first-in units.</li> <li>Provide/recommend technical level response to hazardous materials incidents. Provide scene management expertise and equipment.</li> <li>Evaluate/establish exclusionary zones.</li> <li>Perform threat assessment via detecting, metering/monitoring, and sampling.</li> <li>Perform substance identification testing via hazard ID analysis and/or</li> </ul>	

ESF Lead Agency	ESF Responsibilities
	<ul> <li>radiological testing.</li> <li>Determine the proper level of PPE, emergency medical treatment, decontamination techniques and additional authorities requiring notification.</li> <li>Perform duties as directed by incident commander.</li> <li>Coordinate with representatives from the impacted jurisdiction and/or the Benton County Emergency Management.</li> </ul>
Benton County Fire Districts and Municipal Fire	Provide a limited initial response to hazardous materials incidents based onresponder training and expertise.
Departments	Act as incident commander until qualified hazardous materials IC arrives (except on state, interstate highways or in areas where the Washington State Patrol is designated incident commander).
	Notify the appropriate dispatch agency when the magnitude of the incident exceeds the expertise of the initial responder(s).
	Identify hazardous material(s) without compromising safety (placard number, shippingdocuments, driver comments, etc.).
	Provide for the safety of the public by whatever means necessary (evacuation, shelter-in-place).
	Isolate the affected area in accordance with the Emergency Response Guidebook orother appropriate resource information.
	Effectively deploy all necessary and available fire jurisdiction equipment and manpower.
	Deploy mutual aid, as requested
	Support responding Hazmat Team with personnel, equipment, and

ESF Lead Agency	ESF Responsibilities		
	other assistance, asrequired.		
	Provide coordination and control of manpower and equipment through the communications center and at a command post near the scene.		
	Provide manpower and equipment for decontamination and emergency medical aid at the scene of a hazardous material incident.		
	Provide manpower and equipment for control and containment of a hazardous material release or fire involving hazardous materials, whenever possible.		
	Provide emergency medical care and transportation for those injured in a hazardousmaterial incident.		
	Perform other operations which may be appropriate in accordance with training.		
Washington State Patrol	Act as designated incident command agency for hazardous materials incidents on interstate and state highways and in areas specifically designated by the local political entity. When the local jurisdiction does not designate an incident commandagency, WSP assumes incident command for the jurisdiction in accordance with RCW 70.136.030.		
	When necessary, establish a unified command system with fire departments, emergency medical services and other state and federal agencies.		
Washington State Department of	Provide 24-hour emergency response to reported spill incidents.		
Ecology	Represent state laws and interests in oil and hazardous substances incidents by acting asthe State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) in the Unified Command System.		

ESF Lead Agency	ESF Responsibilities
	Coordinate response efforts with other local, tribal, state, and federal agencies.
	Maintain resource list of cleanup contractors, equipment, and technical/scientificpersonnel for hazardous materials incidents.
	Assist in determining the release source, cause, and responsible party.
	Coordinate incident cleanup if the responsible party is non-responsive or unknown.
	Provide on-scene coordination and technical assistance on containment, cleanup, disposal, recovery, natural resource damage assessment, and laboratory analysis andevidence collection for enforcement actions.
	Coordinate Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) activities.
	Establish cleanup standards for the incident in accordance with federal and state law. Ensure source control, containment, cleanup, and disposal are accomplished.

# Support Agencies

ESF Support	ESF Responsibilities
Agency	
<b>Benton County</b>	Coordinate with Fire/SEWOG to implement evacuations.
Sheriff and	
Municipal Police	Provide any assistance securing a perimeter.
Departments	
	Secure any crime scenes.
	Provide representative to the Benton County EOC when requested.

ESF Support Agency	ESF Responsibilities
	See ESF #13 in the Benton County CEMP
Benton County and Municipal Public Works/Utilities	Provide traffic barrier material as requested by law enforcement.  Provide heavy equipment and diking material as requested by the incident commander.  Support the mapping of water and sewer systems that may contain hazardous materials due to an incident.  Provide information concerning sensitive systems that may be impacted by a hazardous materials incident  Information sharing with public concerning impacted utilities.  Provie support to the EOC if requested
Regulated Facilities	Facilities storing extremely hazardous substances must identify the location of such substances and designate a Facility Emergency Coordinator to act as the contact for facility and hazardous materials information in accordance with 40 CFR 355.30. 40 CFR 355.30 (c) requires the owner or operator of a facility subject to the section to designate a facility representative who will participate in the local emergency planning process as a facility emergency response coordinator. The Facility Emergency Coordinators in Benton County are identified in Appendix B.  Report chemical inventories to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), LEPC, and local fire department.

ESF Support Agency	ESF Responsibilities		
	Submit Tier II-Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Report and otherinformation as required, by federal, state, or local law.		
	Prepare hazardous materials emergency plans and provide copies to the Benton CountyLEPC, when requested.		
	Train and equip personnel to implement		
	plans		
	Coordinate Plans with local fire		
	jurisdictions		
	Notify 9-1-1 and other agencies as required or necessary, when a hazardous materials incident occurs.		
Benton Franklin Health District	Take such measures as the Health Officer deems necessary to promote and protect thepublic's health.		
	Assess the public health implications of a hazardous materials incident and takeappropriate actions.		
	In conjunction with the Washington State Departments of Ecology and Health, assist water and sewer utilities in the investigation and mitigation of impacts from the effects of a hazardous materials incident.		
	Direct the closure of contaminated sites, as necessary.		
	Provide information to the public on the health effects of, and how to avoid contamination from a hazardous materials release as needed.		

## Federal Agency Lead

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Serves as the Federal OSC under the National Contingency Plan for incidents		
involving inland areas and inland waterbodies.		
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Other Lead Washington State Departments list will be engaged as requested by Lead Agencies to assist in response and recovery efforts to fulfill their role as needed and defined in the Washington State ESF #10 Plan.

# Areas Of Coordination

Function	Agency	ESF
Environmental Health (air and water	BFHD/WA State Health Dept.	8
quality)		
Traffic Control, assist with	Benton County Sheriff's	13
evacuations, criminal investigations	Office/Municipal Police Departments	
Emergency Medical Services	Benton County Fire Districts and	8
	Municipal Fire Departments	
Transportation	Ben Franklin Transit, WSDOT, public	1
	works	
Alert and Warning	BCEM	Basic Plan/15
Sheltering/feeding	American Red Cross	6
Public Messaging	BCEM	15

APPENDIX	DESCRIPTION
Α.	Promulgation
В.	EPCRA Reporting and Regulated Facilities
C.	Incident Command Agency
D.	Public Safety Procedures
E.	Evacuation Map Routes
F.	Training Requirements and Schedule
G.	Exercise Types and Schedule
H.	Emergency Planning and Response/ Minimum Plan Requirements
I.	Description of Emergency Equipment and Facilities
J.	Petroleum Crude Oil Response Reference

# Appendix A – Promulgation

# Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10 Hazardous Materials Approval and Implementation

The Benton County LEPC assisted in the development and review of the Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan (ERP) to identify and implement hazardous materials emergency preparedness and response responsibilities in accordance with Chapter 118-40 Washington Administrative Code (WAC). The ERP details the purpose, policy, concept of operations, direction/control, actions and responsibilities of primary and support agencies to ensure a mutual understanding and a coordinated plan of action is implemented with appropriate agencies within Benton County.

The Benton County LEPC request each office, department and agency to study the ERP and prepare or update, as needed, the supporting plans and operating procedures needed to implement the ERP in the event of a hazardous material event.

Benton County Emergency Management is responsible for publishing and distributing this ERP and will issue changes as required.

Deanna Davis

Manager, Benton County Emergency Management

# Appendix B – EPCRA Reporting and Regulated Facilities 2019

## Regulated Facilities in Benton County, WA

- 1. Anhydrous Ammonia is the main reportable EHS in Benton County. According to Washington State Ecology the average daily pounds of Anhydrous Ammonia that is in Benton County is 33,321,273.
- Clouds of anhydrous ammonia are subject to the unpredictability of air movement; they will change direction as quickly as the breeze. Clouds of ammonia may be nearly invisible in some atmospheric conditions, but in high concentrations may appear as white clouds. Rain will absorb the ammonia and remove it from the air; however, the ammonia-water mixture may still be a hazard until sufficiently deluded.

Anhydrous ammonia is lighter than air. Under cold condition, it may settle in the low areas of the surrounding landscape, such as road ditches, sloughs and valleys. People in threatened areas must be warned of the release and advised to leave the area or shelter in-place until the release has been controlled and the area is considered safe. These decisions should be made by emergency personnel, such as a local fire department.

#### 3. Chlorine

Chlorine is also a comely found substance in the county. Exposure to chlorine can occur in the workplace or in the environment following releases to air, water, or land. Effects of chlorine on human health depend on how the amount of chlorine that is present, and the length and frequency of exposure. Effects also depend on the health of a person or condition of the environment when exposure occurs.

Breathing small amounts of chlorine for short periods of time adversely affects the human respiratory system. Effects differ from coughing and chest pain, to water retention in the lungs. Chlorine irritates the skin, the eyes, and the respiratory system. These effects are not likely to occur at levels of chlorine that are normally found in the environment.

## 4. Fuel/Propane

Fuel and propane are frequently reported substances as well. Liquid releases flammable vapors at well below ambient temperatures and readily forms a flammable mixture with air. Dangerous fire and explosion hazard when exposed to heat, sparks or flame. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances to a point of ignition and flash back. Container may explode in heat or fire. Runoff to sewer may cause fire or explosion hazard.

#### 5. Tier II Facilities List

The name of the Facility Emergency Coordinator, addresses and personal contact information can be secured at the Benton County Emergency Management office - 651 Truman Ave, Richland, WA 99352., (509)628-2600, or during an emergency by contacting dispatch and requesting them to contact Emergency Management.

#### **EPCRA REPORTING**

All facilities within Benton County receiving, storing and/or using extremely hazardous substances (EHS), reference 40 CFR Part 355, must notify the SERC and LEPC in accordance with Section 302 – Notification of Extremely Hazardous Substances.

Facilities must submit or a SDS list of the hazardous chemicals present on-site in excess of threshold levels to the SERC, LEPC and local fire department/district in accordance with Section 311.

Facilities storing chemicals must provide specific information about chemicals on site to the SERC, LEPC and local fire department/district using the Tier II Form in accordance with Section 312.

A facility must notify the SERC and LEPC, per Section 304, of a release at the facility in excess of the reportable quantity for the substance and when the release could result in exposure of person outside the facility. A verbal report must be submitted immediately and followed up with a written report within 14 days.

**Tier II Facilities and Contacts 2021** 

Facility Name	Contact Name	Phone
REFRESCO HORTH AMERICA KENNEWICK   9338 MAINTENANCE NIGR		1
PREFORDER CELLARS	KYLE RYAN	5093728129
AGRIBLAL SINC KEO FINILEY AREA   231601 G GAMEFARM RD   KENNEWICK   99337 MANAGER, TECHNICAL SERVICES   AIRGAS USA LLC KENNEWICK   231808 E SR 397   KENNEWICK   99337 PLANT MANAGER   AMERICAN ROCK PRODUCTS INC HANFORD PT   2909 ROBERTSON DR   RICHLAND   99536 [ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER   AMERICAN ROCK PRODUCTS INC HANFORD PT   2909 ROBERTSON DR   RICHLAND   99536 [ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER   AMERICAS ROPOLICES INC HANFORD PT   2909 ROBERTSON DR   RICHLAND   99536 [ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER   AMERICAS REVOLUTION   12212 M Morgan Rd   Senton City   99320 [OPERATIONS MANAGER   AMERICAS RENNEWICK   29336 [ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER   AMERICAS RENNEWICK   29336 [OSTRICT MANAGER   AMERICAS RENNEWICK   29336 [OSTRICT MANAGER   AMERICAS RENNEWICK   99330 [OPERATIONS MANAGER   AMERICAS RENNEWICK   99330 [OPERATIONS MANAGER   AMPILED PROCESS ENGINEERING LABORATORY APEL   300-HILLS ST STE 101   RICHLAND   99354 [ENVIRONMENTAL & RECEILLATORY PROC   AST RENTOW CITY WAA180   242020 N COLD CREEK RD   SUNNYSIDE   99330 [OPERATIONS MANAGER   ATT SENTON CITY WAA180   242020 N COLD CREEK RD   SUNNYSIDE   99330 [ANTIONALE PCRA MANAGER   ATT KENNEWICK   99330 [ANTIONALE PCRA MANAGER   ATT MOBILITY ASSER KENNEWICK   99330 [ANTIONALE PCRA MANAGER   ATT MOBILITY ASSER KENNEWICK   410 K KENNEWICK   99330 [ANTIONALE PCRA MANAGER   ATT MOBILITY ASSER KENNEWICK   400 K KENNEWICK   99330 [ANTIONALE PCRA MANAGER   ATT MOBILITY ASSER KENNEWICK   410 K KENNEWICK   400 K KENNEWICK   99330 [ANTIONALE PCRA MANAGER   ATT MOBILITY ASSER KENNEWICK   410 K KENNEWICK   400 K KENNEWICK   99330 [ANTIONALE PCRA MANAGER   ATT MOBILITY ASSER KENNEWICK   410 K KENNEWICK   400 K KENNEWICK   99330 [ANTIONALE PCRA MANAGER   ATT MOBILITY ASSER KENNEWICK   410 K KENNEWICK   400 K KENNEWICK   99330 [ANTIONALE PCRA MANAGER   ATT MOBILITY ASSER KENNEWICK   400 K KENNEWICK   400 K KENNEWICK	KEITH ADOLPHSEN	5095825200
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American Rock Products Inc Batch Plant Prosser   2500 SR 221   Prosser   99350 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER   AMERICAN ROCK PRODUCTS IN HANFORD PTI   2009 ROBERTSON DR   RICHLAND   99356 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER   American Rock Products Inc Hospital Barch Plant   21214 M Morgan Rd   Benton City   99338 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER   American Rock Products Inc Hospital Barch Plant   21214 M Morgan Rd   Benton City   99338 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER   American Sceneral Rock Products Inc Hospital Barch Plant   21214 M Morgan Rd   Benton City   99338 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER   AMERICAS KENNEWICK   99336 ENTRICIT MANAGER   AMERICAS KENNEWICK   99336 ENTRICT MANAGER   AMERICAS KENNEWICK   99336 ENTRICH MANAGER   APPILED PROCESS ENGINEERING LABORATORY APPL   300 HILLS ST STE 101   RICHLAND   99346 ENVIRONMENTAL & REGULATORY PROC   AMERICAS KENNEWICK   99336 ENVIRONMENTAL & REGULATORY PROC   AMERICAS KENNEWICK   99336 ENVIRONMENTAL & REGULATORY PROC   ATT ENRIPHING TO CHEMPION OF A MANAGER   410 ENVIRONMENTAL & REGULATORY PROC   ATT ENRIPHING K SOUTH HIGHLANDS   170.15 WASHINGTON ST   KENNEWICK   99336 MATIONALE PCRA MANAGER   ATT KENNEWICK SOUTH HIGHLANDS   170.15 WASHINGTON ST   KENNEWICK   99337 MATIONALE PCRA MANAGER   ATT MOBILITY BAST KENNEWICK   410 E KENNEWICK   410	JOHN HANSON	5095865488
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American Rock Products Inc Hospital Batch Plant	JANA MCDONALD	5095346221
Amerigas Benton City	JANA MCDONALD	5095346221
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BEN FRANKLIN TRANSIT CO 1000 COLUMBIA PARK TRAIL RICHLAND 99352 SAFETY SPECIALIST  Benton City No 1 Propane Site 32508 W Kelly Rd Benton City 99320 SAFETY COORDINATOR  BENTON COUNTY MOSQUITO CONTROL 4951 W VAN GIESEN WEST RICHLAND 99353 MGR  BLEYHL FARM SERVICE INC PROSSER 1000 BENNETT AVE PROSSER 99350 SAFETY COORDINATOR  BENTON SUBSTATION 99352 CHIEF OPS  BPA ASHE MAINTENANCE HQ NONE PROVIDED RICHLAND 99352 CHIEF OPS  BPA BADGER CANYON SUBSTATION WA TRIN R28E SEC 1 RICHLAND 99352 CHIEF OPS  BPA BENTON SUBSTATION TITIN R28E WN S11 RICHLAND 99352 CHIEF OPS  BPA HANFORD SUBSTATION I at 46 40 08 long 119 34 15 RICHLAND 99352 CHIEF OPS  BPA KENNEWICK MICROWAVE STATION ON JUMPF JOE BUTTE KENNEWICK 99336 CHIEF OPS  BPA WHITE BLUFFS SUBSTATION 1338 OHORN RAPIDS RD RICHLAND 99352 CHIEF OPS  BPA WHITE BLUFFS SUBSTATION 3580 HORN RAPIDS RD RICHLAND 99352 CHIEF OPS  BPA WHITE BLUFFS SUBSTATION 3580 HORN RAPIDS RD RICHLAND 99352 CHIEF OPS  BPA WHITE BLUFFS SUBSTATION 3580 HORN RAPIDS RD RICHLAND 99352 CHIEF OPS  BPA WHITE BLUFFS SUBSTATION 3580 HORN RAPIDS RD RICHLAND 99352 ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER  CENTRAL PREMIX CONCRETE CO RICHLAND 955 W LACEY RICHLAND 99352 ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER  CENTRAL PREMIX CONCRETE CO RICHLAND 955 W LACEY RICHLAND 99352 ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER  CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS WA-11250 6019 W JOHN DAY KENNEWICK 99336 ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER  CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS WA-11250 6019 W JOHN DAY KENNEWICK 99336 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE SPECIAL CITY OF RICHLAND 499352 PUB WKS DIR  CITY OF RICHLAND WYTP 110 SAINT ST RICHLAND 99352 PUB WKS DIR  CITY OF RICHLAND WYTP 555 LACY RD RICHLAND 99352 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS  COLEMAN OIL HORN RAPIDS CORD 99336 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS  COLEMAN OIL HORN RAPIDS CORD 99336 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS  COLEMAN OIL HORN RAPIDS CARLOW OPERATIONS	JEREMY MCGRUE	2144641712
BENTON COUNTY MOSQUITO CONTROL 4951 W VAN GIESEN WEST RICHLAND 99333 MGR BLEYHL FARM SERVICE INC PROSSER 1000 BENNETT AVE PROSSER 99350 SAFETY COORDINATOR BLEYHL FARM SERVICE INC PROSSER 1000 BENNETT AVE PROSSER 99350 SAFETY COORDINATOR BLEYHL FARM SERVICE INC PROSSER 1000 BENNETT AVE PROSSER 99350 SAFETY COORDINATOR BPA SADGER CANYON SUBSTATION WA TBN R28E SEC 1 RICHLAND 99352 CHIEF OPS BPA BADGER CANYON SUBSTATION TI1N R28E WN S11 RICHLAND PROSSER	MATTHEW MULLEN	5097345537
BENTON COUNTY MOSQUITO CONTROL  4951 W VAN GIESEN  WEST RICHLAND  99353 MGR  BLEYHL FARM SERVICE INC PROSSER  1000 BENNETT AVE  PROSSER  99350 SAFETY COORDINATOR  BPA ASHE MAINTENANCE HQ  NONE PROVIDED  RICHLAND  99352 CHIEF OPS  BPA BADGER CANYON SUBSTATION  WA T8N R28E SEC 1  RICHLAND  PROSSER  PROSSER  99350 SAFETY COORDINATOR  BPA BADGER CANYON SUBSTATION  WA T8N R28E SEC 1  RICHLAND  PROSSER  RICHLAND  PROSSER  PROSSER  PROSSER  PROSSER  PROSSER  PROSSER  PROSSER  RICHLAND  PROSSER  PROSSER  PROSSER  PROSSER  PROSSER  PROSSER  PROSSER  RICHLAND  PROSSER  PROSSER  PROSSER  PROSSER  PROSSER  PROSSER  RICHLAND  PROSSER  PROSSER  RICHLAND  PROSSER  PROSSER  RICHLAND  PROSSER  PROSSER  RICHLAND  PROSSER  RICHLAND  PROSSE  RICHLAND  PROSSE  RICHLAND  PROSSER  RICHLAND  PROSSER  RICHLAND  PROSSER  RICHLAND  PROSSE  RI	DAVE CATON	5098822248
BLEYHL FARM SERVICE INC PROSSER 1000 BENNETT AVE PROSSER 99350 SAFETY COORDINATOR BPA ASHE MAINTENANCE HQ NONE PROVIDED RICHLAND 99352 CHIEF OPS BPA BADGER CANYON SUBSTATION WAT SHAN R28E SEC 1 RICHLAND 99352 SUB MTCE FOREMAN III BPA BENTON SUBSTATION T11N R28E WN S11 RICHLAND 99352 CHIEF OPS BPA HENTON SUBSTATION INTERPRETATION INTERPRETATION INTERPRETATION INTERPRETATION INTERPRETATION INTERPRETATION INTERPRETATION INTERPRETATION ON JUMPOFF JOE BUTTE KENNEWICK 199336 DISTRICT ENGINEER BPA MIDWAY SUBSTATION T13N R24E WM S14Â RICHLAND 99352 CHIEF OPS BPA WAUTOMA SUBSTATION 209497 N SR 241 SUNNYSIDE 98944 CHIEF OPS BPA WHITE BLUFFS SUBSTATION 3580 HORN RAPIDS RD RICHLAND 99352 CHIEF OPS BPA WHITE BLUFFS SUBSTATION 3580 HORN RAPIDS RD RICHLAND 99352 ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER CENTRAL PREMIX CONCRETE CO RICHLAND 955 W LACEY RICHLAND 99352 ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER CENTRAL PREMIX CONCRETE CO RICHLAND 955 W LACEY RENNEWICK 99336 EHS MANAGER CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS WA-11250 6019 W JOHN DAY KENNEWICK 99336 EHS MANAGER CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS WA-11250 6019 W JOHN DAY KENNEWICK 99336 EINVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE SPECIAL CITY OF RICHLAND 3000 UV FACILITY 2715 GEORGE WASHINGTON WAY RICHLAND 99352 PUB WKS DIR CITY OF RICHLAND WITP 110 SAINT ST RICHLAND 99352 PUB WKS DIR CITY OF RICHLAND WITP 555 LACY RD RICHLAND 99352 PUB WKS DIR CITY OF RICHLAND WITP 555 LACY RD RICHLAND 99352 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS COLEMAN OIL HOP RAPIDS SOME SURFORM SURF	ANGELA BEEHLER	5099672414
BPA ASHE MAINTENANCE HQ NONE PROVIDED RICHLAND 99352 CHIEF OPS BPA BADGER CANYON SUBSTATION WA T8N R28E SEC 1 RICHLAND 99352 SUB MTCE FOREMAN III BPA BENTON SUBSTATION T11N R28E WN S11 RICHLAND 99352 CHIEF OPS BPA HANFORD SUBSTATION Iat 46 40 08 long 119 34 15 RICHLAND 99352 CHIEF OPS BPA KENNEWICK MICROWAVE STATION ON JUMPOFF JOE BUTTE KENNEWICK 99336 DISTRICT ENGINEER BPA MIDWAY SUBSTATION T13N R24E WMS14Â RICHLAND 99352 CHIEF OPS BPA WAUTOMA SUBSTATION T13N R24E WMS14Â RICHLAND 99352 CHIEF OPS BPA WAUTOMA SUBSTATION 209497 N SR 241 SUNNYSIDE 98944 CHIEF OPS BPA WAUTOMA SUBSTATION 3580 HORN RAPIDS RD RICHLAND 99352 CHIEF OPS CENTRAL PREMIX CONCRETE CO RICHLAND 955 W LACEY RICHLAND 99352 ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER CENTRAL PREMIX CONCRETE CO RICHLAND 955 W LACEY RICHLAND 99352 ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS WA-11250 6019 W JOHN DAY KENNEWICK 99336 SR. MANAGER, ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALT CHS SUN BASIN GROWERS KENNEWICK TERMINAL 900 E COLUMBIA KENNEWICK 9936 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE SPECIAL CITY OF RICHLAND WTP 110 SAINT ST RICHLAND 99352 PUB WKS DIR CITY OF RICHLAND WTP 110 SAINT ST RICHLAND 99352 PUB WKS DIR CITY OF RICHLAND WTP 555 LACY RD RICHLAND 99352 PUB WKS DIR CITY OF RICHLAND WTP 555 LACY RD RICHLAND 99352 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS COLOMAN OIL MONTE KENNEWICK 99336 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS COLOMAN OIL MONTE REPORT ON SEAL OF PREATIONS COLOMAN OIL MONTE REPORT ON SEAL OF PREATIONS COLOMAN OIL MONTE KENNEWICK 99336 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS COLOMAN OIL KENNEWICK 99336 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS COLOMAN OIL KENNEWICK 99336 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS	DAVE CATON	5098822248
BPA BADGER CANYON SUBSTATION  WA T8N R28E SEC 1  RICHLAND  99352  SUB MTCE FOREMAN III  BPA BENTON SUBSTATION  T11N R28E WN S11  RICHLAND  P9352  CHIEF OPS  BPA HANFORD SUBSTATION  Iat 46 40 08 long 119 34 15  RICHLAND  P9352  CHIEF OPS  BPA KENNEWICK MICROWAVE STATION  ON JUMPOFF JOE BUTTE  KENNEWICK  P9336  DISTRICT ENGINEER  BPA MIDWAY SUBSTATION  T13N R24E WM S14Â  RICHLAND  P9352  CHIEF OPS  BPA WAUTOMA SUBSTATION  T13N R24E WM S14Â  RICHLAND  P9352  CHIEF OPS  BPA WHITE BLUFFS SUBSTATION  S580 HORN RAPIDS RD  RICHLAND  P9352  CHIEF OPS  CENTRAL PREMIX CONCRETE CO RICHLAND  P955 W LACEY  RICHLAND  P9352  CHIEF OPS  CENTRAL PREMIX CONCRETE CO RICHLAND  P9352  CHIEF OPS  CENTRAL PREMIX CONCRETE CO RICHLAND  P9354  CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS WA-11250  6019 W JOHN DAY  KENNEWICK  P9336  SR. MANAGER, ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALT  CHS SUN BASIN GROWERS KENNEWICK TERMINAL  P900 E COLUMBIA  KENNEWICK  P9336  SR. MANAGER, ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALT  CHTY OF RICHLAND WTP  110 SAINT ST  RICHLAND  P9352  PUB WKS DIR  CITY OF RICHLAND WWTP  1555 LACY RD  RICHLAND  P9352  PUB WKS DIR  CITY OF RICHLAND WWTP  555 LACY RD  RICHLAND  P9352  WHOLESALE OPERATIONS  COLEMAN OII KENNEWICK  P9336  WHOLESALE OPERATIONS  COLEMAN OII KENNEWICK  P9336  WHOLESALE OPERATIONS  COLEMAN OII KENNEWICK  P9336  WHOLESALE OPERATIONS  COLEMAN OII KENNEWICK P9336  WHOLESALE OPERATIONS  COLEMAN OII KENNEWICK P9336  WHOLESALE OPERATIONS	GARTH LIEN	5095465060
BPA BENTON SUBSTATION  T11N R28E WN S11  RICHLAND  99352 CHIEF OPS  BPA HANFORD SUBSTATION  Iat 46 40 08 long 119 34 15  RICHLAND  99352 CHIEF OPS  BPA KENNEWICK MICROWAVE STATION  ON JUMPOFF JOE BUTTE  KENNEWICK  99336 DISTRICT ENGINEER  BPA MIDWAY SUBSTATION  T13N R24E WM S14Â  RICHLAND  99352 CHIEF OPS  BPA WAUTOMA SUBSTATION  209497 N SR 241  SUNNYSIDE  98344 CHIEF OPS  BPA WHITE BLUFFS SUBSTATION  3580 HORN RAPIDS RD  RICHLAND  99352 CHIEF OPS  BPA WHITE BLUFFS SUBSTATION  3580 HORN RAPIDS RD  RICHLAND  99352 CHIEF OPS  CENTRAL PREMIX CONCRETE CO RICHLAND  99352 ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER  CenturyLink QC W00837  NE4SW4S12T7NR29E  KENNEWICK  99336 EHS MANAGER  CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS WA-11250  6019 W JOHN DAY  KENNEWICK  99336 ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALT  CHS SUN BASIN GROWERS KENNEWICK TERMINAL  900 E COLUMBIA  KENNEWICK  99336 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE SPECIAL  CITY OF RICHLAND 3000 UV FACILITY  TITY OF RICHLAND WYTP  110 SAINT ST  RICHLAND  99352 PUB WKS DIR  CITY OF RICHLAND WWTP  555 LACY RD  RICHLAND  99352 PUB WKS DIR  CITY OF RICHLAND WWTP  555 LACY RD  RICHLAND  99352 PUB WKS DIR  CITY OF RICHLAND WWTP  555 LACY RD  RICHLAND  99352 PUB WKS DIR  CITY OF RICHLAND WYTP  555 LACY RD  RICHLAND  99352 PUB WKS DIR  COLEMAN OIL AGRON  COLEMAN OIL AGRON  KENNEWICK  99336 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS  COLEMAN OIL KENNEWICK AVE  KENNEWICK  99336 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS  COLEMAN OIL KENNEWICK AVE	JUAN CERVANTES	5095444751
BPA HANFORD SUBSTATION   lat 46 40 08 long 119 34 15   RICHLAND   99352   CHIEF OPS   BPA KENNEWICK MICROWAVE STATION   ON JUMPOFF JOE BUTTE   KENNEWICK   99336 DISTRICT ENGINEER   BPA MIDWAY SUBSTATION   T13N R24E WM S14Â   RICHLAND   99352   CHIEF OPS   BPA WAUTOMA SUBSTATION   209497 N SR 241   SUNNYSIDE   98944   CHIEF OPS   BPA WHITE BLUFFS SUBSTATION   3580 HORN RAPIDS RD   RICHLAND   99352   CHIEF OPS   BPA WHITE BLUFFS SUBSTATION   3580 HORN RAPIDS RD   RICHLAND   99352   ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER   CENTIFYLINK CONCRETE CO RICHLAND   9955 W LACEY   RICHLAND   99352   ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER   CENTURYLINK QC W00837   NE4SW4512T7NR29E   KENNEWICK   99336   EHS MANAGER   CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS WA-11250   6019 W JOHN DAY   KENNEWICK   99336   SR. MANAGER, ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALT   CHS SUN BASIN GROWERS KENNEWICK TERMINAL   900 E COLUMBIA   KENNEWICK   99336   SR. MANAGER, ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALT   CITY OF RICHLAND 3000 UV FACILITY   2715 GEORGE WASHINGTON WAY   RICHLAND   99352   PUB WKS DIR   CITY OF RICHLAND WTP   110 SAINT ST   RICHLAND   99352   PUB WKS DIR   CITY OF RICHLAND WWTP   555 LACY RD   RICHLAND   99352   PUB WKS DIR   CITY OF RICHLAND WWTP   555 LACY RD   RICHLAND   99352   PUB WKS DIR   COLEMAN OIL AARON   99364   WHOLESALE OPERATIONS   COLEMAN OIL HORN SQUE SEEN SEEN SEEN SEEN SEEN SEEN SEEN SE	GARTH LIEN	5095465060
BPA KENNEWICK MICROWAVE STATION ON JUMPOFF JOE BUTTE KENNEWICK 99336 DISTRICT ENGINEER BPA MIDWAY SUBSTATION T13N R24E WM S14Â RICHLAND 99352 CHIEF OPS BPA WAUTOMA SUBSTATION 209497 N SR 241 SUNNYSIDE 98944 CHIEF OPS BPA WHITE BLUFFS SUBSTATION 3580 HORN RAPIDS RD RICHLAND 99352 CHIEF OPS CENTRAL PREMIX CONCRETE CO RICHLAND 955 W LACEY RICHLAND 99352 ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER CENTUTYLINK QC WO0B37 NE4SW4512T7NR29E KENNEWICK 99336 EHS MANAGER CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS WA-11250 6019 W JOHN DAY KENNEWICK 99336 SR. MANAGER, ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALT CHS SUN BASIN GROWERS KENNEWICK TERMINAL 900 E COLUMBIA KENNEWICK 99336 SR. MANAGER, ENVIRONMENTAL, COMPLIANCE SPECIAL CITY OF RICHLAND 3000 UV FACILITY 2715 GEORGE WASHINGTON WAY RICHLAND 99352 PUB WKS DIR CITY OF RICHLAND WWTP 110 SAINT ST RICHLAND 99352 PUB WKS DIR CITY OF RICHLAND WWTP 555 LACY RD RICHLAND 99352 PUB WKS DIR CITY OF RICHLAND WWTP 555 LACY RD RICHLAND 99352 PUB WKS DIR COLEMAN OIL AARON 99354 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS COLEMAN OIL HORNEWICK 99336 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS COLEMAN OIL KENNEWICK 99336 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS COLEMAN OIL KENNEWICK 99336 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS	GARTH LIEN	5095465060
BPA MIDWAY SUBSTATION T13N R24E WM S14Â RICHLAND 99352 CHIEF OPS BPA WAUTOMA SUBSTATION 209497 N SR 241 SUNNYSIDE 98944 CHIEF OPS BPA WHITE BLUFFS SUBSTATION 3580 HORN RAPIDS RD RICHLAND 99352 CHIEF OPS  CENTRAL PREMIX CONCRETE CO RICHLAND 955 W LACEY RICHLAND 99352 ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER  CENTRAL PREMIX CONCRETE CO RICHLAND 955 W LACEY RICHLAND 99352 ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER  CENTRAL PREMIX CONCRETE CO RICHLAND 955 W LACEY RICHLAND 99356 EHS MANAGER  CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS WA-11250 6019 W JOHN DAY KENNEWICK 99336 EHS MANAGER, ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALT  CHS SUN BASIN GROWERS KENNEWICK TERMINAL 900 E COLUMBIA KENNEWICK 99336 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE SPECIAL  CITY OF RICHLAND 3000 UV FACILITY 2715 GEORGE WASHINGTON WAY RICHLAND 99352 PUB WKS DIR  CITY OF RICHLAND WTP 110 SAINT ST RICHLAND 99352 PUB WKS DIR  CITY OF RICHLAND WWTP 555 LACY RD RICHLAND 99352 PUB WKS DIR  COLEMAN OIL AARON 99352 PUB LIC WORKS DIR  COLEMAN OIL AARON 99354 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS  COLEMAN OIL HORNEWICK 9936 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS  COLEMAN OIL KENNEWICK 99336 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS  COLEMAN OIL KENNEWICK 99336 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS  COLEMAN OIL KENNEWICK 99336 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS	JACOB SMITH	5095425411
BPA WAUTOMA SUBSTATION 209497 N SR 241 SUNNYSIDE 98944 CHIEF OPS BPA WHITE BLUFFS SUBSTATION 3580 HORN RAPIDS RD RICHLAND 99352 CHIEF OPS CENTRAL PREMIX CONCRETE CO RICHLAND 955 W LACEY RICHLAND 99352 ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER CenturyLink QC W00837 NE4SW4512T7NR29E KENNEWICK 99336 EHS MANAGER CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS WA-11250 6019 W JOHN DAY KENNEWICK 99336 SR. MANAGER, ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALT CHS SUN BASIN GROWERS KENNEWICK TERMINAL 900 E COLUMBIA KENNEWICK 99336 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE SPECIAL CITY OF RICHLAND 3000 UV FACILITY 2715 GEORGE WASHINGTON WAY RICHLAND 99352 PUB WKS DIR CITY OF RICHLAND WTP 110 SAINT ST RICHLAND 99352 PUB WKS DIR CITY OF RICHLAND WWTP 555 LACY RD RICHLAND 99352 PUB LIC WORKS DIR COLORMO 101 Aaron 917 Aaron Dr Richland 99352 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS COLORMO 101 HORN Rapids Cardlock 2451 Logan Street Richland 99354 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS COLORMO 101 Kennewick Bulk Plant 529 E KENNEWICK AVE	GARTH LIEN	5095465060
BPA WHITE BLUFFS SUBSTATION 3580 HORN RAPIDS RD RICHLAND 99352 CHIEF OPS  CENTRAL PREMIX CONCRETE CO RICHLAND 955 W LACEY RICHLAND 99352 ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER  CenturyLink QC W00837 NE4SW4512T7NR29E KENNEWICK 99336 EHS MANAGER  CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS WA-11250 6019 W JOHN DAY KENNEWICK 99336 ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALT  CHS SUN BASIN GROWERS KENNEWICK TERMINAL 900 E COLUMBIA KENNEWICK 99336 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE SPECIAL  CITY OF RICHLAND 3000 UV FACILITY 2715 GEORGE WASHINGTON WAY RICHLAND 99352 PUB WKS DIR  CITY OF RICHLAND WTP 110 SAINT ST RICHLAND 99352 PUB LIC WORKS DIR  CITY OF RICHLAND WWTP 555 LACY RD RICHLAND 99352 PUBLIC WORKS DIR  COleman Oil Aaron 917 Aaron Dr Richland 99352 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS  Coleman Oil Gum St Kennewick 9936 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS  Coleman Oil Horn Rapids Cardlock 2451 Logan Street Richland 99354 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS  Coleman Oil Kennewick Bulk Plant 529 E KENNEWICK AVE	GARTH LIEN	5095465060
CENTRAL PREMIX CONCRETE CO RICHLAND  955 W LACEY  RICHLAND  9935 ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER  CenturyLink QC W00837  NE4SW4S12T7NR29E  KENNEWICK  99336 EHS MANAGER  CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS WA-11250  6019 W JOHN DAY  KENNEWICK  99336 SR. MANAGER, ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALT  CHS SUN BASIN GROWERS KENNEWICK TERMINAL  900 E COLUMBIA  KENNEWICK  99336 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE SPECIAL  CITY of RICHLAND 3000 UV FACILITY  2715 GEORGE WASHINGTON WAY  RICHLAND  99352 PUB WKS DIR  CITY of RICHLAND WTP  110 SAINT ST  RICHLAND  99352 PUB WKS DIR  CITY of RICHLAND WWTP  555 LACY RD  RICHLAND  99352 PUB WKS DIR  CITY of RICHLAND  99352 PUB WKS DIR  CITY of RICHLAND  99352 PUB WKS DIR  COLUMBIA  RICHLAND  99352 PUB WKS DIR  COLUMBIA  WHOLESALE OPERATIONS  COLUMBIA  KENNEWICK  99336 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS  COLUMBIA  KENNEWICK  99336 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS  COLUMBIA  KENNEWICK  99336 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS	GARTH LIEN	5095465060
CenturyLink QC W00B37         NE4SW4S12T7NR29E         KENNEWICK         99336 EHS MANAGER           CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS WA-11250         6019 W JOHN DAY         KENNEWICK         99336 SR. MANAGER, ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALT           CHS SUN BASIN GROWERS KENNEWICK TERMINAL         900 E COLUMBIA         KENNEWICK         99336 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE SPECIAL           CITY of RICHLAND 3000 UV FACILITY         2715 GEORGE WASHINGTON WAY         RICHLAND         99352 PUB WKS DIR           CITY of RICHLAND WTP         110 SAINT ST         RICHLAND         99352 PUB WKS DIR           CITY of RICHLAND WWTP         555 LACY RD         RICHLAND         99352 PUBLIC WORKS DIR           Coleman Oil Aaron         917 Aaron Dr         Richland         99352 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS           Coleman Oil Gum St         206 N Gum St         Kennewick         99336 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS           Coleman Oil Horn Rapids Cardlock         2451 Logan Street         Richland         99354 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS           Coleman Oil Kennewick Bulk Plant         529 E KENNEWICK AVE         KENNEWICK         99336 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS	JANA MCDONALD	5095346221
CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS WA-11250 6019 W JOHN DAY KENNEWICK 99336 SR. MANAGER, ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALT CHS SUN BASIN GROWERS KENNEWICK TERMINAL 900 E COLUMBIA KENNEWICK 99336 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE SPECIAL CITY OF RICHLAND 3000 UV FACILITY 2715 GEORGE WASHINGTON WAY RICHLAND 99352 PUB WKS DIR CITY OF RICHLAND WTP 110 SAINT ST RICHLAND 99352 PUB WKS DIR CITY OF RICHLAND WWTP 555 LACY RD RICHLAND 99352 PUB WKS DIR CITY OF RICHLAND WWTP 555 LACY RD RICHLAND 99352 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS COLEMAN OIL GEORGE WASHINGTON STATE OF RICHLAND 99352 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS COLEMAN OIL HOTT RAPIDS CARDIOCK 2451 Logan Street Richland 99354 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS COLEMAN OIL KENNEWICK 99336 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS COLEMAN OIL KENNEWICK 99336 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS	JOE ROBERTSON	2067335149
CHS SUN BASIN GROWERS KENNEWICK         9936 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE SPECIAL           CITY of RICHLAND 3000 UV FACILITY         2715 GEORGE WASHINGTON WAY         RICHLAND         99352 PUB WKS DIR           CITY of RICHLAND WTP         110 SAINT ST         RICHLAND         99352 PUB WKS DIR           CITY of RICHLAND WWTP         555 LACY RD         RICHLAND         99352 PUB WKS DIR           Coleman Oil Aaron         917 Aaron Dr         Richland         99352 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS           Coleman Oil Gum St         Kennewick         99336 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS           Coleman Oil Horn Rapids Cardlock         2451 Logan Street         Richland         99354 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS           Coleman Oil Kennewick Bulk Plant         529 E KENNEWICK AVE         KENNEWICK         99336 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS		2034280178
CITY of RICHLAND 3000 UV FACILITY         2715 GEORGE WASHINGTON WAY         RICHLAND         99352         PUB WKS DIR           CITY of RICHLAND WTP         110 SAINT ST         RICHLAND         99352         PUB WKS DIR           CITY of RICHLAND WWTP         555 LACY RD         RICHLAND         99352         PUBLIC WORKS DIR           Coleman Oil Aaron         917 Aaron Dr         Richland         99352         WHOLESALE OPERATIONS           Coleman Oil Gum St         Kennewick         99336         WHOLESALE OPERATIONS           Coleman Oil Horn Rapids Cardlock         2451 Logan Street         Richland         99354         WHOLESALE OPERATIONS           Coleman Oil Kennewick Bulk Plant         529 E KENNEWICK AVE         KENNEWICK         99336         WHOLESALE OPERATIONS		6513556970
CITY of RICHLAND WTP         110 SAINT ST         RICHLAND         99352         PUB WKS DIR           CITY of RICHLAND WWTP         555 LACY RD         RICHLAND         99352         PUBLIC WORKS DIR           Coleman Oil Aaron         917 Aaron Dr         Richland         99352         WHOLESALE OPERATIONS           Coleman Oil Gum St         206 N Gum St         Kennewick         99336         WHOLESALE OPERATIONS           Coleman Oil Horn Rapids Cardlock         2451 Logan Street         Richland         99354         WHOLESALE OPERATIONS           Coleman Oil Kennewick Bulk Plant         529 E KENNEWICK AVE         KENNEWICK         99336         WHOLESALE OPERATIONS	PETER ROGALSKY	5099427558
CITY of RICHLAND WWTP         555 LACY RD         RICHLAND         99352         PUBLIC WORKS DIR           Coleman Oil Aaron         917 Aaron Dr         Richland         99352         WHOLESALE OPERATIONS           Coleman Oil Gum St         Kennewick         99336         WHOLESALE OPERATIONS           Coleman Oil Horn Rapids Cardlock         2451 Logan Street         Richland         99354         WHOLESALE OPERATIONS           Coleman Oil Kennewick Bulk Plant         529 E KENNEWICK AVE         KENNEWICK         99336         WHOLESALE OPERATIONS	PETER ROGALSKY	5099427558
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Coleman Oil Gum St     Kennewick     99336 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS       Coleman Oil Horn Rapids Cardlock     2451 Logan Street     Richland     99354 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS       Coleman Oil Kennewick Bulk Plant     529 E KENNEWICK AVE     KENNEWICK     99336 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS	JAMES C CACH	2087992000
Coleman Oil Horn Rapids Cardlock     2451 Logan Street     Richland     99354 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS       Coleman Oil Kennewick Bulk Plant     529 E KENNEWICK AVE     KENNEWICK     99336 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS	JAMES C CACH	2087992000
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	JIM C CACH	2087992000
Coleman Oil Vista 601 N Kellogg St Kennewick 99336 WHOLESALE OPERATIONS	JAMES C CACH	2087992000
COLUMBIA GENERATING STATION SEC 5 T11N R28E NORTH OF RICHLAND 99352 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST	BRIAN D JONES	5093774375

