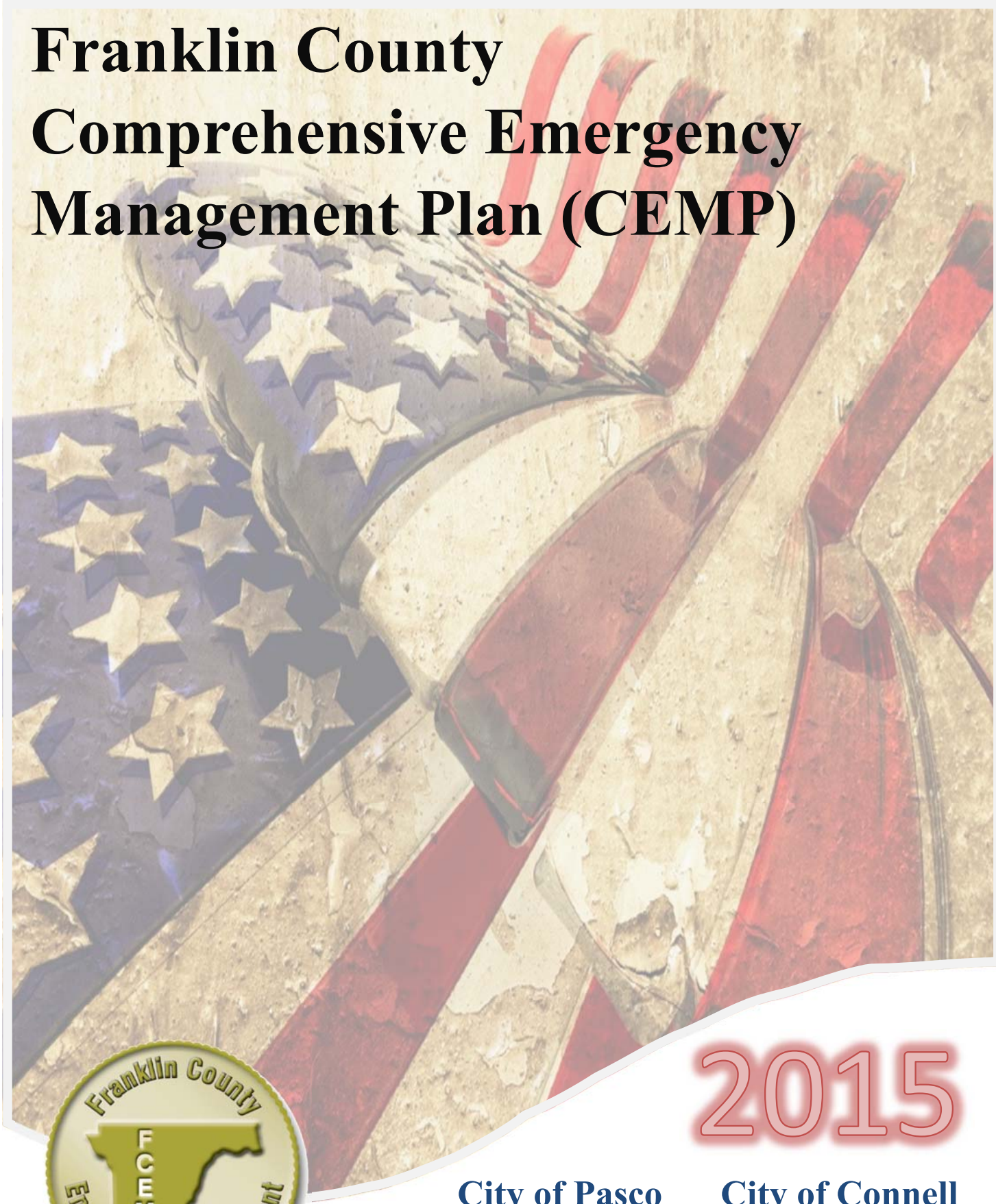
Franklin County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)



2015

City of Pasco
City of Mesa
City of Connell
City of Kahlotus

Franklin County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)

2015

FRANKLIN COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
RECORD OF CHANGES

SECTION	PAGE #	INITIALS	DATE	SECTION	PAGE #	INITIALS	DATE

2015 DISTRIBUTION LIST

Jurisdiction or Agency	Name/Date Received	Copy
Franklin County	Rick Miller, 03/02/16	H,F
City of Pasco	Rebecca Francik, 03/07/16	H,F
City of Connell	Bruce Blackwell, 02/17/16	H,F
City of Kahlotus	Dave Wooten, 03/18/16	H,F
City of Mesa	David Ferguson, 03/09/16	H,F
Pasco Public Library	Carmen Schaben, 03/10/16	H
Pasco Fire Department	Bob Gear, 03/10/16	F
Connell Fire Department	Chris Schulte, 03/22/16	H
Franklin County FPD #1	Eric Mauseth, 03/22/16	F
Franklin County FPD #2		F
Franklin County FPD #3	Mike Harris, 03/10/16	F
Franklin County FPD #4	Steve Cooper, 03/23/16	F
Franklin County FPD #5	Bryan Thornhill, 03/10/16	F
North Franklin County Public Hospital District #1	Judy Schubert, 03/22/16	F
Franklin County Dispatch	Hugo Valencia, 03/10/16	H,F
Walla Walla Fire District #5	Mike Wickstrom, 03/10/16	F
Pasco Police Department	Shannon Noahizo, 03/10/16	F
Connell Police Department	Chris Turner, 03/22/16	F
Franklin County Sheriff's Office	Rick Rochleau, 03/10/16	F
Washington State Patrol, Kennewick Detachment	Katie Randall Birney, 03/10/16	F
Franklin County Public Works	Laura Stark, 03/10/16	F
American Red Cross, Benton-Franklin Chapter	Cody Campbell 03/15/16	F
Benton-Franklin Health Department	Rick Edwards 03/16/16	F
Lourdes Medical Center	Brendon Stillito, 03/09/16	F
Port of Pasco	Dianna Beeler, 03/10/16	F
Pasco School District	Randy Nunamaker, 03/09/16	F
Benton County Emergency Management	Jeremy Beck, 03/10/16	F
Walla Walla County Emergency Management	Liz Jesse, 03/16/2016	F
Grant County Emergency Management	Sandi Duffey, 03/16/16	F
Adams County Emergency Management	Jay Wiese, 03/16/2016	F
Yakima County Emergency Management		F
Washington State Emergency Management Division	Robert Ezelle, 01/08/16	F
Washington State Department of Health	Michelle Anderson-Moore, 03/10/16	F
Washington State Department of Agriculture	Sonia Solter, 04/04/16	F
Department of Energy, Richland Field Office	Steve Saunders, 03/16/16	H
Energy Northwest	A.J. Fahnestock, 03/16/16	H

H = Hard copy F = Flash Drive

FORWARD

Franklin County Emergency Management sincerely appreciates the cooperation and support from those agencies that have contributed to the development of the Franklin County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). The CEMP establishes the framework for an effective system to ensure that Franklin County and its municipalities will be adequately prepared to respond to an occurrence of natural, man-made and/or technological related emergencies or disasters. The plan outlines the roles and responsibilities of local government, State and Federal agencies and volunteer organizations.

The CEMP unites the efforts of these groups in the basic plan, appendixes, and more specifically under the Emergency Support Function (ESF) and Annex formats with a designated lead agency for a comprehensive approach to mitigation, planning, response and recovery activities set forth in the "State of Washington Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan" and the "Federal Response Plan". It describes how State, Federal and other outside resources will be coordinated to supplement county resources and response.

This CEMP is written at the local level of emergency management planning and strategies due to the fact that most incidents are managed at the local level before any outside assistance can be expected. Due to the expectations to manage incidents locally for at least the first 72 hours, it is imperative that we mitigate our risk and prepare for current and future hazards. This plan identifies some approaches in which the various agencies mitigate and prepare for incidents. While Franklin County will do everything it reasonably and feasibly can do to protect life and property, it is recommended that the citizens of Franklin County develop and maintain their own preparedness kits, including basic life necessities and important personal documentation. For more information on how to accomplish this and other preparedness activities, please contact the Franklin County Emergency Management Office. The Franklin County Emergency Management Director offers his sincere thank you and congratulations to all who made this possible.

FRANKLIN COUNTY
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
502 Boeing Street
Pasco, WA 99301
(509) 545-3546 Fax: (509) 545-2139

The 2015 Franklin County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is hereby adopted this **21st day of January, 2016**, as the official guiding document to provide emergency services in the event of a disaster or major emergency to the governments of Franklin County and the cities of Connell, Kahlotus, Mesa and Pasco.

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:

FRANKLIN COUNTY
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT BOARD:

Patti Bailie, Chairman

ATTEST:

Sean Davis, Secretary to the Board

FRANKLIN COUNTY
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
502 Boeing Street
Pasco, WA 99301
(509) 545-3546 Fax: (509) 545-2139

The 2015 Franklin County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is hereby adopted this 2nd day of March, 2016, as the official guiding document to provide emergency services in the event of a disaster or major emergency to the governments of Franklin County and the cities of Connell, Kahlotus, Mesa and Pasco.

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: BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

Rick Miller, Chairman
District #3

Bob Koch, Commissioner
District #2

Brad Peck, Commissioner
District #1

RESOLUTION NO. 3693

A RESOLUTION of the City of Pasco, Washington accepting and adopting the 2015 Franklin County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

WHEREAS, the City of Pasco is part of an interlocal agreement which establishes Franklin County Emergency Management governed by RCW 38.52.070; and

WHEREAS, the Franklin County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan establishes the framework for an effective system to mitigate emergencies and disasters within the County and its municipalities; and

WHEREAS, the plan outlines the roles and responsibilities of the City of Pasco in the event of natural, manmade or technological emergencies or disasters; and

WHEREAS, It is important that the City is able to assist its citizens in the event of emergencies or disasters; **NOW, THEREFORE,**

BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PASCO,

1. Accepts and adopts the 2015 Franklin County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
2. Will comply with the sections of the plan that address the responsibility of the City of Pasco for emergencies or disasters affecting the City.
3. Recognizes that in the event of a major emergency or disaster outside assistance to the community may take up to 72 hours. The City will prepare itself to operate independently for up to 72 hours.
4. Will encourage the citizens of the City of Pasco to prepare themselves to survive up to 72 hours without assistance of the City, County, State or Federal Government.

PASSED by the City Council of the City of Pasco at its regular meeting this 7th day of March 2016.

Rebecca Francik (for)
Matt Watkins, Mayor

ATTEST:
Debra L. Clark, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Leland B. Kerr, City Attorney

FRANKLIN COUNTY
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
502 Boeing Street
Pasco, WA 99301
(509) 545-3546 Fax: (509) 545-2139

The 2015 Franklin County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is hereby adopted this 17 day of February, 2016, as the official guiding document to provide emergency services in the event of a disaster or major emergency to the governments of Franklin County and the cities of Connell, Kahlotus, Mesa and Pasco.

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: CITY OF CONNELL:

Bruce Blackwell

Bruce Blackwell, Mayor
City of Connell

FRANKLIN COUNTY
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
502 Boeing Street
Pasco, WA 99301
(509) 545-3546 Fax: (509) 545-2139

The 2015 Franklin County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is hereby adopted this 9th day of FEBRUARY, 2016, as the official guiding document to provide emergency services in the event of a disaster or major emergency to the governments of Franklin County and the cities of Connell, Kahlotus, Mesa and Pasco.

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:

CITY OF MESA:

David Ferguson, Mayor
City of Mesa

FRANKLIN COUNTY
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
502 Boeing Street
Pasco, WA 99301
(509) 545-3546 Fax: (509) 545-2139

The 2015 Franklin County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is hereby adopted this 18 day of Feb., 2016, as the official guiding document to provide emergency services in the event of a disaster or major emergency to the governments of Franklin County and the cities of Connell, Kahlotus, Mesa and Pasco.

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:

CITY OF KAHLOTUS:

Dave Wooten, Mayor Pro Tem
City of Kahlotus

STATE OF WASHINGTON
MILITARY DEPARTMENT
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION
MS: TA-20 Building 20
Camp Murray, Washington 98430-5122
Phone: (253) 512-7000 • FAX: (253) 512-7200

January 8, 2016

Sean Davis, Director
Franklin County Emergency Management
502 W. Boeing Street
Pasco, WA 99301

Dear Mr. Davis:

Thank you for submitting Franklin County's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan for EMD review, as required of emergency management organizations as defined by RCW 38.52.070.

Our local jurisdiction plan review criteria measures a plan's consistency with the National Response Framework, the National Incident Management System, and the Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, while complying with the content requirements of Chapter 118-30-060 WAC and Chapter 38.52.070 RCW. Based on these review factors, your plan meets the requirements. In addition to these requirements, we recommend using the Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 2; November 2010 as guidance for your next update. We attached specific recommendations to strengthen your plan based upon the review.

To ensure that your jurisdiction remains eligible for the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) funding program, please submit your maintenance schedule (in accordance with Chapter 118-09-030 WAC) as part of your annual EMPG application for funding. You will need to submit your updated Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan to EMD again in five years.

Congratulations on this significant endeavor. My point of contact for plan review and any emergency management planning assistance you may need is Karen Ferreira, (253) 512-7057.

Sincerely,

Robert Ezelle
Director

Enclosure (1)

January 6, 2016

Franklin County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) Review
Comments/Recommendations

The Franklin County CEMP is well written, easy to understand and provides necessary information for the County's administration of the emergency management program & coordination of emergency operations. It is consistent with the Washington State CEMP, NIMS, & following recommendations outlined in FEMA CPG 101 v.2 with the exception of the needs of the access & functional needs, disability & aging specific, unaccompanied children & culturally diverse populations. Jurisdictional CEMPs are to meet standards identified in subtitle A of title II of the American with Disabilities Act, as amended & Presidential Executive Order 13347.

The comments below identify areas needing additional information, areas of inconsistency or points of non-compliance. Please make adjustments for CEMP update.

Location	Comment/Recommendation	Citation/Reference
Basic Plan	Well done. Possibly the best Basic Plan reviewed to date	
Basic Plan	Send Washington Emergency Management Division (WEMD) Planning, Analysis & Logistics (PAL) Section a copy of the signed Proclamation as soon as possible	Chapter 38.52 RCW
Basic Plan	Send WEMD PAL Section a copy of the Interlocal Agreement establishing the county-wide emergency management organization	Chapter 38.52 RCW
Basic Plan Page 22 V. B.	Change review cycle from four to five years	Chapter 118-30 (pending implementation)
Appendix 1 Page 2. II. B. 5.	References "2.1" – appears to be a typo	
Appendix 8 Page 1. I. first line	Change "annex" to "appendix"	inconsistency
Annex 1 Page 1. 1st line under Hazards	Delete the striked "the"	
Throughout CEMP	State law reads "proclamations" of emergency. The plan cites "declarations"	Chapter 43.06.210 RCW
Throughout CEMP	Individually list the agencies, by name, in the Primary and Support Agencies sections	WEMD CEMP
Throughout CEMP	Most ESF headings correctly reflect the National Response Framework ESF titles. Update those that do not	CPG 101 v.2

ESF 1 or ESF 13	Address how the county will manage a large-scale evacuation to include access & functional needs, limited English proficiency, unaccompanied children, & diverse populations	WEMD CEMP CPG 101 v.2 ADA Act of 1990 as amended. Executive Order 13166 & Executive Order 13347. Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006.
ESF 3 Page 2. II. E.	Incorrect citation. Department of General Administration, Engineering & Architecture is now the Department of Enterprise Services	Chapter 43.19 RCW
ESF 3 Page 5. V. B. 1. & 2.	Duplicate titles	
ESF 3 Page 6. V. B. 4.	Delete reference to "Plan Bulldozer". Extensive research cannot validate this service	
ESF 3	Describe how the county will manage debris removal & disposal	CPG 101 v.2
ESF 4	Include a description of the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) in fire services	CPG 101 v.2
ESF 6	While the Red Cross National Charter identifies the Red Cross as the lead agency for mass care, this same responsibility at a local level should be formalized with an MOU or other formal agreement	
ESF 6	Provide information as to how the County will manage mass care for access & functional needs populations	ADA Act of 1990 as amended. Executive Order 13166 & Executive Order 13347 Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006
ESF 6	While an animal plan is referenced in ESF 11, attach the plan to this ESF	CPG 101 v. 2 Pets Evacuation and Sheltering Standards Act of 2006, PL. 109-308
ESF 7	Staging areas & distribution point locations should be addressed	CPG 101 v.2
ESF 7	Provide description how the County will manage volunteers & donations	CPG 101 v.2
ESF 8 Page 2. 1st paragraph	Define "the Emergency Operations organization"	

ESF 8 Page 4. B.	#1. Move to Concept of Operations #2. Move to Policies #3. Move to Scope	WEMD CEMP CPG 101 v.2
ESF 8 Page 8	This location states that the Coroner is responsible for the Mass Fatality Plan. Page 8 in the Basic Plan identifies Fire/EMS as responsible	inconsistency
ESF 8 Page 8. IV. E.	Include information on the role of the Disaster Management Control Center in patient distribution	
ESF 8A Page 9. M.	Consider replacing "Termination" with "Demobilization"	
ESF 9A	Well done	
ESFs 10A, 10B & 10 C	Forwarded to the LEPC Supervisor for State Emergency Response Commission(SERC) review	EPCRA
ESF 11 Page 1.	Send Sections (3) & (4) WEMD PAL Section when completed	
ESF 12 Page 3. 4.	Replace Qwest with CenturyLink	
ESF 12 Page 4. IV. F. 1. a. & g.	Duplicate information	
ESF 12 Page 7. VI. 2.	CTED no longer exists. It is now the Department of Commerce.	
ESF 14	Include information as to how the County will manage long-term recovery specific to: Community Planning & Capacity Building Economic Health & Social Services Infrastructure Systems Natural & Cultural Resources	National Disaster Recovery Framework
ESF 14 Page 3. III. B. 5. & Page 6. V. 3.	DRACs are no longer part of FEMA's recovery arsenal. Delete reference	National Disaster Recovery Framework
ESF 15	Describe how the County will participate in a Joint Information System (JIS) and establish a Joint Information Center (JIC)	CPG 101 v.2
ESF 20	Change title to read "Defense Support to Civil Authorities"	WEMD CEMP

Franklin County Local Emergency Planning Committee

(LEPC)

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

(ESF 10a of the Franklin County CEMP)

2015-2016 Review/Update

March 2016

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Franklin County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN (ESF 10a of the Franklin County CEMP)

APPROVAL & IMPLEMENTATION

The Franklin County LEPC developed 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 Franklin County.

Franklin County Emergency Management directs 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.

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

Sean Davis, Director Franklin County E.M. — Date: 03/01/2016

Mylan Mühlestein, LEPC Chairperson — Date: 3-1-2016

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RECORD OF CHANGES

Franklin County Local Emergency Planning Committee
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
(ESF 10a of the Franklin County CEMP)

Change #	Date of Change	Substance of Change	Entered By
1	January 2016	Entire CEMP 4 year revision.	SD

FRANKLIN COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Mission

This plan is issued by the Franklin County Emergency Management Board. The Board is made up of elected representatives of Franklin County, Washington and all incorporated Cities in the County as stipulated by the Inter Local Agreement. The Board's mission is to provide, coordinate and facilitate resources to minimize the impacts of disasters and emergencies on people, property, the environment and the economy of Franklin County and the incorporated Cities within Franklin County. Through planning, coordination, education, training, and community awareness, we will prepare for; respond to; recover from; and mitigate the effects of a disaster for all who live, work or visit here.

B. Purpose

The purpose of this Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is to provide a framework for effective utilization of government and private sector resources to mitigate, respond to and recover from emergencies in order to protect the lives, property and environment of the residents of Franklin County.

C. Scope

The Franklin County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is an all hazard plan that is promulgated by the Franklin County Emergency Management Executive Board. This plan is an all-hazards approach to emergency and disaster situations likely to occur in the county, as described in the Franklin County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA, Appendix 7), and provides the foundation for:

1. The establishment of an organization and responsibilities for efficient and effective use of government, private sector and volunteer resources.
2. An outline of local government responsibilities in emergency management activities as described under Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 38.52 and other applicable laws.
3. An outline of other participants' responsibilities in emergency management activities as agreed upon by the participating agencies and organizations

D. Organization

The CEMP utilizes Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), which identify sources for direct assistance and operational support that the state and local jurisdictions may need in order to implement hazard mitigation and preparedness or respond and recover from an emergency or disaster. The CEMP consists of:

1. The Basic Plan, which identifies policies and concepts of operations that guide the mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities.
2. The ESFs, which describe the mission, policies, concepts of operation, and responsibilities of primary and support agencies involved in the implementation of activities.

3. The Franklin County Emergency Management Executive Board consists of seven representatives: Two Franklin County Commissioners, the Mayor and City Manager from Pasco or his/her designee, the Mayors of Connell, Mesa and Kahlotus or their designee(s). Franklin County Emergency Management (FCEM) consists of a Director, an Executive Administrator and two Coordinators. The Director reports to and receives direction from the Executive Board. Franklin County Emergency Management is responsible for developing and maintaining the Franklin County CEMP; coordinating within Franklin County and its cities for preparedness planning; maintaining the County Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) along with providing training to staff and responders.

II. POLICIES

A. Authorities

1. RCW 38.52.070/ WAC 118-30-060 directs each political subdivision of Washington State to establish a local organization for emergency management according to the State emergency management plan and program. Franklin County Emergency Management is established through an Interlocal Cooperative Agreement between Franklin County, The Cities of Pasco, Connell, Mesa and Kahlotus, as authorized by RCW 38.52.

B. Responsibilities

1. Franklin County Emergency Management is responsible for maintaining and administering this Plan. The governments of Franklin County and the Cities of Pasco, Connell, Kahlotus and Mesa subscribe to this Plan and are responsible for executing its provisions. Each individual municipality will utilize the National Incident Management System and Incident Command System concepts/principles when developing their jurisdiction specific details emergency operating procedures/guides.
2. Legislative authority of the County Commissioners and City Councils are for:
   a. Emergency Management
      (1) Ultimately responsible for the emergency management program and organization and provide overall direction in the development of emergency mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery programs.
   b. Declaration of Emergency
      (1) Activation of the appropriate parts of this plan, and certain emergency powers, by declaration of emergency. A declaration of emergency must be made by the local legislative authority to request state or federal assistance
   c. Local government resources
      (1) Ensure that all available local government resources are

utilized to the maximum extent possible.

d. Emergency expenditures

(1) Authorize expenditure of funds necessary to combat the disaster, protect health and safety of persons and property, and provide assistance to disaster victims, as appropriate.

e. Prioritizing emergency resources

(1) Policy level decisions involving the acquisition and distribution of food and water, supplies, equipment and other material when critical shortages exist or are anticipated.

f. Impressment of citizens

(1) Command the services and equipment of private citizens as necessary in response to the disaster after proclamation by the governor.

C. Local government responsibilities

1. In carrying out the provisions of the emergency management program, the legislative authority of the political subdivisions of the state are responsible for utilizing the services, equipment, supplies and facilities of existing departments; and the personnel of such departments are directed to cooperate with the emergency management organization upon request (RCW 38.52.110).

a. Chair of Board of County Commissioners / City Mayors

(1) Shall act as the single point of contact, for the legislative body of their jurisdiction, for emergency policy decisions.

b. Emergency Management Director/Manager

(1) Responsible for establishing and maintaining emergency response coordination, including planning, training, development of incident management facilities, dissemination and implementation of plans and coordination of resources.

c. Incident Command agencies

(1) These agencies have established day-to-day responsibility for specific services within a specific jurisdiction (fire districts and departments, law enforcement agencies, public works departments, etc.). They are also responsible for providing trained incident commanders and staff when required, responsible for management of the emergency response and recovery according to the plan and responsible for establishing direction and control facilities at the incident.

d. Participating agencies and organizations

(1) Responsible for providing necessary staff in time of emergency, providing emergency funding and resources,

providing audit/accounting personnel to track expenses, participate in training and exercises, providing representatives to incident management as a point of contact during emergencies, and committing agency workers, equipment and resources to the cooperative effort.

D. Limitations

1. No guarantee is implied by this plan to a perfect response system. Assets are vulnerable to terrorism, natural and technological problems which may limit response. It is the policy of Franklin County to make every reasonable effort within its capabilities to respond to emergencies based on the situation, information and resources available and skill/training level of available responders.
2. This plan is not intended to deal with every potential scenario that may occur during times of emergency, but rather identify the organization, the processes and the responsibilities of the respective participants who may be involved. The possibility of local resources becoming overwhelmed is a reality, the participating jurisdictions can only make a reasonable effort to respond based on the situation(s), information and the resources available at the time of the disaster.
3. The disaster response, relief and recovery activities of the Emergency Management Organization may be limited by:
    a. Inability of the general citizenry to function on their own for more than three days without additional supplies of water, food, shelter and medical supplies.
    b. Lack of police, fire, emergency medical services and public works response due to damage to facilities, equipment and shortages of personnel.
    c. The limited number of public safety responders in a jurisdiction.
    d. The shortage of trained response personnel and equipment needed to handle a disaster.
    e. The shortage of critical supplies.
    f. Damage to essential services and facilities, such as roads, rail, utilities and communication networks.
    g. Damage to emergency services communication networks.
    h. The availability of outside assistance and resources.
4. Emergency situations are difficult, if not impossible to predict. The local emergency management system must be flexible and be able to function under a variety of unanticipated complex and unique circumstances.
5. There is no guarantee implied by this plan that perfect mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery will be practical or possible. It is the policy of Franklin County to make every reasonable effort within it capabilities to respond to emergencies based on the situation, information, skill/training levels of responders and resources available.
6. This plan does not supersede any state, local or federal laws and/or codes.

7. All response agencies will utilize their agency's standard operating guides and procedures in accordance with any and all local and state laws/ordinances for response, planning, preparedness and mitigation activities.
8. All response agencies will respond appropriately in accordance with their training credentials, certifications, levels as dictated by their agency's standard operating guidelines and/or procedures.
9. Response agencies will review and suggest updates to the CEMP as their agency's standard operating guides, procedures and training certifications/levels change and impact the overall planning process.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

1. Franklin County is vulnerable to the damaging effects of natural disasters including drought, earthquake, floods, land movement, severe local storms and volcanic eruptions. Franklin County is also vulnerable to a variety of technological hazards including dam failure, energy emergencies, chemical, radiological and hazardous materials incidents from transportation as well as fixed facilities and both urban and wild land fire. These and other hazards and their potential effects are described in the Hazard Vulnerability Analysis, (HIVA), see appendix 7 in this document. This is a planning tool designed to prepare the agency for the impacts of known and suspected hazard conditions. Vulnerability assessments are also identified in the Franklin County Hazard Mitigation Plan, published separately.
2. Emergencies or disasters could occur in the county at any time causing significant human suffering, injury and death, public and private property damage, environmental degradation, loss of essential services, economic hardships to businesses, families, and individuals and disruption of governmental entities.

B. Planning Assumptions

This CEMP is based on the following general assumptions:

1. Local government officials recognize their responsibilities with regard 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. Agencies and organizations that support this plan will assist in the planning process and will participate in training classes and exercises which are designed to increase the overall preparedness posture of Franklin County.
2. The primary purpose of this plan is to establish a framework for large scale disasters/emergencies that overwhelm local response capabilities. This plan does not supersede/override any established procedures,

authorities or standards which have been established for routine local emergencies.

3. 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.
4. Appropriate local agencies will, within their capabilities according to the four phases of emergency management, prepare for emergencies and disaster to ensure continuity of government, safe keeping of vital records and to mobilize in support of local responders by staffing the ECC.
5. Citizens, businesses, local agencies and industries of the county will utilize their own resources and provide for themselves during the first three days of an emergency or disaster.
6. Pasco Fire Department and Franklin County Fire Protection District #3 are signatories to the Tri-County Fire Mutual Aid Plan which will provide for mutual aid from Benton and Walla Walla Counties. The five fire districts in Franklin County have an agreement which provides mutual aid to each other. Those agreements are hereby incorporated into this document by reference, and are assumed to be a major factor in the coordination of response to emergencies involving fire departments/districts. The Tri-County Mutual Aid Plan is maintained by the Tri-County Fire Chief's Association as a separate document.
7. The Tri-County Mass Casualty Incident Plan is hereby incorporated into this document by reference and is assumed to be a major factor in coordination of response to emergencies involving mass casualty incidents. The Mass Casualty Incident Plan is jointly maintained by FCEM and Benton County Emergency Management and Tri-County EMS as a separate document.
8. The Tri-Cities Airport Emergency Plan is also incorporated into this document by reference only and is maintained as a separate document by the airport.
9. The Franklin County Master Mutual Aid Agreement is also incorporated into this document by reference only and is maintained as a separate document by FCEM.
10. Nothing in this plan is intended to diminish the emergency preparedness responsibilities of each participating jurisdiction. Their first priority is to the needs of the citizens within its jurisdiction; and each jurisdiction maintains their right to attend to their own circumstances before committing resources to cooperative disaster response. Participation in the mutual aid agreements is entirely voluntary. Nothing in this plan is intended to diminish the emergency preparedness responsibilities of individual citizens. Circumstances during disasters may not allow immediate response to meet all the needs of the public. Every individual should be prepared and able to provide for themselves during the first three days of an emergency or disaster. A free market economy and existing distribution systems should be maintained as the primary means for continuing operations of the economic and private sector systems.

Normal business procedures may require modification to provide essential resources and services.

11. In situations not specifically addressed in this plan, responding agencies will have to improvise and carry out their responsibilities to the best of their abilities under the circumstances, utilizing their agencies' standard operating guidelines and procedures.
12. When a disaster occurs, or one is imminent, the chief elected official of the impacted jurisdiction will direct that the Franklin County Emergency Management Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) be activated. In most cases this will be on the recommendation of the emergency management director.
13. 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 Franklin County ECC to the Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division (WAEMD)/State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
14. There are four phases in emergency management activities. While there may be some overlap generally all activities will be considered to be part of one of the four phases. The phases are mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Emergency Impacts. The emergency conditions identified in the Franklin County Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (Appendix 7) could have a wide range of destructive and disruptive impacts. These include, but are not limited to:
   a. Injury, death and long-term health degradation to county residents.
   b. Damage to or destruction of residences, businesses and other private property.
   c. Damage to public property, utilities and infrastructure.
   d. Business closure, job losses and disruption of economic activity.
   e. Environmental degradation with resulting aesthetic, cultural, economic and health impacts.
2. Emergency Operations. If an emergency or disaster situation exceeds the resources and/or capabilities of city or county emergency services and those available through mutual aid agreements, the Chief Elected Official of the jurisdiction affected may issue a declaration of emergency. This declaration authorizes the emergency use of resources and emergency expenditures and activates the emergency plan. Upon request of the Emergency Chairperson, the Emergency Coordination Center will be activated. Elements of local government and response agencies will provide representatives to the Emergency Coordination Center to facilitate the coordination of emergency response activities under the direction of the Emergency Chairperson.

a. The responsibility for leadership and operations during emergency situations is vested in the executive heads of government.

b. The FCEM Director is responsible to the executive heads of government for carrying out the emergency management program for the county and municipalities.

c. Emergency Management activities in Franklin County are conducted under the universally accepted four emergency management phases of mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. Mitigation and preparedness are constant and continuous processes.

d. This plan reflects the roles and responsibilities of agencies and jurisdictions within the county for emergency management operations.

e. Heads of government, non-government agencies, organizations and departments, augmented by trained reserves and volunteers, perform emergency functions as stated in this plan.

f. All agencies and organizations will utilize the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and specifically the policies and procedures in the Incident Command System (ICS) for response.

g. Departments will retain their identity and autonomy during disaster operations. When agencies assist each other, personnel will remain under the supervision of their own agency. They will receive mission assignments from the using agency.

h. Departments not having an assigned emergency mission will carry out such duties as may be directed by the executive heads of government.

i. This plan will make provisions for those actions necessary to minimize injuries and damage and expedite recovery from the effects of a disaster. Priority throughout the emergency period will be the preservation of life and protection of property.

3. Planning and Response Organizations. Franklin County Emergency Management is responsible for carrying out the program for emergency management and coordinating the disaster mitigation, preparedness, and response and recovery efforts of Franklin County, including the cities of Pasco, Connell, Kahlotus and Mesa. Franklin County Emergency Management will compile a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan that is the overarching document for each of the individual jurisdictions'/agencies detailed response plans/procedures/guides. Primary local support agencies include:

a. Franklin County Sheriff's Office, Pasco Police Department and Connell Police Department.

b. Pasco Fire Department, Connell Fire Department, and Five Rural Fire Protection Districts 1 through 5.

c. Franklin County Public Hospital District #1.

d. Tri-County Hazardous Materials Response Team.

e. Benton-Franklin Health District.

f. Benton-Franklin Chapter of the American Red Cross.

g. Washington State agencies that are key participants in planning and response for Franklin County include:

(1) Washington State Patrol

(2) Washington State Health Department

(3) Washington State Emergency Management Division

(4) Washington State Agriculture Department

(5) Washington State Military Department

(6) Washington State Ecology Department

(7) Washington State DSHS

h. Federal agencies that are participants in the Franklin County planning or which may assume significant response roles include:

(1) Department of Homeland Security

(2) Department of Energy (including all Hanford Site contractors)

(3) Federal Emergency Management Agency

(4) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

(5) U. S. Coast Guard

(6) U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

(7) U. S. Department of Agriculture

(8) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

B. Emergency Management Concepts

1. The Emergency Coordination Center. Emergency support and coordination in Franklin County will be directed from the Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center (ECC). The ECC provides work space, communications and information systems, maps, displays and decision aids to support the direction and control of emergency response activities. The ECC has the capacity to support and coordinate Single or Unified Command Operations as events occur in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The NIMS structure utilized in the Franklin County ECC is organized by Major Management Activities.

2. Support Agreements. The response capabilities of Franklin County agencies and those from surrounding counties are integrated through several mutual aid and joint-operations agreements. The Tri-Cities Mutual Aid Plan, the Franklin County Master Mutual Aid Agreement, the Southeast Region Fire Mobilization Plan, and the Washington State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan provide for local and regional augmentation of firefighting capabilities. Kadlec Medical Center has been designated the Disaster Medical Coordination Center hospital for the Tri-Cities area in the DMCC plan. Law enforcement mutual aid agreements with the Benton and Walla Walla County Sheriff's, Kennewick, Richland and Prosser Police Departments, and other regional law enforcement agencies are available to provide additional support to Franklin County. Support agreements have been established with various local response entities, including the Benton-Franklin Chapter of the American Red Cross, Columbia Basin Dive Rescue, Ben Franklin Transit, and medical centers. If local resources are exhausted, Franklin County may request assistance from the State or Federal governments through the Washington State Emergency Operations Center.

C. Direction and Control

1. Incident Command System ***(***ICS***)*** is the basis for all direction, control and coordination of emergency response and recovery efforts conducted under this plan. The authority of the Incident Commander is limited to those powers specifically granted by delegation of authority, statute, legislative authority or derived from the plan. Emergency response and supporting agencies and organizations agree to carry out their objectives in support of the incident command structure to the fullest extent possible.

2. Incident Command Agency and the designation of the incident command agency, and assumption of incident coordination, will follow statutory responsibilities when applicable. Designation of the Incident Commander is made by the legislative authority of the jurisdiction and is based on the following criteria:

a. Specific or implied authority or responsibility within the applicable jurisdiction, or as otherwise identified in this plan.

b. Assumption of responsibility by the official agency.

3 Operational direction and control of emergency response and recovery activities will be conducted on-scene by an incident commander. Requests for assistance will be made through normal channels until the ECC has become operational, at which time requests for regional and state assistance and resources should be directed through the ECC.

4 Direction and Control concepts are outlined in ESF 5 – Emergency Management. In the Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center

a. The Emergency Chairperson in the ECC is ultimately responsible for direction and control of the emergency management functions.

b. The Emergency Chairperson is the Chief Elected Official of the jurisdiction or jurisdictions involved in the emergency. Details of the designation of the Emergency Chairperson are presented in Appendix 1, Direction and Control.

5. The Emergency Chairperson provides direction, using the National Incident Management System (NIMS), to the response agencies through the positions of Emergency Coordination Center Staff. The ECC provides a single coordination point for all the agencies involved in the response to an emergency and also for coordination of emergency information released to the public and media. The ECC staff includes the following positions: Emergency Chairperson, Emergency Manager, Sheriff, Law Enforcement Coordinator, Legal Advisor, Public Information Officer, Benton/Franklin Health Officer, Operations Coordinator, Fire Coordinator, Public Works, Transportation Coordinator, State Liaison, Facility Liaison, and American Red Cross. Some or all of these positions may be filled, or other positions added, depending on the needs of the emergency or disaster. The EOC organization is described in Appendix 1, Direction and Control.

6. The ECC has the ability to notify the general public utilizing a number of systems which include the Emergency Alert System, the Columbia Generating Station/Department of Energy siren systems and the CodeRED mass electronic telephone notification system at the discretion of the Emergency Chairperson.

D. Emergency Coordination Facilities

The Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center is in the Port of Pasco Building 57, 502 W. Boeing St., Pasco, Washington (N 46E 15' 34", W 119E 05' 56"). It is occupied by Franklin County Emergency Management. The designated alternate ECC is located in the Franklin County Sheriff's Office in the Public Safety Building.

Each participating jurisdiction and agency designates its own location for direction of its response function. The FCEM staff can and will relocate to any of the jurisdictions party to this plan for integration into any facility they deem appropriate.

E. Mitigation Activities

Mitigation activities that are specific to individual Emergency Support Functions are identified in the ESFs and the mitigation procedures for individual participating agencies.

1. FCEM will prepare and maintain a Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP), coordinate with other agencies for management of specific mitigation projects, provide public information on mitigation and coordinate with Washington Emergency Management Division on mitigation issues.

2. All agencies and jurisdictions develop and implement a plan to reduce or alleviate the loss of life, property economy and the environment from natural and human caused hazards.

3. Basic mitigation consideration includes;
    - (1) Removal or elimination of the hazard
    - (2) Reduce or limit the amount or size of the hazard
    - (3) Segregate the hazard from that which is being protected.
    - (4) Establish hazard warning and communication procedures.
    - (5) Conduct training and education, coordinate exercises

F. Preparedness Activities

Preparedness activities that are specific to individual Emergency Support Functions are identified in the ESFs and the preparedness procedures for individual participating agencies.

1. Franklin County Emergency Management has prepared this CEMP and other plans to help ensure timely and coordinated response to any emergency or disaster. Franklin County Emergency Management also maintains and regularly updates Implementing Procedures for all agencies and organizations that are charged with disaster response under this and other plans.

2. Local agencies and organizations should develop and implement procedures to carry out their responsibilities as outlined in the plan. Lines of authority should be identified and documents for the continuity of government should be protected. Individuals with responsibilities during assessment and mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery phases should be identified and aware of their emergency responsibilities.

3. Franklin County Emergency Management helps to coordinate the required NIMS and other training to local emergency responder agencies following guidelines issued by the Department of Homeland Security, the Washington State Military Department/Emergency Management Division and the Federal Emergency Management Agency. This training, coupled with regular drills and exercises of the plans and procedures, provides an enhanced state of readiness for the community.

4. Franklin County Emergency Management regularly participates in events which are designed to provide educational material to the public under the joint Federal Emergency Management Agency/American Red Cross Family Protection Program and FEMA/Department of Homeland Security programs. The goal of these programs are to encourage each individual and family in Franklin County to prepare for disaster by developing a family disaster plan, equipping themselves with a 72-hour disaster supplies kit, and learning the basic first aid skills necessary for survival in a disaster.

G. Response Activities

Response activities that are specific to individual Emergency Support Functions are identified in the ESFs and the response procedures for individual participating agencies. Each agencies specific standard operating guides, procedures and policies are the standard by which they will respond.

The following are response measures under this plan that apply to all hazards and support functions.

1. Upon request from the Incident Commander, staff the Emergency Coordination Center and functional work centers to provide for reliable and timely communication and coordination of response activities and resources.

2. Assess conditions to determine needed actions to protect people, minimize property damage and economic loss.

3. Identify and deploy material and personnel support to on-scene responders.

4. Identify and activate services to minimize human suffering and loss.

5. If an emergency or disaster situation exceeds the resources and/or capabilities of city or county emergency services and those available through mutual aid agreements, the Chief Elected Official of the jurisdiction affected may issue a declaration of emergency. This authorizes the emergency use of resources and emergency expenditures, activates the emergency plan and implements state response for support.

6. If local resources are exhausted, requests for assistance from State and/or Federal government will be initiated through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and/or the State Duty Officer.

H. RECOVERY ACTIVITIES

Recovery activities that are specific to individual Emergency Support Functions are identified in the ESFs. The following are recovery measures under this plan that apply to all hazards and support functions.

1. Recovery operations will be coordinated through the designated Recovery Team leader in the Emergency Coordination Center.

2. Initial recovery efforts will be directed at returning systems vital to public health and safety to operation immediately after the danger has passed.

3. The goal of long term recovery will be to return the infrastructure of the community to pre-disaster conditions. Assistance with long-term recovery is available from the Federal Emergency Management Agency through a Presidential Disaster Declaration under Public Law 93-288. Any such long-term recovery efforts will include mitigation efforts that may eliminate the hazard or reduce the impact of a recurrence.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. General

This section gives a summary of responsibilities under the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Details of individual agency and organizational responsibilities are found in the appropriate Emergency Support Functions of this plan, which discuss the functions to be performed in emergency and disaster situations.

B. Concept of Operations-Overview

The Chairperson of the Board of County Commissioners or the Mayor of any incorporated city is considered the Chief Elected Official of the jurisdiction. The Chief Elected Official (or a person designated by that Official) will report to the Emergency Coordination Center to assume direction and control of activities as the Emergency Chairperson for that jurisdiction in response to the effects of disasters County and/or city departments are assigned coordinated disaster functions according to their normal operational functions and capabilities, and are responsible to prepare procedures in order to fulfill these disaster functions.

C. Agency or Department Responsibilities

1. Franklin County Board of County Commissioners

a. Proclaim local declaration of emergency as prescribed in RCW 36.40.180.

b. Establish emergency policies for the county during and emergency or disaster.
c. Provide liaison to mayors, other county commissioners or to the Governor in emergency or disaster related matters.
d. To request state assistance from either the Governor or other appropriate state agencies/departments.
e. Issue, amend, or rescind necessary orders, rules and regulation to carry out emergency management operations.

2. **City Mayors and Councils**

a. Proclaim local declaration of emergency as prescribed in RCW 35.33.081.
b. Establish emergency policies for the respective municipality during and emergency or disaster.
c. Provide liaison to mayors, other county commissioners or to the Governor in emergency or disaster related matters.
d. Issue, amend, or rescind necessary orders, rules and regulation to carry out emergency management operations.

3. **Franklin County Emergency Management Executive Board**

a. Appoint the Director of Emergency Management and establish the Franklin County Emergency Management organization.
b. Promulgate the Franklin County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
c. Approve the Franklin County Emergency Management Interlocal Agreement for presentation to each of the signatory municipalities.

4. **Emergency Chairperson**

a. Assume control of emergency operations, and with the advice and assistance of staff, determine appropriate protective actions for the citizens of the city/county.
b. Directs the implementation of emergency response and recovery plans, warn and inform the public, declare an emergency if needed, and preserve the continuity of the executive branch of government.
c. Issues, amends and rescinds the necessary orders, rules and regulations to carry out emergency management operations, and may if needed, request State or Federal assistance through the Washington State Emergency Operations Center.

5. **Emergency Management**

a. Franklin County Emergency Management is responsible for carrying out the emergency management programs and coordinating the disaster mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery efforts of all areas, both incorporated and unincorporated within Franklin County.

b. FCEM will assist in dissemination of emergency messages to the general public.

c. FCEM will maintain and operate the Emergency Coordination Center for Franklin County and its incorporated municipalities.

d. Upon request from the Incident Commander, FCEM will activate the ECC utilizing a phased response approach with four activation levels:

(1) **Phase I** activation is routine operations or standby. The ECC is ready for activation at a higher level response at any given time.

(2) **Phase II** activation is for enhanced operations (Alert Stage) where an incident could potentially grow to the point where the Incident Commander could need assistance coordinating resources. The most senior FCEM staff will call in additional FCEM staff as needed and appropriate. The ECC staff will continue to monitor and process requests for assistance from the incident. The WA State EOC will be notified and a mission number should be requested by the FCEM ECC.

(3) **Phase III** activation if full ECC operations and all positions should be notified and staffed. The WA State EOC should be notified immediately and a mission number obtained. A number of various ESFs will be activated during this type of event. A declaration of emergency will probably be required at this stage, but ultimately is the decision of the Emergency Chairperson. National Guard assets will probably requested for support.

(4) **Phase IV** is for catastrophic events. Most, if not all, ESFs will be involved in the response. A declaration of emergency will be completed for this event and more than likely the state will issue a declaration of emergency for federal assistance as well. State assets such as the National Guard will be requested.

6. **Communications**

a. The Franklin County Emergency Dispatch Center will assist in dissemination of warning to local governments and the public, and provide notification and updates to emergency response agencies.

b. The Franklin County Dispatch Center will coordinate and communicate with the South East COMMunications (SECOMM) center in Benton County for response resource allocations.

7. **Law Enforcement**

a. Maintain law and order within their jurisdictions during times of emergency or disaster. This is accomplished by continuing their normal functions, which include assisting with warning and evacuation of affected areas, providing traffic and crowd control,

and protecting key public officials. Also, providing security for the Emergency Coordination Center and other key facilities.

8. **Fire Departments and Fire Protection Districts**
   a. Maintain routine firefighting and rescue services, emergency medical, hazardous material initial scene assessment, isolation, containment, monitoring and decontamination.

9. **EMS/North Franklin Hospital District #1**
   a. Franklin County Public Hospital District #1 is responsible for emergency medical services in the northern portions of Franklin County.
   b. Some fire districts and city fire departments are responsible for EMS in their jurisdictions. Currently only the City of Pasco and Franklin County Fire District #3 have EMS services other than North Franklin Hospital District #1.
   c. There are a couple private EMS providers in Franklin County – American Medical Response (AMR) and MedStar which respond throughout Franklin County.

10. **Public Works/Engineers**
   a. City and County Departments of Engineering and/or Public Works are a primary resource during emergency and disaster situations.
   b. Specifically, they will maintain roads, waterways, bridges, water systems, sewers, and treatment facilities. Provide barricading equipment, assist with rescue operations, and assist with emergency removal and disposal of debris.
   c. Conduct damage assessment of public facilities, provide inspection of facilities to determine structural condition, provide diking material for hazardous materials, supply fuel for operation of equipment, and coordinate construction management of private labor and equipment.

11. **Assessor's Office**
   a. Assist in times of emergency by conducting damage assessments during response and recovery by making special efforts to preserve vital records.

12. **Auditor's Office**
   a. Assist the Emergency Chairperson in the administration of disaster related budgets, provide financial record keeping capabilities and establish a system for tracking and documentation of expenses during an emergency.
   b. Establish a system for removal and safety of public records.

13. **Washington State University Cooperative Extension Office**
   a. During mitigation and preparedness phases, provide, in cooperation with regulatory agencies, information and education to

the general public regarding production, diseases in animals and plants, and handling of animals.

b. During the response and recovery phases, provide a copy of United States Department of Agriculture's "Damage Assessment Report" to Franklin County Emergency Management.

14. **Coroner**

a. Responsible for emergency morgue facilities, care for the deceased, including identification, mortuary services and notification of the next of kin. Plan for and implement a plan for mass fatality/mortuary services during emergencies.

15. **Health District**

a. Advise the Emergency Chairperson on matters relating to health and safety of the public and emergency workers.

b. Coordinate medical and public health services during disaster operations, and ensure that disaster related health effects on the public and emergency workers are kept to a minimum.

c. Supervise the food and water quality control program during disasters and will, if needed, manage disease control operations and immunization, and coordinate the disposal of dead animals.

16. **Parks and Recreation**

a. Provide equipment and personnel in support of the response and recovery efforts. Provide park and recreation facilities to be used for mass care, assembly and relocation areas. Provide damage assessment reports of park and recreation facilities.

17. **Tri-County Hazardous Materials Response Team**

a. Provide advice and assistance to the Incident Commander and/or the Emergency Chairperson in controlling and containing hazardous materials releases.

b. Respond in Franklin County to the areas that are currently contracted with the Tri-County HAZMAT Team. If possible, negotiate with the responsible party and/or jurisdiction having authority for a fee based response in areas not under contract.

18. **Prosecutor and City Attorneys**

a. Provide legal advice to the Emergency Chairperson and Emergency Coordination Center Staff in the development and execution of emergency plans, procedures and declarations of emergency.

Other departments and agencies within Franklin County and its jurisdictions, although not specifically mentioned in the plan, may be asked by the Emergency Chairperson in times of emergency or disaster to provide personnel to other departments as needed, and to perform other emergency tasks as assigned.

19. **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Walla Walla District**
    a. Upon request by officials of the local jurisdiction and the County Emergency Management Director, the Corps of Engineers may serve as a resource provider to emergencies within Franklin County, with the authority to deploy personnel to assist under an all-hazards emergency response.
    b. Technical, material, and direct assistance are the forms of response the Walla Walla District of the US Army Corps of Engineers can provide to water-related disasters within the County. Technical assistance includes providing guidance on flood fight techniques and emergency construction methods; inspecting flood protection projects and dams to identify problems and recommend corrective measures; and providing hydraulic or hydrologic analysis, geotechnical evaluations, topography and stream data, maps, and historic flood or storm information. Material assistance includes issuing supplies (primarily sandbags) and loaning pumps. Direct assistance includes rescue operations, and on-the-ground flood fight operations.

20. **American Red Cross**
    a. Provide food, shelter and first aid to disaster victims and emergency workers, and will coordinate with the Salvation Army and other social agencies to provide individualized assistance to families.
    b. Coordinate with school districts to provide facilities for Mass Care operations, and will handle welfare inquiries from concerned family members outside of disaster area.

21. **The Salvation Army**

    a. Provide food, clothing and other supplies, and counseling and chaplaincy services as needed by disaster victims or emergency workers in coordination with the Red Cross and other relief agencies.

22. **Columbia Basin Dive and Rescue**
    a. Perform search, rescue and recovery services for water related emergencies and assist, as needed, in land search and rescue operations. Will obtain a mission number from the Washington State Duty Officer before responding, either through Franklin County Dispatch or Franklin County Emergency Management.

23. **Area Hospitals**
    a. Provide health care and emergency medical services to disaster victims and emergency workers.
    b. Provide statistical information to the Emergency Coordination Center.

c. Jointly activate the Mass Casualty Incident Plan and Disaster Medical Coordination Center plan/procedures with the On-Scene Incident Commander.

24. **Public Utility District and electric utilities**
    a. Provide services to restore electrical power on a priority basis, repair damaged generating facilities, and remove downed electrical lines. Possibly asked for support for tree removal to clear roadways.

25. **School districts**
    a. School District will provide facilities and personnel for mass care and may be asked to provide buses for transportation support, public information officer support and possible access to school monitoring cameras.

26. **Benton- Franklin Transit**
    a. Provide buses and drivers for transportation support if needed and fill the transportation coordinator position in the ECC.

27. **Benton-Franklin Humane Society**
    a. Coordinate with Animal Control and the Red Cross to develop plans and procedures for animal response operations.

28. **ARES/RACES**
    a. Coordination of emergency communications with emergency management to augment emergency response agencies.

VIII. VI. PLAN MAINTENANCE

A. This Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is required by law and is the basis for an integrated system of Emergency Management in Franklin County, in accordance with the requirements of RCW 38.52 and WAC 118.

B. This plan, at a minimum, will be reviewed on a four-year cycle or in compliance with future applicable regulations.

C. This plan and Franklin County Emergency Management procedures will also be reviewed after emergency exercises and actual occurrences that implement portions of this plan.

D. This plan is the documentation of the planning process and as such needs to be a product of that process, and it is essential this be accomplished with the input and cooperation of all participants.

E. Local agency and organization actions support the overall emergency management function in the County. The operating procedures of those agencies and organizations, when coordinated and integrated with the CEMP form the backbone of the operational concept of the Emergency Management Organization.

F. NIMS Integration

1. NIMS is a system mandated by Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5) that provides a consistent, nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the private sector; and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to effectively and efficiently work together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.
2. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology.
3. In accordance with NIMS, Franklin County has integrated the system in all phases of its planning and operations.

G. Franklin County Emergency Management

1. Maintain the record of changes for the CEMP.
2. Coordinate with local agencies in the development, review and maintenance of the ESFs that contain agency responsibilities.
3. Review the entire CEMP on a five-year cycle, with a general updates of the plan annually.
4. Coordinate the critiques and reviews of exercises and actual events to address specific functional elements of the CEMP, and make necessary and appropriate revisions.
5. Assist local agencies and organizations in the development and maintenance of their jurisdiction’s specific emergency plans/procedures.

APPENDIX 1

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Appendix is to provide for effective supervision, authority and cooperative functioning of emergency operations under this plan, and to ensure the continued operation of government during and after emergencies and disasters.

II. AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. **Chief Elected Official**. The Chief Elected Official has the authority to issue a declaration of emergency if a condition exceeds the resources and/or capabilities of the city or county emergency services and those available through mutual aid agreements.

1. For emergency conditions that involve unincorporated areas of the county or more than one incorporated city, the Chief Elected Official is the Chairperson of the Board of County Commissioners.

2. In the absence of the Chairperson of the Board of Commissioners, any available County Commissioner may assume the role of Chief Elected Official of Franklin County for purposes of initiating a declaration of emergency. If no County Commissioners are available, the line of succession described in Franklin County Resolution 99-150, Continuity of Government When the Commissioners are Unavailable for an Emergency Situation, will be followed. The order of succession is:

    - Sheriff
    - County Prosecutor
    - County Administrator

3. For emergency conditions that are confined to the geographic limits of an incorporated city within Franklin County, the Chief Elected Official is the Mayor.

4. In the absence of the Mayor, an elected City Council member will assume the role of Chief Elected Official for that city according to the line of succession described in the city ordinances. At the discretion of the City Council, the authority to act as Chief Elected Official may be vested in the City Manager or City Administrator.

B. **Emergency Chairperson**. Upon issuance of a declaration of emergency, the Chief Elected Official of the affected jurisdiction will assume (or delegate) the duties and responsibilities of Emergency Chairperson.

1. In Pasco, Connell, Kahlotus, or Mesa, the Mayor may choose to delegate he responsibility of Emergency Chairperson to the City Manager, City Administrator, or any elected City Council Member.

2. In the circumstance that more than one jurisdiction within Franklin County is involved in or threatened by the emergency, the Chairperson of the Board of Commissioners (or designee) and the Mayor of the jurisdiction(s) involved (or designee) may act jointly in the capacity of Emergency Chairperson.

3. The Emergency Chairperson will direct that the Emergency Coordination Center be partially or fully activated to serve as the central point of control, direction and coordination.

4. The Emergency Chairperson will report to the Emergency Coordination Center and:

    - Provide overall direction and control for the emergency response.
    - Assume responsibility for all policy actions/decisions for the jurisdiction.
    - Direct the implementation of those policy actions/decisions.
    - Authorize emergency expenditures.

5. Any changes to the line of succession described in 2.1 above or pre-designation of Emergency Chairmen will be formally approved by the Commissioners or City Council. The Commissioners or City Council will inform FCEM of any such changes, their effective dates, and their duration.

III. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION

A. The Franklin County Emergency Management Organization is comprised of a Director, Administrative Executive and two Program Coordinators.

B. One of the primary roles and functions of Franklin County Emergency Management staff during an activation is to provide support to the incident commander by assisting in resource coordination, public information functions and alert/warning of the public as requested/needed.

C. The Franklin County Emergency Management staff will manage and ensure operability of the Emergency Coordination Center as a primary responsibility/function.

IV. EMERGENCY COORDINATION CENTER

A. The Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center is in the Port of Pasco's Building 57, located at 502 Boeing Street, Pasco, Washington (N 46E 15' 34", W 119E 05' 56").

B. The designated alternate ECC is located in the Sheriff's Office at the Public Safety Building.

C. Each participating jurisdiction and agency can designate its own location for direction of its response function. The FCEM staff can and will relocate to any of the jurisdictions party to this plan for integration into any facility they deem appropriate.

D. The Emergency Coordination Center will be staffed and activated at one of the following phased levels upon request from an incident commander:

1. **Phase I** activation is routine operations or standby. The ECC is ready for activation at a higher level response at any given time.
2. **Phase II** activation is for enhanced operations (Alert Stage) where an incident could potentially grow to the point where the Incident Commander could need assistance coordinating resources. The most senior FCEM staff will call in additional FCEM staff as needed and appropriate. The ECC staff will continue to monitor and process requests for assistance from the incident. The WA State ECC will be notified and a mission number should be requested by the FCEM ECC.
3. **Phase III** activation if full ECC operations and all positions should be notified and staffed. The WA State ECC should be notified immediately and a mission number obtained. A number of various ESFs will be activated during this type of event. A declaration of emergency will probably be required at this stage, but ultimately is the decision of the Emergency Chairperson. National Guard assets will probably requested for support.
4. **Phase IV** is for catastrophic events. Most, if not all, ESFs will be involved in the response. A declaration of emergency will be completed for this event and more than likely the state will issue a declaration of emergency for federal assistance as well. State assets such as the National Guard will be requested.

APPENDIX 2

PUBLIC INFORMATION

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Appendix is to provide for and maintain a program that prepares and distributes emergency information and instructions to the public before, during and after emergencies, using all available communications media.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. The functions of public information include the dissemination of timely and accurate information that promotes personal safety and survival, offers advice on protection of property, gives accurate information on the actions of government and the expected role of citizens, neutralizes rumors, and outlines assistance available from local, State, Federal and volunteer agencies.

B. Joint Information Centers (JIC) will be established by the Department of Energy and Energy Northwest for emergencies generated by their respective facilities. Franklin County will provide representatives to the JIC. For the other emergencies covered under this Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, Franklin County Emergency Management (FCEM) will establish and operate a Media Information Center to serve as a focus for public information activities at FCEM.

C. Upon request from an Incident Commander, FCEM staff will act as the Public Information Officer for the Incident Commander, or as PIO support for the Incident Commander.

III. AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Franklin County and each city will appoint a Public Information Officer (PIO) and notify FCEM of the appointment. PIO's will be selected based on their ability to write media releases, speak effectively, understand media practices, and understand emergency situations.

B. The Chief Elected Official of an affected jurisdiction will:

1. Notify FCEM if activation of the Public Information team is required.

2. Coordinate the release of information with the FCEM PIO if the Public Information team is not activated.

3. Approve all news releases during an emergency or disaster.

4. Designate a location to serve as an information/media center.

C. The Director of Emergency Management will:

1. Activate the public information team when conditions exist that may require instructions to the public or generate public concern or media inquiries.

2. Serve as part of the public information team.

3. Ensure FCEM staff have taken PIO courses and are trained appropriately.

D. Franklin County Emergency Management PIO will:

1. In coordination with State and Federal agencies, develop and maintain procedures for dissemination of emergency public information, including provisions for the coordination of information and authentication of news releases prior to their release.

2. Coordinate with the PIO from other jurisdictions during an emergency situation.

3. Develop and maintain phone lists and other means of communication with the media to support rapid dissemination of warnings and emergency information.

4. With concurrence of the Chief Elected Official, serve as jurisdiction spokesperson in the absence of a jurisdiction PIO.

5. Coordinate and monitor release of all emergency public information, emergency instructions, and news releases concerning the safety and welfare of the citizens of Franklin County.

6. Coordinate the release of information with the affected jurisdiction's PIO and/or Chief Elected Official.

7. Arrange for a Spanish translator to translate emergency information for the public, as time permits.

8. Upon request of the Incident Commander, act as the PIO for the command staff either on-scene or from the Emergency Coordination Center.

E. City and County Public Information Officers will:

1. Report to the Emergency Operations Center or other designated location in Franklin County.
2. Assume the role of Lead PIO/Spokesperson if the event involves their jurisdiction, or delegate that responsibility to someone else.

3. Coordinate the release of event information with Incident Command and the FCEM ECC – if the ECC is activated.

4. Utilize FCEM staff as appropriate to support the PIO function during an emergency.

IV. FACILITIES

Upon activating the public information team, an information/media center will be established at the affected jurisdiction and/or at FCEM. On-scene PIO functions such as media control, may occur near the scene of the emergency upon direction from the Incident Commander

V. MEDIA

A. The radio and television stations serving Franklin County will serve as principal means of quickly disseminating emergency public information. Most of the broadcasters in Franklin County are participating members of the Columbia Basin EAS Operational Area.

B. The following print media serve the Franklin County area:

1. Tri-City Herald, Kennewick
2. Franklin County Graphic, Connell
3. La Voz, Pasco

APPENDIX 3

REFERENCES

This Plan was developed and is maintained pursuant to, but not limited to the following statutes, regulations and existing plan documents. Each Appendix, Annex or Emergency Support Function (ESF) may include additional references that pertain to that specific document.

LOCAL REFERENCES:

- Interlocal Cooperative Agreement for Franklin County Emergency Management

GOVERNING REVISED CODES OF WASHINGTON (RCW) AND WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATIVE CODE (WAC):

- RCW Chapter 09.73 - Rights of Privacy
- RCW 35A - Optional Municipal Code
- RCW 38.52 - Emergency Management
- RCW 38.52.110 - Use of existing services and facilities
- RCW 43.43 - State Fire Mobilization
- RCW 52.02 - Fire Protection Districts
- RCW 70.102 - Hazardous Substance Incidents
- RCW 70.105 - Public Health and Safety
- RCW 70.136 - Hazardous Materials Incidents
- WAC 118 - Emergency Management
- WAC 118.04 - Emergency Worker Program

FEDERAL GOVERNING STATUES:

- Public Law 93-288, The Disaster Relief Act of 1974, as amended by Public Law 100-707, The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
- Public Law 920, Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended
- Public Law 96-342, Improved Civil Defense 1980
- Public Law 99-499, Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, Title III, Emergency Planning Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)
- Current Census Data for Washington State

PLAN REFERENCES:

- Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)
- Washington State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan
- Washington State Integrated Fixed Facility Radiological and Chemical Protection Plan

- Department of Ecology Northwest Area Contingency Plan & Region 10 Regional Contingency Plan
- National Response Plan
- Washington State Office of Financial Management (April population statistics)

APPENDIX 4

DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

Access Control Point (ACP) - Road or highway control points staffed primarily by State or county law enforcement, augmented as necessary by the National Guard and/or designated response agencies to facilitate the exit from and deny the entry of unauthorized personnel into an area of risk. Access control is an enforcement function involving the deployment of vehicles, barricades, or other devices around the perimeter of the risk area, to deny access into the area.

Disaster - An emergency situation of such magnitude that it is beyond the capability of the resources available within Franklin County and its mutual aid agreements. Generally, a disaster is a situation that requires assistance in response and/or recovery from State and Federal government agencies.

Emergency - Any situation requiring resources or response by one or more than one agency to save life and/or protect property and the environment. It may be very extensive in scope, but remains within the capabilities of the jurisdiction involved, including use of mutual aid.

Emergency Alert System (EAS) - A cooperative agreement between commercial radio and television stations to allow local or state officials to use their facilities to broadcast emergency information to the general public in the event of a life threatening situation.

Emergency Chairperson - The person in charge of the direction and control of any emergency or disaster from the Emergency Operations Center. The Chief Elected Official (or designee) will report to the Emergency Operations Center to assume direction and control of activities as the Emergency Chairperson for that jurisdiction in response to the effects of disasters (See Appendix 1, Direction and Control). The Chairperson of the Board of County Commissioners or the Mayor of any incorporated city is considered the Chief Elected Official of the jurisdiction.

Emergency Coordination/Operations Center (ECC/EOC) – A facility where officials meet to provide emergency direction and control during a large emergency or disaster. It is located in the Port of Pasco Building 57, 502 Boeing Street, Pasco, Washington. It is occupied by Franklin County Emergency Management.

Emergency Coordination/Operations Center Staff - The functional positions in the Emergency Coordination/Operations Center. Activation may occur at one of four phases, as defined in Appendix 1, Direction and Control.

Emergency Worker Assistance Center (EWAC) - A place where emergency workers are monitored and decontaminated if necessary following a nuclear or chemical emergency. In Franklin County, the Emergency Worker Center is co-located with a public mass care facility (Assistance Center).

Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) - Geographical area delineated around a potential hazard that defines the anticipated areas of impact in order to facilitate planning for the protection of people during an emergency.

Evacuation Levels – they are protective actions that residents may be instructed to undertake in order to provide safety and security of their well being.

Level 1 evacuation order is an advisory notification to residents that they should be aware of the danger that exists and monitor local media outlets for information.

Level 2 evacuation order indicates there is a significant risk to your area, and residents should voluntarily relocate/leave either to a shelter or with family/friends outside of the area, or be ready to leave at a moment's notice.

Level 3 evacuation order means your area is in imminent danger and you should leave immediately.

Franklin County Emergency Management (FCEM) – A political subdivision of Franklin County per Interlocal Agreement in compliance with RCW and WAC.

Franklin County Emergency Management Board – Governing body for FCEM with representatives from Pasco (2), Franklin County (2), Connell (1), Mesa (1) and Kahlotus (1).

National Warning System (NAWAS) - Installed originally to warn of nuclear attack, this direct telephone links nearly 2,000 locations around the U.S. manned 24 hours a day. Known as Warning Points, these locations can talk to each other and to national centers near Washington DC, and Colorado Springs, CO.

National Weather Service - The U.S. Weather Service's system of issuing weather advisories (by teletype), especially in the case of very threatening weather with a potential for damage or loss of life. Local NWS stations are usually found in offices or facilities with 24-hour coverage.

Population at Risk - The population that could possibly be affected by effects of a disaster.

Protective Action - An action taken to avoid or reduce exposure to a hazard. Evacuating, sheltering indoors etc. are examples of protective actions.

Protective Action Decision (PAD) - A decision reached by the Incident Commander or an Emergency Chairperson to instruct residents to take a particular action for their own safety/protection. The decision is usually consistent with the Protective Action Recommendation (PAR), but may be modified as the Chairperson sees fit.

Protective Action Recommendation (PAR) - A recommendation to the Incident Commander or an Emergency Chairperson, by a hazard generator, containing a suggested course of action for the protection of citizens at risk from a particular Hazard. This requires the Emergency Chairperson and/or the Incident Commander to make a Protective Action Decision (PAD).

Public Information Officer (PIO) - A person designated to disseminate and acquire information to be distributed to the general public.

Reception Center - A location in a community that is set up by the American Red Cross or other shelter officials to receive and register persons arriving from an area being evacuated. Evacuees may be retained at that location for Mass Care, or assigned elsewhere for lodging or shelter.

Route Alerting - A method for alerting people. Route alerting is accomplished by emergency personnel traveling in vehicles along pre-assigned routes and delivering emergency instructions with public address systems, or by door-to-door notification, advising people to tune to their Emergency Alert System Station.

Shelter-In-Place - A protective action that involves taking cover in a building that can be made relatively airtight. Generally, any building suitable for winter habitation will provide some protection with windows and doors closed and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning system turned off. Increased effectiveness can be obtained in sheltering by methods such as using an interior room or basement, taping windows and doors, and other more elaborate systems to limit natural ventilation. To be used as a protective action, sheltering requires the ability to communicate to the public when it is safe and/or necessary to emerge from the shelter.

Special Population - that portion of the potentially affected public who require additional effort and special attention in the event of an emergency. Examples include school and day care children, the elderly, handicapped persons, residents of nursing homes, hospitals, jails and other secure facilities, the homeless, and those without private transportation.

Spokesperson – Usually a Public Information Officer (PIO) appointed from a jurisdiction to act as the Lead PIO and directly interact/interface with media for press conferences or interviews.

Stand-by Status - A state of readiness for emergency personnel and public officials which indicates they have been alerted to anticipate a call to action, but no action has been indicated.

Tone Alert Radio (TAR) – An emergency radio that will alert the public of a problem at one of the Hanford site nuclear facilities or Energy Northwest.

Traffic Control Point (TCP) - A location staffed to ensure the continued movement of traffic inside or outside an area of risk. Traffic control is a temporary function to be implemented at points where normal traffic controls are inadequate or where redirection of traffic becomes necessary due to emergency conditions.

Acronyms:

ACCESS	A Central Computerized Enforcement Service System
ACP	Access Control Point
ALS	Advanced Life Support
ARC	American Red Cross
BFHD	Benton-Franklin Health Department
BFT	Ben Franklin Transit
BLS	Basic Life Support
CEMNET	Comprehensive Emergency Management Network
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CGS	Columbia Generating Station
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DOE	Department of Energy
DWI	Disaster Welfare Information
EAS	Emergency Alert system
EMS	Emergency Medical Service
ENW	Energy Northwest
ECC/EOC	Emergency Coordination/Operations Center
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPZ	Emergency Planning Zone
ERPG	Emergency Response Planning Guideline
ESF	Emergency Support Function
EWAC	Emergency Worker Assistance Center
FCEM	Franklin county Emergency Management
FCPW	Franklin County Public Works
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HEAR	Hospital Emergency Administrative Radio
HIVA	Hazard Vulnerability Analysis
ICS	Incident Command System
IFG	Individual and Family Grant
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MCI	Mass Casualty Incident
MEDNET	Medical Network
MERS	Mobile Emergency Radio Service
NAWAS	National Warning System
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NLETS	National Law Enforcement Teletype System
NRDA	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NWACP	Northwest Area Contingency Plan
PAD	Protective Action Decision
PAG	Protective Action Guide
PAR	Protective Action Recommendation

PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PIO	Public Information Officer
PUD	Public Utility District
PWP	Primary Warning Point
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SAR	Search and Rescue
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SITREPS	Situation Reports
TAR	Tone Alert Radio
TCP	Traffic Control Point
TEDE	Total Effective Dose Equivalent
WAC	Washington Administrative Codes
WDFW	Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife
WSDA	Washington State Department of Agriculture
WSP	Washington State Patrol

APPENDIX 5

ADMINISTRATION

I. PURPOSE

This Appendix specifies the administrative methods and controls that will maintain emergency operations capabilities and support emergency operations.

II. FISCAL CONTROLS

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

1. Political subdivisions are authorized by RCW 38.52.070 (2) to "enter into contracts and incur obligations necessary to combat such disasters, protecting the health and safety of persons and property, and providing emergency assistance to the victims of such disaster."

2. Expenditures necessary for the survival of the people and maintenance of services may exceed the legal limitations of the county/city.

3. Political subdivisions have the power to enter into contracts and incur obligations in carrying out the provisions of Washington Emergency Management Act without regard to time-consuming procedures and formalities prescribed by law (except mandatory constitutional requirements), including but not limited to budget law limitations and the appropriation and expenditure of public funds (RCW 38.52.070(2)).

4. Records shall be kept in such a manner that disaster-related expenditures and obligations of political subdivisions can be broken out and identified, separated from regular or general programs and activities. This is the responsibility of the accounting/auditing/financial department for the jurisdiction/municipality having the emergency.

B. Disaster Assistance. Counties, Cities, Special Districts (classified as political sub-divisions of the State) and qualified private nonprofit organizations are eligible for disaster assistance. Complete and accurate records are necessary to document requests for assistance and to ensure maximum eligible reimbursement, and to facilitate reimbursement under approved applications pertaining to declared emergencies or major disasters. The Office of the Secretary of State maintains records of nonprofit organizations. Upon request from State Emergency Management Division, they will certify the status of private nonprofit organizations applying for PL 93-288 disaster monies.

1. Disaster related expenditures and obligations of counties and cities may be reimbursed under a number of federal programs, and restoration of certain public facilities may be authorized by the Federal Government after a major disaster declaration by the President or under authority of certain Federal agencies.

2. Any financial assistance that may be provided is based on damage survey reports and the further submission and approval of project applications that apply to:

- Debris removal.
- Emergency protective measures for the protection of life and property.
- Repair, replacement, or restoration of public facilities.
- Disaster loans to those communities that suffer a substantial loss of revenue.
- Use of federal equipment, supplies, facilities, personnel, and other resources.

3. Agencies performing disaster-related work will keep detailed records from the onset of the disaster, including but not limited to work performed by force account and work which is contracted.

4. Documentation for work performed by force account should include:

- Appropriate extracts from payroll with any cross-references needed to locate original documents.
- A schedule of equipment used on the job.
- Invoices, warrants, and checks issued and paid for materials and supplies used on the job.

5. Documentation for work which is contracted should include copies of:

- The request for bids.
- The contract which is let.
- Invoices submitted by the contractor.
- Warrants authorizing check issuance.
- Any checks issued in payment.

6. The State's program of nondiscrimination in disaster assistance will be carried out in accordance with Title 44 CFR, Section 205.16.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS OF PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

A. Administrative Plans and Procedures.

1. Chief Elected Officials have the overall responsibility for

emergency administrative plans within their jurisdictions.

2. The Director of Franklin County Emergency Management is responsible for providing technical advice to the jurisdictions and department heads in the preparation and execution of their emergency administrative plans and procedures, which should also include procedures for identifying and preserving essential records and files. The FCEM Director upon request will review the jurisdictions administrative plans and procedures for feasibility and incorporation into the FC CEMP via reference.

3. The County Prosecutor and City Attorneys are responsible for providing legal advice to department heads in the development and execution of emergency administrative plans and procedures.

4. Department Heads are responsible for the preparation and execution of their emergency administrative plans and procedures. Agencies with disaster responsibilities will establish orderly files of emergency procedures and forms so that during a disaster, these materials will be readily available.

5. All jurisdictions will keep an updated inventory of all resources and assets that may be called upon for use in disasters.

6. The Director of Franklin County Emergency Management will provide for the efficient NIMS compliant administration of the ECC during activation, including:

- Procedures and checklists for each position.
- Internal information systems and methods to support ECC operation.
- Complete and continuous records of response actions, communications and decisions.
- Records of emergency mission assignments and expenditures.

7. Each jurisdiction is responsible to create an accounting system to specifically track emergency expenditures such as personnel time, contracts, emergency purchases etc. The jurisdictions accounting/auditing/finance department will be the responsible entity to ensure this vital role is accomplished.

B. Response.

1. Emergency Management Mission Numbers will be assigned to local political subdivisions for all actions intended to protect life and property during the incident period for any given disaster. The mission number serves to cover the liability incurred by registered emergency workers within the County for the duration of the incident and recovery period.

2. Franklin County Emergency Management will utilize NIMS trained emergency workers as required by RCW 38.52.010, 38.52.310 and WAC 118.04.

- All volunteers shall carry their own insurance for personal equipment and vehicles and team equipment. Local agencies, before borrowing equipment, should verify that there is personal insurance coverage. Deductible charges on insurance policies may be eligible for reimbursement.

- Equipment and vehicles should only be used by trained and qualified personnel. Any personal property that is not relevant to the mission will not be considered for compensation coverage.

3. In instances where emergency work is performed to protect life and property, requirements for environmental review and permits may be waived or orally approved as per the following statutes and regulations:

- State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA - Environmental Review).
- Hydraulics Act (Hydraulics Permit)
- Forest Practices Act (Application for Forest Products)
- Shoreline Management Act (Shoreline Permit)
- Flood Control Zones by State (Permits for Improvement).

4. Many structures, archaeological sites, or properties of historic significance are protected by law. One-time critical missions and recovery actions affecting such protected areas will be coordinated with the State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

C. Reporting.

1. Reports are required from involved agencies, departments, and local governments to provide the Emergency Chairperson, the Director of Emergency Management and other local, State, and Federal government officials with information concerning the nature, magnitude, and impact of disaster, and for use in evaluating and providing the most efficient and appropriate response. Reports required include, but are not limited to: Situation Reports, Proclamations of Emergency, Requests for Assistance, and Damage Assessment Reports.

2. Franklin County Emergency Management shall be responsible for collecting, evaluating, and forwarding timely situation reports and emergency declarations to the State Emergency Operations Center.

3. Franklin County Emergency Management is responsible for determining local emergency priorities and needs, and, if local resources are not adequate, requesting assistance from the Washington State

Emergency Operations Center by a Declaration of Emergency.

4. Franklin County Emergency Management will assist local jurisdictions in compiling and analyzing emergency operations and situation reports, compiling damage assessment reports, compiling after-action reports, and coordinating needed public assistance programs through local and State offices.

D. Plan Development and Maintenance. Franklin County Emergency Management will create and maintain this Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and the accompanying Implementing Procedures.

1. Before adoption, this Plan, including all its Appendices, Annexes and Emergency Support Functions, will be coordinated with and reviewed by the agencies and organizations with responsibilities for carrying out the plan.

2. This CEMP, after local input and revision, will be coordinated with the Washington State Emergency Operations Center to ensure compliance with State and Federal guidance and compatibility with State and Federal plans which may affect Franklin County.

3. After initial adoption/promulgation, this Plan and the supporting procedures will undergo periodic review by Franklin County Emergency Management and by city/county agencies/departments involved, to ensure integration of NIMS/ICS and that current hazards and capabilities are addressed.

4. Once adopted, copies of this Plan will be distributed to agencies and organizations that are named in the Plan as having emergency responsibilities. The Plan will also be available at the local public libraries.

5. Throughout the life of this Plan, the Plan and supporting procedures will be tested by regularly scheduled drills and exercises in conformance with the Department of Homeland Security and Federal Emergency Management Agency guidance.

6. Every four years from date of initial adoption/promulgation, the Plan will be reviewed by the Emergency Management Council to validate revisions and updates, and re-distributed.

7. At the option of the agency or organization involved, the Plan may be distributed in an abbreviated form, consisting of only the Basic Plan section, and the Appendices, Annexes and Emergency Support Functions which apply to the agency or organization.

IV. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Continuity of local government is provided for by the Constitution of the State of Washington. (Reference: RCW 42.14.040, 050, 070, 075). Local laws and procedures will be utilized to continue the government in the event that the number of officials required to conduct business is reduced by the emergency.

A. Franklin County. In the event there is a reduction in the number of county commissioners, those Commissioners available for duty shall have the full authority to act in matters as a Board of County Commissioners. In the event that no county commissioner is available for duty, then those elected county officials, as are available for duty, shall act as the Board of County Commissioners and shall possess by majority vote, the full authority of the Board of County Commissioners. The lines of succession for county commissioners in an emergency shall be in accordance with Franklin County Resolution 99-150, and are as follows:

(1) Sheriff
(2) County Prosecutor
(3) County Administrator

B. Cities. In the event that the executive head of any city is not available to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of the office, then those members available for duty shall by majority vote, select one of their number to act as executive head. In the event there is a reduction in the number of city council members, then those members available for duty shall have full power to act by majority vote.

C. Executive Heads of Departments. Executive heads of departments or agencies of county or city governments (elected or appointed) shall assure continuity of operations through the appointment of successors to their position with a minimum of two (2) designees. The successors will be aware of their emergency operations responsibilities.

D. Emergency Operations Center Staff. To ensure the protection of the public at all times, all members of the Emergency Operations Center staff should name at least two alternates. These alternates must be familiar with the Franklin County Emergency Operations Plan, and be vested with the full confidence and authority of the member they replace to act in his/her behalf. Alternates should be from the same department or elected body as the member they replace, and must be capable of committing any and all of the resources they represent.

E. Essential Records. Local elected and appointed heads of government and governmental departments will ensure that essential records are identified, preserved, and adequately protected. The Director of Finance and the Chief Deputies for the treasurer's office and auditor's office are responsible to identify, protect, and preserve essential records and files. These positions are also responsible to develop procedures to safeguard financial, vital statistics, personnel records and files for the county and respective cities. Other local agencies and

departments will identify records essential for continuity of government and work with the state archivist for their protection. (RCW 40.10.010). Human Resources and specifically, the Director of Human Resources is responsible for the retention and safeguarding of personnel records and files. Offsite storage for records is utilized for payroll and other records per Washington State Retention Schedules.

F. Finance. Franklin County Finance Departments (Auditor/Treasurer) have procedures and safeguards to protect the financial records of the county. The Information Services Department is responsible for ensuring the integrity of backup systems being utilized as well as safeguarding the regularly scheduled backup media/medium and their storage. The main financial records are kept on two separate computer systems. The systems are IBM AS/400 and Terrascan as well as, a shared network drive system. These systems require coded passwords to access, and in certain circumstances require two separate individuals to perform financial tasks. The systems are routinely backed up. Quarterly, the accounting department makes a backup tape of the payroll system. Annually a backup tape of the general ledger system is made. Hard copies of all financial data are also stored from previous years.

APPENDIX 6

TRAINING AND EXERCISES

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Appendix is to provide for training of ECC staff and emergency responders and for regular exercises to test emergency plans and procedures and evaluate the preparedness of the County and its jurisdictions.

II. TRAINING OF EMERGENCY RESPONDERS

Persons expected to perform functions in an emergency that they are not accustomed to performing on a regular basis require periodic training to assure their ability to perform. The Federal Emergency Management Agency also has specific training and exercise requirements for some hazards which must be met by state and local jurisdictions.

A. Franklin County Emergency Management will identify training requirements for each emergency response position in the ECC. Training requirements will be based on the knowledge, skills and abilities needed to perform the duties of the position. One or more of the following types of training may be specified for a given position:

1. Introduction to the Emergency Response Organization and overview of ECC operations. This will normally be required of each newly-designated emergency responder.

2. Position-specific training on duties and procedures.

3. Walking through the duties of a position with an experienced responder or member of the FCEM staff.

4. Performing the duties of an assigned position during a drill.

5. Outside technical training (classes, workshops and seminars) related to the assigned response duties.

B. Franklin County Emergency Management will prepare, conduct and evaluate training of the types identified above and maintain records of the training.

C. Franklin County Emergency Management will assist responders who desire or require training in identifying and attending classes, workshops and seminars that apply to their particular function. Training will include classes taught by Local, State, Federal, American Red Cross and/or private agencies.

D. Franklin County Emergency Management will submit the regular reports

on training and exercises performed at the local level required by FEMA and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

E. All agencies and organizations within Franklin County and its jurisdictions will ensure that their members with emergency assignments participate in training required for their duties and positions. This includes agency executives, elected officials or heads of other organizations. Training will be conducted by Franklin County Emergency Management Program Coordinators and/or by the organizations own personnel/contractors.

F. FCEM will provide/offer the National Incident Management System (NIMS) training as direction and guidelines are provided by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the NIMS Implementation Center (NIC).

III. EXERCISES

Regular exercises are needed to test plans and procedures that are designed for emergency use, as well as to determine new procedures for emergency response.

A. Franklin County will participate in large scale exercises scheduled in coordination with the State and FEMA to the extent possible.

B. Franklin County Emergency Management will prepare and conduct and evaluate small scale drills and exercises to test plans and procedures when requested by a jurisdiction, or when the opportunity to exercise specific response functions is not provided by the State or FEMA. FCEM will utilize the principles from the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program to develop exercises. When practical, Franklin County Emergency Management will ensure an after action report is created for each exercise as requested by the host agency or required by state/federal grant stipulations.

C. Franklin County Emergency Management will participate in exercises required to maintain compliance with state and federal emergency preparedness programs.

D. Exercise participation will alternate as appropriate to include both primary and secondary staff positions in the Emergency Coordination Center to ensure that all potential ECC responders receive adequate training in emergency operations.

E. A variety of exercise types will be employed to ensure that an adequate evaluation of preparedness is possible.

APPENDIX 7

HAZARD VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

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1. INTRODUCTION

Franklin County Emergency Management (FCEM) is a political subdivision formed through an interlocal agreement between the County and each of the incorporated jurisdictions within the county. As such, FCEM provides emergency management services for each member of the Interlocal Agreement. FCEM provided the vast majority of administrative support for this project.

RCW 38.52.070 Emergency Management establishes that preparedness of Franklin County shall be adequate to deal with disasters.

The purpose of this hazard analysis is to identify and describe those potential large-scale hazards within Franklin County and to serve as a basis for county level emergency preparedness planning. The information contained in this document was gathered from various reports, newspaper articles, and Emergency Management records and reports. It is intended to present a general overview of the disaster and hazard potential in Franklin County.

2. COUNTY CHARACTERISTICS

Franklin County is located in the south central part of the State nestled between the Snake and Columbia Rivers in what is generally known as the Columbia Basin. With a geographical area of 1,242.4 square miles, Franklin County ranks a modest 27th in size among Washington's 39 counties. The City of Pasco is the county seat.

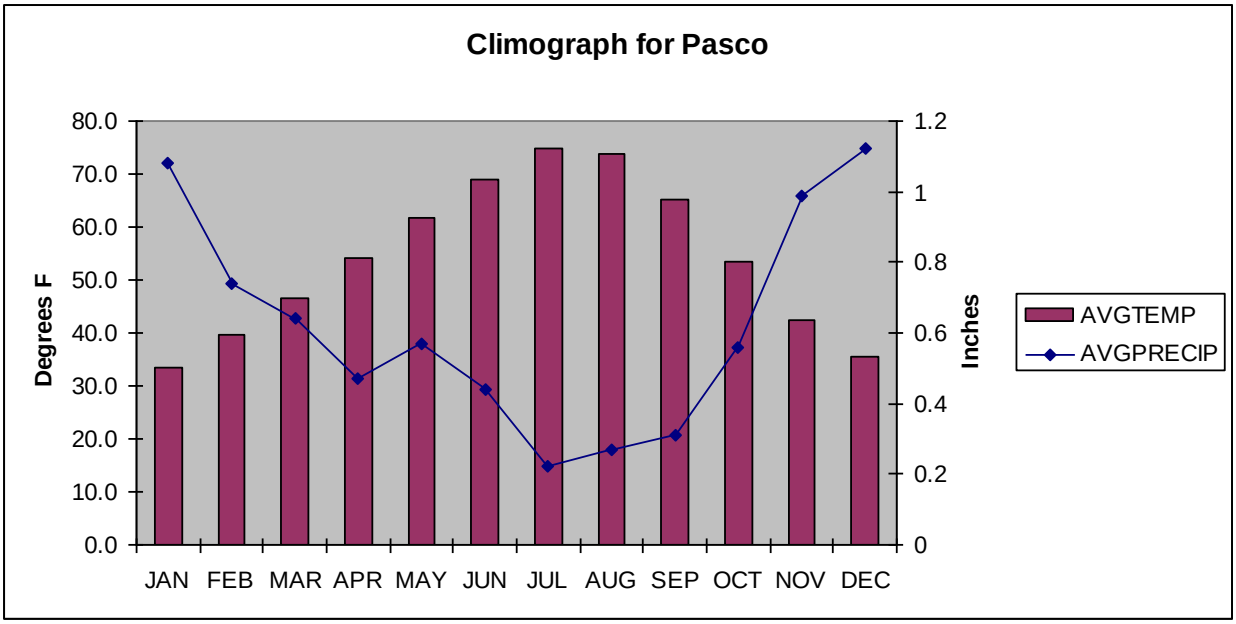
The County is generally characterized by a rising upland, with an elevation ranging from about 300 feet at its southern end to about 1000 feet in the northeast corner. The County is dry, averaging less than ten inches of rainfall per year. The County is intersected by a major drainage canal called the Esquatzel Coulee, as well as a number of lesser canyons and drainages. The underlying stratigraphy is characterized by numerous volcanic flows of basalt alternating with sands and other loessial materials which accumulated between various periods of volcanic activity.

In the 1950's, two major developments fueled regional growth—the Columbia Basin Irrigation Project and McNary Dam. These developments would underscore the rich agricultural potential of the region. With the advent of irrigation not only did agricultural production both boom and diversify, but its related food processing industry also flourished. The area has become one of the nation's leading agricultural production regions.

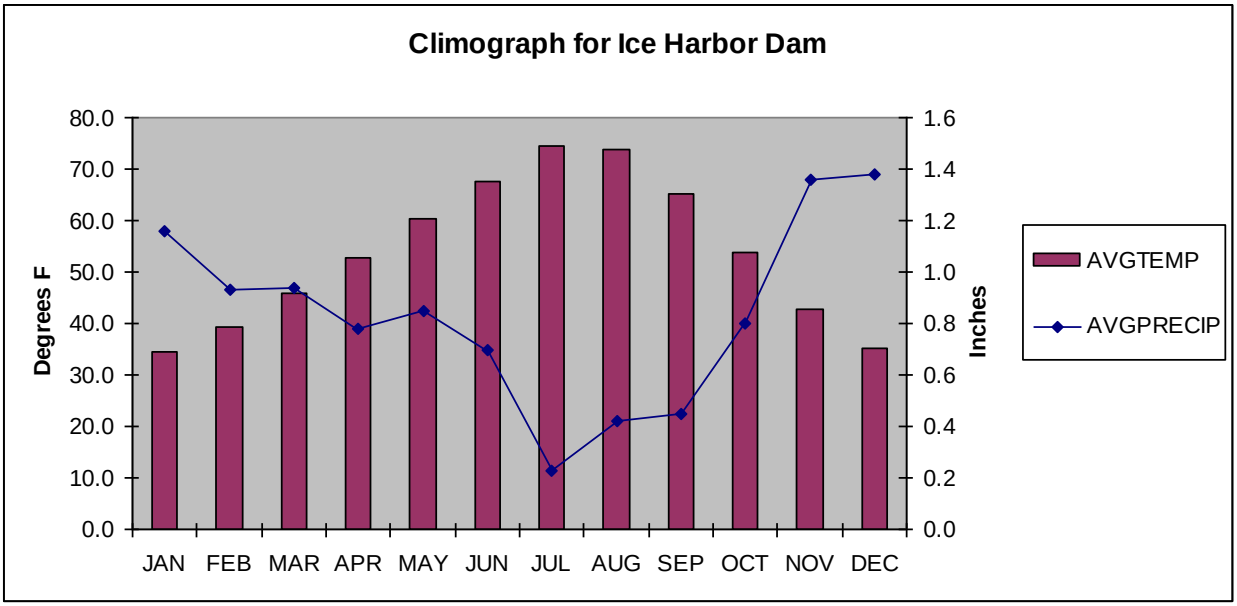
Climate

Franklin County is located in the south central part of the State of Washington. It is bounded on the west and separated from Benton County by the Columbia River. On the south and east it is separated from Walla Walla County by the Snake River and its tributary, the Palouse River. On the north it is bounded by Grant and Adams Counties. The area is arid to semi-arid, receiving an average rainfall of about seven to ten inches per year.

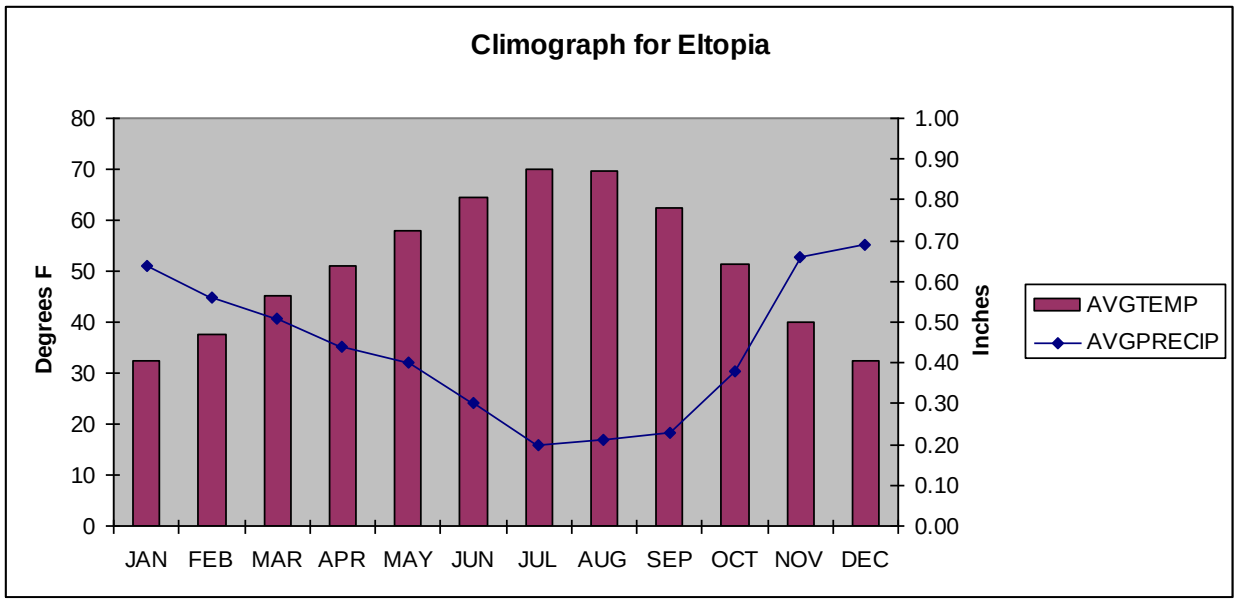
The area averages about 10.3 days of snowfall and 7.5 days of rainfall annually. The median monthly temperatures range from a low of 30.6 degrees Fahrenheit in January to a July high of 75.7 degrees Fahrenheit. High wind velocities, with peak gusts as high as 70 mph or higher can be expected at any time of the year.



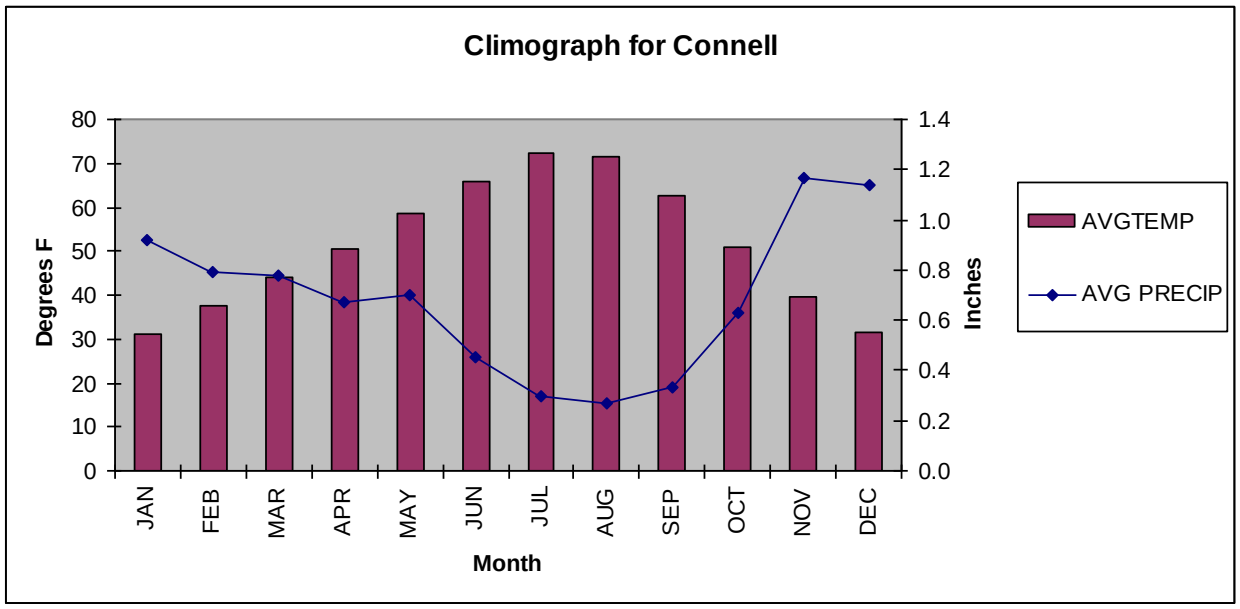
(Source: National Weather Service – Pendleton website, Interactive Climate Tool)



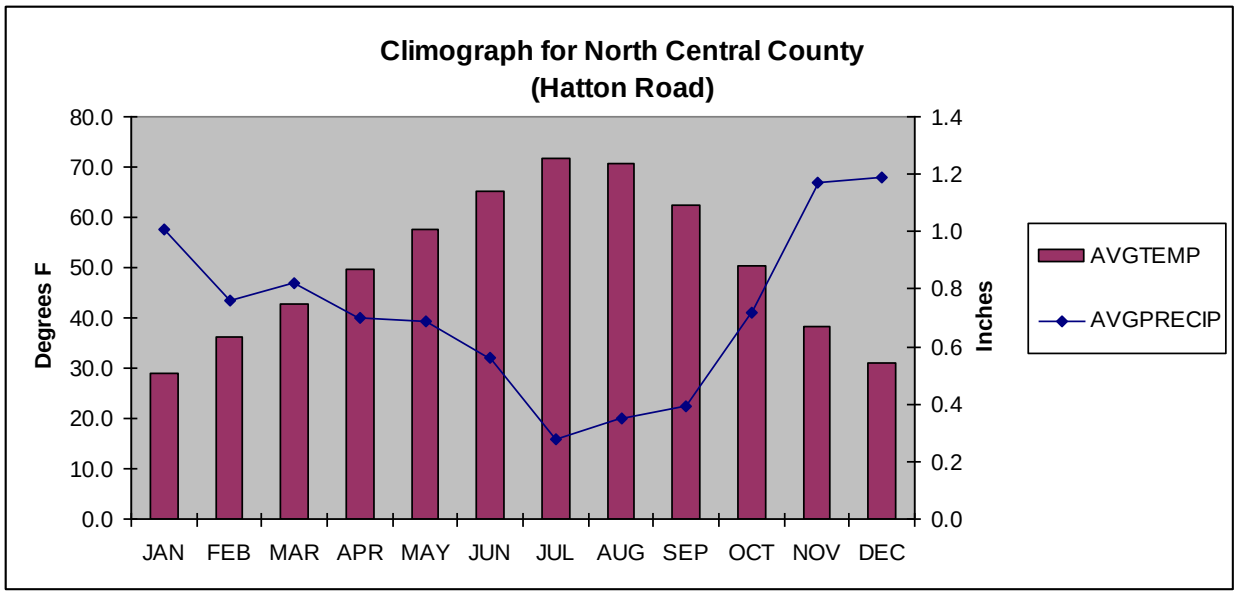
(Source: National Weather Service – Pendleton website, Interactive Climate Tool)



(Source: National Weather Service – Pendleton website, Interactive Climate Tool)



(Source: National Weather Service – Pendleton website, Interactive Climate Tool)



(Source: National Weather Service – Pendleton website, Interactive Climate Tool)

Soils and Geology

Franklin County is part of what is referred to as the Columbia Basin Province. The County contains many canyon and cliff features such as Palouse Canyon and Devils Canyon, as well as unique rock formations. Some of the most interesting geographical features are the sand dunes located northeast of Pasco in the Juniper Dunes area off of the Pasco-Kahlotus Road.

The County lies at the south end of the Channel Scablands. The geology of Franklin County has been formed by alternate volcanism and flooding. Three of the five geological formations which characterize the entire Columbia River Basalt Group occur in Franklin County. From the youngest to the oldest, these are:

- Saddle Mountain Basalt (formed 6-13 million years ago), found primarily in the Mesa area extending southeast and northwest;
- The Wanapum Basalt (13.5 to 14 million years old), occurring primarily in the northeast and along the Snake River; and,
- Grande Ronde Basalt (15.6 to 17 million years old) found primarily at the eastern border.

The Grande Ronde Basalt Formation was formed 15 to 17 million years ago from large eruptions of molten lava, probably from a huge volcano located in the southeastern corner of Washington or northeastern Oregon. Flows associated with the volcano number in the hundreds and vary in thickness from a few inches to about 300 feet. Few sedimentary interbeds are found, indicating relatively short periods between eruptions.

The Wanapum Basalt Formation was formed 13.5 to 14 million years ago. Large and numerous linear vents discharging large, but less frequent, amounts of flood lava developed in the same areas as the Grande Ronde Volcano. Sedimentary interbeds were created within and between

formations, mainly by the erosion of older rock surrounding the plateau and volcanic material associated with the creation of the Cascade Range. Continued deposition of flood basalts between six and thirteen million years ago is called the Saddle Mountain Basalts. These activities, primarily during the Miocene and Pliocene eras, combined with the shed sediments from the rising and volcanically active Cascade Range, form interbedded sedimentary formations within the Columbia River Basalts. These interbeds are of the Ellensburg Formation.

Deposition of sedimentary materials continued in the area during the Pleistocene era. These initial deposits are referred to as the Ringold Formation and consist of fluvial (stream) and lacustrine (lake) deposits of silts, sand, and gravel. Late in the Pleistocene Epoch, numerous glacial outwash and flood deposits occurred. These deposits are attributed to catastrophic flooding caused by the breakup of ice dams holding back impoundment, such as Lake Missoula in western Montana. Breakage of these ice dams was responsible for the area north of Franklin County known as the Channel Scablands. Outpouring from these lakes scoured the land, leaving large channels. The flood waters rushed out of Lake Missoula through Spokane, spread out over the basin, and then came together again at Wallula Gap, where a large lake was created, and depositing silt in this area.

Wetlands and Floodplains

Wetlands

The Palouse, Snake, and Columbia Rivers form the east, south, and west boundaries of Franklin County, respectively. Wetlands occur along the margins, side channels, and islands associated with these river systems. In the interior of the County, wetlands occur in low lying areas in the northwest portion of the County, in the vicinity of Eagle Lakes and Scooteney Reservoir. Other important wetland systems occur where subsurface water emerges in coulees and canyons, such as Esquatzel Coulee near Mesa and Washtucna Coulee near Connell and Kahlotus.

Areas with a high water table in Franklin County are also frequently associated with seepage from canals and ditches, irrigation runoff, and created stock ponds. However, these areas are not classified as wetlands under the County's Growth Management Act, which excludes "artificial wetlands intentionally from non-wetland sites, such as irrigation and drainage ditches, grass-lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds, and landscape amenities".

An inventory of wetlands in Franklin County was completed in order to portray the extent and distribution of wetlands. The Soil Conservation Service, with cooperation from the Franklin Conservation District prepared a detailed soil survey and wetlands inventory for the County, completed in 1995.

Floodplains

The most severe flooding in the unincorporated areas of the County occurs within the Esquatzel Coulee and Kahlotus Creek during the winter and spring months. This results when either an

oversaturated or frozen ground condition occurs with an increase in rainfall and rapid snowmelt runoff.

Flood levels can be positively and negatively affected by development projects through increased and decreased runoff from a particular site. It has been noted that since 1956, flood levels within the County have changed due to channel improvements and irrigation projects.

Frequently flooded areas are mapped on the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps for Franklin County. These maps should be used to determine if a potential development site is located within the floodplain.

Land Use

Land use information was obtained from documents and air photos from the Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Stabilization, Franklin County Conservation District, U.S. Geological Survey, and windshield surveys conducted by County staff. The predominant land use in Franklin County is agriculture, made up of both irrigated and dryland farming. The dryland agriculture is primarily made up of large wheat ranges interspersed with grazing lands. The irrigated farm land is made up of smaller agricultural units, growing everything from corn and potatoes to asparagus. Another use in irrigated blocks is orchards, primarily cherries, apples and grapes. Most recently, cottonwood trees are being grown for the Boise Cascade paper mill at Wallula.

In Franklin County, rural lands are those lands that are currently experiencing development pressures and are inappropriate for agricultural uses. These lands run south along the Columbia River and across the northern part of the City of Pasco. The rural element also includes rural service centers that have been identified, such as Merrill's and Mathew's Corners, and rural settlements such as Eltopia, and Basin City (Basin City having an Urban Growth Boundary because it is more of a full service area - i.e., supporting schools, churches, libraries, etc.) all unincorporated.

Population

The Washington State Office of Financial Management estimated Franklin County's 2015 population at 87,150. Franklin County's population density is approximately 70.16 people per square mile, making it the 20th most densely populated county in Washington in 2015. The 2010 U.S. Census population data for Franklin County is 78,163 and the following table shows 5-year population estimates up to 2040 from the Washington State OFM.

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
High	128310	153318	179327	206066	233862
Medium	100926	115142	130284	146103	162900
Low	82753	90784	99661	106166	119566

Table 1: Franklin County Population Projections (Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management)

Transportation

Most of the roads in the County are rural farm-to-market roads, but historically have not been all weather roads, thus resulting in road closures and load limits during spring when road break-up

can occur. There is very little opportunity in the County, other than in Pasco, for mass transit. There is interest in providing some kind of public transportation, particularly to the elderly and the physically challenged. The general purpose is to provide mobility for the County's citizenry and to enable them to have a choice of living environments.

Franklin County is accessible by several modes of transportation. Major highways, railroads, marine ports, and an airport are located in the area. Interstate 182 connects the county with major markets to the east and west. US 395 are the primary north-south highway and runs through the middle of the county passing through the three largest cities in the county. There is one airfield in Franklin County operated by the Port of Pasco. The Pasco Airport has three runways, the two runways for commercial aviation are 7,700 feet in length and the non-instrumented general aviation runway is 4,425 feet in length. The Port of Pasco also has waterfront facilities that service barge traffic. Burlington Northern-Santa Fe Railroad operates a major switching yard in Pasco along the main north-south rail line that connects the Tri-Cities to Spokane and Portland.

Business and Industry

For many years the local economy of Franklin County has revolved around the agricultural industry. In terms of crop production, Franklin County ranks first in the state for potato, carrot and asparagus production, second in the state for alfalfa, grass seed, onions and sweet corn, and is the number sixth largest producer of beef cattle. Franklin County farms also produce a variety of orchard crops such as apples, cherries, peaches, apricots, grapes, nectarines, and pears.

As the population of the county has increased over the past 20 years, a greater percentage of the local economy has shifted toward service-based companies. Shopping malls, motels, and restaurants are replacing farmland. The city of Pasco has been one of the fastest growing areas in the state.

Maps

NOTE:

The following pages contain a variety of maps and charts that are designed to help the reader better understand the demographics, layout and environment of Franklin County.

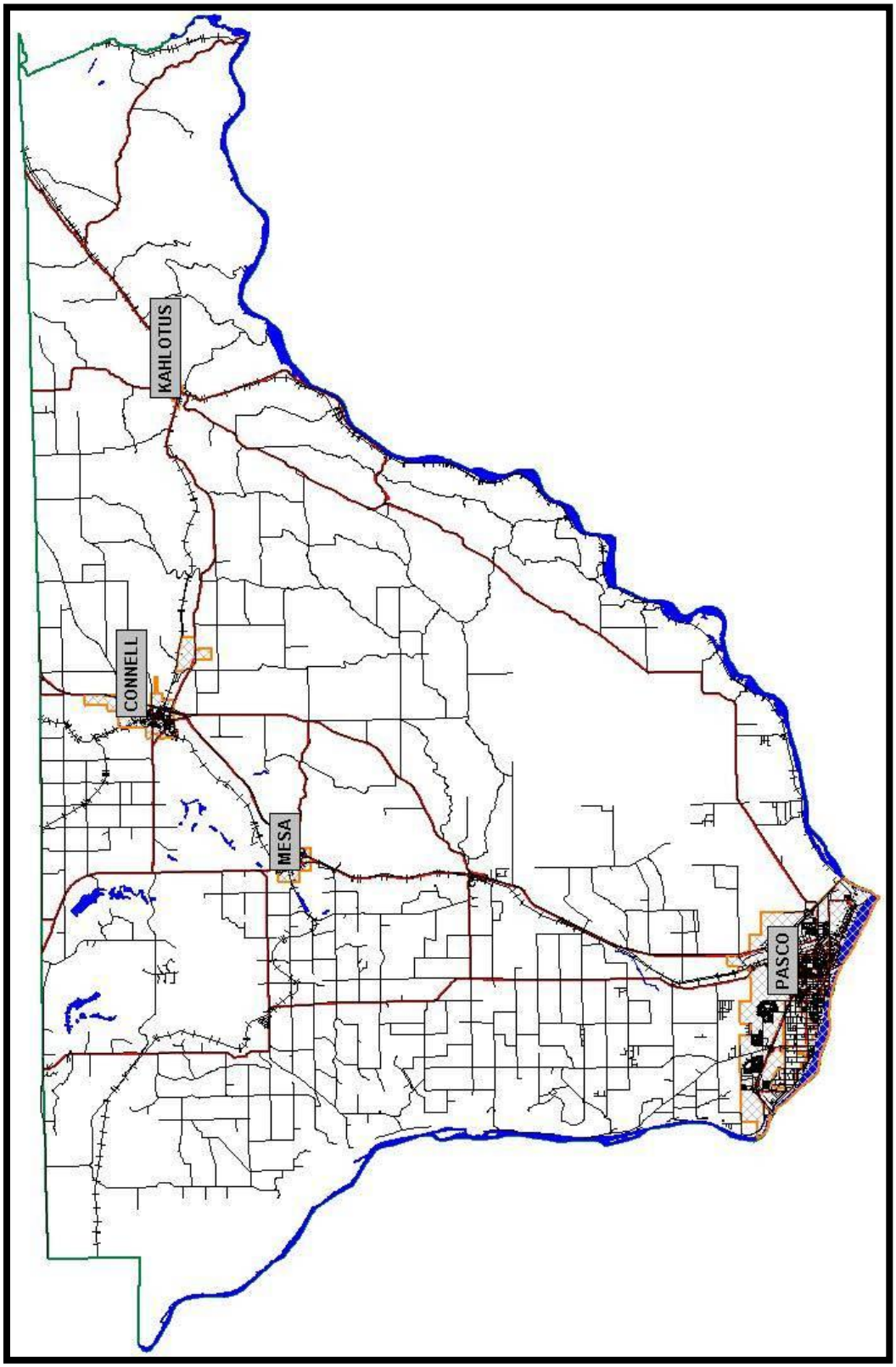


Figure 1: Franklin County Base Map

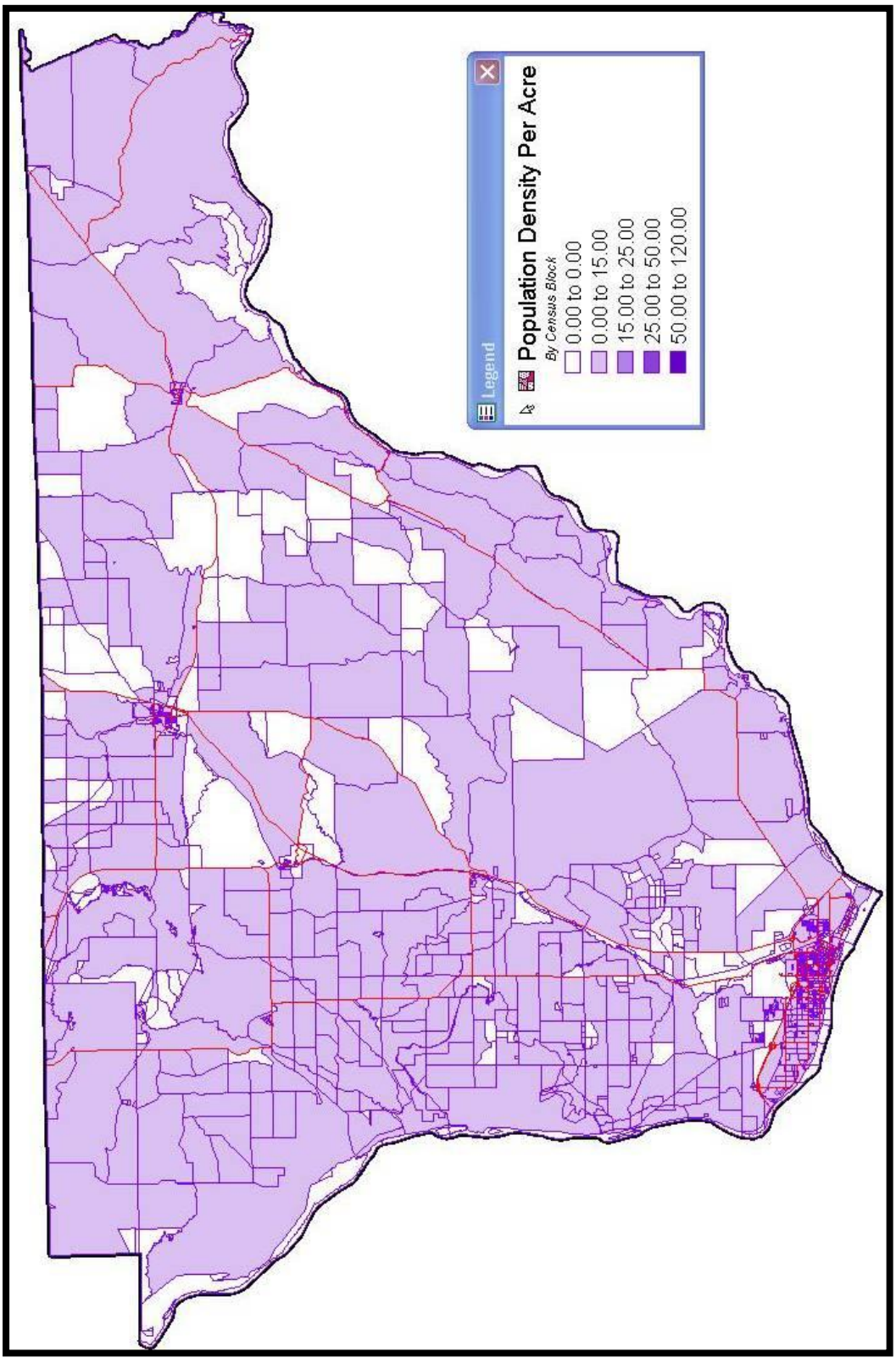


Figure 2: Population Density per Acre by Census Block

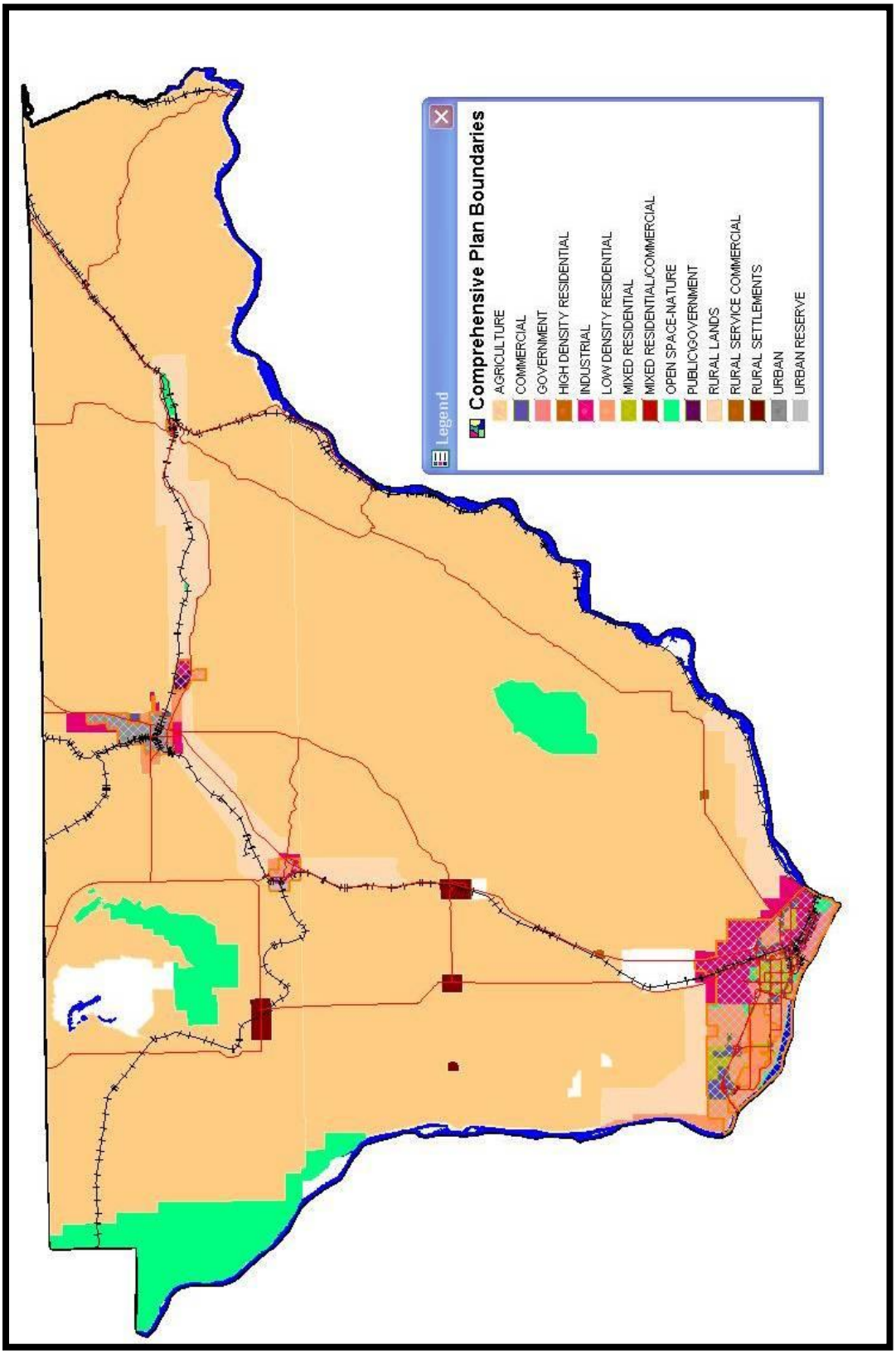

Legend
Comprehensive Plan Boundaries
AGRICULTURE
COMMERCIAL
GOVERNMENT
HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
INDUSTRIAL
LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
MIXED RESIDENTIAL
MIXED RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL
OPEN SPACE-NATURE
PUBLIC/GOVERNMENT
RURAL LANDS
RURAL SERVICE COMMERCIAL
RURAL SETTLEMENTS
URBAN
URBAN RESERVE

Figure 3: Comprehensive Plan Boundaries

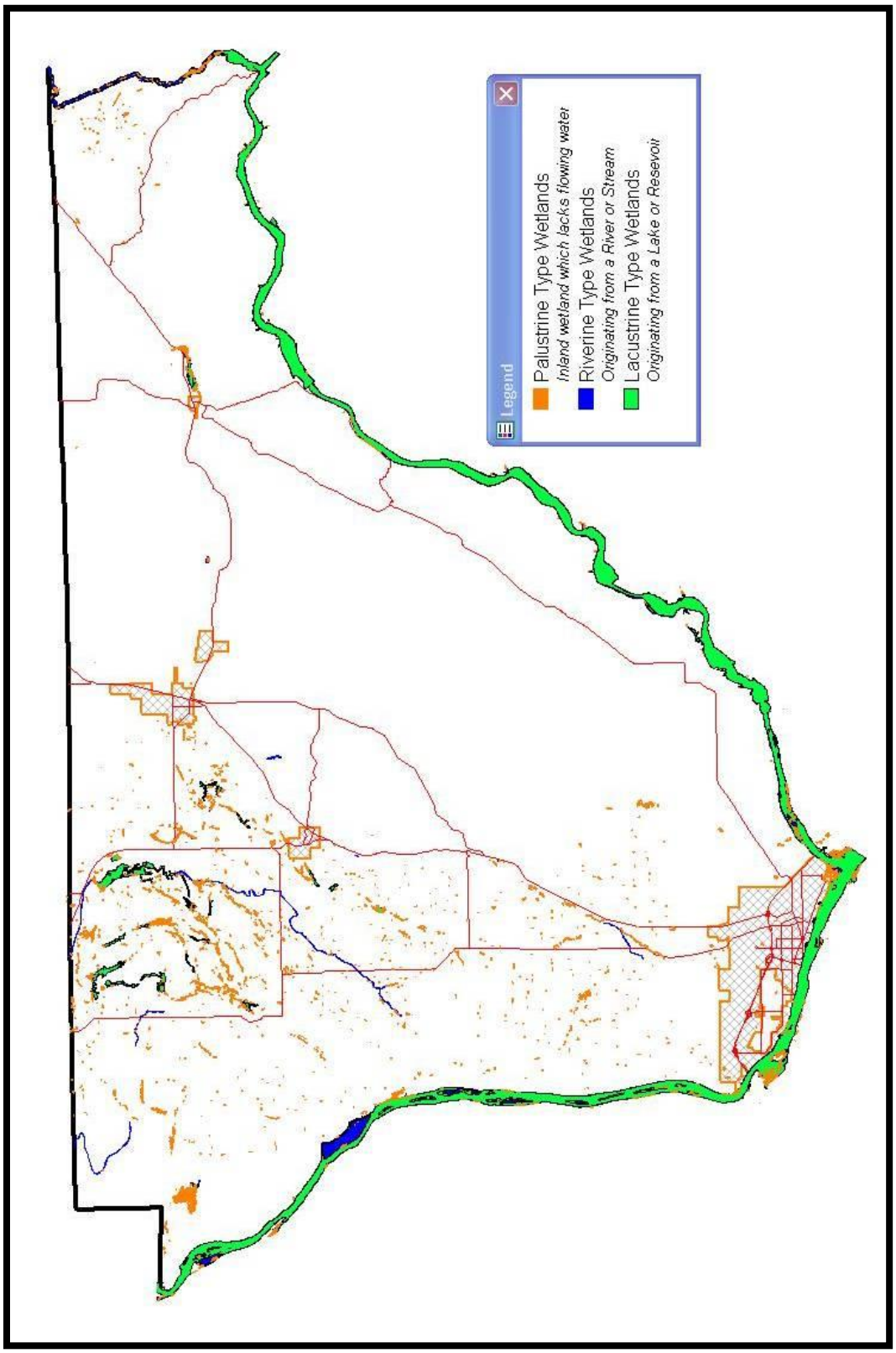

Legend
Palustrine Type Wetlands
Inland wetland which lacks flowing water
Riverine Type Wetlands
Originating from a River or Stream
Lacustrine Type Wetlands
Originating from a Lake or Reservoir

Figure 4: National Wetlands Inventory by Classification Type

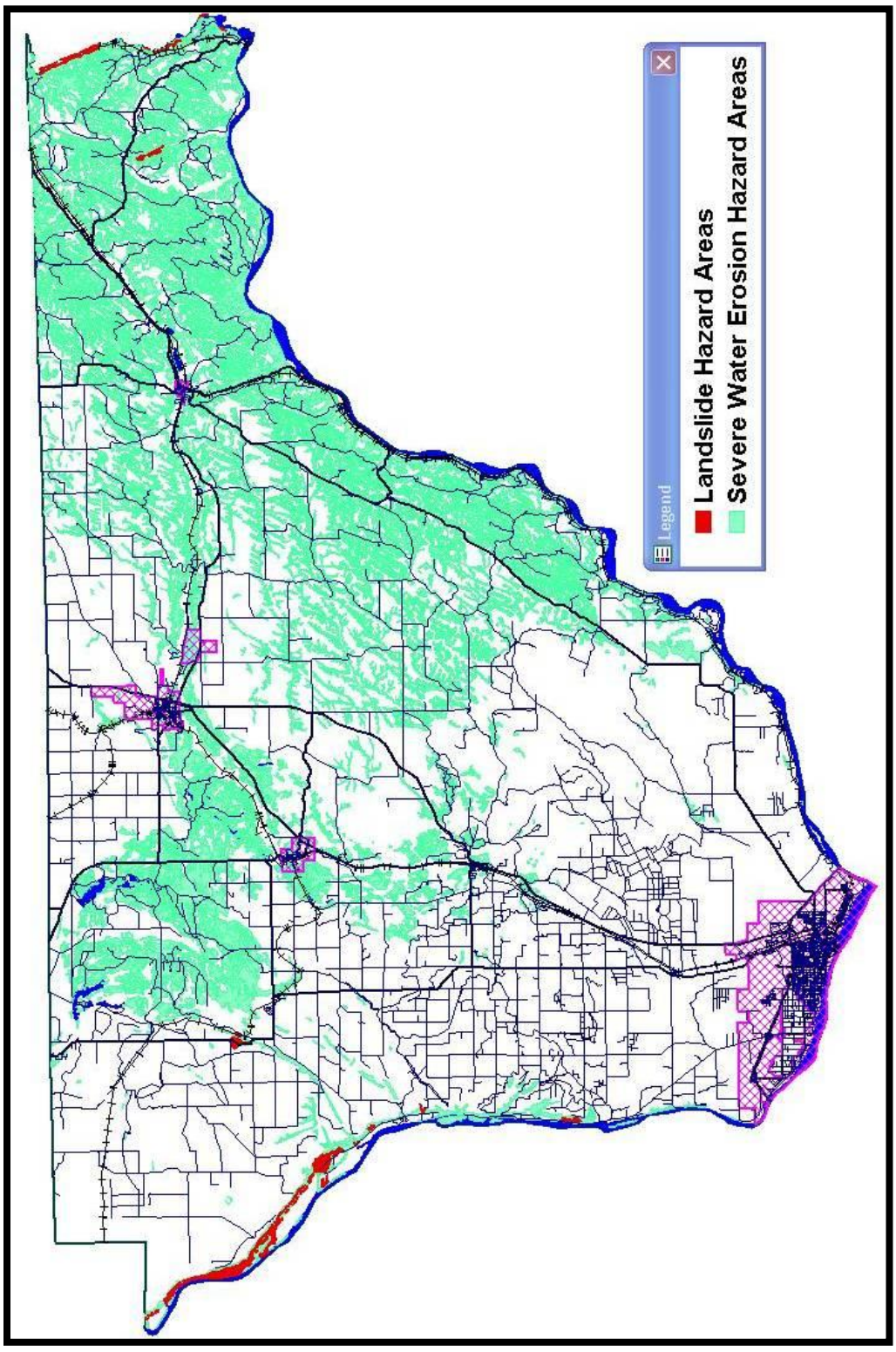


Figure 5: Geologically Hazardous Areas

3. HAZARD PROFILES

Hazard Rating Process

Although data has been collected for all of the hazards listed below, this plan only addresses mitigation initiatives for natural hazards. The Executive Steering Committee may elect to broaden the mitigation initiatives addressed by this plan at a later date.

Drought
Earthquake
Fire
Flood
Gas service loss
Hazardous materials accident
Land movement
Power loss
Radiological incident
Telecommunications system failure
Water service loss
Wildfire
Severe Storm
Volcanic activity

To begin the risk analysis process, each jurisdiction used a subjective evaluation based on historical events by assigning numerical values for each hazard based upon the following risk categories:

Area(s) impacted by the hazard	1	<5% area impacted
	2	5% to 10% area impacted
	3	25% to 50% area impacted
	4	>50% area impacted
Probability of Health and Safety consequences	0	No impact
	1	Few injuries/illnesses
	2	Few fatalities, but many injuries/illnesses
	3	Numerous fatalities
Probability of Property damaged/destroyed	0	No damage
	1	Few destroyed – Few damaged
	2	Few destroyed-many damaged or Few damaged/many
	3	destroyed
		Many destroyed and damaged
Probability of Environmental damage	0	Little to no damage
	1	Resources damaged with short-term recovery
	2	Resources damaged with long-term recovery
	3	Resources destroyed beyond recovery
Probability of Economic disruption	0	No economic impact
	1	Low direct and/or low indirect costs
	2	High direct – low indirect costs/Low direct – high indirect costs
	3	High direct & High indirect costs
Probability of Occurrence	1	Unknown but rare occurrence
	2	Unknown but anticipate an occurrence
	3	100 years or less occurrence
	4	25 years or less occurrence
	5	Once a year or more occurrence

For each hazard, the numerical values for each risk category were totaled (with a maximum possible score of 22). Once the total numerical value for each natural hazard was calculated the totaled value was assigned a LOW/MEDIUM/HIGH rank to determine the risk rating for each:

TOTAL HAZARD RATING: 0 – 7 LOW 8 – 15 MEDIUM 16 – 22 HIGH

4. NATURAL HAZARDS

DROUGHT

DEFINITIONS:
Drought is an extended period of abnormally low precipitation; a condition of climate dryness that is severe enough to reduce soil moisture as well as water and snow levels below the minimum necessary for sustaining plant, animal, and economic systems.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:
While drought originates from a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time, usually a season or more; drought is also related to the timing and the intensity or number of rainfall events. Other climactic factors such as high temperature, high wind, and low relative humidity are associated with drought in many regions of the world and can significantly aggravate the severity of a drought. Drought differs from aridity, a permanent climactic feature common to regions with low rainfall.

In 1989, the Washington State Legislature gave permanent drought relief authority to the Department of Ecology and enabled them to issue orders declaring drought emergencies. (RCW 43.83B.400-430 and Chapter 173-166 WAC) In Washington State, the statutory criteria for drought is a water supply below 75% of normal and a shortage expected to create undue hardship for some water users.

HISTORY:
Even in the Evergreen State, droughts are a natural part of the climate cycle. In the last century, there have been a number of drought episodes, including several that have lasted for more that a single season, such as the dry periods between 1928-1932 and 1992-1994. Severe drought episodes occurred in 1977, 2001, 2014 and 2015. The 1977 event set records for low precipitation, snow-pack, and stream flow totals that still stand today. The 2001 event was the second-worst drought year in state recorded history.

Washington State usually experiences drought during a regional climate event characterized by a period of below-normal precipitation. While Franklin County has experienced some periods of drought in the past, these events are typically low to moderate in severity and relatively short in duration. The agricultural industry usually experiences the greatest impact from a drought event in Franklin County.

Rainfall for eastern Washington during the 2001 water year was approximately 30% below normal. On March 14, 2001, after several months of record low precipitation, Governor Gary Locke authorized the Department of Ecology (Ecology) to declare a statewide drought emergency. Washington was the first Northwest state to make a drought declaration. Due to above-average precipitation in the final two months of the year, the drought emergency formally expired on December 31, 2001. The National Weather Service reported that the winter of 2000-01 was the driest since 1976-1977. It was also one of the five driest in the past 100 years.

Washington State Drought Occurrences
(Information obtained from Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division)

Date	Occurrence
July-August 1921	Drought in all agricultural sections.
June-August 1922	The statewide precipitation averaged .10 inches.
March-August 1924	Lack of soil moisture retarded germination of spring wheat.
July 1925	Drought occurred in Washington.
July 21-Aug 25, 1926	Little or no rainfall was reported.
June 1928-March 1929	Most stations averaged less than 20 percent of normal rainfall for August and September and less than 60 percent for nine months.
July-August 1930	Drought affected the entire state. Most weather stations averaged 10 percent or less of normal precipitation.
April 1934-March 1937	The longest drought in the region's history – the driest periods were April-August 1934, September-December 1935, and July-January 1936-1937.
1944	Water shortages in Spokane.
Spring, 1966	The entire state was dry.
June-August 1967	Drought occurred in Washington.
January-August 1973	Dry in the Cascades.
October 1976 - September 1977	Below normal precipitation in Olympia, Seattle, and Yakima. Crop yields were below normal and ski resorts closed for much of the 1976-77 ski season.
October 1991 – September 1994	Water supply in Yakima River Basin was 65 percent of normal.
2000 - 2001	Governor Gary Locke authorized the Department of Ecology (Ecology) to declare a statewide drought emergency. National Weather Service reported that the winter of 2000-01 was the driest since 1976-1977. It was also one of the five driest in the past 100 years.
2015	Governor Jay Inslee authorized the Department of Ecology (Ecology) to declare a statewide drought emergency. National Weather Service reported that the water levels were below 75% of normal levels.

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION:
When a drought begins, the agricultural sector that depends heavily on water that is stored in the soil, such as dry land wheat farmers, are usually the first sector to experience the effects of a drought. Soil water can be rapidly depleted during extended dry periods. If precipitation deficiencies continue, then people dependent on other sources of water will begin to feel the effects of the shortage. Those who rely on surface water (reservoirs and lakes) and subsurface water (ground water), for example, are usually the last to be affected. A short-term drought that persists for 3 to 6 months may have little impact on these sectors, depending on the characteristics of the hydrologic system and water use requirements.

When precipitation returns to normal and meteorological drought conditions have abated, the sequence is repeated for the recovery of surface and subsurface water supplies. Soil water

reserves are replenished first, followed by stream-flow, reservoirs and lakes, and ground water. Drought impacts may diminish rapidly in the agricultural sector because of its reliance on soil water, but linger for months or even years in other sectors dependent on stored surface or subsurface supplies. Ground water users, often the last to be affected by drought during its onset, may be last to experience a return to normal water levels. The length of the recovery period is a function of the intensity of the drought, its duration, and the quantity of precipitation received as the episode terminates.

The following list is a compilation of comments and suggestions made by various stakeholders and the public regarding possible problems that could result from a drought.

In addition to a possible shortage of water in some areas of the county as well as likely damage to agricultural crops, a drought in Franklin County could potentially result in the following:

- Inadequate river flow volumes to support fish.
- Long-term burn bans throughout the county.
- An increase in the potential risk of wildland fires, wildland-urban interface fires, and cropland fires from a variety of natural and human-caused sources including the discharge of fireworks.
- Increased energy and food costs.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT:

The agricultural industry is the most vulnerable to the impacts of a drought event in Franklin County. The agricultural industry relies on a consistent and ample water supply. Annual crops may be damaged or lost in a single growing season but usually rebound with normal precipitation amounts the following year. Farmers and orchardists that use irrigation water from the Columbia Basin irrigation project are less susceptible to the early affects of a short-term drought. However, they may start to experience drought affects if the dry period extends much past six months. In order to make up for water shortages, some farmers, orchardists, and even municipal water systems have backup wells or have the ability to pump water directly from the Columbia or Snake River system or through irrigation canals.

A severe drought may result in a moderate number of wells going dry. The potable water supply for most of Franklin County's citizens (about 70%) is obtained from the Columbia River through the City of Pasco's municipal water system. The remaining people get their potable water from private or community wells. The effects of an extreme, long-term drought could result in less aquifer discharge thereby resulting in the implementation of strict water conservation measures for those dependent on wells. This is something that the majority of the population of Franklin County is not familiar with.

A drought lasting for more than one season would most likely reduce the annual snow-pack normally accumulated in the Canadian mountains thereby reducing normal river flows in the Columbia and Snake Rivers. A substantial reduction in river flow could severely impact the generation of electricity from the hydro-electric dams located on the Columbia and Snake Rivers. A reduction in hydro-electric generation would likely result in increased electricity rates for all residents, farms, and businesses in the area. In addition to the elevated electricity rates, reduced

hydro-electric power generation will result in increased non-hydro power generation which will drive the price of diesel and natural gas sharply upward. The higher energy prices mean higher costs for transport of farm product, increased costs for processing and storage as well as higher fertilizer prices. Besides the higher costs for agriculture, we can expect a higher number of job losses, too.

According to the Washington State Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment (HIVA), three energy curtailments during drought periods prior to 1977 caused temporary increase in the unemployment rate. Due to a drastic increase in electricity rates in 2001, several large manufacturing plants in some Washington counties closed their businesses and laid off many employees. A severe, long-term drought would no doubt have the same effect on large business and industry that rely on large amounts of electrical power and/or water to operate.

A severe drought could cause reduced river flows thereby creating a major impact on local salmon runs due to potentially warmer waters and low water levels. Recreational use of the lakes and rivers in Franklin County would suffer as well. In addition, rural settlements and residential areas bordering wildland could be at risk from wildfires ignited by lightening or intentional human actions.

According to the Washington State Hazard Mitigation Plan – Drought Hazard profile (March 2004, draft #3), Franklin County is one of the ten counties most at-risk and vulnerable to drought. This rating was based on the history of drought in our county, the demand for water resources (agricultural and potable), and an inability to endure the economic challenges associated with a drought.

PROBABILITY and RISK:
Based on historical evidence, there is a **MODERATE PROBABILITY** of a drought occurring in Franklin County but a **MODERATE RISK** associated with such an event due to the typical duration of the historical droughts and the susceptibility of the agricultural community to the direct and indirect effects of a drought in Franklin County.

CONCLUSION:
Rainfall amounts vary greatly within Franklin County. According to the Western Regional Climate Center, Connell receives an average of 8.4 inches annually, Pasco receives an average of 7.6 inches annually, Lower Monumental Dam receives an average annual rainfall of 9.7 inches annually, Ice Harbor Dam receives an average annual rainfall of 10.3 inches annually, the Hatton Road area (northwest of Kahlotus) receives an average annual rainfall of 10.1 inches annually, and the Eltopia area receives an average of 8.1 inches annually. The majority of annual precipitation occurs during November through March with the months of June through September being the driest. Franklin County potable water supplies, for the most part, are relatively resistant to short-term drought episodes.

Should a severe, long-term drought occur, it will be vital that local elected officials and governmental agencies work cooperatively with the Washington State Department of Health, the Washington State Department of Agriculture and the Washington State Department of Ecology

to help insure efforts are make to protect public water supplies, aid agriculture and local industry, and safeguard fish and river flows.

EARTHQUAKE

DEFINITIONS:

Earthquake – A sudden slip on a fault and the resulting ground shaking and radiated seismic energy caused by the slip; or by volcanic or magmatic activity; or other sudden stress changes in the earth.

Epicenter – The point on the earth's surface vertically above the focus, the point in the crust where a seismic rupture begins.

Focus – The point within the earth where an earthquake rupture starts.

Liquefaction – A process by which water-saturated sediment temporarily loses strength and acts as a fluid similar to when a person wiggles their toes in the wet sand near the water at a beach.

Seiche – The sloshing action of an enclosed body or partially enclosed body of water from earthquake shaking.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Washington ranks second in the nation (after California) among states susceptible to earthquake loss according to a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) study. More than 1,000 earthquakes are recorded in the state annually, the vast majority of these occurring west of the Cascade Mountains. Most of these earthquakes are so small that only very sensitive instruments can detect them – a small number of these earthquakes cause shaking and occasional damage. Depending upon the magnitude and depth of an earthquake, the effects of an earthquake can be felt over large geographical areas. Large oceanic and continental tectonic plates move over the surface of the earth at a rate of a few centimeters each year. Where these plates collide stresses build up eventually releasing energy as earthquakes.

HISTORY:

Of the many earthquakes that occur in our region on an annual basis, very few are large enough to cause ground shaking and property damage. Eastern Washington has experienced damaging earthquakes in the past. Since 1872, there have only been two significant earthquakes ($\exists$magnitude 5); the Lake Chelan (magnitude 7.2) in 1872 and the Stateline (magnitude 6.1) earthquake near Walla Walla in 1936. However, since 1997, there have been 19 notable (greater than magnitude 3) earthquakes in eastern Washington.

In recent years, geologists have discovered evidence that large earthquakes have occurred repeatedly in the past. The interval between these large earthquakes is estimated to range from hundreds to thousands of years.

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION:

In recent years, scientists have greatly expanded their knowledge concerning the seismic vulnerability of the Pacific Northwest region. Seismologists have identified three distinct sources of earthquakes.

Shallow (crustal zone) earthquakes that occur along near surface faults and fractures within the Earth's crust at depths less than 30 Kilometers. These are the type of earthquake that eastern Washington would experience. Shallow earthquakes with magnitudes of up to 7 on the Richter scale can happen anywhere in southeastern Washington. Fortunately, great crustal earthquakes are quite rare and occur perhaps only once every 1,000 years. **Deep (intraplate) earthquakes** that occur from faulting in the sub ducting (Juan de Fuca) plate, usually at depths between 50 and 70 kilometers of the Earth's surface. Deep or intraplate earthquakes with magnitudes ranging from 6 to 7 (or greater) on the Richter scale are of concern in western Washington. **Subduction (Subduction Zone) earthquakes** are caused by the release of the friction and stresses generated as two converging tectonic plates slide past one another. The world's greatest earthquakes are observed at subduction zone boundaries. Subduction earthquakes have the potential of being large quakes (with magnitudes exceeding 8 on the Richter scale) that may affect a large geographical area and may be accompanied by tsunamis and large aftershocks. Subduction zone earthquakes are a major concern to the greater Puget Sound region but not to eastern Washington.

Earthquakes cause damage primarily by strong ground shaking and secondarily from the effects of ground failures as well as tsunamis and seiches. One of the largest seiches ever experienced in Washington happened upstream of Grand Coulee Dam in the Roosevelt Reservoir on the Columbia River (Weaver, 2004.) A large landslide fell into the Columbia River and generated a fifty-foot wave. Ground failures caused by earthquakes include fault rupture, ground cracking, slumps, landslides, rock falls, liquefaction, uplift and subsidence.

As a rule, the severity of ground shaking generally decreases with distance from the earthquake source. Given an earthquake of a certain magnitude, the severity of ground shaking will generally lessen the farther you are located from the epicenter of the earthquake or the deeper the earthquake occurs. Also, the type of soil in the affected area is another factor in how damaging an earthquake will be. Structures sitting on stiff rock are less likely to receive damage than structures sitting on sandy soils. The National Earthquake Hazard Reduction program (NEHRP) has developed a soil classification system that is used to help determine damage susceptibility based upon how the particular soil reacts to shear wave velocities experienced during an earthquake.

Class	Site Class Description
A	Hard Rock (Eastern U. S. only)
B	Rock
C	Very Dense Soil and Soft Rock
D	Stiff Soils
E	Soft Soils
F	Soils Requiring Site Specific Evaluations

Table 2: NEHRP Soil Type Classifications

Following the Nisqually Earthquake in February 2001, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) received grant funding through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) (FEMA-

1361-DRWA). This grant requires the Division of Geology and Earth Resources to develop statewide liquefaction susceptibility and NEHRP soil type maps. Earthquake hazard maps such as these support hazard mitigation, emergency planning and response, planning of local zoning ordinances, and building code enforcement. The following figures display the preliminary findings of their efforts for Franklin County.

Faults and Folds are the geologic features that are of greatest concern when determining earthquake risk. They are the likely locations from which we would experience thrust earthquakes. There are only a few known faults that have been identified in southeastern Washington; the Rattlesnake Hills Fault, Umtanum Ridge System, Wallula Fault, Saddle Mountain Fault, Hite Fault, and the Horse Heaven Hills Fault to name a few. The Saddle Mountain fault is only fault that actually crosses into Franklin County.

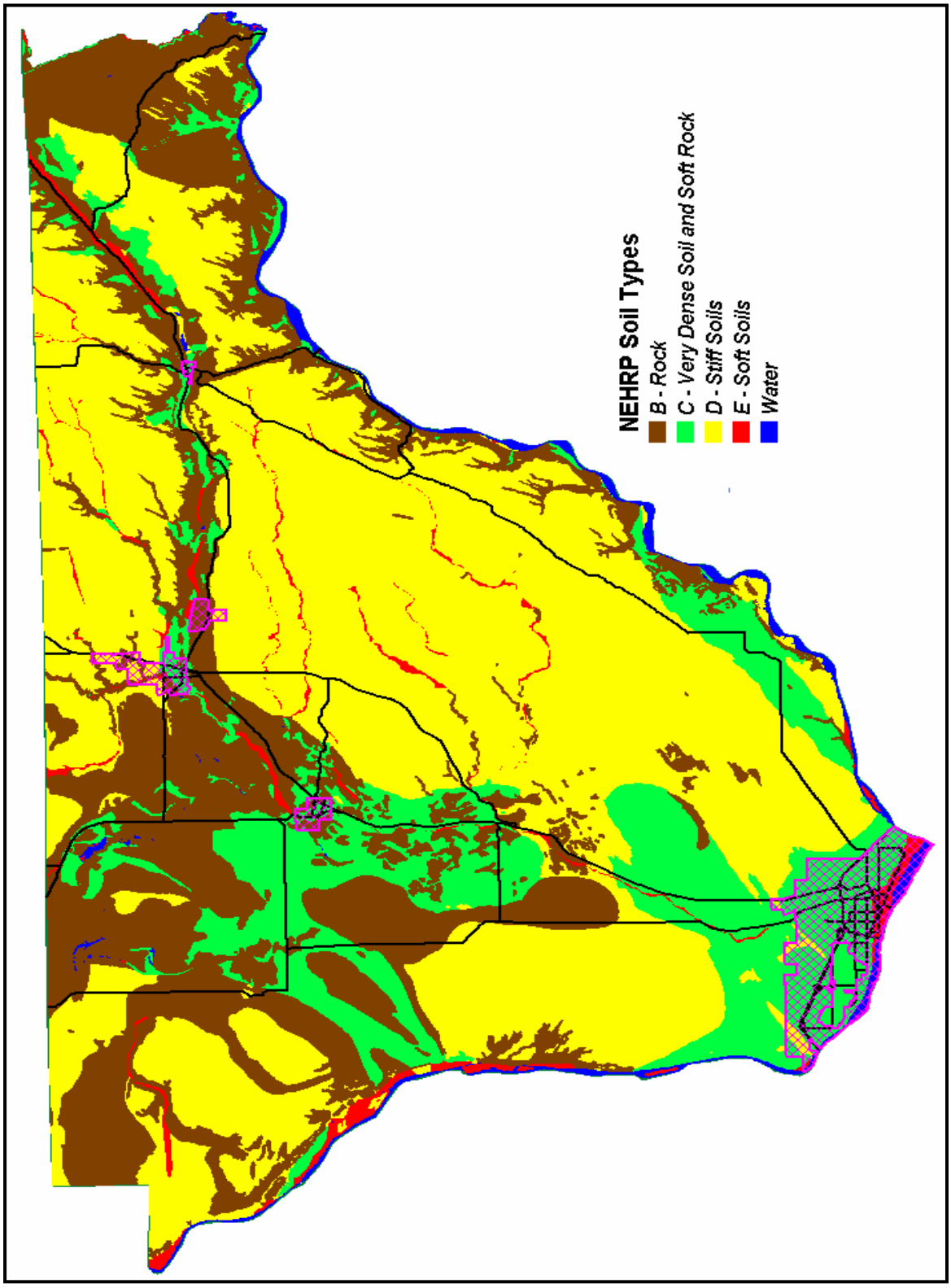

NEHRP Soil Types
B - Rock
C - Very Dense Soil and Soft Rock
D - Stiff Soils
E - Soft Soils
Water

Figure 6: NEHRP Soil Types in Franklin County

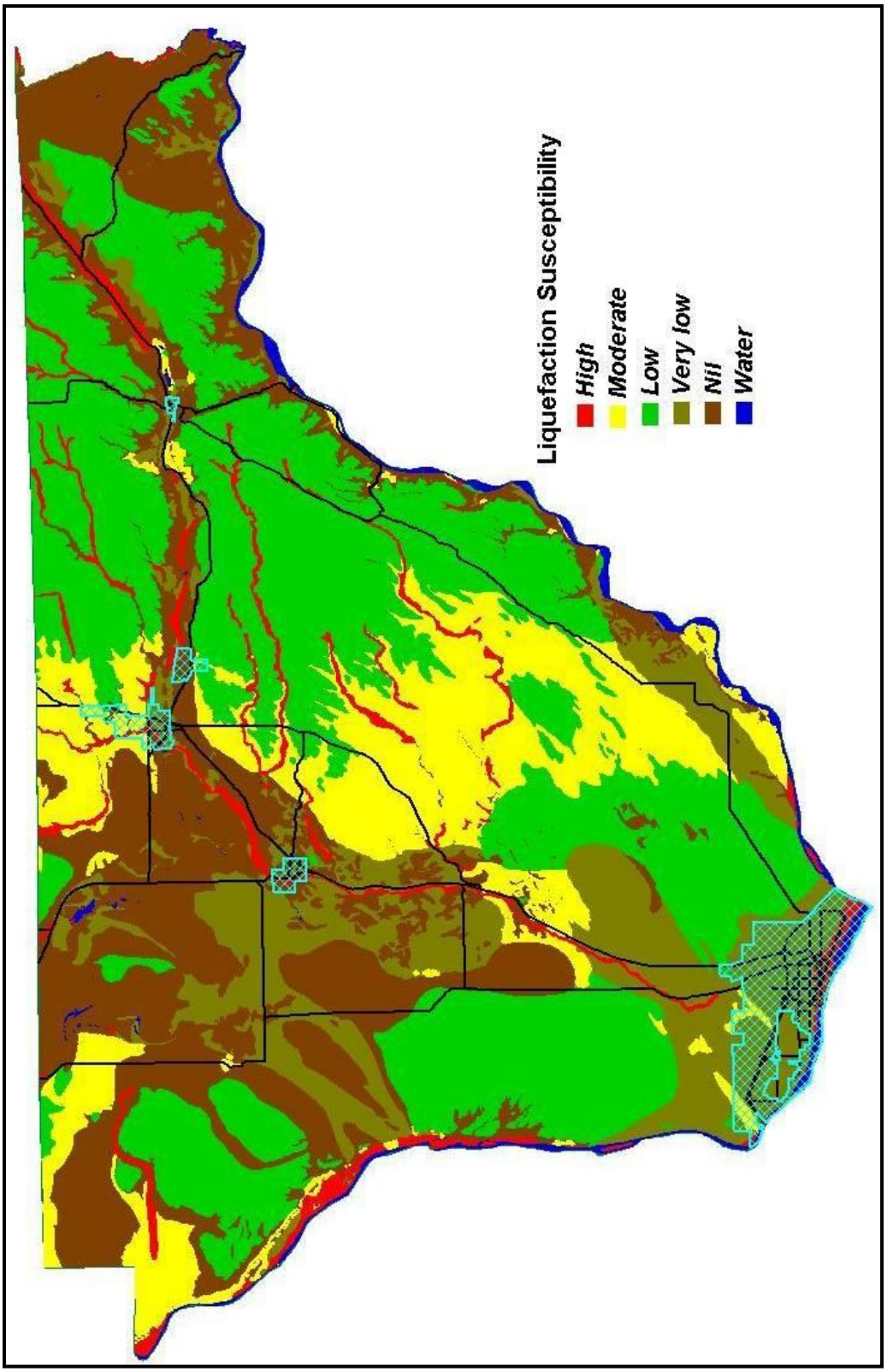


Figure 7: Preliminary Liquefaction Susceptibility in Franklin County

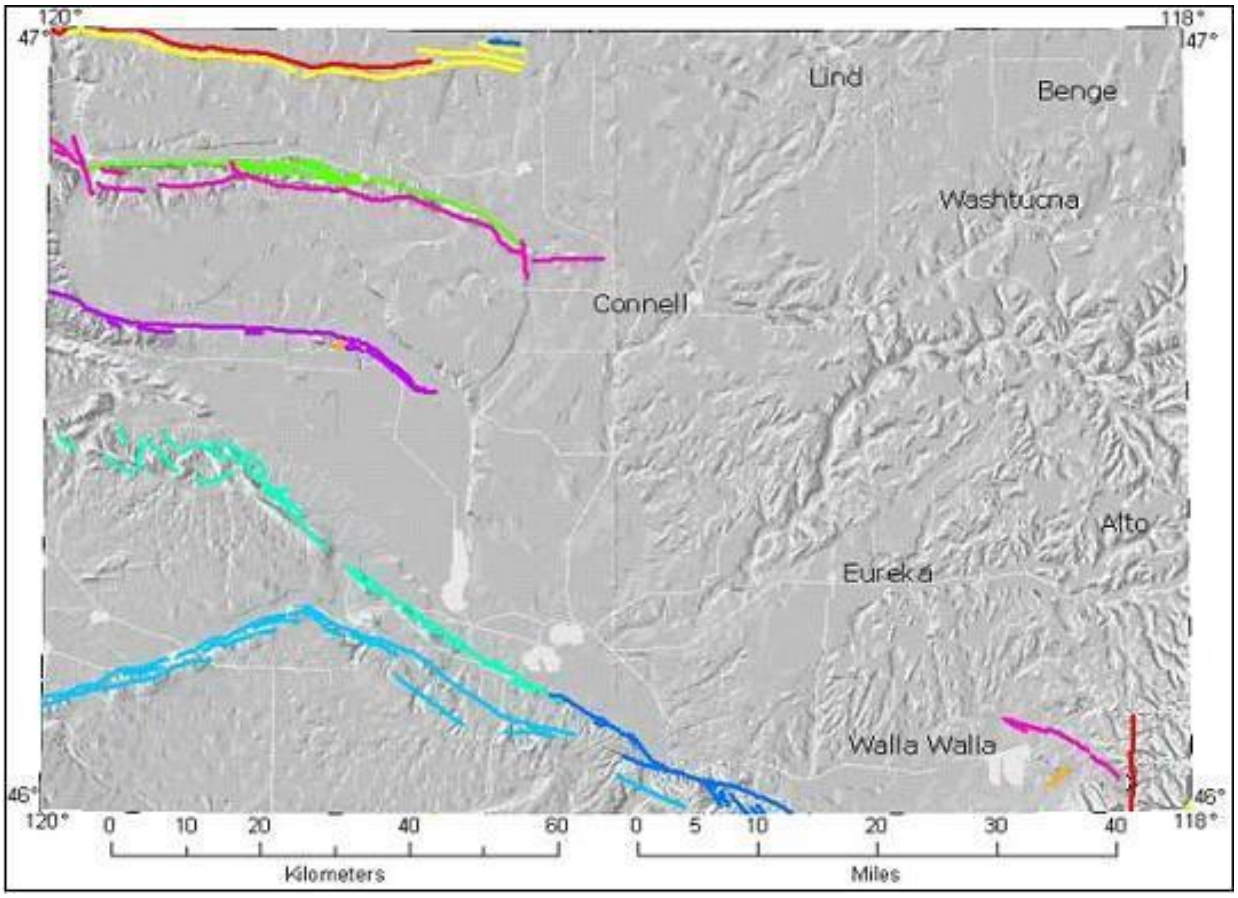


Figure 8: Quaternary Faults and Folds in Southeastern Washington

The following list is a compilation of comments and suggestions made by various stakeholders and the public regarding possible problems that could result from an earthquake.

In addition to damaging homes, businesses, property, and the environment, an earthquake in Franklin County could potentially result in the following:

- Utilities (above and below ground) including telephone, electricity, natural gas, water, and sewer as well as private wells and water systems could be damaged or destroyed.
- Transportation routes and/or systems including roads, bridges, and railroad transport may be damaged or destroyed.
- Emergency services could be totally overwhelmed and not able to respond to emergency situations due to damaged facilities and/or equipment, a lack of personnel, or damaged transportation routes.
- Critical facilities such as 9-1-1 centers, hospitals, emergency operations centers, fire stations, water treatment plants, and wastewater treatment facilities may be damaged or destroyed.
- Large areas of the county may be subject to liquefaction and/or land movement causing even greater damage in certain areas.

- Large hazardous materials incidents may occur as the result of damage to local petroleum and chemical storage facilities.
- The dike along the Columbia River as well as irrigation canals throughout the county may be damaged.
- Seiche effects might cause severe erosion of the cliffs and shorelines on the rivers.
- The arrival of outside resources to assist with debris removal, repair of critical facilities, and sheltering of victims may be delayed due to severe damage in adjacent counties with larger populations and needs. The overall economy of the county and possibly the region could be affected.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT:
In the simplest of terms … the entire population is vulnerable to the effects and impacts of a moderate (magnitude 6 – 6.5) earthquake. The location of structures on soils of concern adds to the likelihood of damaging affects. Liquefaction of these soils as the result of a large earthquake is a serious concern. In addition, all commercial and residential buildings, government infrastructure, transportation systems, communication systems, utilities, and ultimately, the overall economy of Franklin County are vulnerable to the effects and impacts of a large earthquake.

The time of day at which an earthquake occurs is critical. Greater numbers of people are away from their homes and separated from other family members during commute times or during the regular business day thereby increasing the level of chaos in the event of a major earthquake.

Possible types of damage from an earthquake may include but will probably not be limited to:

- Cracking and/or structural failure of foundations, chimneys, decorative cornices, parapet walls, and cantilevered porches or roofs.
- Wall failure in older buildings of non-reinforced masonry construction.
- Damage to waterfront buildings and piers built on pilings and artificial fill.
- Structural damage or failure of bridges and overpasses.
- Damage to streets and roads.
- Damage to railways and airport facilities.
- Broken water lines, natural gas lines, and natural gas/gasoline pipelines.
- Power and communication failures due to damage of electrical and telephone distribution systems.

In the event that an earthquake causes considerable damage, grocery stores, banks, gasoline stations, and similar services may be closed. In addition, citizens should expect and prepare in advance for a significant delay in fire, emergency medical, law enforcement, and other day-today government services. As a general rule, citizens should be prepared to survive on their own for a minimum of three days following a large magnitude earthquake that causes major damage to transportation and communication systems as well as roads and bridges.

In the event of a major earthquake, large areas of Franklin County lying within the floodplains of the Esquatzel Coulee and Columbia River are susceptible to liquefaction. In addition, steep and/or unstable slopes in various locations throughout the county are susceptible to landslides.

Bridges and overpasses are the most vulnerable component of highway transportation systems and the loss of bridges and overpasses will have a direct effect on the delivery of emergency services to a large number of Franklin County citizens. According to the local Washington State Department of Transportation manager, the primary bridges have been built to resist the effects of earthquakes. In addition, all overpasses located along the I-182/US 12 and US 395 corridors are maintained by the state. The bridges listed below are state maintained bridges in Franklin County:

Cable Bridge (US 397)
Interstate 182 Bridge
Lyons Ferry Bridge (SR 261)
Blue Bridge (US 395)
Snake River Bridge (US 12)

Franklin County maintains 82 bridges and 19 box culverts within the county road system. All of these structures span irrigation canals. Of the 101 spans, 31 have overload restrictions and another 5 are posted and have specific weight restrictions. All county bridges built in the last 10 years have been built to Federal standards. All future new construction, repairs and overhauls will bring the remaining structures up to Federal standards.

In addition to the potential loss of bridges, numerous roads may be damaged or otherwise unusable due to soil liquefaction, landslides, severe ground cracking, uplifting, or subsidence. Railways are also highly vulnerable to soil liquefaction, landslides, severe ground cracking, uplifting, and subsidence. Railway routes in Franklin County are owned and operated by the Burlington Northern-Sante Fe Railroad. In Franklin County, these routes are located along the US 395 corridor.

We are all dependent upon pipelines for the delivery and distribution of natural gas, gasoline, potable water and the disposal of wastewater. All of the incorporated cities water systems are somewhat vulnerable to the effects of a major earthquake. In addition to water, wastewater, and natural gas distribution lines, several major transmission pipelines carrying gasoline are located within Franklin County.

Chevron Company owns and operates a fuel storage tank facility and pump station within the City of Pasco. This facility has numerous storage tanks containing large quantities of petroleum products. During earthquake events ground movement may cause connecting piping to break and the liquids contained in these tanks may slosh resulting in partial or complete failure of the tanks. Upon tank failure, these liquid fuels may explode and burn.

There are several dams located in Franklin County. The two largest with the most potential for disaster are the Lower Monumental Dam and Ice Harbor Dam on the Snake River. These are under the auspices of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE.) They have regulatory requirements for inspections and emergency planning. In addition, there are several earth-fill dams in Franklin County. The majority of these dams are small, are located in sparsely populated or remote areas, and would have a minor impact on nearby areas should a failure occur. However, there are two dams that are a concern to Franklin County citizens. These are

the Lamb-Weston Dam in Connell and the Bureau of Reclamations WB5 Wasteway Detention Dam northwest of Basin City.

The Washington State Emergency Management Division performed three loss estimation runs specific to Franklin County using the HAZUS – MH modeling software. The modeling software uses a variety of database information (Census, Dunn & Bradstreet, etc.) and engineering calculations to generate an approximate "picture" of what damage is likely to occur as well as numbers of casualties, structural damage estimates and dollar values of the damage.

The scenarios involved a shallow, daytime earthquake measuring magnitude 6.5 that originated in each of the three fault systems that surround Franklin County; the Rattlesnake-Wallula fault system located in Benton and Walla Walla counties, the Saddle Mountain fault system located in northwestern Franklin and southern Grant counties, and the Horse Heaven Hills fault system located in southern Benton County. The HAZUS-MH program ran simulations on each of these scenarios and the results are shown in the figures that follow. The area was divided up by Census Blocks. The results were calculated in PGA (peak ground acceleration) which measures ground acceleration (or shaking.) The "hotter" the color on the map the more severe the ground shaking.

A separate report in HAZAUS-MH estimated that the economic losses from damage to buildings, building contents, business interruptions and lifelines would be about $400 million. It also estimated that there would be up to 10 deaths, 50-60 people would require hospitalization, and several hundred would require medical aid.

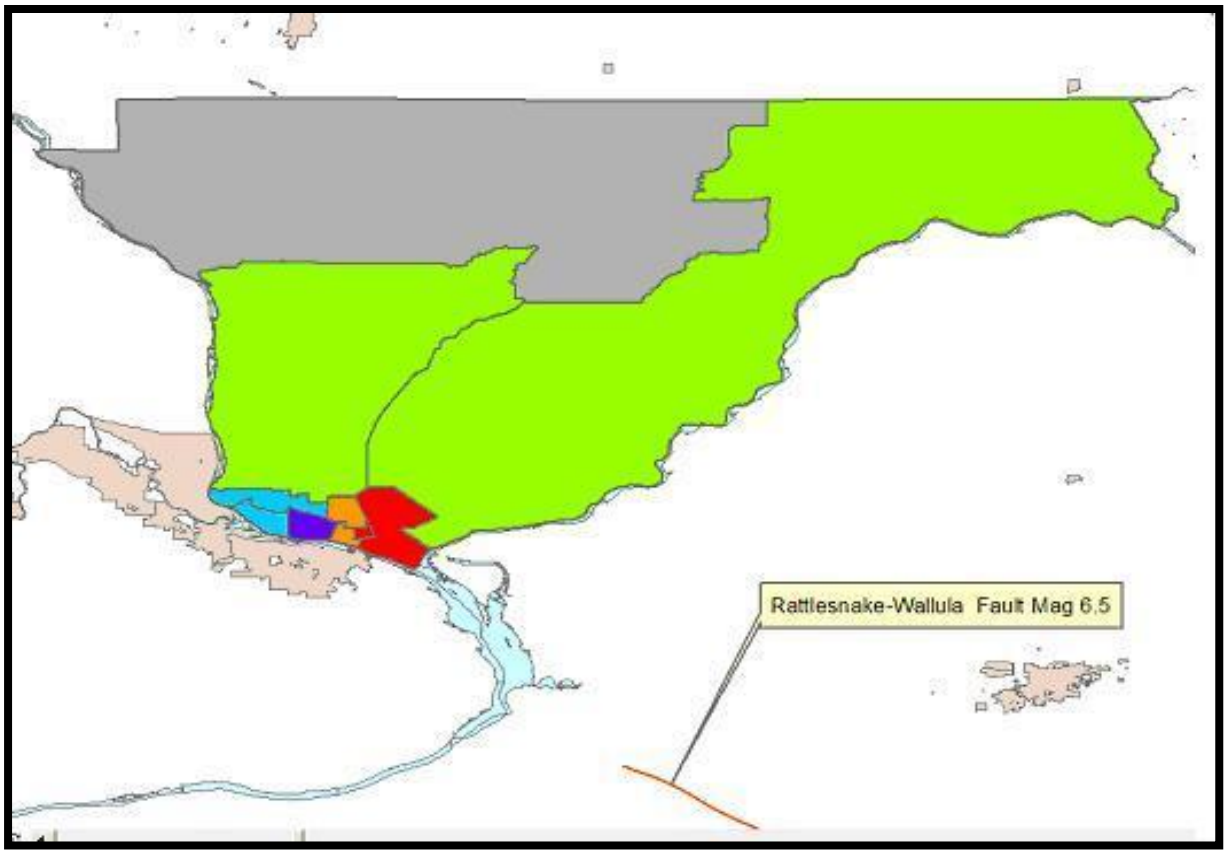


Figure 9: Rattlesnake-Wallula magnitude 6.5 earthquake ground shaking severity by Census Block.