 $Emergency\ Support\ Function\ 10-Hazardous\ Materials$ 

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COMMEND LINE PRODUCTS AMPORT   LINEWING   PROSER   PROS							5095473326
COMPAND TO THE PROPRIED OF							5095473326
SOUTH SCHOOL MAD AND ATTER   161 FORCEST							5095473326
CONTROL MEDICAL SERVER   BISSY ACAD BLADY   NUMBER   MARKED   STATE   MARKED   MAR							5095473326
CROMA CATE SCHAMMAGE COMPRESSION   DAYS WAS STORY OF COMPANDED AND							4254162334
GROWN CASE REPREVENCY   130 MINERAL   130							4254162334
SAMPLE SCHEMAN   STATE SCHEMAN   SPASS SEGULATORY COMPANICATE MANAGER   CANADA STATE SCHEMAN   SPASS SEGULATORY COMPANICATE MANAGER   CANADA STATE SCHEMAN   SPASS SEGULATORY COMPANICATION   SPASS							
SEGLIAND STEPRINGS FROM   SEGLIAND   SERVICE STEPRINGS   SEGLIAND   SEGLIA							7244162470
ESPELLIGES ENRINDWOCK							7244162470
PRINTSMAPT   DICK HOME NAME   PROSSES   9935 (BV CHANGES   TOTAL PROVINCE   TOTAL BROWN   207788   2084							7572919402
FRATTHANK PROSER							5095512830
GENTRE BELLAND HANDORD PLAY   2000 GERETION DRIVE   99352   DAY TOWNAMER   57574 HTZEL   5964466   100 GERETION   100 GERETI							5093758452
GREENBER RAULEM SERVICES LIC   2009 E COGNAN 80   THEFT   99337 HANT MANAGER   MINE GARCIA   9922225   MININGER COLD FORDER CORPORATE   2007 MININGER COLD FORDER CORPORATE   2007 MININGER COLD FORDER CORPORATE   2007 MININGER COLD FORDER CONTROL   2007 MININGER COLD FORDER CONTROL   2007 MININGER COLD FORDER   2007 MININGER COLD FORDER   2007 MININGER   2007 MININGER COLD FORDER   2007 MININGER   2007 MININGE							5097783874
HENNINGSEN COURS FORGER CONCINENT   SOME STANT ST   SOME AND   9955   BAMEN   MANAGER   JUSTIA FORD STANT ST   SOME STANT ST							5094548513
MICHARD   9933   MANCHAMAGER   MANTEN PROJECT   200 HER BOOK SO   Pichland   9933   MANCHAMAGER   DAVID LAMAR   5994331   MANTEN CONTROL   1993   MA							5092228309
Non-Beside Solar Sonage and Training Project							2087510635
NESTECLE							5099431163
							5093725475
RESINDERFORCE STEMBAINAL   227200 FEBROARS DO   RESINDERFORCE   99332 COMPLIANCE MANAGER   ULLIAN NICHOLOGIN   97782275							5099465700
IFFY URS STORE 2621	0						5093035818
IFFY LIRS FIDRE 2522							5413148553
JIFF UIRE STORE 204							9728127935
JIPPLINESTORE 2896   2802 WJOTH AVE   KENNEWICK   99328 COMPILANCE MAKAGER   LILLIAN NICHOLSON   9728/27E ADDRESS   2002 MINEST   2002 MINES							9728127900
RADILER REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER   \$88 SWIFT BLVD   SICHLAND   \$9932 PLANT OPERATIONS ASSISTANT   DENIS GIBERT   \$5099325							9728127910
SASSER ALLIANNIUM WASHINGTON   2425 STEVENS OR   SCHAMES   55873758							9728127910
YENNOW_REDISTORAGE INC PROSSER   99330 PRESIDENT   S.OTT WINGERT   5.0988211							5099422612
LAMB WESTON NICRICHAND PLANT   2013 SAINT ST   91CHAND   9935  SE. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER   ANTHONY SEARLS   50971381							5093750900
LAMB WESTON PATERSON PLANT   127107 S WATTS 6D   PATERSON   99345   PLANT MIGR   SATH MOUGHTY   50987522							5098821103
LEVELS COMMUNICATIONS PROSSER DBA CENTURY UN\$3923 W SELLARDS RD   PROSSER   99320   EL MANAGER   JOE ROBERTSON   2057325; UNEAGE LOGISTICS LIC KENNEWICK   224905 E BOWLES RD   KENNEWICK   29337 REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENT   ANTHONY OLIVERIO   36286325; UNEXT   ANTHONY OLIVERIO   36286325; UNIDADA NEXT   2000 FEBRUARY							5097138055
INDEAGE LOGISTICS LLC KENNEWICK   22490'SE BOWILES BD   KENNEWICK   99337 REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENT   ANTHONY OUVERIO   36086325   ILOVES TRAVEL SHOP 6881   700 WINE COUNTRY RD   PROSSER   99330 PLANT ENGRE   BRUCE DELONG   40500266   MINE FRUIT PRODUCT'S BENNETT   804 BENNETT AVE   PROSSER   99330 PLANT ENGRE   BRUCE DELONG   50797626   MINE FRUIT PRODUCT'S SEZ'L   2200 SR 221   PROSSER   99330 PLANT ENGRIBER   BRUCE DELONG   50797626   MINE FRUIT PRODUCT'S SEZ'L   2200 SR 221   PROSSER   99330 PLANT ENGRIBER   BRUCE DELONG   50797626   MINE FRUIT PRODUCT'S SEZ'L   2200 SR 221   PROSSER   99330 PLANT ENGRIBER   BRUCE DELONG   50797626   MINE FRUIT PRODUCT'S SEZ'L   2200 SR 221   PROSSER   99330 PLANT ENGRIBER   BRUCE DELONG   50797626   MINE FRUIT PRODUCT'S SEZ'L   2200 SR 221   PROSSER   99330 PLANT ENGRIBER   BRUCE DELONG   50797626   MINE FRUIT PRODUCT'S SEZ'L   2200 SR 221   PROSSER   99330 PLANT ENGRIBER   BRUCE DELONG   50797626   MINE FRUIT PRODUCT'S SEZ'L   2200 SR 221   PROSSER   99330 PLANT ENGRIBER   BRUCE DELONG   50797626   MINE FRUIT PRODUCT'S SEZ'L   2200 SR 221   PROSSER   99330 PLANT ENGRIBER   307910 PLANT ENGRIBER   371910 PLANT ENGRIPPE   3719							5098752737
LOVES TRAVEL SHOP 681   700 MINE COUNTRY RD   PROSSER   99350 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER   CHRIS WELDON   40530266   MILNE FRUIT PRODUCTS BENNETT   804 BENNETT AVE   PROSSER   99350 PLANT ENGR   BRUCE DELONG   50978626   MINNET PRUIT PRODUCTS SR 221   2200 SR 221   PROSSER   99350 PLANT ENGR   BRUCE DELONG   50978626   MORTHWEST PIPELINE PLYMOUTH PLANT   426.12 E CHRISTY RD   PLYMOUTH   99346 ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST   CECILIA CHAPA   71321.525   MORTHWEST PIPELINE PLYMOUTH PLANT   426.12 E CHRISTY RD   PLYMOUTH   99346 ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST   CECILIA CHAPA   71321.525   MORTHWEST PIPELINE PLYMOUTH   187710 S PLYMOUTH   187710 S PLYMOUTH   187710 S PLYMOUTH   19700 PLYMOUTH   99346 BRANCH MANAGER   LUSTIN ZIMMERLY   5097834C   PACIFIC RECYCLING KENNEWICK   315 S GM ST   KENNEWICK   99336 BRANCH MANAGER   LUSTIN ZIMMERLY   5097834C   PACIFICOR FENNEWICK COMMSTE   175188 JUMP POFF JOE RD   KENNEWICK   99336 PIST DIRECTIOR   KIRBY FRANER   4086855C   PACIFICOR PROSSER HILL COMM TECH   PROSSER   99350 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER   BRIAN KING   5083136C   PACIFICOR PROSSER HILL COMM TECH   PROSSER   99350 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER   BRIAN KING   5083136C   PACIFICOR PROSSER PLANE AND TECH   PROSSER   99350 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER   BRIAN KING   5093135C   PERMAR PLYNORTHMEST RICHLAND INC   2025 BATTELLE BLYD   RICHLAND   9934 REQUILATORY COMPLIANCE OFFICER   RICK HUCKFELDT   5093757C   PROSSER   99350 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER   BRIAN KING   5093157C   RATESPRIAN ENVIRONMENTAL MORDER   PROSSER   99350 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER   BRIAN KING   5093157C   PERMAR PLYNORTHMEST RICHLAND INC   2025 BATTELLE BLYD   RICHLAND   9934 REQUILATORY COMPLIANCE OFFICER   RICK HUCKFELDT   5093757C   PROSSER   99350 ENVIRONMENTAL MORDER   BRIAN KING   5093757C   RATESPRIAN KIN ORTHWEST PROSSER   105091 BISGORM   PROSSER   99350 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST SR   ROBERT WHITE   5093757C   RATESPRIAN ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST SR   ROBERT WHITE   5093757C   RATESPRIAN ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST SR   ROBERT WHITE   5093757C   RATESPRIAN ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST SR   RO							2067335149
MILINE FRUIT PRODUCTS BENNETT							3608632012
MILLE RETUT PRODUCTS SR 221   2200 SR 221   PROSSER   99350   PLANT ENGINEER   BRUCE DELONG   50978626   NORTHWEST PIPEUINE PLYMOUTH   42612 C CHRISTY RD   PLYMOUTH   99346   ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST   CECILLA CHAPA   713213255   NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS KENNEWICK   227518 BOWLES RD   KENNEWICK   99337 MANAGER, TECHNICAL SERVICES   JOHN H HANSON   509566   NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS PLYMOUTH   1877103 PLYMOUTH   1877103 PLYMOUTH   197400TH   99346   BRANCH MANAGER   JUSTIN ZIMMERLY   50978344   PACIFIC RECYCLING KENNEWICK   315 S GUM ST   KENNEWICK   99336   HSET DIRECTOR   KIRBY FARNER   4068655   PACIFICOR FENNEWICK COMM SITE   175199 JUMP OFF JOE RD   KENNEWICK   99336   HSET DIRECTOR   KIRBY FARNER   4068655   PACIFICOR FENNEWICK COMM SITE   175199 JUMP OFF JOE RD   KENNEWICK   99337   HSET DIRECTOR   KIRBY FARNER   40686655   PACIFICOR FENNEWICK COMM SITE   175199 JUMP OFF JOE RD   KENNEWICK   99337   HSET DIRECTOR   KIRBY FARNER   4068665   PACIFICOR FENNEWICK COMM SITE   175199 JUMP OFF JOE RD   KENNEWICK   99337   HSET DIRECTOR   KIRBY FARNER   4068665   PACIFICOR FENNEWICK COMM SITE   175199 JUMP OFF JOE RD   KENNEWICK   99337   HSET DIRECTOR   KIRBY FARNER   4068665   PACIFICOR FENNEWICK COMM SITE   175199 JUMP OFF JOE RD   KENNEWICK   99336   HSET DIRECTOR   KIRBY FARNER   4068665   PACIFICOR FENNEWICK COMM SITE   175199 JUMP OFF JOE RD   KENNEWICK   99330   ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER   BRIAN KING   5038136C   PACIFICOR FENNEWICK COMM SITE   175199 JUMP OFF JOE RD   4068666   406866   406866   406866   406866   406866   406866   406866   406866   406866   406866							
NORTHWEST PIPELINE PLYMOUTH PLANT  42612 E CHRISTY RD  PLYMOUTH  99346 ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST  CECILIA CHAPA  71321525  NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS ENNEWICK  227515 SOWILES RD  KENNEWICK  99337 MANAGER, TECHNICAL SERVICES  JOHN H HANSON  5058565  PAGIFIC RECYCLING KENNEWICK  315 S GUM ST  KENNEWICK  99336 HSET DIRECTOR  KIRBY FARRER  406685C  PAGIFIC RECYCLING KENNEWICK  13519 JUMP OF JOE RD  KENNEWICK  99337 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER  BRIAN KING  5038136C  PAGIFIC RESTSER HILL COMM TECH  17519 JUMP OF JOE RD  KENNEWICK  99337 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER  BRIAN KING  5038136C  PAGIFIC RESTSER HILL COMM TECH  17519 JUMP OF JOE RD  KENNEWICK  99338 HSET DIRECTOR  KIRBY FARRER  406685C  PAGIFIC ROSSER HILL COMM TECH  17519 JUMP OF JOE RD  KENNEWICK  99337 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER  BRIAN KING  5038136C  PAGIFIC ROSSER HILL COMM TECH  17519 JUMP OF JOE RD  KENNEWICK  99338 HSET DIRECTOR  KIRBY FARRER  4068685C  PAGIFIC ROSSER HILL COMM TECH  BRIAN KING  5038136C  99336 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER  BRIAN KING  5038136C  99336 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER  BRIAN KING  5038136C  PAGIFIC ROSSER HILL COMM TECH  SOWITON TECHNICAL SERVICES MANAGER  EMILY OUHL  50921255  PERMA FIND OF JOE ROSSER  1000 PROSSER  1000 P							
NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS KENNEWICK  27515 BOWLES RD  KENNEWICK  99337 MANAGER, TECHNICAL SERVICES  JOHN H HANSON  50958654  NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS PLYMOUTH  187710S PLYMOUTH IND RD  PLYMOUTH  99346 BRANCH MANAGER  JUSTIN ZIMMERLY  50978344  PACIFIC RECYCLING KENNEWICK  9135 SUM ST  KENNEWICK  99337 MANAGER, TECHNICAL SERVICES  PACIFICORY KENNEWICK  99337 MANAGER  BRIAN KING  50381365  PACIFICORY PROSSER HILL COMMITCH  PROSSER  PACIFICORY PROSSER HILL COMMITCH  PROSSER  PACIFICORY PROSSER HILL COMMITCH  PROSSER  PROSSER 99350 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER  BRIAN KING  50381366  PERMAY RICHAND  99354 QUALITY & TECHNICAL SERVICES MANAGER  EMILY OUTH  5092125  PERMAY RICHAND  99354 SAFETY SECULATORY COMPLIANCE OFFICER  RICK HUCKFELDT  5093757  REFERENCED FREEZER SERVICES LLC RICHAND  99354 SAFETY SPECIALIST  NATHAN WOOLDRIDGE  50957887  Kennewick  99337 [ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER  PROSSER  99350 [ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER  PROSSER  10081 AND HANAGER  PROSSER  10081							
NUTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS PLYMOUTH  187710 S PLYMOUTH 1D RD  PLYMOUTH  99346 BRANCH MANAGER  JUSTIN ZIMMERLY  5097834C  KENNEWICK  99336 BISET DIRECTOR  KIRBY FARNER  4068855C  PACIFICOR KENNEWICK COMM SITE  175198 JUMP OFF JOE RD  KENNEWICK  PROSSER  99337 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER  BRIAN KING  5038136C  PACIFICOR PROSSER HILL COMM TECH  . PROSSER  99350 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER  BRIAN KING  5038136C  PACIFICOR PROSSER HILL COMM TECH  . PROSSER  99350 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER  BRIAN KING  5038136C  PACIFICOR PROSSER HILL COMM TECH  . RICHLAND  99354 REQULAITY & TECHNICAL SERVICES MANAGER  BRIAN KING  5038136C  PAC RICHLAND  99354 REGULATORY COMPILANCE OFFICER  RICK HUCKFELDT  50937255  PREFERRED FREEZER SERVICES LIC RICHLAND  99354 REGULATORY COMPILANCE OFFICER  RICK HUCKFELDT  50937256  RABILES AND VIK SPECIAL METALS CORP  RABILES AND VIK SPECIAL METALS CORP  2025 BATTELLE BLYD  RABILES AND VIK SPECIAL METALS CORP  2034 OF SAMP SAMP SERVICES AND SERVICES MANAGER  ROBERT WHITE  50937254  SIMPLOT GROWER SOLUTIONS PROSSER  105501 BIGGAM RD  PROSSER  99350 SURVE  JAIME ALBA  5093838  STE MICHELLE WINE ESTATES 14 HANDS  600 FRONTIER RD  PROSSER  99350 SAFETY SPECIALIST  GARRETT CORLIS  50978883  STE MICHELLE WINE ESTATES CANDE RIDGE  STE MICHELLE WINE ESTATES CANDE RIDGE  204 SAFETY SPECIALIST  GARRETT CORLIS  50978883  STE MICHELLE WINE ESTATES CANDE RIDGE  PATTERSON  99345 SAFETY SPECIALIST  GARRETT CORLIS  50978883  STE MICHELLE WINE ESTATES COL SOLARE WINERY  50070 ANTINORI RD  PATTERSON  99345 SAFETY SPECIALIST  GARRETT CORLIS  50978883  STE MICHELLE WINE ESTATES COL SOLARE WINERY  50070 ANTINORI RD  PATTERSON  99345 SAFETY SPECIALIST  GARRETT CORLIS  50978883  STE MICHELLE WINE ESTATES COL SOLARE WINERY  50070 ANTINORI RD  PATTERSON  99345 SAFETY SPECIALIST  GARRETT CORLIS  GARRETT CORLIS  50978883  STE MICHELLE WINE ESTATES COL SOLARE WINERY  50070 ANTINORI RD  PATTERSON  99345 SAFETY SPECIALIST  GARRETT CORLIS  50978883  STE MICHELLE WINE ESTATES COL SOLARE WINERY  50070 ANTINORI RD  PATTERSON  99345 SAFETY SPECIALIST  G							
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STE MICHELLE WINE ESTATESCON UMBIA CROSS PWINERY HWY 221 COLUMBIA CREST DR  PATERSON  9345 SAFETY SPECIALIST  DGASSFTTOORLIS4.5  50978883  SUNBELT RENTALS PC 328  9115 W CLEARWATER AVE  KENNEWICK  99336 ENV MANAGER  MIKE CROUCH  80357859  TARGET STORE 2314  2941 QUEENSGATE DR  RICHLAND  99352 COMPLIANCE DIRECTOR  STEVE MUSSER  80058722  TESSENDERLO KERLEY INC KENNEWICK  99336 ENV. SPECIALIST  LAURIE JACOBSON  60288933  THE HOME DEPOT STORE 4739  3910 W 27TH AVE  KENNEWICK  99337 MANAGER - REGULATORY COMPLIANCE  MICHELLE O'BRIEN  77043382  THE HOME DEPOT STORE 4746  2855 DUPORTAIL ST  RICHLAND  99352 MANAGER - REGULATORY COMPLIANCE  MICHELLE O'BRIEN  77043382  THE MCGREGOR CO KENNEWICK  1020 S CLODFELTER RD  KENNEWICK  99338 ACCOUNT MANAGER  LOGAN HOEFT  50962735  TREE TOP INC PROSSER  2780 LEE RD  PROSSER  99350 ENV SPECIALIST  JARED MURREY  50969816  TWIN CITY FOODS INC KENNEWICK  99336 DIV MGR  DON LATHIM  50958675							
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TARGET STORE 2314  2941 QUEENSGATE DR  RICHLAND  99352 COMPLIANCE DIRECTOR  STEVE MUSSER  80058722  TARGET STORE 10830  1106 N COLUMBIA CENTER BLVD  KENNEWICK  99336 COMPLIANCE DIRECTOR  STEVE MUSSER  80058722  TESSENDERLO KERLEY INC KENNEWICK  233807 E STRAIGHTBANK RD  KENNEWICK  99337 [SIVV. SPECIALIST  LAURIE JACOBSON  60288983  THE HOME DEPOT STORE 4739  3910 W 27TH AVE  KENNEWICK  99337 [MANAGER - REGULATORY COMPLIANCE  MICHELLE O'BRIEN  77043382  THE MCGREGOR CO KENNEWICK  1020 S CLOPFELTER RD  KENNEWICK  99338 ACCOUNT MANAGER  LOGAN HOEFT  50962735  TREE TOP INC PROSSER  2780 LEE RD  PROSSER  99350 ENV SPECIALIST  JARED MURREY  50963816  TWIN CITY FOODS INC KENNEWICK  1000 E 1ST AVE  KENNEWICK  99338 DIV MGR							
TARGET STORE T0830         1106 N COLUMBIA CENTER BLVD         KENNEWICK         99336 COMPLIANCE DIRECTOR         STEVE MUSSER         80058722           TESSENDERLO KERLEY INC KENNEWICK         233807 E STRAIGHTBANK RD         KENNEWICK         99337 ENV. SPECIALIST         LAURIE JACOBSON         60288983           THE HOME DEPOT STORE 4739         3910 W 27TH AVE         KENNEWICK         99337 MANAGER - REGULATORY COMPLIANCE         MICHELLE O'BRIEN         77043382           THE HOME DEPOT STORE 4746         2855 DUPORTAIL ST         RICHLAND         99352 MANAGER - REGULATORY COMPLIANCE         MICHELLE O'BRIEN         77043382           THE MCGREGOR CO KENNEWICK         1020 S CLOPFELTER RD         KENNEWICK         99338 ACCOUNT MANAGER         LOGAN HOEFT         50962735           TREE TOP INC PROSSER         2780 LEE RD         PROSSER         99350 ENV SPECIALIST         JARED MURREY         50969816           TWIN CITY FOODS INC KENNEWICK         1000 E 1ST AVE         KENNEWICK         99336 DIV MGR         DON LATHIM         50958675							
TESSENDERLO KERLEY INC KENNEWICK  233807 E STRAIGHTBANK RD  KENNEWICK  99337 ENV. SPECIALIST  LAURIE JACOBSON  60288983  THE HOME DEPOT STORE 4739  3910 W 27TH AVE  KENNEWICK  99337 MANAGER - REGULATORY COMPLIANCE  MICHELLE O'BRIEN  77043382  THE HOME DEPOT STORE 4746  2855 DUPORTAIL ST  RICHLAND  99352 MANAGER - REGULATORY COMPLIANCE  MICHELLE O'BRIEN  77043382  THE MCGREGOR CO KENNEWICK  1020 S CLODFELTER RD  KENNEWICK  99338 ACCOUNT MANAGER  LOGAN HOEFT  50962735  TREE TOP INC PROSSER  2780 LEE RD  PROSSER  99350 ENV SPECIALIST  JARED MURREY  50969816  TWIN CITY FOODS INC KENNEWICK  99336 DIV MGR  DON LATHIM  50958675							
THE HOME DEPOT STORE 4739  3910 W 27TH AVE  KENNEWICK  99337 MANAGER - REGULATORY COMPLIANCE  MICHELLE O'BRIEN  77043882  THE HOME DEPOT STORE 4746  2855 DUPORTAIL ST  RICHLAND  99352 MANAGER - REGULATORY COMPLIANCE  MICHELLE O'BRIEN  77043882  THE MCGREGOR CO KENNEWICK  1020 S CLODFELTER RD  KENNEWICK  99338 ACCOUNT MANAGER  LOGAN HOEFT  50962739  TREE TOP INC PROSSER  2780 LEE RD  PROSSER  99350 ENV SPECIALIST  JARED MURREY  50969816  TWIN CITY FOODS INC KENNEWICK  99336 DIV MGR  DON LATHIM  50958675							
THE HOME DEPOT STORE 4746 2855 DUPORTAIL ST RICHLAND 99352 MANAGER - REGULATORY COMPLIANCE MICHELLE O'BRIEN 77043882 THE MCGREGOR CO KENNEWICK 1020 S CLODFELTER RD KENNEWICK 99338 ACCOUNT MANAGER LOGAN HOEFT 50962739 TREE TOP INC PROSSER 2780 LEE RD PROSSER 99350 ENV SPECIALIST JARED MURREY 50969816 TWIN CITY FOODS INC KENNEWICK 1000 E 1ST AVE KENNEWICK 99336 DIV MGR DON LATHIM 50958675							
THE MCGREGOR CO KENNEWICK 1020 S CLODFELTER RD KENNEWICK 99338 ACCOUNT MANAGER LOGAN HOEFT 50962735 TREE TOP INC PROSSER 2780 LEE RD PROSSER 99350 ENV SPECIALIST JARED MURREY 50969816 TWIN CITY FOODS INC KENNEWICK 1000 E 1ST AVE KENNEWICK 99336 DIV MGR DON LATHIM 50958675							
TREE TOP INC PROSSER         2780 LEE RD         PROSSER         99350 ENV SPECIALIST         JARED MURREY         50969816           TWIN CITY FOODS INC KENNEWICK         1000 E 1ST AVE         KENNEWICK         99336 DIV MGR         DON LATHIM         50958675							
TWIN CITY FOODS INC KENNEWICK 1000 E 1ST AVE KENNEWICK 99336 DIV MGR DON LATHIM 50958675							
US ECULOGY   1/4 MILE WEST OF ZULEAST AREA HANFORD RES   KICHLAND   9935ZIQA & RCC   PARRISH JONES   50937724							
	U S ECOLOGY	1/4 MILE WEST OF 200 EAST AREA HANFORD RES	IKICHLAND	99352	INA & KCC	PAKKISH JONES	5093772411