Direct Economic Losses for Buildings

Capital Stock Losses (thousands of dollars)					Income Losses (thousands of dollars)				
Cost Structural Damage	Cost Non-structural Damage	Cost Contents Damage	Inventory Loss	Loss Ratio %	Relocation Loss	Capital related Loss	Wages Loss	Rental Income Loss	Total Loss
2,435	7,467	2,494	90	0.45	73	604	814	816	14,792

Building Damage by Count by General Occupancy

Occupancy Category	Number of Buildings					
	None	Slight	Moderate	Extensive	Complete	Total
Agriculture	13	1	0	0	0	14
Commercial	103	12	7	1	0	123
Education	1	0	0	0	0	1
Government	7	1	0	0	0	8
Industrial	7	1	1	0	0	9
Religion	5	1	0	0	0	6
Other Residential	2,647	421	255	20	1	3,344
Single Family	9,061	493	74	5	0	9,633
Total County	11,834	930	337	26	1	13,128

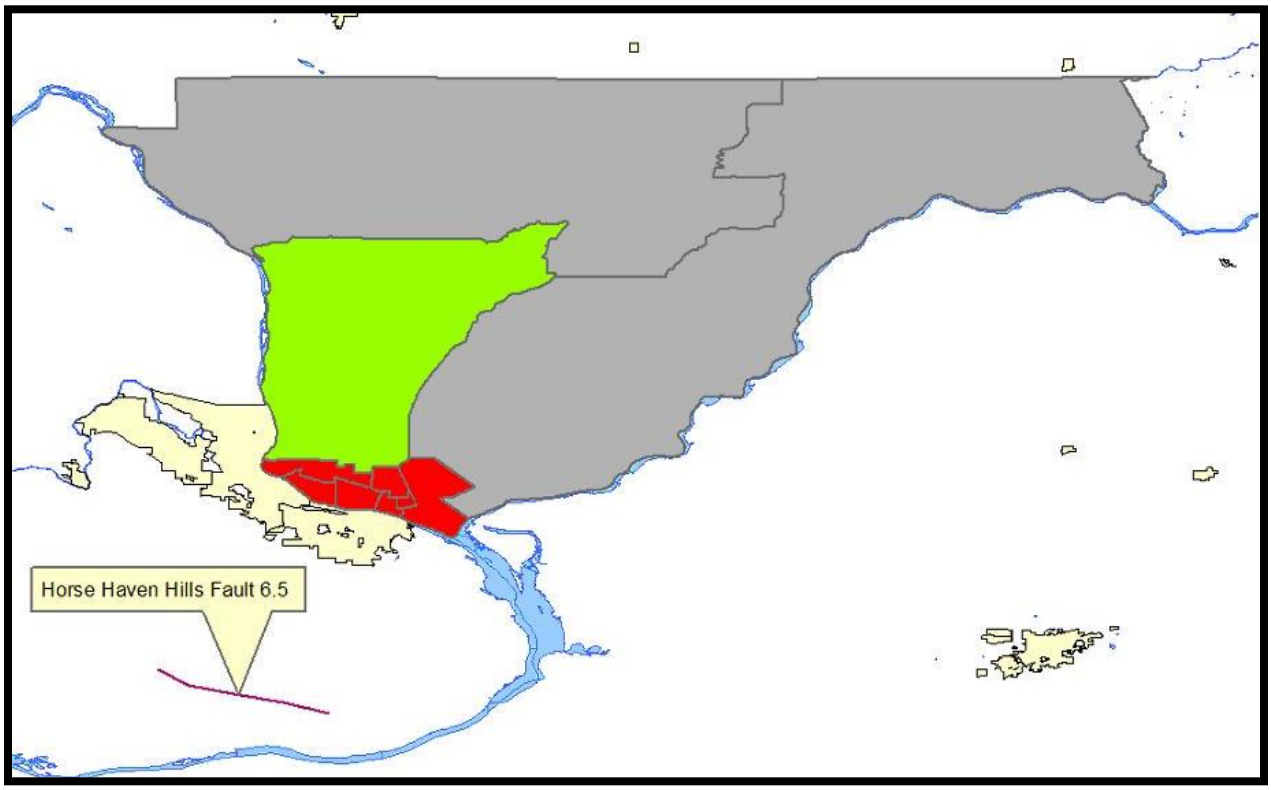


Figure 10: Horse Heaven Hills magnitude 6.5 earthquake ground shaking severity by Census Block

Direct Economic Losses for Buildings

Capital Stock Losses (thousands of dollars)					Income Losses (thousands of dollars)				
Cost Structural Damage	Cost Non-structural Damage	Cost Contents Damage	Inventory Loss	Loss Ratio %	Relocation Loss	Capital related Loss	Wages Loss	Rental Income Loss	Total Loss
10,847	34,462	12,779	352	2.07	293	2,911	4,079	3,821	69,544

Building Damage by Count by General Occupancy

Occupancy Category	Number of Buildings					
	None	Slight	Moderate	Extensive	Complete	Total
Agriculture	12	1	1	0	0	14
Commercial	67	22	24	9	1	123
Education	1	0	0	0	0	1
Government	4	1	2	1	0	8
Industrial	5	2	2	1	0	10
Religion	4	1	1	0	0	6
Other Residential	1,987	606	591	146	14	3,344
Single Family	7,765	1,444	377	45	2	9,633
Total County	9,844	2,078	998	200	18	13,138

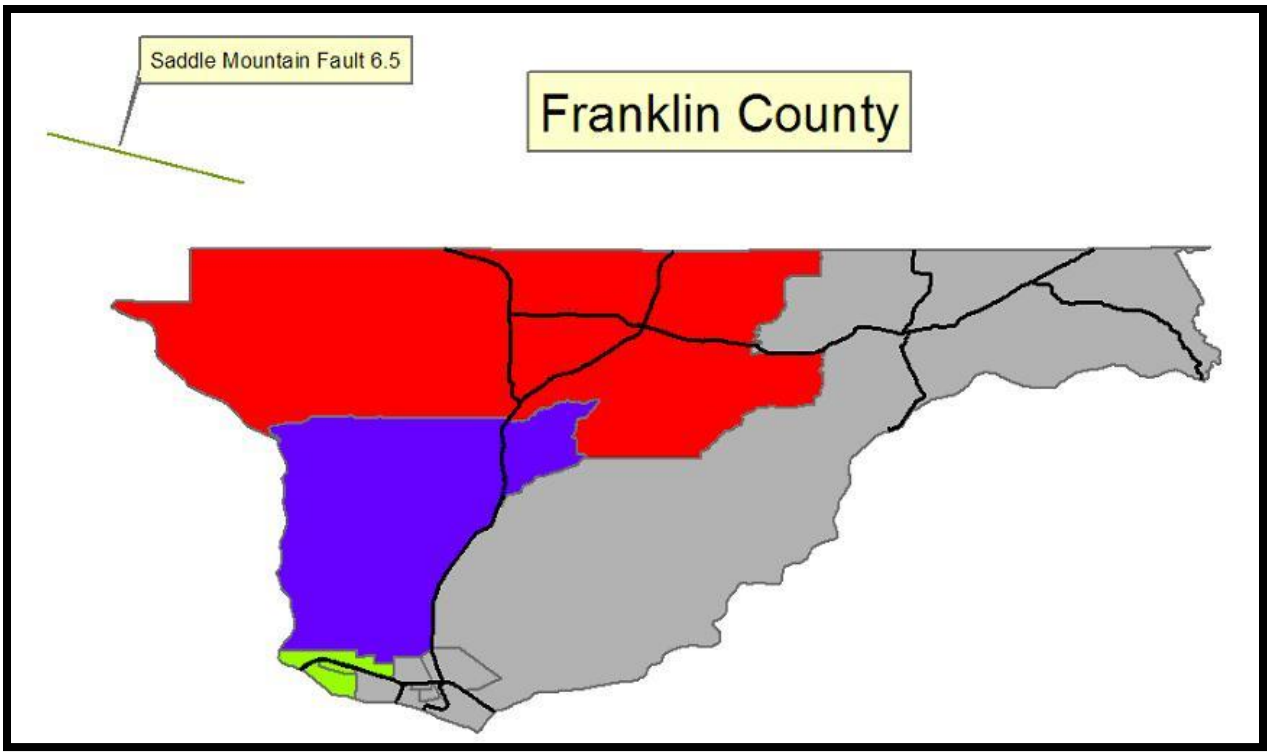


Figure 11: Saddle Mountain magnitude 6.5 earthquake ground shaking severity by Census Block

Direct Economic Losses for Buildings

Capital Stock Losses (thousands of dollars)					Income Losses (thousands of dollars)				
Cost Structural Damage	Cost Non-structural Damage	Cost Contents Damage	Inventory Loss	Loss Ratio %	Relocation Loss	Capital related Loss	Wages Loss	Rental Income Loss	Total Loss
1,722	4,858	1,479	55	0.30	46	279	362	441	9,242

Building Damage by Count by General Occupancy

Occupancy Category	Number of Buildings					
	None	Slight	Moderate	Extensive	Complete	Total
Agriculture	12	1	1	0	0	14
Commercial	111	8	4	1	0	124
Education	1	0	0	0	0	1
Government	8	0	0	0	0	8
Industrial	8	1	0	0	0	9
Religion	5	0	0	0	0	5
Other Residential	2,642	406	268	26	1	3,343
Single Family	9,200	373	55	4	0	9,632
Total County	11,987	789	328	31	1	13,136

PROBABILITY and RISK:
Because of the infrequency of such devastating events, there is a **MODERATE PROBABILITY** for a potentially damaging earthquake to occur that would result in many people being injured or killed and damaging private property, government infrastructure and the local economy. However, there is a **MODERATE RISK** to the citizens, infrastructure, and economy of Franklin County should such an earthquake occur.

CONCLUSION:
It is difficult to identify any part of Franklin County that would not be vulnerable to a moderate-large earthquake. The citizens of Franklin County need to be knowledgeable and understand the earthquake risk we all live with on a daily basis. People need to recognize that government is not able to totally protect them from the impacts of an earthquake. They need to take the necessary actions to prepare themselves, their families, and their businesses before an earthquake – not after. The adoption and enforcement of building codes, land use planning, public awareness programs, school "Drop, Cover and Hold" training, and "Community Emergency Response Team" education and training are just part of the answer. Future population increases and urban development will require that Franklin County continually re-assess the earthquake hazard. In addition, each business and citizen must accept the responsibility to take the necessary actions and prepare for the day a major earthquake occurs.

FIRE

DEFINITIONS:

Structure Fire – a fire of accidental or human-caused origin that results in the uncontrolled destruction of homes, businesses, and other structures in populated, urban or suburban areas.

Wildland Fire – a fire of exposure or human-caused origin that results in the uncontrolled destruction of forests, field crops and grasslands.

Wildland-Urban Interface – a fire of natural or human-caused origin that occurs in or near forest or grassland areas where isolated homes, subdivisions, and small communities are also located.

NOTE: *This section consolidates the information from the Franklin County Community Wildfire Protection Plan, 2014. For detailed information please refer to that document.*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Franklin County experiences three types of fire threats: structure fires, wildland fires, and wildland-urban interface fires. Structure fires do not typically pose a great threat to the community except when the fire spreads to other nearby structures and quickly expands to a size that could threaten large numbers of people and overwhelm local fire resources. Wildland fires are a natural part of the ecosystem in Washington State. However, wildfires can present a substantial hazard to resources, life and property. Statistics show that on an annual basis, an average of 905 wildland fires burn 6,488 acres resulting in a resource loss of $2,103,884 in Washington State. Most wildland fires are started by human causes including discarded cigarettes, the discharge of fireworks, outdoor burning and deliberate acts of arson. Many of these fires are usually extinguished in their initial stages being less than one acre in area. Depending upon weather, topography, fuels accumulation and other factors, wildland fires can spread rapidly to hundreds or thousands of acres and may require hundreds of firefighters working several weeks to extinguish.

One challenge Franklin County faces regarding the wildfire hazard is from the increasing number of homes being built in the urban/rural fringe (known as the wildland-urban interface). Due to a growing population and the desire of some persons to live in rural or isolated areas or on hillsides with scenic views, development continues to expand further and further into traditional open space lands. Wildfires occur primarily in undeveloped areas; these natural lands contain dense vegetation such as grasslands or agricultural croplands. Because of their distance from firefighting resources and personnel, these fires can be difficult to contain and can cause a great deal of destruction. Lightning and human carelessness are the primary causes of wildland fires. Fortunately, due to the availability of fire protection capabilities and our irrigated landscape, large-scale wildland fires are rare in Franklin County. The potential exists for individual fires to spread and merge together to form a firestorm covering vast amounts of area. The involved area becomes so hot that all combustible materials ignite, even if they are not exposed directly to flames. As the fire becomes larger, it has the capacity to create its own local weather as superheated air and hot combustion gases rise upward over the fire zone, drawing

surface winds from all sides, often at velocities approaching 50 miles per hour. In exceptionally large events, the rising column of heated air and combustion gases carries enough soot and particulate matter into the upper atmosphere to create a locally intense thunderstorm thereby increasing the possibility of additional lightning strikes.

HISTORY:
Franklin County has been fairly fortunate in that it hasn't experienced any truly large-scale, disastrous fires. Although Franklin County typically has a few fires that occur on rural lands each year, almost all of these fires are extremely small (less than 5 acres in size.) The majority of these fires involve minimal resources and response costs are typically low.

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION:
Unlike other disaster events, the direct effects of even a large fire are generally limited to the immediate area where the fire occurred. However, the community's normal as well as emergency services may be affected as large numbers of agencies and individual responders focus their efforts on the fire. Adjacent fire agencies may be asked for assistance in one form or another and access to a city's business district may be restricted or closed and the influx of sightseers and media personnel can further add to the disruption. Furthermore, since most fire fighters in Franklin County are volunteers, large fire events could significantly affect not only their lives but their source of employment should economic impacts continue.

Evacuation of a fire zone is one of the first tasks that may need to be undertaken by emergency responders. Depending upon the size of the fire zone, the population density of the area, and the number of persons needing emergency shelter, evacuation efforts may have a significant effect on other parts of the community. The fire season in Franklin County can begin as early as mid-April and continue through October though unusually dry periods can extend the fire season. The possibility of a wildland fire depends on fuel availability, topography, the time of year, weather, and activities such as debris burning, land clearing, camping, and recreation. In Washington State, wildland fires start most often in lawns, fields or other open areas, and along transportation routes. Due to their size and complexity, large fires can put a tremendous strain on a wide variety of agencies and jurisdictions within the area that the fire occurs and local resources could be quickly overwhelmed in dealing with the impacts of a large fire.

Those persons living or doing business in the area of a large fire could be affected in several ways. Access to the area will probably be controlled or entry may be denied entirely. If a recreational area is involved, this closure may have a severe impact on tourist industry business. In many cases, evacuations may be necessary if the fire directly threatens residential or commercial areas or in the event health issues could result from heavy volumes of smoke associated with large fires.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT:
Those persons living in interface areas are most vulnerable to wildland or wildland-urban interface fires. Within Franklin County, approximately 85% of the land area is used for agricultural purposes. All of these areas are vulnerable to wildland or wildland-urban interface fires. The potential for large wildland fires in Franklin County can be termed as moderate. Risk assessments should be accomplished by the use of the national standard NFPA-299 for

standardization of the risk potential. Irrigated farmlands, improved fire spotting techniques, better equipment, and trained personnel are major factors in the fairly small number of wildland fires that have occurred in the county. Most of the land areas of Franklin County receive about 8-10 inches of rainfall annually with some areas receiving a little less. This dry climate and the frequent occurrence of strong, dry winds can cause natural fire fuels to reach a combustible state. Additionally, high summer temperatures coupled with seasonal low rainfall amounts sometimes lead to summer drought conditions in the agricultural industry. These conditions are reached more often than most people realize. Luckily, there has been a lack of ignition during times of serious fire danger in Franklin County. However, the absence of large fires coupled with reduced burning has also resulted in greater fuel loading which could lead to a catastrophic fire given the right set of conditions.

Should a wildland fire or wildland-urban interface fire occur, the impacts of the fire would vary greatly with the size and location of the fire, the weather, and time of year. It is unlikely that a major wildland or wildland- urban interface fire would seriously impact Franklin County as a whole.

In the event of a large wildland or wildland-urban interface fire, additional resources could be requested through activation of the Tri-County Fire Mutual Aid Agreement, Southeastern Washington Regional Fire Mobilization Plan and/or the Washington State Fire Mobilization Plan in addition to other state and federal fire resources.

While there have always been a certain number of people that have built homes in open areas, in recent years, the numbers of people choosing to build in or very near wildland areas has increased significantly as city limits have expanded into previously unpopulated and agricultural areas. As the population of Franklin County increases and peoples desire to live in more rural or isolated areas outside of the Pasco area, development in the wildland-urban interface will continue to expand thereby increasing the potential risk to lives and property from wildland and wildland urban-interface fires.

Should a large wildland or wildland-urban interface fire occur in Franklin County, the effects of such an event would not be limited to just the loss of valuable rangeland, wildlife habitat, and recreational areas. The loss of large amounts of vegetation on steep slopes of watersheds would increase the risk of landslides and mudslides during the winter months and the depositing of large amounts of mud and debris in streams, rivers, and irrigation channels could threaten valuable fish habitat and watershed usage for many years. In addition, the loss of crops and grazing land could significantly impact the agricultural industry in Franklin County for a few years or more.

If a significant portion of the business area has been affected, the loss to the community can be overwhelming. Reduction of payrolls, infrastructure and long-term layoffs during recovery from a large fire could have a serious impact on the buying power of a large sector of the population. A long-term business closure could also have a large impact to the community's tax base.

The Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Southeast Region, has conducted a region-wide wildland fire hazard assessment utilizing the RAMS (Risk Assessment and

Mitigation Strategies) program. RAMS considers the effects of fire on unit ecosystems by taking a coordinated approach to planning at a landscape level. It was developed for fire managers to be an all-inclusive approach to analyzing wildland fuel hazard, protection capabilities, ignition risk, fire history, catastrophic fire potential, and values.

The assessment of fuel hazard deals with identifying areas of like fire behavior based on fuel and topography. Protection capability assessment involves estimating the actual response times for initial attack forces and how complex the actual suppression action may be once they arrive because of access, fuel profile, existence of natural or human-made barriers to fire spread, presence of structures and predicted fire behavior. Ignition risks are those human activities or natural events which have the potential to result in an ignition. Fire history looks the fire locations, cause, number of acres burned annually, and the average annual number of fire by cause. Catastrophic fire potential is an evaluation of fire history that reflects the potential for an event to occur. A value assessment looks at the natural or developed areas where loss or destruction by fire would be unacceptable.

This RAMS evaluation rated Franklin County as follows:

Fuel Load:	**LOW**	Ranking Values:	**MODERATE**
Protection Capability:	**MODERATE**	Catastrophic Potential:	**MODERATE**
Ignition Risk:	**MODERATE**	Composite Rating:	**MODERATE**
History:	**HIGH**		

The evaluation process provides the basis for determining the Franklin County wildland-urban interface fire risk.

PROBABILITY and RISK:
Based on historical evidence, there is a **MODERATE PROBABILITY** of a large wildland or wildland-urban interface fire occurring in Franklin County and a **MODERATE RISK** to people and property as a result of a large wildland or wildland-urban interface fire.

CONCLUSION:
Franklin County's dry climate and vast grassland areas makes it a potential tinderbox for a major fire. While wildland and wildland urban-interface fires do occur in Franklin County on a fairly regular basis during the warm summer months, these fires are typically very small and are usually extinguished with existing personnel and equipment.

Approximately 85 % of the land in Franklin County is comprised of agricultural land that is vulnerable to wildland or wildland urban-interface fires. Much of the agricultural lands are serviced by volunteer fire protection districts. Building homes or other structures in areas without fire protection increases the risk of loss from fires. In the past, structures were often built with minimal awareness regarding the risks associated with wildland or wildland urban-interface fires.

FLOOD

DEFINITIONS:

Flood – An inundation of dry land with water caused by weather phenomena and events that deliver more precipitation to a drainage basin than can be readily adsorbed or stored within the basin.

Flood Watch – Issued by the National Weather Service when the probability of a hazardous flooding event has increased significantly but its occurrence, location, or timing is still uncertain. The public can set their plans in motion to prepare for the event. A Flood Watch is issued from 12 to 36 hours before the occurrence of the event.

Flood Warning – Issued by the National Weather Service when a hazardous flooding event is occurring, is imminent, or has a high probability of occurrence within 12 hours. A Flood Warning is issued for conditions posing a threat to life and/or property.

Flood Stage – A height at which a watercourse overtops its banks and begins to cause damage to any portion of the river valley.

Floodplain – The land area of a river valley that becomes inundated with water during a flood.

Floodway – That portion of the natural floodplain that is regularly inundated during the normal annual flood cycles of a river or stream. For most waterways, the floodway is where the water is likely to be deepest and fastest. It is the area of the floodplain that should be kept free of obstructions to allow floodwaters to move downstream.

100-Year Floodplain – That portion of the floodplain that would be inundated by water during a 100-Year Flood event.

500-Year Floodplain – that portion of the floodplain that would be inundated by water during a 500-Year Flood event.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) – A Federal program enabling property owners in participating communities to purchase insurance protection against losses from flooding. This insurance is designed to provide an insurance alternative to disaster assistance to meet the escalating costs of repairing damage to buildings and their contents caused by floods. Participation in the NFIP is based on an agreement between local communities and the Federal Government which states if a community will adopt and enforce a floodplain management ordinance to reduce future flood risks to new construction in Special Flood Hazard Areas, the Federal Government will make flood insurance available within the community as a financial protection against flood losses.

Community Rating System (CRS) – A voluntary program within the NFIP that encourages and recognizes community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum NFIP standards for local mitigation, outreach, and education. Under the CRS, flood insurance rates are adjusted to reflect the reduced flood risk resulting from community activities that reduce flood

losses, facilitate accurate insurance rating, and promote the awareness of flood insurance. Currently, Franklin County does not have any jurisdiction that participates in the CRS program.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:
Flooding occurs on rivers and streams when excessive water discharge causes river or stream channels to overflow. The Columbia River, Snake River and Esquatzel Coulee are all susceptible to flooding.

The threat of flooding in Franklin County is greatest in the months of December through February although flood events may occur during other months of the year. Winter flood events have the potential to produce the highest peak flows when significant snowfall is present, followed by rapidly rising temperature and/or heavy rain. In addition, increased flow rates from the hydroelectric dams further increase the potential of flooding due to their effect on river discharge flows. The Columbia River is the second largest river system in the United States behind the Mississippi River. From its source in Canada, the Columbia River flows 1,243 miles and empties into the Pacific Ocean at Astoria, Oregon. The river drains an area of approximately 250,000 square miles.

The Snake River runs along the eastern boundary of Franklin County and includes two dams operated by the US Army Corps of Engineers. The height and composition of the terrain on the Franklin County side of the Snake River makes very unlikely that Franklin County would ever receive much, if any, damage from a flood. Walla Walla County is far more susceptible to flood damage from the Snake River.

The Esquatzel Coulee is located in the central portion of the county. It starts in Connell at the confluence of the Washtucna Coulee from the northeast via Kahlotus, the Providence Coulee from the north in Adams County and the Othello Channels from the northwest. Additionally, the Old Maid and Dunnigan Coulees join from the east. The Esquatzel Coulee runs south from Connell following the general path of US 395, through Mesa and Eltopia, and ends just north of Pasco.

HISTORY:
The Columbia River has a history of flood events. Floods have occurred in 1894, 1948, 1964, 1974, and 1979. However, since several dams have been erected in the Columbia and Snake Rivers, the likelihood of river flooding occurring has been drastically reduced. Additionally, the Esquatzel Coulee has a history of flooding. Newspaper articles and photographs recorded Esquatzel Coulee flooding in 1907, 1956 and 1969. Of the floods listed above, only three have resulted in Disaster Declarations.

Flood Events Resulting in Disaster Declarations

(Information obtained from Washington State Emergency Management Division files)
February 1956 – (Major Disaster Declaration #50) Flooding due to heavy snowfall followed by rapid raise in temperature. No public or individual assistance records available.

March 1979 – (Emergency Disaster Declaration #3070) Flash Flood in Mesa. Locally declared emergency. No public or individual assistance records available.

December 96 – February 1997 (Major Disaster Declaration #1159) – Public Assistance $350,912 (Does not include Individual Assistance or Small Business Administration Loans Information)

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION:
While dikes and other flood management devices have controlled much of the flood threat to Franklin County jurisdictions, these devices have also contributed to the vulnerability of the citizens and business located within these floodplains. Without the flood control management structures, minor flooding would occur on a much more frequent basis. The "inconvenience" of minor flooding would have most likely encouraged residential and commercial development to be located on higher ground and out of flood hazard areas.

With the flood control devices in place, the "inconvenience" of minor flood events has been minimized and the residents and business owners of Franklin County have perhaps gained a false sense of security - they may mistakenly assume that these devices will protect them from all floods in addition to the smaller, more frequent events. It should be noted that even though the floodplains of Franklin County only comprise 2.5% of the total land area, approximately 1500 people or about 3% of the population of Franklin County live within the floodway and the floodplain of the Columbia River or Esquatzel Coulee. Major intersections of our transportation and communication infrastructure are also located in the floodplain. A major Columbia River flood event that causes portions of the City of Pasco to be inundated with water has the potential to severely impact the overall economy of Franklin County as well as other communities within the Tri-Cities region.

While the Columbia River poses a flood threat in the southern portion of the county, the Esquatzel Coulee, located in the central and northern portion of the county, also poses a significant threat of its own. This coulee does not have any flood control management device other than some floodway structures located in Mesa. The coulee has a history of flooding areas of Mesa, Connell, and Eltopia.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT:
All persons, property, and businesses located within the floodway and the floodplain of the Columbia River or Esquatzel Coulee are directly vulnerable to flooding. In addition, the overall economy of Franklin County is directly or indirectly vulnerable to major flood events.

In the past, those mainly affected by flooding were the families that lived along the Columbia River shoreline or in the cities of Connell, Mesa and Kahlotus. With the dramatic increases in population and commercial development in the southern portion of Franklin County that has occurred in recent years, the effects of a major flood event could be long-term and very difficult to overcome.

PROBABLITY AND RISK:
Based upon the historical record of flooding in the Columbia River and the Esquatzel Coulee and the impacts flood events have had on the citizens of Franklin County, there is a **MODERATE PROBABILITY** of future flooding and a **MODERATE RISK** for the people, businesses, and infrastructure located within the floodway and the floodplain of the Columbia River and Esquatzel Coulee.

CONCLUSION:
In Franklin County, floods are a threat to property and the environment, and to a lesser extent, the safety of persons and livestock located within the floodway and the floodplain.
The citizens of Franklin County need to have an understanding of the flood risk and of the areas in which they elect to live and do business. **Citizens need to know what the terms FLOOD WATCH and FLOOD WARNING mean**. They need to know that the existing dike system (or any other flood control device) will not protect their property from all flood events.

Those persons that choose to live and/or work in a flood hazard area need to recognize that government is not able to totally protect them from the impacts of a flood. Those people at risk need to take the necessary actions to prepare themselves, their families, and their businesses before a flood event – not after. Franklin County participates in the National Flood Insurance Program. Persons buying homes in the floodway and/or the 100-year flood plain are almost always required to purchase flood insurance as a condition of financing; however, there is no requirement that all residential structures purchase flood insurance if not required by a lending institution. According to figures provided by the Washington State Floodplain Manager, there have been only a handful of flood insurance policies issued in Franklin County.

Jurisdiction	Policies	Total Insurance in Force
Pasco	2	$560,000
Connell	1	$125,000
Mesa	0	-
Kahlotus	1	$127,000
Unincorporated Franklin County	9	$1,778,900
Total	13	$2,590,900

Table 3: Flood Insurance Policies by Jurisdiction (Source: FEMA Region X)

Warning and evacuation of flood-prone areas has improved significantly in the past 25 years. River flow gauging systems operated by the United Stated Geological Survey provide the National Weather Service, the River Forecast Center, and Franklin County Government with up-to-date river levels greatly increasing the ability to predict flood events on the Columbia River. The timeliness of these predictions, as well as the familiarity of local agencies as to their roles and responsibilities, significantly improves the county's preparedness level for flood events. During a flood event, every attempt is made to insure that flood warning information is disseminated as widely as possible. In addition, 24-hour flood information is available via telephone and the Internet to aid citizen access to flood information. This information includes river-level gauge readings that are updated on a regular basis during flood emergencies.

LAND MOVEMENT

DEFINITIONS:

Alluvial Fan – the alluvial deposit of a stream where it issues from a gorge upon a plain or of a tributary stream at its junction with the main stream.

Landslide – ground movement that may include rock falls, deep failure of slopes, and shallow debris flows.

Swale - a low-lying or depressed and often wet stretch of land.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Landslides occur in every state and U.S. territory. The Appalachian Mountains, the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coastal Ranges and some parts of Alaska and Hawaii have severe landslide problems. Any area composed of very weak or fractured materials resting on a steep slope can and will likely experience landslides. Although the physical cause of many landslides cannot be removed, geologic investigations, good engineering practices, and effective enforcement of land-use management regulations can reduce landslide hazards.

USGS scientists continue to produce landslide susceptibility maps for many areas in the United States. In every state, USGS scientists monitor stream flow, noting changes in sediment load carried by rivers and streams that may result from landslides. Hydrologists with expertise in debris flows and mudflows are studying these hazards in volcanic regions. The force of gravity acting on a steep slope is the primary reason for a landslide. However, there are other contributing factors that may include but are not limited to:

- Erosion by rivers or streams that undercut steep slopes.
- Weakening of rock and soil slopes through saturation by heavy snowmelt or irrigation.
- Ground movement due to earthquakes.
- Ground failure due to excessive weight from the accumulation of rain or snow; stockpiling of rock, ore, or waste piles; or large man-made structures.

Deep-seated landslides are found along the slopes of the shoreline, often referred to as ancient landslides, which may become active in particularly wet conditions. These large landslides range in size from less than an acre to several acres and may extend over a mile of shoreline. **Shallow landslides** with debris avalanches are the most common type, typically occurring during prolonged periods of heavy soil saturation from rain, snowmelt or irrigation, and involve a relatively thin layer of extremely dangerous wet soil and vegetation that can travel quickly with destructive force. **Mid-slope benches** can be hazardous slide areas. These relatively level benches on an otherwise steep slope may indicate past slope movement. **Shoreline or steep inland areas** are periodically struck with very large, rapid landslides. These large slumps or slides can cut 50 or more feet into the upland and involve tens of thousands of tons of earth.

Slope material that becomes super-saturated with water may develop into a debris flow or mud flow as it moves downhill. These flows generally occur during periods of intense irrigation or rapid snowmelt. Debris flows usually start on steep hillsides as shallow landslides that liquefy

and accelerate to speeds that are typically about 10 miles per hour but can exceed 35 miles per hour. The consistency of debris flow ranges from watery mud to thick, rocky mud that can carry large items such as boulders, trees, and cars. These flows continue flowing down hills and through channels, growing in volume with the addition of water, sand, mud, boulders, trees, and other materials. When these flows reach canyon mouths or flatter ground, the debris spreads over a broad area, sometimes accumulating in thick deposits that can damage developed areas.

HISTORY:

Franklin County has some areas that exhibit steep terrain, are heavily irrigated and have an abundance of weak soils. All of these combine to make portions of the county susceptible to land movements. It is important to note that not all of the conditions listed above guarantee that a landslide will occur just like assuming that a landslide will occur only if all of the conditions above have been met. Franklin County has had landslides in the past. Evidence is clearly present along the high cliffs and steep slopes of the Columbia and Snake Rivers. Additionally, inland portions of the county, particularly in the northeastern portion of the county, have some high slope areas that are susceptible to landslides. Two landslides have recently occurred in Franklin County. One caused during the irrigation season in May 2006, which covered state highway State Route 170. The other landslide occurred along the White Bluffs along the Columbia River in August 2008.

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION:

Some landslides move slowly and cause damage gradually, whereas others move so rapidly that they can destroy property and take lives suddenly and unexpectedly. Debris flows, sometimes referred to as mudslides, mudflows, lahars, or debris avalanches, are common types of fast moving landslides. These flows generally occur during periods of intense rainfall or irrigation or when there is a rapid snowmelt. They usually start on steep hillsides as shallow landslides that liquefy and accelerate to speeds that are typically about 10 mph, but can exceed 35 mph. The consistency of a debris flow ranges from watery mud to thick, rocky mud that can carry large items such as boulders, trees, and cars. Debris flows from many different sources can combine in channels where their destructive power may be greatly increased. They continue flowing down hills and through channels, growing in volume with the addition of water, sand, mud, boulders, trees, and other materials. When the flows reach canyon mouths or flatter ground, the debris spreads over a broad area, sometimes accumulating in thick deposits that can wreak havoc in developed areas. **Areas that have experienced landslides in the past tend to be most susceptible to future landslides, especially during periods of rapid snowmelt or heavy irrigation**. Because these areas consist of broken materials and frequently involve disruption of ground water flow, these dormant sites can be more vulnerable to slides caused by construction activities than adjacent, undisturbed soil.

The Franklin Conservation District states that geologic hazards in the county are related to landslides occurring in the steep bluffs along the Columbia River and in Ringold Coulee. Marrat (1988) attributes landslides in the steep bluffs along the Columbia River to three factors: (1) undercutting of the toe of the White Bluffs by the Columbia River, (2) unstable nature of the Ringold formation (stratified fluvial-lacustrine deposits overlying Columbia River Basalt), and (3) increase in groundwater table since the Columbia Basin project became operational.

Hays and Schuster (1987) note that active landslides are occurring at Locke Island (north of White Bluffs Ferry Landing) and Savage Island (north of Ringold Flat) along the Columbia River. Both of the landslide areas are as a result of irrigation from the Columbia Basin Project. They also state that evidence is present that confirms the presence of inactive landslides along the Franklin County side of the Columbia River.

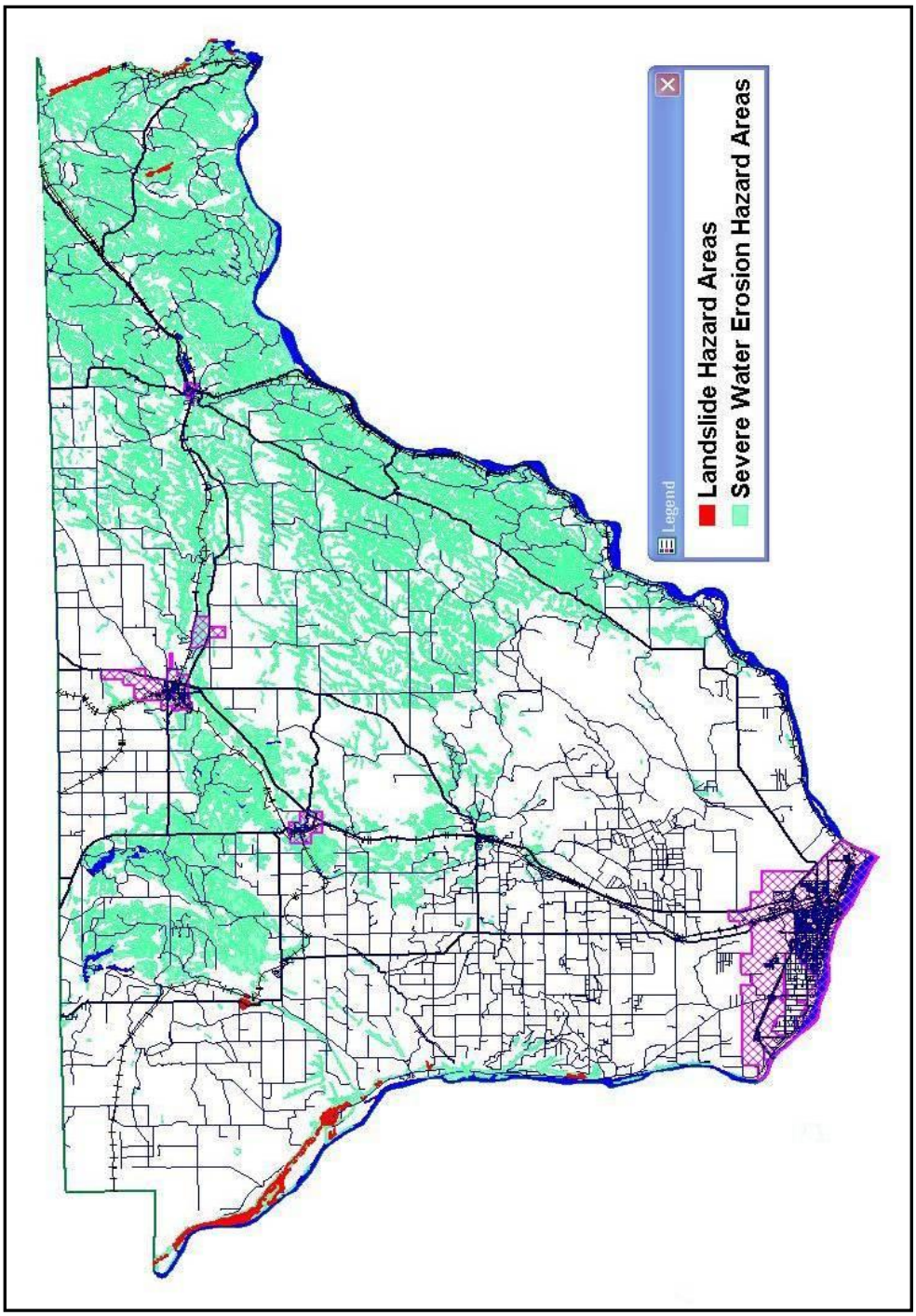


Figure 12: Landslide and Severe Water Erosion Hazard Areas

As houses and roads are built on steeper slopes and hillsides, landslide hazards become an increasingly serious threat to life and property. Increasing residential development along slopes and cliffs such as the rapid development of homes along the cliffs overlooking the Columbia River and other similar cliffs and hillsides throughout the county are at a greater risk to land movement than older developments located on hillsides with less slope. In addition, wildland fires and land clearing for housing developments or agricultural use may cause soils to become less stable thereby increasing the threat of slides. One or a combination of factors may precipitate a landslide. Undercutting of a slope by river or stream erosion, wildland fire, or road building may cause landslides. Intense or prolonged irrigation, rapid snowmelt, freezing and thawing of soil or sharp fluctuations in groundwater levels are all normal for Franklin County and may be the cause of a sudden landslide which may be combined with flooding. Shocks or vibrations caused by earthquakes, large explosion, or construction activity can also lead to landslides. Land stability cannot be predicted with current technology.

Due to population density and desire of people to have a home with a view, an increasing number of structures are built on top of or below slopes subject to land sliding. Landslides in these areas can take lives, destroy homes and businesses, undermine bridges, derail railroad cars, cover fish habitat and spawning grounds, interrupt transportation infrastructure, and damage utilities.

The following list is a compilation of comments and suggestions made by various stakeholders and the public regarding possible problems that could result from a land movement event.

In addition to damaging homes, businesses, property, and the environment, a land movement event in Franklin County could potentially result in the following:

- Disrupted and/or damaged transportation routes and systems.
- Damage to underground as well as above-ground utilities.
- Secondary damage may occur due erosion caused by broken water transmission lines.
- Streams may be partially or completely blocked and/or diverted from their normal channels. A very large land movement event could possibly block river channels resulting in the formation of a lake upstream of the blockage and the threat of a sudden release of this trapped water upon failure of the material.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT:

Homes, businesses, schools, hospitals, roads, bridges, and other infrastructure located on or near previous slide areas, steep slopes, or alluvial fans are most vulnerable to the impacts of landslides, debris flows, or mudflows. Property and lives may be lost and transportation routes as well as utility infrastructure may be damaged. A large landslide that affects creek beds, rivers, or lakes may cause flooding. Canyon bottoms, stream channels, and areas near the outlets of canyons or channels are particularly hazardous. Multiple debris flows that start high in canyons commonly funnel into channels; there, they merge, gain volume, and can travel long distances from their sources. Debris flows commonly begin in swales on steep slopes making areas down-slope from swales particularly hazardous. Road cuts and other altered or excavated areas of slopes are particularly susceptible to debris flows. Debris flows and other landslides onto roadways are common during heavy rain events and can occur during milder rain events than

those needed for debris flows on natural slopes. Areas where surface runoff is channeled (such as along roadways and below culverts) are common sites of debris flows and landslides to occur.

PROBABILITY and RISK:
Based on historical evidence, there is a **MODERATE PROBABILITY** of a destructive landslide occurring in Franklin County. Because of the infrequency of landslide events occurring in populated areas of Franklin County, there is a **LOW RISK** associated with this hazard during the majority of the year **with the risk increasing to MODERATE during the times when irrigation systems are up and operating; typically mid-March through the end of October.**

CONCLUSION:
Washington is one of seven states listed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as being especially vulnerable to severe land stability problems. Earthquakes combined with heavy saturated soils may increase risk for those previously thought to be on stable ground. With an increasing population desiring "view" property and tree removal to be able to "see the view" there is increasing risk of landslides in residential areas. Those buildings on or near steep slopes and bluffs could be at risk during the irrigation season or a rapid snowmelt. The property located below these steep slopes and bluffs is particularly vulnerable.

As with all other hazards, people need to become familiar with their surroundings. Slopes where debris flows have occurred in the past are likely to experience them in the future. Buildings should be built away from steep slopes, streams, rivers, and dry stream beds. Those persons who live in slide-prone areas need to be aware of storm-water drainage patterns on slopes near their homes and note places where runoff water converges. Residents of slide-prone areas should be aware of hillsides and watch for any signs of land movement such as very small landslides or debris flows or progressively tilting trees.

REFERENCES:

Marrat, W. J.,(1988). *Study of Landslides Along the Columbia River in the Block 15 Area of Franklin County, Washington*. Pasco, Washington: Franklin Conservation District

Schuster, R.L. & Hays, W.H. (1984). *Irrigation-Induced Landslides in Soft Rocks and Sediments along the Columbia River, South-Central Washington State, U.S.A.* Reprinted from the IV International Symposium on Landslides Toronto 1984 Proceedings, Vol. I, pp431-436

SEVERE STORMS

DEFINITIONS:

Blizzard – sustained wind or frequent gusts to 35 mph or greater and considerable falling and /or blowing snow that frequently reduces visibility to less than one quarter-mile.

Dust Storm – a storm of dust and debris blown by wind gusts of at least 35 mph, or caused by a downburst from a dry thunderstorm that reduces visibility to less than one quarter mile.

Heavy Snow – accumulations of 4 inches or more of snow in 12 hours or 6 inches or more of snow in 24 hours in non-mountainous areas; accumulations of 8 inches or more of snow in 12 hours **or** 12 inches or more of snow in 24 hours in mountainous areas.

High Wind – sustained wind at greater than 40 miles per hour and/or gusts to greater than 58 miles per hour.

Severe Local Storm – an atmospheric disturbance manifested in strong winds, tornadoes, rain, snow, or other precipitation (hail, sleet, ice), and often accompanied by thunder or lightning.

Severe Thunderstorm – a storm that produces hail ¾ inch in diameter or larger and/or wind gusts of 58 miles per hour or more.

Thunderstorm – a local storm usually with gusty winds, heavy rain, and sometimes hail and accompanied by lightning.

Tornado – a violently rotating column of air attached to a thunderstorm and in contact with the ground.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The climate of Washington State (as well as Franklin County) is regulated by two primary factors:

- The strength of the jet stream or the storm track.
- The degree to which the orographic effect of the Cascade Mountain influences the flow of maritime and continental air masses.

The jet stream affects the weather of Washington State much of the year, growing stronger as autumn progresses, reaching maximum strength in winter, and subsiding again in spring. In summer, the jet stream is usually very weak and is displaced to the north over Canada. Rainfall in the summer is infrequent and temperatures across the region are determined by the extent of marine air mass intrusions from the coast. Typical summer rainfall consists of showers and associated thunderstorms coming up from Oregon. The amount of shower activity is dependent upon the degree to which hot air masses with monsoon moisture work their way north from the desert southwest.

The strength, position, and orientation of the jet stream can change from year to year. This is the reason some winters are mild and comparatively dry, while others are cold and wet. The semi-permanent winter low-pressure system in the Gulf of Alaska and the jet stream are also influenced by factors such as El Nino and La Nina. Southeastern Washington receives most of it's precipitation during the winter and early spring. When the jet stream sags south of Washington State, cold, dry wintertime continental air masses can sometimes blanket the entire Columbia Basin region.

Franklin County can experience all types of severe weather except hurricanes, although on occasion, windstorms exceed hurricane force winds. There have been tornado sightings in the past. On average, Franklin County experiences less than 10 thunderstorm days each year.

Most storms move into Franklin County with a southwest to northeast airflow. On occasion however, wind and snow events move into the county from the north accompanied by cold, arctic air. Windstorms with sustained winds of 50 miles per hour or greater occur somewhat regularly and are powerful enough to cause significant damage. Most of these storms cause transportation-related problems and damage to utilities. On occasion, homes and other structures are damaged either by high winds or falling trees. Due to its geographical position, Franklin County experiences all types of weather events, especially damaging wind. Furthermore, the varied topography that exists within Franklin County can generate variable wind patterns and locally accelerated winds. Likewise, the central and northern portions of Franklin County can also experience locally accelerated winds.

HISTORY:
While there have been many severe storms that have impacted Franklin County in the past, a few of the most notable storms to affect Franklin County were the 1948 Columbia River Flood, the January 1950 Blizzard, and the December 1996-January 1997 Winter Storm and Flood. A more complete listing of these events is described below.

- January 1929 – An extreme cold front moved into the Columbia Basin. Many homes damaged by broken pipes. The Columbia River froze over.
- December 1935 – Another severe cold front moved in from the Canadian Artic. Extremely cold temperatures experienced from -10E to -20E ranges for a long period of time. The Columbia River froze over again.
- May/June 1948 – Greatest Spring Snowmelt Flooding: Snowmelt flooding on the Columbia River affected Pasco and other low lying areas along the Columbia River. The flood lasted for 45 days.
- January 1949 – An "artic blast" moved down from Canada bringing extremely cold temperatures. The Columbia River froze over. The Tri-City Herald prints pictures of people droving vehicles over the ice between Kennewick and Pasco.
- January 13, 1950 – The January 1950 Blizzard: A massive winter storm caused blizzard conditions in much of eastern Washington. Record snow fall and a long period of subzero temperatures occurred throughout the Columbia Basin. Several dozen fatalities occurred.
- December 1996 & January 1997 – Snow & Wind: Heavy accumulations of snow fell throughout eastern Washington including Franklin County. Franklin County received

several days' accumulation of snow followed by high winds and rain. (FEMA Disaster Declaration #1159).

Data or frequency of severe storm events was obtained from the Special Hazard Events and Losses Database for the United States (SHELDUS) developed by the Hazard Research Lab at the University of South Carolina, and from the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA.) SHELDUS uses a variety of NOAA data sources. It covered severe weather events from 1960 through 2000 that caused more than $50,000 in property and/or crop damage.

The results showed that Franklin County had 80 events that met the criteria. Of the 80 events listed in SHELDUS, there were 39 high wind events, eleven thunderstorms, eight floods, seventeen winter weather events, one tornado, one volcanic event, one hailstorm, and one fog event.

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION:

The effects upon Franklin County resulting from a severe storm such as a thunderstorm, tornado, windstorm, ice storm, or snowstorm are likely to be similar in nature. Downed trees and power lines, the interruption of transportation routes, and damage to homes, businesses, and governmental buildings are all possible. Fatalities as a result of such events are uncommon in Franklin County, but they can occur. Electrical power outages are common with almost all types of severe storm events. Possible problems may be loss of heat, refrigeration, light, cooking, computers, cash registers, gasoline pumps, restaurant cooking, milking machines, chicken warmers, and green houses. In addition, persons could be electrocuted by coming in contact with downed electrical lines.

High Wind: Possible hazards or problems may be loss of power and phone lines, danger of fire and electrocution. Toppled trees, broken limbs, collapsed barns, damage to residential and commercial structures as well as damage to cars, trucks and trailers. Multiple vehicle accidents with injuries and deaths from blowing dust. Extremely violent wind storms could cause damage to large areas of the agricultural lands resulting in economic losses.

Lightning: Hazard areas may be sports venues and complexes such as soccer fields, football fields, baseball fields and golf courses that are without adequate shelter for participants and spectators. Lighting may cause electrical transformers to short resulting in power outages and/or fires in trees located near power lines. Boaters and those persons working outdoors are also vulnerable to lightning strikes. Lightning can also start fires in grassland areas.

Snow and/or Ice: The majority of problems associated with heavy accumulations of snow and/or ice will most likely be transportation related. Vehicle travel on roadways may be stopped or severely limited; essential government services and businesses may be closed because employees are unable to drive to work. Special transportation may need to be provided in order to insure that hospital and emergency services personnel can report to work. There is a danger to the traveling public who may become trapped in their vehicles for an extended period of time. The weight of heavy accumulations of snow and/or ice may cause roofs to collapse and trees to

fall causing damage to power lines. A rapid warming trend following large accumulations of snow and ice can lead to flooding.

Hail: The main hazard associated with hail is the damage that falling hail, particularly hail larger than ¾ inch., can inflect upon physical structures (i.e. windows, gutters, metal roofs, vehicles), farm products (livestock and crops), and people. Hail is closely associated with thunderstorms. Hazard areas are any area that is out in the open such as outdoor sport facility, pastures, parking lots, etc.

Tornado: The primary hazard associated with a tornado is the extreme wind velocities that they produce. Wind speeds up to 300 mph are possible. The winds from a tornado are extremely destructive. Not only do they tear apart buildings and uproot trees, but the debris causes collateral damage due to the speed and which it moves. No above ground structure is immune from the effects of a tornado.

Dust Storm: The primary hazard from a dust storm is the reduced visibility that it produces especially on roads and flight paths. Other effects include respiratory distress to people and livestock, damage to crops and removal of topsoil from farmland.

The following list is a compilation of comments and suggestions made by various stakeholders and the public regarding possible problems that could result from a severe storm. In addition to damaging homes, businesses, property, and the environment, a severe storm event in Franklin County could potentially result in the following:

- Disrupted and/or damaged transportation routes and systems.
- Disruption of service and/or damage to above-ground utilities. Emergency response agencies may be delayed in responding to emergency incidents due to downed trees and utility power poles and lines or unusually heavy accumulations of storm water, snow, or ice.
- Unusually heavy rainfall or rapid snowmelt may cause surface flooding in low lying areas.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT:
Severe storms, especially severe wind storms are common in Franklin County during the spring and fall months and all areas of Franklin County are vulnerable to the impacts of severe storms.

Some storms are more severe and require assistance from a variety of governmental agencies or emergency responders such as: public works, fire service, emergency medical services, search and rescue, and law enforcement in addition to utility company personnel. While local electrical power outages can occur during severe storm events, the loss of power is usually only an inconvenience causing minor consequences unless the outage continues for an extended period of time or during a period of extremely cold temperature. Extended electrical power outages occurring during winter months may require the opening of emergency shelters, particularly in cold weather.

Livestock can be vulnerable to all types of winter storms although most large dairy herds have at least limited shelter available. A severe snow event followed shortly thereafter by extremely cold temperatures can have an adverse affect on wild animals and birds due to a lack of sufficient food, water and shelter.

PROBABILITY and **RISK:**
Based on past events, there is a **HIGH PROBABILITY** of a severe storm event occurring in Franklin County. While the probability of such an event is high, there is a **MODERATE RISK** associated with this hazard due to the relatively short duration and localized impacts of such events.

CONCLUSION:

Of all natural hazards, severe local storms … especially severe wind storms are very likely to affect Franklin County. These storms have the ability to cause considerable destruction and can impact the lives of large numbers of people. Franklin County experiences nearly every type of weather including wind, rain, snow, fog, extreme heat, extreme cold, hail and thunderstorms. When severe weather events occur, they have the ability to significantly impact Franklin County posing a danger to life and property as well as possible causing economic losses.

Due to the frequency and possible destructive nature of severe storm events, individuals, families, and businesses should be aware of the impacts of a severe local storm and take the necessary actions to prepare themselves, their families, and their businesses before such events occur – not after. Citizens and businesses can prepare for severe storm events just as they plan for any emergency. To be better prepared for severe storm events, citizens should:

- Have a plan
- Prepare an Emergency Kit with a 3-day minimum of food and water supplies
- Take advantage of Community Emergency Response Team training
- Purchase and use a NOAA Tone-Alert Weather Radio or other Tone-Alert Radio
- Inquire about emergency plans at your work, schools and places that you frequent
- Practice your Plan with all of your family members

VOLCANO

DEFINITIONS:

Debris Flow – fast-moving slurry of rock, mud, and water that looks and behaves like flowing wet concrete; similar to but coarser and less cohesive than a mudflow.

Pyroclastic Flow – a hot, fast-moving avalanche of ash, rock fragments and gas that moves down the sides of a volcano during explosive eruptions or when the steep edge of a dome breaks apart and collapses.

Tephra – fragments of rock and natural glass that is blasted from a volcano during a violent eruption and then falls to Earth.

USGS – United States Geological Survey

Volcanic Ash – small fragments of rock and natural glass that is blasted from a volcano during a violent eruption and then falls to Earth. During large events, volcanic ash can travel hundreds of miles.

Volcano – a vent in the earth's crust through which magma (molten rock), rock fragments, gases, and ashes are ejected from the earth's interior. A volcanic mountain is created over time by the accumulation of these erupted products on the earth's surface.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The Cascade Range extends more than 1,000 miles forming an arc-shaped band extending from Southern British Columbia to Northern California lying roughly parallel to the Pacific coastline and includes 16 major volcanic centers. In addition to the standard volcanoes in the Cascade Range, a stretch of these volcanoes (from about Mount Rainier to Lassen Peak) is made up of a band of thousands of very small, short-lived volcanoes that have built a platform of lava and volcanic debris. Rising above this volcanic platform are a few strikingly large volcanoes that dominate the landscape. The Cascades volcanoes define the Pacific Northwest section of the "Ring of Fire", a fiery array of volcanoes that rim the Pacific Ocean. Many of these volcanoes have erupted in the recent past and will most likely be active again in the future. Given an average rate of two eruptions per century during the past 12,000 years, these disasters are not part of our everyday experience.

While there are no volcanic peaks within Franklin County, we can be affected by tephra associated with a volcanic eruption from the Cascade Range volcanoes. All of the other hazards associated with volcanoes (pyroclastic flow, lahars, lateral blast, lava flow, etc.) are too remote to be considered a serious threat to Franklin County. So, for the purposes of this Plan, we will only focus on the volcanic hazards associated with tephra.

Geologic evidence indicates that most of the Cascade Range volcanoes have erupted in the past 4,000 years and will no doubt erupt again in the foreseeable future. Due to the topography of the region and the prevailing weather patterns, eruption events on Mount St. Helens, Mount Rainier, Mount Hood, and Mount Adams are the volcanoes most likely to produce conditions that would adversely impact portions of Franklin County.

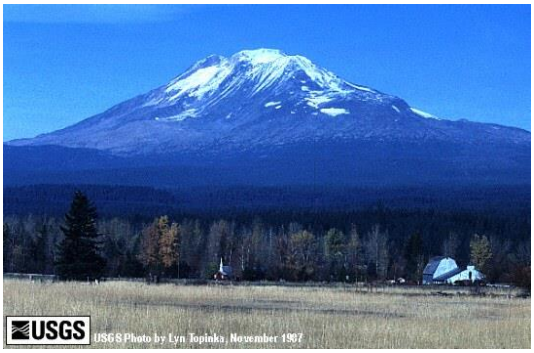
HISTORY:

Eruptions in the Cascades have occurred at an average rate of 1-2 per century during the past 4,000 years, and future eruptions are certain. Seven volcanoes in the Cascades have erupted within the past 225 years. Four of those eruptions would have caused considerable property damage and loss of life if they had occurred today without warning – the next eruption in the Cascades could affect hundreds of thousands of people. The most recent volcanic eruption events within the Cascade Range occurred at Mount St. Helens in Washington (1980-1986) and at Lassen Peak in California (1914-1917).

Mount St. Helens

With an elevation of 8,364 feet, Mount St. Helens is small compared to the other Cascade Range volcanoes. Her size belies her robustness. She is the most active of all of the Cascade Range volcanoes. Mount St. Helens is the most prolific producer of tephra in the Cascade Range. As reported by the USGS, volcanoes commonly repeat past behavior.[1] So, it is quite likely that the conditions experienced during the May 1980 eruption are likely be somewhat similar again the next time Mount St. Helens erupts.

Mount Adams



As one of the largest volcanoes in the Cascade Range, Mount Adams soars 12,277 feet into the air. It dominates the skyline of south central Washington. As detailed in USGS research[2] , Mount Adams is of primary concern to Yakima, Klickitat, and Skamania counties due to the high potential of debris avalanches and lahars. While not as large a tephra producer as Mount St. Helens, Mount Adams is still a threat. During much of its history, Mount Adams has displayed a relatively limited range of eruptive styles. Highly explosive eruptions have been rare. Compared to the tens of large explosive eruptions at nearby Mount St. Helens during the past 20,000 years, eruptions of Mount Adams have been meek.[3]

Mount Hood

[1] Wolfe, W.E. and Pierson T. C., 1995, USGS Open-File Report 95-497
[2] Scott, et al., 1995, USGS Open-File Report 95-492
[3] lbid

With an elevation of 11,237 feet, Mount Hood ranks as the fourth highest and middle of the pack by volume of the Cascade Range. Mount Hood is located east of Portland, Oregon and presents a majestic picture on clear days. While not the most active volcano in the Cascade Range, Mount Hood is still a hazard. The primary threat to Franklin County is from tephra. Mount Hood has historically produced a relatively modest amount of tephra during past lava flow and lava-dome eruptions. Most tephra fallout was caused by clouds of sand- and silt-size particles that rose from moving pyroclastic flows produced by lava-dome collapse. Tephra was also generated by explosions driven by volcanic gases. Both types of tephra clouds probably reached altitudes of 3,000 to 50,000 feet above the volcano and were then carried away by the prevailing wind, which blows toward sectors northeast, east, or southeast of Mount Hood about 70 percent of the time[4].

Mount Rainier

At 14, 410 feet, Mount Rainier is the tallest peak in the Cascade Range. It towers over the landscape of the southern Puget Sound area and is visible from Longview to Mount Vernon. Mount Rainier is a dormant volcano whose load of glacial ice exceeds any other mountain in the conterminous United States.[5] A Mount Rainier eruption will probably produce lahars, pyroclastic flows, lava flows, debris avalanches and flows, and ballistic blasts. In terms of their potential effects, lahars from Mount Rainier constitute the greatest volcano hazard in the Cascade Range.[6] Fortunately, these volcanic hazards are not a concern to Franklin County. The only hazard that Mount Rainier poses to Franklin County is tephra fall. Mount Rainier is a moderate tephra producer relative to other Cascade volcanoes. Eleven eruptions have deposited layers of frothy tephra (pumice) near Mount Rainier in the past 10,000 years, most recently in the first half

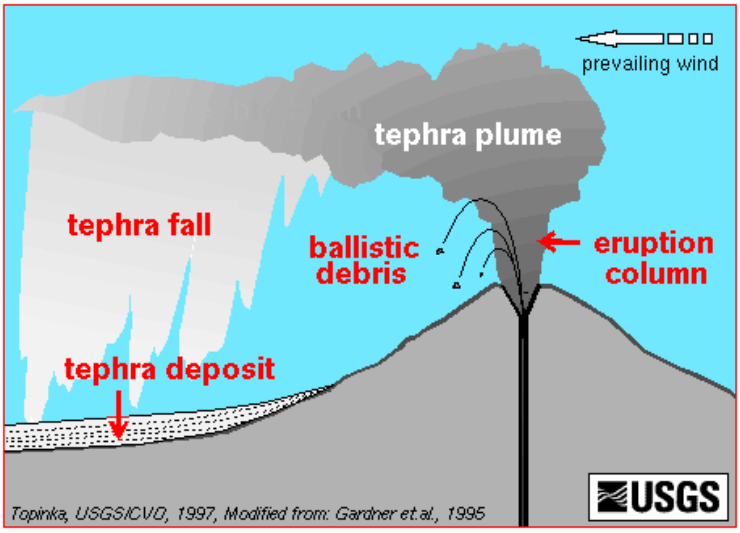
[4] Scott, et.al., 1997, USGS Open-File Report 97-89
[5] Hoblitt, et al, 1998, USGS Open-File Report 98-428
[6] Ibid.

of the nineteenth century. Given the evidence discovered through research, it is estimated that Mount Rainier averages an eruption about once every 900 years.[7]

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION:
We know from geological evidence that Mount St. Helens, Mount Rainier, Mount Hood, and Mount Adams have produced volcanic events in the past. Several of these events, if they took place today, would place Franklin County communities at risk. Volcanic hazards to Franklin County from Mount St. Helens, Mount Rainier, Mount Hood, and Mount Adams are limited to tephra fall.

Tephra
Tephra consists of fragments of molten or solid rock which are ejected into the atmosphere and then fall back to the earth's surface. Tephra is further divided into three classes; block (>64 mm), lapilli (2-64 mm) and ash (<2 mm.) The fragments are usually carried away from the volcano by the wind. During magmatic eruptions, a volcano blasts the fragments into the atmosphere with tremendous force, forming a vertical eruption column. Eruption columns can be enormous in size and grow rapidly, reaching tens of kilometers (miles) in height and width in 30 minutes or less. As particles in the eruption column are carried downwind they form an eruption cloud or tephra plume. Particles in the tephra plume begin to fall out of the plume almost immediately, with the larger and heavier particles (block tephra) falling out close to the volcano and progressively smaller and lighter particles falling out with increasing distance downwind. Thus, the distribution of tephra is largely controlled by the strength and direction of the wind during an eruption, whereas particle size and deposit thickness are largely controlled by how explosive the eruption is and the volume of material ejected.

Tephra hazards vary from a nuisance to life-threatening. Tephra plumes pose a serious hazard to aviation because particles in plumes can damage aircraft systems and jet engines, resulting in loss of power and damage to equipment. In addition, particles in a plume can sandblast aircraft windshields such that visibility is lost. On the ground, the hazards to life from tephra vary depending upon the amount that falls and the health of individuals. In general tephra hazards diminish downwind. High concentrations of tephra, such as ash, can make breathing difficult for people and livestock. Burial by tephra can collapse roofs of buildings and other structures, break power and telephone lines, and damage or kill vegetation. Wet tephra is 2 to 3 times heavier than dry uncompacted tephra



[7] Hoblitt, et al, 1998, USGS Open-File Report 98-428

and adheres better to sloping surfaces. Ten centimeters (4 inches) of wet tephra impose a load in the range of 20 to 25 lb/ft^2 , this equates to between 2,000 and 2,500 pounds for a 10' x 10' area; sufficient to cause some roofs to collapse. Minor amounts of tephra pose little threat to healthy individuals but may affect people with respiratory problems, the elderly, infants, and the infirm. Even minor tephra falls, however, can be detrimental to machinery (cars, lawn mowers, computers, etc.), can short out power transformers and electric lines, can be a nuisance to remove from roads and airports, can cause panic due to darkness during daylight hours, can cause traffic accidents because of reduced visibility, clog waterways such as municipal water system uptakes, wastewater treatment plants, irrigation ditches and machinery, and can cause respiratory and eye problems for pets and livestock.

Figure 13: Samples of ash (left two piles) and lapilli (right two piles.)

Ash can clog and/or restrict breathing passages and may cause death; however, a short period of exposure has not been found to be harmful to persons in normal health. When an ash cloud mixes with rain, sulfur dioxide combines with water to form diluted sulfuric acid that may cause minor (but painful) burns to skin, eyes, nose, throat, and mucous membranes. In addition, acid rains may also affect water supplies and agricultural products. Even fairly small concentrations of ash fall can effectively wipe out all crops in a large area for at least one season, longer if the concentrations are deep enough.

The following list is a compilation of comments and suggestions made by various stakeholders and the public regarding possible problems that could result from a volcanic event.

In addition to damaging homes, businesses, property, and the environment, a volcanic event in Franklin County could potentially result in the following:

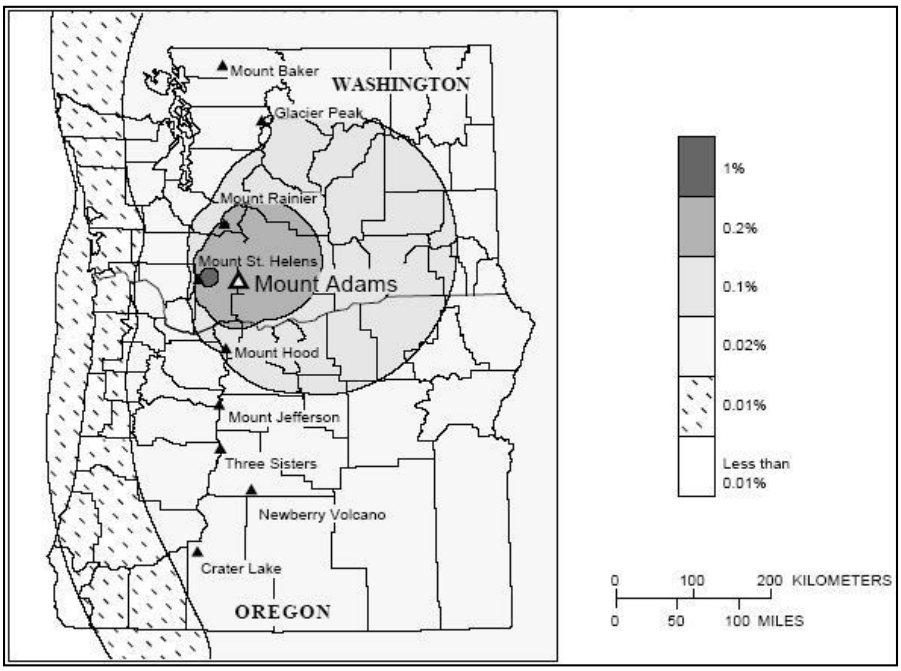
- An ash fall event could cause numerous transportation-related problems and delay first response agencies in responding to emergency situations.
- Ash fall could cause electrical power failures to critical facilities.
- Drastically increased number of respiratory patients at hospitals and clinics.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT:

The degree of volcanic hazard from the volcanoes of the Cascade Range depends upon the type, size, and origin of the eruption. While the possibility of a large volcanic eruption exists, these types of events are typically separated by several hundred to a few thousand years and it is unlikely that we will see such an event in our lifetimes. The effect to Franklin County from a volcanic eruption in the Cascade Range is primarily limited to tephra fallout. There is also a

potential that watershed areas (Columbia River, Snake River, Esquatzel Coulee) could experience increased sediment loads. This is likely to affect fish spawning grounds and possibly municipal water and wastewater systems as well as irrigation systems on the Columbia River.

Because of the flow direction of prevailing winds, the majority of airborne ash would most likely be carried toward the population of Franklin County should an eruption occur. Franklin County could receive tephra and ash from any number of Cascadian volcanoes however; Mount Adams, Mount St. Helens, Mount Rainier, and Mount Hood are the primary volcanoes of concern. The 1980 eruption of Mount St. Helens produced enough ash fall to cover the northern portion of Franklin County about ¼-inch. The figures that follow detail the probability of ash accumulation



(1 cm and 10 cm) from the combined hazard of all Cascade Range volcanoes.

Figure 14: Annual probability of 1 cm or more of tephra accumulation in Washington and Oregon from major Cascade volcanoes.

Source: Scott, W. E., Iverson, R. M., Vallance, J. W., and Hildreth, W., 1995, Volcano Hazards in the Mount Adams Region, Washington: USGS Open-File Report 95-492, p. 9. Online: http://vulcan.wr.usgs.gov/Volcanoes/Adams/Hazards/OFR95-492/framework.html

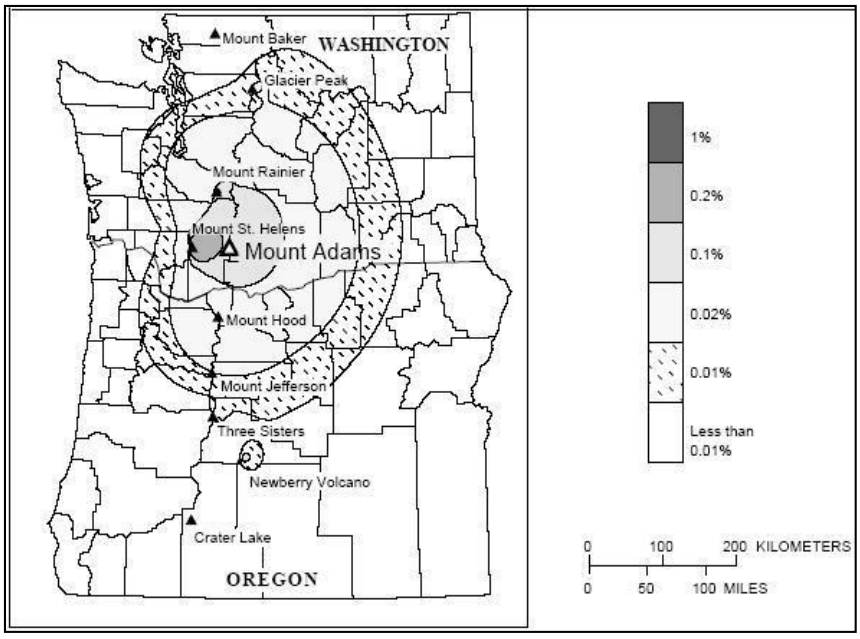


Figure 15: Annual probability of 10 cm or more of tephra accumulation in Washington and Oregon from major Cascade volcanoes.

Source: Scott, W. E., Iverson, R. M., Vallance, J. W., and Hildreth, W., 1995, Volcano Hazards in the Mount Adams Region, Washington: USGS Open-File Report 95-492, p. 9. Online: http://vulcan.wr.usgs.gov/Volcanoes/Adams/Hazards/OFR95-492/framework.html

PROBABLIITY AND RISK:

Because of the historical infrequency of such events, it is unlikely that we will see a volcanic eruption in our lifetimes. However, due to the prevailing winds within Franklin County, the impacts of a major eruption from Mount Adams, Mount Hood or Mount Saint Helens to persons, property, infrastructure, and the environment in Franklin County would be serious though not necessarily catastrophic. Therefore, there is a **LOW PROBABILITY** of such an event occurring but a **MODERATE RISK** to persons, property, and the environment in Franklin County should an eruption occur.

CONCLUSION:

Although the probability of a volcanic eruption is low, if an eruption were to occur, the greatest threat to life, property, infrastructure, and the environment in Franklin County would most likely be from tephra originating from Mount Adams, Mount Hood, Mount Rainier, or Mount St. Helens. Based on past events and especially the 1980 eruption of Mount St. Helens, future eruptions from any of these volcanoes will almost certainly be preceded by an increase in seismic (earthquake) activity, and possibly by measured swelling of the volcano and emission of volcanic gases. The University of Washington - Pacific Northwest Seismograph Network, in cooperation with the USGS, monitors seismic activity of the Cascade Range volcanoes that could signal a possible future eruption. In addition, the USGS monitors gas emissions from several volcanoes to detect possible changes in the volcano's interior "plumbing system" that may be a warning of impending magma activity or an increase in hydro-volcanic activity in an effort to predict the likelihood of an eruption event. This ability to monitor seismic and other types of

activity at the Cascade Range volcanoes provides a warning system of sorts for volcanic eruptions that could impact Franklin County.

The 1980 Mount St. Helens eruption made it clear that preparing for and responding to a volcanic event must involve a wide variety of agencies and jurisdictions. Interviews were conducted with city and county officials present during the eruption. Most have stated that there were a variety of effects to city and county governments. For example, most jurisdictions took the simple precaution of checking roof loads and gutter systems, changing the air filters in city/county vehicles every few days, and minimizing the amount of driving done in city/county vehicles. Other precautions included monitoring ventilation filters, water and wastewater system quality, and air quality. Franklin County Public Works provided heavy equipment and crews to Adams County to assist with the ash clean-up. Most interviewees stated that we were lucky in comparison to similar communities just north of us such as Ritzville which received over a foot of ash.

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Hoblitt, R.P., Miller, C.D., and Scott, W.E., 1987, Volcanic Hazards with Regard to Sitting Nuclear-Power Plants in the Pacific Northwest: USGS Open-File Report 87-297. Online: http://vulcan.wr.usgs.gov/Hazards/NRC_Definitions/tephra.html

Further information regarding the volcanoes of the Cascade Range and the hazards associated with volcanic events can be obtained via the Internet from:

USGS Cascades Volcano Observatory
http://vulcan.wr.usgs.gov/

USGS Volcano Hazards Program
http://volcanoes.usgs.gov/

USGS Fact Sheet on Volcanic Ash Hazards
http://geopubs.wr.usgs.gov/fact-sheet/fs027-00/fs027-00.pdf

Pamphlet on Ash Hazards
http://emd.wa.gov/3-map/mit/eq-tsunami/vol-ash-english.pdf (English version)
http://emd.wa.gov/3-map/mit/eq-tsunami/vol-ash-spanish.pdf (Spanish version)

5. TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS

DAM FAILURE

DEFINITION:
A dam failure is the spontaneous release of water from a barrier built to hold back the flow of water. The loss of structural integrity causes rapid flooding, loss of life, damage or destruction of property and forcing evacuation of people and vital resources. Dam failure can be caused by many different circumstances. These include flooding, poor construction, lack of maintenance and repair, vandalism, terrorism, or earthquakes.

HISTORY:
Franklin County has never experienced a dam failure, however, other areas in Washington State have been affected by dam failure.

VULNERABILITY:
MEDIUM. Many of the dams in Washington State are more than 50 years old. The dams that would affect Franklin County have been inspected under a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers inspection program. Those inspected dams with notable problems have been turned over to the Washington State Department of Ecology, Dam Safety Office for resolution of the noted problems. Expected loss of life and property damage from a dam with a higher probability of failure is low. Expected loss of life and property damage from a dam with a lower probability of failure (Grand Coulee) is high.

EFFECTS:
The arrival time of flood waters from a major dam failure on the Columbia or Snake Rivers could be as little as two hours or as much as forty-eight hours. The necessary evacuation along with the suspected widespread damage would be extensive in most scenarios and the resulting overall effect would be catastrophic. Damage to structures, roads, utilities, and crops would be extensive. Contamination of sanitary water supplies, damage to public buildings such as schools and city government buildings can be expected. The pumping stations that furnish water for firefighting would be lost.

CONCLUSION:
A dam breach event could occur at any time. A higher probability exists during periods of high flood potential, especially during the spring.

There are three state statutes that deal with safety of dams and other hydraulic structures: The Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 43.21, 86.16, and 90.03. These laws provide authority to approve plans for dams, control construction of dams and inspect hydraulic works.

Evacuation planning should consider the effects of a large scale evacuation which could result from a dam failure. Franklin County emergency response resources participate in emergency planning and exercises based on dam failure conducted by the dam operators.

POWER FAILURE AND ENERGY EMERGENCIES

DEFINITION:

A power failure emergency is the interruption of electrical service for twenty-four (24) hours or more causing forced shutdown of businesses and industries without emergency power capability and forcing evacuation of people, who depend on electricity for heating purposes, into congregate care facilities for the duration of the outage.

Energy emergencies can include fast-developing petroleum shortages caused by embargoes, creeping shortages caused by rising costs and imbalances of supply or hydro electrical shortages caused by inadequate water levels caused by drought conditions. In addition, a shortage of one form of energy can impact and cause shortages of other forms. For example, a petroleum shortage could reduce the ability to produce electricity, which could result in interruptions to major electrical users and cause them to revert to alternate energy, such as natural gas.

HISTORY:

Power outages may occur due to natural or technological circumstances. Long-term power outages have followed severe local storms in Franklin County and in the surrounding region, some in the Spokane area up to two weeks in duration. However, most occurrences are less than 24 hours.

Petroleum shortages were demonstrated during the 1973-74 Arab Oil Embargo and the Iran cutoff of 1979. During those periods, “state set-aside” program allowed state governments to allocate portions of the fuel in the state to areas of greatest need. This program was abolished under deregulation rules early in 1981.

Electrical shortages occurred in 1973-74 and 1977-78, from drought conditions and resulted in insufficient amounts of water to operate the hydroelectric plants.

A heating fuel shortage occurred in 1996 when the lower Columbia River dams were closed and barge traffic could not reach Franklin County.

VULNERABILITY:

LOW. Both power outages and energy shortages can be the result from numerous different circumstances, but are not expected to cause significant harm to people or property. Economic impacts could be great, however, depending on the severity and duration of the emergency.

Petroleum shortages can occur depending on the political climate of an unstable Middle East Region. Although imports have decreased substantially due in part to greater conservation measures and increased domestic production and awareness, the United States remains dependent upon imports for a majority of its petroleum needs. The National Strategic Petroleum Reserve has gradually increased since 1973, providing a limited protection against the impact of petroleum shortages.

Hydroelectric dams produce the majority of the electricity in the State of Washington. Low precipitation years may result in insufficient energy production

EFFECTS:
The major effects of energy emergencies would include economic loss for businesses and agricultural industries.

CONCLUSION:
Power outages will occur. Public education and preparedness should lessen the impact of short-term power outages on people, but long-term outages will require additional support including congregate care facilities.

Future energy shortages are likely to occur due to numerous uncontrollable factors. The Washington State Energy Office has developed a Petroleum Products Contingency Plan and Electrical Contingency Plan for dealing with various energy shortage scenarios.

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCIES

DEFINITION:
The spontaneous release of radioactive material from a fixed facility or transport medium due to a failure of existing safety systems. A radiological emergency can be generated from a number of facilities in close proximity to Franklin County, including research laboratories, waste storage, and decommissioned nuclear reactors at the U. S. Department of Energy's Hanford Site; the nuclear power plant Columbia Generating Station; Areva nuclear fuel fabrication facility; private research and development laboratories near the Hanford Site; and hospitals which may have radioactive materials for diagnostic tools or treatment. In addition, radiological materials are transported by rail, air, road and barge in and around Franklin County.

HISTORY:
No emergencies involving the release of radiation have occurred in Franklin County. Emergencies have occurred at facilities that have radioactive materials in Benton County, but none have resulted in significant radiation releases, but have been tracked into Franklin County.

VULNERABILITY:
MEDIUM. The Tri-Cities has a much greater likelihood of experiencing a radiological emergency than most parts of the country, due to the combined potential from a nuclear reactor, a federal nuclear waste site, and various industries supporting both of those facilities and an increased usage of radiological isotopes in the medical field. However, the probability compared to other types of emergencies remains low. Expected property damage from a major release would be high, both in actual damage to industry and from the economic impact of the suspicion of contamination. Impacts to life and health are also likely from a major release.

EFFECTS:
The effects from a radiological emergency could range from no impact to the public to widespread contamination, evacuation, and/or permanent relocation. Radioactivity from a release may enter the human food chain via crops or dairy products, causing further contamination and severe economic impacts. The effects of a release are determined by the type of radioactive material involved, the quantity released, and the meteorological conditions. Utilities, roads and structures would be largely unaffected, except in the case of severe gross contamination which may be unable to be remediated.

CONCLUSION:
A radiological emergency could occur at any time. The emergency will be a sudden onset, and could last hours, days or even weeks. Franklin County Emergency Management and other agencies in Franklin County spend a significant amount of time planning and preparing for such an emergency, including training emergency workers and participating in emergency exercises. Industries which use or transport radiological materials are governed by various state and federal agencies and regulations mandating their safe use and transportation.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

DEFINITION:
Loss of containment of a material in a quantity or form that will cause severe injury and/or loss of life, significant property damage or forcing the evacuation of people from the impact area. A hazardous materials incident can originate from a fixed facility or from any transportation medium. The manufacture, use, transportation, storage and disposal of hazardous material products and dangerous wastes poses a potential risk to the public health, safety and welfare, private and governmental properties, and the environment.

The U.S. Department of Transportation classifies a material as hazardous if it is corrosive, explosive, toxic, flammable, biologically irritating, radioactive, or packaged in a dangerous container.

These materials are regulated while in transit, and when stored on site by a variety of local, state, and federal guidelines. Federal regulations, such as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, have made it easier for local governmental agencies to track the presence of hazardous materials in their jurisdictions.

HISTORY:
Franklin County has suffered both transportation and fixed facility hazardous materials accidents. Most incidents involve petroleum products, or agricultural products such as anhydrous ammonia. There has been a massive increase of the transportation of Baakan Crude Oil and Coal through Franklin County and the cities of Connell, Mesa and Pasco.

Major incidents include a 1996 release of 2000 gallons of anhydrous ammonia in downtown Pasco, forcing residential evacuation and sending over 100 people to be evaluated at the hospital, and a 1993 leak of chlorine at the Kahlotus Swimming Pool which forced the evacuation of the pool and several blocks around the pool.

VULNERABILITY:
HIGH. Incidents involving hazardous materials may occur at any time and at any location within the county. Any uncontrolled release of a hazardous material may involve ground, water, air, or any combination thereof. HAZMAT incidents are not limited to industrial areas, they can occur on rural transportation routes, major highways, residential yards, public buildings, railroads, waterways, busy metropolitan areas, or remote fields. The vulnerability factor has increased dramatically with the increased transportation of the Baakan Crude Oil and Coal shipments.

Statistically, the majority of hazardous materials incidents are transportation related. The majority of these incidents involve petroleum products such as motor oil and fuels. Ground water supplies are particularly vulnerable in areas of shallow aquifers and, once contaminated, can be difficult and expensive to clean up.

Cumulative property and environmental damage from hazardous materials incidents in Franklin County can be high over time. Hazardous materials incidents also may cause injury or loss of life, although these effects will likely be more localized than property damage.

Potential devastating fires and explosions risks have increased through the rail system because of the enormous increase in transportation of oil and coal product directly through the populated

areas within Franklin County, mainly the cities of Connell, Mesa and Pasco. Normal firefighting tactics won't suffice for these types of incidents, and fires potentially could be left to burn themselves out over a long period of time.

EFFECTS:
Hazardous materials incidents occur suddenly and can cause damage to people and property without any warning. The impact of this type of emergency can last from a few minutes to weeks, months and even years before damage to the environment could be repaired.

Any incident in which hazardous materials are involved has the potential for escalation from a relatively minor incident into a full scale disaster. The hazardous properties of chemicals, motor fuels, radioactive substances and other potentially dangerous materials range from highly flammable to explosive to poisonous. These chemicals have the ability to contaminate the environment with quantities harmful to human, animal and plant life. The potential for loss of life, extensive property damage, environmental contamination, and economic loss always remains high when hazardous materials are involved.

The effects of a hazardous materials incident vary depending on such factors as the type and quantity of material(s) involved, the location, time of day, and weather conditions. In the case of airborne contaminants, wind speed and direction are extremely important for response procedures and capabilities. Mass evacuation or widespread shelter-in-place should be considered a high priority when dealing with airborne or potential airborne contamination.

CONCLUSION:
Hazardous Materials pose one of the greatest threats to Franklin County due to the quantity of materials stored and transported through the county. The paramount requirement is to continue to improve and maintain a hazardous materials management system.

This management system should emphasize to the public and industrial sectors the need to correctly report hazardous materials as outlined by Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

Hazardous materials education is also necessary. Federal regulations outline minimum acceptable standards for response personnel. It is the ultimate responsibility of local government to ensure that its emergency response personnel are adequately trained and prepared for hazardous materials situations.

Responding to hazardous materials emergencies requires special training beyond that required of fire departments. A cooperative Hazardous Materials response team made up of representatives from fire departments in three counties responds to emergencies within the city of Pasco and Franklin County Fire District #3. Hazardous materials emergencies that occur in other parts of Franklin County are the responsibility of the Washington State Patrol per RCW 70.136.030.

AVIATION ACCIDENT

DEFINITION:
An accident involving a multi-passenger or cargo aircraft resulting in injuries, loss of life and destruction of private, business and industrial property when it impacts.

The Tri-Cities Airport, located in Pasco, is the largest airport in the Columbia Basin. Four commercial passenger airlines service the airport, as well as commercial cargo service, charters and private airplanes. Throughout the county, the vast agriculture acreage requires the use of many small airplanes. The Tri-Cities Airport is regularly used by military aircraft and large commercial airlines to conduct training.

HISTORY:
The Tri-Cities Airport has experienced one severe aviation accident. On December 26, 1989, a commercial United Express flight crashed at the airport, killing all six people on board. In the last five years, the Airport has averaged approximately eight reportable incidents each year. Of these, only two have required transportation to the hospital and none have resulted in a fatality.

VULNERABILITY:
LOW. With a commercial airport in operation in Pasco, air traffic is fairly constant throughout Franklin County. In addition, many aircraft are used to support agriculture and related industries. However, the number of incidents resulting in injury or loss of life is very low. The expected loss of life and property damage to the county population is also low.