Facility Name	Location Address	City	Zip Code	Contact Title	Contact Name	Phone
UNIFIRST/UNITECH CORPORATION RICHLAND	2424 ROBERTSON DR	RICHLAND		ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE SPECIALIST	SARAH WHITE	9785274048
UPS KENNEWICK	6504 W OKANOGAN	KENNEWICK	99336	ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR	ERIN ENGLERT	2066216338
US DOE 1100 AREA	2355 STEVENS DR	RICHLAND	99352	EPCRA REPORTING POC	ALEX E TEIMOURI	5093766222
US DOE 7220 BLDG	712 NORTHGATE	RICHLAND	99352	EPCRA REPORTING POC	ALEX E TEIMOURI	5093766222
US DOE FEDERAL BLDG	825 JADWIN AVE FEDERAL BLDG	RICHLAND	99352	EPCRA REPORTING POC	ALEX E TEIMOURI	5093766222
US DOE HANFORD	2420 Stevens PI	RICHLAND	99352	EPCRA REPORTING POC	ALEX E TEIMOURI	5093766222
US DOE PNNL	3200 INNOVATION BLVD	RICHLAND	99354	ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM MANAGER	THOMAS M. MCDERMOTT	5093724675
US LINEN AND UNIFORM INC	1106 HARDING ST	RICHLAND	99352	CHIEF ENGINEER	STEVE PETERSON	5099466125
WASTE MANAGEMENT of KENNEWICK	1611 S WASHINGTON	KENNEWICK	99337	SITE MGR	CURT KAZEN	5096550337
WESTERN SINTERING CO INC	2620 STEVENS DR	RICHLAND	99352	PRESIDENT	JEFF WOOD	5095316023
WESTINGHOUSE RICHLAND SERVICE CENTER	2939 RICHARDSON RD	RICHLAND	99352	CHEMISTRY LEAD/CHO	DARIK TIPPETTS	5093727827
WS DOT PROSSER	2385 SALES YARD RD	PROSSER	99350	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY MANAGER	NORMAN PAYTON	3607057848
WSP KENNEWICK	143302 E LAW LANE	KENNEWICK	99337	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY MANAGER	NORMAN PAYTON	3607057848
WSU Irrigated Agriculture Research and Extension C	24106 Bunn Road	Prosser	99350	WSU EH&S DIRECTOR	JASON SAMPSON	5093359564
WYCKOFF FARMS INC BOTANIC	166301 W LEMLEY RD	PROSSER	99350	MAINTENANCE MANAGER	DAVID PIERCE	5092035665
ZIPLY FIBER KENNEWICK HIGHLANDS	4916 W CLEARWATER	KENNEWICK	99336	SR MGR EHS FLEET	SETH DAVIS	4257391374
ZIPLY FIBER KENNEWICK MAIN CO	15 S BENTON ST	KENNEWICK	99336	SR MGR EHS FLEET	SETH DAVIS	4257391374
ZIPLY FIBER MEADOW SPRINGS CO	803 GAGE BLVD	RICHLAND	99352	SR MGR EHS FLEET	SETH DAVIS	4257391374
ZIPLY FIBER NORTH RICHLAND CO	2600 STEVENS DR	NORTH RICHLAND	99352	SR MGR EHS FLEET	SETH DAVIS	4257391374
ZIPLY FIBER RICHLAND CO	4577 FALLON DR	W RICHLAND	99353	SR MGR EHS FLEET	SETH DAVIS	4257391374
ZIPLY FIBER RICHLAND GTDS	751 MANSFIELD	RICHLAND	99352	SR MGR EHS FLEET	SETH DAVIS	4257391374
ZIRKLE FRUIT CO PROSSER	101 BENITZ RD PROSSER INDUSTRIAL PARK	PROSSER	99350	SAFETY MANAGER	SCOTT BLACKLEDGE	5099418714

Emergency Support Function 10 - Hazardous Materials

# EHS – Facilities reported 2021

			Max Pound	Ava Pound	Days		
Facility Name	Address	City	Quantit		Onsit.	ProductName	EHSName
AGRIUM US INC KFO FINLEY AREA	231610 E GAMEFARM RD	KENNEWICK	4000000	4000000		ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
AGRIUM US INC KFO FINLEY AREA	231610 E GAMEFARM RD	KENNEWICK	38000000	20000000	365	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
AMERICAN ROCK PRODUCTS INC HANFORD PIT	2090 ROBERTSON DR	RICHLAND	1950	1950	365	LEAD ACID BATTERY	SULFURIC ACID
AMERIGAS KENNEWICK	204 N FRUITLAND	KENNEWICK	1000800	1000800		PROPANE	propane
APPLIED PROCESS ENGINEERING LABORATORY APEL	350 HILLS ST STE 101	RICHLAND	2861	2861		BATTERY ACID	SULFURIC ACID
ATT BENTON CITY WAA180	244202 N COLD CREEK RD	SUNNYSIDE	604	604	365	Sulfuric Acid	Sulfuric
ATT JOE BUTTE	JOE BUTTE	KENNEWICK	1455	1455	365	Sulfuric Acid	Sulfuric
ATT KENNEWICK	6500 CLEARWATER AVE	KENNEWICK	618	618		Sulfuric Acid	Sulfuric
ATT KENNEWICK SOUTH HIGHLANDS	1701 S WASHINGTON ST	KENNEWICK	519	519	365	Sulfuric Acid	Sulfuric
ATT MOBILITY BADGER MT 10594	ATOP BADGER MOUNTAIN	RICHLAND	603	603	365	Sulfuric Acid	Sulfuric
ATT MOBILITY EAST KENNEWICK	410 E KENNEWICK AVE	KENNEWICK	1286	1286	365	Sulfuric Acid	Sulfuric
ATT PRIEST RAPIDS	51517 WA-24	PRIEST RAPIDS	592	592	365	Sulfuric Acid	Sulfuric
Benton City No 1 Propane Site	32508 W Kelly Rd	Benton City	126000	50000		PROPANE	Propane
BENTON COUNTY MOSQUITO CONTROL	4951 W VAN GIESEN	WEST RICHLANI	900	900	365	Naled	DDVP
BLEYHL FARM SERVICE INC PROSSER	1000 BENNETT AVE	PROSSER	117446	67078	365	DIESEL NO.2	Petroleum Distillates
BLEYHL FARM SERVICE INC PROSSER	1000 BENNETT AVE	PROSSER	378000	189000		REGULAR UNLEADED GAS	Light Petroleum Distillates
BPA ASHE MAINTENANCE HQ	NONE PROVIDED	RICHLAND	2030	2030		SULFURIC ACID	SULFURIC ACID
BPA BADGER CANYON SUBSTATION	WA T8N R28E SEC 1	RICHLAND	650	650		SULFURIC ACID	SULFURIC ACID
BPA BENTON SUBSTATION	T11N R28E WN S11	RICHLAND	600	600		SULFURIC ACID	SULFURIC ACID
BPA HANFORD SUBSTATION	lat 46 40 08 long 119 34 15	RICHLAND	891	891		SULFURIC ACID	SULFURIC ACID
BPA KENNEWICK MICROWAVE STATION	ON JUMPOFF JOE BUTTE	KENNEWICK	504	504	365	SULFURIC ACID	SULFURIC ACID
BPA MIDWAY SUBSTATION	T13N R24E WM S14Â	RICHLAND	2100	2100	365	SULFURIC ACID	SULFURIC ACID
BPA WAUTOMA SUBSTATION	209497 N SR 241	SUNNYSIDE	21500	21500	365	DIESEL FUEL #2	DIESEL FUEL #2
BPA WAUTOMA SUBSTATION	209497 N SR 241	SUNNYSIDE	2200	2200	365	SULFURIC ACID	SULFURIC ACID
BPA WHITE BLUFFS SUBSTATION	3580 HORN RAPIDS RD	RICHLAND	1000	1000	365	SULFURIC ACID	SULFURIC ACID
CENTRAL PREMIX CONCRETE CO RICHLAND	955 W LACEY	RICHLAND	4700	4300	365	LEAD ACID BATTERY	SULFURIC ACID
CenturyLink QC W00B37	NE4SW4S12T7NR29E	KENNEWICK	1189	1189	365	LEAD ACID BATTERY	SULFURIC ACID
CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS WA-11250	6019 W JOHN DAY	KENNEWICK	2975	2975	365	SULFURIC ACID	SULFURIC ACID
CHS SUN BASIN GROWERS KENNEWICK TERMINAL	900 E COLUMBIA	KENNEWICK	26	9	365	Weevil-Cide	ALUMINUM PHOSPHIDE
COLUMBIA GENERATING STATION	SEC 5 T11N R28E	NORTH OF RICH	104000	104000	365	LEAD	Lead
COLUMBIA GENERATING STATION	SEC 5 T11N R28E	NORTH OF RICH	261000	148000	365	SULFURIC ACID	Sulfuric Acid
Costco Richland MDO 4008	1661 FOWLER ST	RICHLAND	1568	1568	365	SULFURIC ACID (LEAD ACID BATTE	SULFURIC ACID
COSTCO WHOLESALE 486	8505 W GAGE BLVD	KENNEWICK	4414	4414	365	SULFURIC ACID	SULFURIC ACID
CROWN CASTLE COLUMBIA CENTER	7400 W QUINAULT AVE	KENNEWICK	727	727	365	Sulfuric acid	Sulfuric acid
CROWN CASTLE KENNEWICK	3104 W KENNEWICK AVE	KENNEWICK	1500	1500	365	Sulfuric acid	Sulfuric acid
CROWN CASTLE RICHLAND	1310 KNIGHT ST	RICHLAND	1072	1072	365	Sulfuric acid	Sulfuric acid
FERGUSON ENTERPRISES 0796	2501 BATTELLE BLVD	RICHLAND	51559	34372	365	SULFURIC ACID	Sulfuric Acid
FRAMATOME NP	2101 HORN RAPIDS RD	RICHLAND	229300	57330	365	HYDROFLUORIC ACID	Hydrofluoric acid
FRAMATOME NP	2101 HORN RAPIDS RD	RICHLAND	120187	96150	365	NITRIC ACID	Nitric Acid
FRUITSMART PROSSER	1125 SHERIDAN AVE	PROSSER	21157	21157	365	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
FRUITSMART PROSSER	1125 SHERIDAN AVE	PROSSER	4238	4238	365	SULFURIC ACID	SULFURIC ACID
GREENBRIER RAILCAR SERVICES LLC	228919 F COCHRAN RD	FINITY	3076	3076	365	DIESEL EUEL NO 2	Diesel fuel no 2
GREENBRIER RAILCAR SERVICES LLC	228919 E COCHRAN RD	FINLEY	20000	20000	365	NITROGEN DIOXIDE	Nitrogen
GREENBRIER RAILCAR SERVICES LLC	228919 E COCHRAN RD	FINLEY	1800	1500	365	NITROGEN DIOXIDE SODIUM HYDROXIDE (3-20 percen	sodium hydroxide
GREENBRIER RAILCAR SERVICES LLC	228919 E COCHRAN RD	FINLEY	2000	1500		SODIUM HYDROXIDE 50 percent - l	
GREENBRIER RAILCAR SERVICES LLC	228919 E COCHRAN RD	FINLEY	3076	3076	365	UNLEADED GASOLINE @10 percen	unleaded gasoline

 $Benton\ County\ Comprehensive\ Emergency\ Management\ Plan$ 

 $Emergency\ Support\ Function\ 10-Hazardous\ Materials$ 

Facility Name	Address	City 💌	Max Pound Quantity		Days Onsit ProductName	EHSName 💌
REENBRIER RAILCAR SERVICES LLC	228919 E COCHRAN RD	FINLEY	3076	3076	365 DIESEL FUEL NO 2	Diesel fuel no 2
	228919 E COCHRAN RD	FINLEY	20000	20000	365 NITROGEN DIOXIDE	Nitrogen
	228919 E COCHRAN RD 228919 E COCHRAN RD	FINLEY	1800 2000	1500 1500	365 SODIUM HYDROXIDE (3-20 percen 365 SODIUM HYDROXIDE 50 percent -U	
	228919 E COCHRAN RD	FINLEY	3076	3076	365 UNLEADED GASOLINE @10 percent	
	2025 SAINT ST	RICHLAND	8176	8176	365 ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	Anhydrous Ammonia
	2025 SAINT ST	RICHLAND	12103	12103	365 BATTERY ELECTROLYTE	BATTERY ELECTROLYTE
IENTEC LLC	1935 BUTLER LOOP	RICHLAND	18250	9955	365 NITROGEN LIQUID	Nitrogen
gredion Inc Richland	216 UNIVERSITY DR	RICHLAND	3500	3500	365 LEAD-ACID BATTERY- SULFURIC AC	Sulfuric Acid
	216 UNIVERSITY DR	RICHLAND	9800	4400	365 Phosphorus oxychloride	Phosphorus oxychloride
	2425 STEVENS DR	RICHLAND	2063	2063	365 LEAD-ACID BATTERIES	Sulfuric Acid
	100 BENITZ	PROSSER	25266	25266	365 AMMONIA ANYHDROUS	Ammonia
	100 BENITZ	PROSSER	5600	5600	365 BATTERY ELECTROLYTE	sulfuric acid
	100 BENITZ	PROSSER	35000	35000	365 BATTERY LEAD	Battery lead
	2013 SAINT ST 2013 SAINT ST	RICHLAND	110666	110666	365 ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA CHLORINE
	2013 SAINT ST	RICHLAND RICHLAND	1200 12238	1000 12238	365 CHLORINE 365 SULFURIC ACID	SULFURIC ACID
	187107 S WATTS RD	PATERSON	71097	63010	365 ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	Ammonia
	187107 S WATTS RD	PATERSON	2508	2221	365 SULFURIC ACID (BATTERY COMPO	
VEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS PROSSER DBA CENTURY LIN		PROSSER	992	992	365 LEAD ACID BATTERY	SULFURIC ACID
	224905 E BOWLES RD	KENNEWICK	28500	26595	365 ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
	804 BENNETT AVE	PROSSER	7900	7000	365 ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	Ammonia
ILNE FRUIT PRODUCTS BENNETT	804 BENNETT AVE	PROSSER	9000	7800	365 ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	Ammonia
ILNE FRUIT PRODUCTS BENNETT	804 BENNETT AVE	PROSSER	96000	60000	365 SULFURIC ACID	Sulfuric acid
UTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS KENNEWICK	227515 BOWLES RD	KENNEWICK	3250000	3000000	365 ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
UTRIEN AG SOLUTIONS KENNEWICK	227515 BOWLES RD	KENNEWICK	5000000	2500000	365 NITRIC ACID	NITRIC ACID
	187710 S PLYMOUTH IND RD	PLYMOUTH	450000	225020	90 AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS)	Ammonia (anhydrous)
	315 S GUM ST	KENNEWICK	900	300	365 BATTERY ACID	Battery Acid
	3003 KINGSGATE WAY	RICHLAND	3456	2606	365 SULFURIC ACID	Sulfuric Acid
	2025 BATTELLE BLVD	RICHLAND	2994	1318	365 LEAD-ACID BATTERY- SULFURIC AC	
REFERRED FREEZER SERVICES LLC RICHLAND attlesnake Mt Combined Community Communication	2800 POLAR WAY	RICHLAND Renton City	15000 5443	15000 5443	366 ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA SULFURIC ACID
	235407 E SR397	Benton City Kennewick	7115	2000	365 BATTERY ACID (SULFURIC ACID) 365 HYDROFLUORIC ACID	Hydrofluoric Acid
	235407 E SR397	Kennewick	22661	500	365 NITRIC ACID	Nitric Acid
	235407 E SR397	Kennewick	1500	500	365 SULFURIC ACID	Sulfuric Acid
	102501 BIGGAM RD	PROSSER	17280	9299	258 DEVOUR (RUP) [2.5G]	PARAQUAT DICHLORIDE
	102501 BIGGAM RD	PROSSER	1231	1231	33 GRAMOXONE SL 2.0	PARAQUAT DICHLORIDE
	102501 BIGGAM RD	PROSSER	6230	4315	343 GRAMOXONE SL 3.0	PARAQUAT DICHLORIDE
MPLOT GROWER SOLUTIONS PROSSER	102501 BIGGAM RD	PROSSER	12400	6303	365 JET-AG [5G]	PEROXYACETIC ACID
MPLOT GROWER SOLUTIONS PROSSER	102501 BIGGAM RD	PROSSER	5300	3587	365 JET-AG[265G]	PEROXYACETIC ACID
	102501 BIGGAM RD	PROSSER	1250	1181	89 PROZAP ZP PELLETS (RUP) [50L]	ZINC PHOSPHIDE
	102501 BIGGAM RD	PROSSER	750	244	365 RAMIK BROWN (RUP) [50L]	DIPHACINONE
	102501 BIGGAM RD	PROSSER	1350	888	365 ROZOL PGB BURROW BUILDER FOI	
	102501 BIGGAM RD	PROSSER	2300	1780	365 ROZOL VOLE BAIT (50L)	Chlorophacinone
	102501 BIGGAM RD	PROSSER	2699	2699	365 VYDATE L (RUP) [2.5G]	OXAMYL
	102501 BIGGAM RD	PROSSER	1000	732	365 ZP AG PELLETS (RUP) [50L]	Zinc Phosphide
	660 FRONTIER RD 660 FRONTIER RD	PROSSER PROSSER	4500 150	4000 120	365 ANHYDROUS AMMONIA 365 Sulfur dioxide	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA Sulfur dioxide
	239653 CANOE RIDGE RD	PATTERSON	4100	3312	365 ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
	239653 CANOE RIDGE RD	PATTERSON	660	400	365 Sulfur dioxide	Sulfur dioxide
	239653 CANOE RIDGE RD	PATTERSON	28000	25000	365 SULFURIC ACID BATTERIES	SULFURIC ACID BATTERIES
	50207 ANTINORI RD	BENTON CITY	150	150	365 Sulfur dioxide	Sulfur dioxide
TE MICHELLE WINE ESTATES COLUMBIA CREST WINERY	HWY 221 COLUMBIA CREST DR	PATERSON	21600	17500	365 ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
TE MICHELLE WINE ESTATES COLUMBIA CREST WINERY	HWY 221 COLUMBIA CREST DR	PATERSON	7800	6500	365 LEAD-ACID BATTERY- SULFURIC AC	SULFURIC ACID
TE MICHELLE WINE ESTATES COLUMBIA CREST WINERY	HWY 221 COLUMBIA CREST DR	PATERSON	660	400	365 Sulfur dioxide	Sulfur dioxide
TE MICHELLE WINE ESTATES COLUMBIA CREST WINERY	HWY 221 COLUMBIA CREST DR	PATERSON	1400	500	365 SULFURIC ACID Solution	synergex
	9115 W CLEARWATER AVE	KENNEWICK	21000	20000	365 LEAD-ACID BATTERIES	Sulfuric Acid
	2941 QUEENSGATE DR	RICHLAND	513	513	365 SULFURIC ACID	SULFURIC ACID
	1106 N COLUMBIA CENTER BLVD		529	529	365 SULFURIC ACID	SULFURIC ACID
		KENNEWICK	3379364	1398166	365 Carbon disulfide	Carbon disulfide
	3910 W 27TH AVE	KENNEWICK	838	838	365 SULFURIC ACID	SULFURIC ACID
	2855 DUPORTAIL ST 1020 S CLODFELTER RD	RICHLAND KENNEWICK	743 11988	743 959	365 SULFURIC ACID 270 GRAMOXONE SL 3.0	SULFURIC ACID  Gramovone SI 3 0
	1020 S CLODFELTER RD 1020 S CLODFELTER RD	KENNEWICK	11988 8152	959 480	270 GRAMOXONE SL 3.0 270 PARAQUAT CONCENTRATE	Gramoxone SL 3.0
	2780 LEE RD	PROSSER	17050	17050	365 AMMONIA	Paraquat Concentrate  AMMONIA
	2780 LEE RD	PROSSER	2896	2896	365 Nitric acid	Nitric acid
	2780 LEE RD	PROSSER	6922	6922	365 Peracetic acid	Peracetic acid
	2780 LEE RD	PROSSER	2158	2158	365 Sulfuric acid	Sulfuric acid
	1000 E 1ST AVE	KENNEWICK	9000	7500	365 ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	Anhydrous Ammonia
WIN CITY FOODS INC KENNEWICK	1000 E 1ST AVE	KENNEWICK	2478	2478	365 SULFERIC	SULFERIC
	2424 ROBERTSON DR	RICHLAND	5122	2500	365 SULFURIC ACID	sulfuric acid
DOE 1100 AREA	2355 STEVENS DR	RICHLAND	30802	30802	365 LEAD ACID BATTERY	SULFURIC ACID
	712 NORTHGATE	RICHLAND	3682	3682	365 LEAD-ACID BATTERIES	Sulfuric Acid
	825 JADWIN AVE FEDERAL BLDG	RICHLAND	3380	3380	365 LEAD-ACID BATTERIES	Sulfuric Acid
DOE HANFORD	2420 Stevens PI	RICHLAND	2475	2475	365 CHLORINE	CHLORINE DESE 10
	2420 Stevens PI	RICHLAND	19338	11630	365 HYDROGEN PEROXIDE	Hydrogen peroxide (Conc.>52 pePenESF 1C)
	2420 Stevens PI	RICHLAND	24220	23260	365 HYDROGEN SULFIDE	Hydrogen sulfide
	2420 Stevens PI	RICHLAND	478794	336607	365 LEAD-ACID BATTERIES	Sulfuric Acid
	2420 Stevens PI	RICHLAND	737	269722	365 NITRIC ACID	NITRIC ACID
	2420 Stevens PI 2420 Stevens PI	RICHLAND	396396	368722	365 SULFURIC ACID	SULFURIC ACID VANADIUM PENTOXIDE
	2420 Stevens PI 3200 INNOVATION BLVD	RICHLAND RICHLAND	100 18784	100 18784	365 VANADIUM PENTOXIDE 365 LEAD ACID BATTERY	Lead Acid Battery
S LINEN AND UNIFORM INC	1106 HARDING ST	RICHLAND	18784 8250	18/84	365 SULFURIC ACID 93 percent	SULFURIC ACID
	2939 RICHARDSON RD	RICHLAND	333	333	365 HYDRAZINE	Hydrazine, Aqueous Solution, With Not More Th
YCKOFF FARMS INC BOTANIC	166301 W LEMLEY RD	PROSSER	100000	60000	365 CARBON DIOXIDE	CARBON DIOXIDE
	4916 W CLEARWATER	KENNEWICK	92117	92117	60 Lead Acid Batteries	Sulfuric Acid
	15 S BENTON ST	KENNEWICK	30510	30510	60 Lead Acid Batteries	Sulfuric Acid
	803 GAGE BLVD	RICHLAND	16998	16998	60 Lead Acid Batteries	Sulfuric Acid
	2600 STEVENS DR	NORTH RICHLA		17430	60 Lead Acid Batteries	Sulfuric Acid
	4577 FALLON DR	W RICHLAND	9870	9870	60 Lead Acid Batteries	Sulfuric Acid
	751 MANSFIELD	RICHLAND	29430	29430	60 Lead Acid Batteries	Sulfuric Acid
			31700	31700	365 ANHYDROUS AMMONIA	ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
	101 BENITZ RD PROSSER INDUSTI	PRUSSER				
RKLE FRUIT CO PROSSER	101 BENITZ RD PROSSER INDUSTI 101 BENITZ RD PROSSER INDUSTI		4000	2500	365 LIQUID PROPANE GAS	liquid propane gas

# Appendix C – Incident Command Agency

JURISDICTION	INCIDENT COMMAND	DESIGNATION
	AGENCY	DATE
Benton County FPD#1	Benton County FPD#1	11/10/1987
Benton County FPD#2	Benton County FPD#2	12/07/1987
West Benton Fire& Rescue	Washington State Patrol	2/01/1988
Benton County FPD#4	Benton County FPD#4	9/3/1991
Benton County FPD#5	Washington State Patrol	2/1/1988
Benton County FPD#6	Washington State Patrol	3/15/1996
Benton City	Benton County FPD#2	12/19/2000
Hanford Site	Hanford Fire Dept. (except	1/14/1988
	Highway 24 and 240)	
Kennewick	Kennewick Fire Dept.	12/15/1987
Port of Benton	Richland Fire Dept.	12/07/1987
Port of Kennewick	Benton County FPD#1 and	12/19/2000
	Kennewick Fire Dept.	
Prosser	Washington State Patrol	2/17/1998
Richland	Richland Fire Dept.	12/07/1987
West Richland	Benton County FPD#4	12/19/2000
Unincorporated Area	Benton County Sheriff	12/06/1982

# Appendix D - Public Safety Procedures

### **Shelter-in-Place**

The term, shelter-in-place, means to seek immediate shelter and remain there during an emergency rather than evacuate the area. Evacuation is the preferred public safety option. Therefore, shelter-in-place should only be used when an evacuation is not safe. The

decision to shelter-in-place will be made by the affected jurisdiction fire department and/or law enforcement, in consultation with a hazardous materials technician or specialist, when possible. Once the decision to shelter-in-place is made, instructions will be relayed to the affected population to shelter-in-place. This notification will be made using any means of communication available, i.e., EAS; CodeRED, route alerting by available emergency vehicles.