EFFECTS:
The major effects of aircraft crashes could be mass casualties, medical emergencies, fires, explosions, hazardous materials release, and property damage. Impact is limited to the crash path of the aircraft. The larger the aircraft and the faster its speed, the greater the area impacted.

CONCLUSION:
An aviation accident could occur at any time and without warning. A higher probability for an incident occurs during severe weather and during times of high agricultural usage. The Tri-Cities Airport Emergency Plan (AEP) was developed by the airport and emergency response personnel to ensure a timely response to aviation incidents. Effects from a major aircraft crash could take days or weeks to clean up, while an investigation could go on for months.

MASS CASUALTY

DEFINITION:
A medical incident that overwhelms the ability of the emergency responders and/or medical care facilities to provide normal levels of care to injured victims. A Mass Casualty Incident (MCI) cannot be defined as a certain number of victims, because the ability to care for injured people varies depending on the types of injuries and the number of emergency response personnel immediately available.

HISTORY:
Mass casualty incidents have occurred in and around Franklin County. Franklin County responders have dealt with an average of one mass casualty incident per year. Mass casualty incidents may occur from transportation accidents (air, rail, or highway), major fires, natural disasters, terrorism, etc.

VULNERABILITY:
MEDIUM. The susceptibility to a mass casualty incident increases with the likelihood of all types of natural and technological disasters, including the growing threat of domestic terrorism. An MCI can occur at any time in any place. Expected property damage from an MCI is low, but injury and loss of life could be potentially very high.

EFFECTS:
A mass casualty incident generally occurs without warning. Secondary effects from having emergency response personnel involved in a mass casualty incident could include decreased safety in other areas of fire and law enforcement. Public chaos is a likely possibility, especially before the victims have been identified and family notifications made.

CONCLUSION:
The potential for an MCI is not restricted to any one season or set of circumstances. Planning and preparation are the key elements to coping with an MCI. Franklin County emergency response agencies are participants in the Tri-County Mass Casualty Incident Plan (Pre-Hospital). This plan is exercised each year on a rotating basis through the cities of Pasco, Kennewick and Richland. In addition, Franklin County conducts exercises for airport emergencies which include a mass casualty component.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT

DEFINITION:
An accident or derailment involving multiple railroad cars that causes abnormal interaction with the general public by blocking roads and/or causing property damage. A derailment can be caused by either natural or technological occurrences. These include flooding, poor rail maintenance, collisions at road crossings, vandalism, etc.

The Burlington Northern-Santa Fe Railroad operates in Franklin County. The switching yard in Pasco is a central hub of rail transportation for eastern Washington, eastern Oregon and Idaho. Rail cars in Franklin County could be carrying anything from livestock to automobiles. Nearly 20,000 rail cars of hazardous materials come through Pasco each year. In addition, Amtrak passenger service comes through twice a day, one northbound to Spokane and one westbound to Portland.

HISTORY:
The railroad experiences a number of incidents each year, averaging 13 reportable incidents over the previous five years in Franklin County. Of these, only one injury has been reported. A total of ten rail cars containing hazardous materials have derailed, but none have resulted in a release.

VULNERABILITY:
HIGH. Accidents and derailments in Franklin County do not occur very often, although the potential has been rising in recent years with increased rail traffic. The railroad in Franklin County has not been identified as having chronic maintenance problems which would increase the likelihood of an incident. Expected loss of life from a rail accident is low, with the exception of the Amtrak passenger train. Expected property damage is also low. However, an accident involving rail cars transporting hazardous materials could cause extensive injury, property damage and death, if it were to occur in a populated area. This point is even more critical when involving crude oil shipments. These shipments contain such large volumes of crude oil, that local resources are incapable of effectively fighting that type of fire with current resources.

EFFECTS:
Accident occurrence is spontaneous. Adequate warning time for any protective measure to be instituted does not exist. The economic impact of a derailment could be very high, depending on the duration of rail line shutdown and the extent of damage to the structure of the railroad. In addition to lost revenue for the rail company, businesses expecting deliveries or relying on revenue from outgoing shipments would also be impacted. The accident or derailment occurs in seconds. The post-derailment recovery work may last from several hours to several days depending on number of cars involved and materials being carried. Impact could even be more severe when involving a shipment of crude oil in a highly populated area.

CONCLUSION:
A railroad accident could occur at any time. A higher probability exists during periods of severe weather, especially low visibility. Impact is limited to area of derailment or accident unless hazardous materials container failure exists; in which case the area affected will depend on type and amount of material(s) involved. Any area along the rails is a potential incident site. The railroad has developed an emergency action plan for responding to emergencies. Franklin County emergency responders train to react to the potential effects of a railroad accident, including mass casualty incidents and hazardous materials releases. Fire resources in Franklin

County are not adequately trained and equipped to effectively respond to a large event involving crude oil.

TERRORISM

DEFINITION:
The FBI defines terrorism as, "the unlawful use of force against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population or any segment thereof, in the furtherance of political or social objectives". This definition includes three elements: (1) Terrorist activities are illegal and involve the use of force. (2) The actions are intended to intimidate or coerce. (3) The actions are committed in support of political or social objectives.

HISTORY:
Over the past few years events have occurred that pointed out our country's vulnerability to terrorist acts from domestic and foreign sources. Most terrorist acts committed in the United States have been from domestic groups with the weapon of choice being an explosive device. The CIA reports that several foreign terrorist groups are actively seeking ways to utilize weapons of mass destruction against American targets. Subsequently, more attention has been focused on each community's vulnerability to terrorism.

VULNERABILITY:
MEDIUM.

Vulnerability is part of the Risk Equation which is based on the Department of Homeland Security's Target Capability List and is **Threat x Consequence x Probability x Vulnerability**.

Threat: Derived from Intelligence Centers like the JTTF/WAJAC in values of 1 to 5 with one being unlikely and 5 being an imminent threat.

Consequence: Is determined by adding the values of economic and environmental impact, casualties and social impact.

Probability: Values 1 to 5 for each hazard with 1 being very low (100+ year occurrence) to 5 being high (1-3 year occurrence).

Vulnerability: Determined in site assessment with values 1 – 5; 1 being very low (site well protected) and 5 being very high (minimal site protection).

Franklin County has several potential targets of interest to terrorist groups. There are several large facilities that not only have extremely hazardous chemicals present, but they are also critical facilities to the population and economy of the area. Additionally, a major railroad and highway run through the middle of the county. There are two dams located on the Snake River and a nuclear power plant and nuclear waste site on the Columbia River. There is a very large agricultural industry in the county and it is highly susceptible to biological terrorism.

EFFECTS:
The overall effect of a terrorist attack depends largely on the location and method of attack. A biological attack against the agriculture industry would have far reaching economic consequences to the entire state. Also, an attack on one of the dams on the Snake or Columbia Rivers would also have far reaching consequences. An attack on one of the facilities that stores extremely hazardous substances would have a short-term environmental impact but could have

an immediate health impact on between 2,000-10,000 people surrounding the affected facility. An event of this magnitude would completely overwhelm all response resources in Franklin County and the adjacent counties.

CONCLUSION:

While there have been no direct terrorist attacks in Franklin County it is clear that the community is vulnerable. While no community can be 100 percent prepared for a terrorist attack, much of the attention that has been focused on terrorism following the attacks on 9/11 has had a positive affect on the emergency response community within Franklin County. Increased coordination between public agencies has resulted in a better prepared response organization. However, there is still more work to be done. Public and private entities are focusing more attention on their vulnerabilities and how they would respond following an attack. Continued coordination and commitment by all involved entities will improve upon the ability of the community to recovery from a terrorist attack.

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APPENDIX 8

HAZARDOUS WEATHER

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Hazardous Weather specific annex is to guide and coordinate agencies and organizations during threats and incidents related to hazardous weather within Franklin County. Hazardous weather events can pose a serious threat to the population and the public can often be warned in advance.

II. SITUATION

Franklin County is vulnerable to many types of hazardous weather, including but not limited to: high winds, severe thunderstorms, flooding/flash flooding, winter storms, fog/freezing fog, heat and drought. Often a combination of extreme weather phenomena leads to particularly hazardous conditions.

III. PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

a. Hazardous weather conditions may occur with little or no warning
b. The geographic extent of hazardous weather conditions may range from localized at a single site to region-wide (including Franklin County and neighboring jurisdictions)
c. Area Schools/Districts have been provided NOAA weather radios through an initiative and funding from the Department of Homeland Security. This will provide the opportunity for advance warning directly from the National Weather Service of any impending weather that could affect their population.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Hazardous weather forecasts, advisories, watches and warnings are provided by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric (NOAA), National Weather Service (NWS) through the local National Weather Service office in Pendleton OR via NAWAS and other means. Hazardous weather conditions may or may not be preceded by some type of warning or statement.

Table 1 lists the various hazardous weather events that may be issued in the Franklin County area.

Table 1 NOAA/NWS Hazardous Weather Products

Type	**Level**	**Criteria/Definition**
SEVERE THUNDERSTORM		
Severe Thunderstorm	Watch	Conditions for severe thunderstorms appear favorable over the next several hours. Watches are typically in effect for 4-6 hours
Severe Thunderstorm	Warning	Thunderstorms with wind gusts of 58 MPH or greater and or hail 1 inch or larger in diameter are occurring, imminent, or has a high probability of occurring.
Tornado	Watch	This is issued by the National Weather Service when conditions are favorable for the development of tornadoes in and close to the watch area. Their size can vary depending on the weather situation. They are usually issued for a duration of 4 to 8 hours.
Tornado	Warning	This is issued when a tornado is indicated by radar or sighted by spotters; therefore, people in the affected area should seek safe shelter immediately. They can be issued without a Tornado Watch being already in effect. They are usually issued for duration of around 30 minutes.
HIGH WINDS		
High Wind	Watch	Potential exists for high wind speeds developing that may pose a hazard or is life threatening. Winds of 40 MPH or greater for at least 2 hours or gusts of 58 MPH or greater in the next 12-48 hours.
High Wind	Warning	Sustained winds of 40MPH or greater for at least 2 hours or gusts of 58 MPH or greater are occurring, imminent or have a high probability of occurring within 36 hours.
FOG		
Dense Fog	Advisory	Issued when fog reduces visibility to 1/4 mile or less over a widespread area.
WINTER WEATHER		
Winter Storm	Watch	Issued when there is a potential for heavy snow or significant ice accumulations, usually at least 24 to 36 hours in advance
Winter Storm	Warning	Issued when a winter storm is producing or is forecast to produce 4 inches of snow in any 24 hour period (3 inches before Nov1 or after march 31)
Blizzard	Watch/warning	Sustained winds or frequent gusts at least 35MPH, combined with considerable falling or blowing snow with visibilities reduced to ¼ mile or less, lasting for at least 2 hours.
Wind Chill	Warning	Wind Speed of 10 Mph or greater and wind chill -20 F or lower in populated areas.
Ice Storm		Expected Ice accumulation of ¼” or more
FLOOD		
Flash Flood		Rapid rise of water within a few hours inundating normally dry ground and causing impacts
Flood		Water within a stream or river rising well above bank-full to inundate normally dry ground causing impacts.

V. ORGANIZATIONS and ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

a. Southeast Communications (SECOMM)
    i. As primary warning point, receive the weather related information via the NAWAS and forward this information the other dispatch centers in their designated area.

b. Franklin County Dispatch
    i. Receive weather related information from SECOMM via radio, phone or fax, and forward this information on to Emergency Management.

c. Franklin County Emergency Management
    i. Receive information from FC Dispatch, determine if ECC activation will be necessary. Not all weather related events will require activation. If the incident will require a significant dedication of resources and or/extraordinary interagency coordination the ECC will likely be activated. The Emergency Manager will make the decision regarding ECC activation in consultation with emergency responders.
    ii. If additional information should be provided to the public, a new release may by drafted and sent to the media regarding the weather related emergency.

VI. DAMAGE REPORTING PROCEDURES

In an effort to enhance the ability of the National Weather Service to understand the characteristics of severe weather activity as it happens it is important to provide basic storm damage reports from observers on the ground in “real-time”.

In an effort to provide this information to the NWS – Pendleton any available information from SkyWarn spotters as well as emergency responders (relaying information back to FC Dispatch) will be passed to the National Weather Service office in Pendleton OR, via email or phone at 1-800-240-4527.

VII. LOCAL WARNING SYSTEMS

a. Door to door and drive by notification – In certain circumstances emergency management personnel or emergency responders may go door to door and or drive thru neighborhoods utilizing public address systems and sirens to warn of eminent danger.
b. WEA (Wireless Emergency Alerts) Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) are emergency messages sent by authorized government alerting authorities through your mobile carrier. These include weather emergencies that pose imminent danger such as tornadoes, flash floods etc.

ANNEX 1

PASCO

DESCRIPTION

Pasco is located at the confluence of the Columbia, Yakima and Snake rivers in the southernmost part of Franklin County in southeastern Washington State. Pasco is part of the greater Tri-Cities, which includes the cities of Kennewick and Richland in Benton County.

Pasco is the county seat for Franklin County, and is the largest incorporated city within the County and has a population of 68,240 (2015 Washington Office of Financial Management). As such, the city contains the entire County and City governmental infrastructure including the county jail and courts. The City of Pasco incorporates 33 square miles with a mixture of urban, sub-urban and rural population densities.

The citizens of Pasco are served by an all-hazards NIMS compliant fire department that operates out of three fire stations on a full-time basis. The Pasco Police Department is a full-time organization that is primarily based within City Hall and has three satellite stations located throughout the city (the satellite stations are usually unmanned).

The City of Pasco is part of an interlocal agreement which establishes Franklin County Emergency Management (FCEM) governed by RCW 38.52.070. Under this agreement, FCEM agrees to assist Pasco with its emergency operational plans and procedures; coordinate planning with neighboring counties and applicable state and federal agencies; and coordinate organizational activities during an emergency. The City is also co-signatory to several mutual and auto aid agreements including a Tri-County Master Mutual Aid agreement that provides access to private, public and non-governmental resources.

INDUSTRY

Pasco enjoys a diverse industrial base that includes manufacturing, transportation, agriculture (including wine making), food processing, communications, utilities and tourism. Pasco has several large consumer goods manufacturing facilities, located along the major transportation corridors. Those industries include Reser's Fine Foods, Americold, Tesoro, Burlington Northern/Santa Fe Railroad, and others. Retail and wholesale trade, financial and real estate services are also highly represented within the community.

HAZARDS

The City of Pasco may experience a local emergency based on ~~the~~ man-made and natural hazards in and around the city. An Index B commercial airport, a major railroad switching yard, water transportation facilities, a natural gas pipeline, bulk fuel facility and three major highways (Highway 395, Highway 12, and Interstate I-182) are all within the established city limits of Pasco. Over thirty facilities in Pasco reported having hazardous materials in excess of the Environmental Protection Agency's Threshold Planning Quantities in 2014. Over 1,000,000 gallons of highly volatile combustible liquids are transported through the city by rail each week. Portions of the city are located within the 10 mile Emergency Planning Zone of the Department

of Energy Hanford Site and the Columbia Generating Station and an unrestricted, uncontained release of radiological or hazardous materials would overwhelm the response and support capabilities within the city.

Because of its relative proximity to the Columbia and Snake Rivers, a catastrophic dam failure from any one of the components of the dam network would probably flood much of the downtown area of Pasco, including the critical governmental infrastructures.

Pasco has the potential to be affected by natural disaster (both long and short term). The City is located within proximity of a recently discovered, moderately active fault line along the Saddle Mountains (North and West of the City). Short-term drought is a common occurrence in southeastern Washington State, and extreme wildfires particularly within the urban interface boundaries are a very real potential. A long-term drought would severely affect the economy of the City of Pasco. Other natural hazards to Pasco include high sustained wind events and other weather extremes including tornadoes, ice storms, and extended heat waves.

SPECIAL POPULATIONS

Pasco has two high schools, an alternative high school, a STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) school, three middle schools and twelve elementary schools in the public school district. In addition, several private schools operate in the city. The City is also home to the Columbia Basin College (a non-residential college) with a student population in excess of 7,000 students. Pasco is home to a large hospital, an urgent care medical clinic, a senior citizen's center, and numerous day care centers and nursing homes. The city also has a significant population of limited English proficiency (LEP) persons.

CONCLUSION

Columbia Basin College (2600 North 20th Ave, Pasco) is designated as an Emergency Worker/Assistance Center and American Red Cross shelter. The Red Lion Inn, Isaac Stevens Middle School and the Trade, Recreation and Agriculture Center (TRAC) are designated American Red Cross shelters. In the event of an emergency, FCEM could coordinate for reception and care at one or more of these facilities.

FCEM encourages residents, businesses and governments of Pasco to make individual emergency planning considerations for their families and workplaces. This may include, but is not limited to, the preparation of a 72-hour kit and a shelter-in-place kit to cope with the unexpected nature of emergencies.

ANNEX 2

CONNELL

DESCRIPTION

The City of Connell is in the north-central part of Franklin County, 32 miles north of Pasco. The population estimate is 5405 people (2015 Washington State Office of Financial Management.)

North Franklin County Public Hospital District #1, a paid volunteer ambulance service, provides emergency medical services for the City of Connell.

The community is protected by two 24-hour volunteer fire departments. The City of Connell Fire Department has a full-time Chief trained and a paid volunteer staff of twenty-five people, all of which are receiving training, and Franklin County Fire District #1 has a trained and paid volunteer staff of forty people. Both entities are interoperable and networked with Franklin County Emergency Services by means of the Franklin County Master Mutual Aid Agreement.

The Connell Police Department has a full time staff of seven sworn officers and ten reserve officers.

The City of Connell is part of an inter-local agreement which establishes Franklin County Emergency Management (FCEM) governed by RCW 38.52.070. Under this agreement, FCEM agrees to assist Connell with its emergency operational plans and procedures; coordinate planning with neighboring counties and applicable state and federal agencies; and coordinate organizational activities during an emergency.

INDUSTRY

Agriculture-based industry is a major employer in the Connell area. The Con-Agra/Lamb-Weston potato processing plant, the Americold cold storage facility, and the Pioneer Hi-Bred parent seed processing facility employ a large segment of the population. Irrigated and dry-land farming are also leading industries.

Coyote Ridge Corrections Center, a Washington state men's medium/minimum-security prison, is the leading employer in Connell and the largest prison in the state.

The North Franklin School District main office is located in Connell along with four of its six schools and a bus transportation facility. The schools are a focal point in the community and the district is a major employer in the community.

HAZARDS

The City of Connell may experience a local emergency based on the hazards in and around the city. The Burlington Northern-Santa Fe Railroad has nine spurs in the Connell Area. B&R Ag Spraying owns a paved landing strip used by private aircraft. U.S. 395, the major north-south route in Franklin County, passes through the eastern part of the city. In addition, the potential for a hazardous materials incident exists. Three facilities have large quantities of materials classified

as Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA.) This number does not include gas stations or any facility which has hazardous materials packaged for retail sale. Fire Department personnel are compiling a data base of known hazardous materials in the community and this will be on file for emergency responders once completed.

SPECIAL POPULATIONS

Connell has an elementary, junior high and high school, as well as a community center which is frequently used by various groups, including senior citizens and youth. Connell also has medical clinics operated by Columbia Basin Health Association and Liberty Clinic. Connell has a high Hispanic population.

Coyote Ridge Corrections Center (CRCC) completed an expansion project which opened in January 2009. The expanded facility is capable of housing 2648 medium and minimum offenders. In addition the facility employs over 700 staff.

CONCLUSION

Connell High School (1100 West Clark, Connell) is designated as an American Red Cross shelter. In the event of an emergency, FCEM could coordinate for reception and care at this facility.

Additionally, the Community Center has become a focal point for the city and can be utilized as a primary gathering spot during emergencies for residents as well as city leadership.

FCEM encourages residents of Connell to make individual emergency planning considerations for their families and workplaces. This may include, but is not limited to, the preparation of a 72-hour kit and a shelter-in-place kit to cope with the unexpected nature of emergencies.

ANNEX 3

MESA

DESCRIPTION

The City of Mesa is centrally located in Franklin County, 10 miles south of Connell and 22 miles north of Pasco. The population estimate is 495 people (2015 Washington State Office of Financial Management).

A paid volunteer fire department and paid volunteer ambulances respond to emergencies in the City of Mesa. Franklin County Fire District #1 has a trained staff which may respond to fires in Mesa and the surrounding area. North Franklin Public Hospital District #1 provides emergency medical service for two-thirds of Franklin County, including Mesa. Law enforcement is provided by the Franklin County Sheriff's Office.

The City of Mesa is part of an inter-local agreement which establishes Franklin County Emergency Management (FCEM) governed by RCW 38.52.070. Under this agreement, FCEM agrees to assist Mesa with its emergency operational plans and procedures; coordinate planning with neighboring counties and applicable state and federal agencies; and coordinate organizational activities during an emergency.

INDUSTRY

Mesa is an agriculturally-based community. The South Columbia Basin Irrigation District and Simplot Soilbuilders employ a good percentage of the population. In addition, both irrigated and dry-land farming, and a nearby dairy, provide employment opportunities.

HAZARDS

The City of Mesa may experience a local emergency based on the hazards in and around the city. Highway 395, the primary north-south route in Franklin County, is just to the east of the city. The Burlington Northern-Santa Fe railroad runs just to the west of town. Two facilities in Mesa reported having hazardous materials in excess of the Environmental Protection Agency's Threshold Planning Quantities.

SPECIAL POPULATIONS

An elementary school is located in Mesa. In addition, 70% of the population is Hispanic.

CONCLUSION

FCEM encourages residents of Mesa to make individual emergency planning considerations for their families and workplaces. This may include, but is not limited to, the preparation of a 72-hour kit and a shelter-in-place kit to cope with the unexpected nature of emergencies.

ANNEX 4

KAHLOTUS

DESCRIPTION

The City of Kahlotus is in the northeastern portion of Franklin County, 17 miles east of Connell and 30 miles northeast of Pasco. The population estimate is 185 people (2015 Washington State Office of Financial Management.)

A volunteer fire department responds to emergencies in the City of Kahlotus. Franklin County Fire District #2 has a trained staff which responds to fires in Kahlotus and the surrounding area. EMS resources/response is not directly available in or around Kahlotus. Law enforcement is provided by the Franklin County Sheriff's Office.

The City of Kahlotus is part of an inter-local agreement which establishes Franklin County Emergency Management (FCEM) governed by RCW 38.52.070. Under this agreement, FCEM agrees to assist Kahlotus with its emergency operational plans and procedures; coordinate planning with neighboring counties and applicable state and federal agencies; and coordinate organizational activities during an emergency.

INDUSTRY

Kahlotus is an agricultural processing center with a well-educated work-force and a regional wheat terminal.

HAZARDS

The Lower Monumental Dam is five miles from the town of Kahlotus. The Dam uses hazardous materials in its daily operations, such as lube oil in the turbines and Freon in the heat pumps. The Dam could also affect the town's residents if flooding occurred, although the town itself is not at risk of inundation. Kahlotus is susceptible to HAZMAT incidents, fire, severe weather and power outages.

SPECIAL POPULATIONS

Kahlotus has a preschool, an elementary, junior high, and high school.

CONCLUSION

FCEM encourages residents, businesses and government of Kahlotus to make individual emergency planning considerations for their families and workplaces. This may include, but is not limited to, the preparation of a 72-hour kit and a shelter-in-place kit to cope with the unexpected nature of emergencies.

ANNEX 5

UNINCORPORATED FRANKLIN COUNTY

DESCRIPTION

The population of the unincorporated areas of Franklin County was 12,825 people (2015 Washington State Office of Financial Management). Franklin is county is roughly 1,265 square miles

The County's fire response for the unincorporated portions of the County is comprised of five fire districts (see map at the end of this annex). Franklin County Fire District #1 surrounds the City of Connell and is responsible for the north-central part of the county. Franklin County Fire District #2 surrounds the City of Kahlotus and follows the Snake River south to Ice Harbor Dam, nearly encompassing the eastern boundary of the county. Franklin County Fire District #3 surrounds the City of Pasco and extends north to Sagemoor Road. Franklin County Fire District #4 surrounds the unincorporated community of Basin City and responds in the northwest portion of the county. Franklin County Fire District #5 is situated on the west side of the County and surrounds the unincorporated areas of Merrill's and Mathew's corners. Within Franklin County, there is an area which is not directly served by a fire department or protection district. This area is known as the Juniper Dunes. The land is managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), which contracts for Initial and Extended Attack fire suppression by local fire protection districts.

Emergency medical response is handled by various agencies depending on the location in the county. The Pasco Fire Department provides emergency medical services (EMS) for the City of Pasco. FCFD#3 provides EMS coverage for its response area. FCFD#2 does not provides EMS coverage for its response area. Franklin County Public Hospital District #1, a paid volunteer ambulance service, provides EMS for FCFD #1, 4, and 5. There are two private EMS providers in the area, MedStar and American Medical Response.

Law enforcement in the unincorporated area of Franklin County is handled by the Franklin County Sheriff's Office. The cities of Connell and Pasco each have their own city Police Departments. The Washington State Patrol has jurisdiction on the highways and state routes that run throughout the county. Local Law Enforcement also has responsibility on the large rivers in the area as well as lakes. There is a US Coast Guard Station on the Columbia River in Kennewick.

Franklin County also has the largest prison in the state within its boundaries. The prison is in Connell, Washington and is a medium security prison.

The Franklin County government is part of an inter-local agreement which establishes Franklin County Emergency Management (FCEM) governed by RCW 38.52.070. Under this agreement, FCEM agrees to assist Franklin County with its emergency operational plans and procedures; coordinate planning with neighboring counties and applicable state and federal agencies; and coordinate organizational activities during an emergency.

As part of the county's continuity of operations planning, the Chief Elected Official is the Chairperson of the Board of County Commissioners. If no County Commissioner(s) are available, the line of succession described in Franklin County Resolution 99-150, Continuity of Government When the Commissioners are Unavailable for an Emergency Situation will be followed. The order of succession is the elected Sheriff, then the elected Prosecuting Attorney, and then the appointed County Administrator.

INDUSTRY

Agriculture is the primary industry in unincorporated Franklin County. Irrigated and dry-land farming is extensive. Businesses affiliated with agriculture, such as grain storage, processing facilities and irrigation, can be found throughout the county.

HAZARDS

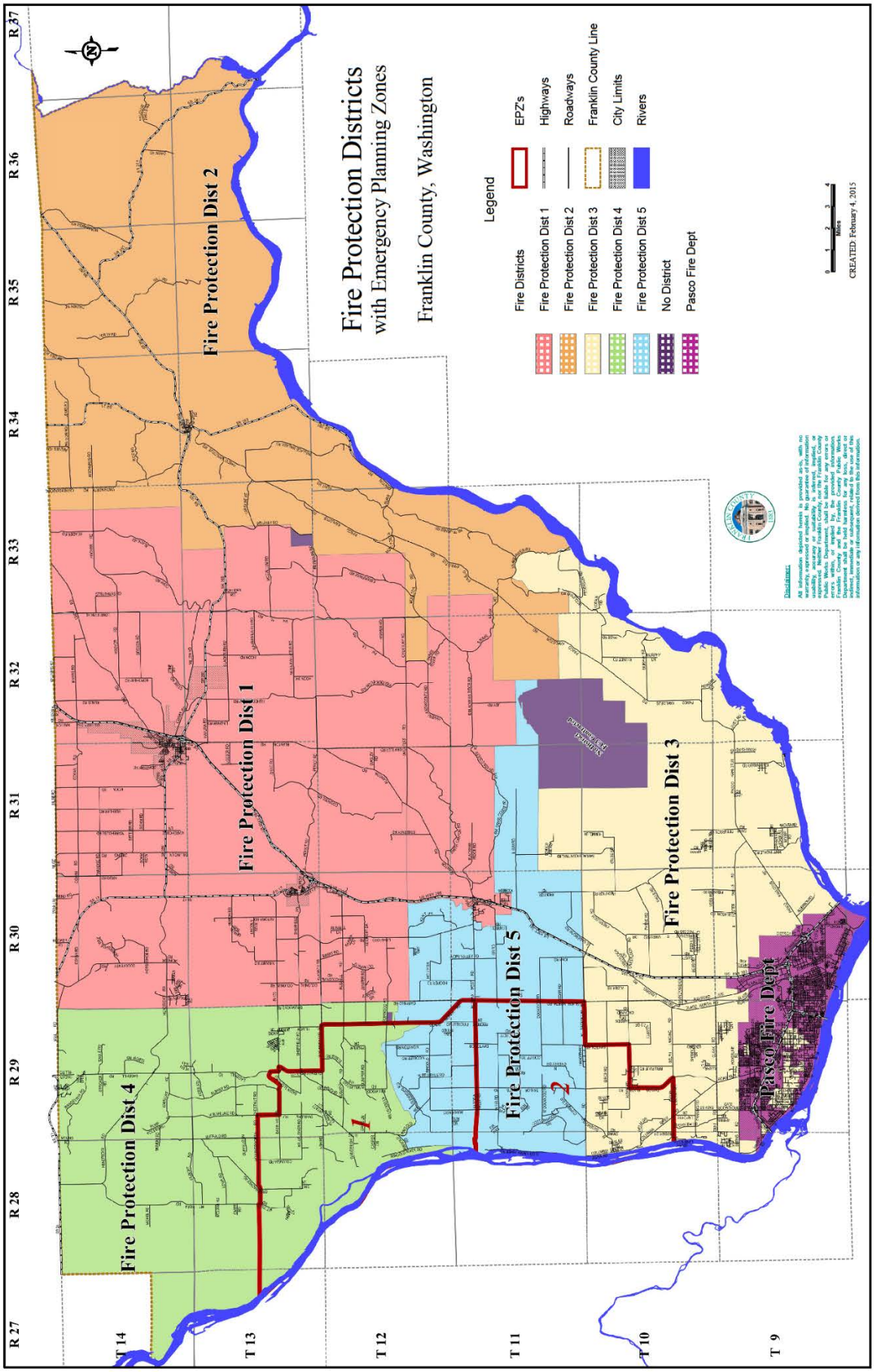
The hazards for the county are described in the Hazard Vulnerability Analysis, Appendix 7 of the Franklin County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

SPECIAL POPULATIONS

Three public elementary schools (Star School, Basin City Elementary, Edwin Markham Elementary) are found in the unincorporated portion of Franklin County. In addition, three private schools are in operation in the county. A large percentage of the county's population is Hispanic and the number of people in the county swells with the influx of migrant workers during various harvest seasons.

CONCLUSION

FCEM encourages residents of Franklin County to make individual emergency planning considerations for their families and workplaces. This may include, but is not limited to, the preparation of at least a 72-hour kit and a shelter-in-place kit to cope with the unexpected nature of emergencies.


Fire Protection Districts
with Emergency Planning Zones
Franklin County, Washington
Legend
EPZs
Highways
Roadways
Franklin County Line
City Limits
Rivers
Fire Districts
Fire Protection Dist 1
Fire Protection Dist 2
Fire Protection Dist 3
Fire Protection Dist 4
Fire Protection Dist 5
No District
Pasco Fire Dept
CREATED: February 4, 2015
Fire Protection Dist 2
Fire Protection Dist 1
Fire Protection Dist 3
Fire Protection Dist 4
Fire Protection Dist 5
Pasco Fire Dept
1
2
R 27
R 28
R 29
R 30
R 31
R 32
R 33
R 34
R 35
R 36
R 37
T 14
T 13
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T 11
T 10
T 9

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 1

TRANSPORTATION

Primary Agency: Franklin County, Connell & Pasco Public Works
Washington State Department of Transportation
Pasco Airport
United States Coast Guard (Tri-Cities and Portland)
Ben-Franklin Transit
Kahlotus School District No. 56
North Franklin School District No. J-51
Pasco School District No. 1
Star School District No. 54

Support Agencies: Law Enforcement Agencies
Private Industry
- Greyhound
- Motor-coaches and/or charter bus lines
- River resources (Tidewater, charters, river boat touring boats)
- Taxi/Cab services

Franklin County Emergency Management

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The purpose of this Emergency Support Function (ESF) is to establish and maintain effective utilization of all available transportation resources during emergencies.

B. Scope

1. This ESF applies to all emergencies considered in the Hazard Vulnerability Analysis.

2. The Franklin County Emergency Management Office will coordinate planning and preparedness activities related to transportation.

3. Principal support agencies will identify the resources and personnel available and designate a coordinator for their resources.

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.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

1. Emergencies such as hazardous material releases, floods and fires pose direct threats to personnel safety in specific geographic areas. 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.

2. Many emergency conditions may require coordinated and timely movement of equipment, supplies and materials into or out of affected areas. Where the movement of these materials is not specifically provided for under another ESF, their transportation is to be considered part of this ESF.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Most persons residing or working in Franklin 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.

2. Transportation resources identified in this plan may be deployed anywhere within Franklin County to carry out their response function.

3. Participating agencies will provide the necessary legal/contractual basis for their employees to carry out assigned duties as part of a coordinated County emergency response.

4. Local resources will be utilized first. If additional resources are needed they will be requested through Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division (WAEMD)/ State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) or coordinated as part of a Mutual Aid Agreement.

5. If the state's transportation network is severely damaged, the governor may activate the Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation Plan. Under that plan, an immediate post-disaster survey of the total highway system will be initiated by the Washington State Department of Transportation and restrictions may be placed on specific routes.

6. If the cities'/county's transportation network is severly damage, their public works departments will be responsible for conducting post-disaster surveys, damage assessments and road restrictions/closures.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The primary movement of people, equipment, and supplies will be by privately owned vehicles (automobiles, vans, buses, and light trucks), common carrier trucks, and privately owned trucks.

2. Public transit buses and school buses will be used to transport persons unable to provide their own transportation, including special populations such as the mobility-impaired.

3. Rail, air, and water transportation systems will be used as secondary systems where the specific emergency conditions and requirements of the response indicate.

4. Transportation of animals, equipment and materials will be primarily by privately owned vehicles, use of which will be coordinated by the Emergency Coordination Center (ECC).

5. All local government vehicles are subject to requisition for emergency transportation services and may be assigned as required during a disaster.

6. Use of privately-owned transportation assets that are placed at the disposal of the Emergency Operations organization will be directed by Transportation Coordinator in the Emergency Coordination Center.

B. Organization

1. **Franklin County Emergency Management**: Franklin County has defined the transportation function to include the transport of people, animals and material. No single County executive agency has a scope of activities and resources appropriate for it to assume a primary planning and coordination role. Therefore, the primary planning/coordination responsibility for this ESF is vested in the Franklin County Emergency Management Office (FCEM).

2. **Ben-Franklin Transit**: Ben-Franklin Transit is a public mass-transit agency that operates transit bus, van-pool and dial-a-ride systems serving the Tri-Cities area of Franklin County. The day-to-day operations of Ben-Franklin Transit are under the direction of the General Manager, who reports to a board of directors. The General Manager designates a member of the Ben-Franklin Transit staff to coordinate planning and preparedness activities with FCEM and to serve as transportation resource coordinator in the Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center.

3. **School Districts**: The Kahlotus, North Franklin, Pasco and Star School Districts maintain bus fleets for transportation of pupils. In each case, the District Superintendent/Administrator is responsible for day-to-day operations and reports to an elected board of directors. The Districts Transportation Supervisors maintain and operate the bus fleet under the direction of the Superintendent. Districts may designate a transportation supervisor to assist and advise the County Emergency Coordination Center staff regarding the utilization of that district's transportation assets.

4. **Franklin County Public Works**: Franklin County Public Works is a Franklin County department. The Director of Public Works reports to the elected Board of Commissioners. The Director designates a member of the Engineering Division staff to coordinate planning and preparedness activities with FCEM and to assist and advise the County Emergency Coordination Center staff regarding the utilization of transportation assets. The Public Works representative will also inform the ECC of any disruption or damage to the transportation system.

5. **City Public Works**: The Director of Public Works for the cities report to the city manager, mayor and/or city council. The Director designates a member of the Engineering Division staff to coordinate planning and preparedness activities with FCEM and to assist and advise the Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center staff regarding the utilization of transportation assets. The Public Works representative will also inform the ECC of any disruption or damage to the transportation system.

6. **Washington State Department of Transportation:** Washington State Department of Transportation is responsible for building, maintaining, and operating the state highway system, and works in partnership with others to maintain and improve local roads, railroads, airports, and multi-modal alternatives to driving.

C. Mitigation Activities

As defined in the Franklin County Comprehensive Emergency Plan, transportation is a response function. No mitigation activities have been identified as part of this Emergency Support Function.

D. Preparedness Activities

Preparedness activities for the effective mobilization and utilization of transportation systems include:

- Identifying evacuation routes
- Identifying reception centers
- Determining the availability of vehicles (including boats and aircraft)
- Determining availability of trained operators
- Determining the means for communicating with vehicle operators (e.g., radio

frequency)
- Identifying fuel supplies
- Arranging for maintenance support
- Preparing signs to identify pickup points, routes, and detours
- Conducting drills/exercises to test the performance of transportation response
- Encourage citizens through public education to be prepared to provide their own transportation in the event of an emergency

E. Response Activities

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

a. Life and Safety
b. Property
c. Environment
d. Economic Vitality

1. If emergency conditions occur for which specific evacuation plans exist, implement those plans.

2. If transportation dependent residents request assistance, Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center staff 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.

3. School children will be transported out of the hazard area and taken to designated Reception and Care Centers.

4. Removal of livestock and animals from hazard areas will be accomplished with primarily private transportation assets coordinated by the Emergency Coordination Center staff.

5. Transportation of equipment, materials and supplies will be coordinated and prioritized as needed by the Emergency Coordination Center Staff.

F. Recovery Activities

1. Specific and detailed planning for restoration of the transportation function is not considered in this plan.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. All agencies and departments must accurately record 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

A. Primary Agencies:

1. Franklin County/City Public Works

- Designate a staff member to coordinate planning and preparedness activities with FCEM.
- Maintain such internal procedures and directives as are needed to provide for prompt and effective activation of the Public Works staff and resources to support the Franklin County Comprehensive Emergency Plan.
- Designate one or more knowledgeable individuals to advise the transportation coordinator in the Emergency Coordination Center regarding the condition of the transportation system during emergencies.
- Provide for the emergency maintenance, repair and clearance of City/County/State roadways to facilitate transportation of people, equipment, and supplies.

2. Washington State Department of Transportation

- Designate a staff member to coordinate planning and preparedness activities with FCEM.
- Maintain such internal procedures and directives as are needed to provide for prompt and effective activation of the WSDOT staff and resources to support the Franklin County Comprehensive Emergency Plan.
- Designate one or more knowledgeable individuals to advise the transportation coordinator in the Emergency Coordination Center regarding the condition of the transportation system during emergencies.
- Provide for the emergency maintenance, repair and clearance of City/County/State roadways to facilitate transportation of people, equipment, and supplies.

3. Pasco Airport

- Designate a staff member to coordinate planning and preparedness activities with FCEM.
- Maintain such internal procedures and directives as are needed to provide for prompt and effective activation of the Port of Pasco staff and resources to support the Franklin County Comprehensive Emergency Plan.
- Designate one or more knowledgeable individuals to advise the transportation coordinator in the Emergency Coordination Center regarding the condition of the transportation system during emergencies.
- Provide for the emergency maintenance, repair and clearance of County roadways to facilitate transportation of people, equipment, and supplies.

4. **United States Coast Guard (Tri-Cities and Portland detachments)**

- Designate a staff member to coordinate planning and preparedness activities with FCEM.
- Maintain such internal procedures and directives as are needed to provide for prompt and effective activation of the USCG staff and resources to support the Franklin County Comprehensive Emergency Plan.
- Designate one or more knowledgeable individuals to advise the transportation coordinator in the Emergency Coordination Center regarding the condition of the transportation system during emergencies.
- Provide for the emergency maintenance, repair and clearance of County roadways to facilitate transportation of people, equipment, and supplies.

5. **Ben-Franklin Transit**

- Designate a staff member to coordinate planning and preparedness activities with FCEM.
- Maintain such internal procedures and directives as are needed to provide for prompt and effective activation of the BFT staff and resources to support the Franklin County Comprehensive Emergency Plan.

- Designate one or more knowledgeable individuals to serve as transportation resource coordinator in the County Emergency Coordination Center during emergencies.

6. **School Districts**

- Designate a staff member to coordinate planning and preparedness activities with FCEM.

- Maintain such internal procedures and directives as are needed to provide for prompt and effective activation of the district's transportation staff and resources to support the Franklin County Comprehensive Emergency Plan.

- Designate one or more knowledgeable individuals to advise the transportation resource coordinator in the County Emergency Coordination Center during emergencies

B. Support Agencies:

1. **Greyhound/Motor coaches/Charter Bus lines**

- Designate a staff member to coordinate planning and preparedness activities with FCEM.

- If requested and possible, activation of their staff and resources to support the Franklin County Comprehensive Emergency Plan.

- Designate one or more knowledgeable individuals to advise the transportation coordinator in the Emergency Coordination Center regarding the condition of the transportation system during emergencies.

- Provide for the emergency maintenance, repair and clearance of County roadways to facilitate transportation of people, equipment, and supplies.

2. **Tidewater/River charters/tour boats and river resources**

Franklin County Public Works will:

- Designate a staff member to coordinate planning and preparedness activities with FCEM.

- If requested and possible, activation of their staff and resources to support the Franklin County Comprehensive Emergency Plan.

- Designate one or more knowledgeable individuals to advise the transportation coordinator in the Emergency Coordination Center regarding the condition of the transportation system during emergencies.

- Provide for the emergency maintenance, repair and clearance of County roadways to facilitate transportation of people, equipment, and supplies.

3. **Taxi Cab services**

Franklin County Public Works will:

- Designate a staff member to coordinate planning and preparedness activities with FCEM.

- If requested and possible, activation of their staff and resources to support the Franklin County Comprehensive Emergency Plan.

- Designate one or more knowledgeable individuals to advise the transportation coordinator in the Emergency Coordination Center regarding the condition of the transportation system during emergencies.

- Provide for the emergency maintenance, repair and clearance of County roadways to facilitate transportation of people, equipment, and supplies.

4. **Franklin County Emergency Management**

The Franklin County Emergency Management office will coordinate planning and preparedness for the transportation function by:

- Assisting support agencies in developing their internal response procedures and guidelines.

- Maintaining a procedure/checklist for the Transportation Coordinator and Public Works Coordinator positions in the Emergency Coordination Center.

- Maintaining an inventory of transportation resources and contacts.

- Assisting county residents and private organizations in addressing transportation-related concerns and in planning for use of private transportation resources during emergencies.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Franklin County Emergency Management

FCEM has no transportation resources, but will attempt to maintain a list of contacts and resources available from private entities that may be accessed to move people, animals or materials during an emergency.

Franklin City/County Public Works

FCPW maintains the County vehicle pool which includes an assortment of cars, light trucks, dump trucks, trailers, and heavy equipment. FCPW also maintains its own radio net for direction and control of staff and assets throughout the County.

Ben Franklin Transit

BFT maintains their vehicle pool which includes an assortment of vans, busses and various vehicles. BFT also maintains their own radio system for communications with their vehicles.

Washington State Department of Transportation

WSDOT maintains the vehicle pool which includes an assortment of cars, light trucks, dump trucks, trailers, and heavy equipment. WDOT also maintains its own radio net for direction and control of staff and assets throughout the County.

Pasco Airport

Port of Pasco maintains their vehicle pool which includes an assortment of cars, light trucks, dump trucks, trailers, and heavy equipment. Port of Pasco also maintains its own radio net for direction and control of staff and assets throughout the County.

Greyhound/Motor Coaches/Charter Bus Lines

Greyhound maintains their vehicle pool which includes an assortment of busses/vehicles.

Tidewater/River charters/Tour boats and river resources

River resources maintain their own inventory of marine assets. Some also maintain their own radio net for direction and control of staff and assets.

Taxi Cab Services

Taxi Cab Services maintain their own vehicle pool. They also maintain their own radio net for direction and control of staff and assets throughout the area.

United States Coast Guard (Tri-Cities and Portland Detachments)

USCG maintains their inventory of marine assets. USCG also maintains their own radio net for direction and control of staff and assets.

VII. REFERENCES

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

2. 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.

3. See Appendix 3

VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See Appendix 4

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 2

COMMUNICATIONS, INFORMATION SYSTEMS, AND WARNING

Primary Agencies: Franklin County Emergency Management
Franklin County Dispatch Center
Southeast Communications Center (SECOMM)
Franklin County Information Services
City of Pasco Information Services

Support Agencies: Law Enforcement
Fire Services, Districts & Departments
Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)
KONA and KORD Broadcast Stations
Local Broadcast Media

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

To provide guidance for rapid alert and warning to key public officials and the general public of an impending or occurring natural or human-caused emergency or disaster. To provide guidance for organizing, establishing, and maintaining the communications capabilities necessary to meet the operational requirements of local response and recovery efforts. To provide a continuous flow of information throughout an emergency or disaster.

B. Scope

ESF #2 describes the coordination of local actions to establish and maintain communications and warning systems to prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies or disasters which may affect the citizens and operations of local government. Local government has organized, equipped, and maintains capable communication systems necessary to meet daily operational requirements, and to maintain these capabilities during emergencies or disaster response and recovery operations.

II. POLICIES

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

B. Franklin County and its municipalities will maintain capability to rapidly warn the public when disaster threatens so that citizens may take necessary actions to protect themselves and their property.

C. Emergency public information is normally compiled by the designated Public Information Officer (PIO) at the ECC. Before these messages can be disseminated to the public, they must be approved by the Emergency Chairman or if he/she is unavailable, the Emergency Manager, which may be the Director of Emergency Management, Franklin County Sheriff, Prosecutor, Administrator or Mayor of an affected jurisdiction must approve messages before public distribution.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

A natural or human-caused emergency or disaster may occur at anytime that requires dissemination of warning or notification of emergency information to local public officials and the general public. These warnings may originate from any level of government. Most forecasting resources are located within the federal government and may include warnings for natural and human caused disasters. Communications will be one of our first concerns in the focus of life-saving activities. Emergency information to the public may include information about evacuation, sheltering-in-place, protective actions, food and water supply locations, transportation, relocation, contacting family and friends, and accessing lists of missing or deceased persons. It may also include information about accessing social and health services and where to find human and domestic animal shelters.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. There is no single comprehensive emergency management communications system that connects all elements of the Franklin County emergency response capability. Capabilities presently available in Franklin County include the systems available at the Franklin County Dispatch Center, Franklin County ECC, and the systems used by law enforcement agencies, fire services and emergency medical services.

2. Amateur radio operators will be available in an emergency or disaster through the established local amateur radio organizations. They have a station setup at the ECC.

3. Communications assistance may be provided by the State or Federal government. Commercial telephone, Satellite telephones, CEMNET or dedicated circuits will be used to communicate with the State EOC.

4. In severe and/or extended disaster operations, the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Mobile Emergency Radio Service (MERS) unit, stationed in at FEMA Region X in Bothell, Washington is available upon request.

5. The Washington State Emergency Operations Center has access to the Washington Military Department’s communications services, which can

be used in the event of a major emergency or disaster in the region.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The Franklin County Dispatch Center will serve as Franklin 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.

2. Communications capabilities for notification of key officials include telephone, radio and cellular phone. Franklin County Emergency Management staff and Franklin County Commissioners can be notified via telephone, cellular phone, in order to make their designated notifications and to coordinate warning operations. Back-up systems such as law enforcement teletype, local government service radio, amateur radio and citizen band radio may be used to assist in disseminating information if necessary. The National Warning System (NAWAS) point for Franklin County is the Benton County dispatch center.

3. The Emergency Alert System (EAS) operates through designated radio and televisions stations. Franklin County is in the Columbia Basin Operational Area. The designated LP-1 EAS station is KONA, FM 105.3/ 610AM and the LP-2 station is KORD, FM 102.7. The Emergency Alert System is the primary warning method in Franklin County. It can be activated by authorized officials in each jurisdiction, according to procedures contained in the Columbia Basin EAS Operational Area Plan. The EAS may also be used by law enforcement to provide America's Missing Broadcast Emergency Response (AMBER) alerts via the Washington State Patrol.

4. CodeRED Emergency Telephone Notification system is a telephonic notification system that can be activated by FCEM, FC Dispatch, and select fire and law enforcement officials. 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. This notification system will be used as a secondary notification/warning system and residents are responsible for signing up for this free service.

5. Telephone landline service is provided by Verizon, Century Link and Frontier. Voice over internet protocol (VOIP) is provided by several different providers, all of whom have toll lines that run through the

county. Cellular phone service is provided by AT&T Wireless, Verizon Wireless, Sprint, T-Mobile and US Cellular. The cellular providers all have towers and networks that cover Franklin County.

B. Organization

1. **Franklin County Emergency Management**: FCEM has a local Emergency Coordination Center where communications are supported through telephone, radio, internet, and cellular systems. The agency keeps an EAS receiver near the ECC, which receives weekly tests of the system. FCEM has the ability to record messages on the EAS for dissemination to the local public broadcasters.

2. **Franklin County Dispatch Center**: The Franklin County Dispatch Center is an interlocal agency formed by the City of Pasco and Franklin County to provide emergency dispatch (911) service. It is under the direction of a general manager, who reports to the designated head of the interlocal agency, presently the Franklin County Sheriff. The Franklin County Dispatch Center will be the Primary Warning Point (PWP) and central communications center for Franklin County emergency response. The Dispatch Center's alternate location is the Franklin County Emergency Operations Center, 502 W. Boeing Street, Pasco.

3. **The City of Connell:** Connell Police Department utilizes Franklin County Dispatch Center for emergency calls.

4. **The Cities of Mesa and Kahlotus**: These municipalities utilize the Franklin County Sheriff's Office for law enforcement as well as 911 services.

5. **Franklin County Sheriff's Office:** The Franklin County Sheriff's Office is under the direction of the elected County Sheriff.

6. The Emergency communication, information and warning function for Franklin County is coordinated with FCEM, FC Dispatch, Law Enforcement and Fire agencies. The FCEM Emergency Manager or Chairman must authorize or approve all outgoing alerts, warnings, and press releases originating from the ECC. FCEM will serve as the primary coordinating agency for this ESF for both planning purposes and in the event of an emergency situation

C Procedures

Various agencies, groups and communications/alert systems function under this ESF and their specific operational plans and procedures:

1. State Emergency Management NAWAS Handbook
2. Washington State EAS Plan

3. Columbia Basin Operational Plan
4. County ARES Standard Operating Procedures
5. State RACES Plan

D. Mitigation

FCEM conducts exercises at the ECC which include practicing ARES/RACES/HAM communications for coordinating messages and information with a Joint Information Center (JIC), if one is assembled, providing situation reports (sit-reps) to the state and providing updates to the media. FCEM encourages and promotes mutual aid and cooperation between local jurisdictions and agencies.

E. Preparedness

1. ECC training for response agencies is coordinated through Emergency Management. FCEM coordinates with state to ensure operational readiness of communications. FCEM also maintains an operational ECC with emergency communications capabilities and operational procedures.

2. All agencies involved in emergency operations should be able to provide essential staff for the emergency or disaster while non-essential staff should be placed on stand-by. They will maintain their communications resources and make them available to support disaster operations

3. Periodic, training, drills, tests, and exercises will be conducted to maintain the operational communication capability.

4. FCEM will maintain a dialogue with local organizations representing licensed amateur radio operators and invite their participation in periodic emergency communications drills and exercises

E. Response

1. FCEM will maintain communications with the State, neighboring jurisdictions and other agencies, as necessary. FCEM will utilize the CEMNET radio link with the State EOC and the High Frequency Amateur Radio Transceiver.

2. FCEM will arrange for amateur radio communications at Reception and Care facilities and other locations as needed.

3. Franklin County Dispatch will serve as the primary communications link between the ECC and the local 911 response resources. Franklin County Dispatch will also relay emergency notifications to county officials and responders in accordance with their approved communications protocols. Franklin County Dispatch maintains a dedicated circuit to the dispatch center in neighboring Benton County.

4. Other agencies will be responsible for the relay of information from the ECC to field responders in accordance with their communication protocols and command instructions.

F. Recovery

Channels/pathways for dissemination of re-entry and recovery information will be the same as those for all other phases of the emergency unless otherwise specified during recovery planning.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agency: Franklin County Emergency Management

FCEM coordinates emergency communications for the ECC located at 502 W. Boeing Street, Pasco WA. Specific information include:

1. Coordinating between support agencies and response assets within the County to establish and maintain effective and reliable communications methods.

2. Ensuring the maintenance of a reliable communications system for emergency notifications between Washington State Emergency Operations Center, Franklin County Dispatch Center, and the Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center for all hazards/emergencies.

B. Support Agencies

1. Franklin County Dispatch Center

Franklin County Dispatch is responsible for:

a. Maintaining a 24-hour capability to receive emergency notifications from Columbia Generating Station, DOE Occurrence Notification Center, Tri-Cities Airport, NAWAS, local fire/law enforcement agencies and others.

b. Providing rapid notification to FCEM, county authorities and response agencies in accordance with standard procedures and event or condition specific checklists.

c. Supporting emergency operations by conveying directions, requests, status reports and other critical communications between the ECC and law enforcement and fire agencies.

2. Pasco and Connell Police/Fire, North Franklin County Fire Protection Districts and Medical Providers

These agencies will support emergency communications by relaying notifications through their normal means of communications (VHF radio, cell-phones and telephones).

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

The emergency management communications resources presently available to Franklin County are:

A. Telephone (Commercial, private and leased lined telephone, cellular phone, satellite and facsimile may be used).

B. NAWAS (National Warning System, land line-voice)

C. ACCESS (A Central Computerized Enforcement Service system, land line-teletype)

D. NLETS (National Law Enforcement Teletype System, land line-teletype)

E. EAS (Emergency Alert System)

F. CEMNET (Comprehensive Emergency Management Network, 2-way radio)

G. Amateur Radio (2-way radio in the VHF and HF bands)

H. Department of Energy (2-way radio on DOE Safety Net)

I. 2-way radio frequencies used by Law Enforcement Fire Service, Emergency Medical Services, and local governments.

J. Energy Northwest telephone circuit

K. Cell Phone, Internet email etc.

L. CodeRED Emergency Telephone Notification System

VII. REFERENCES

See Appendix 3

VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See Appendix 4

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 3

PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING

Primary Agency: Franklin County Public Works Department
Pasco Public Works
Connell Public Works
Mesa Public Works
Kahlotus Public Works
Washington Department of Transportation

Support Agencies: Franklin County Emergency Management
City/County Building Departments
U.S. Army Corp of Engineers
Franklin County Public Utility District
Private Sector Companies

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

This ESF is developed for the cooperative efforts of Franklin County and the incorporated municipalities to perform public works and engineering tasks in the event of a disaster or emergency. These coordinated activities should include emergency construction, demolition, inspection, operation and repair of facilities and roads to support emergency operations and the removal and disposal of waste.

B. Scope

1. This ESF applies to all emergencies considered in the Hazard Vulnerability Analysis.

2. The Franklin County Public Works Department will coordinate planning and preparedness activities related to public works and engineering. Public works provides a variety of specialized and heavy equipment, trained equipment operators, plus technical and engineering staff.

3. Principal support agencies will identify resources and personnel available and designate a coordinator for their resources.

II. POLICIES

A. Appropriate local agencies, volunteer and private sector resources will be used as available to provide assistance for public works and engineering activities.

B. Debris clearance and road repairs will be given priority to support immediate life-saving emergency response activities.

C. Public works and engineering requirements which cannot be met at the local level will be escalated upward for State, then Federal assistance if needed.

D. Agencies will perform tasks within their own policies, authority and guidelines for providing public works and engineering services.

E. Additional information can be found in Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 43.19.450, Department of General Administration, Engineering and Architecture.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

Emergencies, both natural (tornadoes, floods, and droughts) and technological (contamination of water supplies, etc.) can have profound effects on the public services and utilities in Franklin County. The ability to quickly remove debris and repair roads, bridges, railways, and air/sea ports is essential to minimizing the health, safety and economic impact of a disaster.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Rapid assessment of the involved area(s) will be initiated to determine critical needs and priorities. Resources, including personnel, will be identified, prioritized, and managed based on critical needs.

2. Actions to support immediate lifesaving response, such as clearing debris and emergency repair of critical roads and streets will be given high priority.

3. Policies and procedures for response to emergencies will be established by the Director of each Public Works or Engineering Department.

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

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

6. Requests for public works resources that cannot be filled locally will be forwarded through Emergency Management channels to State government.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. City/Franklin County Public Works will provide engineering expertise and equipment to complete damage assessment and conduct debris clearance.

2. City/Franklin County will also coordinate the response of other agencies, equipment and representatives and function as a liaison to the Emergency Coordination Center.

3. Close coordination will be maintained between county and local jurisdiction officials to determine potential tasks. The tasks will be determined jointly after a Declaration of Emergency is declared by the highest official(s).

4. The City/County Engineer is in charge of all county roads and bridges and the local jurisdiction Engineer is in charge of roads of the municipality. Operations begin with support to law enforcement, emergency medical and fire services and damage assessment teams.

5. If needs exceed local resources the BCEM EOC can contact the Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division (WAEMD)/ State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC) for assistance. The federal government may render assistance if needs exceed the capabilities of the county and state, provided the event has received a Presidential Declaration of Disaster.

B. Organization

1. **Franklin County Public Works (FCPW)**: FCPW is a County department headed by the Director of Public Works, who reports to the Franklin County Board of Commissioners. The Public Works Department consists of engineering staff, vehicle maintenance and road maintenance personnel. FCPW has direct operational responsibility for maintenance and repair of the County road network. In addition, FCPW has coordination responsibility for the solid waste disposal service providers in the county and is responsible for debris clearance.

2. **Municipal Public Works/Engineering Departments.** The Municipal Public Works and Engineering Departments are elements of the respective city governments. The manager or director of public works reports to the respective Mayor or City Manager.

3. **Building Departments**. The county and local jurisdictions conduct services such as building and structure assessments and enforcement of building codes. They are organized to identify vulnerabilities to structures based on specific criteria and regulations.

4. **Port District.** The Pasco Port has transportation, excavation, snow plows, pumps and other equipment to support public works functions.

5. **Franklin County Public Utility District (PUD)**. This publicly owned utility district has an array of equipment that can be utilized during an emergency or disaster. The company employs linemen, systems analysts, hydro-electrical and vehicle mechanics and engineers. They employ public information, customer service and administrative staff.

C. Mitigation Activities

Public works departments, in partnership with FCEM, are responsible for identifying potential natural and technological disasters. Public works departments will provide current development support along with monitoring and coordinating implementation of mitigation measures aimed to reduce or prevent damages caused by these events. Building a strong alliance with FCEM is key to promoting mitigation action plans such as floodplain and floodwater plots, storm water and drainage plans, and transportation and roadway (including bridges) plans. Mitigation action plans should include strategies for implementing the mitigation measures, including information on the responsible agency, time frame, cost estimate, funding source, and a statement of measurable results.

D. Preparedness Activities

All jurisdictions with Public Works and Engineering Departments will maintain emergency call lists, operating procedures and emergency engineering resources and update them as needed.

E. Response

1. All jurisdictions with Public Works or Engineering Departments will provide Franklin County Emergency Management with current damage assessment information; provide the Emergency Coordination Center with a single point of contact for emergency operations; and, conduct operations in accordance with internal procedures for emergency operations and disaster response.

2. Public works and Engineering Departments will coordinate the mobilization of personnel and equipment required for emergency engineering/repair of roads and facilities, perform emergency debris removal to protect lives and property, and assist with conducting damage assessment operations for public facilities.

3. Upon receipt of mobilization authorization, the County Engineer and City Public Works Directors will alert personnel and begin emergency engineering operations consistent with operating procedures.

4. Franklin County Emergency Management will activate the Emergency Coordination Center, notify Washington State Emergency Operations Center, and coordinate emergency public information related to

engineering activities with engineering departments and with the Public Information Officer.

F. Recovery

1. Franklin County Emergency Management will coordinate with State and Federal engineering services agencies to coordinate Federal public assistance claims and grants for repair/reconstruction on vital facilities.

2. Franklin County Emergency Management will assist in compiling damage assessment reports and act upon request for State and Federal Assistance as needed.

3. Franklin County ECC staff will advise the Emergency Chairman or MAC Group, who will determine priorities among users if adequate utility supply is not available to meet all essential needs, and coordinate supporting resources for utility restoration and repair to meet essential needs.

4. Public Works and Engineering Departments will perform repairs and/or reconstruction on vital facilities and roads and document costs on a worksite by worksite basis.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agency: City/Franklin County Public Works

1. Provide a representative to the ECC to fill the position of Public Works Coordinator. The Public Works Coordinator will coordinate emergency Public Works and Engineering activities, assess needs and resources, establish priorities and advise the Emergency Manager on utilization of those resources.

2. Identify the needs and appropriate responses and facilitate interactions between different public works departments during an emergency.

3. Direction and control of the operational capabilities for engineering and public works will reside with the respective Directors or Managers of the Public Works departments.

4. Coordinate the issuance of permits to do work on county and city roadways, and coordinate the inspection of public utility services installed in road rights-of-way.

5. Coordinate the issuance of permits for transport of overweight equipment and loads during emergencies.

B. Support Agencies:

1. City/County Building Departments

   a. Advise the Public Works Coordinator of their department's capabilities and availability of staff, equipment and materials.
   b. Ensure compliance with the State statutes and local codes through inspection, review of design, construction management, and issuing of required permits.
   c. Deploy available resources to support emergency engineering, repair, reconstruction and restoration of services.

2. City/County Building Departments

   a. Ensure compliance with the State statutes and local codes through inspection, review of design, construction management, and issuing of required permits.
   b. Deploy available resources to support emergency engineering, repair, reconstruction and restoration of services.

3. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

   a. USACE will act as needed in response to flooding under PL 84-99. The Corps will also provide support to state and local engineering efforts if a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration is in effect and if FEMA has issued a mission assignment to the Corps.

4. Private Sector Companies

   a. Private industry such as the associated General Contractors of America, under "Plan Bulldozer," will provide inspection services, heavy equipment, and trained operators to supplement local and state emergency engineering efforts. Other local private resources have been identified and may be available to the jurisdiction.

5. Franklin County Emergency Management

   a. Support emergency operations through the ECC by aiding in coordination of resource ordering and tracking.
   b. Deploy available resources to support engineering, repair, reconstruction and restoration services through the ECC and MAC Group

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

FCPW has made available its resources of road maintenance and construction equipment, including graders, loaders, dump trucks and trailers for transporting heavy equipment. Each support agency has general-purpose and specialized equipment and resources that may be useful in emergency conditions. Inventories of these resources will not be maintained as part of this plan but will maintained as part of the Public Works Coordinator's working references in the ECC.

FCPW has its own radio net for control of its resources and operations. Key FCPW staff and supervisors are assigned cellular phones.

VII. REFERENCES

See Appendix 3

VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See Appendix 4

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 4

FIREFIGHTING

Primary Agencies: Fire Districts/Departments

Support Agencies: Emergency Management
Dispatch Centers
Law Enforcement
Public Works
Emergency Medical Services
Washington State Patrol

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

To establish policies for effective coordination between fire agencies and units in detection and suppression of wildland, rural, and urban fires; whether occurring independently, or in addition to other disasters. These policies also address the coordination of fire agencies and units for the performance of specialized rescue operations, technical rescue, HAZMAT and emergency medical services, coordination between fire service and other agencies such as law enforcement, and any other events requiring fire response.

B. Scope

Fire service functions involve managing and coordinating a variety of activities, and providing personnel, equipment and supplies in support of the emergency response. This coordination may be for a local, Benton County, or regional emergency or disaster. The specific actions required following an emergency or disaster would be determined by the event.

II. POLICIES

A. 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.

B. 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 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.

C. Local fire departments and districts also function under the applicable portions of Chapter 38.52 RCW, Chapter 52.02 RCW, Chapter 70.136 RCW, Chapter 212 Washington Administrative Code (WAC), other State and local ordinances, and their own Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Most of the fire departments within Benton County have signed mutual aid agreements with the other departments in the county. It is understood that emergencies and disasters can overwhelm local resources, or in other ways prevent agencies and jurisdictions from fulfilling all their roles and responses to requests for assistance.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

1. Many of the hazards (fire, hazardous material releases, etc.) facing Franklin County present a threat that is most effectively handled by fire service providers.

2. Fire services are the responsibility of the individual city department or Fire Protection District. Pasco Fire Department and Franklin County Fire Protection District #3 are signatories to the Tri-County Fire Mutual Aid Plan, which will provide for mutual aid from Benton and Walla Walla Counties. The five fire districts in Franklin County have an agreement which provides mutual aid to each other. The fire districts which border Adams and Grant Counties also have mutual aid agreements with their neighboring districts.

3. Within Franklin County, there is an area which is not served by a fire department or protection district. This area is known as the Juniper Dunes. The land is managed by Bureau of Land Management (BLM), which contracts for initial action fire suppression by local fire protection districts.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. In time of disaster, the fire service will be called upon to perform a wide range of functions including, but not limited to: on-scene incident command of fire suppression activities, on-scene control of hazardous material incidents, damage-assessment reporting, emergency medical assistance (on-scene and transport to care facilities), and liaison with other fire service agencies. HAZMAT planning by fire agencies will occur in accordance with RCW 70.136

2. Franklin County fire departments and fire protection districts have mutual aid plans and agreements with other districts and departments. Such assistance is provided whenever emergency situations require additional personnel or equipment and when such requests do not detract from the capability to provide adequate fire protection within their respective

jurisdictions. Requests for mutual aid will be made in conformance with procedures established in the Franklin County Mutual Aid Agreement, Tri-County Fire Mutual Aid Plan, the Southeast Region Fire Mobilization Plan, and the Washington State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan. Efficient and effective mutual aid among the various local, state or federal agencies requires the use of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), together with compatible equipment and communications.

3. Emergency services provided by fire departments and fire districts will be requested on a mission basis to allow for continuity of operations consistent with their procedures, standard operating guides and policies.

4. 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

1. Established firefighting and support organizations, processes and procedures as listed in the Washington State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan (WSFSRMP). State and Federal Mobilization Guides will be used in support of firefighting activities. Responsibility for situation assessment and determination of resource needs lies primarily with local jurisdiction Incident Commanders in coordination with the State and Benton County Emergency Management (BCEM) Emergency Operations Center (EOC), if activated. The State DNR will manage and coordinate state owned wildland firefighting activities. The Director of Fire Protection shall serve as the state fire resources coordinator when the WSFSRMP are invoked. This will be accomplished by mobilizing firefighting resources in support of state and local jurisdiction firefighting agencies.

2. FCEM will assist fire departments in preparing procedures for emergency operations that are specific to designated emergency management programs such as the programs outlined in ESF 10a, 10b and 10c. FCEM will also as appropriate provide training in special hazards that relate to these designated emergency management programs.

3. All fire agencies in Franklin County have the right to have a representative at the Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center (EOC). Pasco Fire Department and Franklin County fire districts will designate an Emergency Coordination Center representative known as the Fire Coordinator, provide Franklin County Emergency Management with

updated resource lists, and assist in development of emergency public information texts to be used in disaster related incidents.

4. Franklin County Emergency Management will coordinate with fire departments in providing emergency public information during emergencies and disasters, and will conduct exercises with fire departments to ensure knowledge of disaster plans and methods of damage assessment reporting.

5. FCEM will activate the Franklin County ECC upon request by an Incident Commander either through dispatch or directly from the IC.

B. Organization

1. **Tri-County Fire Chief's Association**: The Tri-County Fire Chief's Association represents the fire departments and districts in Benton County, southern Franklin County and western Walla Walla County and serves to unite their respective firefighting resources under the Tri-Cities Fire Mutual Aid Plan.

2. **Fire Coordinator (Emergency Coordination Center)**: This representative serves as the interface between the Emergency Management organization and the firefighting resources.

3. **Franklin County Emergency Management**: FCEM is responsible for supporting and assisting fire agencies in this ESF. FCEM consists of a Director, Administrative Executive and two Coordinators.

4. **Tri-County Fire Mutual Aid Plan - Member Fire Departments**: The Richland, Kennewick, and Pasco fire departments, Benton County Fire Protection Districts #1 through #6, Franklin County Fire Protection District #3, and Walla Walla County Fire Protection District #3, 4, 5 and 6, USFWS, College Place Fire Department, City of Walla Walla Fire Department, and Hanford Fire Department are member firefighting agencies whose capabilities are employed and coordinated under the Tri-County agreement.

5. **Franklin County Mutual Aid Agreement** - Franklin County Fire Protection Districts #1 through #5, and the cities of Connell and Pasco Fire Departments are parties to the Franklin County Master Mutual Aid Agreement. Their firefighting resources and personnel for mutual aid are coordinated in accordance with this agreement.

C. Procedures

Local agencies and jurisdictions will be managed under the Incident Command System while performing firefighting, technical rescue, and EMS activities as outlined in state and local regulations, SOGs/SOPs and this plan. The Incident

Commander, regardless of rank, has the authority to request support and assistance from the FCEM ECC or emergency management staff. The Incident Commander/Unified Command will coordinate with FCEM ECC or emergency management staff for requests for assistance and resources from outside of the county.

D. Mitigation Activities

Mitigation activities for this ESF include:

- Public Education and outreach programs
- Fire Code Inspections
- Controlled burning and weed/brush suppression
- Participation in the Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) to facilitate communication between fire agencies and industries and industrial hazards.

E. Preparedness

1. Various state departments and agencies are involved with preparedness by developing emergency plans and resource lists, training personnel, and offering training to other agencies and departments. They conduct emergency and disaster drills, and evaluate them. Extra supplies and equipment may be maintained for use in an emergency or disaster. The Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division (WAEMD) maintains a 24-hour alert and warning system, develops and maintains SOPs for managing response and recovery activities, and maintains the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) in a fully operational status.
2. FCEM develops SOPs and resource lists for the ECC and emergency management staff for managing response and recovery activities. FCEM provides training opportunities to emergency responders and support groups and personnel, coordinates emergency/disaster exercises and drills, and evaluates the exercises and drills. FCEM participates in state and regional exercises and drills. FCEM develops and maintains this plan with input from emergency response and support agencies.

3. Local fire and EMS departments and agencies develop SOPs in accordance with state and local regulations and this plan. They acquire and maintain necessary supplies and equipment, and train personnel in their use. Training all personnel in the implementation and use of the Incident Command System is imperative. Contributing to the development and maintenance of this plan and participation in emergency/disaster exercises and drills are also a major part of preparedness.

F. Response

1. Franklin County Emergency Management will activate the Emergency Operations Center, issue warnings, notifies appropriate agencies of emergency situations as necessary, coordinate resource needs during any incident.

2. Franklin County Emergency Management will activate the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and/or CodeRED as necessary, and coordinate with the fire service Public Information Officers in dissemination of emergency public information.

3. The Washington State Patrol will function as the Incident Command Agency for hazardous material incidents on all state and interstate highways and in political subdivisions unless a local fire department or district has accepted incident command responsibilities as stipulated in RCW 70.136.030

4. Response of fire services will be dependent on the type and severity of the disaster. Response functions could range from small scale fire suppression and control to incidents affecting large sections of the population.

7. If it appears that existing resources are inadequate (exclusive of mutual aid), FCEM will assist, as requested, in procuring necessary resources through the Southeast Region and Washington State Fire Mobilization Plans.

8. If the FC ECC is activated, a Fire Coordinator will be sent to the Emergency Coordination Center and serves as a liaison for the Incident Commander to the agencies in the ECC. The Coordinator is responsible for procuring additional resources needed on the scene.

G. Recovery

1. 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. 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 FCEM ECC. 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.

2. Support for the fire/EMS personnel is also part of recovery and returning to normal operations. This support may include counseling, or Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM).

3. Fire Departments will continue to communicate with the FCEM ECC 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.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agencies: Tri-County Fire Chief's Association

1. City fire departments and county fire protection districts will protect life and property; perform prevention, suppression and control of fires; direct and, on a limited basis, provide rescue and medical assistance; and direct response to hazardous material incidents, if appropriately certified.

2. Departments and districts will provide a representative for the Emergency Coordination Center with decision-making authority. A representative should be present as long as the Emergency Coordination Center is activated and fire service is involved.

3. Departments and districts will prepare and update, as necessary, procedures to cover emergency responsibilities and functions, and provide the Franklin County Emergency Management office with damage assessment reports to the maximum extent possible.

4. Departments and districts will coordinate all fire-related emergency activities with other City and County departments, and will assist law enforcement agencies, as necessary, in the dissemination of warning information and evacuation to affected areas.

5. Departments and districts will provide Franklin County Emergency Management with updates to resource lists, and other information as needed to ensure that all plans and computer programs are as up-to-date as possible at all times.

6. Fire may be the primary command agency involved in the emergency or disaster, or they may be the support agency. The designated primary command agency may change during the incident as the situation changes, and some incidents may have a shared designated command. The Incident Commanders are responsible for assuring a smooth transfer or sharing of the Incident Command authority.

7. When fire is designated as the primary or command agency, the Incident Commander will typically be from the jurisdiction involved. The IC is responsible for coordinating all the fire/EMS agencies involved, as well as coordinating with all the support agencies.

8. When fire is designated as a support agency, the fire/EMS commander(s) will coordinate with, and provide assistance to the designated command agency.

B. Support Agencies

1. Franklin County Dispatch

    a. The on-duty dispatcher, upon receipt of information that a fire or disaster has occurred, or may occur, shall be responsible for initiating notification of city or county fire districts according to established procedure.

    b. As requested by the IC, provide a liaison to the Emergency Coordination Center to coordinate communications between the Emergency Coordination Center and field units, and coordinate with other involved dispatch centers.

    c. Assist Franklin County Emergency Management as needed in maintaining a list of equipment, resources, and contact points.

2. Franklin County Emergency Management

    a. Serve as the central point of contact for fire service requests for local, state, and federal disaster-related assets and services.

    b. Provide logistical and other support to fire service agencies upon request, and will assist the fire services ECC representative in coordinating fire functions with other operating agencies and their respective dispatch centers.

    c. Maintain a list of resources for the fire departments and districts in Franklin County to help facilitate mutual aid requests.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

1. A complete list of fire department/district apparatus will be maintained by each agency and/or Franklin County Dispatch.
2. Whether working in a primary or a support role, fire/EMS departments and districts will provide their own internal support, such as vehicles, and equipment for their staff.
3. Support agencies, departments and districts will provide workers, officers or other leaders, vehicles, and equipment as requested, if available.

VII. REFERENCES

See Appendix 3

VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See Appendix 4

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 5

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Primary Agency: Franklin County Emergency Management

Support Agencies: Chief Elected Officials
Local Government Agencies
Fire Services
Law Enforcement
American Red Cross
Public Works

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The purpose of this portion of the Emergency Support Function (ESF) is to provide for the effective direction, control, and coordination of emergency management activities, during emergency or disaster operations and to assist in the continued operation of local government during and after emergencies and disasters.

B. Policies

1. If an emergency or disaster is beyond the normal capabilities of local government, a local declaration of emergency is made by the 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. The declaration is vetted by the jurisdiction's legal counsel, then the declaration is prepared by Franklin County Emergency Management (FCEM), and is approved and signed by the heads of government as an ordinance or resolution. This declaration is a prerequisite for state and federal assistance.

2. The elected executive officials, department heads and other key officials may operate from the Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) or an alternative Command Post during emergency or disaster situations. Information regarding the situation will be coordinated at the ECC and the elected and/or senior government officials will make the policy decisions.

3. FCEM in cooperation with the incident agency(ies) coordinates local capabilities and resources needed to alleviate or lessen the impact of a disaster or emergency. When the situation is determined to be beyond the capabilities of local government, FCEM also provides the necessary liaison for state and federal assistance.

4. The National Incident Management System provides a standardized approach to field command and control of emergency or disaster response and recovery operations. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) has been adopted by Franklin County, the four incorporated municipalities, and fire districts within Franklin County.

5. The Franklin County ECC will assist in providing a standardized approach to the process of coordinating incident objectives, priorities, authorities, and costs between the incident agencies based upon developed intelligence and input from assisting and cooperating agencies. The standardized approach will be based on the Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group concept and principles. The MAC Group concept is primarily applicable to accomplishing the coordination between incident agencies required for a united effort in responding to and recovering from a major emergency or disaster.

II. AUTHORITY

Unless otherwise specifically exempted by controlling laws, emergency/disaster response organizations are subject to all the policies, procedures, rules, regulations and laws that apply to the daily operations of the incident agency(ies), including the authority to borrow, purchase, contract for or otherwise obtain the personnel, equipment, supplies, land or facilities required to respond to and overcome an emergency or disaster. All authority(ies) not specifically delegated to emergency/disaster response personnel identified by name or response position are retained by the incident agency(ies).

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Legislative Authority

1. Board of County Commissioners:

   The Board of Commissioners of Franklin County is responsible for policy actions or decisions during an emergency or disaster, within the scope of their powers. In the event a majority of the Board is not available, the remaining one Commissioner may make decisions dealing with an occurring emergency or disaster. If no commissioners are available, and in accordance with Franklin County Resolution Number 99-150 in reference to continuity of government, the order of succession of authority will be:

   - Franklin County Sheriff
   - Franklin County Prosecutor
   - Franklin County Administrator

2. Mayors and City Government:

   The legislative authority of each city is responsible for policy actions or decisions during an emergency or disaster, within the scope of their powers. In the event a majority of the City Council is not available, the

remaining Council may make decisions dealing with an occurring emergency or disaster.

B. Designation of Successors

Decision-making succession authority will occur if the senior elected or appointed official is not available to make policy decisions. Succession of authority will first and foremost be in accordance with the city or county policies. Upon the availability of any elected executive official, succession to non-elected personnel will cease.

IV. INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-5 - Management of Domestic Incidents. This directive provides direction enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive national incident management system (NIMS).

The Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center has implemented the concept of phased activation in order to effectively utilize resources and reduce operational costs. The phased activation of direction and control personnel within the emergency operations center is consistent with the concept of modularity. The concepts included in this document are only a guide and are not intended to interfere with the sound application of professional judgment with regard to appropriate staffing levels for exercising multi-agency coordination during an actual major emergency or disaster.

A. Phase I Activation

Phase I activation is routine operations or standby. The ECC is ready for activation at a higher level response at any given time.

B. Phase II Activation

Phase II activation is for enhanced operations (Alert Stage) where an incident could potentially grow to the point where the Incident Commander could need assistance coordinating resources. The most senior FCEM staff will call in additional FCEM staff as needed and appropriate. The ECC staff will continue to monitor and process requests for assistance from the incident. The WA State EOC will be notified and a mission number should be requested by the FCEM ECC.

C. Phase III Activation

Phase III activation has, at a minimum, the required positions for ECC to be declared operational. All positions should be notified and if not responding, put on standby. The WA State EOC should be notified immediately and a mission number obtained. A number of various ESFs could be activated during this type of event. Preparations for a declaration of emergency will start at this stage, but ultimately is the decision of the Emergency Chairperson. National Guard assets may be requested or put on standby for support of this incident.

Additionally, Phase III ECC activation is the minimal staffing level required to perform threat assessment activities and provide resource coordination support during the response to an actual emergency situation requiring or potentially requiring mobilization of state or federal response resources in addition to full utilization of local and mutual aid resources. Generally, this level of activation should be employed for emergency situations that have not been contained or controlled, will last more than one but less than four operational periods, or involves significant threat potential to life, property or community economic stability. An incident requiring Phase III ECC activation should be evaluated for a local Emergency Declaration based upon a determination of whether the emergency is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the incident agency(ies) to both:

- respond to the emergency or disaster, and
- respond to emergent/daily operational needs

Phase III activation of the Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center may require a more formal effort to establish direction and control because:

- local and mutual aid resources are fully engaged
- the incident agency incident command resources may be insufficient
- mobilization of state and federal resources may be required
- a Type 3 Incident management Team may be mobilized for the response.
- The incident agencies may represent several response disciplines or levels of government

D. Phase IV Activation

Phase IV is for major and/or catastrophic events. Most, if not all, ESFs will be involved in the response. A declaration of emergency will be completed for this event. The situation should be evaluated for a request of a state or federal emergency or disaster designation. State assets such as the National Guard will be requested.

The Phase IV ECC activation is the level required to provide resource coordination support during the response to an actual major emergency/disaster situation requiring mobilization of state or federal response resources in addition to full utilization of local and mutual aid resources. Generally, this level of activation should be employed for emergency situations that have not been contained or controlled, will last more than four operational periods, pose a significant threat to life, property or community economic stability, or will require recovery planning.

Phase IV activation of the Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center requires a major direction and control effort because:

- local and mutual aid resources from many agencies are fully engaged
- the incident agency(ies) incident command resources are, most likely, insufficient to maintain a reasonable or optimal span of control
- state, federal and private resources have or will be mobilized for response
- a state or federal Type 2 or Type 1 incident management team may be activated and will require a Delegation of Authority coordinated between numerous incident agencies

- the state or federal incident management team will not be familiar with local incident agency financial policies, rules, regulations or laws
- detailed resource management records will be needed for any reimbursement and potential legal proceedings
- volunteer labor and donated equipment, services and supplies may require application of scarce field command and control personnel
- incident resource management provisions apply because the incident financial package will be used to support claims either from state mobilization fund or federal reimbursement

E. Emergency Coordination Center

1. ECC Activation, the Franklin County Emergency Management Director will advise the chief elected official of the impacted jurisdiction, during an emergency, as to the status of the emergency and recommend the activation of the ECC as appropriate.
2. The primary ECC for Franklin County is located at 502 W. Boeing St., Pasco, WA. The Alternate ECC is the located at 1016 N. 4th, Pasco, WA, or 651 Truman Ave, Richland, WA - this is the Benton County Emergency Management Office. Any public agency's facilities and equipment may be called upon and utilized during a declared emergency.
3. ECC Personnel and Staffing:
    a. The need for ECC staff will expand and contract during the various phases of the disaster, with the largest commitment of personnel usually required during the response phase.
    b. During a major emergency or disaster, it may become necessary to support the ECC with personnel from varying departments. All Directors, Supervisors, Chiefs and other department heads, agencies and local political subdivisions should provide personnel to support the ECC.
    c. Persons assigned ECC duties must be prepared to respond during emergencies. They should also attend one ECC orientation each year and participate in scheduled exercises and training events.
4. See Figure 1 for Organizational Chart of the ECC

F. Equipment

1. The representatives from respective response agencies should bring hand-held radios to the ECC for communication with their agency.
2. Comprehensive Emergency Management Net (CEMNET) Radio – The Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division (WAEMD) operates a statewide, very high frequency (VHF) low-band radio system, as the primary backup communication link between the WAEMD/ State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and local ECC/EOCs throughout the state.
3. Amateur radios – The ECC has VHF voice and data and UHF voice amateur radio capability.
4. Telephones –each position in the ECC has a telephone. All calls come into the main ECC telephone number - (509) 545-3546, the fax # is 509 545-2139.

5. Alert Notification System can be accessed in the ECC. The CodeRED Emergency Notification System can provide geographical warning to Franklin County residents and businesses. The system has white page phone numbers and MCAG/dispatch data. Citizens can 'opt-in' and provide additional contact information: unlisted phone numbers, cell phone numbers, email, text messaging (SMS) and Telecommunication Device for the Deaf (TTY). The ENS can also provide notification of contacts that are manually entered in the system.
6. Computers – The ECC has some computers available. Responders are asked to bring their own laptops to the ECC. WiFi and direct network connections are available.
7. Backup-up emergency generator power is available at the ECC location at 502 W. Boeing St., Pasco. There are three back up emergency generators utilizing liquid natural gas and diesel that power the entire facility.
8. The Emergency Alert System (EAS) – EAS is located at the ECC and is web based as well. It can be activated by FCEM remotely or at the ECC.

G. Coordination

1. The use and allocation of regional and state resources to support an emergency operation need to be coordinated through the ECC.
2. Requests for Washington State and Federal resources will be made through the ECC.

H. Continuity of Government

1. Each political subdivision shall adopt rules and regulations providing for appointment of temporary interim successors to the elected and appointed offices of the political subdivisions. (RCW 42.14.070)
2. Executive heads of all departments and agencies of county and city to assure continuity of leadership and operation in the event they are not available during the time of an emergency. An alternate operations office should also be designated in the event the normal office is unusable. The successors are to be made aware of their emergency responsibilities and receive appropriate training.
3. All departments, agencies, and commissions shall identify essential records and take actions to protect those records during a disaster or emergency operation.

V. INFORMATION ANALYSIS AND PLANNING

A. Purpose

The purpose of this portion of the Emergency Support Function (ESF) is to provide guidelines for collecting, analyzing, and sharing information about a potential or actual emergency or disaster in Franklin County; to enhance response and recovery activities.

B. Scope

This portion of the ESF applies to agencies and jurisdictions that are expected to coordinate with, or receive assistance from FCEM or ECC during an emergency or disaster.

It is essential that all available emergency information is collected, processed and disseminated appropriately to provide for efficient and effective planning and reporting.

It is critical to facilitate warning, public information, emergency response, disaster analysis, resource management, damage assessment and recovery operations and efforts.

It is especially important in escalating incidents such as wildfires, severe weather and flooding where forecasting plays a critical part in the response plan of action.

The analysis and planning for every type of emergency or disaster is beyond the scope of this ESF.

C. Policies

1. FCEM will disseminate current and accurate information and request the same from county agencies and volunteer organizations during times of ECC activations.
2. FCEM will only request information that is necessary to support response and recovery activities.
3. The analysis of this information, planning for anticipated resources will occur in support of emergency or disaster response and recovery activities.

D. Planning Assumptions

1. Urgent response requirements during an emergency or disaster, or the threat of one, and to plan for continuing response and recovery activities, necessitates the immediate and continuing collection processing, and dissemination of situational information.
2. Information, especially during the early phases of the event, may be inaccurate, ambiguous, conflict with information from other sources or with previous information from the same source, or be limited in detail.
3. The FCEM ECC, command post or other designated location will be used as the point of contact for all information coordination.
4. Individual jurisdictions and agencies will be very busy with the event and information and updates provided to the ECC will be delayed or overlooked.
5. Citizens and/or the media may be unknowingly or purposefully spreading speculation and rumors.
6. Information and reports to the ECC will improve as the situation/event progresses.
7. Information collection may be hampered due to many factors including, but not limited to: damage to communication systems; communication systems overload; damage to the transportation infrastructure; and effects of weather, smoke, and other environmental factors.

8. First responders will respond according to their standard operating guides/procedures/plans and as their training levels/certifications allow.
9. Nothing in the CEMP or specifically this ESF usurps, over-rides, takes precedent over existing laws, RCW's, WACs, responder SOPs/SOGs/procedures and ability to respond based on training levels/certifications.
10. Assessment of damage impacts and ECC operations will be delayed due to minimal staffing. Local governments impacted the most will be given priority for assistance and support as needed and available.
11. During the early stages of the event little information will be available and the information received may be vague and inaccurate, verification of this information and caution can delay response to inquiries.
12. Reporting from the local government to the ECC will improve as the event matures.
13. Reporting of information may be delayed due to the damage of the telecommunications infrastructure.

VI. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Information will be coordinated from the FCEM ECC or other designated point, as appropriate to the incident.

2. Information will be used for planning purposes and to inform all involved agencies on the situation and actions.

3. The IC is responsible for providing situation reports and periodic updates.

4. Jurisdiction, incident agency, and volunteer organization representatives in the ECC will assist with meeting the information needs. This will include maintaining contact with their field representatives for reports and updates. Additionally, the FCEM ECC may need to request information from other local jurisdictions or agencies, as well as other governmental entities.

5. The Planning Section of ICS in the FCEM ECC is responsible for the management of the information received in the ECC. This section will be responsible to collect, analyze report and display the current information. From this information, action plans will be developed as needed.

6. Individual jurisdiction and agency representatives in the FCEM ECC will share information they receive from their field representatives by posting on boards, making announcements, routing messages to other ECC staff, or preparing periodic situation reports.

7. FCEM, or designated point, shall provide situation reports to the Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division

(WAEMD)/ State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) as appropriate. This includes transmission of local declarations of emergencies. This will be done by the best means available.

B. Organization

FCEM is the primary agency for the coordination, collection, and dissemination of information during ECC activations.

The FCEM ECC is organized under the basic concepts of ICS, and consists of several functional areas, including: Policy/Decision Section which includes the FCEM Manager and PIO, the Administration/Finance, the Operations Section, the Communication Section and the Support Section. Other sections or sub-sections may be added as needed. The various agency and jurisdiction representatives within the FCEM ECC function in, or are components of one or more of these sections or subsections.

C. Mitigation Activities

Primary Agency - FCEM

1. Develop and maintain the Franklin County Multi-jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan that is based on the Franklin County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA) (Appendix 7 of this CEMP). Ensure the plan is approved by WAEMD and FEMA Region X.
2. Coordinate with support agencies to develop projects to reduce the effects of hazards.

Support Agencies

1. Seek opportunities to implement projects identified in the hazard mitigation plan and Franklin County Community Wildfire Protection Plan.
2. Recommend changes to these plans to FCEM.

D. Preparedness

Primary Agency – Franklin County Emergency Management

1. Develop and maintain liaison with support agencies. Encourage preparedness activities including training, drills and exercises.
2. Assist support agencies with training, drills and exercises.
3. Develop and maintain the process for information coordination during an emergency or disaster.
4. Develop and distribute reporting formats and systems.
5. Utilizes: various types and styles of maps and map boards, status and display boards and charts, providing standardized reporting formats, message forms, templates, and other resources to assist in displaying and sharing information.
6. Maintain the readiness of the FCEM ECC to support field incident commanders. Ensure communication systems such as the fax, modem, phone lines, and CEMNET radio and functional, and provide coordination

with Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) for their communication assets.

7. Provide training to designated ECC staff.

Support Agencies

1. Develop and maintain procedures for information coordination during an emergency or disaster.
2. Maintain readiness to respond, recover or support community incidences. Conduct training, exercises and drills.

E. Response Activities

Primary Agency - FCEM

1. Implement the information analysis and planning process.

2. Analyze provided information and distribute to appropriate agencies.

3. Coordinate and prepare periodic situation reports and other necessary information for local officials and the WAEMD SEOC.

4. Request special information from local agencies and volunteer organizations, as necessary.

Support Agencies

1. Provide information to FCEM/ECC.
2. Keep FCEM/ECC apprised of agency status.
3. Collect information from their field representatives, and share that information with the Planning Section coordinator and other ECC staff as appropriate.
4. Analyze the information specific to their jurisdiction, agency, or organization, and make recommendations to the Planning Section coordinator or FCEM ECC on actions to be taken.
5. Provide information on the status of their facilities and programs to FCEM/ECC, as necessary.
6. FCEM ECC Planning Section (in coordination with other ICS sections)
   a. Collects and displays the information provided to the FCEM ECC staff
   b. Analyzes the information provided, and shares it with the appropriate FCEM ECC representative(s).
   c. Analyzes information provided, and develops and recommends action strategies.
   d. Coordinates and prepares periodic Situation Reports.
   e. Requests special information from local jurisdictions, agencies, and volunteer organizations, as necessary.
   f. Assists the Policy/Decision Section and/or the Administration/Finance Section with preparing a County declaration of emergency or disaster, as needed.

F. Recovery Activities

Primary Agencies - FCEM

1. Prepares, maintain and finalize situation reports and information displays, as required.
2. Continues to gather and post information, as necessary.
3. Continues to analyze information, assist with developing recovery plans, and maintains written records and documents for the event.
4. Implement Damage Assessment process per ESF 14 – Long Term Community Recovery.
5. Assist with preparing a written termination of the declaration of emergency or disaster, when appropriate.
6. Coordinates after-action reports, and provides updates to the WAEMD SEOC as necessary.

Support Agencies

1. Continue to collect and analyze information from field representatives regarding recovery, share that information with other FCEM ECC staff, and make appropriate recommendations.
2. Prepare Situation reports, and after-action reports as requested.
3. Assist in collection of damage assessment information and coordinate activities with FCEM/ECC.
4. Coordinate with field representatives and staff regarding demobilization/deactivation procedures and actions.

VII. RESPONSIBILITIES

Primary Agency - FCEM

1. Coordinates the collection, analysis, planning and sharing of information about potential or actual emergencies or disasters that could affect Franklin County. Assures that action plans are developed and implemented, as appropriate.
2. Provide timely and complete reports and updates to the Washington State Emergency Operations Center and other necessary agencies.

Support Agencies

1. Supports the Franklin County EM/ECC in the collection, analysis and sharing of information about potential or actual emergencies. Contributes to the development of action plans and assists with their implementation as appropriate.
2. Provide all necessary incident information to Franklin County EM or ECC.
3. Participate in the analysis and planning functions.
4. Provide requested maps, property description, forecasts, predictions, display information and other tools to Franklin County EM or ECC.
5. ICs will establish and maintain a planning section function for each incident and coordinate information with FCEM/ECC.

VIII. ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

A. Purpose

This portion of ESF 5 provides guidance to jurisdictions, agencies, and organizations on administrative/finance matters necessary to support emergency or disaster operations.

B. Concept of Operations

Incidents should be and typically are managed at the lowest possible geographic, organizational, and jurisdictional level.

It should be noted, that state and federal financial assistance for disaster response is not automatic. The incident agency has the primary obligation of providing the financial resources necessary to respond to and overcome an emergency or disaster. Resources requested from the state, federal or local governments are not provided free of charge. Therefore, when requesting assistance from local governments, the state, or federal agencies it must be determined how the response cost of the resource is going to be paid prior to mobilization of the resource.

1. All incident management activities will be initiated and conducted using the principles of NIMS.
2. Potential incident agencies within Benton County shall establish, by plan, resolution, ordinance or other legal means, procedures for:
    - Declaring an emergency pursuant to RCW 39.04.280 or an equivalent statute.
    - Establishing a legal funding source for paying emergency response/recovery costs pursuant to RCW or other applicable local, state or federal law
        - RCW 35.33.081
        - RCW 35.33.091
        - RCW 35.33.147
        - RCW 36.40.140
        - RCW 36.40.180
        - RCW 36.40.190
3. Mobilizing personnel with authority or establishing procedures for delegating authority to encumber and/or expend those funds by purchase or contract.

4. Top priorities for incident financial management are to:

    - Facilitate the procurement of and payment for emergency response resources including
        - Personnel
        - Equipment
        - Supplies

- Services
- Create and preserve documentation of emergency response purchases, contracts, equipment usage, personnel costs and other response costs,
- Create and preserve documentation of any claims for injury or damage associated with emergency response;
- Monitor or audit the procurement and other financial aspects of the emergency response for compliance with applicable local, state or federal rule, regulation or law.
- Provide reliable estimates of incurred response costs and predicted future response and recovery costs
- Create and preserve the financial documentation required to facilitate any recovery or reimbursement of emergency response and recovery costs allowed by agreement or contract, or allowed by local, state or federal rule, regulation or law.

C. Plan Changes, Maintenance and Review Process

1. Proposed changes to this plan will be accepted at any time, especially after a major emergency, disaster, exercise or anytime a key element changes.
2. Plan changes will be published either using an entire new publication, by subsection, or by publishing only those pages that have changes. The changes are to be recorded on the Record of Revisions form.
3. The normal review period will be every four years. It is the intent to conduct an informal review of the plan each year and publish the appropriate changes annually. It is the responsibility of the BCEM to coordinate the reviews and to publish any changes that may be necessary.
4. Changes to the Appendices and Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) will be coordinated with the agencies and organization impacted by the particular Appendix or ESF.

IX. REFERENCES

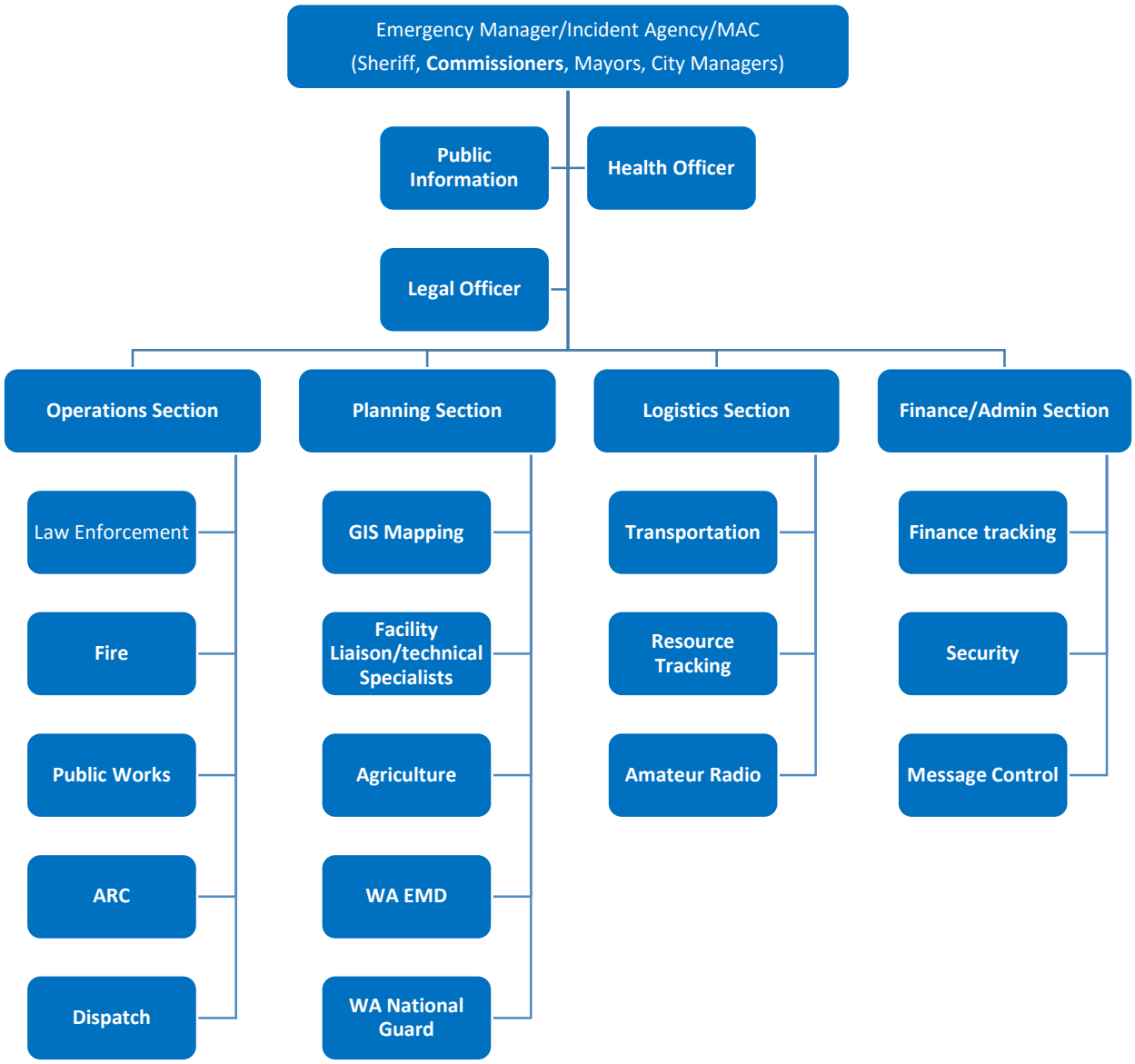
See Appendix 3

X. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See Appendix 4

FIGURE 1

ECC ORGANIZATION CHART



EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 6

MASS CARE, EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, HOUSING AND HUMAN SERVICES

Primary Agency: American Red Cross (ARC)

Support Agencies:
Franklin County Emergency Management
Amateur Radio Emergency Services
Pasco School District No. 1
North Franklin School District No. J-51
Star School District No. 54
Kahlotus School District No. 56
Benton-Franklin Health District
Benton-Franklin Humane Society
Law Enforcement Agencies
Fire Protection Districts/Fire Departments
Salvation Army

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The purpose of this Emergency Support Function (ESF) is to coordinate the efforts of providing shelter, feeding, and emergency first aid following an emergency or disaster requiring response assistance, to operate a Disaster Welfare Information (DWI) system to collect, receive and report information about the status of victims and assist with family reunification within the affected area, and to coordinate bulk distribution of emergency relief supplies vital to the delivery of services to victims following the event.

B. Scope

In the event of a major disaster all or any part of Franklin County could be impacted in such a way that residents might have to evacuate their homes. If such a situation arises; ways will be needed to feed and shelter a large number of citizens.

Initial response activities will focus on meeting urgent needs of victims on a mass care basis. Recovery assistance, such as temporary housing, and loans and grants for individuals under the traditional disaster assistance programs of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other federal agencies' initial recovery efforts, may commence as response activities are taking place. Likewise, the provision of the customary American Red Cross (ARC) disaster services of Emergency Assistance and Additional Assistance will be considered based on the

needs of the victims, the situation, and available resources. As recovery activities are introduced, close coordination will be required between those federal agencies responsible for recovery activities, and voluntary agencies providing recovery assistance, including the Central and Southeastern Washington (CSEW) Chapter of the ARC.

The ARC independently will provide mass care to disaster victims as part of a broad program of disaster relief, as outlined in charter provisions enacted by the United States Congress, Act of January 5, 1905, and the Disaster Relief Act of l974 (P.L. 93-288, as amended by the Stafford Act of 2000).

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

The Benton Franklin Humane Society will coordinate the response of county agencies in assisting local and volunteer organizations to provide all animals affected by the disaster with emergency medical care; evacuation; rescue; temporary confinement, shelter, food and water; and identification for return to the owner.

1. Mass Care includes: Includes coordinating sheltering, feeding, emergency first aid, disaster welfare information and distribution of relief items.

    a. Shelter: The provision of emergency shelter for victims includes the use of designated shelter sites in existing structures, creation of temporary facilities such as tent cities, or the temporary construction of shelters, and use of similar facilities outside the affected area, should evacuation be necessary.

    b. Feeding: The provision for feeding victims and emergency workers through a combination of fixed sites, mobile feeding units, and bulk food distribution. Such operations will be based on sound nutritional standards and will include provisions for meeting dietary requirements of victims with special dietary needs.

    c. Emergency First Aid: Emergency first aid services will be provided to victims and workers at mass care facilities and at designated sites within the affected area. This emergency first aid service will be supplemental to emergency health and medical services established to meet the needs of the victims.

    d. Disaster Welfare Information: Disaster Welfare Information (DWI) regarding individuals residing within the affected area will be collected and provided to immediate family members outside the area though a DWI System. DWI will also be provided to aid in reunification of family members within the area who were separated at the time of the event.

e. Bulk Distribution of Emergency Relief Items: Sites will be established within the affected area for distribution of emergency relief items. The bulk distribution of these relief items will be determined by the requirement to meet urgent needs of victims for essential items. (Also see ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources)

2. Housing: Includes determining the needs of disaster victims for temporary housing.

3. Human Services: Includes the support to disaster victims for immediate short term crisis counseling related to the anxieties, stress, and trauma associated with a disaster. It also includes the identification of individuals and families with special needs for assistance. It supports processing of social and health benefits under state and federal programs.

II. POLICIES

1. To the maximum extent possible during emergency conditions, reception and mass care of people and animals will be carried out in compliance with public laws, zoning requirements and health/safety regulations pertaining to the housing and care of people and animals. The plans and procedures of agencies carrying out this function will comply with the standards established by the American Red Cross, as set forth in the CSEW Chapter Disaster Response Plan.

2. ESF 6 will be implemented upon the appropriate request for assistance following an event.

3. Appropriate federal, state, and local jurisdiction, voluntary agency, and private sector resources will be used as available with the ARC taking the role as lead agency.

4. The CSEW Chapter of the American Red Cross (ARC) shall periodically survey their identified shelters as to their capabilities and contact information. Shelter records will be maintained by the ARC.

5. Services will be provided without regard to economic status or racial, religious, political, ethnic, or other affiliation.

6. This ESF will not supersede ARC response and relief activities and operations that conform to the ARC Board of Governors' Disaster Services Policy Regulations and Procedures: ARC will maintain administrative and financial control over its activities.

7. Information about those injured and remaining within the affected area, and casualties evacuated from the affected area to other medical facilities, will be limited to that provided by local medical care facilities, either directly or through the ARC's Disaster Welfare Inquiry (DWI) system.

8. The CSEW Chapter of the American Red Cross, and the Benton Franklin Humane Society may be asked to participate in planning meetings, training, and exercises.

9. Benton Franklin Health Department will provide appropriate support before, during, and following disasters as outlined in the Healthcare Systems Preparedness Plan

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

1. 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.

2. Franklin 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 might not allow adequate time for evacuation depending on the nature of the threat, weather conditions, and time of day and evacuation route availability/capacity. In these instances it may be necessary to Shelter-in-Place.

B. Assumptions

1. During normal situations, the development of emergency welfare programs, capabilities and training will be emphasized to ensure provisions of welfare (basic human needs) and welfare-related services following the impact period of disasters.

2. The CSEW chapter of the ARC will provide training in Reunification and Care Center operations to a sufficient number of people to ensure that congregate managers are available when needed. Additionally, the ARC will assist FEMA in coordinating volunteer agencies that may assist in providing care for evacuated citizens.

3. The CSEW chapter of the ARC and other volunteer agencies will be available and willing to assist in locating, evaluating, staffing and operating reunification centers and mass care shelters in Franklin County in accordance with ARC Program Guidance “Disaster Response Handbook (August 2006) and mass care feeding and sheltering.

4. Research indicates that only about 20 to 30% of any evacuated population will require the services of a public mass care facility. Accordingly, in planning for Mass Care operations, FCEM will prepare for 25% of the population at risk using such shelters.

5. Most people who evacuate when requested will be able to provide their own shelter by staying with friends or relatives in a location outside the risk area.

6. Mass care will normally be carried out during and immediately after the emergency until individual services can be provided. Mass care services are usually provided for less than a week.

7. Many shelters can be used for protection from certain types of hazards in addition to being used for mass care following a disaster.

8. For most conceivable emergency conditions, appropriate shelter facilities will be available within the County but outside of the immediate hazard area and away from possible secondary effects (smoke, explosion potential, airborne hazardous materials, etc.).

9. When asked to leave their homes and businesses to avoid exposure to a hazard, most citizens will cooperate if given sufficient emergency information to perceive the validity of the threat. However, some citizens will refuse to leave the homes.

10. With an adequate public education campaign tied to the individual and family protection program, the public can be expected to understand the procedures needed for effective shelter-in-place during an emergency.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Reunification and Mass Care activities will be performed according to procedures and plans of the American Red Cross. Evacuee registration, regardless of care needs, will be accomplished by the ARC.

2. Initial response activities will focus on meeting urgent needs of victims on a mass care basis. Services provided will be based on the needs of victims, the situation, and available resources. As recovery activities are introduced, close coordination will be required between those agencies responsible for recovery activities, and voluntary agencies providing recovery assistance.

3. The respective county of city officials may authorize use of county or city facilities and resources in support of mass care. In addition, they may enter into contracts with local businesses or agencies for additional resources or facilities.

4. Companion animals are not allowed in shelters for humans. While there may be temporary animal shelters next to shelters for humans, this cannot always be expected. Arrangement for companion animals is generally the

responsibility of the pet owners. Service animals (seeing-eye dogs, etc.) may be allowed in shelters.

5. The primary Mass Care facilities will be public buildings, supplemented on an as-needed basis by private buildings.

6. The Benton-Franklin Humane Society will coordinate efforts to provide water, food, and shelter and other physical needs to animals. They will coordinate with the Emergency PIO to ensure that information is provided on the location of animal shelters and other animal-related matters.

B. Organization

CENTRAL AND SOUTHEASTERN WASHINGTON, AMERICAN RED CROSS: The CSEW Chapter of the American Red Cross is the primary support agency under this ESF. The ARC is a non-governmental social service agency. The local ARC Operations Manager via the ARC Government Liaison assigned to the County ECC advises the Emergency Manager in the ECC and provides overall direction for the CSEW chapter efforts under this plan. Designated Shelter Managers are responsible for establishing and operating individual shelters in accordance with ARC guidelines and procedures.

C. Procedures

1. American Red Cross
   Central and Southeastern Washington American Red Cross Disaster Response Plan and National ARC Program Guidance Documents

2. Franklin County Emergency Management
   Emergency Contact Lists

3. Benton-Franklin Humane Society
   Pet Care Plan

D. Mitigation

FCEM will provide educational materials to the public on how to accomplish "Shelter-in-Place." This material will be included with individual and family protection program materials, which are the primary public education effort of FCEM.

E. Preparedness

1. The ARC will provide training in shelter operations for sufficient numbers of volunteers to effectively carry out the provisions of this plan. The FCEM will assist ARC in determining shelter location.

2. The Franklin County Public Information Officer/staff will prepare emergency public information for dissemination to the public and emergency workers on:

   - Public shelter location
   - Transportation, parking, and movement plans
   - What to bring to a shelter
   - How to take care of family pets

3. The ARC, with assistance from FCEM, will coordinate the activities of all local agencies in this plan for the provision of mass care, and to ensure operational capabilities.

4. The ARC will select, evaluate and designate facilities for mass care in cooperation with FCEM to ensure facilities are located in safe zones.

F. Response

1. The ARC will locate shelters for use during an emergency situation and inform essential workers and mass care agencies to stand by.

2. In cooperation with the ARC, FCEM will provide the public with information concerning the establishment, location of, and routes to shelter facilities.

3. The ARC will determine approximate population that can be accommodated in each shelter and activate amateur radio volunteers for a backup communications system.

4. During emergency situations, all levels of government will continue or expand regular welfare programs, and in cooperation with private organizations, conduct emergency welfare operations to effectively utilize all welfare resources.

5. If a Presidential Declaration has been made, emergency welfare assistance will be made available on an individual basis through one of the Individual and Family Grant (IFG) programs administered by either the Federal Emergency Management Agency or a state agency.

6. When necessary, FCEM will issue instructions through the Emergency Alert System and other public channels on procedures for immediate Shelter-in-Place actions.

G. Recovery

1. FCEM will keep the public informed of available mass care emergency welfare services and recovery assistance programs, and continue to coordinate needed mass care resources.

2. FCEM and the ARC will continue to coordinate public information regarding emergency assistance centers and status of the emergency.

3. The ARC will coordinate with the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to close shelters and take the actions necessary to restore the center(s) to pre-emergency conditions. The ARC will keep records of all costs incurred during the operation of the Reunification and Mass Care center(s).

4. FCEM and ARC will cooperate in completing damage assessments necessary for receiving a Presidential or other disaster declaration, which will enable individual and public assistance programs.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agency: American Red Cross

The ARC is the primary agency responsible for the Reunification and Mass Care Function. The ARC will:

1. Supervise and carry out the establishment of shelter facilities (except in the case of nuclear attack or radiological terrorism) and establish provisions for dispersing emergency welfare goods and services according the CSEW Disaster Response Plan.

2. Interface with all other volunteer agencies in the area to ensure that adequate shelters are available for the populations at risk, and that all human needs are being met. This includes emergency lodging, food, clothing, and other necessities.

3. Provide advance training in mass care operations for a sufficient number of persons to enable the provisions of this plan to be carried out.

4. Coordinate with the Benton-Franklin Humane Society and FCEM to ensure that provisions are made for the care of family pets and livestock during an emergency.

5. Identify all shelter spaces within the county and plan for their effective occupancy during time of emergency.

6. Register evacuees who do not require emergency assistance.

7. Provide a liaison to the Franklin County Emergency Operations Center when activated.

B. Support Agencies:

1. **Franklin County Emergency Management**

FCEM will:

- Provide the public with information concerning the establishment of mass care facilities. FCEM will notify supporting agencies of other public shelter plans and expected support requirements.

- Maintain liaison with the Washington State Military Department's Emergency Management Division and its available resources.

- Provide educational materials to the public on how to accomplish "Shelter-in-Place." This material will be included with the individual and family protection program materials which are the primary public education effort of FCEM.

2. **Law Enforcement Agencies**

Franklin County law enforcement agencies will establish security, maintain law and order, and provide crowd and traffic controls at such public shelters that are within the jurisdiction of the participating law enforcement agency, as deemed necessary by the FCEM and ARC.

3. **Health Department**

Benton-Franklin Health Department will:

- Establish emergency environmental health controls for public shelters to include: sanitation requirements; waste disposal; noise; ventilation; and water quality.

- Support the provision of medical care and referral for evacuees arriving at, or present in shelters run by the ARC.

4. **Salvation Army - Community Church Groups**

The Salvation Army and community volunteer groups will collect and distribute food, clothing and other supplies, and provide welfare services.

5. **Benton-Franklin Humane Society**

The Benton-Franklin Humane Society will work with FCEM and the ARC to care for pets of citizens who are staying in a mass care facility.

6. **Fire Departments-Fire Protection Districts**

Fire protection agencies will assist in opening the Reunification and Mass Care Center. Fire personnel may be asked to assist with traffic control duties at the Reunification and Care Center. They will be asked to assist the EMS providers located at the Reunification and Care Centers throughout the county with basic first aid.

7. **Franklin County School Districts**

School Districts will work with ARC, FCEM, and community volunteer groups to set up and maintain Reunification and Mass Care facilities on School Property.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

A. The county will provide space, communications and administrative support for the Mass Care Representative at the County EOC.

B. Resources which may have to be mobilized in support of mass care activities include the transportation of cots and blankets, sleeping bags, portable toilets, water container, cooking equipment, registration forms, first aid and shelter medical supplies, vehicles for transport of personnel and supplies, and tables and chairs.

C. Additional resource requirements may be found in the operating guidance and implementing procedures of the organizations involved under this Reunification and Mass Care Function.

VII. REFERENCES

See Appendix 3

VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See Appendix 4

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 7

RESOURCE SUPPORT

Primary Agency: Franklin County Emergency Management (FCEM)

Support Agencies: American Red Cross (ARC)
County and City Government

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

1. To provide guidance for logistical and resource support following an emergency or disaster.

2. To provide efficient utilization and conservation of available resources during an emergency or disaster situation.

3. To provide a framework for requesting, obtaining, allocating and utilizing additional resources.

4. To provide a framework for the process to establish mandatory controls on essential materials, supplies and services during and after major disasters, if adequate resources are not or will not be available.

B. Scope

This Emergency Support Function (ESF) primarily applies to operations during major events that would have a widespread and complex impact on the county and its citizens. However, any incident has the potential to require specific resource management activities with the operation.

Resource support involves the provision of services, personnel, commodities and facilities to local government during the response and recovery phases of an emergency or disaster. This includes emergency relief supplies, office space procurement, office equipment, office supplies, telecommunication, security services, contracting services, transportation services, and personnel required to support emergency activities.

The Franklin County Emergency Command Center (ECC) coordinates resources and support agencies and organizations including the County and cities resources, volunteer groups, businesses and community service organizations.

II. POLICIES

To the maximum extent possible during emergency conditions, resource acquisition and management will be performed according to the Uniform Commercial Code and local, state, and federal laws regarding donated materials, the use of government or privately-owned resources, and labor.

Franklin County Emergency operations functions are based on the Constitution and Revised Code of Washington (RCW) governing emergency management, which includes references regarding resource procurement, etc.

1. Washington State Constitution. Article 8, Section 7, "No county, city, town or other municipal corporation shall hereafter give any money, or property, or loan its money, or credit to or in aid of any individual, association, company or corporation, "
2. Washington State RCW
    A. 38.52.070 - Emergency Contracts and Obligations
    B. 38.52.110 - Use of existing resources; command the service and equipment of the citizens.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

1. A significant emergency or disaster will severely damage, or limit access to the local resource infrastructure.

2. Several emergency and disaster scenarios, such as earthquakes, floods or wildfires could require extensive resource management and coordination. Potential situations could occur during a disaster situation that would isolate the county or specific areas of the county and restrict available resource support.

3. Another situation might be a lack of specific resources necessary for emergency response activities.

4. An extreme situation could also develop that might require the elected legislative authorities of the county to invoke local resource restrictions or economic controls to assure an acceptable level of recovery and response.

B. Assumptions

1. All county and city organizations, services, and facilities can be utilized during a disaster. The Incident Command System (ICS) will be utilized.

2. RCW 38.52 and WAC 118.04 provide for the classification, registration, and utilization of emergency services workers and describe emergency

services worker compensation and immunity responsibilities.

3. Normal methods of communication will be overloaded or interrupted during the early phases of an emergency or disaster.

4. Transportation to and within the affected area will be impaired or disrupted due to blocked or damage roads, bridges, airports, or railways.

5. Initially, there will be sufficient local and mutual aid resources necessary for emergency operations.

6. Following an emergency or disaster, there will be a need to provide a variety of resources and services to the affected area.

7. In a large emergency or disaster situation, request for and utilization of outside resources will often become necessary.

8. Voluntary controls will be encouraged, however mandatory controls may be invoked for a short time and only where feasible. The cooperation of the private sector is essential to meet emergency demands for allocation of resources.

9. Voluntary cooperation and response to emergency events by organized personnel resources is essential for the execution of emergency plans.

10. Volunteer labor and material donations will supplement available emergency resources.

11. The management and logistics of resource support will require extensive coordination and personnel. A system will need to be established to record and utilize donated goods and services, and for the management and support of spontaneous volunteers.

12. The free market economy and existing systems will be maintained to the maximum extent possible.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. This ESF will be implemented upon notification of a potential or actual major emergency or disaster. Implementing this ESF will be the mechanism for providing support activity to other ESFs.

2. Actions undertaken by this ESF will be coordinated by personnel in the ECC.

3. Individuals and agencies providing response capabilities under this plan will provide for their own resource needs during the initial phase of any emergency.

4. Multi-agency response will use the Incident Command System (ICS).

5. As initial supplies and resources are exhausted, response agencies are expected to draw on their respective staff reserves and normal sources of supply to the extent possible, keeping the ECC informed of their needs.

6. Overall resource tracking and allocation efforts will be under the direction of the ECC Operations Coordinator.

7. The Operations Coordinator will be assisted by the ARC representative assigned as Coordinator of Donated Goods and Services.

8. Housing of emergency workers and labor will be in accordance with ESF 6 - Mass Care.

9. The Franklin County Commissioners and the respective Mayors/City Councils have the responsibility and authority to allocate resources and invoke economic and other controls, if the situation warrants.

10. When appropriate, private agricultural, industrial, commercial, financial, or other services may assist local government in an advisory capacity with emergency resource distribution and mobilization policies or control programs.

11. Local community service organizations, with the American Red Cross (ARC) being the lead agency will manage donated goods and services. The ARC will determine receiving points for donated goods.

B. Organization

1. The group of individuals with the ECC, designated as the Support Group will coordinate resource support and management. The Support Group will communicate and coordinate with the group of individuals with the ECC designated as the Policy/Decision Group in support of this ESF.

2. Authorization for expenditures, entering into contracts and other administrative issues will come from the Policy/Decision Group.

3. The ARC will oversee and track donated material and volunteer resources. The local ARC Operations Manager will advise the County Emergency Manager (through the Support Group Coordinator) of the nature and quantity of donated materials available for use.

C. Mitigation

1. Work with support agencies to establish and review departmental roles and responsibilities for preparedness, and for providing resource support during the response and recovery phases of an emergency or disaster.

2. Risk Management provides technical assistance about potential liability issues.

3. Identify essential personnel and staffing for internal and external support requirements.

4. Identify emergency supplies needed for personnel.

5. Identify essential records, equipment, office supplies, and office space requirements.

6. Identify additional transportation requirements and resources in support of emergency or disaster.

7. Identify and prioritize internal activities that may require assistance from Franklin County Emergency Management in an emergency or disaster.

D. **Preparedness**

1. Conduct emergency management training with ESF 7 support agencies.

2. Identify, develop and prioritize an inventory list of essential resource requirements in an emergency or disaster in support of ESF 7.

3. Maintain and review ESF 7 and Mutual Aid agreements as needed. Establish categories, qualifications and training requirements for classes of emergency workers and recruit, register, and train local emergency worker.

4. Identify pre-positioned distribution points for resources and public assistance.

5. Identify, develop and prioritize an inventory list for essential response and support agency resource requirements in an emergency or disaster.

6. Develop suggested Operating Procedures for Resource Management.

7. Ensure that all personnel are familiar with their roles during an incident.

8. Participate in local emergency management meetings, trainings, exercises and drills.

E. Response

1. Activate ECC or other location for resource management activities.

2. Coordinate, supervise, and manage the procurement, storage, and distribution of supplies and equipment in an emergency or disaster through the ECC.

3. Coordinate and disseminate public information concerning resource availability through the PIO for distribution.

4. Keep ECC advised on resources status and needs.

5. Prioritize their resource needs, identify and prioritize their assets.

6. Coordinate with Emergency Management PIO regarding public announcements and press releases concerning donations of goods, services, and volunteers.

7. Provide support and coordination for managing spontaneous donations of goods, services, and volunteers that are received.

8. Request other resources and support through WAEMD/SEOC as necessary. Many state resources will require authorization from the governor before they can be deployed to the county.

F. Recovery

1. Continue to support and coordinate response and recovery activities as needed.

2. Follow appropriate policies and procedures in completing required documentation to justify emergency services, purchases or expenditures.

3. FCEM will assist in the management and utilization of resources to support priority survival and recovery activities to meet the needs of the affected community.

4. Keep FCEM informed on resource status and needs.

5. Continue to support by providing available resources and coordinate response and recovery activities as needed.

6. Continue to document the event and actions taken and document identified or potential problems. Submit situation reports and after-action reports to the WAEMD/SEOC as needed.

7. Contribute to after action reports and revise plans and procedures as necessary based on information learned from the event or disaster.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agency

1. Coordinate with the ARC, county, and city agencies that would respond to an emergency and verify that they have a plan for utilizing volunteers and donated materials.

2. Maintain communication with involved agencies and coordinate required logistical and resource support.

3. Assist all other local agencies in establishing resource inventories and resource management procedures.

4. Coordinate local requests through ECC or other coordination points.

5. Document and report on resource status and activity.

6. Coordinate local requests for out of area resources and maintain contact with State EMD.

7. Coordinate activities with adjacent jurisdictions.

8. Document all activities and cost incurred.

B. Support Agencies

1. Establish a program for tracking community volunteer groups, assessing their capabilities and managing the resources the groups could provide in emergency conditions.

2. Assist FCEM by tracking the availability of resources during an emergency and coordinating the acquisition of donated materials and volunteer resources.

3. Help document the consumption of donated resources after an emergency to aid in emergency planning.

4. County and City governments will develop plans for utilizing emergency workers, and will assist local efforts as requested and within limits of available resources and personnel.

5. Work with FCEM/ECC to maintain resource inventories and operating procedures.

6. Document all activities and costs incurred.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Resources required by this ESF include personnel to track the capabilities of volunteer organizations and material resources. Additional personnel will be necessary to communicate resource availability to FCEM during emergency situations. Actual response resources are also discussed in ESF 8 – Health and Medical Services, ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources, and ESF 3 - Public Works and Engineering.

Additional resource requirements may be found in the implementing procedures and operating guidance for organizations mobilized under this ESF.

VII. REFERENCES

A. Washington State Constitution, Article 8, Section 7
B. RCW 38.52.070
C. RCW 38.52.110
D. RCW 43.19.200

Additionally, See Appendix 3

VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See Appendix 4

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 8

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Primary Agency: Benton-Franklin Health District (BFHD)

Supporting Agencies:
Franklin County Emergency Management (FCEM)
Emergency Medical Services
Local Hospitals and Clinics
Ambulance Companies (public and private)
Fire Departments and Fire Protection Districts
Franklin County Coroner
American Red Cross
Law Enforcement
Washington State Department of Health
The National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The purpose of this Emergency Support Function (ESF) is to provide Franklin County with guidelines for preparedness and response relating to health in the event of an event of natural or technological disaster, terrorism, epidemic disease, or other public health emergency.

B. Scope

This ESF applies in all situations, all hazards, where it is necessary to mobilize public health and medical resources to deal with threats to the population of Franklin County. Such conditions might include transportation disasters, fires, pandemic, floods, chemical, biological, radiation, and nuclear releases, explosions, hazardous material releases, severe weather, earthquake or civil disturbance.

II. POLICIES

State coordinated health and medical assistance to local jurisdictions is directed by the Washington Military Department through the Secretary of Health or the designated representative.

Local jurisdictions will activate mutual aid agreements when their resources are depleted or committed. Additional state and federal assistance will be requested through the Franklin County Emergency Management (FCEM) Emergency Coordination Center (ECC), and

coordinated and provided through the Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division (WAEMD)/State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), when local public and private resources have been exhausted.

To the maximum extent possible during emergency conditions public health and medical services will be conducted in accordance with the standard procedures and practices of the providers. In a mass-casualty situation, the Emergency Operations organization will assist in reducing the effects of the disaster by providing resource support and coordinating the activities of emergency service workers and health care providers in conjunction with the Tri-County Mass-Casualty Incident Plan.

Authorities

1. Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 43.20.050(5) in part states than all police officers, sheriffs, constables and all other officers and employees of the state or any county, city or township thereof, shall enforce all rules adopted by the State Board of Health.

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

3. 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.

4. WAC 246-101-425 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.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

1. Despite the best efforts of government and other officials, emergencies and disasters may cause injury and death to citizens and emergency workers. Public officials have the responsibility to ensure that those injured or killed during a disaster are cared for in the most effective and timely manner possible.

2. Several different agencies provide emergency medical services in Franklin County. These include fire departments, fire protection districts and public hospital districts. The level of services provided by both public and private EMS ranges from Basic Life Support (BLS) to Advanced Life Support (ALS). These units are responsible for primary response, treatment and transport.

3. A significant natural disaster, epidemic, technological or human event that overwhelms Franklin County would necessitate both state and federal health and medical assistance, in addition to mutual aid resources. For example, an event resulting in as few as 25 to 50 patients could require extensive mutual aid, and coordination of all involved health care facilities. Events such as earthquakes or severe storms could result in significantly more patients, depending on the location, time of day, and other factors.

4. Disruption to communication and/or transportation would cause further complications. Large numbers of victims would stress the local medical system, necessitating time critical assistance from the state and federal government. Such a large disaster could pose a variety of public health threats, including problems related to food, disease vectors, water, wastewater, solid waste and mental health effects. Pets, livestock and wild animals may also be affected, and could create health and safety problems.

5. Hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, pharmacies and other medical and health facilities may be structurally damaged or destroyed. Facilities with little or no structural damage may be unusable or only able to provide partial services due to disruption of vital services such as communication, utilities, water or sewer. Off-duty staff may not be able to report to work.

6. The psychological effects of a natural or man-made disaster or public health event could have a severe impact on the community well. The implications of such an event could cause panic among a wider population than actually is affected, with greater numbers of people seeking treatment than have been physically harmed. These individuals are referred to as “worried well”. Health facilities still in operation will likely be overwhelmed by a large number of incoming patients, including the “worried well” from the community, as well as patients transferred from damaged or endangered health care facilities.

7. Local Hospitals have developed stand-alone plans for 96-hour capacity during an emergency incident or triggers for evacuation due to compromise of key infrastructure or resources within the 96-hour timeframe.

8. Uninjured individuals may have difficulty in obtaining their daily medications because of damage to their homes or because of communication or transportation problems or shortages of medication within the disaster area. Persons with functional needs may be displaced from their homes or facilities and have difficulties with access to care and necessary aids to daily living.

9. Disasters such as fires and floods do not typically result in large numbers of casualties. However, there may be a noticeable impact on health due to evacuation, shelters, vector control, and returning water, wastewater, and solid waste facilities to operation. Pets, livestock, and wild animals may also be affected, and may become a health and safety problem.

10. An emergency resulting from an explosion, toxic gas or radiation release could produce a large concentration of specialized injuries that would overwhelm the local medical system. Additionally, this type of event may result in other widespread health issues affecting food, water, and animals.

11. A mass casualty incident, epidemic or disaster could result in large numbers of fatalities. Morgue facilities, transportation for the deceased, and related supplies and equipment may be in short supply.

Specific situations with special considerations would include the following:

1. Radiological emergencies

2. Chemical/Hazardous materials emergencies

3. Widespread disease of epidemics

4. Terrorism

B. Assumptions

1. Organizations involved in this support function will operate according to their own procedures as may be applicable to emergency medical care during mass casualty incidents.

2. Since all field Emergency Medical Service providers within Franklin County are either affiliated with or work closely with Fire Departments/Districts, all responders on an event scene will operate under the Incident Command system.

3. Emergency Medical Services (EMS), as referred to in this ESF, encompasses the entire medical community, including: hospitals, fire services, physicians, public health and medical support personnel in private practice, ambulances and emergency aid transportation and organizations.

4. The primary objective of EMS in disaster is to ensure that basic and advanced life support systems are organized and coordinated to provide prompt, adequate and continuous care to disaster victims. A mutual aid agreement exists for the South Central Washington EMS Region consisting of Kittitas,

Yakima, Benton, Franklin, Walla Walla, and Columbia Counties. The signatories to this agreement will respond, when requested, in the event of disaster.

5. Ambulance, firefighters and law enforcement training levels vary and the level of service provided will correspond to the training received.
6. Resources within the affected area may be inadequate to clear casualties from the scene or treat them in local hospitals. Additional medical capabilities will be needed to supplement and assist local jurisdictions to triage and treat casualties in the affected area, and then transport them to the appropriate hospital or health care facility. Additionally, medical resupply will be needed throughout the disaster area. It may be necessary to arrange for air transportation to areas that have sufficient available hospital beds and where patients will receive necessary definitive medical care.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

When there is a potential for, or occurrence of, a significant emergency or disaster, FCEM is to be notified. This notification could be to advise of a need for some level of activation of the FCEM ECC, or to pass on a request for assistance from the state.

a. When activated, the Franklin County Emergency Manager or designee will request necessary personnel to staff the ECC.

b. Based on the situation, the BFHD and Region 8 Health, medical facilities and response agencies will be notified of the potential for, or occurrence of the event. This may be done by the response agencies, or ECC staff, but the FCEM ECC is to verify that it is has been completed.

c. Medical and health facilities, response agencies, and support agencies will activate their own emergency or disaster procedures as needed for the potential or actual event and will maintain communication with the FCEM ECC as to needs and status.

d. In the event of a public health emergency where the BFHD or Region 8 Health EOC has been activated but not the FCEM ECC, the Public Health Administrator or designee will notify the Director of Emergency Management and the Washington State Secretary of Health of the activation.

1. During emergency conditions, specifically those including mass casualties, the three Tri-Cities area hospitals will coordinate the implementation of medical

services in accordance with the Tri-County Mass Casualty Incident (MCI) Plan.

2. Existing mutual aid agreements govern the operations of agencies under this support function.

3. The Health Officer for the BFHD may assist in coordination and implementation of medical and health services if existing plans and agreements do not adequately serve the need.

4. Hospital Emergency Administrative Radio (HEAR) (155.340 MHZ) provides a communication network between the hospital and some ambulance units in Franklin County. Some ambulance units also have Medical Network (MEDNET) on which to communicate with hospitals. Since most ambulance units have the HEAR frequency, that is the designated frequency for disaster.

5. Once the FCEM ECC is operational, all Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8 response and recovery activities will be directed from the ECC. The BFHD is the lead agency for the ESF 8 Health and Medical Services. FCEM ECC staff for ESF 8 will include the Benton – Franklin Public Health Administrator or designee, and other technical staff as needed for the event.

6. Necessary support agencies and organizations will be notified, and requested to provide 24-hour representation to the FCEM ECC or be available by direct communication. Each support agency and organization is responsible for ensuring that sufficient staff is available to support the FCEM ECC and carry out the activities tasked to their agency or organization on a continuous basis. Individuals staffing the FCEM ECC, or acting as liaison with the ECC, need to have extensive knowledge of the resources and capabilities of their respective agencies or organizations, and have access to the appropriate authority for committing those resources during response and recovery operations.

7. The FCEM ECC and BFHD staff will maintain communication and coordination with response agencies, medical and health facilities, and other organizations and officials to identify current and projected medical and public health status and requests for assistance. Written situation reports will assist other ECC staff, and other officials with a need for this information.

8. Response agencies and health care facilities will report needs or potential needs to the FCEM ECC. Medical and health needs that cannot be met with local and regional resources and mutual aid will be directed to the Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division (WAEMD)/State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). WAEMD/SEOC may provide advice or technical assistance, and they may provide direct support with personnel, equipment, and/or supplies

B. Organization

1. **BENTON-FRANKLIN HEALTH DISTRICT**: The Benton-Franklin Health District Health Officer has overall responsibility for protection of the health of the population within the District. The District Health Officer reports to the Benton-Franklin Health District (BFHD) Board of Health, which sets local health policy with guidance from the State Board of Health. The BFHD Health District Board of Health is comprised of elected officials from counties within the district.

2. Emergency Medical Services (EMS), law enforcement, fire departments and other first responders operate under their directors and coordinate their activities through the FCEM ECC

3. The Franklin County Coroner is responsible for mortuary service operations in the event of an incident, as well as implementing ESF 8A the Franklin County Mass Fatality Plan.

4. The local hospitals participate in local and regional disaster response plans and will stay in communication with the FCEM ECC regarding situation updates, their response activities, capacity status, public information coordination, and other activities and information as is appropriate.

5. The American Red Cross (ARC) provides shelter, food, and mental health support for evacuated and other displaced people and operates under its organizational direction and coordinates its activities with the FCEM ECC.

6. The FCEM ECC coordinates overall activities.

C. Mitigation

1. The ARC, BFHD, and FCEM will promote public education in their respective areas regarding the importance of first aid and CPR training, immunizations, and hygiene.

2. Emergency Medical Service Providers will be familiar with procedures for multiple casualty and triage needs. These include but are not limited to ambulance positions, initial patient assessment, evaluation of number of rescue personnel needed, establishing triage areas, sorting of casualties, information gathering and record keeping, and priorities for evacuation.

D. Preparedness

1. FCEM will assist in the development, exercising, and revision of mass casualty plans and procedures for any and all Emergency Medical Service elements requesting such assistance.

2. Lourdes Medical Center, in Pasco, will maintain and regularly test their individual disaster plans in accordance with established regulations.

E. Response

1. When called, Emergency Medical Service units will respond to the scene of an emergency or disaster or to a designated staging area. Responding units and support staff will function under the NIMS Unified Command structure with the on scene Incident Commander and maintain contact through normal channels with the Fire Coordinator in the Emergency Coordination Center.

2. Franklin County Dispatch will provide dispatch and coordination of Franklin County emergency medical service vehicles in central and southern Franklin County. Independent EMS providers will dispatch Emergency Medical Service units from their designated systems, as appropriate, in the central and southern portions of Franklin County.

   Hospital Emergency Administrative Radio (HEAR) (155.340 MHZ) provides a communication network between the hospital and some ambulance units in Franklin County. Some ambulance units also have Medical Network (MEDNET) on which to communicate with hospitals. Since most ambulance units have the HEAR frequency, that is the designated frequency for disaster.

3. Three local hospitals and service providers will coordinate efforts in accordance with the Tri-County Mass Casualty Incident Plan and the Disaster Medical Coordination Center Hospital Plan to ensure that casualty loads are distributed in a suitable manner. Additionally, BFHD and Region 8 Health will advise and assist ECC personnel in managing medical resources as conditions require.

4. The Franklin County Coroner will provide emergency information on mass fatalities, body identification, and morgue operations for release through the news media. The Coroner will coordinate morgue services, body identification, and disposition of unclaimed bodies. The Franklin County Coroner's Office is responsible for managing and activating ESF 8A, the Franklin County Mass Fatality Plan.

5. In exercising, ultimate responsibility for safeguarding the public health, the Health Officer of the BFHD, in conjunction with the Coroner, may determine the most appropriate method of handling the remains of victims. See ESF 8A for more details.

6. Temporary morgues may be established at the direction of the Coroner. If local resources for proper handling and disposition of the dead are exceeded, the State and/or Federal government may provide supplemental assistance for the identification, movement, storage, and disposition of the dead. The Coroner may make a request for such assistance through Franklin County Emergency Management (FCEM.). See ESF 8A for more details.

F. Recovery

Benton-Franklin Health Department:

1. BFHD may advise FCEM on the availability of medical providers during the emergency, and may assist in the coordination of necessary medical services. Support and coordinate recovery activities consistent with their missions and capabilities, including continued mental health support, public information and education, and liaison with regional, state and federal agencies. Compile after-action reports to coordinate and plan for future emergencies.

Franklin County Coroner, EMS and other agencies:

1. EMS providers will close triage and emergency staging/treatment areas, recording the costs incurred during operation. Compile after-action reports to coordinate and plan for future emergencies.

Support agencies - city/county departments, ARC and other volunteer/public/private organizations:

1. ARC will ensure the coordinated use of area mental health services to provide counseling services for those affected or traumatized by the emergency or disaster. BFHD may advise the ARC on special needs or considerations for those services
2. Support recovery activities consistent with their organization missions and capabilities.
3. Provide after-action report input to BFHD for the after-action report of the event.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

Primary Agency: Benton Franklin Health District

The Benton County Public Health Administrator is the lead for ESF 8 – Health and Medical Services response. BFHD's responsibility is to identify and meet the health, safety and medical needs of the people of Benton County in the event of an emergency or a disaster by utilizing the BFHD's existing expertise and personnel to provide:

- Surveillance.
- Response
- Event tracking.

- Rapid health risk assessment.
- Environmental health services.
- Community education.
- Coordination with community partners.
- Dissemination of information.
- Event command and control through the Incident Command System.
- Post event recovery recommendations.
- Support to Franklin County Emergency Management in planning for, and providing medical and public health assistance to local jurisdictions affected by an emergency or disaster.
- Coordinate and maintain situation reports.
- Coordination with hospitals, clinics, and extended care facilities and FCEM ECC staff, including, Region 8 Health, Benton County Coroner, and other support agencies.
- Coordination establishment of alternate care facilities when needed outside of existing hospitals.
- Assistance in the establishment of temporary morgues with the Franklin County Coroner when needed (ESF 8A).

Other specific responsibilities

- Control of communicable disease, including isolation and quarantine if necessary.
- Local receipt and administration of the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS).
- Monitor quality of public water systems.
- Test and investigate reports of septic tank system problems.
- Approve and Inspect temporary food facilities.
- Investigate illegal dumping activities and inspect solid waste disposal facilities as needed.
- Investigate reports of rodents, insects, and disease vectors and other environmental health hazards, make recommendations or take corrective action as needed. Provide liaison with mental health providers and mental health emergency support services for assistance to citizens and victims.
- Provide liaison with the ARC and other relief and volunteer agencies re: mass care facilities, shelters, feeding sites, first aid and other health and medical issues (The ARC is limited to daily medications and helping meet activities of daily living guidelines).
- Public Health Emergency Planning and Response
  - (a) All hazards emergency planning, preparedness and response.
  - (b) Biological and chemical hazards.
  - (c) Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) planning and response.
  - (d) Coordinate support health care and medical services in Benton County during an emergency.
  - (e) Communications and information to health care providers.
  - (f) Coordinating Support for functional needs populations.
  - (g) Health support services for evacuation.
  - (h) Public information for health, medical and safety concerns.
  - (i) Potable water, wastewater, and solid waste disposal.

Support Agencies

A. Franklin County Emergency Management

1. Provide logistical and other support to responders upon request from the Incident Commander.
2. Provide public information as necessary.
3. Coordinate mass alert and warning of persons located in effected area.
4. Coordinate additional communication equipment as needed.
5. Maintain liaison with supporting agencies.
6. Provide needed information and documentation to Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division regarding emergency and/or disaster declarations.
7. Provide planning and assist in SOP development support to emergency medical service providers for mass casualty situations upon request.
8. Assist in exercise design and implementation to familiarize personnel with multi-agency response, mass casualty, and triage, and will provide logistical and resource support needed during any disaster incident.

B. Emergency Medical Services

1. Be familiar with all appropriate emergency and disaster plans and procedures, and will participate in regular exercise of any such plans.
2. Hospital providers will maintain and regularly test their disaster plans in cooperation with FCEM.
3. Respond as necessary to protect the public health during an emergency or disaster.

C. Franklin County Coroner

1. Coordinate morgue services, body identification, and disposition of unclaimed bodies.
2. Exercise statutory authority (under RCW 68.08.010) over bodies of all deceased persons who have died suddenly while in apparent good health without medical attention within the thirty-six hours preceding death.
3. Activate disaster procedures and Mass Fatality Plan – ESF 8A, upon notification of an emergency involving ten or more casualties.
4. Provide emergency information on mass fatalities, body identification, and morgue operations for release to the news media.
5. If necessary, designates sites/locations for temporary morgues in coordination with the BFHD. There are specific considerations for potential temporary morgue/s.

    a. Refrigerated truck trailers may be used, but should have steel decks only.
    b. Trailers used for hauling raw meat should be avoided.

c. Buildings used should have concrete or other non-porous flooring (not wood), not used for food storage or processing, have large open areas and be fairly cool.
d. Psychological impact on owner/occupants of building will be considered. Sites should have good access for large vehicles, including tractor/trailer rigs.
e. Some possible sites include airport hangers, or facilities at the county fairgrounds, such as the community service building.

D. American Red Cross

1. Coordinate services through the FCEM ECC.
2. Maintain lists of personnel with current Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and First Aid training, and licensed volunteer nurses; especially registered nurses (RNs) doctors, licensed practical nurses, and certified nursing assistants.
3. Provide emergency first aid, supportive counseling, health care for minor illnesses and injuries to victims in mass care shelters, selected disaster feeding and/or clean-up areas, and other sites deemed necessary by the BFHD.
4. Supplement local existing health care system; subject to availability of staff.
5. Provide supportive counseling for the family members of the dead and injured.
6. Provide available personnel to assist in alternate care facilities, immunization clinics, morgues, hospitals, and nursing homes.
7. Acquaint families with available health care resources and services and make appropriate referrals.
8. Provide blood and blood products through regional blood centers at the request of the appropriate agency.
9. Provide coordination for uploading of appropriate patient casualty information from ESF 8 into the Disaster Welfare Information System.

E. State

The Washington State Department of Health (DOH) directs and coordinates the provision of health and medical assistance to fulfill the needs identified by the authorities in the affected local jurisdictions. This includes the overall public health response and recovery, triage, treatment and transportation of victims, and evacuation of patients from the area of the event, utilizing resources available from:

1. Within the Washington State DOH
2. Supporting state departments and agencies
3. The National Disaster Medical System (NDMS), which extends to the federal level
4. Other non-governmental sources such as major pharmaceutical suppliers, hospital supply vendors, the Washington State Funeral Directors Association and other volunteer organizations.

VI. PLAN PREPARATION & MAINTENANCE

BFHD and FCEM are responsible for the plan preparation and maintenance of this Emergency Support Function (ESF).

This ESF will be reviewed as required by the Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division. Any necessary updates and revisions are prepared and coordinated between BFHD and FCEM based on local, state and national guidance and deficiencies identified in exercises and emergencies.

Changes in this ESF will be coordinated by FCEM and distributed to all holders of the plan.

VII. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Resources required by this ESF include medical service personnel and health professionals, logistic support for coordinating emergency medical attention, and the resources required by the implementing procedures and plans of the organizations operating under this support function. Additional personnel will be necessary to communicate resource availability to FCEM during emergency situations. Actual response resources are also discussed in ESF 1 - Transportation, ESF 2 - Communications, ESF 6 - Mass Care, ESF 9 - Search and Rescue, ESF 4 - Fire Fighting, and the Tri-County Mass Casualty Incident (MCI) Plan.

VIII. REFERENCES

A. Attachment A: Activation and Operations Procedure and Notifications
B. Attachment B: Public Information
C. Attachment C: Mortuary Services
D. Benton-Franklin Health Department Emergency Response Plan
E. Mass Casualty Plan and Disaster Medical Coordination Center Plan
F. See CEMP Appendix 3

IX. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See CEMP Appendix 4

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EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 8
HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

ATTACHMENT A

ACTIVATION AND OPERATIONS PROCEDURE AND NOTIFICATIONS

The activation of ESF 8 will be coordinated through the Franklin County Emergency Management (FCEM) Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) under the direction of the Emergency Manager and the Public Health Administrator or designee. BFHD will maintain an activation list of Health Department staff by telephone and by location should communications be interrupted.

Hospitals and clinics will be notified under the following circumstances:

1. A declared Public Health Emergency
2. In the event of possible or probable excessive demand on the capacity of hospitals or walk-in clinics
3. In the event of unusual health threats requiring special preparations and/or precautions, notification is to be follow-up promptly with information and instructions appropriate to the emergency.

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EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 8
HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

ATTACHMENT B

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Public Information relating to Health and Medical emergency response:

1. Will be communicated through the Franklin Emergency Management (FCEM) Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) Public Information Officer (PIO)
2. Will be approved by the Benton-Franklin County Public Health Administrator or the ranking Public Health professional on duty or their designee.
3. Will be preferentially based on previously prepared messages as is appropriate.
4. Will be coordinated with the State Department of Health and regional emergency response to ensure consistency of messages.
5. See also Franklin County CEMP, ESF 15 – Public Affairs.

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EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 8
HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

ATTACHMENT C

MORTUARY SERVICES

I. PURPOSE

A. The purpose of the Mortuary Services attachment is to provide guidelines for rapid response to events resulting in a large number of deaths.

II. POLICIES

A. The Washington State Department of Licensing, Funeral and Cemetery Unit represents death care concerns of the state and provides liaison with the Department of Health, medical examiners and coroners, licensed funeral directors, embalmers, and funeral establishments, the Washington State Funeral Directors Association, and the National Funeral Directors Association.

B. If a disaster exceeds the resources of the local jurisdiction and its funeral professionals, the funeral and cemetery unit will assist in the coordination with the Washington State Funeral Directors Association and the National Funeral Association to recruit the needed professionals to meet the needs. The state and national funeral associations have Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans in place.

C. Please refer to ESF 8A Mass Fatality Plan in this CEMP for more detail

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 8A

MASS FATALITY PLAN

Primary Agency: Franklin County Coroner

Supporting Agencies: Franklin County Emergency Management
Local Hospitals
Local Funeral Directors
Benton-Franklin Health District
American Red Cross
Washington State EMD
Search and Rescue
Fire Protection Districts/Fire Departments
Franklin County Sheriff's Office/Law Enforcement

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The purpose of this support function is to coordinate, organize and mobilize the Coroner's office and mortuary services during a mass fatalities incident.

B. Scope

This plan supports Emergency Support Function (ESF) #8, Public Health & Medical Services. Each supporting agency will do what is necessary to support the plan within the scope of that agency's responsibilities.

II. POLICIES

The Franklin County Coroner's Office is responsible for the medical investigation of the incident, including human factor considerations (e.g., toxicology) as defined by RCW 68.50. A mass fatality incident does not diminish this responsibility. The coroner is in charge of the documentation, examination, identification, recovery, disposition and certification of all human remains as well as morgue operations.

III. SITUATION

A. General

1. Franklin County faces several hazards which could result in a large number of deaths and exceed Franklin County's capacity. Among these are natural disasters such as earthquakes, transportation accidents, chemical, radiological

or nuclear accidents, terrorist attacks, violent crimes and communicable disease outbreaks.

2. A mass fatality incident involves an increase in the number of human remains that must be processed. It may also include the processing of a crime scene, where human remains and personal effects maybe evidence. Human remains may need to be processed and stored in temporary facilities under the supervision of the coroner before being released for final disposition. If the human remains are located in a crime scene, there will be additional considerations for evidence management, including but not limited to managing chain of custody and proper documentation.

B. Assumptions

1. Organizations involved in this support function will operate according to their own procedures as may be applicable for a mass fatality incident.

2. All Franklin County Agencies responding at an event scene will operate under the Incident Command System.

3. Franklin County Emergency Management (FCEM) will activate their Emergency Operations Center during a mass fatality incident.

4. Local infrastructure maybe damaged or destroyed during a mass fatality incident, requiring either mutual aid from adjoining counties or state and federal agencies.

5. A mutual aid agreement exists between Region 8 Health Department and local hospitals that are located in Klickitat, Yakima, Benton, and Walla Walla Counties that would assist Franklin County when requested in the event of a mass fatality incident.

6. Region 8 Coroner Emergency Response Trailer is also available upon request to the coroners' within the Region 8 boundaries. The Benton County Coroner has keys to this trailer and maintains the inventory of supplies. The trailer and supplies are made available by contacting South East Communications (Benton County 911dispatch center).

7. In the initial stages of a mass fatality incident, first responder agencies, as designated by the Incident Commander may have to provide care and safeguarding of the deceased and secure and protect the human remains until adequate mortuary response resources can respond and assume control.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Mass fatality disasters have the potential to quickly overwhelm the resources of the coroner depending on the capacity of the facility at the time and the number of fatalities. When the office becomes overwhelmed the coroner will seek assistance from other counties plus the State of Washington and federal resources.

2. The coroner will be notified immediately of a large number of fatalities so that they can provide assistance and advice as needed to better assure the scene is minimally disturbed during the removal of potential survivors and that the integrity of the subsequent investigation can be preserved.

3. The coroner will assess the scope of an event and the availability of local resources and advise emergency management if the mass fatality incident exceeds the capacity of existing resources. If additional resources are necessary, emergency management will make requests to local mutual aid partners, both public and private, consistent with written agreements, as needed.

4. Emergency management will complete and submit a Declaration of Emergency for the county requesting additional resources by identifying equipment and personnel assets needed to manage the victims and channeling those requests through the state and the federal government.

5. The key functions in a mass fatality incident response are the recovery, processing, identification, storage and disposition of human remains; the certification of cause and manner of death; the collection of evidence, as appropriate; and providing information and assistance to affected families.

6. The level and type of assistance needed during a mass fatality incident may vary significantly based on the day-to-day capabilities of the coroner office and local support agencies. Requests for assistance from emergency management to the state may include requests for:

    a. Incident Management Teams;
    b. Investigation personnel (forensic pathologists, death investigators, etc.);
    c. Cold storage resources such as refrigerator trucks;
    d. Logistical support in identifying and establishing alternate morgue facilities;
    e. Transportation resources;
    f. Mental health professionals;
    g. Federal assistance, including Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team (DMORT);

B. Organization

1. The office and function of the coroner is established by RCW Chapter 68.50 and as such the county coroner has the legal responsibility for handling the deceased at a mass fatalities incident.

2. During an emergency the county coroner, emergency management, public health and other healthcare partners will need to be prepared to assist and manage additional deaths due to a variety of causes that have been previously discussed.

3. Depending on the scope, it is anticipated that coroners, medical examiners, funeral service personnel, cemetery and crematorium personnel, forensic anthropologists and any other person whose responsibility involves direct handling of human remains will assist in a mass fatality response.

4. In Washington State under Homeland Security, Franklin County is grouped with four other counties referred to as Region 8. These counties would respond to any mass fatality event within the Region. Each of these counties has a County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) which will help the response efforts of each county. In addition, each organization knows their response capabilities to a fatality event.

5. Very limited decedent storage capacity is available in Franklin County. A Regional diagram has been developed that shows storage capacity available within the 5 counties. (See attachment for current listing).

C. Response

1. The coroner will develop a plan in conjunction with police, fire, EMS and rescue personnel. The Incident Command System (ICS) will be utilized. This assumes a unified command center with a specific individual in charge through which all activities are coordinated.

2. To manage the complexity of such an incident, the response to a mass fatality incident will utilize a phased approach or a rapid response with the coroner as lead. The county emergency management agency and other first responders may assist the coroner in developing and executing a response.

3. Three local hospitals and service providers will coordinate efforts in accordance with the Tri-County Mass Casualty Incident Plan to ensure that casualty loads are distributed in a suitable manner. Additionally, Benton-Franklin Health Department will advise and assist ECC personnel in managing medical resources as conditions require.

4. The coroner will provide emergency information on mass deaths, body identification, and morgue operations for release through the news media.

The coroner will coordinate morgue services, body identification, and disposition of unclaimed bodies.

5. At the discretion of the coroner, a temporary holding morgue may be utilized at the scene of an incident. The purpose of the temporary holding morgue is to provide short-term shelter, primary and security of human remains and associated evidence until transportation to the primary morgue is arranged.

6. The coroner will coordinate morgue services, body identification, and disposition of unclaimed bodies. Temporary morgues may be established at the direction of the coroner. If local resources for proper handling and disposition of the dead are exceeded, the state and/or federal government may provide supplemental assistance for the identification, movement, storage, and disposition of the dead. The coroner may make a request for such assistance through Franklin County ECC.

D. Recovery

1. Once a size-up of the scene is accomplished, the task of recovery of remains, remain parts, and possessions begins. None of the remains shall be moved or touched by workers/responders until the coroner has given direction and approval.

2. A tracking system for human remains will be implemented by the coroner in order to document how the remains are found, how fragmented portions are tracked, how these remains are correlated with case numbers and crossed referenced.

3. A grid system of the scene will be established. The grid system should be broken down into blocks no larger than 30 feet by 30 feet. Size of blocking is dependent on the area of the incident and the workers available. Awaiting the establishment of the grid system, the incident site should be recorded on film. This is best done by using a 35mm or digital camera for still photos and by using a video camera for recording the overall scene.

4. After the grid is set up, a search and recovery team of two individuals will be assigned to a block. These individuals will search, mark and document items found within their respective blocks. The recovery team will photograph and or videotape all activity of the recovery team within their respective blocks. The coroner will have a numbering and marking system, which will be explained in detail to each team before recovery begins. It will be coordinated at a central point just outside the perimeter of the grid. Here numbers will be assigned to the bodies and body parts as they are bagged and removed from the grid and taken to the temporary morgue.

5. All remains will be tagged with the assigned numbers. It will then be

documented and bagged with the number appearing on the bag. As the bodies or body parts are removed from the grid, they will be flagged and marked with the assigned number. Flags of different contrasting colors will be used to distinguish between body parts and bodies recovered.

6. Unattached personal effects found on or near the body will be placed in a container, tagged with corresponding numbers and data reflecting the location and/or surroundings and secured.

7. Valuables, such as wallets or jewelry which are attached to the body shall not be removed. Such valuables found on or near the body have potential identification value should be placed in a container and charted as to the exact location where they were recovered.

8. Remains may then be removed, as authorized, from their initial discovery site to a staging area for transporting to the morgue or temporary morgue site. This initial movement may require litter, stretches or other specialized removal equipment.

9. After the removal of all bodies and body parts, the teams will then be used to recover the belongings of the deceased. These items will also be bagged and numbers assigned. In a mass disaster, remember to establish shift schedules for the tams working within the grid. This will keep teams alert and cut down on traumatizing the teams.

10. The transfer of remains to the temporary morgue shall be handled discreetly, with sensitive care of the human body and whenever possible, “closed” vehicles should be used.

11. All names on vehicles used for transport will be removed (or covered) whenever possible. The vehicles will travel the same route from the handling site to the morgue area. This route will be established in coordination with the local police. Vehicles will travel at a moderate speed in convoy style, maintaining dignity and order.

12. Records will be kept at the staging area as to the identification of the vehicle and its driver as well as the tag number of the deceased being transported.

13. Once all remains and remain parts, along with recoverable possessions is accomplished, the scene will be secured. At this time, the coroner may turn over custody of the scene to another agency with jurisdiction.

E. Morgue Operations

1. The coroner will organize the morgue site and its operations and assign personnel to some or all of the following jobs. Uniformed guards,

information clerks, interviewers, telephone communications, admission clerk, identification personnel, orderlies, personal effects security, embalmers, secretaries, inventory clerk, distribution clerk, and others as needed.

2. The morgue site will be used for the temporary housing, identification, sanitation, preservation (as authorized) as well as the distribution point for the release of the dead and their possessions to their next of kin or their agent. Refrigeration units will be utilized as needed.

3. Deceased human remains received at the morgue will be identified and all helpful information shall be recorded for each remains. Personal effects will be received, photographed, recorded, secured, and distributed to the next of kin as authorized.

F. Morgue Reception Area

1. Log time of arrival and name of personnel in vehicle, have driver sign a delivery form, compare the number of the bag to the number of the body, photograph body, remove victim's clothing and jewelry and describe and photograph them. Clean up jewelry so you can see any initials that may help with identification. Establish a file for this information that stays with the body.

2. The morgue reception area should have a pathologist and anthropologist to determine what is or isn't human remains.

3. To maintain accurate files for identification, a volunteer should be assigned to "track" each body through the process. Once a body is brought to the morgue, a corresponding numbered file can be given to the tracker who then follows the body to reception, x-ray, fingerprinting, and dental. The tracker should not accompany the body into autopsy or embalming areas. However, the tracker must remain outside this area to accompany the body through the rest of the process. The tracker makes notes on the file at each station based on directions from the person with authority at the station. If information is requested by one of the doctors or morgue officials, the tracker should make copies, ensuring the originals stay in the file. After the tracker is sure the body has gone through the complete identification process, the tracker delivers the file back to the command center of the morgue.

G. Body X-Ray

All bodies or body parts coming into the morgue will be fully x-rayed. Portable units should be brought to the site. The local hospitals can supply portable units if needed.

H. Fingerprinting

Franklin County Sheriff's department and Pasco Police department have people trained in fingerprinting. If a large mass disaster have the EOC notify the F.B.I. fingerprinting team as soon as possible.

I. Autopsy and Anthropology Area

Utilize local pathologist and their respective autopsy areas at the Benton County Morgue or at a temporary facility designated by the Coroner. The bodies can be transported by funeral transport or local fire ambulance. Be sure to keep accurate records as to where the bodies are transported to and transported by which personnel. In a mass disaster where available resources for autopsy are overwhelmed, an autopsy area will be established at the temporary morgue. The local hospitals should be used as a last resort as an autopsy facility.

J. Embalming Section

Embalming can be done at local funeral homes if the incident is not too large. If a mass disaster, this area should be incorporated into the temporary morgue. Some local funeral directors have portable units that can be moved into the morgue. A record must be kept of all actions in the embalming area. It should include:

a. Time frame (arrival to departure)
b. Process used to embalm
c. Embalmer's name and state license number
d. Name, manufacture, and amount used of each chemical
e. Any additional comments from the embalmer

K. Release of Deceased or Remains

1. Once the remains have been positively identified, the family or next of kin will be contacted. The coroner will coordinate the release of the remains and personal effects to the next of kin or their representative.
2. In situations where there are unidentified remains, the coroner will make the decision and provide direction regarding their disposition.
3. Where embalming or preparation is authorized, the procedure will be under the direction of the coroner for later transportation to the family's designated funeral home, cemetery, or other destination.

L. Cremation

1. When the next of kin requests; direct cremation may be completed at the local crematories. All standard procedures should be followed, obtaining releases and consent forms. Cremains may then be forwarded to the next of kin.

2. Cremation should never be used as a form of disposition for unidentified remains or tissue. Religious considerations, as well as possibility of future identification affect this decision.

M. Termination

1. When the procedures of identification, notification and disposition are accomplished, termination of the incident begins. As fire, EMS and police units are no longer needed, they should be released to return to their areas. This may be done before morgue and disposition operations are completed.

2. As morgue operations are discontinued, personnel not needed should be released to return home. Specialized units that are called in to assist will be their own termination procedures. Every effort should be made to assist them as needed. After all the units have terminated their operations, the coroner will notify the EOC to resume normal operations.

N. Family Assistance Center

1. The purpose of the Family Assistance Center is to provide relatives of victims with information and access to services they may need in the days following the incident. To protect families from the media and curiosity seekers, to allow investigators and the coroner access to families so they can get information more easily. Franklin County has an agreement with the Red Lion in Pasco for use of its facility as well as the TRAC Complex.

2. Areas within the center include counseling, security, transportation, and registration. Benton/Franklin Red Cross oversees the center and trains their volunteers which includes screening and verifying credentials. We have police and EMS stationed at the center for security and medical assistance.

O. Public Information

1. All information must be routed through the coroner and the designated public information officer. Establishment of an area for the press to work and for them to take pictures that is away from the morgue or any family reception area. Make a press release available as soon as possible and update at regular intervals. Give information out in the form of a written statement. This will help in preventing possible release of false statistical information. Have the media tour the scene by bus and escorted by law enforcement personnel.

P. Critical Incident Stress Management

2. Mass fatality incident responders are at particular risk of developing critical incident stress related problems. While many of the responding personnel have routinely dealt with death and injuries, the magnitude and scope of a large-scale incident might easily overwhelm their mental mechanisms to deal with these situations. The EOC will coordinate a formal critical incident

stress debriefing and any follow-up action required.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Primary Agency

Franklin County Coroner

The Coroner's office is responsible for the investigation of the incident. The coroner is in charge of the documentation, examination, identification, recovery, disposition and certification of all remains as well as morgue operations.

Following a mass fatality incident, the coroner is expected to:

- Assume responsibility for the death investigation
- Review the scope of the incident
- Determine the need for additional assistance (Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team and/or the Federal Bureau of Investigation).
- Establish morgue operations and security
- Review and document the evidence
- Identify the deceased
- Issue death certificates for all victims

B. Support Agencies

Franklin County Emergency Management

- Manage the Emergency Operation Center during a mass fatality incident.
- Provide resource coordination with local vendors as well as State and Federal.
- Work closely with coroner to provide assistance in public information and the joint information system.

Local Hospitals

- Be familiar with all appropriate emergency and disaster plans and procedures, and participate in regular exercises of any such plans.

- Ensure appropriate mass fatality training for staff.

- Determine logistical concerns regarding dead bodies and remains to include storage capacity.

Local Funeral Directors

- Provide assistance to the coroner in identifying needed mortuary service personnel and resources.
- Assist the coroner with morgue services, body identification, and disposition of unclaimed bodies.

Benton/Franklin Health District

- Provides technical support as necessary to help assure the protection of the public health as it relates to the proper handling and disposition of human remains to include storage capacity.
- **Register death certificates (RCW 70.05.070)**
- **Coordinate with WA DOH for incomplete death certificate waivers.**
- Assist with the determination of when maximum decedent storage capacity will be reached and request assistance from the state as needed.
- After Franklin County has exceeded its own capacity and its local public and private mutual aid resources, State Department of Health will respond to health specific requests for medico-legal death investigation personnel and DMORT assistance made through the local EOC through the state EOC.

American Red Cross

- Operate the family assistance center and coordinate needs with coroner.
- Pre-identify the positions within the center and train those responsible for its operation.
- Provide medical services, including behavioral health screening and referral to residents at the care center.

Washington State EMD

- Staff the State EOC and process requests for assistance from the local EOC for logistical and resource support.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Resources required by this ESF include medical service personnel and health professionals, logistic support for coordinating emergency medical attention, and the resources required by the implementing procedures and plans of the organizations operating under this support function. Additional personnel will be necessary to communicate resource availability to

FCEM during emergency situations. Actual response resources are also discussed in ESF-1,*Transportation*, ESF-2, *Communications*, ESF-6, *Mass Care*, ESF-9, *Search and Rescue*, and ESF-4, *Fire Fighting*, and the Tri-County Mass Casualty Incident Plan

VII. REFERENCES

None

VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

None

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 9

Search and Rescue

Primary Agency: Franklin County Sheriff's Office
Law Enforcement

Support Agencies: Franklin County Emergency Management (FCEM)
Sheriff's Posse
Columbia Basin Dive & Rescue
Civil Air Patrol
Coast Guard
Fire agencies
Washington State Department of Transportation
Washington State Military Department

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

To provide guidelines for the effective utilization of search and rescue resources and for the coordination of search and rescue efforts within Franklin 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(7)).

B. Scope

1. Search and rescue (SAR) operations are classified in several ways, such as land SAR, air SAR, and underground rescue. State law encompasses both wildland and disaster SAR within the definition of land SAR (Section 38.52.010 (7) RCW).

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

3. Air SAR is defined by Chapter 47.68 RCW and Chapter 468.200 Washington Administrative Code (WAC).

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

II. POLICIES

A. Land SAR operations are initiated, coordinated, and directed by the Franklin County Sheriff in accordance with state and local jurisdiction plans. However, one political subdivision may not be able to provide the necessary equipment or sufficient numbers of trained personnel to successfully carry out a SAR mission. Requests for additional resources including special skills, expertise, or equipment are coordinated by Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division (WAEMD)/State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).

B. The Incident Command System (ICS) is the preferred method of on-scene incident management for SAR operations within the state. In accordance with RCW 38.52.400 (1), ICS shall be used for multi-agency/multi-jurisdiction SAR operations.

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

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

E. Air SAR, for missing or downed civil aircraft is the responsibility of the State Department of Transportation, which may involve the local Civil Air Patrol.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

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 Franklin 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, blowing dust or other disasters.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. SAR capabilities of Franklin County law enforcement agencies can be augmented within a short time by local volunteer groups and other public resources.

2. 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 Franklin County.

3. SAR support provided from outside the area through the Washington State Military Department's Emergency Management Division, FEMA and other agencies would be available for deployment into Franklin County if needed.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. SAR operations will be directed by the Franklin County Sheriff's Office or the local police department with jurisdiction in the area of the search. During disaster situations, the Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) will coordinate the resource demands of SAR operations with the other aspects of emergency response.

2. Franklin County Emergency Management (FCEM) will administer compensation claims from emergency workers arising from SAR emergency response activities.

3. Columbia Basin Dive and Rescue, a volunteer organization, is the principal response resource for water SAR operations in Franklin County.

4. If a multi-jurisdictional SAR operation occurs, the state Rescue Coordination Center (RCC) may be activated to provide coordination and support for all organizations involved.

5. Fire departments and fire districts are trained in light rescue techniques for land-based SAR operations. Some personnel have specialized knowledge in rope rescue and confined space rescue.