In the event of a critical incident where hazardous (including chemical, biological or radiological) materials may have been released into the atmosphere either accidentally or intentionally, a decision to shelter-in-place may be the preferred method of safely waiting out the release. Consider providing the following instructions to citizens during a shelter-in-place situation:

- Turn-off heating, cooling and ventilation system to prevent drawing in outside air.
- Get disaster supply kit, pets and their food and water.
- Move to a small, interior room above ground level and close doors and windows, rooms having little or no ventilation are preferred. Seal air vents, cracks around doors and windows with blankets, sheets, towels, plastic sheeting, duct tape or other materials.
- Do not use the fireplace or wood stove, extinguish all burning materials and close dampers.
- Notify those around you and encourage others to remain in your room/ office rather than to try to leave the building.
- Do not use the telephone unless you have an emergency.
- Listen to your local radio or television stations for further instructions.

Stay in your rooms/ offices/ classrooms and only come out when you are told that it is safe.

It is important following a shelter-in-place event the public take reverse actions. When outside toxic levels fall below those inside structures, directives should be given to begin ventilating buildings by restarting heating, cooling and ventilation systems and opening windows and doors. This is a critical component of the shelter-in-place concept but one where public compliance may become an issue.

## **Evacuation**

The public is more likely to respond positively to an evacuation directive when they are well informed of the threat and appropriate action to take. It is very important the IC get the shelter-in-place or evacuation order out to the public as expeditiously as possible to minimize the potential of a wholesale self-evacuation. Uninformed, self-evacuees could frustrate response operations and compromise the traffic control plan.

The IC is responsible for determining the need to evacuate, executing the evacuation order, and communicating evacuation procedures to the public. Evacuation alert levels are as follows:

• **LEVEL 1**: BE ALERT. Be aware. Danger exists in your area. Monitor local media for information. People with access or functional needs, such as health or mobility concerns, or those with animals, should begin making arrangements to evacuate.

- LEVEL 2: BE READY. There is significant danger to your area. People should voluntarily relocate to a place outside the affected area. If choosing to remain, be prepared to leave at a moment's notice. Monitor local media for more information. THIS MAY BE THE ONLY EVACUATION NOTICE YOU RECEIVE!
- **LEVEL 3**: LEAVE IMMEDIATELY Danger to your area is current or imminent. Leave immediately. Listen to local media and emergency personnel for further instructions regarding the evacuation.

At a minimum, an evacuation directive should include:

- Location of the hazard.
- Description of the hazard.
- Description and boundaries of the evacuation zone.
- Name and address of shelters/reception centers.
- Primary evacuation routes to be used.
- Information on how special groups, i.e., schools, nursing homes, the functionally challenged, within the evacuation zone will be evacuated/assisted.
- Information on available public transportation system and pick-up points.
- Details on what to bring and not bring to the shelter/reception center.
- Information on security within the evacuation zone.
- Estimated time the zone/area will need to be evacuated.
- Information on how evacuees will receive instructions on when to return to the evacuation zone.

Evacuees should also receive instructions to, time permitting:

- Gather and pack only what is most needed, with particular attention given to medications, materials for infant care, essential documents, etc.
- Turn off heating, ventilation and cooling systems and appliances, except the refrigerator.
- Leave gas, water, and electricity on unless damage is suspected, there is a leak, or advised to do so by authorities.
- Lock the house or building prior to leaving.
- Do not use the telephone unless it is an emergency.
- Car-pool or take only one car and drive safely. Keep all vehicle windows and vents closed, turn on local radio station for evacuation routes and up-to-date information.
- Follow directions given by officials along the evacuation route(s) and be prepared to provide the right-of-way to emergency response vehicles.
- Do not call your school or go to pick-up children. The children will be moved if an evacuation is necessary at their location. The parents of evacuated children will be notified where to pick-up children.

Evacuation plans are specific to the individual facility and possibly to the specific chemical. They will include special provisions and instructions for facilities in the impacted area, especially those with captive or high-risk populations, i.e., schools, hospitals, nursing homes, prisons, etc. Provisions will be made to evacuate the elderly and physically challenged who require assistance to comply with evacuation directive. Precautionary evacuation of certain,

high-risk members of the affected population may be recommended even when no other segments of the population are evacuated. This could include infants, pregnant women, persons with respiratory illnesses and the elderly.

Once an evacuation is complete, no access to the evacuated area will be allowed without the express permission of the IC, in coordination with the chief law enforcement officer. Once the area is deemed safe, the orderly return of evacuees to the evacuated area will be authorized through the IC. Return will be coordinated using predetermined procedures through designated checkpoints.

Local and state law enforcement agencies will use common traffic control procedures to keep evacuation routes open. The IC will determine the evacuation routes. The major thoroughfares will be utilized whenever possible to expedite the flow of evacuees.

The Interstate and state routes should be considered as transportation routes for hazardous substances and also as evacuation routes in Benton County; however, numerous county roads should also be considered based on the location of the hazardous materials incident.

### Routes include:

- Interstate I-84
  - State Route 225
  - State Route 24
    - State Route 22
    - State Route 221
    - Interstate 182 that runs east to west
    - State Route 240

- Highway 12
- State Route 14
- State Route 395

See Appendix E for a map depicting these routes

Any combination of the following modes of transportation will be utilized to transport evacuees from the evacuation zone to shelters/reception centers.

- Walking: When the evacuation is expected to be of short duration, evacuation zone is limited to a small area and weather conditions are acceptable, able-bodied persons may be asked to walk to a nearby shelter/reception center (school, parking lot, church, field, etc.). If the hazardous material is highly flammable and ignition sources need to be eliminated or surface arterials are in gridlock, walking would be the chosen mode for evacuation until a safe area is reached where follow-on transportation to a shelter/reception center is available.
- Private vehicle (car, van, pick-up truck, etc.): When walking is not an option, use of private vehicles is a viable alternative as long as the vehicle is in the area to be evacuated, fueled, and in operating condition. Use of personal vehicles can be quick and convenient and a community resource for transporting neighbors without access to their own vehicle or persons with physical challenges that do not require EMS level transportation.
- **Public Transit (city/county bus, school bus):** This mode minimizes the stress on surface arterials and provides a means of evacuation for individuals without a vehicle or immediate access to a vehicle when the distance to clear the evacuation zone is too far to walk.

• EMS vehicles (ambulance or handicap equipped vehicle): This mode is primarily used to transport the sick, infirmed, or disabled from the evacuation zone to a shelter/reception center or other, more appropriate facility.

Public school buildings are normally used as evacuation shelters/reception centers when the evacuation is projected to last for an extended period of time; however, any large building outside the evacuation zone with adequate facilities could be utilized as long as the owner agrees to its use. Every effort will be made to ensure each shelter/reception center is accessible to evacuees, including the physically challenged and elderly. This may not be possible in every situation. In these instances, assistance will be provided and/or alternative facilities will be identified. Alternative facilities may be required to accommodate the special needs population, hospital patients or jail/prison inmates.

The American Red Cross (ARC) operates shelters/reception centers in Benton County jurisdictions. The services provided in these shelters/reception centers will be in accordance with ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services, Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. The ARC has surveyed facilities throughout Benton County and have agreements with those entities to use each specific facility.

Law enforcement personnel will be assigned to secure the perimeter of the evacuation zone and, when environmental conditions permit, periodically patrol the interior of the evacuation zone. Law enforcement personnel may also be dispatched to shelter/reception center locations to provide security. The EOC, if requested, will request state assistance when the duration of the evacuation and/or size of the evacuation zone exceeds the capabilities of local law enforcement.

Law enforcement is responsible for verifying the identity of non-uniformed personnel requiring access to the evacuation zone to conduct business (local and state government, utilities, business owners, etc.) and maintaining a log recording when these individuals enter and exit the evacuation zone.

*p. ESF 10 - 60* 

## Appendix E - Evacuation Routes Map

An accident at the Columbia Generating Station involving the release of radioactive material into the surrounding community is very unlikely, but holds serious consequences. The evacuation plan below has been established.

## **In An Emergency**

If there is an accidental release of radioactive material from the Columbia Generating Station, nearby residents will be warned in a number of ways.

<u>Click here</u> for more on how residents will be notified.

#### What Do I Do?

If you live within the Emergency Planning Zones, you may be asked to take action during an emergency.

<u>Click here</u> for detailed information.

## **Keep Informed**

Each year, local emergency officials provide a calendar with emergency instruction in both English and Spanish to all residents living within the Columbia Generating Station's Emergency Planning Zones. The calendar contains important emergency information about what steps to take to protect

yourself and your family if there is an accident at CGS. If you live in one of the CGS EPZ and haven't received the current year's calendar, contact us at 628-2600. **2020 Site Neighbors** Calendar - click here.

Energy Northwest
Columbia Generating Station

## **More Information**

To find out more about Columbia Generating Station and nuclear energy, follow these links: Radiological Emergency
Information for Farmers, Food
Processors and Distributors

Green Book
(English) Trifold (English)

Green Book
(Spanish) Trifold (Spanish)

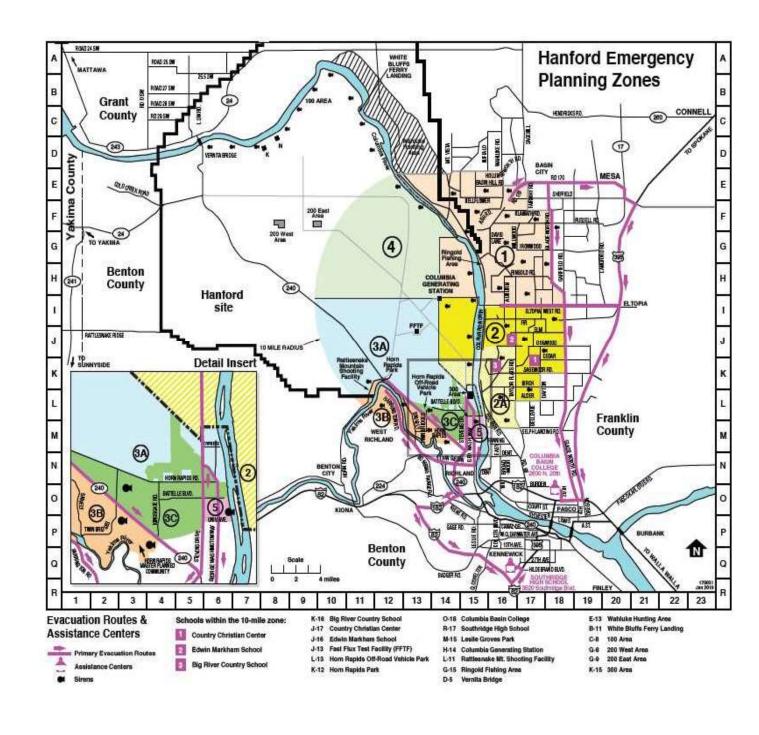
## The following Emergency Planning Zones are in Benton County:

Section 3B includes the area south of SR 240, west of River Park Street and north of West Richland and east of SR 225. It includes the Horn Rapids Master Planned Community and those homes and businesses that are accessed from Harrington Road, Yakima River Drive, Snively Road, Twin Bridges Road and Weidle Road. Section 3B also includes the Rattlesnake Mountain Shooting Facility and the Horn Rapids Park.

Section 3C is south of the Hanford site and north of Battelle Boulevard, between Stevens Drive and the Columbia River. It includes the area west of Stevens Drive between SR 240 and the Hanford Site.

Section 4

This section is on the Hanford Site and under jurisdiction of the Department of Energy. There are no permanent residents in this area. Hanford workers would be notified if any protective actions were necessary.



## Appendix F - Training Schedule

The different Benton jurisdiction's fire district, law enforcement, public works departments maintain their own individual training records for due diligence purposes. All National Incident Management System reporting is passed to the county through the NIMS Casting report system.

Responders in Benton County will adhere to WAC 296-824-30005 to ensure their responders are trained appropriately and are delegated appropriate roles equivalent to their certified level of training as depicted in the tables on the next pages:

The minimum level of responder training in accordance with WAC 296-824-30005 is listed below. Retraining is also required on an annual basis but only if employees demonstrate competencies annually at certified trainings where records of demonstrated methodology are kept.

Awareness Level	Awareness level responders are those personnel who, in the course of their normal duties, could encounter an emergency involving hazardous materials/ weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and be expected to recognize the presence of the hazardous materials/WMD, protect themselves, call for assistance and secure the scene.
	Awareness Level First Responders competencies:
	•Understand what hazardous substances are and their associated risks.
	• Recognize the presence of hazardous substances in an emergency.
	•Can identify the hazardous substances, when possible.
	•Understand the potential consequences of hazardous substances in an emergency.
	•Understand the role of a first responder at the awareness level as described in:
	oThe employer's emergency response plan, including site security and control.
	oThe United States Department of Transportation's ERG.
	•Can use the ERG.
	Recognize the need for additional resources and the need to notify the incident's communication center accordingly.
Operations Level	Operations level responders are personnel who respond to hazardous materials/WMD incidents for the purpose of implementing or supporting actions to protect people, property, and the environment from the effects of a release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion, which may include attempts to confine, contain or otherwise control the release without coming into contact with the material/product.
	First responders at the operations level must receive at least eight hours of training and demonstrate awareness level competencies as well as the competency to:
	• Know basic hazard and risk assessment techniques.
	• Select and use PPE appropriate for first responder operations level.
	•Understand basic hazardous materials terms.

	• Perform basic control, containment and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and PPE available.
	•Implement decontamination procedures to their level training.
	•Understand relevant standard operating and termination procedures.
Technician Level	Technician level responders are personnel who respond to a hazardous materials/WMD incident using a risk-based response process to analyze the situation involving hazardous materials/WMD, select applicable decontamination procedures and control the release using specialized protective clothing and control equipment.
	First responders at the technician level must receive at least 24 hours of training and demonstrate operations level competencies as well as the competency to:
	• Implement an employer's emergency response plan.
	• Function within their assigned role in the incident command system.
	• Understand hazard and risk assessment techniques.
	•Understand basic chemical and toxicological terminology and behavior.
	• Use field survey instruments and equipment to classify, identify, and verify materials at the incident.
	• Select and use PPE appropriate for hazardous materials technicians.
	Perform advance control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and PPE available.

	<ul> <li>Implement decontamination procedures to their level of training.</li> <li>Understand termination procedures.</li> </ul>
Specialist Level	Specialist level responders are personnel who respond with and provide support to hazardous materials technicians. Their duties parallel those of hazardous materials technicians but require a more specific knowledge of the various substances they may be called upon to contain. Hazardous materials specialists also act as site liaisons with federal, state, tribal and local government authorities with regard to site activities.
	First responders at the specialist level must receive at least 24 hours of training and demonstrate technician level competencies as well as the competency to:
	• Implement the local emergency response plan.
	•Know of the state emergency response plan.
	• Develop a site safety and control plan.
	•Understand chemical, radiological, and toxicological terminology and behavior.
	•Understand in-depth hazard and risk techniques.
	•Use advanced survey instruments and equipment to classify, identify and verify materialsat the incident.
	Select and use proper specialized chemical PPE given to hazardous materials specialists

	<ul> <li>Perform specialized control, containment and/or confinement operations within thecapabilities of the resources and PPE available.</li> <li>Determine decontamination procedures.</li> </ul>
Incident Commander	IC is the person responsible for all incident activities, including development of strategies and tactics and ordering and release of resources.
	IC, who assume control of a hazardous materials incident from the responders first on the scene, must receive at least 24 hours of training and demonstrate operations level competencies as well as the competency to:
	• Know of the state emergency response plan and the Federal Regional Response Team.
	• Implement the local emergency response plan.
	• Implement the employer's emergency response plan.
	Have knowledge of the ICS and understand how they relate to it.
	•Implement the employer's ICS.
	•Understand the hazards and risks associated with employees working in chemical protective clothing.
	•Understand the importance of decontamination procedures.

WSP provided training is available statewide with 90% of their HAZMAT training at the requesting agency's locations

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS COURSES Check link for Dates	LOCATIONS
--	-----------

• Chemistry for	http://www.wsp.wa.gov/fire/fire-	Fire Training Academy
Emergency	training-academy/	50810 SE Grouse Ridge Rd
Response		North Bend, WA
• Hazmat IQ/		
Above the		
Line/Below		
the Line		
• <u>Hazardous</u>		
<u>Materials</u>		
<u>Awareness</u>		
<ul> <li><u>Hazardous</u></li> </ul>		
Materials On-		
<u>Scene</u>		
<u>Incident</u>		
<u>Command</u>		
<ul> <li><u>Hazardous</u></li> </ul>		
<u>Materials</u>		
<u>Operations</u>		
<ul> <li><u>Hazardous</u></li> </ul>		
<u>Materials</u>		
<u>Technician</u>		
<ul> <li><u>Hazardous</u></li> </ul>		
<u>Materials</u>		
<u>Training</u>		
• <u>Hazmat</u>		
Safety Officer		

HAZMAT On- Scene Incident Command	March 31-April 1 2021  http://www.wsp.wa.gov/other- training (dates vary/ check schedule)	HazMat Training Conference(Leavenworth, WA)  WSP Academy 631 W Dayton-Airport Rd Shelton WA			
HAZMAT Safety Officer	http://www.wsp.wa.gov/other-trai (dates vary/ check schedule )	WSP Academy 631 W Dayton-Airport Rd Shelton WA			
Awareness/Operations (48-hours)	AWR338- Hazardous Materials Awareness Distance Learning AWR358- Hazardous Materials Awareness Refresher	Online Learning AWR courses at <a href="https://cdp.dhs.gov/online">https://cdp.dhs.gov/online</a> course <a href="http://www.wsp.wa.gov/other-training">http://www.wsp.wa.gov/other-training</a>			
ICS 300 and 400	(dates and online availability will Check training link)	vary. https://reg.learningstream.com/view/cal2a.aspx?ek=&ref=&aa=&sid1=&sid2=&as=38℘=134&tz=&ms=&nav=&cc=&cat1=&cat2=&cat=&cat2=&cat=&cat2=&cat=&cat2=&cat	3		
	Table 1				
	Minimum Training Du	rations for All Responders			
If you are a:		Then:			

Recognize the presence of hazardous substances in

an emergency.

First responder at the awareness level	Training duration needs to be sufficient to provide the required competencies			
First responder at the operations level	You need a minimum of 8 hours to	You need a minimum of 8 hours training		
Hazardous materials technician	You need a minimum of 24 hours	training		
Hazardous materials specialist	You need a minimum of 24 hours training			
Incident commander	You need a minimum of 24 hours training			
Table 2				
<b>Competencies for First Responders at</b>	the Awareness Level and Operation	ons Level		
Employees must be able to show they:	When they are designated as First Responders at the:			
	Awareness Level	Operations Level		
Understand what hazardous substances are and their	X	X		

December 2022 p. ESF 10 - 73

X

X

## Appendix G - Hazmat Exercise Types and Schedule

The Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) is a capabilities and performance based exercise program which provides a standardized policy, methodology, and terminology for exercise design, development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning.

Exercise Types: Discussions-based Exercises familiarize participants with current plans, policies, agreements, and procedures, or may be used to develop new plans, policies, agreements, and procedures. Types of Discussion-based Exercises include:

- **Seminar**. A seminar is an informal discussion, designed to orient participants to new or updated plans, policies, or procedures (e.g., a seminar to review a new Evacuation Standard Operating Procedure).
- *Tabletop Exercise (TTX)*. A tabletop exercise involves key personnel discussing simulated scenarios in an informal setting. TTXs can be used to assess plans, policies, and procedures.

Operations-based Exercises validate plans, policies, agreements, and procedures, clarify roles and responsibilities, and identify resource gaps in an operational environment. Types of Operations-based Exercises include:

■ **Drill.** A drill is a coordinated, supervised activity usually employed to test a single, specific operation or function within a single entity (e.g., a fire department conducts a decontamination drill).

- Functional Exercise (FE). A functional exercise examines and/or validates the coordination, command, and control between various multi-agency coordination centers (e.g., emergency coordination center, etc.). A functional exercise does not involve any "boots on the ground" (i.e., first responders or emergency officials responding to an incident in real time).
- *Full-Scale Exercise (FSE)*. A full-scale exercise is a multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional, multidiscipline exercise involving functional (e.g., emergency operation centers, etc.) and "boots on the ground" response (e.g., firefighters decontaminating mock victims).

#### **Exercise Schedule:**

<u>Date</u>	Exercise Title	<u>Type</u>	Open To
TBD 2023	Columbia Generating Station Nuclear Plant off year exercise	FSE	CGS Counties
May 2023	DOE-Hanford Nuclear Reservation	FSE	Local, State ,Federal

# Appendix H - Emergency Planning and Response References

Regulatory (APPENDIX A: 40 CFR PART 68)

### Subpart E — Emergency Response

## Section 68.90 Applicability

- (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the owner or operator of a stationary source with Program 2 and Program 3 processes shall comply with the requirements of § 68.95.
- (b) The owner or operator of stationary source whose employees will not respond to accidental releases of regulated substances need not comply with § 68.95 of this part provided they meet the following:
- (1) For stationary sources with any regulated toxic substance held in a process above the threshold quantity, the stationary source is included in the community emergency response plan developed under 42 U.S.C. 11003;
- (2) For stationary sources with only regulated flammable substances held in a process above the threshold quantity, the owner or operator has coordinated response actions with the local fire department; and
- (3) Appropriate mechanisms are in place to notify emergency responders when there is a need for a response.

#### Section 68.95 Emergency Response Program

- (a) The owner or operator shall develop and implement an emergency response program for the purpose of protecting public health and the environment. Such program shall include the following elements:
- (1) An emergency response plan, which shall be maintained at the stationary source and contain at least the following elements:

- (i) Procedures for informing the public and local emergency response agencies about accidental releases:
- (ii) Documentation of proper first-aid and emergency medical treatment necessary to treat accidental human exposures; and
- (iii) Procedures and measures for emergency response after an accidental release of a regulated substance;
- (2) Procedures for the use of emergency response equipment and for its inspection, testing, and maintenance;
- (3) Training for all employees in relevant procedures; and
- (4) Procedures to review and update, as appropriate, the emergency response plan to reflect changes at the stationary source and ensure that employees are informed of changes.
- (b) A written plan that complies with other Federal contingency plan regulations or is consistent with the approach in the National Response Team's Integrated Contingency Plan Guidance ("One Plan") and that, among other matters, includes the elements provided in paragraph (a) of this section, shall satisfy the requirements of this section if the owner or operator also complies with paragraph (c) of this section.
- (c) The emergency response plan developed under paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall be coordinated with the community emergency response plan developed under 42 U.S.C. 11003. Upon request of the local emergency planning committee or emergency response officials, the owner or operator shall promptly provide to the local emergency response officials information necessary for developing and implementing the community emergency response plan.

#### **Informative Introduction**

### **Emergency Action Plan and Alarm Systems Requirements**

The emergency action plan requirements apply to employers who will evacuate their employees from the danger area when an emergency occurs, and who do not permit any of their employees to assist in handling the emergency. Arrangements will be made with off-site personnel to respond to ammonia releases at the facility.

#### **Procedures**

The procedures for preparing an emergency action plan are divided into the following sections:

- Purpose and Scope
- Statement of Policy
- Current Revision Date
- Facility Description
- Employee Responsibilities
- Incident Discovery
- Procedures for Internal and External Notifications

The responsible party having a HAZMAT Emergency will follow their facility's emergency plan/procedures and ensure these offsite contacts are made immediately:

- a. Emergency Dispatch: 9-1-1
- b. Washington State Duty Officer: 1.800.258.5990
- c. Emergency Management:
  - i. 509.628-2600 Office

- ii. 509.380-4522 EM Manager
- iii. 509.628-0333 24-hr Dispatch (non-emergency)
- d. Local Fire Agency om their jurisdiction
- Scenarios and Procedures
- Planning
- Logistics
- Termination and Follow-Up Activities
- Training

### **Purpose and Scope**

This document is to ensure that the facility is properly prepared for a fire, explosion, or an unplanned or accidental discharge of a hazardous substance. This emergency action plan addresses the actions that will be taken.

This plan was designed specifically to conform to the following regulations:

- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Process Safety Management (PSM) of Highly Hazardous Chemicals Requirements (29 CFR 1910.119)
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Employee Emergency Plans and Fire Prevention Plans, 29 CFR 1910.38(a)
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Employee Alarm Systems, 29 CFR 1910.165

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Risk Management Programs for Chemical Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR Part 68)

Appendix I - Description of Emergency Equipment/ Facilities

## Benton County FPD#1

The team is composed of emergency response personnel certified according to standards set by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Washington Administrative Code (WAC), and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). HAZMAT Awareness

#### MUTUAL AID FOR THE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TEAM

1. When a requesting mutual aid department requests the hazardous materials team for technical expertise, the On-Duty Chief Officer will be contacted immediately for direction. 2. The On-Duty Chief Officer shall respond to any mutual aid response and shall retain responsibility over their personnel and equipment unless relieved by a higher-ranking officer from their agency. A Chief Officer vehicle shall be utilized for the response. 3. A recall of off-duty personnel may be made for the Hazardous Materials Team personnel. 4. Both on-duty and off-duty personnel of the Hazardous Materials Team may be used for the response. Four team members will comprise minimum response, in addition to non-team personnel. 5. An Engine/Rescue and Ambulance with a minimum of three personnel shall also respond.6. The total minimum personnel response is: a. A Chief Officer b. Four Hazardous Materials Team members c. Three-member Engine/Rescue crew 7. The total minimum equipment response is: a. A Chief Officer vehicle b. An Engine/Rescue c. The Hazardous Materials Team vehicle 8. When an agency requests the Tri-County Hazardous Materials Team for offensive mitigation, the On-Duty Chief Officer shall notify Control and have the Tri-County HazMat Team activated. The previous sections 2 - 7 shall be followed for the incident advisory process.

Benton County FPD#2	The team is composed of emergency response personnel certified according to standards set by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Washington Administrative Code (WAC), and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). HAZMAT Awareness	1. When a requesting mutual aid department requests the hazardous materials team for technical expertise, the On-Duty Chief Officer will be contacted immediately for direction. 2. The On-Duty Chief Officer shall respond to any mutual aid response and shall retain responsibility over their personnel and equipment unless relieved by a higher-ranking officer from their agency. A Chief Officer vehicle shall be utilized for the response. 3. A recall of off-duty personnel may be made for the Hazardous Materials Team personnel. 4. Both on-duty and off-duty personnel of the Hazardous Materials Team may be used for the response. Four team members will comprise minimum response, in addition to non-team personnel. 5. An Engine/Rescue and Ambulance with a minimum of three personnel shall also respond.6. The total minimum personnel response is: a. A Chief Officer b. Four Hazardous Materials Team members c. Three-member Engine/Rescue crew 7. The total minimum equipment response is: a. A Chief Officer vehicle b. An Engine/Rescue c. The Hazardous Materials Team vehicle 8. When an agency requests the Tri-County Hazardous Materials Team for offensive mitigation, the On-Duty Chief Officer shall notify Control and have the Tri-County HazMat Team activated. The previous sections 2 - 7 shall be followed for the incident advisory process.
West Benton Fire& Rescue	The team is composed of emergency response personnel certified according to standards set by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Washington Administrative Code (WAC), and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). HAZMAT Awareness	(Not a member of Southeast Washington Special Operations Group – SEWSOG – Hazardous Materials Team)

Benton County FPD#4	The team is composed of emergency response personnel certified according to standards set by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Washington Administrative Code (WAC), and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). HAZMAT Awareness	(Not a member of Southeast Washington Special Operations Group – SEWSOG – Hazardous Materials Team)
Benton County FPD#5	The team is composed of emergency response personnel certified according to standards set by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Washington Administrative Code (WAC), and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). HAZMAT Awareness	(Not a member of Southeast Washington Special Operations Group – SEWSOG – Hazardous Materials Team)

Benton County FPD#6	The team is composed of emergency response personnel certified according to standards set by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Washington Administrative Code (WAC), and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). HAZMAT Awareness	(Not a member of Southeast Washington Special Operations Group – SEWSOG – Hazardous Materials Team)
Hanford Site	The team is composed of emergency response personnel certified according to standards set by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Washington Administrative Code (WAC), and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). HAZMAT Awareness	(Not a member of Southeast Washington Special Operations Group – SEWSOG – Hazardous Materials Team)

#### MUTUAL AID FOR THE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TEAM The team is composed of Richland emergency response 1. When a requesting mutual aid department requests the hazardous materials team for technical personnel certified expertise, the On-Duty Chief Officer will be contacted immediately for direction. 2. The On-Duty according to standards set Chief Officer shall respond to any mutual aid response and shall retain responsibility over their by the Occupational personnel and equipment unless relieved by a higher-ranking officer from their agency. A Chief Safety and Health Officer vehicle shall be utilized for the response. 3. A recall of off-duty personnel may be made for Administration (OSHA), the Hazardous Materials Team personnel. 4. Both on-duty and off-duty personnel of the Hazardous Materials Team may be used for the response. Four team members will comprise minimum response, Washington in addition to non-team personnel. 5. An Engine/Rescue and Ambulance with a minimum of three Administrative Code personnel shall also respond.6. The total minimum personnel response is :a. A Chief Officer b. Four (WAC), and the National Hazardous Materials Team members c. Three-member Engine/Rescue crew 7. The total minimum Fire Protection equipment response is: a. A Chief Officer vehicle b. An Engine/Rescue c. The Hazardous Materials Association (NFPA). Team vehicle 8. When an agency requests the Tri-County Hazardous Materials Team for offensive **HAZMAT Awareness** mitigation, the On-Duty Chief Officer shall notify Control and have the Tri-County HazMat Team activated. The previous sections 2 - 7 shall be followed for the incident advisory process. The team is composed of MUTUAL AID FOR THE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TEAM Kennewick emergency response 1. When a requesting mutual aid department requests the hazardous materials team for technical personnel certified expertise, the On-Duty Chief Officer will be contacted immediately for direction. 2. The On-Duty according to standards set Chief Officer shall respond to any mutual aid response and shall retain responsibility over their by the Occupational personnel and equipment unless relieved by a higher-ranking officer from their agency. A Chief Safety and Health Officer vehicle shall be utilized for the response. 3. A recall of off-duty personnel may be made for Administration (OSHA), the Hazardous Materials Team personnel. 4. Both on-duty and off-duty personnel of the Hazardous Materials Team may be used for the response. Four team members will comprise minimum response, Washington in addition to non-team personnel. 5. An Engine/Rescue and Ambulance with a minimum of three Administrative Code personnel shall also respond.6. The total minimum personnel response is :a. A Chief Officer b. Four (WAC), and the National Hazardous Materials Team members c. Three-member Engine/Rescue crew 7. The total minimum Fire Protection equipment response is: a. A Chief Officer vehicle b. An Engine/Rescue c. The Hazardous Materials Association (NFPA). Team vehicle 8. When an agency requests the Tri-County Hazardous Materials Team for offensive **HAZMAT** Awareness mitigation, the On-Duty Chief Officer shall notify Control and have the Tri-County HazMat Team activated. The previous sections 2 - 7 shall be followed for the incident advisory process.