6. Once the Franklin County Sheriff requests a mission number from the WAEMD/SEOC Duty Officer (DO) either directly or via FCEM, the Sheriff must keep WAEMD/SEOC DO and FCEM advised of progress until the mission is terminated with the state.

B. Organization

The Franklin County Sheriff or designee is responsible for SAR operations within his/her jurisdiction. FCEM will coordinate direct support to SAR operations in their political subdivisions and register volunteers. Local programs also provide training and education for volunteer SAR units, as well as, for the organization and deployment of SAR resources.

C. Procedures

1. The SAR Incident Commander will request a SAR mission number from Washington State Emergency Operations Center Duty Officer before beginning a rescue mission. The issuance of this mission number authorizes the employment of volunteers under the provisions and protection of RCW 38.52.

2. The SAR Coordinator will maintain the organization at the direction of the Sheriff to develop or seek training for each member.

3. SAR training events require mission numbers to be covered under the protection of RCW 38.52.

4. The Franklin County SAR Coordinator keeps record of SAR missions and training missions with copies at the Sheriff's office and the Washington State EMD.

5. Law Enforcement response will be in accordance with their SOPs.

6. WAEMD/SEOC, when notified of a SAR mission by the County Sheriff or designee, will issue a state mission number. The issuance of this mission number authorizes the employment of volunteers under the provisions and protection of the Emergency Worker program Chapter 118-04 WAC.

7. WAEMD/SEOC, upon receiving a request for assistance from an authorized official, will coordinate the resources of other political subdivisions, as well as state, out-of-state, federal, and international agencies in support of the requesting jurisdiction. The state SAR Coordinator may be deployed to the scene to provide this coordination.

8. Multi-jurisdictional SAR operations may be coordinated by WAEMD/SEOC, when requested. Major multi-jurisdictional SAR operations resulting from a natural or technological disaster may require the activation of the state Rescue Coordination Center (RCC). The state RCC may either be collocated with the SEOC or at a location in proximity to the incident site. The director of the state RCC is the state SAR Coordinator.

D. Mitigation Activities

SAR is largely a response function. Because some SAR events in Franklin County are water-based, education of the public in water safety and survival can help reduce the number of water rescue emergencies.

Each law enforcement agency should identify hazards and risks in their jurisdiction; actions to reduce the likelihood of these events occurring, and/or reducing the impact if they were to occur can then be identified and implemented. Law enforcement can also implement safety and SAR prevention programs, so that citizens are better prepared.

E. Preparedness Activities

Preparedness activities for SAR include:

1. Identifying hazard areas (treacherous water, popular hiking areas, etc.)
2. Identifying available resources
3. Determination of chain-of-command
4. Registration of volunteers
5. Development of SAR plans
6. Conducting drills/exercises to test the performance of SAR response

F. Response Activities

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

2. If an emergency occurs that requires County-level SAR support, the Franklin County Sheriff is responsible for coordination of those activities within the Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center. These activities will be performed in compliance with the determined chain of command for SAR.

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

4. SAR volunteers will be registered and issued an identification card that indicates their emergency assignment.

G. Recovery Activities

1. 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 FCEM ECC. Law enforcement departments or the Franklin 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.

2. Law enforcement will assist the return of all SAR organizations and personnel to a high state of preparedness, so as to be able to respond to future SAR missions with available resources, when requested.

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

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agency

1. Franklin County Sheriff

a. The Franklin County Sheriff is responsible for all ground and water SAR operations within its jurisdiction.

b. The Franklin County Sheriff will develop and maintain SAR plans and inventories of equipment and personnel; maintain records of SAR missions, and coordinate all SAR activities with other agencies and volunteer organizations.

c. Operate SAR activities in accordance with state and local operations plans.

d. Notify WAEMD/SEOC and obtain a state mission number. At the request of the sheriff, FCEM may notify WAEMD/SEOC and obtain a mission number.

e. After an operation is completed verify with FCEM the personnel and resources that were utilized during the operation.

f. The Franklin County Sheriff will coordinate with FCEM for mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities.

B. Support Agencies:

1. Franklin County Emergency Management

a. FCEM will coordinate with County SAR organizations to obtain resource list and determine total capabilities, determine chain of communication necessary to activate SAR for emergency response, and register SAR volunteers and issue identification card indicating emergency assignment. During emergencies, SAR personnel will perform normal functions in addition to providing manpower for evacuation, as necessary.

b. When requested, notify WAEMD/SEOC and obtain a state mission number for the sheriff's office. This number is necessary for liability coverage and possible compensation but must be obtained before volunteers are utilized in an SAR operation.

c. Register volunteers and emergency workers.

d. Coordinate any requests for state, federal or out of county SAR resources that are needed or are being used.

e. Provide WAEMD/SEOC with periodic status reports.

f. Assist emergency workers with submission of any claims that might be appropriate.

g. Make final reports to WAEMD/SEOC to closeout missions.

h. Review and revise this ESF, if needed, after any major SAR operation or at least every five years.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Resources required for SAR activity are those maintained by responsible law enforcement agencies and the volunteer response organizations.

VII. REFERENCES

See Appendix 3

A. Chapter 38.52.010 Revised Code of Washington (RCW)
B. Chapter 47.68.380 RCW
C. Chapter 78.12 RCW
D. Chapter 118.04 Washington Administration Code (WAC)
E. Chapter 468.200 WAC
F. National Response Plan, May 2007 http://www.dhs.gov/nrp
G. National Search and Rescue Plan, 2007 http://www.uscg.mil/hq/g-o/g-opr/nsarc/nsarc.htm

Attachment A – Emergency Worker Individual Registration card
Attachment B – Franklin County Emergency Management Emergency Worker Registration form and background check authorization

VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See Appendix 4

ATTACHMENT A

Emergency Worker Registration Card Individual Registration

Individuals who want to make themselves available to participate in SAR missions need to register with FCEM. The reason is to insure liability coverage and eligibility to make claims for expenses that might be covered. This includes exercises as well as actual missions. The following are examples of the registrations form that is to be completed by individuals and the identification card that will be issued by FCEM as proof of an individual's registration.

EMERGENCY WORKER REGISTRATION CARD				
Jurisdiction: **Franklin County**				Issue Date: Registration Number:
Name (Last): (First): (Middle):				Email Address:
Address 1:				PHOTOGRAPH
Address 2:				
City:		State:	Zip Code:	
Driver's License No.:	Date of Birth:	Blood Type: (not required)	Sex (M-F):	
Height:	Weight:	Color Eyes:	Color Hair:	
Physical Disabilities (If any):				
Home Telephone: Work Telephone:				**- In Case of Emergency - Please Notify:**
I certify that the information on this card is true and correct to my best knowledge and belief.				
Emergency Worker Signature: Date of Signature:				Name:
Emergency Worker Assignment (WAC-118-04-110):				Telephone Number with Area Code:
Authorizing Signature: Local Jurisdiction: Date of Signature:				Relation to Emergency Worker:

Emd-024 (7/00) (FRONT)

The applicant is informed that the above information may be used to conduct a background criminal investigation. I certify by my signature above that I have been informed that a background check may be performed.

EMERGENCY WORKER TRAINING RECORD		
COURSE	HOURS	DATE COMPLETED
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION – REMARKS:		

Attachment B

FRANKLIN COUNTY
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
502 Boeing Street
Pasco, WA 99301
(509) 545-3546 Fax: (509) 545-2139

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION

I, _____, certify that:
(Print Last, First MI)

1. I am in adequate physical condition to carry out the emergency assignment given to me and that I am not subject to any medical problems or other infirmity of body or mind, except as noted on the Emergency Worker Application Card, which might render me unfit to carry out my emergency assignment.

2. I am able to speak, read, and write the English language.

3. I am not addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors or narcotics or other controlled substance.

4. I have/have not been arrested for and/or convicted of a crime. (Circle one; If yes, please explain)

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

5. I understand that the final determination for issuance of an Emergency Worker Identification Card will be at the discretion of the Director of Franklin County Emergency Management.

6. I have read and understand the contents of WAC 118-04-200.

7. I understand that I must possess a valid driver's license and liability insurance to meet the state requirement if I drive to or from a mission or training event.

8. I understand that when activated for an event or training, I am a representative of Franklin County Emergency Management and as such serve all the citizens of Franklin County regardless of their age, sex, color, religious beliefs, cultural beliefs, physical or mental impairments, or political activities. I will keep my personal beliefs and feelings to myself and not let them interfere with the performance of my assigned duties.

9. I understand that any claims for reimbursements, of authorized expenses are covered under RCW 38.52 and WAC 118-04. I further understand that claims for medical expenses must be submitted within one year of the injury and claims for property damage/loss or other authorized expenses must be filed within three years from the date of occurrence. All claims must include receipts and documentation and be submitted through the Franklin County Emergency Management Director.

Signed _____ Date _____
(applicant)

Signed _____ Date _____
(parent or guardian of applicants under age 18)

Approved this _____ day of _____, _____

_____
Xxx, Director
Franklin County Emergency Management

NOTE: (1) If the answer to "4" above is yes, you may request an informal meeting with the Franklin County Emergency Management Director to discuss the circumstances prior to submitting this application.

(2) If you are denied an Emergency Worker Identification Card/Badge, you may appeal the decision to Franklin County Emergency Management.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 9A

MASS MISSING PERSON

Primary Agency: Franklin County Sheriff's Office

Support Agencies: Franklin County Emergency Management
Franklin County Dispatch Center
Franklin County Coroner's Office
Pasco Police Department
Connell Police Department
Washington State Patrol
Sheriff's Posse
Columbia Basin Dive & Rescue
Civil Air Patrol
Coast Guard
Fire departments and fire protection districts
Washington State Department of Transportation
Washington State Military Department

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The purpose of this emergency support function is to provide for the effective utilization of search and rescue resources during a response for a large number of missing persons. This guide is to provide clear direction on the establishment of a data gathering capability related to reports of missing persons and/or suspected fatalities involved in a disaster. Franklin County Emergency Management is committed to ensuring that future mass missing person reporting incidents are managed in a coordinated efficient manner. This guide will serve as a resource for initiating a data gathering method that will support the response and reunification efforts of the emergency

B. Scope

This guide is intended for use when an incident occurs that exceeds the normal capabilities of reporting missing persons or suspected fatalities.

The authority to investigate reports of missing persons or suspected fatalities lies with the Franklin County Sheriff's Office for unincorporated Franklin County and cities within Franklin County contracting law enforcement services from the FCSO and/or Franklin County Dispatch Center and/or Franklin County Emergency Management.

This guide is not intended to be a detailed operating procedure for the investigative aspect of missing person, but rather as a resource for establishment of a process to gather information for use by investigators. This ESF is applicable to situations within the

county when it will be necessary to provide Search and Rescue (SAR) missions for emergencies or disasters. Washington State law encompasses both wild land and disaster SAR within the Revised Code of Washington Section 38.52.010.

C. Limitations

The FCSO will make every reasonable effort to quickly gather information related to missing and/or deceased disaster affected individuals to facilitate investigation, confirmation and notification to next of kin as appropriate in partnership with the Franklin County Coroner's Office. However, local resources and systems may be overwhelmed or inoperable for a significant matter of time limiting the ability to rapidly perform this function.

II. POLICIES

SAR operations are initiated, coordinated and directed by the Franklin County Sheriff's Office in accordance with local and state plans.

III. SITUATION

A. Overview

Franklin County in Southeastern Washington State encompasses a total of 1,265 square miles of which 1,242 square miles are land and 23 square miles are water. The population of Franklin County is 87,809 (2014 census). Major geographic feature of Franklin County include the Columbia and Snake Rivers, and the Juniper Dunes Wilderness area. Included in the area are several large retail and sports venues, primary and secondary schools, Columbia Basin College, Tri-Cities Airport (Index B), and the Burlington Northern/Santa Fe railyard. The County is bisected by several major state and interstate highways.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. The following are general assumptions associated with the use of this resource:
    - Depending on the incident scope and size the gathering of accurate information will take time
    - The investigative team(s) will have to review, assess, verify, and disposition every report obtained.
    - There will be significant media interest in the status and numbers associated with the event.
    - Local law enforcement agencies may request support from the Franklin County Sheriff's Office if internal resource capability to support mass missing persons reporting and/or investigation is exceeded.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. In the event of a disaster that has the known or perceived risk for multiple missing persons or fatalities a reporting hotline will be established and staffed by personnel working under the direction of the Incident Commander.

2. The Incident Commander or FCEM will get a mission number from the WA State EOC for this incident.

3. The call center will operate based on the needs of the incident for as long as the Incident Commander deems necessary.

4. Call center locations will be predetermined to allow for adequate planning of space, resources, access, and staff training. See Appendix B – Call Center location options.

5. The call takers will use a designated intake form to collect information from persons reporting a missing or possible fatality related to the disaster.

6. Appropriate FCSO and Franklin County Coroner's Office staff will have access to and use the data system to investigate, update, and document information related to a case and/or disaster.

B. Notification

The Franklin County Sheriff's Office may be made aware of an incident requiring the implementation of a mass missing person reporting capability through several methods including but not limited to:

1. On site personnel observation – either Fire or Law Enforcement

2. Contact from a Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) such as Franklin County Dispatch Center

3. Contact from Franklin County Emergency Management staff

4. Contact from the Franklin County Coroner's Office

5. Contact from local media

D. Implementation

Upon the direction of the incident commander, a call center will be activated to gather data related to an incident.

Activation of the call center includes:

1. Notification of the Franklin County Sheriff and City Executive that a call center will be activated

2. Securing a physical location for call takers and investigators
    a. See Appendix B – Call Center Location options
    b. If an alternate location is necessary, the alternate location must meet the requirements established in Appendix C – Call Center Physical Requirements

3. Activation of Call Center Staff as determined necessary

4. Setting up of the Call Center Telephone resources
    a. See Appendix E – Telephone Setup Instructions

5. Arranging for mental/emotional support for call center and investigative staff

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Lead Agency

1. Franklin County Sheriff's Office

Dependent upon the event type, the lead agency may be a variety of organizations. Regardless, Franklin County Sheriff's Office has the legal obligation to investigate all missing person or suspected fatalities within unincorporated Franklin County, and City law enforcement has the legal obligation to investigate all missing person or suspected fatalities within incorporated cities within Franklin County. The lead agency for oversight and direction of the reporting and data gathering shall be the incident command agency.

B. Support Agencies:

2. Franklin County Coroner's Office

a. The Franklin County Coroner's Office has the legal obligation to investigate and document cause of death in Franklin County and therefore is the lead agency for fatality management.

b. The FC Coroner has volunteers that could be requested to staff the call center for data gathering and/or information processing support.

c. The FC Coroner has a public webpage that can be utilized for sharing of information related to reporting missing persons and/or connecting next of kin with investigative staff.

3. Franklin County Dispatch Center (FCDC)

a. Franklin County Dispatch Center is the dispatch center for FCSO and therefore may serve as a notification or resource request agency for an incident. FCDC will be requested to direct and/or transfer 911 callers reporting missing persons to the established call center number.

4. Franklin County Emergency Management (FCEM)

a. FCEM will notify the FCSO in a timely manner of any incident that they are aware of that may involve mass missing persons and/or fatalities that may require a Mass Missing Persons Call Center activation. FCEM will activate the Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center to support the FCSO as requested/needed.

5. Franklin County Information Services

a. Information Services support technology resources for county efforts and therefore may be requested to provide technical support and/or equipment to support a call center. Specifically, Information Services will be asked to provide technical support for the activation and/or sustainment of the call center.

b. Information Services may be requested to develop and/or support content management of the FCME webpage during call center activation.

6. Medical Facilities

a. Patient coordination between area hospitals is the responsibility of the designated Disaster Medical Coordination Center. It is expected that the DMCC will cooperate fully with law enforcement investigators. This cooperation may include sharing of patient identifying information.

7. Volunteer Organizations

a. Organizations without direct reporting access to local government may have their own systems for reporting and tracking of persons affected by disasters. It is the expectation that information gathered by these organizations will be openly shared with the law

enforcement agency investigating reports of missing or suspected fatalities related to the incident.

VI. COMMUNICATIONS

a. During an incident public messaging will be coordinated through the Public Information Officer or the Incident Joint Information System and or Center if activated.

b. Content for press releases, social media, and talking points for missing person/suspected fatalities will be provided by the FCSO lead investigator or delegate to the JIS/JIC at mutually established times.

c. The spokesperson for missing persons/suspected fatalities activities will be designated by the incident commander.

d. The report of confirmed fatalities will be provided by the FC Coroner or their delegate

VII. AMINISTRATION

1. Document Management

a. This guide will be reviewed annually or after each implementation to identify adjustments or improvement opportunities.

2. Training and Exercise

a. Agencies with support roles in this guide will review their contributions annually and confirm their resource support is accurate and feasible.

b. It is recommended that the mass missing person reporting capability be exercised annually.

VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See Appendix 4

IX. REFERENCES

1. Benton and Franklin Counties Master Mutual Aid Agreements
2. Benton-Franklin Mass Casualty Incident Plan and Disaster Medical Coordination Center Plan
3. Tri-Cities Airport Emergency Plan

APPENDIX B

CALL CENTER LOCATION OPTIONS

1. **Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center**
   502 W. Boeing St.
   Pasco, WA 99301

2. **Franklin County Courthouse**
   1016 N. 4th
   Pasco, WA 99301

3. **Franklin County Sheriff's Office**
   1016 N. 4th
   Pasco, WA 99301

4. **Port of Pasco Facilities**
   Various locations/options

5. **Pasco School District**
   Various Locations

6. **Pasco City Hall**
   525 N. 3rd
   Pasco, WA 99301

7. **Columbia Generating Station JIC**
   3000 George Washington Way
   Richland, WA 99352

8. **Department of Energy JIC**
   Federal Building
   Richland, WA 99352

9. **Connell City Hall**
   Connell, WA 99326

10. **Mesa City Hall**
    103 Franklin St
    Mesa, WA 99343

11. **Kahlotus City Hall**
    Kahlotus, WA 99335

APPENDIX C

CALL CENTER PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Facility should have enough space to hold a group of 15-30 individuals
2. Facility should have a minimum of 10 phones available
3. Facility should have enough support staff to handle the needs/requirements of the 15-30 call center volunteers managing the phones.
4. Facility should have ample pens, paper and notepads available.
5. Facility should have a copy machine.
6. Facility should have ample bathroom facilities available.
7. Facility should be able to remain open on a 24/7 basis during the event.

APPENDIX D

TELEPHONE SETUP INSTRUCTIONS

1. A liaison for the facility will meet with the lead Call Center Team member for a briefing.

2. The facility liaison and call center lead will jointly create a quick "how to use the phone" procedure

3. The phone procedure will be given to each call center team member and will be trained on the phone usage by either the facility liaison or call team leader.

APPENDIX E

RESOURCES FOR SUPPORT STAFF

1. A liaison for the facility being used will available for the lead Call Center Team member to utilize.

2. The FC ECC staff will be available for use as needed and requested by the IC and available for the Call Center Team for resource needs/requests.

3. The Critical Incident Stress Management team will be activated by the IC and made available for the Call Center Team members.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 10A

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Primary Agencies:
Franklin County Fire Departments and Districts
Washington State Patrol
Washington State Department of Ecology

Support Agencies:
Tri-County Hazardous Materials Response Team
Franklin County Emergency Management
Regulated Facilities within Franklin County
Law Enforcement Agencies
Benton-Franklin District Health Department
Franklin County Emergency Dispatch
Public Works/Engineering Departments
Ben Franklin Transit
Pasco School District
American Red Cross
County Commissioners/Mayors/City Councils
Emergency Medical Services
Local Emergency Planning Committee/facilities (LEPC)
Washington State Department of Transportation
Washington Military Department, Emergency Management
US Coast Guard
US Environmental Protection Agency

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

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

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

B. Scope

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

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II. POLICIES

A. Federal and State regulations

Federal and state regulations require that local jurisdictions form Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs). LEPC elements for Washington State are described in WAC 118.40. The LEPC, emergency response groups, along with private sector and volunteer groups are required to develop this Hazardous Materials Response Plan. State regulations also require that certain employers also develop Emergency Response Plans. Planning may include coordination with outside agencies, recognition procedures, safe distances and places of refuge, sites security and control procedures, evacuation routes and procedures, and lists of required personal protective equipment. WAC 296.62 addresses Hazardous Waste and Emergency Response and Emergency Response to Hazardous Substance Releases. Accidental release prevention is also covered in the EPA Risk Management Program (RMP) and under 40CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) Part 68 (List of Regulated Substances and Thresholds for Accidental Release Prevention: Requirements for Petitions under Section 112® of the Clean Air Act as Amended).

B. Local Fire Departments and Districts

Fire departments and districts will, within the limits of their resources and authority, coordinate with other local, state and federal organizations to support essential firefighting operations. Local fire departments and districts also function under the applicable portions of RCW 38.52, RCW 52.02, RCW 70.136, WAC 212, other state and local ordinances and their own SOP's. Most of the fire departments and districts within Franklin County have signed mutual aid agreements, as well as a county master mutual aid agreement, with other departments in the county. It is understood that emergencies and disasters can overwhelm local resources or in other ways prevent agencies and jurisdictions from fulfilling their roles and responses to requests for assistance.

C. Law Enforcement Agencies

Law enforcement agencies will, within the limits of their resources and authority, coordinate with other local, state and federal law enforcement organizations to support essential law enforcement operations. In addition to other state and local regulations and ordinances, law enforcement also functions under applicable portions of RCW 38.52 and RCW 70.136. During a declared emergency, law enforcement agencies may have more authority than during normal operations. A

county master mutual agreement has been signed with other law enforcement agencies within the county. It is understood that emergencies and disasters can overwhelm local resources, or in other ways prevent agencies and jurisdictions from fulfilling all their roles and responses to requests for assistance.

RCW 38.52 - Local organizations and joint local organizations authorized - Establishment, operation - Emergency powers, procedures.

Chapter 70.136 RCW - Hazardous materials incidents

Chapter 70.136.030 RCW - Incident command agencies - Designation by political subdivisions.

RCW 90.56.020 – Department of Ecology Director responsibility

Chapter 118-40 WAC - Hazardous chemical emergency response planning and community right-to-know reporting.

40 CFR Part 370 – Hazardous Chemical Inventory Reporting

Hazardous materials responders will be trained and qualified in accordance with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120.

Chapter 296-824-WAC-Emergency Response

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

Franklin County has a number of facilities that use, store or transport extremely hazardous substances and are regulated facilities subject to EPCRA within the LEPC planning district of Franklin County. These facilities/industries are listed in Appendix A of this document. Even though Franklin County has a large number of hazardous materials facilities, in general, the county doesn't have robust HAZMAT response capability. The predominant response capability for fire agencies in Franklin County are focused on wild land fire response, with the exception of the city of Pasco.

While companies from neighboring jurisdictions are not subject to reporting their inventory to Franklin County, a release or spill may impact your community, transportation corridors and/or waterways.

1. Fire Departments/Districts in Franklin County have the primary response function for hazardous materials. Those jurisdiction(s) not belonging to the Tri-County HAZMAT have designated the Washington State Patrol as their IC for HAZMAT response. Fire Districts 1, 2, 4 and 5 have WSP designated as their IC for HAZMAT response in Franklin County. The majority of Franklin County has minimal to .

2. For the most part, Franklin County has a minimal HAZMAT response capability. Only the city of Pasco and Fire District #3 are members of the Tri-County HAZMAT team, and their capability is moderate to average. The entire rest of the county relies on the Washington State Patrol to respond as IC and at an awareness level response only. Any response above and beyond the awareness level will require contractual service from a private entity/agency for response. The Tri-County HAZMAT may respond if requested, but it will be at a contractual fee.

   Franklin County has robust Memorandums of Understanding for general fire response/ems/etc. but excludes HAZMAT response.

3. Hazardous materials are commonly stored, used, transported and manufactured in Franklin County. Transportation of hazardous materials through Franklin County creates a potential for emergencies affecting populated areas. Hazardous materials transported through populated areas by road, rail, and water create the most significant hazard due to their frequency and quantity. Franklin County is an agriculturally focused county. Large quantities of fuel (by rail, barge and vehicle) are transported daily. Large quantities of anhydrous ammonia are utilized at our food processing facilities. A myriad of other hazardous materials are utilized for various other needs/uses.

4. Franklin County has six main corridors that are regularly utilized for the transportation of hazardous materials. Additionally, these same corridors can be utilized for evacuation depending on each unique situation:
   a.) Highway 395/397 that runs north to south
   b.) Glade North Road that runs north to south
   c.) Taylor Flats Road that runs north to south
   d.) Pasco-Kahlotus highway that runs north to south
   e.) State Route 170 that runs east to west
   f.) Highway 182 that runs east to west
   g.) Eltopia West Road that runs east to west

B. Planning Assumptions

An accidental release of hazardous materials could pose a threat to the local population or environment. 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 Franklin County along these main arterials:

a.) Highway 395/397 that runs north to south
b.) Glade North Road that runs north to south
c.) Taylor Flats Road that runs north to south
d.) Pasco-Kahlotus highway that runs north to south
e.) State Route 170 that runs east to west
f.) Highway 182 that runs east to west
g.) Eltopia West Road that runs east to west
h.) Columbia River
i.) Snake 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 the course of an incident may necessitate changes in protective action recommendations.

If an evacuation is recommended because of the hazardous materials incident, 80 percent of the population in an affected area will typically relocate voluntarily when advised to do so by local authorities. Some residents will leave by routes other than those designated by emergency personnel as evacuation routes. Some residents of unaffected areas may also evacuate spontaneously. People who evacuate may require shelter in a mass care facility. Residents with access and functional needs may require assistance when evacuating.

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

C. Limitations

1. 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.

2. Responders will attempt to coordinate the plan and response according to Federal and State standards/requirements.

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

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

5. 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.

6. Each agency, facility and jurisdiction will respond within the limits of their training, capabilities and qualifications.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The Franklin 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 the Franklin County Dispatch 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.

2. 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.

3. 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 Franklin County Emergency Operations Center, if it is activated/open. Incident Command will coordinate with the EOC Emergency Manager for activation of any of the alerting systems.

4. 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.

B. Direction and Control

Franklin County has adopted NIMS/ICS standards for response and any response will incorporate the NIMS/ICS principles and structure in accordance with RCW 70.136.030

JURISDICTION	INCIDENT COMMAND AGENCY	DESIGNATION DATE
Franklin County FPD#1	Washington State Patrol	03/02/2010
Franklin County FPD#2	Washington State Patrol	03/02/2010
Franklin County FPD#3	Franklin County FPD#3	12/19/2000
Franklin County FPD#4	Washington State Patrol	03/02/2010
Franklin County FPD#5	Washington State Patrol	03/02/2010
City of Connell (FPD #1)	Washington State Patrol	03/02/2010
City of Kahlotus (FPD #2)	Washington State Patrol	03/02/2010
Mesa (FPD #1))	Washington State Patrol	03/02/2010
Pasco	Pasco Fire Department	12/19/2000
Port of Pasco	Pasco Fire Department	02/01/1988
Unincorporated Area	Washington State Patrol	03/02/2010

1. **Fire Departments/Districts**

   The local fire department or district will act as the lead agency for a hazardous material response unless otherwise designated to the Washington State Patrol – See the above table.

2. **The Tri-County Hazardous Materials Response Team**

   The Tri-County Hazardous Materials Response Team responds within the boundaries of Pasco and Franklin District 3, 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 from the eight involved jurisdictions (Richland, Kennewick, Pasco, Franklin County Fire Protection District #3, Benton County Fire Protection District #1, Benton County Fire Protection District #2, Benton County Fire Protection District #4, the City of Walla Walla Fire Department, Walla Walla County Fire Protection District #5 and the City of Yakima Fire Department.

   The team's host department (for administrative control) is Benton County FPD #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.

3. **Washington State Patrol**

   Per RCW 70.136, the Washington State Patrol has jurisdiction of all hazardous materials responses/releases in Washington State, unless by mutual agreement, that role has been assumed by another designated incident command agency. WSP will institute Unified Command at the scene of a HAZMAT incident. WSP will provide support for those political subdivisions that are lacking sufficient response capabilities. WSP **will not:**

   a. assume operational control of authorized emergency response

agencies;
b. provide personnel for HAZMAT entry teams;
c. be responsible for cleanup costs;
d. be responsible for expenses incurred by responding emergency agencies.

4. **Lourdes Health Network**

Lourdes Hospital in Franklin County has the capability to decontaminate individuals. On larger scale releases, the Benton-Franklin Counties Mass Casualty Incident Plan and Disaster Medical Control Center plans will be enacted.

5. **The Washington State Department of Ecology**

a. The State Department of Ecology has overall responsibility for 24-hour environmental pollution prevention, preparedness and response within the state of Washington.

b. Ecology acts as the pre-designated state incident agency for incidents that occur on marine and fresh water and inland spills where the Washington State Patrol (WSP) or local On-Scene Commander has curtailed emergency response operations.

c. Ecology will act as the lead agency for spill containment, clean up, and natural resources damage assessment activities, including marine/fresh water spills. Refer to the Northwest Area Contingency Plan (NWACP), for more information on spill preparedness and response. The NWACP is a joint agreement between the U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the states of Oregon, Idaho and Washington.

6. **Franklin County Emergency Management**

Emergency Management will be a repository for Tier II reports in Franklin County, they will additionally keep records/files of incidents that are reported to the agency. Emergency Management will coordinate with the lead jurisdictions Incident Commander or the Washington State Patrol in the event of a hazardous materials incident through the Emergency Operations Center.

Public Information duties are the responsibility of the Incident Commander to delegate. FCEM has the ability to utilize the Emergency Alert System and Code Red Electronic Telephone Notification System to disseminate emergency public information.

C. 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.

The recognized methods and procedures facilities use for determining a release occurred are air sampling/monitoring systems, visual inspections and environmental conditions.

The recognized methods and procedures Franklin County 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 and outlined in their agency's emergency response plan per WAC 296-824-20005

- 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 **offensively** in order to either plug, patch or stop the release using other methods.

D. Notification

Three methods of warning may be used in Franklin County: The Emergency Alert System, the CodeRED system and Route Alerting.

a. The Emergency Alert System is the primary warning method in Franklin County. 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 re-broadcast any emergency messages immediately. The Emergency Alert System results in wide-area alerting of up to four counties.

b. The CodeRED system is a geo-spatial web based electronic notification system that utilizes residents home/cell phone number to send an emergency/warning message to residents that have signed up for the free-to-residents service.

c. Route alerting may be used in addition to an Emergency Alert System message. Route alerting includes the use of loud speakers 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.

E. Emergency Response

1. General Response

a. Identify the type or types of materials involved, and the scope of the incident as quickly as possible. Identification may be provided by the responsible party or by reading a placard(s) and references such as North American Response Guidebook, Chemtrec and CAMEO/ALOHA.

b. Protective actions will be decided upon by the Incident Commander or, after an emergency has been declared, by the Emergency Chairman in the Emergency Operations Center. Decisions made to avoid or minimize exposure to hazardous materials will be based on many factors including:

1. Type and quantity of material

2. Duration of a release

3. Projected time that a release is expected if it has not already occurred.

4. Meteorological conditions

5. Characteristics of the population that may be effected

6. Most likely exposure pathway, i.e. direct exposure through inhalation or contact with the material, or contamination of water and food supplies

c. There are two basic protective actions that may be taken. The appropriate action will be determined in conjunction with the

1. Shelter in place - the public would be instructed to stay indoors with all windows and vents closed to prevent any outside air from entering the structure.

2. Evacuation - the public would be instructed to leave a designated area.

d. Additionally, there are secondary controls that can be used for further protection.

1. Access Control - prevent the public from entering a designated area.

2. Ingestion protection - prevent the public and animals from consuming contaminated foods or water.

e. Once the hazards of the site have been identified, the appropriate personal protective equipment shall be selected that provides a level of protection at or below permissible exposure limits.

f. Law enforcement will be in charge of route alerting and/or evacuation and will determine the appropriate evacuation routes and access control points.

g. The Incident Commander is responsible to ensure the safety of all emergency workers and will appoint a safety officer to carry out this responsibility. If the Incident Commander chooses not to appoint a Safety Officer, he/she assumes that role for the duration of the incident.

h. As outlined in Title 29 CFR 1910.120, all suspected conditions that may pose inhalation or skin absorption hazards that are immediately dangerous to life, health, or other conditions that may cause health or serious harm, shall be identified during the preliminary survey.

i. Additional information in the form of news releases and briefings will be released by the on-scene Public Information Officer. After activation of the Emergency Operations Center, information will be coordinated with the on-scene Public Information Officer and released by the Emergency Operations Center Public Information Officer.

j. The designated hazardous materials Incident Commander will assume operational control, make necessary decisions and initiate warnings to protect the health and safety of the public near the scene, and emergency workers on the scene. Within Franklin County if the local jurisdiction does not designate and Incident Command Agency, the Washington State Patrol assumes Incident Command for the jurisdiction (RCW 70.136.030) Incident Command responsibility by jurisdiction is as follows:

JURISDICTION	INCIDENT COMMAND AGENCY	DESIGNATION DATE
Franklin County FPD#1	Washington State Patrol	03/02/2010
Franklin County FPD#2	Washington State Patrol	03/02/2010
Franklin County FPD#3	Franklin County FPD#3	12/19/2000
Franklin County FPD#4	Washington State Patrol	03/02/2010
Franklin County FPD#5	Washington State Patrol	03/02/2010
City of Connell (FPD #1)	Washington State Patrol	03/02/2010
City of Kahlotus (FPD #2)	Washington State Patrol	03/02/2010
Mesa (FPD #1))	Washington State Patrol	03/02/2010
Pasco	Pasco Fire Department	12/19/2000
Port of Pasco	Pasco Fire Department	02/01/1988
Unincorporated Area	Washington State Patrol	03/02/2010

k. Response levels categorize hazardous materials incidents by the severity of the threat to public health or the environment. The severity of an incident is dependent on the amount of material spilled, the location, the toxicity of the material, and potential for exposure.

Three levels of emergencies are defined by increasing severity, as follows:

Response Level	Description
I. Potential Emergency Condition	An incident or threat of a release which can be controlled by the first response agencies and does not require evacuation of other than the involved structure or the immediate outdoor area. The incident is confined to a small area and does not pose an immediate threat to life or property. EAL: Elevated hazardous material concentration(s) onsite but ≤ ERPG-2 level(s) at the site boundary.
II. Limited Emergency Condition	An incident involving a greater hazard or larger area which poses a potential threat to life or property and which may require a limited evacuation of the surrounding area. EAL: >ERPG-2 level offsite but is not >ERPG-3 offsite.
III. Full Emergency Condition	An incident involving a severe hazard or a large area which poses extreme threat to life and property and will probably require a large scale evacuation; or an incident requiring the expertise or resources of county, state, federal or private agencies/organizations. EAL: ERPG-3 exceeded offsite.

2. Washington State Department of Ecology

a. Act as the State On-Scene Commander (OSC) for state oil and hazardous material spills, except on the highways or where the local jurisdiction or WSP is designated IC.
b. Provide 24-hour response to hazardous material, oil spill, or other release incidents.
c. Make emergency notifications.
d. Determine the source and course of the incident.
e. Identify the responsible party for a hazardous material, oil spill, or release incident.
f. Assume responsibility for incident management and cleanup if the responsible party is unavailable, unresponsive, or unidentified.
g. Set clean-up standards for the state. Ensures that source control, containment, cleanup, and disposal are accomplished.
h. Assist in monitoring and ensuring the safety of first responders and other personnel.
i. Initiate enforcement actions, as appropriate.
j. Coordinate spill response with other state and federal agencies, and local jurisdictions using Unified Command (UC) and the ICS.
k. Establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) with involved agencies and the responsible party to provide current and accurate information to the community.
l. Activate and coordinate the activities of the Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) team.
m. Participate in the activities of the Washington Wildlife Rescue

Coalition.

n. Notify the appropriate resource trustee agency of injury to fish, shellfish, habitat, or other wildlife.
o. Make on-site inspections to hazardous materials, oil spill or other releases.
p. Provide maritime expertise and advice to the state OSC.

3. Washington State Patrol

a. Assume the role of IC or on state and interstate highways, and in certain local jurisdictions (RCW 70.136.030). See topic E. Emergency Response, element j.
b. Assist local jurisdictions with law enforcement and evacuations.
c. Assist local jurisdictions with ICS functions, when requested.
d. Coordinate and maintain liaison with other state agencies involved with an incident.
e. Assist in receiving and disseminating warning information.
f. Provide communications and technical support to the incident.
g. Provide aerial reconnaissance of impacted area.
h. Coordinate fire resources when emergency mobilization is authorized for a hazardous materials incident.
i. Provide 24-hour statewide communications support.
j. Request support and assistance from the EOC or emergency management staff.
k. Provide communications officer capability.
l. Provide aerial support for critical incidents, upon request and with the approval of the WSP chain of command.

4. Tri-County Hazardous Materials Response Team

a. Respond to incidents in Franklin County if requested. The Incident Command System will be utilized, and the local jurisdiction or the Washington State Patrol will be Incident Command. Typically, a Unified Command will be used, to coordinate the efforts of the hazardous materials team, fire service, EMS, and law enforcement.
b. Request support and assistance from the EOC or emergency management staff.
c. Currently in Franklin County, only the City of Pasco and Franklin County Fire Protection District #3 are members of the Tri-County HAZMAT Team.

5. Local Fire Departments and Districts

a. Act as the designated command agency for much of Franklin County's hazardous materials response. Whether they are acting as the primary Incident Command, or working with other agencies utilizing the Unified Command structure, fire service

has a responsibility for the accountability and safety of personnel as well as the general population. Most Fire Protection Districts in Franklin County will utilize unified command with the WSP, with the exceptions being Pasco Fire and Fire Protection District #3 as shown in topic E. Emergency Response, element j.

b. Initiate efforts to reduce or contain the hazard(s), evacuation, and medical care to anyone exposed to the hazard after obtaining as much information about the hazard and approved emergency actions as possible.

c. Assure communication with a hazardous materials team, or other specialized resources such as Emergency Response Guides, CHEMTREC®, Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO®), Washington State Department of Ecology, or other experts.

d. Request support and assistance from the EOC or emergency management staff.

6. Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

a. Act as a support agency or group for a hazardous materials response. The hazardous materials teams have Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) and paramedics as members. Other EMS providers must also utilize the Incident Command System.

b. Size up information and related medical procedures from Incident Command if the hazardous materials team or other experts are not on site. EMS may have to wait for fire service or other hazardous materials response personnel to remove the patient(s) from the hazard and perform decontamination before administering aid.

c. Based on SOPs, EMS on scene may need to coordinate with the Incident Commander to arrange for Advanced Life Support, and/or specialized transportation to an appropriate medical facility.

d. EMS leaders and personnel are responsible for maintaining accountability of personnel, and following the safety procedures established by Incident Command.

7. Franklin County Emergency Management

a. The Franklin County Emergency Operations Center (EOC), will be activated as needed in order to be used as a point of central control and coordination. Representatives of emergency response organizations (and the facility involved if at a fixed site) will report to the center to assist in decision making and to coordinate their efforts. The Emergency Management Director is responsible for managing the operations of the Emergency Operations Center. Upon activation, all public information and news releases will be issued from the Emergency Operations Center. All requests for resources and information should be passed from on-scene operations to the Emergency Operations Center.

b. The Emergency Operations Center will be the point of central control and coordination. The on-scene commander will be the point of coordination for field

operations and the carrying out of decisions made in the Emergency Operations Center.

c. If the capabilities and resources of Franklin County (including existing mutual aid agreements) become exhausted, or are in imminent danger of becoming exhausted, a request for assistance will be made to the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) for activation of the Northwest Area Contingency Plan. The Washington Military Department, Emergency Management division staff the SEOC Alert and Warning Center (AWC); however all call for state assistance are processed by the State Emergency Operations Officers (SEOOs) in the SEOC's AWC.

F. Recovery Activities

The techniques and equipment used to contain a release would depend on the type, site, health hazard, and environmental impact. The situations can be so varied that the Incident Commander will have to make the determination. The clean-up would be the responsibility of the party causing the incident and shall be determined by the Department of Ecology. Any long term site control will be the responsibility of the spiller and may involve Ecology oversight.

G. Responder Safety

It is essential 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 the IC system. A Safety Officer will be appointed to the Command Staff to assist the Incident Commander (IC) with responder safety. The Safety Officer shall be assigned 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 hazmat 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 CFR 1910.120 (HAZWOPER) and Chapter 296-824 WAC training under any circumstance.

H. Preparedness Activities

1. The Local Emergency Planning Committee may form emergency planning and right-to-know subcommittees. . The community right-to-know information is updated and available to the public. This plan will be reviewed annually and updated to identify existing and needed manpower and equipment resources and should conduct an annual hazardous materials emergency exercise.

2. Methods for exercising the plan will include table-top exercises, functional drills and exercises and full-scale exercises.

   a. Table-top exercises will be used to train personnel and to identify deficiencies in the plan.

   b. Functional drills and exercises will be used to train personnel and test specific portions of the plan.

   c. Full-scale exercises will be used to test the entire plan, with all functions be demonstrated.

3. Table-top and/or functional exercises will be conducted annually, with a full scale exercise being conducted at least biannually. These exercises may be combined with other exercises required by other existing programs managed by Franklin County Emergency Management.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agencies

1. **Fire Departments and Districts**:

   The Incident Commander (must be Hazmat trained) will be the senior fire officer in the jurisdiction where a hazardous materials incident occurs and will assume the role of Incident Commander, unless the role has been delegated to the Washington State Patrol, and will implement the Incident Command System to contain the hazardous materials and protect the public, emergency workers and the environment. The on-scene and will implement the NIMS Incident Command System to contain the hazardous materials and protect the public, emergency workers and the environment.

   The Incident Commander will make necessary protective action decisions for the public and emergency workers prior to the declaration of an emergency.

   After declaration of an emergency, the Hazmat Incident Commander will coordinate development of protective action decisions for the public and emergency workers with the Emergency Chairman or Emergency

Manager in the Emergency Operations Center.

2. **WSP**

If designated, See topic E. Emergency Response, element j.; WSP will assume the role of Incident Commander on-scene and will implement the Incident Command System to contain the hazardous materials and protect the public, emergency workers and the environment.

Develop procedures for traffic control, route alerting, evacuation and security for their jurisdiction.

Develop and conduct hazardous materials training for all levels of local and state emergency responders.

Will provide is feasible staff support to the Emergency Operations Center

B. Support Agencies

1. **Mayor/County Commissioners**:

The elected officials of the jurisdictions at risk have ultimate responsibility for decision making within their jurisdiction in the event of a hazardous materials incident.

2. **Franklin County Emergency Management**:

FCEM will maintain and manage the Emergency Operations Center.

Maintain a resource directory to support hazardous materials and emergency response.

Assist the Emergency Operations Center Public Information Officer in disseminating public information and instructions.

Collect all data and submit the required documentation to Washington State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)

Function as lead agency for the Franklikn County LEPC

FCEM will interface with facility Emergency Coordinators as identified in the facility emergency response plans. Copies of these plans are housed in the Franklin County EOC and are maintained on a regular basis by the facility emergency coordinator for each facility. These plans identify the potential hazard area and recommended protective actions and evacuation routes.

Maintain reports submitted by facilities in accordance with EPCRA regulations on behalf of the Franklin County LEPC

3. **Emergency Medical Services**:

   Each emergency medical agency will conduct hazardous material and incident command system training for their responders and formulate a course of action to provide necessary medical attention for emergency workers and the public. They will also provide staff support, if needed, for the Emergency Operations Center.

4. **Benton Franklin Health Department/Region 8 Public Health**:

   Provide staff support for the Emergency Operations Center.

   Provide advice on health impacts and protective actions.

   Enforce health and sanitation regulations.

   Assist emergency medical services personnel in coordinating medical services for emergency workers and the public.

   The health officer will advise the Emergency Chairman in the Emergency Operations Center regarding re-entry into contaminated areas.

5. **Franklin County Dispatch Center**

   Develop and maintain standard operating guidance, checklists, and resource listings.

   Receive and disseminate notifications to designated response agencies and maintain communications capabilities for participating members.

   FC Dispatch will provide staff support to Emergency Operations Center.

6. **Tri-County Hazardous Materials Response Team**:

   Conduct hazardous materials response training for their personnel.

   Maintain inventories of response resources, including teams, local experts, community and industry equipment and clean-up resources.

   Provide advice to Incident Commander on protective actions and containment services.

7. **Public Works**:

   Provide traffic barrier material as requested by law enforcement agencies.

Provide heavy equipment and diking material as requested by Incident Commander.

If requested and personnel are available to provide staff support for the Emergency Operations Center.

8. Ben Franklin Transit:

Provide transportation resources as requested by the Incident Commander or the Emergency Operations Center.

Maintain a current listing of bus, taxi, and/or other agencies and their availability of equipment and drivers for emergency use.

If requested and personnel are available to provide staff support for the Emergency Operations Center.

9. **American Red Cross:** The American Red Cross will:

Provide training in shelter operations and maintain a list of shelter resources.

Provide mass care for disaster victims, feeding for emergency workers and individualized assistance to families.

Handle all welfare inquiries for concerned families outside the disaster area.

Provide staff support to the Emergency Operations Center.

10. **Fixed Facilities With Hazardous Materials**: The fixed facility with hazardous materials will:

Develop an on-site contingency plan which specifies notification and emergency response procedures and responsibilities. A copy of this plan will be kept at the Franklin County EOC.

Notify the emergency dispatch center of a release and the projected area of impact and provide technical and planning support for the off-site area.

Provide staff support to the command post and Emergency Operations Center to advise the Incident Commander and decision group.

11. **State Department Of Ecology**: The Department of Ecology will:

Advise the Incident Commander for spill response and cleanup.

Provide on-scene coordination, technical information on containment, cleanup, disposal and recovery, environmental damage assessment, chemical analysis and evidence collection for enforcement actions for non-radioactive hazardous materials incidents.

Maintain a resource list of cleanup contractors, equipment and technical/scientific personnel for non-radioactive hazardous materials incidents.

Serve as the state On-Scene Coordinator under the Northwest Area Contingency Plan and National Contingency Plan.

Provide funding for cleanup of some non-radioactive hazardous materials incidents.

Coordinate damage assessments of moderate and major spills by activating the State Natural Resource Damage Assessment Team (NRDA) when appropriate.

12. **Law Enforcement Agencies:**

Each law enforcement agency will develop procedures for traffic control, route alerting, evacuation and security for their jurisdiction.

Law enforcement personnel will attend appropriate hazardous materials-training and conduct training on standard operating procedures.

The law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the area of the event will provide staff support to the Emergency Operations Center and will supervise re-entry into affected areas.

13. US Environmental Protection Agency

Provide support as necessary through the Northwest Area Contingency Plan (NWACP) joint agreement between the US Coast Guard and the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

14. US Coast Guard

Provide support as necessary through the Northwest Area Contingency Plan (NWACP) joint agreement between the US Coast Guard and the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

VI. EPCRA REPORTING

All facilities within Franklin 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 and must designate a Facility Emergency Coordinator and provide contact information for this individual.

Per EPCRA Section 304, a facility must notify any potentially- affected SERC and LEPC of a release at the facility in excess of the reportable quantity for the substance when the release could result in exposure of persons outside the facility. A verbal report must be made immediately and a written follow up report must be submitted to the SERC and LEPC that received notification within 30 days.

In accordance with EPCRA section 311, facilities must submit Safety Data Sheets (SDS), formerly referred to as Material Safety Data sheets (MSDS), 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.

EPCRA Section 312 requires facilities storing hazardous substances to provide specific information about such chemicals to the SERC, LEPC and local fire department/district annually via the Tier II Emergency & Hazardous Chemical Inventory Report.

VII. REFERENCES

FEMA, *Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning* (SLG-101).

US Department of Transportation and Transport Canada, *Emergency Response Guidebook.*

SARA Title III – *Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), http://www.ecy.wa.gov/epcra.*

Public Law 99-499 – *Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act* (SARA)

Chapter 118-40 WAC – *Hazardous Chemical Emergency Response Planning*

VIII. ACRONYMS`

CGS – Columbia Generating Station
DOE – Department of Energy
EAL – Emergency Action Level
EPCRA – Emergency Planning and Community right-To –Know Act
ERPG – Emergency Response Planning Guidance
ESF – Emergency Support Function
LEPC – Local Emergency Planning Committee

MSDS – Material Safety Data Sheet
SARA – Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
SECOMM – Southeast Communications Center
SERC – State Emergency Response Commission

Appendix A

Extremely Hazardous Sites in Franklin County, WA

TWO RIVERS TERMINAL LLC PASCO 1
CITY OF PASCO SANDIFUR PKWY
CITY OF PASCO DESERT PLATEAU DR
PASCO PROCESSING INDUSTRIAL WAY
S COLUMBIA BASIN IRR DIST MESA YARD
S COLUMBIA BASIN IRR DIST ELTOPIA YARD
S COLUMBIA BASIN IRR DIST LANGFORD
TWIN CITY FOODS INC PASCO
CONAGRA FOODS PACKAGED FOODS CO INC PASCO
TWO RIVERS TERMINAL LLC PASCO 2
CROP PRODUCTION SERVICES 7014
FREEZE PACK INC PASCO
RESERS FINE FOODS
CROP PRODUCTION SERVICES 150 CONNELL
CROP PRODUCTION SERVICES 156 PASCO
CONAGRA FOODS PACKAGED FOODS CO INC
CONAGRA FOODS LAMB WESTON PASCO
HARMS PACIFIC TRANSPORT

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 10B

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, RICHLAND OPERATIONS OFFICE

Primary Agency: Franklin County Emergency Management

Support Agencies:
American Red Cross, Benton-Franklin Chapter
Benton-Franklin Health Department
Connell Fire Department
Connell Police Department
Franklin County Amateur Radio Operators
Franklin County Fire Districts #1, #3 and #4
Franklin County Public Works
Franklin County Sheriff's Office
North Franklin School District
Pasco Fire Department
Pasco/Franklin County Dispatch
Pasco Police Department
Pasco School District
Washington State Patrol
Washington State Emergency Management Division
Washington State Department of Health, Radiation Protection Division
Washington State Department of Agriculture

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The purpose of this Emergency Support Function (ESF) is to provide guidance for protecting the citizens of Franklin County in the event of an emergency on the Hanford Site, which is managed by the United States Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office (DOE-RL) and its contractors.

B. Scope

1. This ESF describes actions and concepts which are unique to the situations created by an emergency on the Hanford Site.

2. Franklin County Emergency Management will coordinate planning and preparedness activities.

3. Principal support agencies will identify the resources and personnel available. They will also designate a coordinator for their resources for both planning and response to the Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center.

II. POLICIES

Authorities

Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Chapter 38.52.070 directs each political subdivision of Washington State to establish a local organization for emergency management according to the State emergency management plan and program. Franklin County Emergency Management is established through an Interlocal Cooperative Agreement, as authorized by RCW 38.52.

Assignment of Responsibilities

Franklin County Emergency Management is responsible for maintaining and administering this Plan. The governments of Franklin County and the Cities of Pasco, Connell, Kahlotus and Mesa subscribe to this Plan and are responsible for executing its provisions. For Department of Energy emergencies, one of the Franklin County Commissioners or an authorized designee serves as the Emergency Chairperson.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

1. The Hanford Site encompasses approximately 560 square miles in Benton County, Washington. Franklin and Grant Counties border the site, but are divided from the site by the Columbia River. The Hanford Site contains several types of facilities which each have the potential for generating a classified emergency. The site includes several nuclear reactors which are either decommissioned or in a standby mode, processing facilities, nuclear waste storage tanks and research laboratories. It also has a number of other facilities and contractors dedicated to testing, remediation and environmental clean-up.

2. Two areas of the Hanford Site are leased to other entities. A low-level radioactive waste disposal site, located near the center of the Hanford Site, is commercially operated by US Ecology. Energy Northwest operates a boiling water reactor, known as Columbia Generating Station (CGS), on land on the east side of the Hanford Site, near the Columbia River. This facility's off-site emergency planning is covered by the document "ESF 10c: Radiological Emergency Response: Energy Northwest".

3. A DOE-RL emergency could involve the release of radioactive materials, toxicological hazardous materials, or mixed waste including both radiological and toxicological materials. A release of these materials could impact the lives and health of Franklin County residents.

4. Many events could result in an emergency with off-site impacts. These include, but are not limited to, emergencies developing from natural disasters, security events, transportation accidents, fires and explosions. The effects of radiological and non-radiological hazardous materials released into the environment from such an accident will vary widely according to the material released, the mechanism of the release and meteorological conditions.

5. The site has three areas which contain hazards with the potential for off-site impacts. Each of the areas has an Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) which dictates the areas of automatic protective actions and focuses the planning efforts. These plume EPZ's are based on whole body external exposure to alpha, beta or gamma radiation from the plume and deposited radioactive material, skin or eye contact with a non-radiological plume or by inhalation from a radiological or non-radiological plume. The 100 Area has a plume EPZ located on the north side of the Hanford Site along the Columbia River. Franklin County's planning for an emergency in the 100 Area is limited to the potential impacts to the river and support of other jurisdictions. The 200 East and 200 West Areas, which are located near the center of the Hanford Site, each have an EPZ with a 10-mile radius. For planning purposes these two areas and their EPZ's are combined, creating an elliptical EPZ which extends across the Columbia River into Franklin County. The area of Franklin County which is potentially impacted by a 200 Area emergency is the Columbia River, the Ringold fishing area and the Wahluke hunting area. The 300 Area is just north of the city of Richland, Washington. It has a 2.2-mile EPZ based on a technical analysis of the hazards present. However, Franklin County utilizes the same area as Section 2 of the Columbia Generating Station's EPZ. This is based on public education efforts, available response infrastructure, and easily communicated geopolitical boundaries. The Hanford Site also has an Ingestion Exposure Planning Zone with a 50-mile radius, centered on CGS. This zone has a principal exposure pathway based upon ingestion of contaminated water or foods following a release from either CGS or the Hanford Site.

6. The population of the 100 Area EPZ and the 200 Area EPZ in Franklin County are comprised of nearly all recreational users of the Columbia River and the hunting and fishing areas. The 300 Area EPZ has a permanent population of approximately 1600 people. The seasonal population can be much higher due to the influx of migrant workers during peak agricultural times.

7. Four schools are located in the 300 Area EPZ in Franklin County. Edwin Markham Elementary School, 4031 Elm Road; Country Christian Center, 5500 West Sagemoor Road; and Big River Country School, 622 Cottonwood Road, are all included in the 300 Area EPZ.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Releases of radioactive or other hazardous materials from the Hanford Site can occur and could greatly affect public health, the environment, property, and economy of Washington.

2. Actions taken under this plan are intended to be defensive and protective in nature. DOE-RL personnel who have the equipment and training to directly intervene in a release will be responsible for event mitigation. DOE-RL will make every effort to minimize the release of these materials into the environment.

3. Contamination of an affected area could disrupt normal activities and require exclusion of contaminated areas for a period of time. Emergency Planning Zones (EPZ) are plotted to project the area most likely to be affected from the most likely incident initiators reviewed in a hazards analysis. The hazards analyzed project potential plume and ingestion exposures that exceed Federal limits.

4. Personnel at DOE-RL will make the initial notification to the counties potentially affected by the plume according to the agreed procedure within fifteen minutes of the emergency event classification. All notifications will be via the secured crash line system using the standard DOE-RL Notification Form. The initial notification will originate from the Occurrence Notification Center (ONC), with subsequent Notification Forms coming from the DOE-RL Emergency Operations Center.

5. Initial protective actions decisions have been planned for the 100, 200, 300 and 400 areas of the Hanford Site. Key officials of all jurisdictions involved will work together in order to make additional protective action decisions in a timely manner based on the best information available. These key officials will coordinate and control all emergency response functions for Franklin County.

6. If sheltering or evacuation of some or all of the population residing in the affected area is deemed appropriate, then emergency information will be broadcast over the electronic voice sirens and via the Emergency Alert System. Transportation-dependent persons should plan ahead and arrange with neighbors or friends for assistance in case of an emergency at the Hanford site.

7. Some portion of the affected population can be expected to leave the area in the absence of any officially recommended evacuation. The locations, identification, routes of travel and destinations of this group of people will not be known.

8. When Franklin County resources are insufficient to accomplish an emergency function, additional resources will be coordinated in accordance with and provided through mutual aid agreements with

surrounding counties or through the Washington State Emergency Operations Center.

9. DOE-RL, through their operations support staff, will assist with the following services, upon request, to affected areas in the vicinity of the Hanford site:

    a. Radiological monitoring field teams to assist in the identification of the plume footprint and relocation and food control boundaries.

    b. Assistance in the treatment of off-site casualties of any radiation/hazardous chemical exposures with health care personnel trained in the mitigation of such exposures.

    c. Radiological monitoring resources to conduct monitoring and decontamination of the public at designated boat launches on the Columbia River.

    d. Boat crews to assist in warning boaters to not enter areas of the Columbia River that have been evacuated.

    e. Assistance in obtaining additional federal emergency response assets.

    f. Provision of a facility representative to the Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center.

    g. Installation and maintenance of primary and back-up notification systems in the ECC and dispatch center.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. DOE-RL will immediately notify the affected local jurisdiction(s) and the state when experiencing an emergency. Franklin County will warn its potentially-affected resident and transient population of the situation and advise them of what immediate protective actions should be taken.

2. Franklin County Emergency Management may assist DOE-RL in the mitigation phase. FCEM will have primary responsibility for preparedness and response. FCEM will support Washington State in the recovery phase of a Hanford site emergency.

3. The Emergency Chair will provide direction and control of all emergency response activities for DOE-RL emergencies. He or she will also be responsible for issuing a declaration of emergency, as appropriate.

B. Organization

1. **FRANKLIN COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**: Franklin County Emergency Management is established by an interlocal agreement and is directed by the Franklin County Emergency Management Board comprised of representatives of the municipalities who are signatories to the agreement: Franklin County and the cities of Pasco, Kahlotus, Connell and Mesa. Daily operations are under the direction of a Director, appointed by the board. Other staff includes an Assistant Director and Program Coordinators.

2. **AMERICAN RED CROSS, BENTON-FRANKLIN CHAPTER**: The Benton-Franklin Chapter of the American Red Cross is a non-governmental social service agency. The local ARC chapter is under the management of the Executive Director.

3. **BENTON-FRANKLIN DISTRICT HEALTH DEPARTMENT**: The Benton-Franklin Health Department is headed by the District Health Officer who has overall responsibility for protection of the health of the population within the District. The District Health Officer reports to the Benton-Franklin District Health Board, which sets local health policy with guidance from the State Board of Health. The District Health Board is made up of elected officials from each county and city in the district.

4. **FIRE DEPARTMENTS AND DISTRICTS**: Pasco Fire Department is under the direction of the Fire Chief, who reports to the City Manager. Connell Fire Department is under the direction of the Fire Chief, who is responsible to the Connell City Council and to his or her member firefighters. The fire districts in Franklin County are each under the direction of a Fire Chief, appointed by a Board of Fire Commissioners, who is elected by the public.

5. **FRANKLIN COUNTY AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS**: The Franklin County Amateur Radio Operators are a volunteer organization which provides primary or backup communication for emergency operations.

6. **FRANKLIN COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS**: Franklin County Public Works is a County executive department headed by the Director of Public Works, who reports to the County Board of Commissioners. The Public Works Department consists of engineering staff, vehicle maintenance and road maintenance personnel. FCPW has direct operational responsibility for maintenance and repair of the County road network. In addition, FCPW has coordination responsibility for the solid waste disposal service providers in the county.

7. **LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES**: Franklin County Sheriff's Office is under the direction of the elected County Sheriff. Each Franklin County

Police Department is under the direction of the respective Chief of Police, who reports to the Mayor or City Manager. The Washington State Patrol's local operations are under the direction of the Lieutenant of the Kennewick Detachment. The Kennewick Detachment reports to the Captain (District Commander) in the Yakima District office, who reports to the Chief of the WSP in Olympia. The Chief of the WSP is appointed by and reports to the Governor.

8. **PASCO/FRANKLIN COUNTY DISPATCH CENTER**: The Franklin County Dispatch Center is an interlocal agency formed by the City of Pasco and Franklin County to provide enhanced dispatch (E911) service. It is under the direction of a general manager, who reports to the designated head of the interlocal agency, presently the Franklin County Sheriff. The Franklin County Dispatch Center will be the Primary Warning Point and central communications center for Franklin County emergency response until that authority is transferred to the activated Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center during a DOE-RL emergency.

C. Procedures

A set of procedures has been developed for the Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center for DOE-RL emergencies. These procedures are located in the Emergency Coordination Center. Franklin County Emergency Management maintains and updates all procedures.

D. Mitigation Activities

The responsibility for mitigation of the hazards on the Hanford site rests with DOE-RL and its contractors. Franklin County Emergency Management will support DOE-RL as appropriate and advise them regarding the needs of Franklin County citizens.

E. Preparedness Activities

Preparedness activities for Hanford Site emergencies include:

1. Review and modify, if necessary, the Emergency Planning Zones for the various potential emergencies on the Hanford site;

2. Establish a means of alert and notification for the permanent and transient population of Franklin County, including the Emergency Alert System and the coordination of river sirens;

3. Develop and update procedures for ECC and field personnel responding to DOE-RL emergencies;

4. Conduct evaluated exercises to determine level of readiness;

5. Provide training to emergency responders regarding the Hanford site hazards and potential protective action guidance; provide training to ECC personnel regarding their procedures;

6. Educate the public about emergency preparedness related to the Hanford site;

7. Designate Emergency Worker Assistance Center(s) and coordinate with appropriate agencies for training and staffing.

F. Response Activities

1. The procedures which have been written for DOE-RL emergencies will be implemented. All aspects of the off-site response will be coordinated from the Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center.

2. DOE-RL will notify off-site agencies whenever an incident has a significant impact on safety, environment, health, security, operations, or is a significant deviation from normal operations. These notifications are normally administrative in nature and are transmitted directly to Franklin County Emergency Management and are categorized as Off-Normal, Unusual Occurrence, or Abnormal Event Notification. An Abnormal Event Notification can be a precursor to a classified emergency or simply a notification of an unusual circumstance that could be of interest to the public or media.

3. In the case of an operational emergency involving radiological or toxicological materials, the emergency is classified as an Alert, Site Area Emergency, or General Emergency. Franklin County Dispatch receives the initial notification and then notifies other Franklin County agencies. The classification system for DOE-RL emergencies are as follows:

   a. Alert: An Alert represents events that are in progress or have occurred that involve an actual or a potential substantial degradation of the level of safety at a facility. Any environmental releases of hazardous materials are expected to be limited to fractions of the appropriate Protective Action Guideline (PAG) (>/= 100 mRem Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE)) or Emergency Response Planning Guideline (ERPG) (>/= ERPG-1 but <ERPG-2) at the facility boundary. The Alert classification level is the first stage of an emergency that requires action by off-site agencies. At this stage, no off-site impacts are anticipated. Mobilization of the emergency response organization ensures that staff and resources are available should the event circumstances escalate. Protective actions may be required in Franklin County depending on the facility affected and the circumstances of the emergency.

b. Site Area Emergency: A Site Area Emergency represents events that are in progress or have occurred that involve actual or likely major failure(s) of facility safety or safeguards systems needed for the protection of onsite personnel, the public health and safety, the environment, or national security. Any environmental releases of hazardous materials are expected to exceed the appropriate PAG (>/= 1 Rem TEDE) or ERPG (>/= ERPG-2) exposure levels at the facility boundary, but is expected to be less than these values at the Hanford Site boundary. At this level, protective actions for on-site personnel may be ordered. Protective actions for Franklin County residents are likely.

c. General Emergency: A General Emergency represents events that are in progress or have occurred that involve actual or imminent catastrophic failure of facility safety systems with potential for loss of confinement integrity, catastrophic degradation of facility protection systems, or catastrophic failure in safety or protection systems threatening the integrity of a weapon or test device, which could lead to substantial offsite impacts. Any environmental releases of hazardous materials can reasonably be expected to exceed the appropriate PAG (>/= 1 rem TEDE) or ERPG (>/= ERPG-2) exposure levels at or beyond the Hanford Site boundary. Protective actions will be recommended to the public through the Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center.

4. The 100, 200 or 300 areas could each generate a general emergency given certain circumstances. Automatic protective actions have been established for emergencies which could occur in these areas. These protective actions will be implemented immediately upon notification. The Franklin County ECC procedures provide the direction for these automatic protective actions.

5. One automatic protective action decision could be the clearing of a portion of the Columbia River. This would be affected by the activation of sirens positioned by DOE-RL and Energy Northwest, the use of the Emergency Alert System, and a Notice to Mariners issued by the United States Coast Guard. Other automatic protective actions relate to evacuation of the applicable Emergency Planning Zones. The notification of this evacuation recommendation would be made primarily via the Emergency Alert System. The Emergency Alert System Plan for the Columbia Basin Operational Area details the use of the Emergency Alert System for notification of the public.

6. Emergency Worker Assistance Centers will be activated, as appropriate, based upon the emergency classification and area affected. Evacuees will be directed to these centers where they will be monitored and

decontaminated, if necessary. Additionally, the American Red Cross will open and staff shelters for the duration of the event.

7. Any persons suffering symptoms of chemical or radiation exposure (or any other medical problem) will be directed or transported to the appropriate medical facility for treatment. The Tri-County Mass Casualty Incident Plan may be implemented if necessary.

8. The primary concern during a DOE-RL emergency is the preservation of human life. Secondarily, efforts will be made to protect animal life and property. Agriculture advisories may be issued from the Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center which would offer protective action recommendations for livestock.

9. All public information and news releases regarding the off-site response to a DOE-RL emergency will be handled from the Joint Information Center in the Richland Federal Building or the Franklin County ECC. News releases will be approved by the Emergency Chair in the Franklin County ECC and coordinated with the agencies represented in the Joint Information Center.

G. Recovery Activities

1. Washington State officials will advise county officials, based on data provided by DOE-RL, when re-entry into any evacuated areas can be accomplished or when persons who were sheltered-in-place may emerge from their shelter. Public information announcements may be made from either the Joint Information Center or through normal channels.

2. After the contaminated area has been determined safe for re-entry, Washington State Department of Agriculture will evaluate the impact on meat, dairy products and crops. These activities will be supported by Franklin County personnel.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agency

The Franklin County Emergency Management office will coordinate planning and preparedness for DOE-RL emergencies by:

1. Assisting support agencies in developing their internal response procedures and guidelines;

2. Maintaining a procedure/checklist for the positions in the Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center;

3. Conducting training and orientation as necessary regarding Hanford site emergencies and possible protective action recommendations for emergency responders, public officials and citizens;

4. Assisting county residents and private organizations in addressing evacuation concerns and in planning for the possibility of a DOE-RL related evacuation;

5. Staffing the Franklin County ECC for coordination of emergency response and support to responding agencies; notifying emergency response agencies of the emergency and requesting representatives for the Franklin County ECC;

6. Recruiting and registering volunteers for disaster assistance;

7. Recording and updating Emergency Alert System messages describing the emergency classification levels and automatic protective actions for DOE-RL emergencies.

8. Maintaining radiological equipment given to the county by DOE-RL.

B. Support Agencies:

1. American Red Cross, Benton-Franklin Chapter

   a. Designate a staff member to coordinate planning and preparedness activities with FCEM.

   b. Maintain such internal procedures and directives as are needed to provide for prompt and effective activation of the ARC staff and resources to support the Franklin County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

   c. Designate one or more knowledgeable individuals to serve as the American Red Cross liaison during emergencies.

d. Provide trained individuals to staff shelters in conjunction with the Emergency Worker Assistance Center and other shelters as necessary.

2. Benton-Franklin Health Department

a. Provide advice to the Emergency Chairperson in the Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center regarding the health effects of a radioactive or toxicological material release during a DOE-RL emergency to assist in making protective action decisions.

b. Designate one or more knowledgeable individuals to represent the agency in the Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center during emergencies.

3. Fire Departments and Districts

a. Designate a staff member to coordinate planning and preparedness activities with FCEM.

b. The Pasco Fire Department will provide equipment and personnel for vehicle decontamination at the respective Emergency Worker Assistance Centers.

c. Franklin County Fire Protection Districts #1, #3 and #4 may provide support for access control if an evacuation is ordered based on a DOE-RL emergency.

4. Franklin County Amateur Radio Operators

a. Designate a staff member to coordinate planning and preparedness activities with FCEM.

b. Provide backup communications from the Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center to all other areas deemed necessary by the Emergency Manager.

5. Franklin County Public Works

a. Designate a member to coordinate planning and preparedness activities with FCEM.

b. Maintain such internal procedures and directives as are needed to provide for prompt and effective activation of the Public Works staff and resources to support the Franklin County Comprehensive

Emergency Management Plan and Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center procedures.

c. Designate one or more knowledgeable individuals to represent the agency in the County Emergency Coordination Center during emergencies.

d. Provide for the emergency maintenance, repair and clearance of County roadways to facilitate transportation of people, equipment, and supplies.

e. Place barricades in roads to restrict access to an area which has been evacuated based on an emergency situation at DOE-RL as directed from the Franklin County ECC.

6. Law Enforcement Agencies

a. Designate a staff member to coordinate planning and preparedness activities with FCEM.

b. Staff access control points to facilitate egress from and prevent ingress to areas evacuated due to a DOE-RL emergency.

c. Designate individuals to represent the agencies involved in the Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center.

7. Pasco/Franklin County Dispatch

a. Designate a staff member to coordinate planning and preparedness activities with FCEM.

b. Receive notification of a DOE-RL emergency and notifies Franklin County Emergency Management and Franklin County emergency response agencies.

8. Schools

The North Franklin and Pasco school districts, Country Christian Center, and Big River Country School will:

a. Designate a staff member to coordinate planning and preparedness activities with FCEM.

b. Maintain such internal procedures and directives as are needed to provide for prompt and effective activation of the schools resources to support the Franklin County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Country Christian Center, Big River Country

School, and Edwin Markham Elementary School may be advised to evacuate based on a DOE-RL emergency classification.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

None

VII. REFERENCES

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VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See Appendix 4

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6	2010 Transient Population
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8	Evacuation Routes and Emergency Worker/Assistance Centers
9	Franklin County Access Control Points Roster
10	Access Control Map
11	Franklin County EOC/Communications Center Diagram

Appendix C Informational Brochure Examples

Brochure Title

Emergency Information: Public Emergency Instructions

Emergency Information: Public Emergency Instructions (Spanish)

Emergency Information: For People on the Columbia River near the Hanford Site

Emergency Information: For People on the Columbia River near the Hanford Site (Spanish)

Emergency Preparedness For Nuclear Facilities In Washington State

Emergency Preparedness For Nuclear Facilities In Washington State Spanish

Appendix D **Implementing Procedures**

IP Reference	IP Title
IP S-1	Edwin Markham Elementary School Evacuation
IP S-2	Country Christian Center Evacuation
IP S-3	Big River Country School Evacuation
IP C-0	Franklin County /Pasco Dispatch
IP E-1-1	EWAC Coordinator
IP E-1-2	EWAC Assistant Coordinator
IP E-1-3	Administrative Assistant
IP E-1-4	EWAC Facility Manager
IP E-1-5	EWAC Guide
IP E-1-6	Moving Potentially Contaminated Vehicles
IP E-1-7	Vehicle Decontamination
IP E-1-8	Public Information Officer
IP E-1-9	Radiological Monitors
IP E-1-10	Supervisory Monitor
IP E-1-11	Amateur Radio Operators
IP E-1-12	EWAC Set-up
IP E-1-13	Portal Monitor Set-up
IP D-0	Franklin County Emergency Management Director
IP D-1	Emergency Chairman
IP D-2	Public Information Officer
IP D-3	Legal Advisor
IP D-4	Franklin County Sheriff
IP D-5	Benton/Franklin Health District Health Officer
IP EOF-REP	Franklin County EOF Representative
IP EW-0	Emergency Worker Kit Instructions
IP EW-1	EWAC Emergency Worker Kit Instructions
IP J-0	Franklin County Spokesperson at the Energy Northwest JIC
IP J-1	JIC PIO Staff
IP M-0	EOC Message Controller
IP M-1	Radio Operators
IP M-2	Messengers
IP M-3	Security Staff
IP M-4	EOC Recorder
IP M-5	Geographic Information Specialist (GIS)
IP O-0	Operations/Support Coordinator
IP O-1	Fire Coordinator
IP O-2	Communications Coordinator
IP O-4	Law Enforcement Coordinator

IP O-5 Franklin County Public Works
IP O-6 Transportation Coordinator
IP O-7 Red Cross Liaison

IP RR-0 Recovery and Reentry Actions List
IP RR-1 Temporary Emergency Worker
IP RR-2 Access Control Point Staff
IP RR-3 EWAC Administrative Assistant

IP X-0 Washington State Patrol: Access Control Points
IP X-1 Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife:
IP X-2 Washington Emergency Management Liaison
IP X-3 Energy Northwest Liaison
IP EW-0 Emergency Worker Kit Instructions
IP EW-1 EWAC (Class III) Emergency Worker Kit Instructions
IP-1 Emergency Worker Training Program
IP-2 Inventory and Inspection of Emergency Worker Kits
IP-3 Inventory and Inspection of Radiation Detection Equipment
IP-4 Tone Alert Radio (TAR) Maintenance and Database
IP-5 Columbia River Evacuation

Appendix E Hostile Action Based Response

Franklin County Radiological Emergency Response Plan Distribution List

Jurisdiction or Agency	Date
Benton/Franklin Chapter of the American Red Cross	
Benton/Franklin Health District	
Benton County Emergency Services	
Ben Franklin Transit	
Big River Country School	
Country Christian Center	
City of Pasco Fire Department	
City of Pasco Police Department	
Columbia Basin College	
Franklin County Board of Commissioners	
Franklin County Emergency Management	
Franklin County Fire Protection District #3	
Franklin County Fire Protection District #4	
Franklin County Fire Protection District #5	
Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch	
Franklin County Prosecutors Office	
Franklin County Public Works Department	
Franklin County Sheriff's Office	
Pasco School District	
North Franklin Transportation District	
Our Lady of Lourdes Medical Center	
Washington State Department of Agriculture	
Washington State Army/Air National Guard	
Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife	
Washington State Department of Health	
Washington State Department of Transportation	
Washington State Military Department: Emergency Management Division	
Washington State Patrol	
Federal Emergency Management Agency	

Jurisdiction or Agency	Date
Energy Northwest: Columbia Generating Station	
United States Department of Energy-Richland Operations	
United States Coast Guard	
Volunteer Organizations	

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES:

Benton/Franklin Chapter of the American Red Cross
Benton/Franklin Health District
Benton County Emergency Services
Ben Franklin Transit
Big River Country School
Country Christian Center
City of Pasco Fire Department
City of Pasco Police Department
Columbia Basin College
Franklin County Board of Commissioners
Franklin County Emergency Management
Franklin County Fire Protection District #3
Franklin County Fire Protection District #4
Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch
Franklin County Prosecutors Office
Franklin County Public Works Department
Franklin County Sheriff's Office
Pasco School District
North Franklin Transportation District
Lourdes Health Medical Center
Washington State Department of Agriculture
Washington State Army/Air National Guard
Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife
Washington State Department of Health
Washington State Department of Transportation
Washington State Military Department: Emergency Management Division
Washington State Patrol
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Energy Northwest: Columbia Generating Station
United States Department of Energy-Richland Operations
United States Coast Guard
Volunteer Organizations

RECORD OF REVISIONS

Revision Number	*Location*	*Summary of Revision*	*Date of Revision*	*Initials*
Revision 1		Submittal for pre-350 approval review, and Exercise 2000	June, 2000	TAR
Revision 2		Submittal for 44 CFR 350 Approval post Sep 2000 Evaluated Exercise	July, 2001	TAR
Revision 3		Incorporates change of EWAC from Isaac Stevens to Columbia Basin College; changes to EPZ Section 3 description, and for 44CFR 350 Review	March, 2003	TAR
Revision 4		Incorporates RAC suggestions from final review prior to 350 Approval, removes Connell High School EWAC, and incorporates MOU's with fire protection districts.	September, 2003	TAR
Rev. 5	Participating Agencies	Added Ben Franklin Transit, Columbia Basin College, Franklin County Fire Protection District #5, Pasco School District, North Franklin Transportation District, United States Coast Guard, Kadlec Medical Center, Kennewick General Hospital, Country Haven Academy, Big River Country School Country Christian Center	January, 2011	BT
Rev. 5	Distribution List	Added Distribution list	January, 2011	BT
Rev. 5	Table of Contents	Extensive changes to TOC Replaced all Table of Contents	January, 2011	BT
Rev. 5	App A, Table 1.0, IP Number IP-X-3	WNP-2 Replaced with CGS	January, 2011	BT
Rev. 5	App A, Table 2.0	Integrated Fixed Facility Plans date should be changed from 2001 to 2008	January, 2011	BT
Rev. 5	App A, Table V-1	Columbia Basin College added	January, 2011	BT
Rev. 5	App A, Table V-4	WNP-2 changed to CGS	January, 2011	BT
Rev. 5	App B, Fig II-1	Updated 10-mile EPZ map	January, 2011	BT
Rev. 5	App A, Table V-2	Private School enrollment numbers updated for 2010	January, 2011	BT
Rev. 5	App B, Fig II-2	Updated 50-Mile Ingestion EPZ Map	January, 2011	BT
Rev. 5	App B, Fig V-1	Updated Total Population Distribution within the Columbia Generating Station 10-Mile EPZ	January, 2011	BT

Rev. 5	App B, Fig V-2	Update Distribution of Transient Population within the Columbia Generating Station 10-Mile EPZ	January, 2011	BT
Rev. 5	App A, Table V-3	Public School enrollment numbers updated for 2010	January, 2011	BT
Rev. 5	App B, Fig V-3	Updated Evacuation Time Estimates for the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ,	January, 2011	BT
Rev. 5	App B, Fig V-4	Updated EPZ Evacuation Route Map	January, 2011	BT
Rev. 5			January, 2011	BT
Rev. 5	SECTION XI	PO = Plan Overview added	January, 2011	BT
Rev. 5			January, 2011	BT
Rev. 5	TABLE IV-3:	CBC added	January, 2011	BT
Rev. 5	TABLE IV-2	Connell Fire and Fire District 1 deleted FCFD5added	January, 2011	BT
Rev. 5	Section V,2.2,a	Added : 24 hour a day notification	January, 2011	BT
Rev. 5	BP: Section VI, Element 4.0 Sub-element 4.3, b;	Added; will coordinate with Washington State EMD	January, 2011	BT
Rev. 5	BP: Section V Element 4.0 Sub-element a	Added; located at 3000 George Washington Way Richland, WA.	January, 2011	BT
Rev. 5	Sec.VI Element 2.0	Added: for the timely exchange of information	January, 2011	BT
Rev. 5	Sec VII 8.0, a	Added: and operationally checked	January, 2011	BT
Rev. 5	Section V, Element 7.0 sub-element 7.1, a	Added; If the Protective Action Decision is to evacuate and relocate citizens with in an effected EPZ the primary means of relocation will be utilize established evacuation routes.	January, 2011	BT
Rev. 5	Section VII Element 3.0	Added; Franklin County shall participate in emergency preparedness excises that simulate emergencies that result in an offsite radiological release within Franklin County.	January, 2011	BT
Rev. 5	Section VII Element 1.0 sub-element a.	Deleted; Training programs are provided for instructing and qualifying Franklin County emergency response organization personnel who implement ESF-10.C: Franklin County Radiological Emergency Response: Energy Northwest. Implementing Procedure (IP) - 1: Emergency Worker Training lists Franklin County emergency response agency training subject matter. Franklin County Emergency Management, assisted where appropriate by other groups, shall provide training and refresher training to personnel responsible for emergency response actions. The State of Washington may assist Franklin County in training the members of these organizations. Energy Northwest and, if applicable, USDOE-RL will also support and cooperate with this on-going training mission.	January, 2011	BT

		Added; staff Training programs are provided for instructing and qualifying Franklin County emergency response **staff** and organization personnel who implement ESF-10.C:		
Rev. 5	Appendix Table 1	IP RR-4 has been removed IP list Cross reference IP RR-4 has been eliminated	January, 2011	BT
Rev. 5	Appendix Table 1	IP O-3, IP , IP O-3.A, , IP O-4.A have been eliminated and IP O-4's Title has been changed to Law Enforcement Coordinator as well as its contents modified to incorporate information from the eliminated IPs mentioned above	January, 2011	BT
Rev. 5	Appendix Table 1	Added; IP's EOC X-4 WA. ST. Dept. of Ag. and EOC X-5 WA. ST. National Guard to the REP Plan and to TABLE 1	January, 2011	BT
Rev 6	Pre-face Record Revisions	Dates of Revision for all Rev 5 revisions will be changed from January 2010 to January 2011 when plan review with changes was approved		
Rev. 6	Appendix D Implementing Procedures	Equipment update necessitated substantial changes to Procedure 16-EWAC E-1-13 Portal Monitor 07-16-07Rev. 1 16-EWAC E-1-13 Portal Monitor 7-11-12Rev.2	12/11/12	BT
Rev. 6	Appendix C Graphics	1-Public Emergency Instructions Pub Ed Brochure - June 2007english and Spanish Brochure removed and updated to March 2011 Public Emergency Instructions Pub Ed Brochure	November 2011	BT
Rev. 6	SECTION IV EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS and POSITIONS Element 17.0 Fire Coordinator Sub-element 17.3, a;	Removed: Overall direction and control of fire protection and fire suppression activities within that portion of the Energy Northwest EPZ within Franklin County Added: Initial coordination of local fire and EMS resources, fire service activities and information management within the Franklin County portion of the Energy Northwest EPZ.	December 2012	BT
Rev. 6	SECTION IV EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS and POSITIONS Element 17.0 Fire Coordinator Sub-element 17.3, b;	Removed: Deciding which emergency ambulance service and fire protection/suppression apparatus should respond to the areas covered by Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch. Added: Coordinate with Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch and the incident commander(s) which emergency ambulance service and fire protection/suppression	December 2012	BT

		apparatus should respond.. Assist in the coordination for the dispatching of fire and EMS resources as coordinated thru the on scene incident command into the EPZ.		
Rev. 6	SECTION IV EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS and POSITIONS Element 17.0 Fire Coordinator Sub-element 17.3, c;	Removed: Ordering Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch to dispatch fire personnel into the EPZ. Added: Coordination of Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch to dispatch fire personnel into the EPZ.	December 2012	BT
Rev. 6	SECTION IV EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS and POSITIONS Element 17.0 Fire Coordinator Sub-element 17.3, f;	Removed: Ordering the dispatch of emergency medical transportation for radiological contaminated victims who require Advanced or Basic Life Support ambulance service from locations within Franklin County to Lourdes Medical Center, Kadlec Medical Center, or Kennewick General Hospital, if that facility has agreed to accept the patient. Added: f. Liaison to the EOC Operations Coordinator to ensure that emergency worker information, that is provided from the B/F Health Officer/Rep, is relayed to on scene fire incident commanders and/or other fire/EMS response resources that have been dedicated to the incident. ** Emergency worker information would be KI threshold having been met, emergency worker kit distribution, pencil dosimeter status checks, plume deposition information, adjusted turn back values or other pertinent information to ensure safe and efficient operation to fire agencies during a radiological event.	December 2012	BT
Rev. 6	SECTION IV EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS and POSITIONS Element 17.0 Fire Coordinator Sub-element 17.3, g;	Added: Act as MAC Representative per fire agency(s) request, if a MAC group is created.	December 2012	BT
Rev. 6	SECTION IV EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS and POSITIONS	Added: Request for the activation of the Communications Coordinator	December 2012	BT