#### AREA SPILL RESOURCES

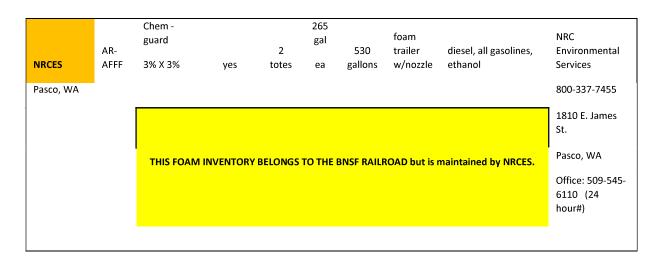
JURISDICTION/ LOCATION	RESOURCE	AMOUNT
Yakama Nation,-	Boom	800 feet-12",
Toppenish,WA		
509) 865-5121 x4402		
	Spill equipment	Inside 7X8 trailer
BNSF- Lyle,WA	Boom	19" Boom-900feet,19" Boom-600 feet, 19"
800-832-5452		Boom-600 feet, 19" Boom-600 feet, and 19" Boom-600 feet
	Spill equipment	in 5 air transport containers
	1CD18H-24 coated drum skimmer	One -
	Petroleum storage bladder	3,000-gallon
Department of Ecology- Central eastern Washington 509) 754-5088 x3137	Boom	2700 feet of 12" boom, 900 feet of 10" boom, 800 feet of 18" inshore boom
	Spill equipment	12 spill response trailers
Phillips 66- Moses Lake,WA 509-765-7051	Radios	Mobile Radio equipment
	Spill equipment	Inside 7X8 trailer

National Response Corporation Environmental Services- Pasco,WA 1- 800-33-SPILL	Air Mover Truck	60 barrel storage capacity
	Backhoe	One
TideWater Barge Lines-	Boom	1,800 feet of 20" Boom
<b>Pasco,WA</b> 360-6393- 1491		
ACT Remediation	Biohazard clean up	NA
Services, Pasco,WA		
1-888-477-0015		
SERVPRO, Walla Walla,	Biohazard clean up	NA
<b>WA</b> 1-888-629-1222		
Able Clean Up	Primary Service is oil	NA
Technologies (Coverage	and chemical Clean up	
area Eastern WA)	and materiel	
1-509-466-5255	remediation.	
Big Sky Industrial	Oil and chemical Clean	NA
(Coverage area Eastern	up and materiel	
<b>WA)</b> 1-509-624-4949	remediation.	
NRC Environmental	All environment oil	NA
Services (Coverage area	clean up.	
national) 1-800-337-7455		

#### **FOAM INVENTORY IN AREA**

									Cell: 509-385- 8122
			Total Tides inventory	water Pasco :	foam		1885 gallons		Office: 509-547- 7701
	AFFF	3% X 3%	yes	totes	ea	gallons	nozzle	ethanol	99301
	AR-	Chem - guard		2	265 gal	530	foam trailer w/350 or 500 gpm	diesel, all gasolines,	Pasco, WA
	AR- AFFF	Ansulite 3% X 3%	no	10 drums	55 ga I ea	550 gallons	on pallets	warehouse at the Tidewater Pasco Terminal	671 Tank Farm Rd
	AR- AFFF	Ansulite 3% X 3%	no	2 totes	265 gal ea	530 gallons	foam trailer w/350 or 500 gpm nozzle	diesel, all gasolines, ethanol - stored in a temperature controlled	John.Sherman@ Tidewater.com
Tidewater, Pasco, WA	AFFF	Ansulite 3%	no	5 drums	55 gal ea	275 gallons	on pallets	Ag chemicals, diesel, non-oxygenated gasoline (NOT for ethanol) stored in temperature controlled warehouse	Tidewater Terminal Company

Tidewater, Umatilla, OR	AFFF	Thunder - storm 3%	yes	2 drums	55 gal ea	110 gal	at the truck rack	diesel, non- oxygenated gasoline, (NOT for ethanol)	Alternate 24 hour cell: 509- 727-1585 (terminal operator)	
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Tesoro									Wil Ricard, Terminal Mgr
Pasco, WA	AR- AFFF	Ansulite 3% X 3%	no	100 pails	5 gal ea	500 gallons	on pallets in storage	diesel, all gasolines, ethanol	Wil.M.Ricard@ts ocorp.com
									2900 Sacajawea Park Road
									Pasco, WA 99301

									Office: 509-543- 6101 Cell: 509-531- 6744
Tri-Cities Airport	AFFF					500 gallons			_
Pasco		TYPICA	LLY NOT AVAI	LABLE DU	IE TO AIF	RPORT REQ	UIREMENT	S TO HAVE ON SITE	
Umatilla FD	AFFF	Thunderst orm 3%	yes	2 totes	265 gal ea	530 gallons	on a foam truck		Chief Steve Potts
Umatilla, OR									steve.potts@um atillafire.org
									Cell: 541-701- 8400
								,	305 Willamette St
									Umatilla, OR 97882

#### Appendix J - Petroleum Crude Oil Response Reference

Benton County has numerous shipments of empty and full Bakken crude railcars passing along the rail lines inside the County. While not a traditional "fixed facility", the rail cars can be parked for weeks on end, in numerous places around the county. Bakken crude is a very light volatile type of crude that acts more like refined products such as gasoline when involved in fire. While the majority of the railcars are empty, Bakken has a higher gas content/ vapor pressure, lower flash point and boiling point and thus a higher degree of volatility than most other crudes in the U.S.,( which correlates to increased ignitability and flammability even when dealing with empty railcars). The Reference Sheet below provides further guidance:

U.S. Department of Transportation
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials
Safety Administration

### COMMODITY PREPAREDNESS AND INCIDENT MANAGEMENT REFERENCE SHEET

#### PETROLEUM CRUDE OIL

CAS NO. 8002-05-9 UN 1267 DOT Hazard Class: 3 FLAMMABLE LIQUID ERG Guide No. 128

# HAZARD RATING = HIGH 1267 DOT Hazard Classification and NFPA 704 - Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response

#### TRANSPORTATION AND PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

- With the increased production of oil from shale reserves in states such as North Dakota and Texas, there has been a dramatic increase in the transportation of crude oil by rail. Rail shipments of crude oil from these regions are typically made using unit trains. Unit trains of crude oil are single commodity trains that generally consist of over 100 tank cars, each carrying approximately 30,000 gallons of crude oil.
- Unit trains typically move from one location (e.g., shipper's production facility or transloading
  facility) to a single destination (e.g., petroleum refinery). Given the usual length of these
  trains (over a mile long), derailments can cause road closures, create significant detours,
  and require response from more than one direction to access the scene of the incident.
- In the event of an incident that may involve the release of thousands of gallons of product
  and ignition of tank cars of crude oil in a unit train, most emergency response organizations
  will not have the available resources, capabilities or trained personnel to safely and
  effectively extinguish a fire or contain a spill of this magnitude (e.g., sufficient firefighting
  foam concentrate, appliances, equipment, water supplies).
- Responses to unit train derailments of crude oil will require specialized outside resources
  that may not arrive at the scene for hours; therefore it is critical that responders coordinate
  their activities with the involved railroad and initiate requests for specialized resources as
  soon as possible.
- These derailments will likely require mutual aid and a more robust on-scene Incident
  Management System than responders may normally use. Therefore, pre-incident planning,
  preparedness and coordination of response strategies should be considered and made part
  of response plans, drills and exercises that include the shippers and rail carriers of this
  commodity.

Decembe

- Tank cars carrying crude oil may also be found in general freight (manifest) trains that are
  made up of shipments of many different commodities from many different shippers. In these
  situations, emergency responders need to consider the potential impact that tank cars
  containing other hazardous commodities may have on tank cars containing crude oil if a
  release occurs, and vice-versa.
- To determine what specific commodities or hazardous materials may be involved, responders should obtain a train consist from the train crew or by contacting the rail carrier's emergency contact number.

#### HAZARD SUMMARY

- Petroleum crude oil is a light to dark colored liquid hydrocarbon containing flammable gasses. It is not a uniform substance and its physical and chemical properties may vary from oilfield to oilfield or within wells located in the same oilfield. Light, sweet crude oils contain flammable gasses such as butane and propane (unless it is known that the gasses have been removed). These gasses can readily ignite if released, when they come in contact with an ignition source. These crude oils may also contain hydrogen sulfide, a toxic inhalation hazard material, in the vapor space of the tank car. Due to the characteristics of crude oil, in an accident scenario, the behavior of this product may range from that of gasoline for the lighter (sweet) crude oils to diesel fuel for the heavier (sour) crude oils.
- Releases may create vapor/air explosion hazards indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or
  in sewers. Remove sources of heat, sparks, flame, friction and electricity, including internal
  combustion engines and power tools. Use caution when approaching the scene and
  positioning apparatus. Implement air monitoring as soon as possible to detect the presence
  of combustible gasses.
- Volatile vapors released from the spill area may create flammable atmospheres. Some crude oil vapors may be heavier than air and accumulate in low areas, and travel some distance to a source of ignition and flash back.
- When working in flammable atmospheres (where any concentration of lower explosive limit (LEL) exists), extreme caution must be taken to avoid creating ignition sources. This includes but is not limited to the use of non-sparking tools and intrinsically safe/explosionproof equipment.
- The more volatile materials in crude oil may be present in air in high concentrations creating an inhalation hazard. There is also the possibility that the crude oil may contain varying concentrations of benzene or hydrogen sulfide. Products of combustion may also include toxic constituents. Responders should wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) to avoid potential exposure.
- Use water fog spray to cool containers, control vapors, and to protect personnel and exposures. Direct the cooling water to the top of the tank. There is some potential that containers of liquid that are not properly cooled may rupture violently if exposed to fire or excessive heat. Stay away from ends of tank(s) involved in fire, but realize that shrapnel may travel in any direction.

D

#### RAILROAD SAFETY PROCEDURES

Emergency response personnel should always be aware of the potential for serious injury when working in and around railcars, tracks and related equipment. The following safe operating practices should be followed when involved in emergency response operations at the scene of a crude oil train derailment:

 Expect a train or rail equipment to move on any track from either direction at any time.

- DO NOT APPLY WATER DIRECTLY INSIDE A TANK CAR. Apply water from the sides
  of the tank car and from a safe distance to keep fire exposed containers cool. Use
  unmanned fire monitors for cooling tank cars when available. Withdraw immediately
  in case of rising sound from venting pressure relief devices or discoloration of tank.
  If available, dry chemical extinguishing agents, such as potassium bicarbonate (i.e., Purple
  K) may also be used in conjunction with Class B foams.
- Improper application of fire streams may create a dangerous phenomenon known as a slopover, thereby increasing risks to emergency responders. A slopover results when a water stream is applied to the hot surface of burning oil. The water is converted into steam causing agitation of the liquid and burning oil to slop over the sides of the tank car. This can occur within 10 minutes of the product becoming involved in fire. Note: Slopover will not occur in a pool of crude oil on the ground.
- Hazardous combustion/decomposition products may be released by this material when exposed to heat or fire. These can include carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides and aldehydes. Response personnel should exercise extreme caution on-scene and wear appropriate personal protective clothing and equipment, including respiratory protection.
- Apply Class B firefighting foam as you would on fires involving other hydrocarbons. Class B
  foam blankets prevent vapor production and ignition of flammable and combustible liquids.
  Foam is most effective on static fires that are contained in some manner. Firefighting foam
  is not effective on hydrocarbon fuels in motion (i.e., three dimensional fires) that include
  product leaking or spraying from manways, valves, fractures in the tank shell (e.g., rips,
  tears, etc.) or spills on sloping terrain.
- As a general rule, DO NOT flush crude oil spills with water. Most crude oils are not water soluble and will have a tendency to float on water. Some crude oils will sink and some fractions of crude oil are water soluble. For those crude oils that float on water, burning crude oil may be carried away from the immediate area and may reignite on the surface of the water.
- Prevent runoff from entering storm/sewer systems and sensitive areas, as this may create a
  serious hazard and potential environmental problems. Notify proper authorities, downstream
  sewer and water treatment operations, and other downstream users of potentially
  contaminated water. Runoff may be flammable and/or toxic and should be contained,
  treated and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state and local environmental
  regulations.

- Watch for movement in both directions before crossing tracks. If the tracks are clear, walk single file at a right angle to the rails.
- Trains can approach with little or no warning. You may not be able to hear them due to atmospheric conditions, terrain, noisy work equipment, or passing trains on other tracks. Stand a minimum of 25 feet away from the tracks if possible, and face the train when rail equipment is passing through.
- Always contact the railroad to advise them of your presence they may not know that you
  are on-scene or that they have a problem. Work with the railroad to be sure the track is
  "blue flagged" the railroad's version to provide protection by their lock-out, tag-out
  process.
- Never stand, walk or sit on railway tracks, between the rails or on the ends of ties. Never step on the rail - step over it. The rail can be a slip, trip, or fall hazard. Never put your feet on moveable parts of a rail car such as couplers, sliding sills or uncoupling levers.
- Do not occupy the area between adjacent tracks in multiple track territory when a train is passing. If crossing between two stationary railcars, ensure there is at least 50 feet between them.
- Be especially careful working in rail yards and terminal areas. Tank cars are pushed and
  moved, and can change tracks often. Cars that appear to be stationary or in storage can
  begin to move without warning. Be sure that any rail equipment is secured against
  movement (wheels chocked, hand brakes secured, etc.) before attempting to work on or
  near it. Keep at least 25 feet away from the end of a car or locomotive to protect yourself
  from sudden movement.
- Never move equipment across the tracks unless at an established road crossing or under the supervision of a railroad representative.
- If it is necessary to climb rail equipment, use three points of contact at all times. The ladders on rail equipment may curve around the car making it difficult to find the rung with your foot. The first step on to rail equipment is typically some distance off of the ground. When descending the ladder, step do not jump from the last step. Normally, there is ballast around the tracks which can be uneven and shift, causing a fall hazard. Locomotive steps are considered ladders. Always face the locomotive going up and coming down.
- Never cross over or under rail equipment -- use the ladders, handholds and crossover
  platforms or walk around the attached equipment. Remember to block the feet and tie off
  ladders at the top. When laddering tank cars or box cars, always consider using two points
  of access the second being a point of escape should the other become inaccessible for
  any reason. Plan to use your own ladders.
- Avoid the use of cell phones when within 25 feet of live tracks.
- Be aware of the location of structures or obstructions where clearances are close.
- · Stay away from track switches since they can be remotely operated.

Company	Emergency Telephone Number
BNSF Railway	(800) 832-5452
Canadian National (CN) Railway	(800) 465-9239
Canadian Pacific (CP) Railway	(800) 716-9132
CSX Transportation	(800) 232-0144
Kansas City Southern Rail Network	(877) 527-9464
Norfolk Southern Railroad	(800) 453-2530
Union Pacific Railroad	(888) 877-7267

## EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #11 – AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

#### **LEAD AGENCIES**

Department of Agriculture (WSDA)
Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP)
Department of Ecology (WDOE)
Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)
Department of Health (WSDOH)
Department of Natural Resources (WSDNR)
Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS)

#### **SUPPORT AGENCIES**

**Benton County Emergency Management** 

Benton Franklin Human Society

**Benton County Human Services** 

Benton County Cooperative Extension (WSU Benton County Extension)

American Red Cross, Central and Southeastern Washington(ARC)

Washington State Military Department – Emergency Management Division

#### I. INTRODUCTION

#### **Purpose**

This Emergency Support Function (ESF) supports county, local and tribal authorities to address: (1) emergency provision of nutritional assistance; (2) coordinate to control and eradicate an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease, highly infective exotic plant disease, or economically devastating plant pest infestation; (3) assurance of food safety and food security; (4) protection of natural and cultural resources and historic (NCH) resources prior to, during, and/or after an "Incident of National Significance," and the safety and wellbeing of animals impacted by an incident.

#### Scope

This ESF coordinates five primary functions. The performance of these functions is in the context of emergencies or major disasters.

- Emergency Provision of Nutritional Assistance: This includes determining nutrition assistance
  needs, obtaining appropriate food supplies, arranging for delivery of the supplies, and
  authorizing disaster food stamps. May coordinate with ESF #6 and #8 to determine food
  assistance needed.
- 2. **Animal and Plant Disease and Pest Response**: This includes implementing an integrated federal, state, local and tribal emergency response to an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease, an outbreak of a highly infective exotic plant disease, or an economically devastating plant pest infestation.
- 3. **Food Safety and Security**: Includes the inspection and verification of food safety aspects of slaughter and processing plants, products in distribution and retail sites, and import facilities at ports of entry; laboratory analysis of food samples; control of products suspected to be adulterated; plant closures; food-borne disease surveillance; and field investigations.
- 4. **Natural, Cultural, and Historic (NCH) Resources Protection**: Includes appropriate response actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, recover, and restore NCH resources. This includes providing post-event baseline assessments of damages and providing technical assistance and resources for assessing impacts of response and recovery activities to NCH resources.
- 5. **Safety and Wellbeing of Animals**: Benton County Animal Control supports together with ESFs #6, #9 and #14 to ensure an integrated response that provides for the safety and well-being of animals including sheltering, feeding, veterinarian care, and tracking for the reunification with owners, when possible.

#### **Core Capabilities and Actions**

The following table lists the core capabilities that ESF #11 most directly supports along with the related ESF #11 actions. In addition to the core capabilities listed in the table, all ESFs support the following core capabilities: Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning.

Mission Area	Core Capability	Description and Actions
		Deliver essential commodities, equipment, and services in support of impacted communities and

Response	Logistics and Supply Chain Management	2.	survivors (including animals), as well as the coordination of access to community staples. Synchronize logistics capabilities and enable the restoration of impacted supply chains. Mobilize and deliver governmental, nongovernmental, and private sector resources to save lives, sustain lives, meet basic human needs (including pets and animals), and transition to recovery, to include moving and delivering resources and services to meet the needs of disaster survivors.
Mission Area	Core Capability		Description and Actions
	Mass Care Services	1.	Provide life-sustaining services to the affected population, such as hydration, feeding, and evacuee support (for animals), and distribution of emergency supplies.  Support emergency shelters in providing for the affected animal population.
	Critical Transportation	1.	Provide transportation for response priority objectives in relation to the evacuation of animals and the delivery of vital response personnel, equipment, and services into the affected areas.  Ensure basic animal needs are met, assist transition into recovery for an affected area, and restore basic services and community functionality
	Environmental Response/Health and Safety	1.	Conduct appropriate measures to ensure the protection of the health and safety of the public and workers, as well as the environment, from all-hazards in support of responder operations and the affected communities.  Identify, assess, and mitigate worker health and
Response (continued)		3.	safety hazards and disseminate health and safety guidance and resources to response and recovery workers.  Minimize public exposure to environmental hazards through assessment of the hazards and implementation of public protective actions.  Detect, assess, stabilize, and clean up releases of hazardous materials into the environment, including

	5.	natural and cultural resources, and properly manage animal waste.  Identify, evaluate, and implement measures to prevent and minimize impacts to the environment, natural and cultural resources, and historic properties from all-hazard emergencies and response operations.
Public Health, Healthcare and Emergency medical Services	<ol> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> </ol>	Provide lifesaving medical treatment via Emergency Medical Services and related operations and avoid additional disease and injury by providing targeted public health, medical, and behavioral health support, and products to all affected populations. Deliver medical countermeasures to exposed populations.  Complete triage and initial stabilization of casualties and begin definitive care for those likely to survive their injuries and illness.
	4.	Return medical surge resources to pre-incident levels, complete health assessments, and identify recovery processes.

Mission Area	Core Capability	Description and Actions
Response (Continued)	Infrastructure Systems	<ol> <li>Stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.</li> <li>Decrease and stabilize immediate infrastructure threats to the affected population, to include survivors in the heavily-damaged zone, nearby communities that may be affected by cascading effects</li> <li>Re-establish critical infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing emergency response operations, life sustainment, community functionality, and a transition to recovery.</li> </ol>
Recovery	Infrastructure Systems	<ol> <li>Restore and sustain essential services (public and private) to maintain community functionality.</li> <li>Develop a plan with a specified timeline for redeveloping community infrastructures to contribute to resiliency, accessibility, and sustainability.</li> <li>Provide systems that meet the community needs while minimizing service disruption during restoration within the specified timeline in the recovery plan.</li> </ol>

#### II. POLICIES

WAC 296-203-121(2)(F) Disposal of Dead Animals RCW 16.36 Animal Health

#### III. SITUATION

In the event of a large-scale disaster, it may be necessary to allocate and/or conserve certain resources due to breakdown in food and water distribution systems. Such conditions could include flood, earthquake, or long-term disruption of transportation or electric power systems.

During some emergency conditions involving release of hazardous materials, locally produced fresh milk and produce could become contaminated.

Several serious animal disease outbreaks have occurred outside the United States as well as a large national outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenzas in 2014 and 2015 and 2022.

#### **Planning Assumptions**

The lead agency for each incident coordinates with appropriate ESFs and other annexes, including the coordinating agency for the Worker Safety and Health Support Annex, to ensure appropriate use of volunteers and their health and safety and to ensure appropriate measures are in place to protect the health and safety of all workers.

Each support agency is responsible for managing its respective assets and resources after receiving direction from the lead agency(ies).

Actions taken under ESF #11 guided by the existing internal policies and procedures of the lead agency for each incident.

Although voluntary controls will be encouraged, some mandatory controls may need to be invoked in extreme shortage situations.

Food producers and distributors will cooperate with emergency management officials to allocate food resources.

Foreign animal disease can be used as a weapon of mass destruction causing enormous economic damage but may also pose as a vehicle or reservoir for zoonotic disease that may threaten human life and the ability to feed the nation.

#### IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

#### General

The Benton County response structure operates under the direction of the lead agency coordinator as identified in the responsibilities section for a specified function. The County relies heavily on the, Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA), Washington State Department of Natural Resources (WSDNR), Washington State Department of Health (WSDOH), Washington State Department Archaeology & Historic Preservation (WDAHP), and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) for support before, during and after an emergency or major disaster affecting agriculture and natural and cultural resources. Once ESF #11 is activated, the County coordinates and conducts all actions cooperatively with federal, state, tribal, and local incident management officials and with private entities.

The state or the county may convene a conference call with appropriate support agencies, as well as federal and non-federal partners, to assess the situation and determine appropriate actions.

Support agencies must assign a designee as an agency representative/liaison to operate from the EOC—when activated—to coordinate agency activities within the overall disaster response and into disaster recovery

#### **Emergency Provision of Nutritional Assistance**

- 1. Determine the critical needs of the affected population in terms of numbers of people, their location, and usable food preparation facilities for mass feeding.
- 2. ESF #11 agencies coordinate with, and support as appropriate, agencies responsible for ESF #6, involved in mass feeding.
- 3. Catalog available resources of food, transportation, equipment, storage, distribution facilities and can locate these resources geographically.
- 4. Coordinates with BFHD to ensure that all identified food is fit for human consumption.
- 5. Coordinate with the EOC or Incident Command Post for the location of staging areas for food supplies and issue points of distribution.
- 6. Coordinate shipment of food to staging areas within the affected area.
- 7. Initiate direct market procurement of critical food supplies that are unavailable from existing inventories.
- 8. Request the authorization of the Disaster Food Stamp Program.
- 9. Expedites requests, if any, for emergency issuance of food stamp benefits after access to commercial food channels is restored.
- 10. Establishes logistical links with organizations involved in long-term congregate meal services.
- 11. Establishes need for, and replacement of, food products transferred from existing FNS nutrition assistance program inventories.

#### **Animal and Plant Disease and Pest Response**

It is highly likely that either the USDA and/or the WSDA will be the first notified if there is a concern about a contagious animal or disease outbreak in Benton County. Once ESF #11 is activated EOC will support operations by participating in the JIC, conducting any alert or warnings necessary and assisting in identifying local resources to support operations.

- 1. WSDA or USDA will assume lead responsibility in providing response direction and resources. WSDA will provide information and recommendations to the State EOC and federal agencies for incidents involving an outbreak of highly contagious/zoonotic animal disease, highly infective exotic plant disease, or economically devastating plant pest infestation that may require quarantine actions or that may impact intrastate/interstate commerce.
- WSDA and USDA will assist in assigning veterinary personnel to assist in delivering animal health care to injured or abandoned animals and performing veterinary preventive medicine activities, including the conducting of field investigations and the provision of technical assistance and consultation as required.
- 3. BFHD will partner with WSDA and WSDOH if there is a concern of a zoonotic outbreak.
- 4. When addressing animal diseases, all animal depopulation activities are conducted as humanely as possible while stopping pathogen spread and limiting the number of animals that must be euthanized.
- 5. BFHD in conjunction with Benton County Planning & Public Works and the Washington State Department of Ecology (WDOE) will partner with WSDA to identify adequate means of transporting and destroying contaminated materials as well as proper decontamination methods.
- 6. If a possible intentional pathogen release is reported, Department of Agriculture will be contacted.

#### **Food Safety and Security**

- 1. Matters concerning food safety and security are under the authority of the local food safety official. Regular inspections of commercial food production, distribution or retail consumption will occur to check for contamination. Confirmation of contamination will be reported to the proper authorities for additional proper action and surveillance. Product tracing will be initiated to determine the source, destination, and disposition of adulterated and/or contaminated products.
- 2. Food emergency may be identified through food surveillance, environmental surveillance, consumer complaints, notifiable condition surveillance, industry notification, or via law enforcement.
- 3. The local Public Health Officer is required to immediately notify the State Health Officer who, with the assistance of the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) or Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), determines the next appropriate action(s) to confirm or rule-out the presence of a food emergency, and to restrict animal and, if necessary, human movement within and through the affected area. A public health official from the FDA, CDC, and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), or state food/feed regulatory agency has the authority to restrict movement of food and feed products suspected of contamination within the State.
- 4. If capacity of BFHD is exceeded in any way, state or federal resources will be called on.

#### Natural, Cultural, and Historic (NCH) Resources Protection

In consultation with state, local, tribal, and private entities, critical needs, and resources available for NCH resources protection will be determined. Based on this determination, WSDNR, WDOE, and WDFW may be consulted to determine which agency serves as the lead agency for the incident.

- 1. Provides scientific/technical advice, information, and assistance to help prevent or minimize injury to and to preserve, protect, conserve, stabilize, rehabilitate, or restore NCH resources.
- 2. Establishes logistical links with organizations involved in long-term NCH resources protection, preservation, conservation, rehabilitation, recovery, stabilization, and restoration.

#### **Safety and Wellbeing of Animals**

Animal care, evacuation and sheltering is led by the Benton County Animal Control, WASART (if available and willing) and the Washington State Department of Agriculture and should be conducted in conjunction with human evacuation and sheltering efforts. Animals should be sheltered near their owners to the extent possible. Owners should be expected to provide food, water, husbandry, and exercise for their pets during the time they are in emergency shelters. Coordination with the American Red Cross and other sheltering organizations will be critical for proper care of animals (ESF #6).

3. Benton County Animal Control, with assistance of the Benton-Franklin Human Society will be responsible for managing unclaimed, abused, or unvaccinated household pets.

- 4. An assessment to determine the critical needs of animals will be conducted and resources will be acquired with help of the EOC.
- 5. Businesses where animals are integral to operations (such as pet shops and veterinary hospitals) should be encouraged to have contingency plans in place for those animals in the event of an emergency.
- 6. Upon in-taking animals, veterinarian examinations and vaccinations should be considered, when possible.

#### B. Prevention Mission

- Annual inspections of animal-related businesses for required evacuation plans.
- Public outreach activities on how to build a disaster kit, including animal-specific papers and supplies.
- Coordinated planning efforts
- Training for volunteers

#### D. Response Mission

- Save animals
- Keep food safe

#### G. Recovery Mission

- Carcass disposal
- Reunification
- Demobilization of resources
- Coordinate restoration of damaged county natural resources

#### V. RESPONSIBILITIES

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA)	<ol> <li>Animal and Plan Disease &amp; Pest Response</li> <li>Coordinates with BFHD and Washington State Department of Ecology for disposal of contaminated debris and carcasses.</li> <li>Implement an integrated national-level response to an outbreak of an economically devastating or highly contagious animal/zoonotic disease or an outbreak of a harmful or economically significant plant pest or disease.</li> <li>Identify appropriate treatment or disposal of contaminated crops or livestock as well as denomination of facilities or land.</li> <li>Coordinate veterinary and wildlife services in affected areas.</li> <li>Identify and implement quarantine areas as appropriate.</li> <li>Decontaminate and/or depopulate animals and plants as well as associated facilities, e.g., barns, processing equipment, soil, and feeding and growing areas if necessary, during a biohazardous event.</li> <li>Coordinate with ESF #8 on management of zoonotic disease.</li> <li>Coordinate with ESF #8 to ensure that animal/veterinary health issues are supported (including both disease management and medical management).</li> <li>Coordinate with ESF #8 and local health jurisdictions to ensure disposal issues during disease and natural disaster events do not pose a public health threat.</li> <li>Food Safety and Security</li> </ol>

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
Ecua Agencies	Lor responsibilities
Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) (continued)	<ol> <li>Inspect meat, poultry and egg products in affected areas and verify they are safe.</li> <li>Inspect feed manufacturing facilities, distribution centers, etc. in affected areas and verify they are safe.</li> <li>Investigate consumer complaints related to potentially adulterated food/feed products.</li> <li>Conduct food and feed-borne disease surveillance.</li> <li>Coordinate multi-agency recall and tracing of adulterated products through the production/distribution chain.</li> <li>Coordinate disposal of contaminated food/feed products.</li> <li>Provide inspectors and laboratory services to affected areas.</li> <li>Emergency Provision of Nutritional Assistance         <ol> <li>Determine nutritional assistance needs.</li> <li>Obtain appropriate food supplies.</li> <li>Arrange for transportation of food supplies.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
Benton County Public Works and Municipal Solid Waste Management	Animal and Plan Disease & Pest Response  1. Coordinates with BFHD and Washington State Department of Ecology for disposal of contaminated debris and carcasses.

Benton Franklin Health District (BFHD)  Animal and Plan Disease & Pest Response  1. Assists in identifying proper areas adequate for decontamination or disposal/destruction of contaminated materials.  2. Coordinate and disseminate guidance for immediate protective actions for the public, such as water information regarding preventive measures for contaminated food and water.  3. Advise local government officials of health hazards.  Food Safety and Security  1. Performs inspection and verification of meat, poultry, and egg products in affected areas to ensure safe and wholesome products enter commerce.  2. Conducts foodborne disease surveillance.  3. Coordinates recall and tracing of adulterated products.  4. Coordinates disposal of contaminated food products.  5. Provides inspectors and laboratory services to affected areas.  6. Monitor emergency food and water supplies for compliance with health regulations (ESF #8)	Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
1	Benton Franklin Health District (BFHD)	<ol> <li>Assists in identifying proper areas adequate for decontamination or disposal/destruction of contaminated materials.</li> <li>Coordinate and disseminate guidance for immediate protective actions for the public, such as water information regarding preventive measures for contaminated food and water.</li> <li>Advise local government officials of health hazards.</li> <li>Food Safety and Security</li> <li>Performs inspection and verification of meat, poultry, and egg products in affected areas to ensure safe and wholesome products enter commerce.</li> <li>Conducts foodborne disease surveillance.</li> <li>Coordinates recall and tracing of adulterated products.</li> <li>Coordinates disposal of contaminated food products.</li> <li>Provides inspectors and laboratory services to affected areas.</li> <li>Monitor emergency food and water supplies for</li> </ol>

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
	Natural, Cultural & Historical Preservation Resource Protection
Parks and Rec and	Coordinates natural resources identification and
Planning and Public Works	vulnerability assessments.
	2. Facilitates development and application of protection
	measures and strategies.
	3. Assists in emergency compliance with relevant Federal
	environmental laws during emergency response activities,
	such as emergency permits or consultation for natural
	resources use or consumption.