	Element 17.0 Fire Coordinator Sub-element 17.3, h;			
Rev. 6	SECTION IV EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS and POSITIONS Element 18.0 Fire Protection Organizations Sub-element 18.1	Removed : Fire District 5 "and at the direction and in support of the Fire Coordinator"	December 2012	BT
Rev. 6	SECTION IV EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS and POSITIONS Element 18.0 Fire Protection Organizations Sub-element 18.3, a	Removed: a. Continue to provide fire protection to their respective jurisdictions. Change/addition: a. Provide fire protection/suppression, rescue, hazmat and EMS response per each agencies mission statement to their respective jurisdictions.	December 2012	BT
Rev. 6	SECTION IV EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS and POSITIONS Elements 19.0 Emergency Medical Services: Sub-element 19.1 and 19.2 a,b,c	Emergency Medical Services: 19.1 Responsibilities: The Pasco Fire Department, Franklin County Fire Protection Districts #3 and the North Franklin Hospital District are responsible for emergency medical services and transport for their respective jurisdictions/areas. 19.2 Duties: The duties of the Emergency Medical Services agencies (Pasco Fire, Fire Protection District #3 and the North Franklin Hospital District) include, but are not limited to the following: a. Provide emergency medical transportation for residents requiring Basic or Advanced Life Support ambulance service from locations within the Franklin County portion of the Energy Northwest EPZ. b. Checking EMS personnel and patients for radiological contamination. c. Monitoring and/or protecting the EMS equipment and personnel from radiological contamination.	December 2012	BT
Rev. 6	SECTION IV EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS and POSITIONS 23.0 School Districts: Element Sub-element 23.3, c	Added: Notification of students at schools outside of EPZ who reside within the EPZ, students shall be contacted and redirected to relocation centers or host schools.	December 2012	BT

REV. 6*	Procedure C-0 Dispatch	ADD: 9. Tone out Duty Officer for Fire Districts 3, 4, 5 and the Duty Officer for North Franklin Hospital District #1 and request that the Duty Officers contact Franklin County Emergency Management @ 545-3546		
REV. 6	***EW-0***	Update EW-O to Rev. 7	August 2013	BT
Rev 6	***00-Table of Contents***	Removed Country Haven School S-3 and renumber Big River to S-3	***10/31/13***	***SD***
Rev 6	***Plan Overview***	1.0 c (Added) Hostile Action Based event response actions are explained in Appendix E of this plan.		
Rev 6	***Plan Overview***	1.0 f (Added) The "default" protective action for areas that have a plume headed their direction is to evacuate, when possible. If not possible, residents will be given instructions, or they can call the public concern line for instructions. Areas not instructed to evacuate should go indoors and take shelter, and listen to local media for current situational information, updates and additional instructions.		
Rev 6	***Plan Overview***	1.0 h. (Added) Some of these incident initiators include Hostile Action Based events and are explained in Appendix E.		
Rev 6	***Plan Overview***	1.0 i. (Added) In the case of a HAB event at Columbia Generating Station, Franklin County will provide support to law enforcement involved in the incident. A law enforcement liaison will be stationed at the Franklin County EOC with a direct line of communication with the onsite ICP and/or a Benton County law enforcement liaison, via radio, cell phone, landline or any other means available. This is described in detail in Appendix E.		
Rev 6	***Plan Overview***	3.0 a (Added) for the general public The Emergency Chair will assist in the coordination for emergency response actions of Franklin County.		
Rev 6	***Plan Overview***	3.0 b (added) In the event that Protective Action Decisions need to be made prior to		

		the availability of any county authority, SECOMM will initiate the recommended Protective Actions from the nuclear plant. Once contacted, the County Commissioner will become the Emergency Chair position. If a commissioner is not available, the position will be filled in accordance with resolution 99-150, continuity of government.		
Rev 6	***Plan Overview***	3.0 c (added) c. All tactical and field operations, by first response agencies/entities, will be conducted in accordance with their capabilities and standard operating procedures, and will be controlled by their senior on-scene responder/Incident Commander. The primary protective action for residents and first responders in/near the 10 mile EPZ is evacuation. Any response back into an evacuated area, will need to be assessed by the incident commander, on a case by case basis. All Protective Actions Decisions made for the general public will be conveyed to all response organizations from the Franklin County Dispatch and/or the Franklin County EOC.		
Rev 6	***Plan Overview***	4.0 a (added) The Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch center will be responsible for initial notification to fire agencies, law enforcement agencies, emergency management and the county commissioners.		
Rev 6	***Plan Overview***	4.0 c (added) If there is a release of radioactive material, the primary protective action for residents and first responders will be to evacuate the plume portion of the 10 mile EPZ. During a HAB event the decision to activate the sirens and EAS will remain with the county EOCs but will be coordinated with the "on-scene" Incident Commander. This process is explained in Appendix E.		
Rev 6	***Plan Overview***	***4.0 e*** (added) In the event that Protective Action Decisions need to be made prior to the availability of any county authority, SECOMM will initiate the recommended		

		Protective Actions from the nuclear plant. For HAB/security type events see Appendix E.		
Rev 6	***Plan Overview***	***4.0 g*** (added) Emergency worker vehicles will be monitored and decontaminated as appropriate, evacuee vehicles will be parked and decontaminated on a case by case basis. The decontamination of emergency worker vehicles and evacuees will be the responsibility Washington State Health Department of Radiation.		
Rev 6	***Plan Overview***	***4.0 h*** (added) The primary protective action for residents and first responders in/near the 10 mile EPZ is evacuation. Any response back into an evacuated area, will need to be assessed by the incident commander, on a case by case basis. Areas where a plume is not projected will be instructed to go indoors for shelter/take cover and listen to the local media for further information/instructions.		
Rev 6	***Plan Overview***	***4.0 k*** (added) During a HAB/security event, this process is explained in Appendix E.		
Rev 6	***Plan Overview***	***4.0 m*** (added) Fire/EMS and Law enforcement Incident Commanders will retain control of all operations in their respective jurisdictions and coordinate through the EOC, with the understanding that the primary protective action for residents and first responders in/near the 10 mile EPZ is evacuation. Any response back into an evacuated area will need to be assessed by the incident commander, on a case by case basis.		
Rev 6	***Plan Overview***	***4.0 n*** (added) HAB/security type events are discussed in Appendix E.		
Rev 6	***Plan Overview***	5.0 b (added) The Franklin County Emergency Management Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Directors/Planners/Coordinators are funded to attend formal FEMA or Washington Emergency Management REP specific courses, which include but are not limited to		

		L-339 REP Core Concepts and all associated pre-requisites and L-340 REP Plan Review Course		
Rev 6	***SECTION I***	***1.0 d (***added) . Field operations should be conducted in accordance with that agencies standard operating procedures and managed by their qualified responding personnel/Incident Commander.		
Rev 6	***SECTION III***	***1.0 c*** (added) Each of the above classification levels requires specific predetermined actions of Franklin County emergency organizations and includes alert and mobilization procedures. HAB/security type events may be an exception prompting independent an unplanned actions: i. HAB/security events will be classified within one of the four classification types/levels. These event types are dynamic/evolving and have to be addressed individually at the time of the incident/event by the on-scene Incident Commander and EOCs. HAB/security type events may deviate from standard operating procedures, they may not allow for predetermined actions based on the nature of those types of events. Incident Commanders and responders may need to utilize professional judgment and utilize methods not yet established as standards/procedures. Protective Action Decisions, for the general public, will be coordinated with the Incident Commander/Incident Command Post. ii. HAB/security events are discussed in detail in Appendix E.		
Rev 6	***SECTION III***	***5.0 d*** (added) The primary protective action for residents and first responders in/near the 10 mile EPZ will be evacuation, whenever possible. Any response back into an evacuated area, will need to be assessed by the incident commander, on a case by case basis.		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	2.0 (added) Columbia Generating Station.		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	3.0 (added) coordinate		

Rev 6	SECTION IV	4.0 d (added) Staffing periods will consist of 12 hour shifts. Upon shift change the outgoing position will brief the incoming position on the status of the response activities for that position.		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	4.2 e (added) Will act as the liaison the Incident Command Post during a Hostile Action Based/security event. HAB/security response is detailed in Appendix E.		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	4.3 a (added) Message Controller: Appointed by FCEM Director. This position in coordination with the Operations Coordinator is responsible for maintaining the EOC roster.		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	5.0 (added) Columbia Generating Station--, may send		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	6.0 (added) Columbia Generating Station		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	7.0 (added) but resources from the incorporated jurisdictions may have response roles.		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	8.3 b (added) During a Hostile Action Based event, Protective Action Decisions will be coordinated with the Law Enforcement Incident Command Post/Commander via an EOC Law Enforcement liaison and/or the affected county's EOC.		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	8.3 c (added) c. During a rapidly escalating incident, to include a Hostile Action Based event, when neither EOC is operational, SECOMM may automatically implement the Protective Action Recommendation from the Columbia Generating Station, only after not being able to contact either Benton or Franklin County Emergency Management staff. This is detailed in Appendix E.		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	8.4 b (added) coordination of the		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	10.3 k (added) k. The Sheriff or his staff may act as the FC-EOC liaison to the Law Enforcement Incident Command		

		Post/Commander in order to coordinate Protective Action Recommendations/Decisions during a Hostile Action Based/security event. This is detailed in Appendix E.		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	11.1 (added) Pasco Police has members on the Tri-City Regional SWAT team that may respond to the Columbia Generating Station during a hostile action based incident. This is detailed in Appendix E.		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	11.3 e (added) The Chief, or his staff, may act as the FC-EOC liaison to the Law Enforcement Incident Command Post/Commander in order to coordinate Protective Action Recommendations/Decisions during a Hostile Action Based/security type event. This is detailed in Appendix E.		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	13.1 (added) During a Hostile Action Based incident, all emergency public information will be coordinated/vetted with a designated law enforcement representative either at the JIC or at the ICP. This is detailed in Appendix E.		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	13.3 e (added) In the event that the CGS Joint Information Center (JIC) located at 3000 George Washington Way – Richland, is not operational the following alternate facilities will be used in the order as shown: Department of Energy JIC located at the Federal Building in Richland Facilities at the City of Richland Shops area located at 2700 Duportail in Richland CGS will secure a conference facility at a local hotel If physical participation in the JIC is not feasible, public affairs activities will be coordinated using a Joint Information System (JIS) approach. The goal is coordinate news releases or other materials prior to release. This allows for an opportunity to ensure the completeness, accuracy or timeliness of		

		the information to be released. Coordination will be accomplished via email or by phone. Ten minutes or a mutually agreed upon time limit, should be allowed for this purpose, after which the releasing agency is free to send out its information.		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	13.4 (added) JIC Functions and Responsibilities: a.To receive and effectively respond to numerous simultaneous telephone calls from the general public and respond to questions, requests, or comments posed by the public. b.To effectively monitor media information messages to identify incomplete, inaccurate, or ambiguous information related to the emergency in the public domain.c.Coordinates the public inquiries program and the method for contacting that organization.d.Assist in publicizing the dedicated telephone number(s) and other contact information(e.g.,Website address) for public inquiries and/or media information.		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	14.1 a. (added) v.During a Hostile Action Based incident coordinating the information with the IC/ICP before release. This is detailed in Appendix E.		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	14.1 c (added) During a HAB incident, obtaining approval from the ICP or its designee. This is detailed in Appendix E.		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	15.1 a. (added) During a HAB incident, obtaining approval from the ICP or its designee. This is detailed in Appendix E.		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	16.3 c (added) c. Assisting (ALL Emergency workers) fire and law responders on a case by case basis for re-entry into evacuated areas, providing health effects and radiation analysis as needed		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	17.2 (added) Mutual agreements between the fire districts, as well as, the		

		Franklin County Master Mutual Aid Agreement.		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	17.3 (added) The duties of the Fire Coordinator include, but are not limited to: a.Initial coordination of local fire and EMS resources, fire service activities and information management within the Franklin County portion of the Columbia Generating Station EPZ. b. Assist in the coordination for the dispatching of fire and EMS resources as requested by on scene incident command. c. Request for the activation of the Communications Coordinator d. Liaison to the EOC Operations Coordinator to ensure that situational updates and emergency worker information is relayed to on-scene fire incident commanders and/or other fire/EMS response resources that have been dedicated to the incident. ** Emergency worker information would be KI threshold having been met, emergency worker kit distribution, pencil dosimeter status checks, plume deposition information, adjusted turn back values or other pertinent information to ensure safe and efficient operation to fire agencies during a radiological event. e.Act as MAC Representative per fire agency(s) request		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	19.1 (added) Responsibilities: The Pasco Fire Department, Franklin County Fire Protection Districts #3 and the North Franklin Hospital District are responsible for emergency medical services and transport for their respective jurisdictions/areas. Response actions will be conducted per each agencies mission statement and standard operating procedures/protocols and agreements.		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	19.2 (added) Duties: The duties of the Emergency Medical Services agencies (Pasco Fire, Fire Protection District #3		

		and the North Franklin Hospital District) include, but are not limited to the following: a.Provide emergency medical transportation for residents requiring Basic or Advanced Life Support ambulance service from locations within the Franklin County portion of the Energy Northwest EPZ. Response actions will be conducted per each agencies mission statement and standard operating procedures/protocols. b. Checking EMS personnel and patients for radiological contamination. Monitoring and/or protecting the EMS equipment and personnel from radiological contamination.		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	22.1 (added) Franklin County Dispatch Center is collocated with the Franklin Sherriff Office.		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	22.2 (added) The Dispatch Director is responsible for coordinating response activities.		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	22.2 b (added) Notifying emergency responders at an Alert Event Emergency Classification Level or higher, of an emergency at the Columbia Generating Station.		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	22.2 e (added) Maintaining radio communications with Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch and WA. State EOC utilizing dedicated radio channel.		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	22.2 f (added) The Dispatch director maintains a roster of personnel to operate on a 24 hours a day basis.		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	23.3 d (added) Providing a means to “capture”/notify students in transit who either go to a school in the 10 mile EPZ, or live in the 10 mile EPZ and go to school outside the 10 mile EPZ.		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	23.3 e (added) Each evacuating school will follow their entities specific procedures and protocols for accountability, tracking and release of		

		their students to their appropriate parents/guardians from the EWACs		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	27.3 e (added) i. To assist in the tracking and protect those persons whose mobility may be impaired because of institutional or other confinement (e.g., children in schools and licensed day care centers and persons in nursing homes, hospitals, and correctional facilities). ii. Determine the number of persons who may need assistance and the type of assistance, per planning area. iii. Evacuating persons with disabilities and access/functional needs. iv. Garner and utilize available transportation resources including any vehicles used for the special needs populations.		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	28.1 (added) WSP is responsible for HAZMAT response on state highways and may be designated as Incident Command for HAZMAT operations for fire districts within Franklin County portion of the 10 mile EPZ.		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	28.2 (added) and RCW 70.136.030 authorizes the WSP to assume and execute these responsibilities.		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	28.3 c (added) Act as Incident Command for Franklin County Fire Districts that have them designated as IC for HAZMAT emergencies per their agency's mission statement and standard operating procedures/protocols and agreements.		
Rev 6	SECTION IV	32.0 d,e and f (added) d. Responsible for assessing radiological data, the central point for compiling and analyzing all field monitoring data, methods used by FMTs to relay information to the central point, and the means by which it is processed. e. Coordination and analysis of		

		sample media and describe methods for transporting samples, including identification of: (1) laboratories involved, (2) predetermined transfer points, if used, and (3) responsible for deciding which samples are sent to which laboratory. f. Methods for analyzing the data and transferring the data from the laboratory to the central point.		
Rev 6	SECTION V	2.2 a and c (added) a. The ANS system is capable of meeting the 15 minute design objective. c. KONA Radio Station participates in the " Local Emergency Alert System Operational Area Plan"		
Rev 6	SECTION V	3.0 b (added) b. Special needs populations shall not be provided notification by means other than those used to notify the general public unless prior arrangements have been made on an individual basis. Schools and child care facilities will have a means of tracking what students live within the 10 mile EPZ and make accommodations for them, in the event of an emergency at the Columbia Generating Station. The Pasco School District and North Franklin School District will be notified by the Franklin County EOC that they will need to contact, locate and hold those students living within the 10 mile EPZ, until they can be picked up according to District/school policies and procedures.		
Rev 6	SECTION V	4.0 e (added) e. During a Hostile Action Based/security incident, all emergency public information will be coordinated/vetted with a designated law enforcement representative either at the JIC or at the ICP. This is detailed in Appendix E.		
Rev 6	SECTION V	7.0 a and b (added) a. Protective actions are intended to minimize the radiological exposure of the population		

		(resident, transient and first responders) in the Plume Pathway and Ingestion Pathway Emergency Planning Zones (EPZs). With the exception a Rapidly Escalating Incident and/or Hostile Action Based incident, any of the following Public Officials are authorized to initiate protective action decisions from the Franklin County EOC: i. Franklin County Emergency Director ii. Any Franklin County Commissioner iii. The Franklin County Sheriff iv. The Franklin County Prosecuting Attorney b. During a rapidly escalating incident, an incident that starts at Site Area or General Emergency, to include a Hostile Action Based security event, when neither EOC is staffed, SECOMM will automatically implement the Protective Action Recommendation from the Columbia Generating Station only if SECOMM is unable to contact the Director of Emergency Management (Benton or Franklin). SECOMM will implement protective actions that have been recommended by the Columbia Generating Station. As soon as the Franklin County EOC is activated, the Columbia Generating Station shall communicate protective action recommendations and any supporting information to the Decision Group at the Franklin County EOC. i. During a Hostile Action Based/security event, Protective Action		

		Decisions will be coordinated with the Law Enforcement Incident Command Post/Commander, once established, via an EOC Law Enforcement liaison and/or the affected county's EOC. ii. HAB/security incident response is detailed in Appendix E.		
Rev 6	SECTION V	7.1 a,e,f and h (added) a. The primary Protective Action Decision is to evacuate and relocate citizens and responders within an effected area of the 10 mile EPZ. (completed Oct. 2012) e. the capacity for roads in the Franklin County portions of the EPZ are, at a minimum, approximately 1700 passenger vehicles per hour. f. Manned Access and/or Traffic Control Points shall be established at the perimeter of an evacuated and/or sheltered areas where radiological exposures are not excessive. These control points may be comprised of law enforcement, fire and/or emergency workers. Emergency Worker radiological exposure control is discussed in Section V. The areas that may be patrolled, and the duration and frequency of patrols, shall be determined by the Franklin County Sheriff, and the Benton-Franklin District Health Officer. h. the Public Official acting as the Emergency Chair, shall take into consideration the adverse conditions when determining whether to evacuate the affected area or to shelter-in-place		
Rev 6	SECTION V	7.2 a (added) Sheltering/Take cover is a secondary option to evacuation. Sheltering/Take cover will be recommended for areas that are not evacuated due to a plume projection/deposition.		
Rev 6	SECTION V	8.1 e (added) Tri-Cities Regional SWAT team members, that originate in Franklin		

		County, may be called upon to respond to the Columbia Generating Station plant. The SWAT team members will receive dosimetry and Potassium Iodide (KI), provided by the Columbia Generating Station, at the staging area near the nuclear plant. This is detailed in Appendix E.		
Rev 6	SECTION V	8.3 (added) During a Hostile Action Based/security incident, Potassium-Iodide(KI) and dosimetry distribution will be disseminated by Energy Northwest. Dose limits will be established and authorized by the Washington DOH and/or the B-F Health District. HAB specific training and equipment, for SWAT Team members, will be conducted/provided by Energy Northwest personnel. This is detailed in Appendix E		
Rev 6	SECTION VI	1.0 e (added) The Franklin County EOC has utilizes 3 emergency backup generators to maintain all functions if landline power is lost or disrupted		
Rev 6	SECTION VI	1.3 b, c, d, g, h and i (added) b. In the event that the CGS Joint Information Center (JIC) located a 3000 George Washington Way – Richland, is not operational the following alternate facilities will be used in the order as shown: i. Department of Energy JIC located at the Federal Building in Richland ii. Facilities at the City of Richland Shops area located at 2700 Duportail in Richland iii. CGS will secure a conference facility at a local hotel c. The JIC facility is an Energy Northwest function, contains these functional areas: i. Working area for the participating agencies and their representatives. ii. Distribution Team room/area that		

		contains fax machines and duplicating machines iii. Phone Team room will have sufficient telephones and staff to answer numerous/simultaneous public and media calls/inquiries. When phone team members receive calls/questions they will brief the respective agency's representative(s) at the JIC. The public and media phone numbers will be published in press releases. iv. Press Briefing/Conference room where the media can interact with the PIO staffs and ask questions. d. If physical participation in the JIC is not feasible, public affairs activities will be coordinated using a Joint Information System (JIS) approach. The goal is coordinate news releases or other materials prior to release. This allows for an opportunity to ensure the completeness, accuracy or timeliness of the information to be released. Coordination will be accomplished via email or by phone. Ten minutes or a mutually agreed upon time limit, should be allowed for this purpose, after which the releasing agency is free to send out its information. Franklin County will issue information to the public and media from their EOC during these instances. g. During a HAB event, special considerations and coordinating procedures will be utilized as discussed in Appendix E of this document. h. The Energy Northwest JIC has established phone teams and phone numbers where the media and general public can call into for additional information. The media concern line is 509.372.5100 and the public concern line is 509.372.5011. These numbers are also published on the Energy Northwest website at: http://www.energy-		

		northwest.com/emergency-information/Pages/default.aspx i. JIC personnel, onsite and offsite, will review media releases and monitor information that is being disseminated by the media via, radio/social media/print etc.		
Rev 6	SECTION VI	2.1 c and d (added) c. shall communicate to their response unit via their internal two-way radio systems and/or cellphone or mobile data terminals. d. , cell phones,		
Rev 6	SECTION VI	3.2 a,b,c (added) 3.2 within a timely manner of a. a timely manner of being notified by the Columbia Generating Station utilizing public address sirens, emergency telephonic notification type systems, tone alert radios and the local broadcasters. b. KONA radio and KORD radio are the primary and secondary EAS stations. C. and whether or not there are available resources to conduct the patrols.		
Rev 6	SECTION VI	6.0 (added) Trios Health		
Rev 6	SECTION VII	1.0 a and b (added) a. Transportation agencies, medical staff b. ii. Lesson plans and training shall reference just in time training.		
Rev 6	SECTION VII	2.0 a (added) a. All communications drills include a message content check i. *Communication testing with Federal resources is a WA. State DEM responsibility* iv. in accordance to the current “REP Evaluated Exercise cycle”. v. This requirement is the responsibility of WA. State DOH. vii. On a bi-annual and pre-scheduled basis Franklin County Emergency Management staff activates the CGS alert and notification sirens for required testing purposes		
Rev 6	SECTION VII	3.0 (added) REP exercises will be		

		conducted in accordance with NRC and FEMA rules and policy. b. including participating in an ingestion pathway exercise at least once every 8 years, v. No radiological release or an unplanned minimal radiological release that requires the site to declare a Site Area Emergency, but does not require declaration of a General Emergency. vi. Hostile action directed at the plant site involving the integration of offsite resources with onsite response; vii. vii. An initial classification of or rapid escalation to a Site Area Emergency or General Emergency f. Any corrective action shall be reviewed by all pertinent agencies and a plan will be developed and agreed upon remediate the corrective action; f. within the plan g. All exercise shall be in accordance with FEMA REP exercise methodology		
Rev 6	SECTION VII	4.0 a,b,d,h (added) a. information is made available in English and Spanish. b(English and Spanish.) b. vi. Information regarding special needs/handicapped populations. vii. Educational information on radiation viii. Contact for additional information ix. Protective measures d. i. (English and Spanish) d. ii. (English and Spanish.) d. iii. (English and Spanish.)		
Rev 6	SECTION VII	6.0 b, (added) , maps		
Rev 6	SECTION VII	8.0 a. (added) iv. than 5.0 R v. Calibration of the Pencil Dosimeters will occur annually. viii. and has a Consumer Package insert informational sheet included. ix. Office are function tested every quarter.		

Rev 6	SECTION VIII	1.0 b. ii (added) ii. Establish Buffer Zones.		
Rev 6	SECTION IX	7. (added) 7. Franklin County Fire Protection Participation in the REP Program District #5 - rescinded		
Rev 6	SECTION IX	Response agencies that have signed a MOU agree to respond to a radiological emergency in accordance with their operating procedures, training levels, certifications/capabilities, with the understanding that services and response capabilities will have to be assessed at the time of the emergency to consider response to everyday/normal operations. All Memorandums of Understanding or Agreements will be reviewed annually to verify their validity. FCEM maintains records/copies of all MOU's.		
Rev 6	SECTION V	5.1 c. (added) Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) 5.1 c. (removed) Thermo luminescent Dosimeters (TLD's)	***October 16, 2014***	***JR***
Rev 6	Appendix A	Table 16 (added/updated) Added SWAT, Walla Walla Fire District #5, American Medical Response and the number of Emergency Worker kits they hold. Various Franklin County agencies that house Emergency Worker kits were updated to show current Emergency Worker kit numbers and be more specific of kit locations. Franklin County E.M. included as a Ludlum holder and calibrated ludlums are reflected. OSLs have replaced TLDs and this change is reflected in the Emergency Worker Kit Contents.	***October 16, 2014***	***JR***
Rev 6	Appendix D	2.0 OSL and Velcro strap added. TLD	***October***	***JR***

	IP-2 Inventory and Inspection of Emergency Worker Kits	and badge clip removed to reflect changeover. Updated number of Emergency worker kits in Franklin County to 312. 3.0 TLD references removed and replaced with OSL. Added abbreviation to Pencil Dosimeter. 4.0 TLD references removed and replaced with OSL. Added abbreviation to Pencil Dosimeter. 5.0 Replaced TLD references and inventory with OSL and inventory. Included responsible agency.	***16, 2014***	
Rev 6	Appendix D IP-3 Inventory and Inspection of Radiation Detection Equipment	2.0 Added Franklin County Emergency Management as a Ludlum holder. Removed Franklin Fire District #5 7.0 Replaced Kiona-Benton with Southridge	***October 16, 2014***	***JR***
Rev 6	Appendix A Table 17	Changed FCFD #5 to Notify (N) for Site Area Emergency and General Emergency	***October 16, 2014***	***JR***
Rev 6	Appendix D EWAC E-1-1 Coordinator	Removed TLD references and replaced with OSL where applicable	***October 16, 2014***	***JR***
Rev 6	Appendix D EWAC E-1-2 Assistant Coordinator	Removed TLD references and replaced with OSL where applicable	***October 16, 2014***	***JR***
Rev 6	Preface, List of Participating Agencies	Removed Fire Protection District #5, per their direction	***February 03,2015***	***SD***

PLAN OVERVIEW

1.0 INTRODUCTION

a. ESF-10.C: Franklin County Radiological Emergency Response: Energy Northwest is part of a coordinated planning effort between Franklin County, the State of Washington, Energy Northwest (Columbia Generating Station), and the United States Department of Energy - Richland Operations (USDOE-RL). This Plan documents the role of Franklin County in the event of a radiological emergency at the Columbia Generating Station commercial nuclear power reactor. ***ESF-10.C is an Incident Annex Emergency Support Function (ESF) of the Franklin County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).***

b. Energy Northwest is responsible for all actions required to mitigate an emergency situation. The USDOE-RL will provide assistance to Energy Northwest in an emergency by providing required response actions from the Energy Northwest Site boundary to the Hanford Site boundary, i.e., traffic and access control, locations for decontamination, radiological monitoring, and backup ambulance support.

c. Energy Northwest is responsible for providing Protective Action Recommendations (PAR) to Franklin County during the early phases of a radiological emergency at their facility. Franklin County is responsible for making Protective Action Decisions (PAD) with regard to the people and properties within its jurisdiction.

   Hostile Action Based event response actions are explained in Appendix E of this plan.

d. The State of Washington is responsible for Protective Action Decisions regarding return, relocation, and ingestion during an emergency radiological event.

e. In the event of a release of radioactive material from the Columbia Generating Station, the Washington State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) shall coordinate with all affected counties in order to establish a Food Control Area (FCA).

f. Franklin County is responsible for all "Plume Phase" Protective Action Decisions outside the site boundary and within the county boundaries. The "default" protective action for areas that have a plume headed their direction is to evacuate, when possible. If not possible, residents will be given instructions, or they can call the public concern line for instructions. Areas not instructed to evacuate should go indoors and take shelter, and listen to local media for current situational

information, updates and additional instructions.

g. ESF-10.C: Franklin County Radiological Emergency Response: Energy Northwest along with its Implementing Procedures (IP's), describe the actions to be taken by local and state government agencies within the borders of Franklin County.

h. The response actions required will be based on the Emergency Classification. The four levels of Emergency Classification and the generalized response actions are described in Section III. Some of these incident initiators include Hostile Action Based events and are explained in Appendix E.

i. In the case of a HAB event at Columbia Generating Station, Franklin County will provide support to law enforcement involved in the incident. A law enforcement liaison will be stationed at the Franklin County EOC with a direct line of communication with the onsite ICP and/or a Benton County law enforcement liaison, via radio, cell phone, landline or any other means available. This is described in detail in Appendix E.

2.0 SCOPE

a. This ESF and implementing procedures describe the general response actions to be taken in Franklin County to protect the health and safety of its citizens who might be affected by an emergency at the Columbia Generating Station.

3.0 DIRECTION and CONTROL

a. The Board of County Commissioners of Franklin County supported by the municipalities named herein, are responsible for "Plume Phase" Protective Action Decisions, for the general public, except for authorizing the use of Potassium-Iodide (KI) outside the borders of the Columbia Generating Station. The first County Commissioner to be notified will become the Emergency Chair for the event. The Emergency Chair will assist in the coordination for emergency response actions of Franklin County. The Emergency Chair will be assisted by other available commissioners, county officials, and Emergency Management personnel.

b. In the event that Protective Action Decisions need to be made prior to the availability of any county authority, SECOMM will initiate the recommended Protective Actions from the nuclear plant. Once contacted, the County Commissioner will become the Emergency Chair position. If a commissioner is not available, the position will be filled in accordance with resolution 99-150, continuity of government. The Director of Franklin County Emergency

Management will coordinate EOC operations at: 502 W. Boeing Street, Pasco.

c. All tactical and field operations, by first response agencies/entities, will be conducted in accordance with their capabilities and standard operating procedures, and will be controlled by their senior on-scene responder/Incident Commander. The primary protective action for residents and first responders in/near the 10 mile EPZ is evacuation. Any response back into an evacuated area, will need to be assessed by the incident commander, on a case by case basis. All Protective Actions Decisions made for the general public will be conveyed to all response organizations from the Franklin County Dispatch and/or the Franklin County EOC.

4.0 CONCEPT of OPERATION

a. The facility will notify the Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch center which is staffed 24-hours a day. Necessary response activities will depend on how the emergency is classified.
The Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch center will be responsible for initial notification to fire agencies, law enforcement agencies, emergency management and the county commissioners.

b. Public Notification: If evacuation or sheltering is advisable the public will be notified under the direction of the Emergency Chair or designee.

c. Those residents in the 10-Mile Plume Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) will be notified using Sirens, Electronic Telephone Notification System, the Emergency Alert System and Tone Alert Radios. These systems comprise the "Alert and Notification" system for an emergency at the Columbia Generating Station. The River Sirens are designed to notify people using the Columbia River. Directions to clear the river and tune to KONA 610 AM or 105.3 FM for more information is communicated via the sirens. The main method used to inform the public of an emergency is the Emergency Alert System (EAS). All residents in the Columbia Generating Station 10-mile EPZ are provided Tone Alert Radios. Messages transmitted over the EAS instruct the people within the sections of the EPZ on what actions to take. These messages are pre-recorded in both English and Spanish and are tailored for each specific combination of sections that are to evacuate or shelter based on the type of emergency and wind direction. If there is a release of radioactive material, the primary protective action for residents and first responders will be to evacuate the plume portion of the 10 mile EPZ.

During a HAB event the decision to activate the sirens and EAS will remain with the county EOCs but will be coordinated with the "on-scene" Incident Commander. This process is explained in Appendix E.

d. In the event of an emergency progressing in a predictable manner, beginning with an Unusual Event or Alert level of classification, the Franklin County Emergency Manager would communicate the Protective Action Decisions (PAD) for Franklin County with the Benton County Emergency Manager. With the concurrence of both County Emergency Chairmen, use of the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and River Sirens would be coordinated and scheduled.

e. Use of the EAS system and River Sirens are predicated on which county is downwind from the Columbia Generating Station plume. The wind direction is the key factor in determining which county will activate the system. Benton and Franklin Counties both have activation capabilities with the backup being Energy Northwest Security Communications Center (SCC). In the event that Protective Action Decisions need to be made prior to the availability of any county authority, SECOMM will initiate the recommended Protective Actions from the nuclear plant. For HAB/security type events see Appendix E.

f. Emergency Worker/Assistance Centers: The Emergency Worker/Assistance Center (EWAC) for Franklin County is located at; **Columbia Basin College.** If an evacuation is ordered, the EWAC will be activated, staffed and operated.

g. The Washington State Health Department of Radiation will ensure that radiation monitoring of any necessary personnel or vehicular decontamination is accomplished. Emergency worker vehicles will be monitored and decontaminated as appropriate, evacuee vehicles will be parked and decontaminated on a case by case basis. The decontamination of emergency worker vehicles and evacuees will be the responsibility Washington State Health Department of Radiation. The American Red Cross (ARC) will provide evacuee registration, food, lodging, and first aid. The shelter will be at the same location as the assistance center. The person appointed as the EWAC Coordinator will oversee the entire operation and will coordinate between all agencies present at the center.

h. Evacuation and Other Protective Measures: After a release of radiological material from the Columbia Generating Station, the State EOC will designate Relocation and/or Food Control Areas, if appropriate. Franklin County shall establish the geopolitical boundaries of the Relocation Area (to include Access Control Points (ACP) as well as the boundaries in the Food Control Area (to include Food Control Points (FCP). The Franklin County Sheriff's Office will have the primary responsibility for establishing Plume Phase ACP. The Law Enforcement Coordinator in the Franklin County EOC will deploy and monitor the establishment of the ACPs in Franklin County. Law enforcement officers may patrol designated areas to confirm that people have evacuated or taken shelter. The primary protective action for residents and first responders in/near the 10 mile EPZ is evacuation. Any response back into an evacuated area, will

need to be assessed by the incident commander, on a case by case basis. Areas where a plume is not projected will be instructed to go indoors for shelter/take cover and listen to the local media for further information/instructions. The Franklin County Sheriff***'s*** Office may be assisted by municipal law enforcement agencies, fire departments, public works/engineering departments, the Washington State Patrol and the Washington National Guard.

i. The United States Coast Guard (USCG) will broadcast river closure Notices to Mariners on marine band channels to alert people using the Columbia River and areas adjacent to the river to leave the river or evacuate. Sirens with public address capabilities will also be used to alert individuals using the Recreational Areas and the Columbia River within the Plume Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ). The Benton County Sheriff's Office and the United States Coast Guard share primary responsibility for establishing Access Control Points on the Columbia River: The Marine Deputies of the Franklin County Sheriff's Office will provide relief for the initial Columbia River ACP staff. ***Notification of the USCG is primarily a Benton County function; Franklin County will alert the USCG in the event that the Benton County EOC is not activated or operational.***

j. The Franklin County Sheriff's Office will prevent the unauthorized launching of watercraft into the evacuated portion of the Columbia River on the Franklin County side of the river**.**

k. Public Information: All formal news releases will be made by a designated Public Information Officer (PIO) or spokesperson. The content of all news releases issued at the county level will have the approval of the Emergency Chair. During a HAB/security event, this process is explained in Appendix E. News releases will be coordinated between Franklin County, Benton, and other adjacent counties, the State of Washington and Energy Northwest.

l. Communications: Each agency will use its own communications system for field operations. Emergency communications will be routed to the county EOC either by radio, telephone, or messenger.

m. Emergency Operations Center (EOC): The Franklin County EOC will function as the coordination center for response to a radiological emergency that affects Franklin County. Any coordination with governmental entities outside those of Franklin County will be conducted through the EOC. The response to any emergency situation requiring the activation of the EOC will be directed by the Emergency Chair, or other Franklin County officials as earlier described. Fire/EMS and Law enforcement Incident Commanders will retain control of all operations in their respective jurisdictions and coordinate through the EOC, with

the understanding that the primary protective action for residents and first responders in/near the 10 mile EPZ is evacuation. Any response back into an evacuated area will need to be assessed by the incident commander, on a case by case basis.

n. HAB/security type events are discussed in Appendix E.

5.0 EXECUTION

a. This plan is effective upon receipt.

b. The Franklin County Emergency Management Director is responsible for overall authority and responsibility for radiological emergency response planning and ensuring that this plan is maintained, its contents accurate and in accordance with the requirements of NUREG-0654/FEMA REP-1. The Director has delegated the day to day maintenance of this document, its appendices, Implementing Procedures, and Emergency Phone Lists to the Franklin County Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REP) Coordinator. The REP Coordinator is also responsible for the maintenance of Emergency Worker Kits and their contents, Tone Alert Radio distribution and replacement, ensuring the function and calibration of radiation detection equipment used in the REP Program. The REP Coordinator is also the primary trainer of those Emergency Workers and response organizations dedicated to the REP Program. The Franklin County Emergency Management Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Directors/Planners/Coordinators are funded to attend formal FEMA or Washington Emergency Management REP specific courses, which include but are not limited to L-339 REP Core Concepts and all associated pre-requisites and L-340 REP Plan Review Course.

6.0 REVISION

a. This ESF will be reviewed, certified and if necessary, updated each year. This revision and subsequent revisions will take into account those changes or modifications required as a result of evaluating the effectiveness of this ESF and its Implementing Procedures during Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program drills and exercises.

b. Personnel and telephone numbers will be reviewed on a quarterly basis. Any changes required in these areas will be made to the appropriate pages in the annex or procedures and distributed as necessary. Revisions will be shown by a numeric designation and the date of revision will be shown on each page.

SECTION I

Scope and Applicability

1.0 ESF-10.C: Franklin County Radiological Emergency Response: Energy Northwest:

a. ESF-10.C documents the current plan and implementing procedures for the Franklin County response to a radiological emergency originating at the Columbia Generating Station. This ESF-10.C has been prepared in accordance with Chapter 38.52 of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW); Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 50; and Nuclear Regulation 0654 (NUREG-0654)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)-REP-1, Revision 1, dated November 1980 (issued jointly by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Federal Emergency Management Agency), as amended. The Plan has been prepared with consideration for the interagency coordination requirements of emergency plans of the United States Department of Energy-Richland (USDOE-RL), Energy Northwest, the State of Washington, and Benton County, Washington.

b. The purpose of this ESF-10.C is to document the actions necessary for the effective use of available resources for protection of the health and property of the residents and transients of Franklin County during a radiological emergency at the Columbia Generating Station commercial nuclear power reactor. This ESF-10.C will be implemented upon notification of a classified emergency event at the Columbia Generating Station nuclear reactor.

c. This ESF-10.C documents the overall concept of operations for Franklin County, it includes descriptions of the essential elements of advanced planning that have been considered, the provisions that have been made to cope with emergency situations, and the emergency roles of supporting response organizations and their relationships to one another.

d. While this ESF-10.C documents the intended emergency response procedures, ***it is NOT intended to replace the use of good professional judgment*** in the face of situations that may be more effectively mastered using methods not yet established as procedure. Deviation from the procedures by the local agencies subject to this plan is encouraged as long as deviations are orally approved by the Decision Group and are thoroughly documented for future use. Field operations should be conducted in accordance with that agencies standard operating procedures and managed by their qualified responding personnel/Incident Commander.

e. The implementing procedures for this ESF-10.C are listed in Appendix A Table 1 and supporting plans are listed in Appendix A Table 2.

SECTION II

Summary of Emergency Plan

ESF-10.C Franklin County Radiological Emergency Response: Energy Northwest Energy Northwest applies solely to the Energy Northwest/Columbia Generating Station (CGS) commercial nuclear power reactor.

1.0 Columbia Generating Station Description and Location:

a. Columbia Generating Station is a Boiling Water Reactor (BWR) designed to produce 1180 megawatts of electrical power. Fuel for this reactor consists of slightly enriched uranium dioxide pellets sealed in Zirc-alloy – 2 fuel rods. The principal structures located on the plant site are:

   i. Reactor Building
   ii. Radwaste and Control Building
   iii. Turbine Building
   iv. Cooling Towers
   v. Circulating Water Pumphouse
   vi. Spray Ponds
   vii. Service Building
   viii. Plant Support Facility
   ix. Plant Engineering Center

b. Columbia Generating Station began commercial operation in 1984. It is located 10 miles north of Richland, Washington, on land leased from the United States Department of Energy-Richland, at the Hanford Site (DOE-RL).

2.0 ESF-10.C Content:

2.1 ESF-10.C Descriptions

a. The authority, responsibilities and duties of individuals and organizations that will be activated and the communication systems for notifying, alerting and instructing emergency response personnel and the public

b. Franklin County radiological emergency response resources.

c. General plans, including applicable criteria, for reentry into and recovery of evacuated areas.

d. Specific Franklin County emergency measures for each emergency classification or protective action guide that specify when the measures are to be implemented.

e. Public Education Program

f. Means to ensure that the Franklin County Fixed Nuclear Facility Emergency Response Plan will continue to be effective and updated as required during the operational life of the Columbia Generating Station reactor.

2.2 **Emergency Classifications:** A description of each emergency classification and a summary of the prescribed response activities for each response organization are presented in Section III.

2.3 **Emergency Planning Zones: (EPZ)** There are two (2) Emergency Planning Zones (EPZ) used in this Plan. These are the Columbia Generating Station Plume Pathway Emergency Planning Zone (Plume) and the Ingestion Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone (Ingestion).

a. **Columbia Generating Station Plume Exposure EPZ:** The Columbia Generating Station Plume Exposure EPZ is an area where the principle danger is from whole-body external exposure to gamma radiation resulting from the decay of radioactive materials in a plume or from internal exposure resulting from inhaling radioactive iodine from a plume released during a facility emergency. Franklin County, whose jurisdiction falls within the Plume Exposure EPZ of the Columbia Generating Station reactor, is responsible for developing procedures for making protective action decisions, and for implementing appropriate response measures to protect the citizens of Franklin County who live within the Columbia Generating Station Plume Exposure EPZ. The Washington State role in the Plume Exposure EPZ is to assist Franklin County by assessing the scope of the incident, making recommendations for protective actions, making provision for radiological monitoring and providing other emergency response assistance upon request by the county. The Plume Exposure EPZ for the Energy Northwest Columbia Generating Station reactor is roughly 10 miles in radius and is centered at a point between Columbia Generating Station and the unfinished WNP-1 and WNP-4 reactors.

b. **Ingestion EPZ:** The principal danger to human and animal life to be avoided in the Ingestion EPZ is the incorporation of radioactive isotopes into the tissues of humans and animals through the consumption of food products contaminated by radioactive materials released during an emergency at the Columbia Generating Station. Washington State has the responsibility to implement protective measures and to develop a nuclear emergency response plan and procedures for the Ingestion EPZ. Franklin County has no Ingestion EPZ responsibilities outside the county boundaries, but may be requested or directed to assist the State in the implementation of protective actions. The Ingestion EPZ is roughly 50 miles in radios and is centered at a point between Columbia Generating Station and the unfinished WNP-1 and WNP-4 reactors.

2.4 Descriptions of the Columbia Generating Station EPZ Sections:

a. Section 1: That portion of **Franklin** County; (1) North of Eltopia West Road, West of Glade North Road, South of West Klamath Road, and East of the Columbia River, (2) North of West Klamath Road, West of Fair Way Road, South of Basin Hill Road, and East of the Columbia River, (3) North of Basin Hill Road, West of Wahluke Road, South of Hollingsworth Road, and East of the Columbia River.
NOTE: A portion of Sector 1 is on the Hanford Site and has no permanent population.

b. Section 2: That portion of **Franklin** County; (1) North of West Sagemoor Road, West of Glade North Road, South of Eltopia West Road, and East of the Columbia River, (2) North of Alder Road, West of Dayton Road, South of West Sagemoor Road, and East of the Columbia River, (3) North of Selph Landing Road, West of Taylor Flats Road, South of Alder Road, and East of the Columbia River.
NOTE: A portion of Sector 2 is on the Hanford Site and has no permanent Population.

c. Section 3A: This is entirely on the Hanford Site and is Southwest of the Columbia Generating Station.

d. Section 3B: That portion of **Benton** County described as: South of SR 240, West of River Park Street and North of West Richland and east of SR 225. It includes the Horn Rapides 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. It also includes the Rattlesnake Mountain Shooting Facility and the Horn Rapids Park.

e. Section 3C: That portion of **Benton** County described as: South of the Hanford Site, and North of Battelle Boulevard, between Stevens Drive and the Columbia River. It also includes the Horn Rapids Off-road Vehicle Park and the Richland Landfill. It does not include businesses accessed from Logston Boulevard, Sullivan Boulevard and Robertson Drive.

f. Section 3D: That portion of **Benton** County described as being: The area North of First Street and South of Battelle Boulevard, between Stevens Drive and the Columbia River.

g. Section 4: This Section is solely on the Hanford Site and is under the jurisdiction of the United States Department of Energy.

SECTION III

EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

1.0 Emergency Response Classifications:

a. Emergencies at the Columbia Generating Station requiring response actions by Franklin County are classified as one of the following:

   i. Unusual Event

   ii. Alert

   iii. Site Area Emergency

   iv. **General Emergency**

b. Emergencies can change in classification, either up or down, as the situation becomes more or less severe. (General descriptions of the Franklin County emergency response actions for each class are given in Appendix A Table 3

c. Each of the above classification levels requires specific predetermined actions of Franklin County emergency organizations and includes alert and mobilization procedures. HAB/security type events may be an exception prompting independent an unplanned actions:

   i. HAB/security events will be classified within one of the four classification types/levels. These event types are dynamic/evolving and have to be addressed individually at the time of the incident/event by the on-scene Incident Commander and EOCs. HAB/security type events may deviate from standard operating procedures, they may not allow for predetermined actions based on the nature of those types of events. Incident Commanders and responders may need to utilize professional judgment and utilize methods not yet established as standards/procedures. Protective Action Decisions, for the general public, will be coordinated with the Incident Commander/Incident Command Post.
   ii. HAB/security events are discussed in detail in Appendix E.

d. Notification and activation of Franklin County personnel and support organizations for each of the above classifications are provided in Appendix A Table 5.

2.0 Unusual Event:

a. An Unusual Event is characterized by events which have occurred or are in progress which involve a potential degradation of the level of safety at the Energy Northwest Facility. This classification does not include any release of radioactive material and as such does not require offsite response or monitoring. Key response personnel will be notified of an Unusual Event.

b. An Unusual Event may require augmentation of the facility's on-shift resources for additional support.

3.0 Alert:

a. An Alert is characterized by events which have occurred or are in progress and which involve an actual or potential substantial reduction in the level of safety at the facility. There may be small releases of radioactive material requiring onsite and offsite radiation monitoring and dose projections.

b. An Alert requires the activation of the facility Emergency Response Organization (ERO) and the notification of pre-designated federal, state, and county authorities. The Franklin County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is activated upon notification of an Alert. The facility may request assistance from offsite organizations. Radiation monitoring and dose projections will be performed by state and facility personnel if a radiological release is underway.

4.0 Site Area Emergency:

a. A Site Area Emergency is characterized by events that have occurred or are in progress involving actual or potential major failures of plant functions needed for reactor stabilization or control. There may be substantial releases of radioactive material, but releases are not expected to exceed Environmental Protection Agency Protective Action Guidelines (PAG's) at or beyond the facility boundary nor is a core melt situation indicated by existing information.

b. A Site Area Emergency requires activation of the Franklin County EOC and the county's emergency response organizations, as well as notification of pre-designated federal, state, county, and local agencies. Monitoring, ingestion pathway control, and possible evacuation or sheltering of some of the public may be required. The public will be notified of a Site Area Emergency. The portion of the Columbia River in the EPZ will be cleared and Access Control Points (ACP) will be established to prevent the launching of watercraft into the Columbia River from boat launches in Franklin County. The Wahluke Hunting area and Ringold Fishing area will be evacuated. Schools within the 10 mile EPZ

will also be evacuated, closed, or canceled as appropriate for the time of year and day.

5.0 General Emergency:

a. A General Emergency is characterized by events which have occurred or are in progress which involve actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with potential or actual radioactive materials release. Release of radioactive materials are expected to exceed the State of Washington protective action guidelines at or beyond the borders of the facility.

b. A General Emergency requires the activation of the Franklin County EOC and the county emergency organizations, and the notification of pre-designated federal, state, county, and local agencies.

c. Monitoring and ingestion pathway control is required.

d. Protective action decisions are required and may include sheltering in place (staying inside, shutting out outside air) and/or evacuation. The primary protective action for residents and first responders in/near the 10 mile EPZ will be evacuation, whenever possible. Any response back into an evacuated area, will need to be assessed by the incident commander, on a case by case basis. The public will be notified of a General Emergency. The portion of the Columbia River in the EPZ will be cleared and ACPs will be established to prevent the launching of watercraft into the Columbia River from boat launches in Franklin County. The Wahluke Hunting area and the Ringold Fishing area will be evacuated. Schools within the 10-mile EPZ will be evacuated, closed, or canceled as appropriate for the time of year and day.

SECTION IV

EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS and POSITIONS

1.0 Section Overview:

This section describes the authority, responsibilities and duties of local governmental organizations for performing the major functions of emergency planning and response. The referenced legal authorities are the statutory basis for these organizations to assume and execute their responsibilities and duties. Each organization has the capability of continuous operation during an emergency and can send personnel to the Franklin County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and other emergency response facilities in a timely manner. The most senior representative of each agency who responds to the EOC is responsible for assigning agency personnel to staff agency manned emergency functions on a 24-hour-per-day basis. The major functions to be performed by these organizations include the following: Command and Control, Warning, Notification, Communications, Public Information, Accident Assessment, Fire and Rescue, Emergency Medical Services, Law Enforcement, Traffic Control, Security, Mass Transportation, Protective Response, Radiological Exposure Control, Evacuee Registration, and Food and Lodging Assistance. Non-Governmental organizations and individuals relied upon to provide emergency assistance are also identified.

2.0 Franklin County Response Organizations:

Appendix A Table 4 shows the functional organization for Franklin County's ESF-10.C: Franklin County Radiological Emergency Response: Columbia Generating Station.

3.0 Franklin County Emergency Staff and Response Organizations:

If there is a radiological emergency classified as an Alert, Site Area Emergency, or General Emergency, the Franklin County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be activated and staffed. The Franklin County EOC is the location where the Franklin County Commissioners, Emergency Management Director, Sheriff, and other emergency response representatives assemble to coordinate protective measures, including reentry and recovery operations in Franklin County. Response organizations including Lourdes Medical Center have established resources based on daily needs and operations level; all agencies operate as well with plans in place for emergency operations that would include requesting assistance thru mutual aid or other established directives.

4.0 Emergency Operations Center Staff:

The following individuals, or their representatives, will normally report to and work from the Franklin County EOC during sustained operations. The individuals listed here by title or the most senior representatives from each agency at the EOC are responsible for identifying and assigning personnel to staff these positions during the following shifts to ensure continuous staffing. Staffing periods will consist of 12 hour shifts. Upon shift change the outgoing position will brief the incoming position on the status of the response activities for that position. These same individuals are responsible for assigning personnel to staff 24-hour-per-day emergency worker field operations positions assigned to their agencies.

4.1 **Decision Group**

a. Emergency Chair: Selected from the Franklin County Board of Commissioners.

b. Franklin County Sheriff or Designated Representative.

c. Franklin County Emergency Management Director.

d. Emergency Operations Center Public Information Officer: Appointed by the Franklin County Emergency Management (FCEM) Director.

e. District Health Officer or Designated Representative: Benton-Franklin Health District.

f. Legal Advisor: Franklin County Prosecutors Office.

4.2 **Operations/Support Group**

a. Operations/Support Coordinator: Appointed by the FCEM Director from FCEM Staff.

b. Communications Coordinator: Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch Supervisor or Designated Representative.

c. Fire Coordinator: Staffed according to Franklin County Fire Protection Districts and Pasco Fire Department based on Duty Roster/availability.

d. Public Works Coordinator: Franklin County Public Works Department.

e. Law Enforcement Coordinator: Representatives from Franklin County Sheriff's Office and Pasco Police Department. Will act as the liaison the Incident Command Post during a Hostile Action Based/security event. HAB/security response is detailed in Appendix E.

f. Transportation Coordinator.
g. American Red Cross (ARC) Representative.

h. Washington State Department of Agriculture Liaison Officer. (Will initially respond to Benton County EOC during the Plume Phase of the emergency.)

i. Washington State Emergency Management Liaison Officer.

j. Energy Northwest (Columbia Generating Station) Facility Liaison Officer

k. Washington National Guard Liaison Officer. (Based on Situation)

l. Washington State Department of Health Liaison Officer. (Based on Availability)

4.3 **EOC Support Staff**

a. Message Controller: Appointed by FCEM Director. This position in coordination with the Operations Coordinator is responsible for maintaining the EOC roster.

b. Operations Assistant/Recorder.

c. Geographic Information System (GIS) Specialist

d. Radio Operators

e. Messengers

f. Security

5.0 County Staff at the Columbia Generating Station Emergency Operations Facility (EOF):

Franklin County, if possible, may send one of several trained Franklin County employees to be the liaison at the EOF**.**

6.0 County Staff at the Columbia Generating Station Joint Information Center (JIC):

a. Franklin County Spokesperson; usually a Franklin County Commissioner or Designated Representative.

b. Emergency Management Public Information Officer (PIO): Appointed by FCEM Director.

c. Additional Staff as available: Assistant PIO or Spanish Translator.

7.0 City Representatives:

Mayors or City Managers will be "on-call" or at their normal places of work if they are needed for consultation. There are NO incorporated Franklin County cities or towns within the Plume EPZ, but resources from the incorporated jurisdictions may have response roles.

7.1 Roles and Responsibilities

a. The general responsibilities, authorities and duties of individuals and organizations in the Franklin County EOC, as well as those of the response agencies in the field, are described in this section.

b. The Implementing Procedures (IP's) included in this Plan contain the guidance for activation and operation of the Franklin County EOC and guidance for Field Operations and Emergency Worker/Assistance Center (EWAC) personnel.

8.0 Franklin County Board of Commissioners:

8.1 **Responsibilities:** The Franklin County Board of Commissioners are responsible for overall emergency planning and activities in Franklin County. To execute this responsibility they have designated the first Commissioner to be contacted by Dispatch as the Emergency Chair, to serve as the primary decision maker during emergency operations.

8.2 **Authority:** RCW 38.52.070 and 38.52.110 authorize the County Commissioners to assume and execute these responsibilities.

8.3 **Duties:** The duties of the Franklin County Board of Commissioners Emergency Chair include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. Declaring the EOC activated upon arrival of the necessary staff and decision makers.

b. Making protective action decisions to protect residents and overseeing the county operations in response to an emergency. During a Hostile Action Based event, Protective Action Decisions will be coordinated with the Law Enforcement Incident Command Post/Commander via an EOC Law Enforcement liaison and/or the affected county's EOC.

c. During a rapidly escalating incident, to include a Hostile Action Based event, when neither EOC is operational, SECOMM may automatically implement the Protective Action Recommendation from the Columbia Generating Station, only after not being able to contact either Benton or Franklin County Emergency Management staff. This is detailed in Appendix E.

d. Providing oversight and guidance to the Emergency Management Director, Sheriff and other county officials as appropriate.

e. Designating a representative to go to the affected facility JIC to coordinate between agencies represented there and act as spokesperson for Franklin County.

f. Designating a representative to serve as a member of the Washington State Fixed Nuclear Facility Reentry and Recovery Task Force.

8.4 **Other Franklin County Commissioners:**

a. Serve as Franklin County Spokesperson if so assigned.

b. Assist the Emergency Chair in the coordination of the Franklin County emergency response actions as necessary.

9.0 Franklin County Emergency Management Director:

9.1 **Responsibilities:** The Franklin County Emergency Director is responsible for ensuring that ESF-10.C: Franklin County Radiological Emergency Response: Energy Northwest is maintained and implemented.

9.2 **Authority:** ***RCW 38.52.030,*** RCW 38.52.070 and RCW 38.52.110 authorize the Director of Emergency Management to assume the responsibilities.

9.3 **Duties:** The duties of the Franklin County Emergency Management Director include, but not limited to the following:

a. Plan and Procedures: Develop and/or revise the Plan and procedures contained in ESF-10.C: Franklin County Radiological Emergency Response: Energy Northwest. Maintain distribution records and distribute new revisions to all plan

and procedure holders.

b. Training: Develop training programs. Train Franklin County emergency workers, federal, state, and Benton-Franklin County organizations, EOC representatives and staff.

c. Exercises and Drills: Provide input and/or develop scenario for drills and exercises. Prepare for drills and exercises (Mail Outs, readying the EOC, etc.). Participate in drills, exercises, and prepare critiques.

d. Emergency Operations: Maintain facility and necessary equipment. Ensure that staff is prepared to fulfill EOC or Field duties. Ensure resources are available for 24-hour per day operations.

e. Public Information: Develop public information materials. Respond to the questions and concerns of Franklin County residents. Conduct public meetings as necessary.

f. Tone Alert Radios (TAR's): Distribute TAR's to Franklin County residents within the 10-Mile EPZ. Maintain records of TAR distribution.

g. Emergency Worker Kits: Maintain records for Franklin County Emergency Worker Kits for all state, local, and federal agencies that have EW kits pre-positioned in Franklin County.

10.0 Franklin County Sheriff's Office:

10.1 **Responsibilities:** The Sheriff of Franklin County and his representatives are responsible for carrying out protective actions, establishing access/traffic control and conducting possible rescue missions for stranded residents, in that part of Franklin County within the 10-mile EPZ.

10.2 **Authority:** RCW 36.28.010, RCW 38.52.070 and RCW 38.52.400 authorize the Sheriff to assume and execute his responsibilities.

10.3 **Duties:** The duties of the Sheriff and his representatives for Franklin County:

a. Providing for the protection of life, health, and property of the residents and Emergency Workers in Franklin County, Washington.

b. Act as the Emergency Chair prior to the assumption of those duties and responsibilities by a Franklin County Commissioner. (Ref: Emergency Chair Duties)

c. If acting as the Emergency Chair, deciding upon the appropriate protective measures (evacuate or shelter in place), based on the recommendations provided by the facility, and direct the warning notification.

d. Carry out plume exposure protective actions, as required.

e. Continue to perform Franklin County Sheriff's Office law enforcement mission.

f. Provide for access and traffic control for implementation of evacuation orders.

g. Assist the United States Coast Guard (USCG) as required to close that portion of the Columbia River within the EPZ. (**NOTE:** FCSO provides the "Second Shift" for river pickets.)

h. Provide command and control for Search and Rescue (SAR) missions to pick up stranded residents.

i. Provide security for evacuated areas.

j. Provide traffic control and security at Access Control Points and Food Control Points.

k. The Sheriff or his staff may act as the FC-EOC liaison to the Law Enforcement Incident Command Post/Commander in order to coordinate Protective Action Recommendations/Decisions during a Hostile Action Based/security event. This is detailed in Appendix E.

11.0 City Police Department:

11.1 **Responsibilities:** The police department in the City of Pasco, in support of the Franklin County Sheriff's Office, is responsible for emergency response law enforcement, area access, and traffic control. Pasco Police has members on the Tri-City Regional SWAT team that may respond to the Columbia Generating Station during a hostile action based incident. This is detailed in Appendix E.

11.2 **Authority:** RCW 38.52.070 authorizes city police departments to assume and execute these responsibilities.

11.3 **Duties:** The duties of the Pasco Police Department include, but are not limited to:

a. Notify the senior city officials of the emergency.

b. Provide Law Enforcement

c. Provide Traffic Control.

d. Control access into designated areas.

e. The Chief, or his staff, may act as the FC-EOC liaison to the Law Enforcement Incident Command Post/Commander in order to coordinate Protective Action Recommendations/Decisions during a Hostile Action Based/security type event. This is detailed in Appendix E.

11.4 **Responsible Official:** The Chief of Police of the Pasco Police Department, supporting the Franklin County Sheriff, is in charge of the emergency response actions of his department and shall ensure for the continuity of resources needed to support continuous protracted operations.

12.0 Public Works/County Engineering:

12.1 **Responsibilities:** The Franklin County Public Works and Engineering Department and the Public Works Department of the City of Pasco, are responsible for assisting the Sheriff's office and the Pasco Police Department in performing area access control upon request. Additionally the Franklin County Public Works Department is also responsible for the establishment of unmanned barricades for the purpose of access control at those points within the 10-mile EPZ as set forth in their Implementing Procedure.

12.2 **Authority:** RCW 38.52.070 authorizes the county and city Public Works and Engineering Departments to assume and execute these responsibilities.

12.3 **Duties:** The duties of the Public Works/Engineering departments include the providing of road barricades and traffic control devices, assisting law enforcement personnel in maintaining road blocks, and providing assistance to law enforcement agencies with the conduct of notification verification patrols.

12.4 **Responsible Officials:** The County/City Public Works Director/ County/City Engineer is in charge of the emergency response actions of their departments, and shall ensure the continuity of resources for protracted and continuous operations.

13.0 Public Information Officer and County Spokesperson:

13.1 **Responsibilities:** The Franklin County Public Information Officer and County Spokesperson are responsible for coordination of emergency information. During

a Hostile Action Based incident, all emergency public information will be coordinated/vetted with a designated law enforcement representative either at the JIC or at the ICP. This is detailed in Appendix E.

13.2 **Authority:** The Public Information Officer/County Spokesperson is appointed by and derives authority from the County Commissioners. This authority authorizes the Public Information Officer and County Spokesperson to assume and execute these responsibilities.

13.3 In the event that the CGS Joint Information Center (JIC) located at 3000 George Washington Way – Richland, is not operational the following alternate facilities will be used in the order as shown:

Department of Energy JIC located at the Federal Building in Richland
Facilities at the City of Richland Shops area located at 2700 Duportail in Richland
CGS will secure a conference facility at a local hotel

If physical participation in the JIC is not feasible, public affairs activities will be coordinated using a Joint Information System (JIS) approach. The goal is coordinate news releases or other materials prior to release. This allows for an opportunity to ensure the completeness, accuracy or timeliness of the information to be released. Coordination will be accomplished via email or by phone. Ten minutes or a mutually agreed upon time limit, should be allowed for this purpose, after which the releasing agency is free to send out its information.

13.4 **JIC Functions and Responsibilities:**

a. To receive and effectively respond to numerous simultaneous telephone calls from the general public and respond to questions, requests, or comments posed by the public.
b. To effectively monitor media information messages to identify incomplete, inaccurate, or ambiguous information related to the emergency in the public domain.
c. Coordinates the public inquiries program and the method for contacting that organization.
d. Assist in publicizing the dedicated telephone number(s) and other contact information (e.g.,Website address) for public inquiries and/or media information.

14.0 Public Information Officer(s):

14.1 **Duties:** The duties of the Public Information Officer(s) include, but are not limited to:

a. Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

i. With approval of EOC Chairman, answering press and public inquiries concerning EOC activities and direct rumor control activities between the EOC and JIC.
ii. Ensuring facilities are available at the EOC for media interviews.

iii. Coordinating the preparation of Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages.
iv. Gathering information to exchange with PIO's at the JIC and EWAC's.
v. During a Hostile Action Based incident coordinating the information with the IC/ICP before release. This is detailed in Appendix E.

b. Emergency Worker/Assistance Center (EWAC)

i. With approval of the EWAC Coordinator answering press and public inquiries concerning EWAC activities.
ii. Provide information to EWAC staff, evacuees and Emergency Workers.
iii. Gather information to exchange with PIO's at the EOC and JIC.

c. Joint Information Center (JIC)

i. With approval of the JIC Spokesperson, answering press and public inquiries. During a HAB incident, obtaining approval from the ICP or its designee. This is detailed in Appendix E.
ii. Providing status on the County response to the spokesperson of the affected facility.
iii. Coordinating information between all representatives at the JIC.
iv. Putting together information and visuals for press conferences.
v. Putting together press releases and acquiring verbal or written approval from the Emergency Chair on the content. During a HAB incident, obtaining approval from the ICP or its designee. This is detailed in Appendix E.
vi. Gathering information to exchange with PIO's and the EOC and EWACs.

15.0 County Spokesperson:

15.1 **Duties:** The duties of the County Spokesperson include, but are not limited to:

a. Coordinating the preparation of news releases with the staffs of other affected agencies. During a HAB incident, obtaining approval from the ICP or its designee. This is detailed in Appendix E.
b. Serving as the Spokesperson at joint news conferences and media interviews.

c. Assisting other PIO's with their responsibilities.

16.0 District Health Officer or Representative:

16.1 **Responsibilities:** The Benton-Franklin District Health Officer is responsible for public health in Benton and Franklin Counties.

16.2 **Authority:** RCW 70.05.060 and 70.05.070 authorize the Benton-Franklin District Health Officer to assume and execute these responsibilities.

16.3 **Duties:** The duties of the Benton-Franklin District Health Officer or representative include, but are not limited to:

a. Coordinating emergency medical assistance.

b. Directing county Emergency Workers in a potential radiation hazard area to use their dosimeters. Upon receiving authorization from the Washington State Health Officer, direct Emergency Workers to take potassium iodide (KI).

c. Assisting (ALL Emergency workers) fire and law responders on a case by case basis for re-entry into evacuated areas, providing health effects and radiation analysis as needed.

d. Reviewing county Emergency Worker radiological exposures and recommending that county Emergency Workers leave hazardous areas based on radiological data.

e. Requesting guidance on radiological related problems from the affected facility health physics

f. Personnel or Washington State Department of Health Representative.

g. Ensuring that ingestion exposure protective actions within the plume EPZ are relayed to the Washington State Health Officer.

17.0 Fire Coordinator:

17.1 **Responsibilities:** The Fire Coordinator, appointed by the Fire Protection Districts within Franklin County and the City of Pasco Fire Department, is responsible for coordination of Fire Protection and suppression activities within the Franklin County portion of the EPZ.

17.2 **Authority:** Mutual agreements between the fire districts, as well as, the Franklin County Master Mutual Aid Agreement.

17.3 **Duties:** The duties of the Fire Coordinator include, but are not limited to:

a. Initial coordination of local fire and EMS resources, fire service activities and information management within the Franklin County portion of the Columbia Generating Station EPZ.

b. Assist in the coordination for the dispatching of fire and EMS resources as

requested by on scene incident command.

c. Request for the activation of the Communications Coordinator

d. Liaison to the EOC Operations Coordinator to ensure that situational updates and emergency worker information is relayed to on-scene fire incident commanders and/or other fire/EMS response resources that have been dedicated to the incident.
** Emergency worker information would be KI threshold having been met, emergency worker kit distribution, pencil dosimeter status checks, plume deposition information, adjusted turn back values or other pertinent information to ensure safe and efficient operation to fire agencies during a radiological event.

e. Act as MAC Representative per fire agency(s) request.

18.0 *Fire Protection Organizations:*

18.1 **Responsibilities:** Franklin County Fire Protection District #3 is responsible for fire protection services within its jurisdictional boundary and will operate in accordance with their standard operating procedures/protocols and capabilities. Understanding that the primary protective action for residents and responders in the EPZ are to evacuate, and only under very specific circumstances undertake missions to re-enter an evacuated area. These agencies' Incident Commander(s) will retain all authority and responsibility of their responders. They should conduct a risk assessment/situational assessment before under taking any tactical operation per their agency's mission statement and standard operating procedures/protocols. Franklin County Fire District #3 jurisdictional authority encompasses approximately less than one quarter of the south end of the EPZ. Franklin County Fire District #3 will, as resource availability permits, assist in operations at the CBC EWAC. Franklin County Fire District # 4 jurisdictional authority which encompasses approximately one quarter of the North end of the EPZ and will not be responding into any evacuated portion the EPZ in the event of a radiological emergency and will be utilizing the services of the WSP for this response. Franklin County Fire District #5 has approximately half of the emergency planning zone in their jurisdiction. They will be notified of an emergency at the nuclear plant and take actions according to their current plans/policies/procedures for a HAZMAT response. Currently, they are not participating in the Franklin County Radiological Emergency Response Plan for the CGS plan. Fire District #5 has the WSP designated in their standard operating procedures/guides as Incident Command for HAZMAT emergencies. Pasco Fire Department will assist with the opening of the CBC EWAC dependent on staffing availability.

18.2 **Authority:** RCW's 38.52.070, 35A.38, 52.12.111, 52.12.121, 52.12.131 authorize the fire department of the City of Pasco and Franklin County Fire Protection Districts 3, 4 and 5 to assume and execute these responsibilities.

18.3 **Duties:** The duties of Franklin County Fire Protection Districts 3 include but are not limited to the following:

a. Provide fire suppression, rescue, HAZMAT and EMS response per each agencies mission statement and standard operating procedures/protocols to their respective jurisdictions.

b. Relocating firefighting and EMS equipment from any area recommended for evacuation.

c. Provide fire protection/fire suppression and EMS services, as available, to other areas within the 10-mile EPZ, per each agencies mission statement and standard operating procedures/protocols and agreements.

d. Per each agencies mission statement and standard operating procedures/protocols and agreements, provide emergency medical transportation for radiological contaminated victims requiring Basic or Advanced Life Support ambulance service from locations within the Franklin County portion of the Energy Northwest EPZ,.

e. If requested and as available, assist law enforcement agencies in establishing temporary road blocks at designated locations.

f. For Pasco Fire Department: Arrange for the opening of the Columbia Basin College EWAC as resources allow.

g. If requested, and as available, assist law enforcement agencies in performing notification verification patrols.

18.4 **Responsible Officials:** The Fire Chiefs, with support from the Fire Coordinator are in charge of the actions of their respective organizations and shall plan for the continuity of resources for protracted continuous operations.

19.0 *Emergency Medical Services:*

19.1 **Responsibilities:** Franklin County Fire Protection Districts #3 and the North Franklin Hospital District are responsible for emergency medical services and transport for their respective jurisdictions/areas. Response actions will be conducted per each agencies mission statement and standard operating

procedures/protocols and agreements.

19.2 **Duties:** The duties of the Emergency Medical Services agencies (Pasco Fire, Fire Protection District #3 and the North Franklin Hospital District) include, but are not limited to the following:

a. Provide emergency medical transportation for residents requiring Basic or Advanced Life Support ambulance service from locations within the Franklin County portion of the Energy Northwest EPZ. Response actions will be conducted per each agencies mission statement and standard operating procedures/protocols.

b. Checking EMS personnel and patients for radiological contamination. Monitoring and/or protecting the EMS equipment and personnel from radiological contamination.

20.0 Legal Advisor:

20.1 **Responsibilities:** The Legal Advisor is responsible for providing interpretation of legal matters to the Franklin County Board of Commissioners and other EOC staff members.

20.2 **Authority:** RCW 36.27.020 authorizes the Legal Advisor to assume and execute these responsibilities.

20.3 **Duties:** The duties of the Legal Advisor include interpreting the law and advising the Franklin County Board of Commissioners, Franklin County Emergency Management Director, and other members of the Emergency Response Organization in the legal aspects of the decision making process.

21.0 City Executives:

21.1 **Responsibilities:** The Mayor and City Manager of the City of Pasco are responsible for providing Command and Control to their jurisdiction during a Fixed Nuclear Facility emergency that effects the City of Pasco, or by providing support to other jurisdictions that are effected.

21.2 **Authority:** RCW 35A.12.100 and RCW 35A.13.080 authorizes executive heads to assume and execute these responsibilities.

21.3 **Duties:** The duties of the Mayor and/or City Manager include, but are not limited

to:

a. Providing one representative (Mayor or City Manager) to the Franklin County EOC, if requested by the Emergency Chair.

b. Provide City departmental services as requested to support the County response to a radiological emergency.

c. Assist with the development of emergency response plans, as requested by the Franklin County Emergency Management Director.

d. Support radiological training programs to ensure proper response by City personnel to a radiological emergency.

22.0 Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch:

22.1 **Responsibilities:** The Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch Center is responsible for activating a communication link between the EOF and provides 24-hour staffing. Franklin County Dispatch Center is collocated with the Franklin Sherriff Office.

22.2 **Authority:** As a component of the Franklin County Sheriff's Office, Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch operates under the authority of RCW 38.52.070. The Dispatch Director is responsible for coordinating response activities.

22.3 **Duties:** The duties of Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch include, but are not limited to:

a. Notifying Franklin County Emergency Management Staff at the Unusual Event Emergency Classification Level or higher.

b. Notifying emergency responders at an Alert Event Emergency Classification Level or higher, of an emergency at the Columbia Generating Station.

c. Assigning a duty Dispatcher to report to the Franklin County EOC to activate the Alternate Dispatch Station and serve as Communications Coordinator, as requested.

d. Maintaining radio communications with Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch, SECOMM, first responders and other communications nodes as directed throughout the emergency event.

e. Maintaining radio communications with Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch and WA. State EOC utilizing dedicated radio channel.

f. The Dispatch director maintains a roster of personnel to operate on a 24 hours a

day basis.

23.0 School Districts:

23.1 **Responsibilities:** The public school districts within or near the EPZ are responsible for school facilities and students in their respective districts, and for evacuation of the public in the EPZ who do not have access to transportation.

23.2 **Authority:** RCW 28A.160.120 authorizes the school districts to assume and execute these responsibilities.

23.3 **Duties:** The duties of the school districts include, but are not limited to:

a. Notifying potentially affected public schools.

b. Providing transportation for the relocation of school personnel, students, and public from the Energy Northwest EPZ if required.

c. Notification of students at schools outside of EPZ who reside within the EPZ, students shall be contacted and redirected to relocation centers or host schools.

d. Provide a means to "capture"/notify students in transit who either go to a school in the 10 mile EPZ, or live in the 10 mile EPZ and go to school outside the 10 mile EPZ.

23.3. **Decision to shelter or to evacuate**:

a. Notifying all affected school district facilities within the Energy Northwest EPZ, as well as those designated as shelters.

b. Directing the school, if located in the affected area, what protective action to take.

23.4 **Responsible Officials:** The Superintendents of the school districts are in charge of the emergency response actions of their districts.

24.0 United States Coast Guard:

24.1 **Responsibilities:** The United States Coast Guard (USCG), Captain of the Port, Portland is responsible for enforcing maritime laws, river access, river traffic control, river evacuation, and river evacuation verification on the Columbia River.

24.2 **Authority:** CFR 33, Part 6, and USCG Regulations authorize the USCG-Kennewick Station, to assume and execute these responsibilities.

24.3 **Duties:** The duties of the USCG-Kennewick Station include, but are not limited to:

a. Overall direction and control of river traffic on the Columbia River.

b. Evacuation of river areas in conjunction with the Benton County Sheriffs Office**.**

c. Preventing boaters from floating into the evacuated portions of the Columbia River.

d. Verifying evacuation on and along the Columbia River.

e. Performing public notification on and along the Columbia River.

f. Providing search and rescue services on and along the Columbia River, and requesting assistance from local law enforcement, search and rescue, fire, and EMS entities if necessary. The USCG maintains a facility on Clover Island in Benton County. Franklin County facilities available for USCG use, if requested, are Tri-Cities Airport, Port of Pasco Moorage, and communications assistance through Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch and the Franklin County EOC.

24.4 **Responsible Officials:** The USCG, Captain of the Port, Portland, is in charge of the emergency response actions of the Kennewick USCG Station and will ensure continuity of resources for protracted continuous operations.

25.0 American Red Cross (ARC):

25.1 **Responsibilities:** The ARC is responsible for providing registration services, providing for food, lodging, first aid, and counseling.

25.2 **Authority:** Charter from the Congress of the United States, Act of January 5, 1905, as amended, 36 U.S.C. authorizes the ARC to assume and execute these responsibilities.

25.3 **Duties:** The duties of the ARC include providing staffing, equipment, food, and sheltering services for evacuees, service animals and emergency workers at the EWAC and/or shelters Franklin County. Assisting evacuees who would like to participate in the Red Cross Disaster Welfare Inquiry Service. In Franklin County, the ARC will establish and operate a shelter in conjunction with the Columbia Basin College EWAC in Pasco.

25.4 **Responsible Officials:** The division mangers of the ARC are in charge of the Red

Cross emergency response actions and shall ensure continuity of resources for protracted continuous operations.

26.0 Communications Coordinator (FC Dispatch):

26.1 **Responsibilities:** The Communications Coordinator is responsible for the communications operations of the Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch Center and the Franklin County EOC. They are the communications link between first responders and the Franklin County EOC.

26.2 **Authority:** RCW 38.52.070 authorizes the Communications Coordinator to assume these duties.

26.3 **Duties:** The duties of the Communications Coordinator include, but are not limited to:

a. Coordinating the emergency notification activities of the Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch Center.

b. Activating and Operating the Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch Station at the Franklin County EOC.

c. Serve as the Dedicated Dispatcher/Communicator for the specific emergency.

d. Providing communications training for Dispatch and EOC communications personnel.

27.0 Transportation Coordinator:

27.1 **Responsibilities:** The Transportation Coordinator for the Franklin County EOC is responsible for coordinating the evacuation transportation through the Pasco School District or the North Franklin School District, act as the School District Liaison, and assist the Franklin County Emergency Management Director as required.

27.2 **Authority:** RCW 38.52.070 and RCW 38.52.110 authorize the Transportation Coordinator to assume these duties.

27.3 **Duties:** The duties of the Transportation Coordinator include, but are not limited to the following:

a. Coordination of transportation assistance activities.

b. Notifying school district officials and the ARC for activation of EWACs.

c. Coordinating the support of the EWAC operations.

d. Coordinating with appropriate agencies for emergency social services.

e. Reviewing Special populations binder :

i. To assist in the tracking and protect those persons whose mobility may be impaired because of institutional or other confinement (e.g., children in schools and licensed day care centers and persons in nursing homes, hospitals, and correctional facilities).
ii. Determine the number of persons who may need assistance and the type of assistance, per planning area.
iii. Evacuating persons with disabilities and access/functional needs.
iv. Garner and utilize available transportation resources including any vehicles used for the special needs populations.

f. Assisting the Franklin County Emergency Management Director as required.

28.0 Washington State Patrol (WSP):

28.1 **Responsibilities:** The WSP is responsible for establishing and manning temporary roadblocks on state highways and supporting the Franklin County Sheriff's Office operations. WSP is responsible for HAZMAT response on state highways and may be designated as Incident Command for HAZMAT operations for fire districts within Franklin County portion of the 10 mile EPZ.

28.2 **Authority:** RCW 43.43.030 and RCW 70.136.030 authorizes the WSP to assume and execute these responsibilities.

28.3 **Duties:** The duties of the WSP personnel include, but are not limited to:

a. Establishing and manning temporary roadblocks at predetermined locations on state highways within Franklin County.

b. If requested, support the Franklin County Sheriff's Office in the execution of their duties.

c. Act as Incident Command for Franklin County Fire Districts that have them designated as IC for HAZMAT emergencies per their agency's mission statement

and standard operating procedures/protocols and agreements.

29.0 Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife:

29.1 **Responsibilities:** The Washington State Department of Wildlife Districts #10 and #12 are responsible for evacuation of personnel from state controlled lands to support the Franklin County Sheriff's Office in evacuation operations.

29.2 **Authority:** RCW 38.52.070 and RCW 77.12.055 authorize the Washington State Department of Wildlife to assume and execute these responsibilities.

29.3 **Duties:** The duties of the Wildlife Agents of Districts #10 and #12, include, but are not limited to:

a. Evacuate personnel from Department of Wildlife controlled lands at Ringold and Wahluke Recreational Areas within Franklin County, in support of the Franklin County Sheriff's Office.

b. Verify evacuation of the above.

30.0 Agriculture Representative (either State Department of Agriculture or County Extension Agent):

30.1 **Responsibilities:** The Agriculture Representative is responsible for supporting the Washington State Department of Agriculture. This individual will also serve as liaison between the Franklin County EOC, Benton-Franklin Counties Cooperative Extension Offices and the Food and Agriculture Committees (FAC).

30.2 **Authority:** RCW 69.04 authorizes the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) to assume and execute the following duties:

a. Assist in the local coordination of agricultural services within the Franklin County.

b. Provide the EOC with a liaison officer, when required.

c. Advise the Franklin County EOC of pertinent information and facts that would have an immediate and adverse effect on domestic animals, livestock, milk products, and garden or farm produce.

d. Assist in educating the public concerning agricultural issues as they apply to the Columbia Generating Station commercial nuclear power plant.

e. Provide appropriate situation reports to the Franklin County EOC for use in public information operations.

f. Assist the local health district concerning the implementation of protective measures.

g. Assist the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) in locating all foods, to include milk products, feeds, and other commodities that may be contaminated in processing and distribution areas during the Recovery period.

h. Assist in providing information related to inspection services following a major disaster to ensure wholesomeness of farm products in accordance with statutory requirements during the recovery period.

i. Assist other governmental agencies and private organizations to combat all animal and plant diseases as a means for maintaining essential farm production in the Post-Disaster period.

31.0 County Emergency Worker/Assistance Center Personnel:

31.1 **Responsibilities:** To establish a center to be used by Emergency Workers and the evacuating public and to provide for their needs.

31.2 **Duties:** Duties of the county EWAC personnel include, but are not limited to the following:

a. Directing evacuees and Emergency Workers to services that are available at the EWAC.

b. Volunteer Radiation Monitors will monitor evacuees, service animals, Emergency Workers and Emergency vehicles, as well as personal items for potential radiological contamination.

c. Assisting Radiation Monitors with related documentation and, if necessary, decontamination.

d. Provide staff, evacuees, and Emergency Workers with situation updates as they are available.

e. Coordinate and exchange information with the Franklin County EOC, via either the Operations/Support Coordinator or the Transportation Coordinator.

f. Provide coordination between the ARC, volunteers, radiation monitors, radio operators, and school personnel.