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
	4. Manages, monitors, and assists in or conducts response.
	5. and recovery actions to minimize damage to natural
	resources.
	6. Coordinates with ESF #3 on the removal of debris affecting NCH resources.
	7. Coordinates with ESF #3 to manage, monitor, or provide technical assistance on emergency stabilization (and during recovery, restoration) of shorelines, riparian buffer zones, and hillsides to protect NCH resources.
	8. Shares best practices and assists in development of programmatic approaches to address and expedite NCH-related requirements for all Federal actions/initiatives taken to respond to or recover from an incident requiring a coordinated Federal response.
	9. Provides up-to-date geospatial data related to impacted NCH resources and develops and provides standard operating procedures for collecting NCH digital data, conducting GIS analyses, and disseminating geospatial
	products related to NCH resources, such as maps.  10. Provides Incident Management Teams to assist in NCH
	11. resource response and recovery actions.
	12. Water Quality: Authorize & perform emergency water quality sampling.
Benton County Animal	Safety and Wellbeing of Animals
Control	1. Supports DHS-FEMA together with ESFs #6, #9, and #14 to ensure an integrated response that provides for the safety and well-being of animals due to natural disasters, an injured, displaced, or rescued companion animal, and other emergency events resulting in mass displacement of civilian populations.
	<ol> <li>Provides technical support and subject-matter expertise regarding the safety and well-being of animals.</li> <li>Conducts critical needs assessments.</li> </ol>

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities	
	Safety and Wellbeing of Animals (continued)	
Benton County Animal	4. Provides technical support and subject-matter expertise	
Control (Continued)	regarding the safety and well-being of animals.	
	5. Conducts critical needs assessments.	

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
Benton County	<ol> <li>Expedites requests for resources to assist in evacuating and sheltering of animals.</li> <li>Coordinate shelters in conjunction with human sheltering efforts (ESF #6).</li> <li>Coordinate with WASART for evacuation needs (if WASART available)</li> <li>Safety and Well Being of Animals</li> </ol>
Emergency Management	<ol> <li>Coordinate with Washington State Departments of Agriculture/Fish and Wildlife in planning for the potential mass movement of domestic animals and wildlife.</li> <li>Coordinate with Washington State Departments of Agriculture/Fish and Wildlife in locating high density domestic animals and wildlife populations prior to an incident.</li> <li>Facilitate and coordinate with other support agencies in documenting the location and capability of facilities that can be used for animal care/sheltering. Establish a plan and procedures, in conjunction with animal control and the Benton-Franklin Humane Society (BFHS), for the retrieval of animals during the response and recovery phases of an emergency/disaster.</li> <li>Generate and disseminate emergency public information regarding the reclaiming of lost, injured or dead animals.</li> <li>Emergency Provision of Nutritional Assistance</li> <li>Assist with coordination and determination of:         <ul> <li>a. nutritional assistance needs.</li> <li>b. Obtaining appropriate food supplies.</li> <li>c. Arrangements for transportation of food supplies</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation	<ol> <li>Natural, Cultural &amp; Historical Preservation Resource Protection</li> <li>Coordinate NCH resource identification and vulnerability assessments.</li> <li>Facilitate development and application of protective measures and strategies in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and assists in coordinating with FEMA and EMD.</li> <li>Provides technical assistance on survey/inventory of cultural resources.</li> <li>Provides access and technical support on the Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISSAARD) database of cultural resources.</li> <li>Monitor response operations to protect sensitive resources. Provide technical advice on mitigating impacts of operations and recommend response actions to minimize damage to natural and</li> </ol>

ESF Responsibilities
Lot responsibilities
<ul><li>6. cultural resources.</li><li>7. Coordinate with ESF #3 and #10 on the removal of debris affecting NCH resources.</li></ul>
Animal and Plant Disease and Pest Response  1. Assist local health jurisdictions in determining proper waste disposal methods for animal carcasses, bedding, animal byproducts, contaminated food and feed and any crops that need controlled disposal to prevent the spread of disease or pest infestation.
Natural Cultural and Historic Resources
<ol> <li>Coordinate with ESF #10 on the removal of debris affecting NCH resources.</li> <li>Monitor environmental conditions and conduct sampling.</li> <li>Provide technical advice on mitigating impacts of contaminants and recommend clean up actions to minimize damage to sensitive resources from response activities.</li> <li>Comment on debris removal plans to minimize the impact on sensitive environmental resources.</li> <li>Assist with environmental compliance and regulatory concerns as needed.</li> </ol>
<ol> <li>Animal and Plant Disease and Pest Response</li> <li>Coordinate veterinary and wildlife services in affected areas.</li> <li>Conducts regular monitoring and responds to aquatic invasive species outbreaks.</li> <li>Provide technical assistance and subject matter expertise concerning populations of threatened and endangered species of Washington State during response activities.</li> <li>Food Safety and Security</li> <li>Provides shellfish monitoring and commercial compliance of shellfish for human consumption.</li> <li>Provides inspection of shellfish in commercial markets</li> <li>Seizes and destroys contaminated shellfish stocks</li> <li>Natural Cultural and Historic Resources</li> <li>Conduct surveys and evaluations for biological resources, wetlands, and critical habitat.</li> <li>Assist with environmental compliance with the Migratory</li> </ol>

Benton County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

ESF#11

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
	<ul> <li>Monitor impact to sensitive natural habitats and develops mitigation strategies during response operations.</li> <li>Issue Emergency Hydraulics Project approvals during disasters.</li> </ul>
W. I. C.	
Washington State Department of Health	Animal and Plant Disease and Pest Response Support WSDA in a foreign animal disease response for livestock or poultry diseases exotic to the United States that are either not or only mildly zoonotic.
Washington State Department of Health (Continued)	<ol> <li>Animal and Plant Disease and Pest Response</li> <li>In collaboration with local health jurisdictions and the Department of Ecology, assists in determining proper waste disposal methods for animal carcasses, bedding, animal byproducts, contaminated food and feed and any crops that need controlled disposal to protect human health, and prevent the spread of disease or pest infestation.</li> <li>Coordinate the provision of health and medical services, including behavioral health support, during animal depopulation operations to mitigate the emotional impacts among responders, producers and animal owners.</li> <li>Food Safety and Security</li> <li>Assists in the areas of food safety and food-borne disease surveillance as provided for in state law and in agency plans, policies, procedures and/or practices. Maintains situational awareness on feed-related issues that may impact human health</li> </ol>
	Natural Cultural and Historic Resources
	<ol> <li>Coordinate NCH resource identification and vulnerability assessments.</li> <li>Facilitate development and application of protective measures and strategies in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.</li> <li>Assist in compliance with relevant federal and state environmental laws during emergency response activities, such as emergency permits/consultation for natural resource use or consumption.</li> <li>Perform assessments and surveys to assist with planning and operational decisions.</li> <li>Monitor response operations to protect sensitive resources. Provide technical advice on mitigating impacts of operations and recommend response actions to minimize damage to natural, cultural, and historic resources.</li> </ol>
	6. Coordinate with ESF #3 and #10 on the removal of debris affecting NCH resources.

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
	<ul> <li>7. Coordinate with ESF #3 to manage, monitor or provide technical assistance on emergency stabilization of shorelines, riparian buffer zones and hillsides to protect NCH resources.</li> <li>8. Provide Incident Management Teams to assist in NCH resource response and recovery actions.</li> </ul>
Washington State Department of Natural Resources  WSDNR (continue)	<ol> <li>Animal and Plant Disease and Pest Response</li> <li>Coordinate with WSDA for plant health emergencies that occur in forest environments of the state or that affect state lands managed by DNR</li> <li>Assist with any phase of operations or recovery for plant health emergencies that occur in forest environments of the state or that affect state lands managed by DNR.</li> </ol>
Washington State Department of Health and Social Services (DSHS)	Animal and Plant Disease and Pest Response Under a federal declaration, may coordinate the provision of crisis counseling resources during animal depopulation operations to mitigate emotional impacts among responders, producers and animal owners.  Nutrition Assistance
	Determine the critical needs of the affected population in terms of numbers of people, their location and usable food preparation facilities for congregate feeding.
	2. Catalog available food, transportation, equipment, storage and distribution facility resources and locate these resources geographically.
	3. In conjunction with WSDA and USDA, verify all identified USDA food is fit for human consumption.
	4. Coordinate staging areas for food supplies and points of distribution for food with the Incident Command Post and the local and tribal Emergency Operation Centers (EOC).
	5. Coordinate shipment of USDA food to staging areas within the affected area.
	6. Initiate direct market procurement of critical food supplies unavailable in existing inventories.

Support Agencies	ESF Responsibilities	
Conservation Extension	Natural Cultural and Historic Resources	
	Coordinate NCH resource identification and vulnerability assessments.	
	Facilitate development and application of protective and conservation measures and strategies.	
	3. Perform assessments and surveys to assist with planning and operational decisions.	
	4. Monitor response operations to protect sensitive resources.	
	5. Provide technical advice on mitigating impacts of operations and recommend response actions to minimize damage to natural resources.	
	6. Coordinate with ESF #3 and #10 on the removal of debris affecting natural resources.	
Conservation Extension (continue)	7. Assist in determining damage estimates in the communities involved in a disaster.	
Washington State Military Department – Emergency Management Division	As host agency for the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), maintain minimum staffing levels for a monitoring posture (Level 3 Activation) as well as the facility itself. Raise activation level at onset of emergency/disaster, or upon request.	
	Develop and coordinate finalization of Governor's Proclamation of a State of Emergency.	
	Serve as authorized representative for requesting interstate capabilities for agriculture, natural, and cultural resource protection through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).	
Benton County Human	Coordinate the support of emergency needs of agency clients.	
Services	These needs include food, potable water and sanitation.	
American Red Cross –	Nutrition Assistance	
Central and Southeastern	Assist in determining requirements for necessary food	
Washington (ARC)	supplies to support displaced citizens in shelters.	
	2. Supervise and carry out the establishment of food	
	distribution facilities and establish provisions for dispersing	

Support Agencies	ESF Responsibilities		
	<ul> <li>emergency welfare goods and services according to the Benton-Franklin Chapter American Red Cross Disaster Plan.</li> <li>3. Coordinate with other volunteer agencies to ensure that adequate food and water are available for the populations at risk, and that other human needs are being met. This includes providing emergency lodging, clothing, and other necessities.</li> <li>4. Train a sufficient number of persons in mass care operations to enable the provisions of this plan to be carried out.</li> <li>5. Coordinate with the Benton-Franklin Humane Society, and the USDA to ensure that provisions are made for the care of family pets and livestock during an emergency.</li> </ul>		

#### VI AREAS OF COORDINATION CROSSWALK

The following table describes the typical functions concurrently active during incidents involving ESF #1. Other ESF annexes are listed as a reference to guide coordination.

Function	Agency	ESF Annex
Hazardous Materials	Fire Dept/Dist, WA Ecology	ESF#10
Public Messaging	County and city communications departments	ESF#15

#### VII. REFERENCES

#### VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See appendix 2

#### IX. ATTACHMENTS

None

#### EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #12 - Energy

#### **LEAD AGENCIES/ORGAIZATIONS**

#### **Electric Power**

City of Richland Electrical Utility

**Benton Rural Electric** 

**Benton Public Utility District** 

#### **Natural Gas**

Williams Pipeline

Cascade Natural Gas

**Liquid Fuels** 

Marathon

#### **SUPPORT AGENCIES**

**Benton County Emergency Management** 

#### **STATE LEAD**

Washington State Department Commerce

#### I. INTRODUCTION

#### **Purpose**

To provide for effective use of available electric power, natural gas, and liquid fuels products to meet essential needs, and to facilitate coordinated restoration of energy systems affected by an emergency or major disaster.

#### Scope

Energy includes producing, refining, transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building, distributing, and maintaining energy systems and system components.

A combination of public and private utilities owns and/or operate the energy infrastructure within the County and are partners and/or leads for the coordinated restoration of infrastructure-related services. Through ongoing planning and coordination, the energy sector provides critical details for incident action planning and decision-making processes during an incident.

This plan is intended to assist government and energy sector stakeholders in overcoming inherent challenges associated with the restoration of energy systems by describing data sharing efforts concerning outages, affected geographical areas, and estimated restoration times, as well as coordinating equipment, specialized labor, and transportation to assist in repairing or restoring energy infrastructure.

#### **Core Capabilities and Actions**

The following table lists the core capabilities that ESF #12 most directly supports along with the related ESF #12 actions. In addition to the core capabilities listed in the table, all ESFs support the following core capabilities: Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning.

Mission Area	Core Capability	Description and Actions
Response	Logistics and Supply Chain Management	Deliver essential commodities, equipment, and services in support of impacted communities and survivors, to include emergency power and fuel support. Synchronize logistics capabilities and enable the restoration of impacted supply chains.  1. Mobilize and deliver governmental, nongovernmental, and private sector resources to save lives, sustain lives, meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery, to include moving and delivering resources and services to meet the needs of disaster survivors.  2. Enhance public and private resource and services support for an affected area.

Mission Area	Core Capability	Description and Actions
	Situational Assessment	Provide all decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the hazard, any cascading effects, and the status of the response.  1. Deliver information sufficient to inform decision making regarding immediate lifesaving and lifesustaining activities and engage governmental, private, and civic sector resources within and outside of the affected area to meet basic human needs and stabilize the incident.  2. Deliver enhanced information to reinforce ongoing lifesaving and life sustaining activities, and engage governmental, private, and civic sector resources within and outside of the affected area to meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery.
Response (continued)	Infrastructure Systems	Stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.  1. Decrease and stabilize immediate infrastructure threats to the affected population, to include survivors in the heavily damaged zone, nearby communities that may be affected by cascading effects, and mass care support facilities and evacuation processing centers with a focus on lifesustainment and congregate care services.  2. Re-establish critical infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing emergency response operations, life sustainment, community functionality, and a transition to recovery.  3. Provide for the clearance, removal, and disposal of debris.  4. Formalize partnerships with governmental and private sector cyber incident or emergency response teams to accept, triage, and collaboratively respond to cascading impacts in an efficient manner.

Mission Area	Core Capability	Description and Actions
Recovery	Infrastructure Systems	<ol> <li>Recover critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.</li> <li>Restore and sustain essential services (public and private) to maintain community functionality.</li> <li>Develop a plan with a specified timeline for redeveloping community infrastructures to contribute to resiliency, accessibility, and sustainability.</li> <li>Provide systems that meet the community needs while minimizing service disruption during restoration within the specified timeline in the recovery plan.</li> </ol>

## II. POLICIES

All emergency providers, whether publicly or privately owned, will be prepared to respond to energy related needs resulting from an emergency or major disaster.

The agency shall prepare and update contingency plans for implementation in the event of energy supply shortages or emergencies. This duty is carried out under the authority of <a href="RCW 43.21G">RCW 43.21G</a> and <a href="Chapter 194-22 WAC">Chapter 194-22 WAC</a>.

## III. SITUATION

#### **Energy Overview**

Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) is the largest wholesale provider to public power utilities in the Northwest. BPA's service area includes portions of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and even small portions of Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and California. BPA owns and operates the transmission system providing wholesale power while the generation infrastructure is owned and operated by the Bureau of Reclamation, US Army Corps of Engineers, and Energy Northwest. In addition to the generation from Energy Northwest's nuclear Columbia Generating Station, BPA markets wholesale power from the federal generation projects as the Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS). The FCRPS is comprised of 14 federally owned dams with eight on the lower Columbia River and four on the lower Snake River. BPA's 2021 generation fuel mix comes from 83% hydroelectric, 11% nuclear and the remaining as non-specified purchases which could include non-federal hydroelectric or intermittent wind and solar.

BPA is one balancing authority along with dozens other public and private generation and transmission entities across the United States and Canada. Together, they comprise the <u>bulk power system</u> which is comprised of four networks with most of the Western US in the Western Interconnect. The four networks are connected with direct current (DC) links and little power flows between them though.

Within each network, the power is 60Hz alternating current (AC) with some DC used for transmission. The transmission systems are 115kV or higher with the higher voltages for longer and more power flow. The Western Interconnect has four reliability coordinators and limited market structures for operations or system planning. Western Electricity Coordination Council (WECC) is the entity approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to create, monitor and enforce North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) standards for the Western Interconnect reliability. Reliability standards are applicable to larger utilities, like BPA, that control or could impact the bulk power system.

While BPA is the major wholesale power provider in Benton and Franklin County, local retail electrical distribution to customers is typically provided by Benton PUD, Franklin PUD, Benton REA, City of Richland, and Big Bend Electric Co-Op. During large-scale power outages, restoration is performed by each public and private utility with mutual aid agreements between many of the utilities. Retail consumers with life safety requirements or high reliability needs – such as hospitals – have their own onsite emergency generation sources. However, most of the intermittent generation resources, like wind and solar, are not able to operate as emergency generation sources.

The primary transportation source for natural gas in Benton County is a major international transmission pipeline system: The Northwest Pipeline, owned and operated by Williams. For distribution, energy utilities provide natural gas to most consumers (residential and commercial). Benton County's main distributor of natural gas is Cascade Natural Gas.

Eastern Washington does not have any petroleum refineries we receive only refined products. Benton County's fuel supply comes from river barge via western Washington refineries and the pipeline from Boise, Idaho. Marathon Pipeline has a large storage and distribution center located near the confluence of the Snake and Columbia Rivers. The facility is the main provider of fuel in the Tri-Cities area and eastern Washington. They receive and distribute fuel via pipeline from Boise, Idaho, river barges carrying fuel from the western Washington refineries/ports and from fuel trucks. The onsite quantities available fluctuate dramatically, but the facility tries to hold a minimum amount onsite at any given time.

#### **Planning Assumptions**

Disruptions in energy supply are typically caused by physical damage to energy transmission and distribution systems, unexpected operational failure of such systems, or unusual economic or political events.

The occurrence of an emergency or major disaster could destroy or damage portions of the county's energy and utility systems and disrupt petroleum and natural gas supplies.

Widespread and prolonged energy failures could occur in an emergency or major disaster.

Delays in the delivery of all types of energy could:

- occur because of transportation infrastructure problems and loss of commercial electric power;
- adversely affect Benton County's services necessary for response and recovery; and
- adversely affect necessary services for response and the continuity of public agencies and business operations.

Facility owners and operators are responsible for the stabilization and restoration of normal operations at energy facilities.

Public and private sector mutual aid and assistance networks facilitate the sharing of resources to support response.

## IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

#### A. General

Responding to energy and petroleum shortages or disruptions and their effects is necessary for preservation of the public health, safety, and general welfare of the county's residents, workers, and visitors.

Smaller/localized energy-related incidents may be coordinated through the Benton County EOC— hereafter called the "EOC"—and large-scale/widespread energy-related incidents will be coordinated by the State.

Activities during an energy supply alert or energy emergency could include:

- Assess fuel and electric power damage.
- Assess energy supply and demand.
- Depending on the scope of the incident, Situation Reports may be distributed to the EOC and/or SEOC.
- Depending on scale, the EOC and/or SEOC coordinating with electric utilities, and petroleum and natural gas industries, to identify requirements to repair energy systems.
- Depending on scale, energy utilities coordinating with the EOC and/or SEOC in establishing priorities to repair damaged energy systems.
- Coordinate temporary, alternate, or interim sources of emergency fuel and power; obtain current information regarding damages to energy supply and distribution systems.
- Assess the requirements for on-going recovery.

During long-term recovery outages:

- Continue to work with their priority customers
- Continue to communicate with the EOC on priorities for restoration timeframe.

## **B.** Mitigation Mission

System improvements are a normal part of utility asset management programs.

Participate in development of organizational mitigation plans.

## C. Response Mission

Local Electric Utilities have Emergency Response/Operations Plans.

Plans are exercised.

Plans are reviewed and continuously improved following exercises and/or real-world incidents.

The NIMS Incident Command Structure informs these plans.

Refer to the responsible organization's mitigation plan for identifying and mitigating vulnerabilities to critical assets.

## D. Recovery Mission

Replacing temporary infrastructure with permanent infrastructure.

Continuing to prioritize recovery activities based on the greater good for the community.

If rebuilding existing infrastructure in an area that no longer supports or requires the service, then it may be more practical to rebuild a new location.

## V. RESPONSIBILITIES

All lead agencies/organizations for ESF #12 should have established disaster-related policies, systems, and procedures for:

- personnel accountability, safety, lines of authority and succession;
- providing logistical support to their personnel and equipment;
- facility/infrastructure damage assessment and reporting;
- continuity of operations to maintain essential services; and
- Facility/infrastructure repair and restoration.

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
	Perform life safety and property preservation operations when indicated.
City of Richland Electrical Utility	2. Assess infrastructure damage, supply adequacy, and market situation.
Benton Rural Electric Benton Public Utility District	3. Determine location, extent, and restoration of supply and outages or disruptions.
Williams Pipeline	4. Identify and coordinate restoration priorities with other affected energy companies.
Cascade Natural Gas	5. Participate in unified command, when applicable.
Marathon	6. Liaison with, and provide timely Situation Reports to the EOC when requested.
	7. Provide a public information officer to the Benton County JIC (if activated and if requested).
	8. Comply with energy allocations and curtailment programs.
	9. Secure mutual assistance, as needed.

Support Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
Benton County Emergency Management	<ol> <li>Activate the EOC/JIC as necessary to support emergency operations.</li> <li>Notify all affected jurisdictions and stakeholders of operational and situational conditions and provide frequent and regular status updates.</li> <li>Coordinate delivery of state or federal resources, when requested</li> </ol>

## VI AREAS OF COORDINATION CROSSWALK

The following table describes the typical functions concurrently active during incidents involving ESF #12. Other ESF annexes are listed as a reference to guide coordination.

Function	Agency	ESF Annex
Hazardous Materials	Southeast Washington	ESF#10
Response	Special Operations Group –	
	Fire Response , WA Ecology	
Debris Management/Road	City and County Public Works	ESF#1 and ESF#3
Clearing		
Safety and Security	Benton County Sheriff's	ESF#13
	Office and Local law	

## VII. REFERENCES

Chapter 194-22 WAC: Washington State Curtailment Plan for Electric Energy.

RCW 43.21G.050: Duty of executive authority of state and local governmental agencies to carry out supply alert or emergency measures—Liability for actions.

## VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See appendix 2

**Energy Supply Alert**: A situation which threatens to disrupt or diminish the supply of energy to the extent that the public health, safety, and general welfare may be jeopardized.

**Energy Emergency**: A situation in which the unavailability or disruption of the supply of energy poses a clear and foreseeable danger to the public health, safety, and general welfare.

## IX. ATTACHMENTS

• None

# EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #13 – PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

#### **LEAD AGENCIES**

Benton County Sheriff's Office

#### **SUPPORT AGENCIES**

**Richland Police Department** 

Kennewick Police Department

West Richland Police Department

**Prosser Police Department** 

#### **STATE LEAD**

Washington State Patrol

#### I. INTRODUCTION

## **Purpose**

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #13 Public Safety and Security provides for the coordination of law enforcement activities to prevent, protect against, and respond to all hazards, particularly, acts of violence. ESF #13 coordinates safety of inhabitants and security of property during emergencies. It prescribes the procedures for the command, control, and coordination of the ESF #13 to conduct emergency operations. It also establishes interagency relationships between the ESF #13 agencies and state law enforcement agencies.

#### Scope

This ESF provides a mechanism for coordinating and providing:

- regional support;
- and/or, support to other ESFs, consisting of law enforcement, public safety and security capabilities and resources during potential or actual incidents, requiring a coordinated county response.

Capabilities include force and critical infrastructure protection, security planning and technical assistance, technology support and public safety in both pre-incident and post incident situations.

ESF #13 is activated in situations requiring extensive public safety and security where local government resources are overwhelmed or inadequate.

## **Core Capabilities and Actions**

The following table lists the core capabilities that ESF #13 most directly supports along with the related ESF #13 actions. In addition to the core capabilities listed in the table, all ESFs support the following core capabilities: Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning.

Mission Area	Core Capability	Description and Actions	
Prevention	Intelligence and Information Sharing	Participates in the intelligence cycle to exchange intelligence, information, data, or knowledge as appropriate.	
	Interdiction and Disruption	Participates in activities to delay, divert, intercept, halt, apprehend, of security threats and/or hazards.	
	Screening Search and Detection	Coordinates efforts to identify, discover, or locate threats and/or hazards through active and passive surveillance and search procedures.	
	Forensics and Attribution	Practices crime scene management and evidence collection/preservation techniques to support forensic analysis to attribute terrorist attacks and preparatory activities.	
Protection	Access Control an Identity Verification	Applies and supports necessary physical, technological, and cyber measures to control admittance to critical locations and systems.	
	Physical Protective Measures	Implements and maintains risk-informed countermeasures and policies protecting people, structures, materials, products, and systems associated with key operational and critical infrastructure sectors.	
Response	On-Scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement	<ol> <li>Establishes a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for people and communities located within affected areas and for response personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations.</li> <li>Coordinates emergency traffic control.</li> <li>Coordinates evacuation of populations from hazard areas</li> </ol>	

## II. POLICIES

In most situations, local jurisdictions have primary authority and responsibility for law enforcement activities, utilizing the National Incident Management System/Incident Command System (NIMS/ICS) structure. In larger-scale incidents requiring additional resources, mutual aid agreements will be activated with incident operations managed through a unified command structure.

ESF #13 facilitates coordination of public safety and security among state, county, and local agencies as well as among other ESFs, to ensure that communication and coordination processes are consistent with stated incident management objectives. When activated, ESF #13 coordinates the integration of county authorities and resources, including mission assignments, that are available and appropriate to the situation.

ESF #13 does not supersede plans, procedures, and protocols implemented by public safety agencies or laws that address scene management and emergency operations.

## III. SITUATION

#### Overview

Emergencies or disasters can occur in rural or heavily populated areas, and can occur at any time or any season. The management of multiple law enforcement officers and agencies can be quite complex. Law enforcement emergencies or disasters can occur independently, or along with other man-made or natural disasters.

Nearly any emergency or disaster, from whatever cause, will require the active participation of law enforcement personnel to support effective response. Law enforcement responder roles will include traffic and crowd control, security for vital facilities and supplies, controlling access and egress at operating scenes and vacated areas, preventing crimes against people and property, and protecting key officials.

Under some emergency conditions, law enforcement and the maintenance of order are the principal operational activities. Such emergencies include hostage situations, riot, civil disturbances and terrorist acts.

#### **Planning Assumptions**

There may be little or no warning before the onset of an event or incident.

The Chief Executive of the affected jurisdiction has sufficient legislative authority to act during public emergencies to preserve public peace, health, and safety of citizens. If the jurisdiction cannot effectively control the situation, they can request assistance.

Agency personnel and resources will aid as available during an emergency.

In a public emergency, law enforcement and security resources may be directly impacted and potentially degraded. Regional and local relationships among emergency responder partners positively impact interagency cooperation and operational capability.

Information sharing on a regular basis (based on the "need to share" not a "need to know" model) leads to a general improvement in the ability to ensure public safety and security. • An aware and involved public augments general safety and security. • Local public safety agencies have established procedures and protocols addressing scene safety and incident management.

#### IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

#### General

Support will be managed by coordinating resources and requesting state/federal resources related to public safety and security to preserve life, protect property, and protect critical infrastructure.

ESF #13 lead and support agencies will coordinate with emergency management to determine public safety and security support requirements and to jointly determine resource priorities. 3. Continuous/routine communication will be maintained with supporting agencies to determine capabilities, assess the availability of resources and track resources.

The ESF #13 Lead Liaison will coordinate county-wide emergency and disaster law enforcement activities.

All public safety and security operations will align with NIMS/ICS procedures and protocols. For emergency or major disaster operations, NIMS/ICS is implemented immediately with initial operations.

CodeRED is an alert and notification tool available to supplement communications about field operations. CodeRED is a controlled warning system that allows for scripted messages about the incident to be sent to select groups or disciplines. BCEM administers this application.

Public safety responders may assist with planning and implementing operations and scene management as appropriate.

#### **Prevention Mission**

Provide personnel with the appropriate expertise to participate in activities designed to reduce or minimize the impact of future incidents.

Participate in the intelligence cycle: suspicious activity reporting and dissemination of intelligence products (bulletins and threat analysis).

## **Protection Mission**

Coordinate security for permitted activities.

#### **Mitigation Mission**

Participate in a hazard identification process to identify and correct vulnerabilities in public safety and security.

## **Response Mission**

Upon the occurrence of a large-scale incident, field units will assess their own condition and situation and assess their immediate area.

Provide law enforcement operations.

Provide direction and control for search and rescue.

Assign a designee to participate in the Benton County Emergency Operations Center (EOC)—hereafter called the "EOC"—as a liaison, if activated, to coordinate law enforcement activities with other response functions.

Provide security to government critical infrastructure facilities, as requested and as resources are available.

Coordinate law enforcement and emergency traffic control.

Aid the Public Information Officer, if requested.

Coordinate evacuation of portions of population when necessary.

## **Recovery Mission**

Participate in recovery efforts as they relate to law enforcement and the overall recovery efforts.

Maintain a liaison with the EOC. Maintain adequate resources to support local operations and plan for a reduction of sources.

Conduct reviews of incident actions with departments involved to improve future operations.

Create After-Action Reports and Improvement Plans.

## V. RESPONSIBILITIES

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities	
Benton County Sheriff's Department	1. For events impacting unincorporated Benton County or multiple cities/towns, provides a liaison to serve as the primary link between local jurisdictions and the state or federal governments for additional resources, when requested or required.	

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
Benton County Sheriff's Department (Continued)	<ol> <li>For events impacting unincorporated Benton County serves as the primary coordinating agency for law enforcement resources and, as such, provides a liaison to the EOC.         This liaison serves as the point of contact for assisting and cooperating agency representatives. The liaison establishes and maintains a common operating picture by sharing information with EOC staff and support agencies offsite. This includes use of WebEOC. When necessary, the liaison also facilitates stakeholder briefings.</li> <li>Provides security to the EOC – if resources are available.</li> <li>Assists local jurisdictions with public information and population warning, as needed.</li> <li>In partnership with emergency management, fire and supporting law enforcement agencies, coordinates movement and evacuation operations during a disaster.</li> </ol>

Support Agencies	ESF Responsibilities	
Local Police Departments	<ol> <li>For events impacting individual cities/towns, serves as the primary coordinating agency for law enforcement resources and, as such, provides a liaison to the EOC.         <ol> <li>This liaison serves as the point of contact for assisting and cooperating agency representatives. The liaison establishes and maintains a common operating picture by sharing information with EOC staff and support agencies offsite. This includes use of WebEOC. When necessary, the liaison also facilitates stakeholder briefings.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Institutes plans, procedures, and protocols (such as standard operating procedures/guides) that:         <ol> <li>Outline safety standards with the recommended safety training and equipment.</li> <li>Address public safety and security response.</li> <li>Identify incident perimeters and zones.</li> <li>Recommend traffic control standards.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	

e. Facilitate public warning within their respective	
jurisdictions.	
3. Keeps and preserves public peace and safety. These tasks include, but are not limited to:	
a. Law enforcement	
b. Emergency evacuations	
c. Search and rescue activities	
d. Enforcement of emergency orders	
e. Emergency traffic control	
<ul> <li>f. Security and perimeter control at incident scenes, shelters/staging areas, and the EOC, when needed</li> </ul>	
<ul><li>g. Providing resources for warning and emergency information.</li></ul>	
4. To the extent authorized by the Benton County Sheriff (as detailed in the Washington Mutual Aid Peace Officers Powers Act) provides support in unincorporated Benton County.	

State Lead	ESF Responsibilities	
	1. Coordinates and maintains liaison with the Department of	
	Corrections, Department of Fish and Wildlife, Department of	
	Natural Resources, Military Department, Department of	
Washington State Patrol	Transportation, for use of their available personnel and	
	equipment for augmentation and special assignments.	
	2. Coordinates law enforcement and traffic control throughout	
	the state. Enforces highway traffic regulations.	
	3. Provides aerial reconnaissance photographic missions.	
	4. Provides intelligence information to the State Emergency	
	Operations Center (SEOC) through the Washington State	
	Fusion Center.	
	5. During a cyber incident, coordinates the initiation of	
	cybercrime investigations with appropriate state and local	
	law enforcement agencies and support from our federal	
	partners.	

## VI AREAS OF COORDINATION CROSSWALK

The following table describes the typical functions concurrently active during incidents involving ESF #13. Other ESF annexes are listed as a reference to guide coordination.

Function	Agency	ESF Annex
Sheltering/Feeding/Hydration	American Red Cross	ESF#6
Alert and Warning	BCEM	ESF#5
Hazardous Materials	Southeast Washington	ESF#10
Response	Special Operations Group	
	(fire dept/dist) WA Ecology	
Communications	SECOMM/BCEM	ESF#2
Public Messaging	Communications and	ESF#15
	Marketing Dept – Joint	
	Information Center	

## VII. REFERENCES

- Chapter 10.93 RCW: Washington Mutual Aid Peace Officers Powers Act, as amended.
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). 2016. Emergency Support Function #13— Public Safety and Security Annex. Washington, DC: DHS.
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). 2018. Planning Considerations: Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attacks. Washington, DC: DHS.
- Washington Military Department-Emergency Management Division. 2019. Emergency Support Function #13—Public Safety, Law Enforcement, and Security Annex. Camp Murray, WA: WMD-EMD.

## VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See appendix 2

## IX. ATTACHMENTS

None

# EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #14 – LONG-TERM COMMUNITY RECOVERY

## **LEAD AGENCIES**

**Benton County Emergency Management** 

#### **SUPPORT AGENCIES**

**Benton County Council of Governments** 

**Benton County Housing Resource Center** 

**Benton County Human Services** 

Benton Franklin Health District

**Kennewick Housing Authority** 

#### **STATE LEAD**

Washington State Military Department – Emergency Management Division (EMD)

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

## I. INTRODUCTION

## **Purpose**

This Emergency Support Function (ESF) is intended to provide an overview of the short- and long-term disaster recovery process. This ESF provides guidance for county agencies in concert with other local government agencies, residents, Nongovernmental Organizations, and businesses to expedite recovery of the greater community to a nominal pre-disaster condition

#### Scope

This ESF forms the foundation for the county and its partners in overcoming the difficulties inherent in post-disaster recovery. This ESF covers both short-term and long-term recovery issues. The plan is intended to form a foundation that can be used to guide the county's recovery from any potential major disaster that may occur beginning with the restoration of critical functions, services, vital resources, facilities, programs, and infrastructure, and continuing through long-term recovery.

## **Core Capabilities and Actions**

The following table lists the core capabilities that ESF #14 most directly supports along with the related ESF #14 actions. In addition to the core capabilities listed in the table, all ESFs support the following core capabilities: Planning, Operational Coordination, and Public Information and Warning.

Mission Area	Core Capability	Description and Actions
Systems safety threats services to sure 1. Resto privat 2. Devel redeventores 3. Provice minim	Stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.  1. Restore and sustain essential services (public and private) to maintain community functionality.  2. Develop a plan with a specified timeline for redeveloping community infrastructures to contribute to resiliency, accessibility, and sustainability.  3. Provide systems that meet the community needs while minimizing service disruption during restoration within the specified timeline in the recovery plan.	
Recovery	Economic Recovery	Return economic and business activities (including food and agriculture) to a healthy state and develop new business and employment opportunities that result in an economically viable community.  1. Conduct a preliminary assessment of economic issues and identify potential inhibitors to fostering stabilization of the affected communities.  2. Return affected area's economy within the specified time frame in the recovery plan.  3. Ensure the community recovery and mitigation plan(s) incorporates economic revitalization and removes governmental inhibitors to post disaster economic sustainability, while maintaining the civil rights of residents.

Mission Area	Core Capability	Description and Actions
	Health and Social Services	Restore and improve health and social services capabilities and networks to promote the resilience, independence, health (including behavioral health), and well-being of the whole community.  1. Identify affected populations, groups, and key partners in short-term, intermediate, and long-term recovery.  2. Complete an assessment of community health and social service needs; and prioritize these needs, including accessibility requirements, based on the whole community's input and participation in the recovery planning process; and develop a comprehensive recovery timeline.  3. Restore health care (including behavioral health), public health, and social services functions.  4. Restore and improve the resilience and sustainability of the health care system and social service capabilities and networks to promote the independence and wellbeing of community members in accordance with the specified recovery timeline.
	Housing	<ul> <li>Implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community and contribute to its sustainability and resilience.</li> <li>1. Assess preliminary housing impacts and needs, identify currently available options for temporary housing, and plan for permanent housing.</li> <li>2. Ensure community housing recovery plans continue to address interim housing needs, assess options for permanent housing, and define a timeline for achieving a resilient, accessible, and sustainable housing market.</li> <li>3. Establish a resilient and sustainable housing market that meets the needs of the community, including the need for accessible housing within the specified time frame in the recovery plan.</li> </ul>

Mission Area	Core Capability	Description and Actions
Recovery	Natural and Cultural	Protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties through appropriate planning, mitigation, response, and
(Continued)	Resources	recovery actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, and restore them consistent with post disaster community priorities and best practices and in compliance with applicable environmental and historic preservation laws and executive orders.  1. Implement measures to protect and stabilize records
		and culturally significant documents, objects, and structures.
		<ol> <li>Mitigate the impacts to and stabilize the natural and cultural resources and conduct a preliminary assessment of the impacts that identifies protections that need to be in place during stabilization through recovery.</li> </ol>
		<ol> <li>Complete an assessment of affected natural and cultural resources and develop a timeline for addressing these impacts in a sustainable and resilient manner.</li> </ol>
		4. Preserve natural and cultural resources as part of an overall community recovery that is achieved through the coordinated efforts of natural and cultural resource experts and the recovery team in accordance with the specified timeline in the recovery plan.

## II. POLICIES

Benton County will act as the coordinator for county-wide recovery operations in the aftermath an emergency or major disaster that impacts the region. To do this, the County will, as necessary:

- Form joint partnerships with other jurisdictions, governmental agencies, and private-sector organizations to form a cohesive response to the community's needs.
- Coordinate with other entities that provide housing, feeding, and support needs for individuals and families affected by the incident.
- Collect Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) information from all jurisdictions to assist with obtaining a Presidential declaration under the Stafford Act.
- Assist in the Coordination of the "applicant briefings" for all jurisdictions in the County.
- Establish Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs) in coordination with the Washington State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), and/or the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
- Promote and support mitigation measures to lessen the impact of future major disasters.
- Work with the Disaster Survivors Advocacy Team (DSAT) to provide disaster case management to impacted residents.

#### III. SITUATION

#### Overview

Emergencies such as floods, earthquakes, and fires can severely disrupt the normal functioning of government and damage the infrastructure of Benton County. Schools, offices, homes, utilities, roads and other community resources and services such as law enforcement and fire protection will need to be repaired/restored after a disaster.

#### **Planning Assumptions**

Recovery will not recreate the same community that existed prior to the major disaster.

Substantial federal financial assistance will be made available to Benton County in the event of a presidential major disaster declaration.

Many organizations and businesses, such as utility companies, have their own recovery plans that will assist them in their recovery and that of the community.

Normal operations by law enforcement, fire departments, medical providers, and other emergency personnel may be delayed or hindered for a period of time.

Many businesses may not be able to supply basic necessities for an extended period of time following a major disaster, and many of them could go out of business due to lost revenue

#### IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

#### A. Mitigation Mission

BCEM in coordination with county and city partners will work to identify vulnerability and develop strategies/activities to reduce risk to our communities from future emergencies or disasters.

#### **B.** Response Mission

Actions to initiate both short-term and long-term recovery commence concurrently with response operations. For any given incident, these actions expand rapidly as soon as life-saving efforts are completed. In the aftermath of a major disaster, the leadership of the Benton County Emergency Operations Center (EOC)—hereafter called the "EOC"—will set priorities for recovery of critical functions, services, vital resources, facilities, programs, and infrastructure. Evaluation of the incident's

impact on residents occurs throughout the response phase and influences the direction of recovery operations related to individuals, families, and businesses.

Support agencies must assign a designee as an agency representative/liaison to operate from the EOC—when activated—to coordinate agency activities within the overall disaster response and into disaster recovery.

Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) begin during the response phase and are intended to support activities such as mapping locations of damaged property and applying for federal financial assistance.

#### C. Recovery Mission

Short-term Recovery

Short-term recovery begins early in the response phase and is focused on providing immediate support to residents and businesses, as well as restoring critical services and infrastructure, such as: utilities, government operations, medical services, transportation routes, cleanup, debris removal, and abatement of dangerous buildings. Activities occurring during short-term recovery include:

- 1. County/municipal government agencies (such as Emergency Management, Human Services, Planning & Public Works, etc.) have continuity plans that will be implemented, as necessary, in the aftermath of an emergency or major disaster to ensure continued performance of their essential functions.
- 2. The EOC, through the Joint information Center (JIC) (if JIC is activated), will disseminate information about the government response to the major disaster. Provide information about the FEMA disaster assistance registration process and about specific local, state, and federal programs for individuals, families, and small businesses (such as Individual Assistance). The EOC will also transfer citizen telephone calls to members of the DSAT.
- 3. The Damage Assessment Call Center (DACC) will be activated in the EOC to receive telephone damage reports from homeowners and businesses and requests for assistance from residents. Calls to the center will be catalogued and—as needed—transferred or referred to the appropriate entity, such as the DSAT. The DACC is a key early step in acquiring information necessary to obtain a presidential major disaster declaration.
- 4. Consideration will be given (contingent on available resource) to establishing and deploying a Recovery Field Team to meet with residents, solicit information on damages, distribute information on recovery issues relevant to individuals and families, and provide residents with a visible indication that their government is actively working to help them recover from major disasters.
- 5. County and municipal Planning & Public Works are the lead agencies for public works emergencies involving sewers, solid waste, water, roads, dikes and levees, and traffic operations. Planning & Public Works conducts Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) and makes emergency repairs to restore critical functions, infrastructure, and services.
- 6. BCEM will assist all county departments, local government agencies, and eligible Private Non-Profit/Non-Governmental Organizations with meeting the initial requirements for assisting the State in obtaining a Presidential disaster declaration; as well as receiving the federal financial assistance that may follow.
- 7. The on-scene Incident Commander, ESF #8 agencies and organizations work cooperatively with the Benton Franklin County Health District and the Disaster Medical Control Center (DMCC) to coordinate EMS and hospital activities during an emergency or major disaster.

- BCEM will coordinate opening Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs) with the SEOC and/or FEMA.
- 9. Planning & Public Works will do safety evaluations of structures and tag them as required using ATC-20, ATC-45 or other relevant damage evaluation standards.

#### Long-term Recovery

Long-Term Recovery is focused in a larger sense on establishing a "new normal" for an economically sustainable Benton County. Components include rebuilding public infrastructure, ensuring adequate housing stock, coordinating delivery of social and health care including mental health services, refining land-use planning to incorporate mitigation strategies and lessons-learned from the major disaster, supporting business to help the economy rebound, and maximizing available federal and state aid to recover disaster-related costs.

Because long-term recovery is a partnership among all segments of the community, the Benton County Emergency Services Director will identify staff who will be involved in this process of partnership with impacted cities and towns, the private-sector, and Nongovernmental Organizations to begin work on disaster recovery priorities. Activities occurring during long-term recovery include:

- 1. Many of the processes included in short-term recovery continue under long-term recovery, albeit with different priorities and emphasis. For example, emergency road repairs made during or immediately after the response phase might suffice for a time but will need to be brought up to normal road standards during the long-term recovery phase.
- 2. The Benton County and impacted municipal Economic Development departments will help obtain and administer small business financing programs as necessary; function as liaison and problem solver for business with local, state, and federal entities;
- 3. Benton County and impacted municipal Planning & Public Works departments, in consultation with BCEM, will work to ensure that permitting for reconstruction considers the hazard mitigation strategies of impacted communities. Planning & Public Works, in consultation with the Benton County and impacted municipal Economic Development Departments, will also take steps deemed appropriate to speed economic recovery such as deferring fees and adding flexibility to the permit process.

## V. RESPONSIBILITIES

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
Benton County Emergency Management	1. Coordinate affected governmental entities' recovery efforts through collecting and disseminating information, managing of resource requests and logistical support, and facilitating inter-governmental/departmental communication. The EOC is the focal point for

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
Benton County Emergency Management	triage and prioritization decisions regarding the restoration of critical services and infrastructure such as utilities, government operations, medical services, transportation routes, cleanup, debris removal, abatement of dangerous buildings, and providing emergent support to residents and businesses.  2. Collect, compile, and coordinate damage assessment information from public, private, and business sectors. This information will be used to support the State's effort to obtain a Presidential major disaster declaration, which makes available a wide range of federal  3. Coordinate meetings among local government agencies, EMD, and FEMA to fulfill the documentation requirements for obtaining federal financial assistance.  4. Allocate space in the EOC for a business liaison to coordinate meeting the needs of businesses and industries following an emergency or major disaster.

Support Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
Benton County Assessor- Treasurer	Assess structures and reduce assessments where appropriate due to the destruction or otherwise loss of value to a property.
	2. Provide a liaison to the EOC.
County and Impacted Municipal's Economic Development Departments	<ol> <li>Provide a liaison between businesses and local, state, and federal government entities. A department representative will physically reside at the EOC—when activated—to serve in the role of business liaison, as necessary.</li> <li>Participate and advise in the obtaining, distributing, and administering of capital dedicated to long-term economic recovery.</li> <li>Assist firms with relocation/reconstruction—from the site-selection and planning stage, through financing, permitting,</li> </ol>
Economic Development Departments (continued)	and development—in the aftermath of an emergency or major disaster.
	4. Advise on any opportunities to advance economic recovery

Support Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
County and impacted	Preserve the value of county real property assets in the
Municipal Facilities	aftermath of an emergency or major disaster.
Departments	2. Activate procedures to identify and prioritize maintenance
	and repairs.
	3. Begin the process of either renovating or replacing damaged
	buildings.
	4. Participate in the process of finding replacement space for
	offices.
	5. Secure county/city facilities by assessing damage, and
	searching and locking buildings, perimeters, etc.
	6. Provide a liaison to the EOC if necessary.
Kennewick Housing	Administer federal housing funds granted in response to the
Authority	incident.
Ponton County Housing	2. Provide access at fair-market rental rates to vacant units in
Benton County Housing Resource Center	the buildings the Housing Authority owns.  3. Provide a limited number of Section 8 vouchers (rental
Resource Center	subsidies) to disaster survivors meeting income criteria
	depending on funding and availability.
	4. Provide a liaison to the EOC.
Benton County Human	Provide a massive time 200.     Provide information to older adults and persons with
Services	disabilities on available services and help connect them to
	those services.
	2. Provide case management to help older adults and persons
	with disabilities remain independent and, in their homes, or
	living situations.
	3. Provide input (in conjunction with Benton-Franklin Health
	District)) on the coordination of mental health services.
	4. Provide a liaison to the EOC.
County and impacted	Inspect transportation infrastructure, flood control and
municipal public works	sewer utilities, county facilities and other appropriate
	structures for structural integrity and safety and returning
	them to functionality.
	<ol> <li>Clear debris from roadways.</li> <li>Provide damage assessment information to BCEM.</li> </ol>
	4. Make temporary repairs to essential facilities.
	5. Assist in traffic control by providing barricades and signage,
	as necessary.
	6. Serve as lead agency for debris assessment, removal, and
	disposal/recycling efforts.
	7. Coordinate Solid Waste Division activities with the BCEM, as
	necessary.

Support Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
	8. Provide event-specific disposal assistance to residents when
	applicable and when the need is identified.
	9. Coordinate hazard mitigation activities, with input from
County and impacted	BCEM, as the activity relates to land use planning and
municipal public works	natural resource management.
(continued)	10. Inspect buildings in the aftermath of incidents that could
	damage structures and placard them to indicate habitability
	status.
	11. Conduct geo-technical inspections, as necessary, to ensure
	soil and slope stability.
	12. Speed economic recovery by taking steps deemed
	appropriate such as deferring permit fees and adding
	flexibility to the permit process.
	13. Enforce county building codes to ensure the safety of newly
	constructed and rebuilt facilities.
	14. Lessen or eliminate identified hazards inside existing
	buildings.
	15. Provide a liaison to the EOC.
Benton Franklin Health	1. Oversee and coordinate the care of the sick, injured, and
District	deceased resulting from an emergency or major disaster.
	2. Promulgate and enforce emergency sanitation standards for
	proper disposal of garbage, sewage, and debris.
	3. Respond to and mitigate public health risks from infectious
	disease or hazardous materials spills.
	4. Oversee the safety of drinking water, food, and septic
	systems.
	5. Coordinate and mobilize medical resources in an emergency
	or major disaster.
	6. Coordinate with pre-hospital, hospital, and medical facilities.
	7. Provide input (in conjunction with Human Services) on the
	coordination of mental health services.
	8. Provide ongoing systems and methods for community
	surveillance with the goal of mitigating and reducing the
	impacts from local or regional events that could affect public
	health.
	9. Provide public health messaging and subject matter
	expertise to the JIC ( if activated).
	10. Ensure emergency shelters meet sanitation codes.
	11. Coordinate public immunization and prophylaxis.
	12. Coordinate distribution of Strategic National Stockpile (SNS)
	medications and equipment.

Support Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
Benton Franklin Health	13. Coordinate with alternate care facilities for triaging and
District (continued)	treating people during a public health emergency.
	14. Coordinate planning and development of ESF #8 response
	plans and procedures with county health and medical
	partners to proactively prepare for future disaster events.
	15. Provide a liaison to the EOC.

## VI AREAS OF COORDINATION CROSSWALK

The following table describes the typical functions concurrently active during incidents involving ESF #14. Other ESF annexes are listed as a reference to guide coordination.

Function	Agency	ESF Annex
Community Planning and	BCEM	ESF#5
Capacity Building Recovery		
Support Function		
Economic Recovery Support	Economic Development	ESF#5
Function		
Health and Social Services	Human Services and BFHD	ESF#6 and ESF#8
Recovery Support Function		
Housing recovery support	Human Services	ESF#6
Function		
Infrastructure Systems	Planning and Public Works	ESF#3
Recovery Support Function		
Natural and Cultural	Planning and Public Works	ESF#11
Resources Recovery Support	and Parks and Recreation	
Function		

## VII. REFERENCES

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). 2017. Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning Guide for Local Governments. Washington, DC: DHS-FEMA.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). 2016. National Disaster Recovery Framework, Second Edition. Washington, DC: DHS.

## VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See appendix 2

## IX. ATTACHMENTS

• None

# EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) #15 - EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

#### **LEAD AGENCIES**

Benton County Emergency Management (BCEM)

#### **SUPPORT AGENCIES**

**Benton County Communications Coordinator** 

City of Richland Marketing and Communications

City of Kennewick

City of West Richland

City of Prosser

#### STATE and FEDERAL LEADS

Washington State Military Department - Emergency Management Division

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

#### I. INTRODUCTION

#### **Purpose**

To ensure that sufficient assets are mobilized during emergencies or major disasters to provide accurate, accessible, coordinated, and timely information to impacted communities and populace, first responders, governments, news media, tribes, and private sectors, including those with alternate communication needs (such as limited English proficiency, low literacy, and those with disabilities including deaf or hard of hearing, low vision/blindness, or cognitive impairments).

To provide resource support and mechanisms to implement a Benton County Joint Information Center (JIC) and supplementing first responder public information officers' operations with JIC resources.

#### Scope

This Emergency Support Function (ESF) details the establishment of support positions to coordinate communications to various audiences. This ESF applies to all county departments and agencies Cities and towns, special districts, public safety agencies, and nonprofit organizations may require public affairs/information support or whose public affairs/information assets may be employed during an emergency or major disaster.

The context of this ESF is emergency or major disaster situations that exhausts or nearly exhausts the capacity of county first responder public affairs/information operations or when support is requested. These incidents are typically complex in nature or extend beyond one operational period.

## **Core Capabilities and Actions**

The following table lists the core capabilities that ESF #15 most directly supports along with the related ESF #15 actions. In addition to the core capabilities listed in the table, all ESFs support the following core capabilities: Planning, and Operational Coordination

Mission Area	Core Capability	Description and Actions
Prevention		<ol> <li>Share prompt and actionable messages—including threat or hazard alerts (such as National Weather Service, National Terrorism Advisory System, etc.)—with the public and other stakeholders, as appropriate.</li> <li>Provide public awareness information to inform the general public on how to identify and provide terrorism-related information to the appropriate law enforcement authorities, thereby enabling the public to act as a force multiplier in the prevention of imminent or follow-on acts of terrorism.</li> </ol>
Protection		1. Use effective and accessible indication and warning systems to communicate significant hazards to involved operators, security officials, and the public (including alerts, detection capabilities, and other necessary and appropriate assets).
Mitigation	Public Information and Warning	Communicate appropriate information, in an accessible manner, on the risks faced within a community after the conduct of a risk assessment.
Response		<ol> <li>Inform all affected segments of society by all means necessary, including accessible tools, of critical lifesaving and life-sustaining information to expedite the delivery of emergency services and aid the public to take protective actions.</li> <li>Deliver credible and actionable messages to inform ongoing emergency services and the public about protective measures and other life-sustaining actions and facilitate the transition to recovery.</li> </ol>
Recovery		Reach all populations within the community with effective actionable recovery-related public information messaging and communications that are accessible to people with

Mission Area	Core Capability	Description and Actions
		disabilities and people with limited English proficiency, protect the health and safety of the affected population, help manage expectations, and ensure stakeholders have a clear understanding of available assistance and their roles and responsibilities.  2. Support affected populations and stakeholders with a system that provides appropriate, current information about any continued assistance, steady state resources for long-term impacts, and monitoring programs in an effective and accessible manner.

## II. POLICIES

Benton County Emergency Management recognizes the importance of providing vital health and safety information to affected populations. All efforts will be made to do everything possible to ensure that information is consistent, accurate, complete and promptly delivers using communications methods that will disseminate the information as widely as possible to affected populations and the general public, including those with alternate communities needs.

Benton County Emergency Management (BCEM) is the lead agency for ESF#15 and as such is responsible for coordinating with supporting county and municipal communications departments and developing and maintaining plans and procedures related to ESF#15.

BCEM will support all communications departments with disseminating their public information if requested.

Public safety agencies will provide emergency related messaging content or suggestions on life safety items such as evacuation or health outbreak information.

All separately elected agencies in government will retain and manage their own independent public information officials and spokespersons.

Agencies and organizations will maintain responsibility for developing content for public information and resource materials specific to the agency, its programs, and subject matter expertise.

ESF #15 is committed to communicating with the whole community during response and recovery operations during emergencies and major disasters. The whole community includes populations with limited English proficiency (LEP), individuals with disabilities, and others with access and functional needs.

 The LEP Plan is an attachment to this ESF and outlines how ESF #15 will communicate with LEP populations before, during, and after an emergency or major disaster. The LEP Plan meets the requirements of Senate Bill 5046 and federal policy guidance document titled Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients

Regarding Title VI Prohibition Against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons, 76 Fed. Reg. 21755-21768.

## III. SITUATION

#### Overview

Any emergency or major disaster has the potential to adversely impact the county's ability to provide health and safety information to residents and communicate with responding agencies, impacted communities, the news media, volunteer organizations, and the private sector.

Joint Information Center is the location from which incident-related information is gathered, processed, and disseminated. Potential means for dissemination includes the news media (such as radio, television, cable, print), websites, social media, and—if necessary—by hand/word of mouth.

## **Planning Assumptions**

Disruption and damage to the telecommunications infrastructure may occur during an emergency or major disaster. The type and degree of damage will determine the effectiveness and efficiency of the response and recovery efforts.

Any undamaged communications infrastructure will be overwhelmed and cease to function.

Rumors or misinformation can cause unnecessary distress. Rumors may provoke inappropriate responses by the public or impede response and recovery efforts.

Physical co-location of communications may be rendered difficult or impossible, necessitating virtual (remote) JICs.

Agencies may not have multiple or available communication professionals to support the incident which will impact JIC/JIS coordination.

Local agencies will coordinate their public messaging including messages regarding support for access and functional needs populations.

Following an emergency or major disaster, responding agencies will disseminate health and safety information as soon as possible, and by whatever means available.

Requested telecommunications resources may not be available or may be delayed.

All Public Information Officers will endeavor to keep all stakeholders informed with clear, accurate, and complete reports of changing situations, including those with alternate communication needs, as soon as possible.

Public messaging before, during and after the incident will be in a variety of formats and languages and are made accessible to those with alternate communications needs.

Public messaging will include specific information as to what people with access and functional needs should do in an evacuation and/or sheltering situation that is different from the actions recommended to the general population.

## IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

#### A. General

- 1. The Benton County Emergency Operations Center (EOC)—hereafter called the "EOC"—is responsible for establishing and maintaining the Benton County Joint Information Center (JIC) if appropriate to activate.
- 2. The Benton County JIC will <u>not</u> typically be co-located with the EOC, due to space constraints. The JIC will likely be at an off-site location, such as the Federal Building in Richland, or the Columbia Generating Station JIC, or Benton Franklin Health Department building. Agencies involved will staff telephones and coordinate media activities.
- 3. As response to the emergency or major disaster transitions to long-term recovery, the functions of the JIC may transfer to a state or federally established JIC.
- 4. The JIC will coordinate activities and information between the EOC, PIOs in the field, other jurisdictional JICs/JIS, affected jurisdictions, and Communications Departments.
- 5. All county agencies and jurisdictions are responsible for providing the PIO with appropriate information about the incident, and actions needed to save lives and protect property. Generally, if a JIC is stood up, a representative from each of the involved county agencies will be assigned to the JIC.
- 6. BCEM is responsible for sending Emergency Alert System (EAS) and/or Wireless Emergency Alert System (WEAS) messages via CodeRED as requested by the EOC Manager.
- 7. Washington State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) can also send EAS if county systems are inoperable.
- 8. The State will send Amber Alerts on behalf of law enforcement agencies.
- 9. The Benton County Emergency Services website will have an Emergency Banner during times of emergencies or major disasters that necessitate a level 1 or 2 activation of the EOC, or in situations when dissemination of information is critical. The emergency banner is a direct source of information regarding the scope of the emergency or major disaster, the impacts to the county, emergency action steps, evacuation information, collection sites, water and food distribution, recovery information, etc.
- 10. The JIC and/or Communications Departments will ensure that county and city government employees are informed of their operational and work status based on their continuity personnel assignment status—along with other pertinent information.

## B. Preparedness Mission/Activities

## Lead Agency

- 1. Establish process for developing, disseminating, monitoring, and evaluating emergency public information through during response and recovery operations for emergencies or major disasters.
- 2. Identify and prepare public information materials for use during response and recovery operations for emergencies or major disasters.
- 3. Make Benton County residents aware of the CodeRED notification system and emphasize the importance of personal preparedness.
- 4. Develop public messaging prior to an event to inform people with access and functional needs of response activities and any actions that would differ from the general public.
- 5. Participate in developing regional preparedness campaigns for multi-jurisdictional messaging for regional events.
- 6. Develop public messaging in multiple formats and languages to make it accessible to as many individuals as possible, including those with access and functional needs (such as pre-scripted, pre-translated information and materials for quick dissemination to individuals with limited English proficiency, people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs).
- 7. Develop relationships with community-based organizations serving limited English proficient populations, including ethnic media, to act as "force multipliers" for message dissemination during emergencies or major disasters, including:
  - a. vetting pre-scripted and pre-translated messages with trusted community leaders in various cultural community and disability groups; and b. identifying advocacy groups, ethnic organizations, community centers and other resources to disperse public messages to access and functional needs populations.
- 8. County and city departments coordinate to identify communication personnel, with responsibilities for providing public information during emergencies or major disasters, to assist in the JIC.

#### Support Agencies

- 9. Prepare and coordinate public information resource materials specific to the department, its programs and subject matter expertise for use during response and recovery operations for emergencies or major disasters. Resource materials may include pre-scripted instructions and information translated into most frequently spoken non-English languages. Develop pre-scripted messages on area responsibilities for quick dissemination.
- 10. Assist with the emergency public information / communications component of their agency's continuity of operations planning.
- 11. Identify appropriate communications staff to become part of a team responsible for implementing the external affairs responsibilities outlined in this ESF. Communicate changes to Benton County Emergency Management.
- 12. Attend training and participate in exercise programs established by Benton County Emergency Management.

#### C. Prevention and Mitigation Mission

Identify people with access, functional, transportation, communication, and health needs in order to plan for evacuation and mass care needs, thereby reducing the number who do not evacuate and later require search and rescue assistance; mitigating or reducing the lack of support for this community due to resource shortages; and encouraging, supporting, and empowering "higher risk" individuals to better support themselves during an evacuation in order to reduce the need for the response community to provide resources.

## D. Response Mission

## <u>Lead Agency</u>

- 1. Manage public expectations on incident response activities.
- 2. Maintain the Benton County Emergency Services Website "Emergency Banner" as the primary source for vetted, official incident-related public information and messaging.
- 3. Establish and implement a process for approving messaging in coordination with affected agencies, as part of JIC or Joint information System (JIS) process (incident specific).
- 4. Establish communication with PIOs of responding agencies, impacted local jurisdictions and the State EMD, and the regional office of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- Collaborate with responding agencies on external affairs activities related to the emergency or major disaster.
- 6. Provide timely and accurate information to the public through established channels such as traditional and social media, public alert systems (CodeRED) and the Benton County Emergency Services Website. This includes communicating with access and functional needs populations through vetted community voices and the use of alternate formats.
- 7. Monitor news coverage and social media platforms for situational awareness, and to the degree possible or necessary. Prepare communications to address or correct rumors and misinformation if a JIC is operational this function can be done at the JIC.
- 8. Provide the whole community with coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard, as well as the actions being taken and the assistance being made available, as appropriate.

#### Support Agencies

- 9. Force multiplier: magnify JIC messaging by sharing messages (public information content) to established internal distribution lists using all available methods.
- 10. Monitor news coverage and social media platforms for situational awareness, and to the degree possible or necessary prepare communications to address or correct rumors and misinformation.

11.

#### E. Recovery Mission

Manage public expectations on recovery operations and disaster assistance.

Update the whole community on current status of programs and available resources.

Facilitate ongoing communication coordination through the JIC/JIS.

# V. RESPONSIBILITIES

Lead Agencies	ESF Responsibilities
	Activate the EOC/JIC as necessary to support emergency operations.
Benton County Emergency	2. Notify all affected jurisdictions and stakeholders of operational and situational conditions and provide frequent and regular status updates.
Management	3. Activate EAS, WEAS, and CodeRED messages when necessary.
	4. Develop public messaging in multiple formats and languages, as possible. Use pre-scripted, pre-translated messages when possible. Follow pre-scripted messages with detailed translated messages as able, depending on availability of service providers.
	5. Maintain the BCES Website, and social media sites
	6. Inform people with access and functional needs of response activities they should engage in and will encounter during and following an emergency or major disaster.
	7. Communicate, update, inform Executive leadership.

Support Agencies	ESF Responsibilities		
County and City	1. During an emergency or major disaster, PIOs from all		
Communications	responding entities and affected jurisdictions will coordinate		
Departments (PIOs)	public information through the JIC (if activated) or EOC to		
	ensure consistent messaging throughout incident response and recovery operations.		
	2. Maintain lead public information responsibilities for		
	discipline-specific information (such as road conditions) within their jurisdiction.		
	3. Use pre-scripted messages for areas of responsibility for quick dissemination.		
	4. Deploy PIOs to the JIC (if activated), as requested and able.		
	5. Coordinate public information specific to the organization,		
	its programs and subject matter expertise.		
	6. Disseminate agency specific messaging to other entities, including components of their agency's Continuity of		

Support Agencies	ESF Responsibilities		
	Operations (COOP) program/plan, such as: suspending non- essential functions, relocating personnel, delegations of authority, etc.		
Public Safety Agency PIO's	<ol> <li>Affected agency PIOs will coordinate public affairs/information messages and operations with the JIC (if activated).</li> <li>Provide communication (PIO) support to other affected jurisdictions, as requested and able.</li> <li>Take lead on public information coordination for public safety events.</li> <li>Provide PIO support to JIC operations, upon request.</li> </ol>		

State and Federal Leads	ESF Responsibilities		
Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division	<ol> <li>Send EAS messages when requested by BCEM</li> <li>Provide telecommunications resources as requested by the EOC.</li> <li>Coordinate requested telecommunications resources outside of the state's capabilities with the federal government. 5</li> <li>In the event that a local government requests assistance to provide emergency public information to its community, WMD-EMD may do the following:         <ol> <li>Collaborate with the requesting organization to provide vital health and safety information to affected communities from the SEOC/JIC.</li> <li>Find and deploy public information staff to help the affected jurisdiction with its on-site emergency public information activities.</li> <li>Activate/execute statewide contracts for translation and interpretation services.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>		
Federal Emergency Management Agency	<ol> <li>Deploy Public Information Officer(s) to the State or Benton County JIC following an emergency or major disaster declaration.</li> <li>Establish a JIC within the Joint Field Office following a major disaster.</li> </ol>		

# VI AREAS OF COORDINATION CROSSWALK

The following table describes the typical functions concurrently active during incidents involving ESF #15. Other ESF annexes are listed as a reference to guide coordination.

Function	Agency	ESF Annex
Alert and Warning	BCES	ESF#2
Situational Awareness	BCES	ESF#5
Public Health Alerts	BFHD	ESF#8
Disaster Assistance	BCEM	ESF#14

VII. REFERENCES

VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See appendix 2

IX. ATTACHMENTS
<u>LEP Communication Plan</u>

## APPENDIX 1 – GLOSSARY

The following terms and definitions are Within the context of the Benton County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

### Α

Access and Functional Needs (AFN): Persons who may have additional needs before, during and after an incident in functional areas, including but not limited to maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities; live in institutionalized settings; are seniors; are children; are from diverse cultures; have limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking; or are transportation disadvantaged.

Advanced Life Support (ALS): The use of more advanced techniques than covered by Basic Life Support, and limited drugs as covered by County protocols in the field treatment and transport of cardiac arrest and other life-threatening injuries.

After-Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP): Documents that describe and evaluate significant actions that occurred during exercises or incidents. Content of an After-Action Report includes a summary of the exercise or incident, and an analysis of the objectives and/or core capabilities. Development of an After-Action Report is usually in conjunction with an Improvement Plan, which defines specific corrective actions, assigns them to responsible parties, and sets target dates for their resolution.

**Agency Representative:** A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating local, state/territorial, tribal, or federal government agency or private entity that is authorized to make decisions affecting their agency's or organization's participation in incident command/management activities, following appropriate consultation with their leadership.

**All Hazards:** A threat or an incident, natural or human-caused, that requires action to protect life, property, the environment, and public health or safety, and to minimize disruptions of government, social, or economic activities. It includes natural disasters, cyber incidents, industrial accidents, pandemics, acts of terrorism, sabotage, and destructive criminal activity targeting critical infrastructure. This also includes the effects climate change has on threats and hazards.

Amateur Radio Emergency Service® (ARES): A volunteer radio communications service available to federal, state/territorial, and local governments as well as Nongovernmental Organizations.

**Area Command:** An organization that oversees the management of multiple incidents or oversees the management of an exceptionally large or evolving situation with multiple incident command/incident management organizations. Also see Unified Area Command

В

**Basic Life Support (BLS):** Emergency cardiopulmonary resuscitation, control of bleeding, treatment of shock, acidosis, and poisoning, stabilization of injuries and wounds, basic first aid, and the use of an Automatic External Defibrillator (AED).

Catastrophic Incident: Any natural or human-caused incident—including terrorism—that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions. A catastrophe could result in sustained national impacts over a prolonged period of time; almost immediately exceeds resources normally available to local, state/territorial, and tribal governments, and the private sector in the impacted area; and significantly interrupts governmental operations and emergency services.

**Command Staff:** A group of incident personnel that the Incident Commander or Unified Command assigns to support the command function at an Incident Command Post. Emergency Operations Centers may also use this term.

**Community:** A network of individuals and families, businesses, governmental and nongovernmental organizations, and other civic organizations that reside or operate within a shared geographical boundary and may be represented by a common political leadership at a regional, county, municipal, or neighborhood level.

**Continuity of Government (COG):** A coordinated effort amongst all branches of government to ensure that the essential functions of government continue following a continuity event. Continuity of Government preserves the statutory authority of the officials that lead a government; this typically involves the transfer of decision-making authority from one individual to another through a process that is consistent with that form of government.

**Continuity of Operations (COOP):** A program that ensures an individual organization can continue to perform its essential functions, deliver services, and maintain capabilities during a disruption to normal operations, otherwise called continuity events.

**Continuity Plan:** The document that describes how an organization aims to maintain continual performance of its essential functions during a continuity event.

**Core Capability:** An element defined in the National Preparedness Goal as necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk.

**Critical Infrastructure:** Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital that the incapacity or destruction of such may have a debilitating impact on the security, economy, public health and safety, environment, or any combination of these matters, across any local, state/territorial, tribal, and federal jurisdiction.

**Cultural Resources:** Aspects of a cultural system that are valued by—or significantly representative of—a culture or that contain significant information about a culture. Cultural resources may be tangible entities or cultural practices. Tangible cultural resources are categorized as districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects for the National Register of Historic Places and as archeological resources, cultural landscapes and items, structures, museum objects and archives, and ethnographic resources. for federal management purposes. Also includes cultural items under the *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990* [25 USC 3001(3)]; and archeological resources, under the *Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979* [16 USC 470bb(1)].

**Cybersecurity:** The process of protecting information by preventing, detecting, and responding to cyberattacks.

D

**Decontamination:** During hazardous materials incidents, decontamination describes the actions required to physically remove or chemically change the contaminants found on persons or equipment.

**Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO):** A commissioned officer of the U.S. Armed Forces who serves as the single point of contact for the Department of Defense (DOD) at a Joint Field Office to coordinate assistance from DOD assets. With few exceptions, the DCO manages requests for defense support to civil authorities originating at the Joint Field Office. The DCO may have a Defense Coordinating Element consisting of a staff and military liaison officers to facilitate coordination and support to impacted communities.

**Demobilization:** The orderly, safe, and efficient return of an incident resource to its original location and status.

**Disaster Medical Coordination Center (DMCC):** A designated hospital where trained medical personnel can help coordinate patient movement during an incident that may overwhelm the healthcare community. DMCCs are responsible for supporting Emergency Medical Services and the healthcare community by identifying available beds and placing patients at the most appropriate facility, based on their injuries or illness, as quickly as possible.

**Disaster Recovery Center (DRC):** A readily accessible facility or mobile office where survivors may go apply for federal disaster assistance. Representatives from the State, FEMA, Small Business Administration (SBA), volunteer groups and other agencies are at the centers to answer questions about disaster assistance and low-interest disaster loans for homeowners, renters, and businesses.

Ε

**Emergency:** An incident that requires capabilities to save and sustain lives or protect property from an immediate threat. Under the Stafford Act, an emergency is any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, federal assistance is needed to supplement state, territorial, tribal, and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.

**Emergency Evacuation:** The organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of people from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.

**Emergency Medical Services (EMS):** A national network of services coordinated to provide aid and medical assistance from primary response to definitive care; involves personnel trained in rescue, stabilization, transportation, and advanced treatment of traumatic or medical emergencies.

**Emergency Operations Center (EOC):** Also called an "Emergency Coordination Center" (ECC). The physical location where the coordination of information and resources to support incident command (on-scene operations) normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary building or located in a more central or permanently established facility, potentially at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction.

**Emergency Operations Plan (EOP):** Also called a "Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan" (CEMP). The document maintained by an agency or organization for responding to a wide variety of potential threats and hazards. It describes how people and property will be protected; identifies responsible entities for performing specific actions; details the personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available; and outlines how all actions will be coordinated.

**Emergency Support Function (ESF):** A grouping of governmental and certain private sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide the support, resources, and services needed to respond to an incident.

Evacuees: All persons removed or moving from areas impacted by an incident.

F

**Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO):** The official appointed by the President to execute Stafford Act authorities, including the commitment of federal resources and mission assignments. During emergencies and major disasters, the FCO is the primary federal representative with whom the State Coordinating Officer and other officials will interface with to determine the most urgent needs and to set incidents objectives in collaboration with the Unified Coordination Group.

**Federally Recognized Tribe:** The governing body of any Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, or community that the Secretary of the Interior acknowledges to exist as an Indian tribe under the *Federally Recognized Tribe List Act of 1994* [25 U.S.C. § 479].

**Finance Section:** The Incident Command System section responsible for an incident's administrative and financial considerations.

**First Responder:** Also called an "emergency response provider." Local, state/territorial, tribal, and federal government and nongovernmental emergency public safety, firefighting, law enforcement, emergency response, Emergency Medical Services providers (including hospital emergency facilities), and related personnel, agencies, and authorities [6 U.S.C § 101(6)]. Generally understood as the first persons responsible for saving lives, protecting property, and meeting basic human needs to arrive at the scene of an incident.

### G

**General Staff:** A group of incident command/management personnel organized according to function and reporting to the Incident Commander or Unified Command. General Staff consists of the Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, and Finance Section Chief.

### Н

Hazard: A natural, technological, or human-made source or cause of harm or difficulty.

**Hazardous Materials (HazMat):** Any substance or material that, when involved in an accident and released in enough quantities, poses a risk to people's health, safety, and/or property. These substances and materials include explosives, radioactive materials, flammable liquids or solids, combustible liquids or solids, poisons, oxidizers, toxins, and corrosive materials.

**Historic Property:** Also called a "historic resource." Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, including artifacts, records, and material remains related to such a property or resource [16 U.S.C. § 470(w)(5)].

**Household Pet:** A domesticated animal, such as a dog, bird, rabbit, rodent, or turtle that is traditionally kept in the home for companionship rather than for commercial purposes, can travel in pet carriers and be housed in temporary facilities. Household pets do not include reptiles (except turtles), amphibians, fish, insects/arachnids, farm animals (including horses), and animals kept for racing purposes.

#### ı

**Incident:** An occurrence—natural or human-caused—that necessitates action either to prevent loss of life and minimize damage, or to respond for saving lives and protecting property and the environment. In this document, the word "incident" includes planned events as well as emergencies and/or major disasters of all kinds and sizes.

**Incident Action Plan (IAP):** The document that contains incident objectives and describes incident-specific protocols, response activities, and support requirements for a given

operational period (generally 12 to 24 hours in length). Sometimes called an "EOC Action Plan" (EAP) when developed within an Emergency Operations Center.

**Incident Command:** The Incident Command System organizational element responsible for tactical and operational control of an incident and consisting of the Incident Commander or Unified Command and any additional command staff necessary.

**Incident Command Post (ICP):** The field facility where the primary functions of incident command are performed.

**Incident Command System (ICS):** A standardized approach to the direction and control of on-scene resources during incidents. ICS is the combination of procedures, personnel, facilities, equipment, and communications operating within a common organizational structure within which multiple organizations can effectively respond to an incident. Applicable to any incident, regardless of size and complexity, including planned events.

**Incident Commander (IC):** The individual responsible for on-scene incident activities, including developing incident objectives and ordering and releasing resources. The Incident Commander has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations in the field.

**Incident Management:** The broad spectrum of activities and organizations providing operations, coordination, and support applied at all levels of government, using both governmental and nongovernmental resources to plan for, respond to, and recover from an incident, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

**Incident Management Team (IMT):** A rostered group of ICS-qualified personnel consisting of an Incident Commander, Command and General Staff, and personnel assigned to other key ICS positions.

Individual Assistance (IA): Supplemental federal government services and programs—available following an emergency or major disaster declaration—for helping impacted individuals, households, businesses, and farmers. FEMA's IA programs provide limited assistance in the following areas: sheltering, feeding, and distributing emergency supplies; counseling; unemployment; legal services; case management; and housing and other needs. IA also includes referrals to other appropriate forms of federal aid, such as: tax relief (Internal Revenue Service), disaster loans (Small Business Administration), and others.

Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS): Established by Presidential Executive Order 13407 to enable the President to send a message to the American people quickly and simultaneously—through multiple communications pathways—in the event of a national emergency. IPAWS is also available to federal, tribal, state/territorial, and local government officials to alert the public via the Emergency Alert System, Wireless Emergency Alerts, NOAA Weather Radio and other National Weather Service dissemination channels, the Internet, existing unique warning systems, and emerging distribution technologies.

**Interoperability:** The ability of systems, personnel, and equipment to provide and receive functionality, data, information, and/or services to and from other systems, personnel, and

equipment, between both public and private agencies, departments, and other organizations, in a manner enabling them to operate effectively together.

J

**Joint Field Office (JFO):** The primary federal incident management field structure. The JFO is a temporary federal facility created to provide multiagency coordination between federal, tribal, state/territorial, and local governments, the private sector and Non-Governmental Organizations/Private Nonprofits during emergencies and major disasters.

**Joint Information Center (JIC):** A facility in which personnel coordinate incident-related public information activities. The JIC serves as the central point of contact for all news media. Public information officials from all participating agencies co-locate at, or virtually coordinate through, the JIC.

**Joint Information System (JIS):** A structure that integrates overarching incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, accurate, accessible, timely, and complete information during an incident.

**Jurisdiction:** A range or scope of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority can be political or geographical (such as federal, tribal, state/territorial, or local boundary lines), or functional (such as law enforcement or public health) in nature.

L

**Limited English Proficiency (LEP):** Persons who do not speak English as their primary language and who have a limited ability to read, write, speak, or understand English.

**Local Government:** Public entities responsible for the security and welfare of a designated area as established by law. A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of incorporation as a nonprofit corporation under state law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government.

**Logistics Section:** The Incident Command System section responsible for providing facilities, services, and material support for the incident.

**Long-Term Recovery:** Phase of disaster recovery that begins following the conclusion of active response operations and continues for months to years. Focused on rebuilding or improving the built and natural environments; restoring full capabilities to public services, commerce, and social systems; revitalizing impacted communities; and returning evacuees.

M

**Major Disaster:** Any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, 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 under the [Stafford] Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

**Management by Objective:** A management approach, fundamental to NIMS, that involves (1) establishing objectives, such as specific, measurable and realistic outcomes to be achieved; (2) identifying strategies, tactics, and tasks to achieve the objectives; (3) performing the tactics and tasks and measuring and documenting results in achieving the objectives; and

(4) taking corrective action to modify strategies, tactics, and/or performance to achieve the objectives.

Mass Casualty Incident (MCI): An incident that overwhelms the local healthcare system, where the number of patients rapidly exceeds the amount of medical resources and capabilities available.

**Memorandum of Agreement/Memorandum of Understanding (MOA/MOU):** Written agreements between organizations that require specific goods or services to be furnished or tasks to be accomplished by one organization in support of the other.

**Mission Area:** One of five areas (Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery) designated in the National Preparedness Goal to group core capabilities.

**Mitigation:** Actions taken to lessen the impacts from natural and/or technological hazards— prior to their occurrence—through reducing risks and vulnerabilities.

**Mobilization:** The processes and procedures for activating, assembling, and transporting resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.

**Multiagency Coordination Group (MAC Group):** A group, typically consisting of agency administrators or executives from organizations, or their designees, that provides policy guidance to incident personnel, supports resource prioritization and allocation, and enables decision making among elected and appointed officials and senior executives in other organizations, as well as those directly responsible for incident management.

**Mutual Aid Agreement (MAA):** A written or oral agreement between and among organizations and/or jurisdictions that gives participants a mechanism to quickly obtain assistance in the form of personnel, equipment, materials, and other associated services. The primary goal is facilitation of rapid, short-term deployment of emergency support prior to, during, and/or after an incident.

Ν

National Disaster Medical System (NDMS): A cooperative, federal asset-sharing partnership between the Department of Health and Human Services, Department of

Veterans Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, and Department of Defense. NDMS provides resources for meeting continuity of care and mental health services requirements.

**National Emergency Child Locator Center (NECLC):** Operated by the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children, assists with reunifying children who have become separated from their parents or legal guardians during a disaster. Activated during Presidentially declared disasters through a request to FEMA from a U.S. state/territory or federally recognized Indian tribe.

**National Incident Management System (NIMS):** A systematic, proactive approach to guide all levels of government, Nongovernmental Organizations, and the private sector to work together to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the effects of incidents. NIMS provides stakeholders across the whole community with the shared vocabulary, systems, and processes to successfully deliver the capabilities described in the National Preparedness Goal. NIMS provides a consistent foundation for dealing with all incidents, ranging from daily occurrences to incidents requiring a coordinated response.

**National Mass Evacuation Tracking System (NMETS):** An evacuation tracking tool to support governments in effecting emergency evacuations.

**National Response Center (NRC):** A nationwide communications center for activities related to oil and hazardous materials response. The NRC, located at United States Coast Guard headquarters in Washington, DC, receives and relays notices of oil and hazardous substances releases to the appropriate Federal On-Scene Coordinator.

National Response Coordination Center (NRCC): A multiagency center that provides overall Federal response coordination for Incidents of National Significance and emergency management program implementation. The NRCC monitors potential or developing Incidents of National Significance and supports the efforts of regional and field components.

**National Shelter System (NSS):** A coordinated nationwide database—created by FEMA and the American Red Cross—of emergency shelter information where thousands of profiles of potential shelter resources, as well as virtually any type of facility associated with the care of disaster survivors, are maintained.

**Natural Resources:** Land, fish, wildlife, plants, and water. "Water" refers to both salt or fresh water, and surface or ground water used for drinking, irrigation, aquaculture, and recreational purposes, as well as in its capacity as habitat for fish and wildlife.

**Nongovernmental Organization (NGO):** An entity with an association that is based on the interests of its members, individuals, or institutions. Though not created by government, it may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit.

0

**Operations Section:** The Incident Command System section responsible for implementing tactical incident operations at the scene. In an Emergency Operations Center, the

Operations Section is responsible for coordinating emergency operations organization-wide.

### Ρ

**Planned Event:** An incident that is a scheduled non-emergency activity (such as a sporting event, concert, or parade).

**Planning Section:** The Incident Command System section responsible for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information related to the incident, as well as preparing the Incident Action Plan and Situation Report. The Planning Section also monitors the current and forecasted situation, and the status of resources assigned to the incident.

**Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA):** An assessment of the impacts and magnitude of damage from an incident jointly performed by affected tribal, state/territorial, and/or local governments with FEMA. When a local government determines an incident exceeds its capabilities to respond, it requests assistance from state/territorial government. If the state/territorial government subsequently determines that responding to the incident may exceed the combined capabilities of local, state/territorial, and tribal governments, it requests that FEMA participate in a Preliminary Damage Assessment.

**Preparedness:** Actions taken to plan, organize, equip, train, and exercise to build and sustain the capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate the effects of, respond to, and recover from all threats and hazards.

**Prevention:** The capabilities necessary to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism.

**Principal Federal Official (PFO):** May be appointed to serve as the Secretary of Homeland Security's primary representative to ensure consistency of Federal support as well as the overall effectiveness of the Federal incident management for catastrophic or unusually complex incidents that require extraordinary coordination.

**Private Nonprofit (PNP):** Any nongovernmental entity that currently has (1) an effective ruling letter from the Internal Revenue Service granting tax exemption under section 501(c), (d), or

(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, or (2) satisfactory evidence from the state that the entity is a nonprofit organized for business under state law.

**Private Sector:** Organizations and individuals that are not part of any governmental structure. The private sector includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce, and industry.

**Protection:** The capabilities necessary to secure an organization or jurisdiction against attacks and technological or natural disasters.

**Public Assistance (PA):** Supplemental federal financial assistance—available following an emergency or major disaster declaration—for helping impacted tribal, state/territorial, and local governments and certain Private Nonprofits perform emergency work and repair or replace damaged *public* facilities.

**Public Information:** Processes, procedures, and systems for communicating timely, accurate, and accessible information on an incident's cause, size, and current situation; resources committed; and other matters of general interest to the public, responders, and additional stakeholders (both directly affected and indirectly affected).

**Public Information Officer (PIO):** Also called a "Public Information Manager." A member of the Incident Command System Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media and/or with other agencies with incident-related information needs.

**Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP):** A call center responsible for answering calls to an emergency telephone number (such as 9-1-1) to request assistance from law enforcement, firefighting, and Emergency Medical Services.

### R

**Recovery:** The delivery of capabilities to restore, redevelop, and revitalize the health, social, economic, natural, and environmental fabric of a community following an emergency or major disaster.

**Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC):** A standing facility in each FEMA Region that activates to coordinate regional response efforts, establish Federal priorities, and implement local Federal program support.

**Resilience:** The ability to prepare for and adapt to changing conditions and recover rapidly from operational disruptions. Resilience includes the ability to withstand and recover from deliberate attacks, accidents, or naturally occurring threats or hazards.

**Resource Management:** Systems for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely, efficient, and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or recover from an incident.

**Resource Tracking:** The process that all incident personnel and staff from associated organizations use to maintain information regarding the location and status of resources ordered for, deployed to, or assigned to an incident.

**Resources:** Personnel, equipment, teams, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities in the field or at an Emergency Operations Center.

**Response:** The delivery of capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred.

### S

**Service Animal:** Any guide dog, signal dog, or other animal individually trained to provide assistance to an individual with a disability, including, but not limited to, guiding individuals with impaired vision, alerting individuals with impaired hearing to intruders or sounds,

providing minimal protection or rescue work, pulling a wheelchair, or fetching dropped items.

**Shelter-in-Place:** The use of a structure to temporarily separate individuals from a hazard or threat. Sheltering in place is the primary protective action in many cases. Often it is safer for individuals to shelter-in-place than to try to evacuate. Sheltering in place is appropriate when conditions necessitate that individuals seek protection in their home, place of employment, or other location when disaster strikes.

**Short-Term Recovery:** Initial phase of disaster recovery which addresses public health and safety needs beyond lifesaving, assessing the scale of damages, reestablishing basic public services, and temporary repairs to facilities and infrastructure.

**Situation Report (SITREP):** Also called a "Situation Summary." The document that describes confirmed information regarding the specific details of, and actions in response to, an incident.

**Stabilization:** The process by which the immediate impacts of an incident on community systems are managed and contained.

**Staging Area:** A temporary location for available resources in which personnel, supplies, and equipment await operational assignment.

**Standard Operating Procedure (SOP):** Also called a "Standard Operating Guide" (SOG). A reference document or an operations manual that describes in detail the process for consistently performing a single function/task or several interrelated functions.

**State Coordinating Officer (SCO):** The individual appointed by the Governor to coordinate the delivery of federal disaster assistance to impacted communities in Washington. The SCO plays a critical role in managing the state response and recovery operations following an emergency or major disaster declaration.

**Steady State:** Also called "normal operations." A condition where operations and procedures are normal and ongoing. Communities are considered to be at a steady state prior to disasters and after recovery is complete.

Т

**Terrorism:** Any activity that involves an act that is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources and is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state or other subdivision of the United States; and, appears to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, or to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion, or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.

**Threat:** Natural or technological occurrence, individual, entity, or action that has or indicates the potential to harm life, information, operations, the environment, and/or property.

**Type:** A NIMS resource classification that refers to capability of a specific kind of resource to which a metric is applied to designate it as a specific numbered class.

U

**Unified Area Command:** A version of command established when incidents under an Area Command are multijurisdictional. Also see Area Command.

**Unified Command (UC):** An Incident Command System application used when more than one agency has incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions.

**Unified Coordination Group (UCG):** Provides leadership within the Joint Field Office. The UCG is comprised of specified senior leaders representing state/territorial and federal interests, and in certain circumstances Indian tribal governments, local governments, the private sector, or Nongovernmental Organizations. The UCG typically consists of the Principal Federal Official (if designated), Federal Coordinating Officer, State Coordinating Officer, and senior officials from other entities with primary statutory or jurisdictional responsibility and significant operational responsibility for an aspect of an incident (such as the Senior Health Official, Defense Coordinating Officer, or Senior Federal Law Enforcement Official if assigned). Within the UCG, the Federal Coordinating Officer is the primary federal government official responsible for coordinating, integrating, and synchronizing federal response and recovery activities.

**Unity of Command:** A NIMS guiding principle stating that each individual involved in incident command/management reports to and takes direction from only one person.

### W

**Weapon of Mass Destruction:** Materials, weapons, or devices that are intended or capable of causing death or serious bodily injury to a significant number of people through release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals or precursors, a disease organism, or radiation or radioactivity, to include, but not limited to, biological devices, chemical devices, improvised nuclear devices, radiological dispersion devices, and radiological exposure devices.

Whole Community: A focus on enabling the participation in national preparedness activities of a wider range of players from the private and nonprofit sectors, including nongovernmental organizations and the general public, in conjunction with the participation of all levels of government in order to foster better coordination and working relationships.

# APPENDIX 2 - ACRONYMS

The following acronyms apply within the context of the Benton County Emergency Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

AAR/IP	. After-Action Report/Improvement Plan
AFN	. Access and Functional Needs
ALS	. Advanced Life Support
ARES®	. Amateur Radio Emergency Service
ATC	. Applied Technology Council
BCEM	Benton County Emergency Management
BCES	Benton County Emergency Services
BFHD	. Benton Franklin Health District
BLS	. Basic Life Support
BRIC	. Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities
CART	. Child Abduction Response Team
CBRNE	. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives
CCTA	. Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attack
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEMP	. Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CFR	. Code of Federal Regulations
COAD	. Community Organizations Active in Disaster
COG	. Continuity of Government
COOP	. Continuity of Operations
CPG	. Comprehensive Preparedness Guide
CPOD	. Community Points of Distribution
DHS	. U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DMCC	. Disaster Medical Coordination Center

DNR Washington State Department of Natural Resources
DO Duty Officer
DOH Washington State Department of Health
DRC Disaster Recovery Center
DSHS Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
EAS Emergency Alert System
EEW Earthquake Early Warning
EMAC Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMIEmergency Management Institute
EMPGEmergency Management Performance Grant
EMSEmergency Medical Services
EOCEmergency Operations Center
EOPEmergency Operations Plan
EPAEnvironmental Protection Agency
EPCRAEmergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
ESFEmergency Support Function
FBIFederal Bureau of Investigation
FCCFederal Communications Commission
FCOFederal Coordinating Officer
FEMAFederal Emergency Management Agency
FMAGFire Management Assistance Grant
GARGovernor's Authorized Representative
GISGeographic/Geospatial Information System
HazMatHazardous Materials
HHSU.S. Department of Health and Human Services
HIRAHazard Identification and Risk Assessment
HMGPHazard Mitigation Grant Program
HMGP-PFHazard Mitigation Grant Program-Post Fire
HSPDHomeland Security Presidential Directive

2022 Appendix-2 Acronyms

IA ......Individual Assistance

Appendix -2 Acronyms

IAP .		Incident Action Plan
IC		Incident Commander
ICP		Incident Command Post
ICS		Incident Command System
IMT		Incident Management Team
IPAV	VS	Integrated Public Alert and Warning System
JBLN	1	Joint Base Lewis-McChord
JFO.		Joint Field Office
JIC		Joint Information Center
JIS		Joint Information System
LE		Law Enforcement
LEP.		Limited English Proficiency
	LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
	MA	Mission Assignment
	MAA	Mutual Aid Agreement
	MAC Group	Multiagency Coordination Group
	MAMC	Madigan Army Medical Center
	MCI	Mass Casualty Incident
	MOA/MOU	Memorandum of Agreement/Memorandum of Understanding
	MOCC	Mobile Operations Command Center
	NAWAS	National Warning System
	NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
	NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
	NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
	NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
	NIMS	National Incident Management System
	NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
	NRC	National Response Center
	NRCC	National Response Coordination Center
	NRDA	Natural Resources Damage Assessment
	NWCC	Northwest Interagency Coordination Center

Appendix -2 Acronyms

NWS	National Weather Service
PA	Public Assistance
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PIO	Public Information Officer
PNP	Private Nonprofit
POC	Point of Contact
POD	Points of Dispensing
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPD	Presidential Policy Directive
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point
PUD	Public Utility District
Pub. L	Public Law
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
RSF	Recovery Support Function
SAR	Search and Rescue
SBA	Small Business Administration
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SECOMM	Southeast Communications Center
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SEOO	State Emergency Operations Officer
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SEWSOG	Southeast Washington Special Operations Group
SITREP	Situation Report
SME	Subject-Matter Expert
SOG/SOP	Standard Operating Guide/Standard Operating Procedure
SSRIG	South Sound Regional Intelligence Group
THIRA	Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
UC	Unified Command
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
U.S.C	United States Code

## Benton County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Appendix -2 Acronyms

USCG	United States Coast Guard
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VRC	Volunteer Reception Center
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WAMAS	Washington Mutual Aid System
WASART	Washington State Animal Response Team
WAVOAD	Washington Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters
WEA	Wireless Emergency Alert
WMD-EMD	Washington Military Department-Emergency Management Division
WSDA	Washington State Department of Agriculture
WSDOT	Washington State Department of Transportation



Agenda
Benton County Emergency Services Executive Board
Thursday, April 27, 2023 ~ 7:30 AM
Richland City Hall ~ Council Chambers
625 Swift Boulevard

## **Benton County Emergency Services (BCES) Executive Board Meeting**

### Call to Order

### **Attendance**

**Approval of Agenda** (Approved by Motion) Voting Members: All voting members except Benton Public Utility District

**Public Comments:** Please limit public comments to 2 minutes per speaker.

**Consent Calendar:** Items on the Consent Calendar have been distributed to Benton County Emergency Services Executive Board members in advance for reading and study, are considered to be routine, and will be enacted by one motion of the Board with no discussion. Board members may transfer individual items of Business for deliberation before voting. Voting Members: All voting members except Benton Public Utility District.

- Approval of the DRAFT March 23, 2023, Benton County Emergency Services Executive Board Meeting Minutes
  - Jon Amundson, City Manager

## **Director's Report:**

- 2. Manager's Report
  - lay Atwood, BCES Executive Director

## **Items of Business:**

<u>Benton County Emergency Services (BCES) (Approved by Motion):</u> Voting Members: Cities of Kennewick, Pasco and Richland; Benton and Franklin County - 2 votes each. Benton County Fire District; Cities of Benton City, Prosser and West Richland - I vote each.

- 3. Amendment to ADCOMM Contract #281-21 Approval
  - Jay Atwood, BCES Executive Director

Benton County Emergency Management (BCEM) (Approved by Motion): Voting Members: Cities of Kennewick and Richland; Benton County - 2 votes each. Cities of West Richland, Prosser and Benton City - 1 vote each.

- 4. Benton County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) 2023 Acceptance and Adoption
  - Jay Atwood, BCES Executive Director
- 5. Benton County Emergency Management Equipment Disposal Approval
  - Jay Atwood, BCES Executive Director
- 6. Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council (EFSEC) Contract #E23-042 Amendment I Approval
  - Jay Atwood, BCES Executive Director

Southeast Communications Center (SECOMM) (Approved by Motion): Voting Members: Cities of Kennewick,

Pasco and Richland; Benton and Franklin County - 2 votes each. Cities of Prosser and West Richland; Benton County Fire Districts - 1 vote each.

800MHz System (Approved by Motion): Voting Members: Cities of Kennewick and Richland; Benton County - 2 votes each.

Benton County Microwave System (Approved by Motion): Voting Members: Cities of Kennewick and Richland; Benton County - 2 votes each. Benton Public Utility District - I vote each.

### **Discussion Items:**

### **Adjournment**

Richland City Hall is ADA accessible. Any individual who has difficulty attending the meeting in-person may request to provide comments remotely. (Ch. 42.30 RCW) Requests for sign interpreters, audio equipment, and/or other special services must be received 48 hours prior to the meeting by calling the City Clerk's Office at 509-942-7389.