32.0 Washington State Department of Health Office of Radiation Protection:

32.1 **Responsibilities:** Ensure that county EWAC personnel properly monitor evacuees. Ensure that county EWAC personnel monitor and decontaminate evacuees and service animals. DOH procedures are followed for medical attention referral. Provide health physics technical expertise to activated EWAC's, and to maintain the inventory of Department of Health equipment maintained in the EWAC storage containers to be used in the event that the EWAC is activated.

32.2 **Duties:** Duties of Department of Health, Office of Radiation Protection staff include the following:

a. Maintain the items in the EWAC equipment tubs used in the event of EWAC activation.

b. Ensure Maslin mops or brooms are on hand in the EWAC storage container.

c. Provide supervisory Health Physics staff for the Columbia Basin College EWAC in the event of an emergency at the Columbia Generating Station.

d. Responsible for assessing radiological data, the central point for compiling and analyzing all field monitoring data, methods used by FMTs to relay information to the central point, and the means by which it is processed.

e. Coordination and analysis of sample media and describe methods for transporting samples, including identification of: (1) laboratories involved, (2) predetermined transfer points, if used, and (3) responsible for deciding which samples are sent to which laboratory.

f. Methods for analyzing the data and transferring the data from the laboratory to the central point.

33.0 Columbia Basin College (CBC):

33.1 **Responsibilities:** Provide facilities for use as an Emergency Worker Assistance Center (EWAC) in the event of an emergency at the Columbia Generating Station or another Hanford Site facility.

33.2 **Authority:** RCW Chapters 38.52 and 39.54.

33.3 **Duties:** Columbia Basin College duties include, but are not limited to:

a. Provide on-campus building space and facilities to include showers, lavatories, and space for a Red Cross Shelter for the evacuees, service animals and emergency workers in the Columbia Basin College Gymnasium and the Gjerde Multi-Purpose Center.

b. Provide facility management and a 24 hr. point of contact for CBC to interface with the EWAC Coordinator.

SECTION V

EMERGENCY MEASURES

1.0 *Section Overview:*

This section describes the process used to notify emergency response organizations, the general public, and special populations about a radiological emergency at a facility on the Hanford Reservation, specifically, the Columbia Generating Station commercial nuclear power plant. It also identifies organizational responsibilities for accident assessment which will be used to determine the severity of the radiological emergency and the protective actions necessary to protect the public and the initial assistance available for persons affected by the emergency.

2.0 *Notification Process:*

2.1 **Emergency Response Organization Notification:** The facility is responsible for determining whether an emergency exists, and for classifying the emergency as an Unusual Event, Alert, Site Area Emergency, or General Emergency.

a. The facility is required to notify the Emergency Dispatch Centers in both Franklin and Benton counties within 15 minutes of classifying the emergency as an Unusual Event, Alert, Site Area Emergency, or General Emergency. The Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch Center will authenticate the notification of emergency by means other than the affected facility Crash Phone. The primary communication system will be via the facility Crash Phone. Alternate means of communication are via commercial telephone or radio. The Franklin County/Pasco Dispatcher who receives the notification of emergency will use the Energy Northwest Dial-Up Phone System and confirm the emergency notification with the Columbia Generating Station Security Communications Center Duty Officer.

b. The Facility Representative providing notification shall provide information as outlined on the Energy Northwest Classification Notification Form. This information is sufficient to initiate immediate protective actions, if any are required. Additional releases of information shall be provided by the facility as available. Once the Franklin County EOC is declared activated by the Emergency Chair, the facility will establish contact with the EOC and will not continue to communicate through the Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch Center.

c. Immediately upon receiving an emergency notification from Energy Northwest, dispatchers at the Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch Center shall notify the local

emergency response organizations listed in their Emergency Implementation Procedures. Additional notifications necessary to provide for full activation of the Franklin County EOC shall be made as provided for in the Implementation Procedures of the local emergency response organizations.

d. The Washington State Emergency Management Division shall provide communications from Franklin County to contiguous local governments and other state agencies. The communications methods to be used are described in the Washington State Integrated Fixed Facility Radiological and Chemical Protection Plan.

2.2 **Public Notification:**

a. Franklin County Emergency Management is responsible for 24 hour a day notification to the resident and transient populations within the EPZ, of protective actions and status of the emergency. The primary means of alert and notification for the residents of the Columbia Generating Station EPZ is the Emergency Alert System (EAS). If both the Franklin and Benton County Emergency Operations Centers are activated the respective county Emergency Chairmen and Emergency Managers will coordinate the activation of the River Sirens and the EAS System. In the event that a "Fast Breaking" emergency is underway (Site Area or General Emergency) the following will occur; Southeast Communications (SECOMM) in Benton County will be the primary EAS activation source, Franklin County is second, with the Washington State Emergency Management Division being third. The respective sources of EAS activation will follow the Protective Action Recommendations from the Classification Notification Form (CNF) and use the "EAS Message Decision Matrix" found in Implementing Procedure D-0 Emergency Alert System (EAS) Message Decision Matrix. The ANS system is capable of meeting the 15 minute design objective.

b. A system of 23 sirens has been installed on or near CGS and Hanford DOE-RL, 13 of these sirens are within the Columbia Generating Station EPZ to alert people on or near the Columbia River, Wahluke Hunting Area, Ringold Fishing Area, of these sirens only one is located within Franklin County. This siren can be found across from the 2 Mile Parking Lot within the boundaries of the Ringold/Wahluke Recreational Area. The sirens are designed to alert and notify people who are actually using the Columbia River for recreation and those people in the Ringold/Wahluke Recreational Area.

c. Residents and businesses within the Columbia Generating Station EPZ are provided with Tone Alert Radios (TAR), unless they have refused to accept them. These radios are provided by Energy Northwest and are maintained by the Franklin County Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REP) Coordinator. This individual is a staff member of Franklin County Emergency

Management. They are currently activated by reception of an EAS signal. The EAS signal is generated by KONA Radio in Pasco, Washington. KONA Radio Station participates in the " Local Emergency Alert System Operational Area Plan"

d. Route Alerting and/or Verification patrols shall not be a part of the alert and warning system and, if initiated, shall be at the discretion of the Emergency Chair and will be subject to the availability of the appropriate resources.

e. Resident and transient populations shall be advised to monitor the Emergency Alert System for emergency announcements and protective action instructions. The initial instructions will consist of prescribed emergency messages consistent with the emergency classification and will contain information such as:

   i. Identification of agency/organization issuing information.

   ii. A statement that a facility has had an accident.

   iii. Identification of the communities or geographical areas affected by the emergency.

   iv. A brief description of the type of emergency and the nature of the hazard.

   v. Specific protective measures such as sheltering or evacuation to be taken by residents of the affected areas.

   vi. A statement that further information will be given via the Emergency Alert System.

   vii. Media interviews should be scheduled or conducted immediately after the EAS message to clarify the message.

f. Copies of the text of pre-recorded EAS messages and the messages to be read over the siren system are located at the end of Implementation Procedure (IP): D-2: Public Information Officer.

3.0 *Emergency Preparedness for Special Populations:*

a. The county emergency organization is responsible for assisting special needs populations affected by major emergencies or disasters. In order to fulfill this obligation, Franklin County Emergency Management shall attempt by reasonable means to identify the special needs population. In addition to the annual survey of EPZ residents the REP Program Coordinator will coordinate with the Southeast

Washington Aging and Long Term Care local coordinator as and additional source of information concerning individuals with special needs within the Franklin County portion of the Columbia Generating Station EPZ.

b. Special needs populations shall not be provided notification by means other than those used to notify the general public unless prior arrangements have been made on an individual basis. Transportation dependent people are determined from the Special Populations Group Database. Schools and child care facilities will have a means of tracking what students live within the 10 mile EPZ and make accommodations for them, in the event of an emergency at the Columbia Generating Station. The Pasco School District and North Franklin School District will be notified by the Franklin County EOC that they will need to contact, locate and hold those students living within the 10 mile EPZ, until they can be picked up according to District/school policies and procedures.

c. The school districts identified as providing transportation assistance have accommodations for wheelchairs.

d. All compiled data shall be kept confidential in order not to compromise the privacy and security of handicapped persons who generally desire anonymity.

4.0 *Provisions for Press and Media Releases*:

a. Other than required EAS messages, public information shall be coordinated and released from the Joint Information Center (JIC) located at 3000 George Washington Way Richland, WA. The JIC is established by the facility for the use of the major effected entities; local, state, federal, and the facility. Information may also be released from the state emergency information center.

b. Initially, the affected facility will release preliminary information to the media on the nature of the incident, the status of the facility, and any other pertinent information. The content of the news releases will be coordinated telephonically and by facsimile between the facility, county, and state.

c. When the JIC is activated, it will become the focal point for the preparation, and release of all public information to the media. Spokespersons from federal agencies, the State of Washington, Franklin County, Benton County, other affected counties, and Oregon will join with the facility spokespersons in the release of information which has been gathered from their respective agencies. This center will also serve as the location for telephone response teams that handle queries from the media and the public. News releases of all represented agencies will be exchanged, and will be provided to the Franklin County Public Information Officer (PIO), in the Franklin County EOC.

d. Franklin County personnel, other than the PIO and Spokesperson(s), are not authorized to initiate press briefings or media contacts. They are instructed to refer all inquiries to the Franklin County personnel at the JIC. All media inquiries are to be directed to the Franklin County PIO or Spokesperson at the JIC.

e. During a Hostile Action Based/security incident, all emergency public information will be coordinated/vetted with a designated law enforcement representative either at the JIC or at the ICP. This is detailed in Appendix E.

f. The facility shall be responsible for conducting annual programs to acquaint the news media with the emergency plans, information concerning radiation, and the official points of contact for the release of public information. The state and counties emergency management agencies shall assist the facility, as needed.

5.0 *Accident Assessment:*

NOTE: This section describes the methods, equipment, and criteria used for determining the severity of a radiological accident at a nuclear power facility and the Protective Action Guides (PAG's) used in determining the protective actions to be taken.

5.1 **Dose Assessment:** *Responsibility of Washington State Department of Health Office of Radiation Protection. Franklin County does not maintain training for accident or dose assessors.*

a. A unified dose assessment center shall be established by the effected facility to determine the magnitude and location of radiological hazards arising from an accident at the facility. Methods and equipment to be utilized for this purpose are described in the Columbia Generating Station Emergency Plan. For the purpose of this plan, the unified dose assessment center referred to will be the Mutual Unified Dose Assessment Center (MUDAC). This facility is located at the Emergency Operations Facility (EOF) near the Columbia Generating Station.

b. The Washington State Department of Health (DOH) is responsible for determining the magnitude and location of radiological hazards in Washington outside the facility and beyond the boundaries of the Hanford Site. A DOH representative, specifically trained in determining radiological doses and protective actions, shall proceed to the MUDAC. This individual will represent the State of Washington when significant releases of radioactive material occur or in the event a Site Area or General Emergency is declared.

c. A rapid and systematic initial radiological assessment shall be made by the facility. Upon activation of the facility EOF, dose assessments shall be performed under the direction of a facility representative. Upon arrival of the representatives of other agencies at the EOF, dose assessment shall become a joint responsibility of the facility, Untied States Department of Energy-Richland (USDOE-RL), and

the DOH. Dose assessments shall be performed for both the Plume Exposure and the Ingestion Exposure pathways. This will be done utilizing information gathered by Energy Northwest, USDOE-RL, and DOH field monitoring teams, offsite Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL), and air sampling stations.

d. Upon request from the State of Washington, USDOE-RL, using the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan, will provide radiological monitoring and assessment. Resources available through the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan are described in the Washington State Emergency Management Division Integrated Fixed Facility Radiological and Chemical Protection Plan.

5.2 **Radiological Monitoring:** All radiological monitoring data shall be transmitted to and through the MUDAC. Monitoring resources available through the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan are described in the Washington State Emergency Management Division Integrated Fixed Facility Radiological and Chemical Protection Plan.

5.3 **Aerial Monitoring:** The Washington State Department of Health (DOH) and the facility are responsible for aerial radiological monitoring in the affected counties. The method of dispatching the aerial monitoring team and equipment to be deployed are described in the Washington State DOH Response Procedures for Radiation Emergencies.

5.4 **Field Monitoring:** The DOH and Energy Northwest are responsible for field radiological monitoring in Franklin County. The methods of dispatching field monitoring teams, sampling techniques, and equipment to be deployed are described in the Washington State DOH Response Procedures for Radiation Emergencies. Energy Northwest will provide radiological monitoring, as required, until the DOH teams arrive at the EOF.

6.0 *Protective Action Guides (PAG's):*

The PAG's for the Plume and Ingestion Exposure Emergency Planning Zones, and the corresponding protective actions to be taken to prevent radiation doses from exceeding those specified in the Protective Action Guides for the Public and Emergency Workers, are in the Washington State DOH Response Procedures for Radiation Emergencies. The implementation of the prescribed protective actions are specified in the implementing procedures and the Franklin County Radiological Emergency Response Plan.

7.0 *Protective Actions:*

a. Protective actions are intended to minimize the radiological exposure of the

population (resident, transient and first responders) in the Plume Pathway and Ingestion Pathway Emergency Planning Zones (EPZs). With the exception a Rapidly Escalating Incident and/or Hostile Action Based incident, any of the following Public Officials are authorized to initiate protective action decisions from the Franklin County EOC:

i. Franklin County Emergency Director

ii. Any Franklin County Commissioner

iii. The Franklin County Sheriff

iv. The Franklin County Prosecuting Attorney

b. During a rapidly escalating incident, an incident that starts at Site Area or General Emergency, to include a Hostile Action Based security event, when neither EOC is staffed, SECOMM will automatically implement the Protective Action Recommendation from the Columbia Generating Station only if SECOMM is unable to contact the Director of Emergency Management (Benton or Franklin). SECOMM will implement protective actions that have been recommended by the Columbia Generating Station. As soon as the Franklin County EOC is activated, the Columbia Generating Station shall communicate protective action recommendations and any supporting information to the Decision Group at the Franklin County EOC.

i. During a Hostile Action Based/security event, Protective Action Decisions will be coordinated with the Law Enforcement Incident Command Post/Commander, once established, via an EOC Law Enforcement liaison and/or the affected county's EOC.
ii. HAB/security incident response is detailed in Appendix E.

c. The population distribution within the Plume Exposure Pathway (EPZ) of the Columbia Generating Station nuclear power plant is shown in Figures 5 and 6

d. The means of notifying the resident and transient populations of protective actions are discussed in Section V and Section VI.

NOTE: While the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has determined that evacuation will be the preferred protective action, if, based on the specific situation, an evacuation will expose persons to undue danger, a shelter in place option is available and will be discussed.

e. Evacuation or sheltering is the principle immediate protective actions which can be taken by the general public within the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ. The

guidelines for determining which of these protective actions to implement are described in the following:

v. EPA 400-R-92-001: Manual of Protective Action Guides and Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents.

vi. Washington State Division of Emergency Management Integrated Fixed Facility Radiological and Chemical Protection Plan.

f. Consideration shall be given to those special populations whose mobility may be impaired (students in schools, handicapped residents), and those facilities which may require skeleton crews to maintain safe operations during or after and evacuation. Precautionary evacuation in the preferred protective action for schools; therefore they may be evacuated before the general public.

7.1 **Evacuation Protective Action:**

a. The primary Protective Action Decision is to evacuate and relocate citizens and responders within an effected area of the 10 mile EPZ. The primary means of relocation will be to utilize established evacuation routes. The Franklin County Sheriff's Office, Police Departments of the municipalities within Franklin County, with the support of the Washington State Patrol, as well as other state agencies with personnel who are charged with a law enforcement mission will coordinate the following functions during an evacuation:

i. Area Access Control: Only emergency vehicles shall be allowed to enter the area.

ii. Traffic Control

iii. Law Enforcement

NOTE: The above activities will be coordinated and monitored by the Law Enforcement Coordinator in the Franklin County EOC.

b. Organizations which are responsible for performing these functions are identified in Tables 4 and 7. Equipment to be deployed in order to accomplish these functions is described in the specific organizations Implementation Procedure.

c. The Columbia Basin College Emergency Worker/Assistance Center (EWAC) located in Pasco is the only Franklin County EWAC. Registration of evacuees, radiological monitoring, decontamination, and shelter referral will be provided to the public at this location if the incident results in the release of radioactive material.

d. Workers and others in the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ on the Hanford Site who are not critical to operations there, will evacuate in accordance with Energy Northwest and USDOE-RL procedures.

e. Designated evacuation routes are identified in Figure 8. The terrain in Franklin County in mostly flat, those living along the Columbia River will have to climb a ridge to reach the flat area of the Columbia Generating Station EPZ. An accident along any of these routes would not significantly slow an evacuation. According to the "Columbia Generating Station Ten Mile EPZ Evacuation Time Estimate Study" (completed Oct. 2012) the capacity for roads in the Franklin County portions of the EPZ are, at a minimum, approximately 1700 passenger vehicles per hour.

f. Manned Access and/or Traffic Control Points shall be established at the perimeter of an evacuated and/or sheltered areas where radiological exposures are not excessive. These control points may be comprised of law enforcement, fire and/or emergency workers. Emergency Worker radiological exposure control is discussed in Section V. The areas that may be patrolled, and the duration and frequency of patrols, shall be determined by the Franklin County Sheriff, and the Benton-Franklin District Health Officer.

g. Additional support is available through the State of Washington, i.e. the Washington State Patrol, Department of Transportation, and the Adjutant General of the Washington State Military Department.

h. Blizzards, extremely heavy snow, ice storms and other severe weather types could seriously hamper an evacuation. However, historical records indicate events of this nature have occurred rarely in the past. In the event of extreme weather conditions or other situations which make the risk of harm during an evacuation greater than that of sheltering-in-place, the Public Official acting as the Emergency Chair, shall take into consideration the adverse conditions when determining whether to evacuate the affected area or to shelter-in-place. The Emergency Plan Implementing Procedures (EPIP's) of the Energy Northwest Emergency Plan includes procedures requiring the individual(s) making Protective Action Recommendations to consider weather or other adverse conditions when preparing the recommendation.

i. In the event of an evacuation, law enforcement, public works, fire, and any other agencies which would normally respond to traffic accidents or other vehicular related traffic problems will resolve traffic impeding situations according to the specific agency standard operating procedures.

j. The basis for this evacuation guidance used in the Franklin County Fixed Nuclear Facility Emergency Response Plan is the Columbia Generating Station 10 Mile

EPZ Evacuation Time Estimate Study, which contains detailed information on this topic. This document is available for review at the Franklin County Emergency Management Office.

NOTE: County officials need to be aware that the times found in the document referenced above reflect the time it would take for a person leaving their home to reach the border of the EPZ, NOT the time it would take a citizen to leave their residence and arrive at the Columbia Basin College EWAC.

7.2 **Sheltering Protective Action:**

a. Sheltering/Take cover is a secondary option to evacuation. Sheltering/Take cover will be recommended for areas that are not evacuated due to a plume projection/deposition. The Franklin County Sheriff's Office, Police Departments of municipalities within Franklin County, with the support of the Washington State Patrol, as well as other state agencies whose personnel are charged with a law enforcement mission, will coordinate functions within areas where sheltering has been recommended.

b. Organizations which are responsible for executing these functions are identified in Appendix A Tables 4 and 7. Equipment used to perform these functions is discussed in Section V. Emergency Worker exposure control is discussed in Section V.

c. Structures, such as residences, places of business, or institutions which people are in or near when the emergency broadcast is heard, shall be used as shelter areas.

d. Workers and others in the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ on the Hanford Reservation shall be sheltered in accordance with Energy Northwest and DOE-RL procedures.

e. Once it is decided that sheltering is no longer required, the Emergency Chair shall be responsible for informing the general public that they no longer need to remain indoors.

7.3 **Ingestion Exposure Pathway Protective Action:**

a. The Division of Emergency Management, Washington State Military Department will direct the protective measures to be used for the Ingestion Exposure Pathway EPZ, within the State of Washington, including methods for protecting the public from consumption of contaminated foodstuffs and water.

b. The Washington State Health Officer, with the assistance of personnel in the Columbia Generating Station EOF MUDAC and the State EOC Executive Table, is responsible for providing protective action recommendations concerning

foodstuffs and water supplies.

c. The Washington State Department of Agriculture will implement protective actions concerning food supplies, including livestock and the production of milk products. The Benton-Franklin District Health Officer is responsible for assessing local area protective action recommendation requirements and, with the assistance of the local agriculture representatives, implement protective actions for small farm producers (unlicensed).

d. Watersheds, community water systems, dairies, food producers, and processors within the Ingestion Exposure Pathway EPZ are listed in the: United States Department of Agriculture Farm Service Agency Database for Franklin County.

e. Methods and procedures for implementing protective actions are described in the Washington State Emergency Management Division Integrated Fixed Facility Radiological and Chemical Protection Plan and in the Washington State Department of Agriculture Radiological and Chemical Emergency Procedures.

f. The area subject to Food Control Protective Actions shall be determined jointly by the State and Local Governments. Washington DOH shall have the primary responsibility for identifying those areas subject to radiological deposition of a sufficient amount to justify the imposition of Food Control Protective Actions. Local Government representatives shall have the responsibility of identifying enforceable geo-political boundaries and Food Control Points for the area identified by Washington DOH. State officials at the Washington State EOC shall have the responsibility for declaring the Food Control Boundaries and Protective Actions, providing authority to enforce the Food Control Area Declaration and providing the additional personnel and other resources necessary to assist local officials in implementing the Food Control Area while also carrying out their normal duties and daily operations.

g. Franklin County will assist the Washington Department of Agriculture in the distribution of the tri-fold brochure titled: "Emergency Preparedness for Nuclear Facilities in Washington State". This brochure is to be reproduced in the Franklin County EOC and distributed to the locations specified in Implementing Procedure IP O-5 Public Works Coordinator. The Franklin County Public Works Department with the assistance of other county and municipal agencies will deliver copies of this document to the specified locations.

8.0 *Aid to Affected Personnel:*

8.1 **Dosimetry:**

a. Emergency personnel working under the direction of the State or Franklin County, and who may be required to perform tasks in an area of potential radiological hazard, will be equipped with Self-Reading (Pencil) and Permanent Record OSL Dosimeters. The Benton-Franklin District Health Officer shall confer with state and facility experts in order to determine the locations of potential radiological hazard areas. This determination will be based on information provided by the MUDAC at the Columbia Generating Station EOF, field monitoring team readings, aerial monitoring readings, and dosimetry readings from the field. The location of Emergency Worker Kits and their contents is found in Appendix A Table 16.

b. The dosimetry referred to above shall be worn by ALL Emergency Workers, with the exception of those Emergency Workers performing duties at the Columbia Basin College EWAC. The EWAC staff are considered Class III Emergency Workers, and are NOT required to use a Self-Reading, or Pencil Dosimeter. They will be issued an OSL Dosimeter in order to establish a permanent record of exposure.

c. Franklin County Emergency Management is responsible for maintaining a supply of dosimetry equipment for Emergency Workers, and other persons who may be granted permission to temporarily re-enter a controlled area. The Washington State DOH is responsible for maintaining radiation dosimetry and exposure records for the monitored public, Emergency Workers, and government employees. Each agency involved in the response is responsible for ensuring that their personnel have been issued the correct dosimetry and have been trained in its use prior to assigning any personnel duties in or at the borders of a radiological contaminated area.

d. Franklin County Emergency Management trains public employees and volunteers in the use of personal dosimetry. The Washington State DOH reviews the lesson plans and conduct of the training in order to ensure that the training is correct and consistent.

e. Tri-Cities Regional SWAT team members, that originate in Franklin County, may be called upon to respond to the Columbia Generating Station plant. The SWAT team members will receive dosimetry and Potassium Iodide (KI), provided by the Columbia Generating Station, at the staging area near the nuclear plant. This is detailed in Appendix E.

8.2 **Exposure:** The criteria that govern radiation exposure of Emergency Workers and the general public are discussed in the Protective Action Guides of the DOH Response Procedures for Radiation Emergencies. The practice of keeping the general public and Emergency Worker exposures to a minimum will be followed.

a. The Washington State DOH is responsible for estimating the total Washington

Population Exposure (man-rem exposure). The total population exposure estimate shall be based on offsite monitoring results, recordings from monitoring instrumentation at Columbia Generating Station, and the location of the population within the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ. The methods used in estimating the total population exposure are the responsibility of the Washington State DOH.

b. After consultation with Washington State officials, the Benton-Franklin District Health Officer may authorize Emergency Workers, who knowingly volunteer, to receive exposure in excess of those set forth in the Protective Action Guides (PAG's) in order to protect ***HUMAN*** life or valuable property. In making the decision to authorize radiological exposure in excess of the PAG's, the District Health Officer may obtain dose estimates from the MUDAC at the Columbia Generating Station EOF. The PAG's are stated in IP D-5 Benton-Franklin Health District Officer.
c. The Washington State Department of Health personnel working in the MUDAC will provide information to the Franklin County EOC concerning any pertinent Dose Correction Factor (DCF). This information will be relayed to the Emergency Workers in the field with instructions on how the DCF is applied to their current pencil dosimeter reading.

8.3 **Thyroid Blocking Agent:** The Benton/Franklin County Health Officer in consultation with the State Medical Officer will issue protective action decisions as they relate to the use of Potassium-Iodide (KI). The use of KI by Emergency Workers can only be authorized by these officials. Policies and procedures for administering and distributing (KI) including storage locations, organizations involved and information concerning onset of an allergic reaction are identified in the procedures of this plan.

The notice to responders to take KI will be vetted through the B/F County Health Officer and disseminated by the Fire and Law Enforcement and/or Operations coordinators in the EOC via radio/cell/phone/mdt etc.

During a Hostile Action Based/security incident, Potassium-Iodide(KI) and dosimetry distribution will be disseminated by Energy Northwest. Dose limits will be established and authorized by the Washington DOH and/or the B-F Health District. HAB specific training and equipment, for SWAT Team members, will be provided to these responders. This is detailed in Appendix E

8.4 **Monitoring and Decontamination of the General Public:** Radiological monitoring shall be provided at the EWAC for those members of the general public who may have been exposed to radioactive material.

a. Radiological monitoring and decontamination shall be performed under the

direction of Washington State DOH Health Physics personnel. Monitoring methods, equipment, and documentation requirements are included in the Washington State DOH Response Procedures for Radiation Emergencies.

b. Organizations responsible for providing medical transportation of radiological contaminated individuals are identified in Table 4. Medical facilities willing to accept and are capable of treating radiological contaminated individuals are listed in Section VI Element 6.0.

c. Radiological monitoring resources are available through DOE-RL, Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center and through other sources as described in the Washington State Fixed Nuclear Facility Response Plan. The Washington State EOC is the centralized Point-of-Contact for requesting all Federal Assistance.

8.5 **Emergency Workers:** The Washington State DOH is responsible for ensuring that radiological monitoring, decontamination of wounds, supplies, instruments and equipment is provided for Emergency Workers not associated with Energy Northwest. The Washington State DOH is also responsible for coordinating the storage and disposal of radioactive waste. Upon completion of all duties or upon receiving a 5.0 R Dosimeter reading, Emergency Workers are directed to report to the EWAC for radiological monitoring and possible decontamination. The Washington State DOH also maintains equipment tubs at the EWAC storage sites which contain items to be used in the event of an EWAC activation. This equipment also includes the Maslin mops used at the EWAC to sweep potentially contaminated pathways.

8.6 **Medical Transportation:** Organizations that are responsible for medical transportation within the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ are identified in Appendix A Table 4. Other medical service organizations and transportation equipment within Washington State, which could, if available, provide Transportation for individuals requiring medical care are identified in the Washington State Fixed Nuclear Facility Emergency Response Plan.

8.7 **Medical Treatment:** Normal First Aid services for the general public and Emergency Workers shall be administered by emergency organizations as indicated in Appendix A Table 4. Additional information shall be available at the EWAC.

SECTION VI

EMERGENCY FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

1.0 *Emergency Facilities:*

1.1 Franklin County Emergency Operations Center (EOC):

a. The Franklin County EOC is located in the offices of Franklin County Emergency Management (FCEM), at 502 W. Boeing Street, Pasco, Washington. The EOC is the facility where the Franklin County Board of Commissioners, Director of FCEM, Franklin County Sheriff, Health District Officer, Public Information Officer(s), Operations/Support Coordinator, Transportation Coordinator, American Red Cross Representative, Fire Coordinator, Communications Coordinator, Police Representatives, Facility Representative, Washington State Patrol Representative, and the representatives of the other organizations responding to the emergency will assemble to direct and control the implementation of protective actions and other emergency measures in Franklin County, Washington.

b. A floor plan for the EOC is provided in Figure 11. Communications equipment which is available at the EOC is listed in Section VI.

c. The Director of Franklin County Emergency Management is responsible for maintaining and providing overall coordination for the Franklin County EOC.

d. The Franklin County EOC shall be activated upon notification of an Alert, Site Area Emergency, or General Emergency or at the direction of the Emergency Chair.

e. The Franklin County EOC has utilizes 3 emergency backup generators to maintain all functions if landline power is lost or disrupted.

1.2 Alternate Franklin County Emergency Operations Center (Alt EOC):

The Alt EOC is located in the basement of the Franklin County Public Safety Building (1015 North 5th Avenue, Pasco, WA). The Alt EOC will be activated in the event that the EOC (502 W. Boeing Street, Pasco, WA) is not habitable due to the location and nature of the emergency or events require that the EOC be evacuated. Copies of EOC Staff procedures, information boards, communications support and computer information systems support is available at the Alt EOC.

1.3 Joint Information Center (JIC):

a. Energy Northwest shall activate a JIC for an Alert, Site Area Emergency, or General Emergency. The JIC for an emergency is in the Energy Northwest Multipurpose Facility at 3000 George Washington Way, in Richland, Washington. This location will serve as the primary location for the timely exchange of information between the Energy Northwest and joint Energy Northwest, local, state, and federal emergency public information operations, a phone team to assist in rumor control and general information for the public, the location will also be used as a

b. In the event that the CGS Joint Information Center (JIC) located a 3000 George Washington Way – Richland, is not operational the following alternate facilities will be used in the order as shown:

   i. Department of Energy JIC located at the Federal Building in Richland
   ii. Facilities at the City of Richland Shops area located at 2700 Duportail in Richland
   iii. CGS will secure a conference facility at a local hotel

c. The JIC facility is an Energy Northwest function, contains these functional areas:
   i. Working area for the participating agencies and their representatives.
   ii. Distribution Team room/area that contains fax machines and duplicating machines
   iii. Phone Team room will have sufficient telephones and staff to answer numerous/simultaneous public and media calls/inquiries. When phone team members receive calls/questions they will brief the respective agency's representative(s) at the JIC. The public and media phone numbers will be published in press releases.
   iv. Press Briefing/Conference room where the media can interact with the PIO staffs and ask questions.

d. If physical participation in the JIC is not feasible, public affairs activities will be coordinated using a Joint Information System (JIS) approach. The goal is coordinate news releases or other materials prior to release. This allows for an opportunity to ensure the completeness, accuracy or timeliness of the information to be released. Coordination will be accomplished via email or by phone. Ten minutes or a mutually agreed upon time limit, should be allowed for this purpose, after which the releasing agency is free to send out its information. Franklin County will issue information to the public and media from their EOC during these instances.

e. Joint news releases will be prepared, the media personnel briefed and media work areas will be provided at the Energy Northwest JIC.

f. Texts of news releases will be transmitted from the Energy Northwest JIC to the Franklin County EOC via facsimile (fax) and/or email, other information will be coordinated between these locations.

g. During a HAB event, special considerations and coordinating procedures will be utilized as discussed in Appendix E of this document.

h. The Energy Northwest JIC has established phone teams and phone numbers where the media and general public can call into for additional information. The media concern line is 509.372.5100 and the public concern line is 509.372.5011. These numbers are also published on the Energy Northwest website at: http://www.energy-northwest.com/emergency-information/Pages/default.aspx

i. JIC personnel, onsite and offsite, will review media releases and monitor information that is being disseminated by the media via, radio/social media/print etc.

1.4 Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch center (Dispatch):

When notified by Energy Northwest the Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch Center (Dispatch) will begin the County Officials Notification Process. Dispatch is located in the basement of the Franklin County Public Safety Building, in Pasco, Washington. Dispatch provides 24-hour communications services to Franklin County law enforcement, fire protection, emergency medical and other emergency response organizations within Franklin County. Additionally, Dispatch has the ability to directly communicate with Energy Northwest around the clock.

1.5 Emergency Worker/Assistance Center (EWAC):

a. Emergency Worker/Assistance Center (EWAC) is a multi-use facility used to provide services for the evacuating public, and Emergency Workers, this includes radiological monitoring, decontamination, registration, and sheltering. It also functions as a base of operations for those Emergency Workers performing duties within those parts of the Energy Northwest Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ, in Franklin County. The EWAC for Franklin County is located @ *Columbia Basin College, 2600 North 20th Avenue*, Pasco

b. In the event of an evacuation. The EWAC will be opened and operated. The Washington State DOH is responsible for ensuring that radiological monitoring and decontamination are properly and efficiently accomplished. DOH is also responsible for maintaining equipment tubs located at the EWAC storage site. The tubs contain decontamination equipment and forms that are used by DOH

personnel in the event of an EWAC activation. DOH is responsible for ensuring that Maslin Mops or brooms are on hand at EWAC.

c. The EWAC Operating Procedures are included in this Plan, Washington State procedures, and in the American Red Cross Disaster Service Regulations and Procedures.

1.6 **Emergency Worker Center:**

a. The Emergency Worker portion of the EWAC is a facility that provides services for Emergency Workers. Potentially contaminated Emergency Workers report to the EWAC upon completion of duties within the Controlled Area or when their personal dosimetry indicates 5R. At the EWAC Emergency Workers, their vehicles, and equipment will be monitored for radiological contamination and if necessary, decontaminated. This central location for radiological monitoring ensures that the Washington State DOH can accurately track Emergency Worker radiological exposure.

b. The Washington State DOH Division of Radiation Protection is responsible for technical assistance at the EWAC. This assistance includes, but is not limited to, supervision of radiological monitoring operations. Through a formal Memorandum of Understanding, USDOE-RL has agreed to support the radiological monitoring activities of the Washington State DOH.

c. Franklin County Emergency Management is responsible for coordinating the opening and staffing of the single EWAC located in Franklin County and to provide assistance to the Washington State DOH personnel assigned to the EWAC or performing field monitoring missions.

1.7 **Assistance Center:** The Assistance Center portion of the EWAC provides the following services for citizens who have evacuated from the EPZ:

a. Locations for families, who decide not to remain at a shelter to register with the American Red Cross (ARC). This will enable the ARC to facilitate reunification of families, as well as answer inquiries about specific evacuees.

b. Location where radiological monitoring and registration is performed for members of the public who are suspected of being radiologically contaminated on the basis of where they have traveled from, or those members of the public who request monitoring for their own information and peace of mind. If necessary, individuals who are found to be contaminated will be decontaminated at the EWAC.

c. Provides a location where food, lodging, and First Aid is available.

d. Information Exchange Point:

i. Evacuees can look up previous registrations to ensure that family and friends have left the evacuated area.

ii. Evacuees can leave messages for other evacuees.

iii. Assistance Center Staff will do their utmost to ensure current information concerning the emergency is made available to persons at the EWAC. They may use Public Address Systems, Bulletin Boards, Status Boards, Periodic Briefings, and by having access to Television and Radio Broadcasts.

iv. Evacuees can inform Assistance Center Staff of any conditions within the evacuated area that requires attention.

1.8 **Assistance Shelters:** In Franklin County, in the event of an emergency at Energy Northwest, the EWAC will serve as the Emergency Worker/Assistance Center and Red Cross Shelter. The operation of the shelter is tied in with functioning and administration of the Assistance Center part of the EWAC. Provides a location where food, lodging, and First Aid is available. Shelters are operated by the ARC, and provide the following services to citizens who have been evacuated:

a. Information Exchange Point:

i. The ARC Representative at the Shelter Information Desk gathers information concerning the type of emergency, nature of the hazard imposed by the emergency, and what emergency response measures are underway. The ARC Representative will refer citizen and media inquiries to the Public Concern Phone Team at the JIC whenever possible.

ii. Evacuees can inform the Shelter Staff of conditions or situations within the evacuated area that require attention.

b. Food and Lodging.

c. First Aid.

d. Counseling.

e. Arrangements for handling service animals.

2.0 *Communication Systems:*

2.1 **Interagency Communication Systems:** The following communication systems have been provided for use during a radiological emergency at a facility on the Hanford Site.

a. Radios:

i. Energy Northwest to the Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch Center

ii. Emergency Alert System capabilities at Radio Station KONA and Franklin County Emergency Management. Both in Pasco, WA.

iii. Two meter amateur radio volunteers at the Franklin County EOC, Columbia Basin College EWAC, and the American Red Cross office in Kennewick, WA.

iv. RACES unit in Franklin County EOC to all participants, to include the Washington State Emergency Operations Center, in Camp Murray, WA.

v. Comprehensive Emergency Management Network (CEMNET) between Franklin County EOC and the Washington State EOC.

vi. Law Enforcement Radio Network (LERN) between all agencies.

b. Telephones

i. Commercial telephone system between the Franklin County EOC and all major responding organizations.

ii. Dedicated system between Energy Northwest and the State and County EOCs and Communications centers.

c. The fire, law enforcement, engineering and public works departments, and other field responding organizations, shall communicate to their response unit via their internal two-way radio systems and/or cellphone or mobile data terminals.

d. Communications to the EWAC will be via commercial telephone lines, cell phones, and/or amateur radio. Amateur radio links will be established in the event that there are no commercial telephone lines or Franklin County Agency (Sheriff's Office, Police, Fire or Public Works) communications systems available. Emergency Workers may also use their response unit radio. The communication systems which are available at the Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch Center and the Franklin County EOC to be used to communicate with other response organizations are listed in Tables 14 and 15.

3.0 *Public Notification and Communications Systems:*

3.1 Specialized public notification and communications systems for Energy Northwest Plume Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ):

a. A siren system shall be utilized to alert those individuals using the Columbia River within the10-mile EPZ. The siren system is capable of voice transmission, after the Siren alert itself, messages will be read over the siren system instructing people using and along the banks of the Columbia River to evacuate the area and tune their radios to KONA Radio at either 610 AM or 105.3 FM for further emergency information.

b. Residents of Franklin County within the 10-Mile EPZ are notified through Tone Alert Radios located in the homes and businesses. The Tone Alert Radios (TAR) are programmed to receive broadcasts from KONA 105.3 FM. These radios are the PRIMARY means of notification for Franklin County citizens.

3.2 **Common Public Notification and Communications Systems:** Franklin County shall provide warning to their residents within the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ within ***a timely manner*** of being notified by the Columbia Generating Station.

a. Franklin County shall provide warning to their residents within the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ within ***a timely manner*** of being notified by the Columbia Generating Station utilizing public address sirens, emergency telephonic notification type systems, tone alert radios and the local broadcasters.

b. Following activation of the sirens, KONA Radio (105.3 FM), will be utilized to broadcast an Emergency Alert System (EAS) message which will include Protective Action instructions. KONA radio and KORD radio are the primary and secondary EAS stations. This EAS message will be broadcast in both ***ENGLISH*** and ***SPANISH***.

c. At the discretion of the Emergency Chair, after his conferring with the Franklin County Sheriff, FCEM Director, and/or the District Health Officer or Washington State DOH Health Physicist, verification patrols may be ordered. The deciding factor in this activity is whether or not the members of the patrol force would be exposed to unacceptable levels of radiation and whether or not there are available resources to conduct the patrols.

d. With the implementation of the Emergency Alert System (EAS), local Television stations, which monitor KONA Radio, will broadcast and provide visual messages for the hearing impaired.

3.3 **KONA Radio Station:** KONA Radio Station provides a 24-hour per-day Emergency Alert System (EAS) station registered with the Federal Communications Commission for service to the Franklin and Benton County areas.

4.0 *Assessment Resources:*

4.1 **Meteorological Data:** The meteorological instrumentation installed at the facilities on the Hanford Site will be used to provide data to the MUDAC. This instrumentation provides for the recording and storing of essential meteorological data; wind direction and speed, precipitation, temperature, and weather forecasts.

4.2 **Radiological Laboratories:** The location and availability of radiological laboratories for environmental and medical analysis are discussed in the Washington State plan and procedures.

4.3 **Federal Assets and Support thereof:**

a. At the request of the State of Washington, those assets described in the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan are made available to assist in the assessment and response to a radiological emergency at Energy Northwest. These assets include but are not limited to; Aerial Monitoring Systems, and Field Radiological Laboratories.

b. Franklin County Emergency Management will coordinate with Washington State EMD, as necessary, to assist in establishing the logistical, communications, housing, and other operational needs of any federal asset(s) which are based within Franklin County in response to a radiological accident.

5.0 *Protective Equipment and Supplies:*

Class I Emergency Worker kits shall be used by emergency personnel required to enter sheltered or evacuated areas are listed in Appendix A, Table 16. Instructions on the use of the Emergency Worker Kit and its components are found in IP EW-0: Emergency Worker Kit Instructions.

6.0 *Medical Facilities:*

The following medical facilities in Franklin and Benton Counties are willing to accept and have adequately trained personnel and facilities to provide care for injured, exposed, or contaminated patients:

Franklin County:	**Contaminated Patients the Facility Can Receive**
Lourdes Medical Center 520 N. 4th. Pasco (509) 547-7704	**5**
Benton County:	
Kadlec Medical Center (Lead Facility) 888 Swift Blvd, Richland (509) 946-4611	**10 - 12**
Trios Health Hospital 900 S. Auburn, Kennewick (509) 586-6111	**5**

7.0 ***Facilities Available for Federal Assets:***

In general, the following facilities are available for use by those federal agencies responding to an emergency.

a. Pasco Trade, Agricultural, and Recreational Center (TRAC) Complex

b. Tri-Cities Airport

c. Port of Pasco Facilities

d. Communications node provided by Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch

SECTION VII
MAINTAINING EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

This section describes the methods employed to ensure that the Franklin County Radiological Emergency Response ESF will continue to be effective throughout the lifetime of the Columbia Generating Station.

1.0 *Training:*

a. Specialized training programs are provided to ensure that initial and annual refresher training is provided to EOC personnel and other Offsite Response Organizations (ORO) and personnel who have a role in the implementation of ESF-10.C. When appropriate, training will be conducted in cooperation with Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division (EMD), DOH, WSDA, and Energy Northwest. Training Outlines and Courses have been established and approved for use by Washington State Department of Health for the following; EWAC Personnel, EOC Staff, Law Enforcement/Police Security (County and two Municipal Departments), Fire Fighters (Two Municipal and Three County Departments), Ambulance Crews (One municipal fire department and one rural ambulance district), Elected Officials, State Agencies (WSDA, WA Fish and Wildlife, and WA DOT), County and City Emergency Workers, Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch, Transportation agencies, hospital medical and support staff and Volunteers

b. Each organization providing the training shall be responsible for documenting the following for training meetings:

   i. Subject Matter (Lesson Plans, description of Training Aids, Reference Materials)

   ii. Lesson plans and training shall reference just in time training.

   iii. Attendance Roster

c. Copies of training documentation conducted by other groups shall be sent to Franklin County Emergency Management within 30 days of the conduct of the training. The Franklin County Emergency Management Director will maintain this documentation until 10 years after the closing of the applicable nuclear facilities.

2.0 *Drills*:

a. Drills shall be conducted by the emergency organizations in order to ensure that emergency response personnel maintain familiarity with their respective emergency responsibilities and to provide a means of performance

evaluation. All communications drills include a message content check. Such drills shall include the following:

i. Communications links between Energy Northwest and the Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch center, Washington State EOC, and the Franklin County EOC. These links shall be tested MONTHLY. *Communication testing with Federal resources is a WA. State DEM responsibility*

ii. Dedicated telephone communications between Energy Northwest, Franklin County EOC, and the Washington State EOC shall be tested ANNUALLY.

iii. Communications links between Energy Northwest and the Facility field assessment teams, Washington State Department of Health and its field assessment teams, the Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch center, the Washington State EOC, and the Franklin County EOC. These links will be tested annually and evaluated by FEMA every other year.

iv. Medical emergency drills (MS-1 Drills) involving a simulated radiological contaminated individual, which involves participation by county support services (ambulance and offsite medical treatment) shall be conducted and evaluated in accordance to the current "REP Evaluated Exercise cycle".

v. Facility environs and radiological monitoring drills (on-site and off-site) shall be conducted annually. These drills will include the collection and sampling of all: Water, Grass, Soil, and Air. This requirement is the responsibility of WA. State DOH.

vi. The Emergency Worker/Assistance Center (EWAC) shall be exercised and evaluated once during each "Eight Year" training cycle.

vii. On a bi-annual and pre-scheduled basis Franklin County Emergency Management staff activates the CGS alert and notification sirens for required testing purposes.

b. Responsibilities for responding to, documenting performance during these drills and correcting any deficiencies are contained within the facility, State, and County emergency response plans. Dispatchers at Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch will receive annual training concerning the understanding of the Energy Northwest Classification Notification Form. For the periodic communication systems tests described in paragraph 2.0 of this section a return of any faxed messages or verbal confirmation of telephonic or radio communications will take place in order to validate the specific test.

c. The responsible official of each emergency response organization shall ensure that such drills are conducted. The Director of Franklin County Emergency Management, or designee, shall prepare a summary of each drill which identifies the nature, date, and the results of the drill. This summary shall also address the strong points of the participating agencies, as well as those areas needing corrective action.

d. The Director of Franklin County Emergency Management shall be responsible for verifying that the agencies within his jurisdiction correct any deficiencies.

3.0 ***Exercises:*** Franklin County shall participate in emergency preparedness excises that simulate emergencies that result in an offsite radiological release within Franklin County. REP exercises will be conducted in accordance with NRC and FEMA rules and policy.

a. Exercises are intended to accomplish the following:

i. Test the adequacy of timing and the content of the Implementing Procedures and Methods.

ii. Ensure that emergency organization personnel are familiar with their duties.

iii. Demonstrate the adequacy of communications links and notification procedures to provide early public warning.

iv. Demonstrate the integrated response of the utility, local, state, and Federal agencies to an emergency at a nuclear facility.

b. The scenarios for emergency exercises including participating in an ingestion pathway exercise at least once every 8 years, shall be prepared by the facility, with input from the Emergency Management Director, or designees from Washington State, Franklin County, and any other affected counties. Advance knowledge of the scenarios and the times of the exercises will be prohibited to ensure a realistic response and duty performance of the exercise participants. The scenarios used shall include the following:

i. The basic objective(s) and evaluation criteria of the exercise.

ii. The date(s), time period, places(s) and participating organizations.

iii. The simulated events.

iv. A time schedule of real and simulated initiating events.

v. No radiological release or an unplanned minimal radiological release that requires the site to declare a Site Area Emergency, but does not require declaration of a General Emergency.

vi. Hostile action directed at the plant site involving the integration of offsite resources with onsite response;

vii. An initial classification of or rapid escalation to a Site Area Emergency or General Emergency

viii. A narrative summary describing the conduct of the exercise; including simulated casualties, offsite fire department assistance, rescue of personnel, use of protective clothing, use of personal dosimeters, activation of radiological monitoring teams, and public information activities.

c. Arrangements for official observer/evaluators and the advance materials to be provided to them shall be determined, documented, and incorporated in the scenario package for each evaluated exercise. The advance materials will consist of; the scenario for the drill/exercise, the procedures being used, and a copy of the exercise injects.

d. An emergency exercise shall normally be conducted annually, or at least biennially. Each exercise shall include the mobilization of state and county personnel and resources (e.g., emergency operations centers and assistance centers) as required to adequately verify their ability to respond.

e. The scenario for an exercise shall be verified from year-to-year such that all major elements of the facility, state and county emergency response plans are tested within an eight-year period.

f. Qualified observers from federal, state, county government and the facility shall observe the exercise. A critique shall be scheduled following the exercise to evaluate the ability of the organizations to respond in accordance with the response plan. A written evaluation shall result from the critique. Any corrective action shall be reviewed by all pertinent agencies and a plan will be developed and agreed upon remediate the corrective action. The Director, or designee, of Franklin County Emergency Management shall be responsible for ensuring that the required corrective actions within the plan.

g. All exercise shall be in accordance with FEMA REP exercise methodology.

4.0 *Public Education:*

a. The Franklin County public education program is intended to make information available to the resident and transient population within the Plume Exposure Emergency Planning Zone, information is made available in English and Spanish. It includes:

b. An annual mailing of the Hanford Site Neighbors calendar(English and Spanish.) which includes information and emergency instructions regarding:

   i. The potential for a radiological emergency

   ii. The emergency notification process

   iii. Appropriate immediate emergency actions to be taken

   iv. The general procedures to follow if an evacuation is ordered

   v. Information on protective actions to be taken if directed to shelter in place

   vi. Information regarding special needs/handicapped populations.

   vii. Educational information on radiation

   viii. Contact for additional information

   ix. Protective measures

   NOTE; *The calendar also provides information to the public on the conditions under which they are not to evacuate, but to take shelter in their homes and await instructions via the radio, television, or Emergency Alert System (EAS). The Calendar is reviewed annually by FEMA Region X prior to the annual printing.*

c. A quarterly mailing of the site neighbors newsletter, **Open Lines**, to the "address of record" living within the Plume Emergency Planning Zone.
d. Three brochures designed specifically for the transient population within the Plume Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ):

   i. **Emergency Information for People on the Columbia River Near the Hanford Site**. (English and Spanish.) This brochure is placed at major boat launches/landings near or in the Plume EPZ.

   ii. **Emergency Information Public Emergency Instructions**. (English and Spanish.) This brochure is designed specifically for supplying general

emergency instructions.

iii. **Radiological Emergency Information for Farmers, Food Processors, and Distributors**. (English and Spanish.) Addresses the concerns of producers of agricultural products.

e. Franklin County Emergency Management and Energy Northwest cooperate in conducting the public information program. Copies of emergency preparedness information are available at Franklin County Emergency Management, and the offices and visitors information center of Energy Northwest.

f. Staff members of Franklin County Emergency Management and Energy Northwest make presentations at various public meetings, provide information over the phone, and provide printed information.

g. There are **NO** hotels or motels within the Franklin County portion of the Plume EPZ. The transient population consists of recreation, agriculture workers, and employees of the contractors on the Hanford Nuclear Reservation. The agricultural worker population is provided emergency public information and public education through a cooperative effort of the Washington State Migrant Worker Council, agricultural industry employers, and Franklin County Emergency Management.

h. Radioprotective Drugs are not made available to the general public.

5.0 *Media Information Program:*

Franklin County participates in facility media information programs including the joint preparation of briefing packages to be presented to key media personnel, and by explaining the county response effort during special media presentations. If requested, Franklin County Emergency Management staff will assist Energy Northwest during their annual media information seminars.

6.0 *Plan Review and Updating:*

a. Franklin County Radiological Emergency Response: Energy Northwest, a component of the Franklin County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), shall be reviewed and certified annually in conjunction with the drills and exercises described in Section VII, parts 2 and 3 by Franklin County Emergency Management. The review shall be performed to ensure compliance

with concepts and commitments of the above titled ESF, and with those of Federal and State regulatory requirements. The results of input from other pertinent agencies shall be submitted to the Director of Franklin County Emergency Management for review, prior to incorporation into the above Emergency Support Function (ESF). When appropriate, revisions will be coordinated with the Washington State Emergency Management Division, FEMA, the U. S. Department of Energy, and any other agencies or organizations such revisions would affect.

b. This ESF, Implementing Procedures, maps and graphic aids will be revised as appropriate, based on Planning Issues identified during REP Program drills and exercises, plan updates or when updates are made available

c. Updated demographic data shall be incorporated into this Annex during the year after it becomes available from such sources as Tone Alert Emergency Radio (TAR) distribution databases, Washington State population studies, United States Census Bureau, or other sources.

d. Revisions can be made to this Annex at any time. The Director, Franklin County Emergency Management shall review all revisions and approve them prior to their incorporation into this Annex. The Franklin County REP Coordinator is responsible for ensuring all participating organizations and individuals receive marked and dated revisions for their copy of this annex.

e. Any Letters of Agreement between Franklin County and other emergency response organizations shall be reviewed annually by all concerned parties.

7.0 *Phone Numbers and Alert Rosters:*

Phone numbers and Alert Rosters within the implementing procedures of ESF-10.C shall be reviewed for accuracy each calendar quarter and updated as necessary.

8.0 *Maintenance and Inventory of Emergency Equipment:*

a. The Director of Franklin County Emergency Management shall be responsible for assuring that each emergency response organization maintains the required inventory of equipment and supplies. These items are specified in Table 16.

Although NUREG-0654/REP-1 requires that equipment and supplies will be inventoried and operationally checked on a quarterly basis, FEMA Region X has granted an "Exception to Policy which allows these inventories to be conducted every six (6) months and after each use. The inspection shall include:

i. Confirmation of kit locations, inventories, and contents

ii. Inspection of the Self Reading (Pencil) Dosimeters for electrical leakage

iii. Zeroing of those Pencil Dosimeters reading more than **3.0 R**.

iv. Replacement of those Pencil Dosimeters that deviate more than **5.0 R** in six (6) months.

v. Calibration of the Pencil Dosimeters will occur annually.

vi. Inspection and replacement of Optically Stimulated Luminescence as needed.

vii. Replacement of Potassium-Iodide (KI) if the enclosed KI is expired or the container is damaged.

viii. Ensuring that **EACH** Emergency Worker kit contains the instructions for use of KI and has a Consumer Package insert informational sheet included.

ix. Ensuring that the Portal Monitors located at the Franklin County Emergency Management Office are function tested every quarter.

SECTION VIII

RE-ENTRY and RECOVERY

1.0 *Re-entry and Recovery:*

a. The Washington State Fixed Nuclear Facility Reentry and Recovery Task Force will determine when the relaxation of protective measures should begin, and will make ALL re-entry and recovery decisions.

b. Re-entry and recovery actions shall be determined by the specific type of accident and radioactive release that has occurred. Recovery actions can include:

   i. Maintenance of access restrictions to the evacuated areas until reentry criteria levels are achieved.

   ii. Establish Buffer Zones.

   iii. Imposition of food control measures until measured radioactivity is below the specified levels.

   iv. Surface decontamination such as road wash down, land plowing, surface removal, packaging and transportation to a waste repository.

   v. Extensive environmental monitoring and analyses to determine compliance with reentry criteria.

c. The specific criteria for allowing reentry of the public into evacuated areas and for terminating food and water control measures are included in the Protective Action Guides.

d. The Washington State Emergency Operations Center, at the Governor's direction, shall coordinate all off site recovery and re-entry activities. The agencies with specific responsibilities and/or resources for undertaking recovery activities include the following:

   i. Department of Agriculture: Is responsible for food control measures with the assistance of the Washington State Army/Air National Guard and State or Local Law Enforcement Personnel.

   ii. Local Law Enforcement Agencies, Washington State Patrol, and the Military Department: Have the authority and/or resources for access control, traffic control, and security of evacuated areas.

iii. Washington State Department of Health: Responsible for radiological monitoring, Reentry Criteria, and Drinking Water Control Measures.

iv. Benton-Franklin Health District: Coordination of local public health response actions.

v. Franklin County Emergency Management: Planning and coordination of Local Disaster Assistance. *Four Re-Entry and Recovery Implementing* Procedures (IP's) have been incorporated into this ESF.

1. IP R&R-0 RE-ENTRY and RECOVERY ACTIONS LIST
2. IP R&R-1 TEMPORARY EMERGENCY WORKER
3. IP R&R-2 ACCESS CONTROL POINT (ACP) STAFF
4. IP R&R-3 EWAC ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

NOTE: IP R&R-0 RE-ENTRY and RECOVERY ACTIONS LIST provides general guidance for the EOC staff during the Recovery phase of an emergency. The remaining R&R series procedures detail the steps to be taken by those individuals requesting reentry, the ACP Staff, and the EWAC Administrative Assistant to allow entry into the Relocation Area.

e. Unless directed otherwise by the Emergency Chairman, individuals who demonstrate a need to enter the Relocation Area on a temporary basis in order to care for livestock, secure their residence, or carry out other duties of a critical nature to their business or homes will be allowed to enter the Relocation Area. These persons will receive training at the EWAC in order to be designated Temporary Emergency Workers, a pass will be issued, and their entry and exit will be monitored by law enforcement officials staffing ACPs. The detailed procedures for the reentry process are listed in Element 1.0, d, v, of this plan section.

SECTION IX

Memorandums of Understanding or Agreement List

Title	Function
1. Benton County E M	Alert and Notification Process
2. Energy Northwest	Alternate Siren Activation/Facility Liaison/JIC Use and Access
3. Columbia Basin College	Emergency Worker Assistance Center
4. Lourdes Medical Center	Participation in the REP Program
5. Franklin County Fire Protection District #3	Participation in the REP Program
6. Franklin County Fire Protection District #4	Participation in the REP Program
7. Franklin County Fire Protection District #5 – rescinded 06/30/14	Participation in the REP Program
8. DOE-RL	Alert and Notification Systems
9. Franklin County All Hazards Master Mutual Aid Agreement	

Response agencies that have signed a MOU agree to respond to a radiological emergency in accordance with their operating procedures, training levels, certifications/capabilities, with the understanding that services and response capabilities will have to be assessed at the time of the emergency to consider response to everyday/normal operations.

All Memorandums of Understanding or Agreements will be reviewed annually to verify their validity. FCEM maintains records/copies of all MOU's.

SECTION X

DEFINITIONS

Absorbed Dose:

A term of radiation exposure which refers to the amount of energy imparted by ionizing radiation to a given mass of matter. The unit of absorbed dose is the ***gray (Gy)*** which corresponds to one joule per kilogram. A frequently used unit is the ***rad*** (100 rads = 1 gray).

Access Control:

The process of controlling entry or re-entry into a restricted area because of radiological contamination to minimize the radiation exposure of individuals. This function is needed to prevent the general public from entering restricted areas while allowing access only to emergency workers and limited access to members of the general public.

Access Control Points (ACP):

Road intersections or other viable points on the boundaries of a restricted area which enable law enforcement or other emergency workers to maintain access control into the restricted area.

Action Levels:

Thresholds of contamination measurement that trigger the need for decontamination established in the plan.

Activation:

The process by which a facility is brought up to emergency mode from a normal mode of operation. Activation is completed when the facility is ready to carry out full emergency operations.

Activity:

A radiological term which expresses the rate at which spontaneous nuclear transformations (disintegrations) occur. The unit of activity is the ***Becquerel*** which is one disintegration per second. A frequently used unit is the ***Curie (Ci)*** which is 3.7 x 10 becquerels. Activity is not directly related to absorbed dose or dose equivalent, as such quantities will be dependent on the types and energies of ionizing radiations emitted when transformations occur.

Airborne Radioactive Material:

Any radioactive material dispersed in the air in the form of particles, fumes, mist, vapor, or gases.

Alerting of Personnel:

The process of placing personnel on notice that a situation has developed that may require that they report for emergency duty.

Alerting the Public:

The process of activating an AAttention-Getting≅ warning signal through such means as sirens, Tone Alert Radios, route alerting, and speakers on cars helicopters, and boats.

Alpha Radiation:

A positively charged particle emitted from the nucleus of an atom having a mass and charge equal in magnitude to a Helium (He) nucleus.

Appeal:

A request for reconsideration of the determination on any action related to Federal assistance under the Stafford Act and the Federal regulations implementing the Stafford Act.

Applicant:

Individuals, families, States and local governments, or private nonprofit organizations who apply for assistance as a result of a declaration of a major disaster or emergency.

Applicants Agent:

A person appointed and authorized by an eligible local government or private nonprofit corporation to represent that entity in the application and administration of Federal Public Assistance.

Area Recommended for Improvement (ARFI):

The term used to describe an aspect of emergency preparedness that could be improved and which is not required to be corrected.

Area Requiring Corrective Action (ARCA):

The term used to describe an observed or identified inadequacy of organizational performance in an exercise that is not considered, by itself, to adversely impact public health and safety. The correction of an ARCA is required by the next scheduled biennial exercise. An ARCA may be reclassified as a Deficiency under two conditions: First, when the collective impact of two or more ARCA's on an organizations emergency functioning precludes adequate protection of public health and safety. Second, for recidivism, when an organization repeatedly demonstrates the inability to correct one or more previously identified ARCA's over a period of two or more biennial exercises.

Assessment Actions:

Actions taken during or after an incident or emergency to obtain and process information

in order to conduct an effective emergency response and plan for recovery.

Assistance Center(s):

Facilities established to provide services to the evacuating public. These services include radiation monitoring and, if necessary, decontamination assistance, and registration.

Associate Director:

The Associate Director for State and Local Programs and Support, FEMA, or his/her designated representative.

Beta Radiation:

A negatively charged particle from the nucleus of an atom with mass and energy equivalent to an electron. It can pass through 1 - 2 centimeters of human skin. A sheet of metal or plastic a few millimeters thick can stop any beta radiation.

Boiling Water Reactor (BWR):

A nuclear reactor in which water, used as both coolant and moderator, is allowed to boil in the core. The resulting steam can be used directly to drive a turbine. WNP-2 is a Boiling Water Reactor.

Buffer Zone:

A term referring to an area adjacent to a restricted zone, to which residents may return, but for which protective measures are recommended to minimize exposure to radiation.

Buffer Zone (Medical Facilities):

A term referring to an area adjacent to the radiological emergency area (Restricted Zone) for which protective measures are recommended to minimize both exposure to radiation and the spread of radiological contamination to radiologically clean areas of the facility.

Chain-of-Custody:

A term that refers to the documentation of the transfer of samples from one organization or individual to another with respect to the name of the organization or individual and dates of acceptance and/or transfer to the samples.

Check Source:

A sample of a radioisotope (such as Cesium) with a relatively fixed activity level used to determine the responsiveness of survey instruments.

Columbia Generating Station

New name of the former Washington Nuclear Project #2 commercial nuclear power plant located on the Hanford reservation.

Commitment:

A certification by the Governor that the State and local governments will expend a reasonable amount of funds to alleviate the effects of a major disaster or emergency, for which no Federal reimbursement will be requested.

Committed Dose:

A radiological term referring to the dose that will be received over a period of 50 years from the ingestion or inhalation of a particular quantity of a radio nuclide or a specific mix of radio nuclides.

Committed Effective Dose Equivalent (CEDE):

A radiological term referring to the sum of the 50-year committed doses to individual organs from inhalation (or ingestion) of radio nuclides, where the individual organ doses have been adjusted so that the associated risk of fatal cancer can be added to the risk of fatal cancer from whole-body dose.

Congregate Care:

A term referring to the provision of temporary housing and basic necessities for evacuees

Congregate Care Center:

A facility for temporary housing, care, and feeding of evacuees.

Contaminated:

The adhesion of radioactive particles to individuals or objects.

Contaminated, Injured, or Exposed Individuals:

Individuals who are: contaminated, contaminated and otherwise physically injured, or exposed to high levels of radiation.

Control Cell:

Exercise personnel who facilitate interfaces with nonparticipating groups, such as State and local government officials and special needs populations.

Controller:

An individual who directs the flow of scenario events to ensure that the conduct of exercises is effected in accordance with agreed-upon objectives and extent of play.

Controller Inject:

The introduction of events, data, and information into exercises to drive the demonstration of objectives.

Counting:

Using an instrument to detect individual particles or ***gamma*** rays which interact with the

detector on the instrument. For example, ambient radiation can be counted, or alternatively, the radiation emitted by specific samples can be counted.

Crash Telephone System:

A closed circuit phone system used in selected ***Emergency Operations Centers (EOC)***.

Curie:

A unit to describe the intensity of radioactivity. One curie is that quantity of radioactive material which decays at the rate of 3.7×10^{10} disintegrations per second.

Damage Survey Report (DSR):

A document (FEMA Form 90-91) prepared by a joint State-Federal inspection team which identifies the scope of eligible work and provides a cost estimate for the performance of the eligible work at a single project site. Costs for work not identified and described in a approved DSR may not be reimbursed by the Federal Government.

Decontamination:

The process of reducing radiation exposure rates and concentrations of radioactive material in the environment to acceptable levels for return by the general public for unconditional occupancy or use after the emergency phase of a radiological emergency.

Deficiency:

An observed or identified inadequacy of organizational performance in an exercise that could cause a finding that offsite emergency preparedness is not adequate to provide reasonable assurance that appropriate protective measures can be taken in the event of a radiological emergency to protect the health and safety of the public living in the vicinity of a nuclear power plant.

Department of Health (DOH):

A Washington State agency created by statute to provide health and social services to the citizens of Washington. The DOH Division of Radiation Protection (DRP) is the lead Washington State emergency response agency in case of a nuclear facility emergency.

Designated Area:

Any emergency or major disaster-affected portion of a State which has been determined eligible for Federal Assistance.

Derived Intervention Level:

A calculated concentration of a particular radio nuclide in a particular medium (e.g.,food) that will produce a dose equal to a protection action guideline.

Direction and Control:

Politically correct phrase for Command and Control. The management of emergency functions within a particular context (e.g., Emergency Operations Center) through leadership and use of authority.

Disabled Individuals:

Individuals who are deaf, blind, non-ambulatory, or require support (e.g., crutches), frail, dependent upon life-support systems, or mentally or emotionally impaired.

Disaster Recovery Manager (DRM):

The person appointed to exercise the authority of a Regional Director for a particular emergency or major disaster.

Dose Commitment:

The total dose equivalent which may be expected to accrue to an organ of interest, such as the thyroid, as a result of inhalation, ingestion, or immersion of a source of radiation during an event. The dose commitment does include the effect of retention of radioactive material in the body after the conclusion of an event.

Dose Equivalent:

A radiation dose to the whole body or a single organ that has been adjusted to make it equivalent in risk of cancer to the amount dose from gamma radiation that would cause the same risk of cancer. No adjustments are required for the predominate types of radiation associated with reactor accident source terms.

Dose Limits for Emergency Workers:

The allowable accumulated dose during the entire period of the emergency. Action to avoid exceeding the limit is taken based on actual measurements of integrated gamma exposure. In contrast, protective action guides are trigger levels of projected does at which actions are taken to protect the public. These actions are taken prior to the dose being received.

Dosimeter:

A device to detect and measure accumulated radiation. This could be optically stimulating luminescence or a direct reading pocket dosimeter.

Drill:

An event involving organizational responses to simulated accident to develop, test, and monitor specialized emergency skills that constitute one or more components of an emergency plan and procedure.

Emergency (Presidential Declaration):

Any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal

assistance is needed to supplement State 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 Action Levels (EAL's):

Predetermined conditions; predetermined dose rates, that are used to designate a particular emergency classification (Unusual Event, Alert, Site Area, or General Emergency).

Each classification of emergency requires prescribed notification by the facility to the state and local officials and may require subsequent activation of designated EOC's. (See Section 4.0) for the definition of each Emergency Classification level.)

Emergency Classification Levels (ECL):

(1) Notification of Unusual Event

A situation where unusual events are in progress or have occurred that indicate a potential degradation in the level of plant safety. No releases of radioactive material requiring offsite response or monitoring are expected, unless further degradation of safety systems occurs.

(2) Alert

A situation where events are in progress or have occurred that involve an actual or potential substantial degradation in the level of plant safety. Releases, if any, are expected to be limited to small fractions of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Protection Action Guides (PAG's) exposure levels.

(3) Site Area Emergency

A situation where events are in progress of have occurred that involve actual or likely major failures in the plant functions needed for protecting the public. Releases are not expected to exceed EPA PAG levels, except near the site boundary.

(4) General Emergency

A situation where events are in progress or have occurred that involve actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting, with potential for loss of containment integrity. Releases can reasonably be expected to exceed EPA PAG exposure levels offsite, beyond the site boundary.

Emergency Information:

Material designed to improve public knowledge or understanding of an emergency.

Emergency Instructions:

Information provided to the general public during an emergency pertaining to Protective Action Recommendations for actions such as evacuation and sheltering.

Emergency Management Division (EMD):

A division of the Washington State Military Department that is responsible for planning, preparing and coordinating emergency mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery efforts for Washington State in case of natural, man-made, or war-related disasters.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC):

The designated location(s) from which state and local governments provide emergency direction and control. State EMD EOC: Olympia, WA
Benton County EOC: 651 Truman Ave, Richland, WA
Franklin County EOC: 502 Boeing St, Pasco, WA

Emergency Operations Facility (EOF):

The facility that is the primary base of emergency operations for the licensee in a radiological incident. Columbia Generating Station EOF: Kootenai Building Basement on the Energy Northwest leased property.

Emergency Phase:

The initial phase of response actions, during which actions are taken in response to a threat of release or a release in progress.

Emergency Planning Zones (EPZ's):

The areas for which emergency plans are made to assure that prompt and effective action can be taken to protect the public in the event of a radiological emergency. For commercial nuclear power plants, EPZ's of roughly 10 and 50 miles are delineated for the plume and ingestion exposure pathways respectively.

Emergency Work:

That work which must be done immediately to save lives and to protect improved property and public health and safety, or to avert or lessen the threat of a major disaster.

Emergency Worker:

An individual who has an essential mission within or outside the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ to protect the health and safety of the public who could be exposed to ionizing radiation from the plume or from its deposition. Some examples of Emergency Workers are: Radiation Monitoring Personnel, Traffic Control Personnel, Evacuation Vehicle Drivers, Fire and Rescue Personnel, Ambulance Crews, Law Enforcement Officers, Medical Facility Staff, EOC Personnel, personnel carrying out backup route alerting procedures, and essential services or utility personnel.

Emergency Workers:

Personnel who perform prescribed assessment, corrective, protective or recovery actions during a fixed nuclear facility emergency. The personnel can be drawn from various sources; the facility, State, County, municipal, or private sectors.

Energy Northwest:

A public corporation operating the only commercial nuclear power plant in the State of Washington. Formerly known as the Washington Public Power Supply System, or the Supply System.

Essential Emergency Functions:

Communications, direction and control of operations, alert and notification of the public, accident assessment, information for the public and media, radiological monitoring, protective response, and medical and public health support are essential emergency functions.

Essential Facilities:

All facilities that would lose investments, such as animals or facilities that would cause an emergency if people were restricted from working there. Examples: Hanford Nuclear facilities, dairies, fish hatchery, or utility company facilities.

Evacuation:

The urgent removal of people from an area to avoid or reduce exposure, usually from the plume or from high levels of deposited activity.

Evacuation Time Estimate:

An estimate, contained in emergency plans, of the time that would be required to evacuate general and special populations within the plume pathway emergency planning zone under emergency conditions.

Exception Area:

An area located approximately 5 to 10 miles from a nuclear power plant and specifically designated in an organization plan, for which the 15-minute alerting and notification provision does NOT apply. For these areas, off-site authorities have approximately 45 minutes to complete alert and notification of the public.

Exclusion Area:

The area surrounding a nuclear reactor which is under the DIRECT control of the facility.

Exercise:

An event involving organizational responses to a simulated commercial nuclear power plant accident with radiological and other offsite consequences. The purpose of an exercise is to test the integrated capabilities of involved organizations to implement emergency functions set forth in plans and procedures.

Exercise Issue:

A problem in organizational performance that is linked with specific NUREG-0654 standards and applicable evaluation criteria. There are three categories of exercise

issues: Deficiencies, Areas Requiring Corrective Action (ARCA), and Areas Recommended for Improvement (ARFI).

Exposure:

A radiation quantity used to denote the effect of ionizing radiation on air. See also: ***Absorbed Dose, Dose Equivalent,*** and ***Dose Commitment.***

Exposure Rate:

The amount of gamma radiation that an individual would receive in one hour as measured in air (typically expressed in units of milli-R per hour or R per hour).

Facility:

Any publicly or privately owned building, works, system, or equipment, built or manufactured, or improved and maintained natural feature. Land used for agricultural purposes in not a facility.

Fast Breaker:

See Rapidly Escalating Event (REI).

Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO):

The person appointed by the Director, or in his absence, the Deputy Director, or alternatively the Associate Director, to coordinate Federal assistance in an emergency or a major disaster.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA):

A federal agency created to assist state and local governments in the preparation for natural or man-made disasters. FEMA is the coordinating agency for federal disaster assistance to state and local governments.

FEMA-State Agreement:

This is the agreement executed by the Governor on behalf of the State and the Regional Director or designee on behalf of the Federal Government, setting out the understandings, commitments, and conditions for assistance under which FEMA disaster assistance shall be provided. It imposes binding obligations on FEMA, States, local governments, and private non-profit organizations within the States in the form of conditions for assistance which are legally enforceable.

Federal Hazard Mitigation Officer:

The FEMA employee responsible for carrying out the overall responsibilities for hazard mitigation, including coordinating post-disaster hazard mitigation actions with other agencies of government at all levels.

Federal or Other Support Organizations:

Federal agencies such as FEMA, the U. S. Department of Energy, the U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or any other governmental, quasi-governmental, or private organization (American Red Cross, Civil Air Patrol, Radio Amateur Civil Emergency

Services, cooperating state compact radiological monitoring or sampling personnel, and national or university laboratories) that may provide assistance during radiological emergencies.

Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan

A plan developed, coordinated and maintained by the U.S. Department of Energy for provision of federal support during and after a nuclear emergency.

Field Team Coordinator:

The individual who manages the functions of field teams and coordinates data with the dose assessment group located in emergency operation centers and facilities.

Final Safety Analysis Report (FSAR):

An extensive document produced by a nuclear facility operator which includes design, environmental, emergency and safety information about the facility.

First Responder/Response:

Someone designated or trained to respond to an emergency. A person or persons who is among those responsible for going immediately to the scene of an emergency to provide assistance. Additionally, the first units to arrive on scene to respond and conduct initial assessment.

Fixed Contamination:

Contamination that remains after loose contamination has been removed by decontamination.

Fixed (Reproducible) Geometry:

A method of measuring levels of radioactivity in samples by using a standard size or volume of samples held at a fixed distance from the measuring instrument.

Food Control Area (FCA):

An area in which food control measures are implemented. Measures are enacted due to potential or actual contamination of food products. The Food Control Area (FCA) would include the ***Relocation Area***, if a relocation decision is appropriate.

Food Control Boundary (FCB):

A geopolitical designation which defines and surrounds the FCA, where ***Food Control Measures*** may be implemented.

Food Control Measures:

Protective Actions established to limit the exposure of the general public to radioactively contaminated food. Measures may include delaying or restricting harvest or transport, instituting an embargo, or processing contaminated food.

Food Control Point (FCP):

A control point establish along with the ***Food Control Boundary*** where food control measures are maintained.

Fuel Fabrication Plant:

A plant that produces uranium oxide fuel elements for use in nuclear power reactors.

Full Participation Exercise:

A joint exercise in which: (1) State and local government and licensee emergency personnel and other resources are mobilized in sufficient numbers to adequately demonstrate and test their planning and preparedness capabilities to respond to a simulated radiological emergency; (2) the integrated capabilities of organizations to adequately assess and respond to a radiological accident are demonstrated; and (3) the implementation of the observable elements of State, local, and licensee plans and preparedness is tested.

Gamma Radiation:

A photon of energy emitted from the nucleus of an atom (electro-magnetic radiation) can pass through the human body but would almost completely be absorbed by one meter of concrete. Concrete and lead provide shielding from gamma rays.

Generic Procedures:

The procedures used by an organization to respond to any fixed nuclear facility incident or emergency.

Geiger-Mueller Detector:

A type of radiation detector that can be used to measure the gamma or beta plus gamma radiation depending on whether or not the detector is covered by a beta shield. (CD V-700 and Ludlum Model 12 detectors are of this type.)

Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR):

The person empowered by the Governor to execute, on behalf of the State, all necessary documents for disaster assistance.

Grant:

An award of financial assistance. The grant award shall be based on the total eligible Federal share of all approved projects.

Grantee:

The government to which a grant is awarded which is accountable for the use of the

funds provided. The grantee is the entire legal entity even if only a particular component of the entity is designated in the award document.

HAB:

Acronym for Hostile Action Based incident. See Hostile Action Based incident.

Half-Life:

A really cool computer game published by Sierra. The time required for particular quantity of a radio nuclide to reduce the rate at which it emits radiation by one half.

Hazard Mitigation:

Any cost effective measure which will reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from a disaster event.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program:

The program authorized by Section 404, of the Stafford Act, which may provide funding for certain mitigation measures identifies through the evaluation of hazards required by Section 409, of the Stafford Act.

Hazard Mitigation Plan:

The plan resulting from a systematic evaluation of the nature and extent of vulnerability to the effect of natural hazards present in society and includes the actions needed to minimize future vulnerability to hazards.

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update:

An update to the existing Hazard Mitigation Plan, which may be accomplished by updating the status of mitigation actions within the existing plan, or by expanding the existing plan to address additional hazards or mitigation issues.

Hazard Mitigation Survey Team:

The FEMA/State/Local survey team that is activated following disasters to identify immediate mitigation opportunities and issues to be addressed in the required hazard mitigation plan.

Health Physics Technician:

An individual trained in radiation protection.

High Exposure Rate:

Exposure rates greater than 100 milli-roentgens per hour.

High Levels of Radiation Exposure:

Exposure to doses of 100 rem or greater.

Host Area:

A geographical area outside the Plume Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zones (EPZ), where functions such as congregate care, radiological monitoring, decontamination, and registration are conducted.

Hostile Action Based Incident:

A Hostile Action Based incident is an incident based on Hostile Action as defined in Nuclear Regulatory Commission Bulletin 2005-02, *Emergency Preparedness and response Actions for Security-Based Events*, a hostile action is "an act toward a nuclear power plant or its personnel that includes the use of violent force to destroy equipment, take hostages, and/or intimidate the licensee to achieve an end. This includes attack by air, land, or water using, guns, explosives, projectiles, vehicles, or other devices used to deliver destructive force."

Host Regional Office:

The FEMA Regional Office that has program jurisdiction for a site because of the location of a commercial nuclear power plant within its regional borders.

Implementation Procedures (IP):

Written procedures and checklists used by emergency personnel to conduct emergency response tasks.

Incident:

Any condition which meets the definition of major disaster or emergency which causes damage or hardship that may result in a Presidential Declaration of a major disaster or emergency.

Incident Period:

The time interval during which the disaster-causing incident occurs. No Federal assistance under the Stafford Act shall be approved unless the damage or hardship to be alleviated resulted from the disaster-causing incident which took place or was in anticipation of that incident. The incident period will be established by FEMA in the FEMA-State Agreement and published in the Federal Register.

Ingestion Exposure Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) or (Ingestion Exposure Pathway):

The potential pathway of radioactive materials to the public through consumption of contaminated water, food crops, or dairy products. This planning zone can extend to about 50 miles in radius, depending on the characteristics of the facility.

Initial Re-entry:

Reentry in the first few hours before the affected are is monitored and classified into zones. (Also See Zone Definitions.)

Institutionalized Individuals:

Individuals who reside in institutions, such as nursing homes, hospitals, or prisons that

may need to depend on outside assistance with the implementation of Protective Actions. Institutionalized Individuals may or may not have special needs.

Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team:

The mitigation team activated after FLOOD disasters as required by Federal Rule.

Ionizing Radiation:

Any radiation displacing electrons from atoms or molecules, thereby producing ions. Examples: Alpha, Beta, Gamma radiation, X-Ray or short-wave ultraviolet light. Ionizing radiation may produce severe skin or tissue damage.

Isotope:

One of two or more atoms of an element which have the same number of protons in the nucleus but a different number of neutrons. Some isotopes of a particular element may be radioactive while others are not.

Joint Information Center (JIC):

An area where county, state, federal, and facility representatives gather to coordinate the management of the emergency public information program, including the release of information to members of the news media.

Key Staff:

Those emergency personnel, sufficient in numbers and functions, necessary to carry out emergency operations as required by scenario events and as set forth in the plans.

KI (really know as Potassium Iodide):

A prophylactic drug that can be used to effectively block the uptake of radioiodine by the Thyroid gland.

Large Project:

A Large Project is one with approved estimated eligible costs in excess of the sum of $35, 000 in 1988 dollars. The actual figure is adjusted annually to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Licensee Offsite Response Organization (Licensee ORO):

The Licensee's offsite emergency response organization comprised of licensee, State and Local government, volunteer and other support personnel required to implement the Licensee ORO plan. Such an organizational entity is typically employed for situations where State and Local governments do NOT participate in the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Planning program.

Local Hazard Mitigation Officer:

The representative of local government who serves on the ***Hazard Mitigation Survey Team*** or ***Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team*** and who is the primary point of contact

with FEMA, other Federal agencies, and the State in the planning and implementation of post-disaster hazard mitigation activities.

Low Exposure Rate:

Exposure rates of less than 100 milli-roentgens per hour.

Maximally Exposed Individual:

A hypothetical individual who receives the greatest possible projected dose in the area of highest radiation levels over a specified period of time.

Meteorological Unified Dose Assessment Center (MUDAC):

An area located within or nearby the facility which houses the facility operators and state personnel responsible for the coordination of radiological monitoring teams, collection of radiological monitoring data, evaluation of the effects of meteorological data (wind speed, direction, stability) upon the release or potential release of radiological material.

Performs the calculation of dose projections and the recommendation of Protective Actions for people in the EPZ. The MUDAC for Energy Northwest is located at the EOF.

Microcurie:

One millionth of a ***Curie (Ci).***

Mitigating Actions:

Those emergency measures taken to lessen or terminate an emergency situation in order to prevent an uncontrolled release of radioactive material or to reduce the magnitude of a release (shutting down equipment, fire fighting, systems repair, and damage control).

Major Disaster:

Any natural catastrophe (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 by determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship and suffering caused hereby. Only FEMA could think of such a long an convoluted way to say when the poop hits the fan.

Mitigation Measure:

Any project or action proposed to reduce risk of future damage, hardship, loss, or suffering from disasters.

Measuring:

Counting to detect radiation levels or determining other parameters, such as the energy

of radiation or physical characteristics of samples, such as the volume of an air sample.

Media Center:

A facility staffed by spokespersons form multiple ORO=s for the purpose of providing a single designated point of contact with the news media and to facilitate exchange and coordination of information among spokespersons from different organizations. This type of facility is also referred to as a Public Information Center, a ***Joint Information Center (JIC)***, a Public Affairs Center, or a Emergency News Center.

Mobilized Organization:

An organization that has completed the alerting, notification, and mobilization of key emergency staff sufficient to carry out the essential emergency functions, as required by scenario events and as set forth in emergency plans.

Monitoring:

The measurement of radiation levels, usually with portable survey instruments.

Monitoring and Decontamination Facility:

A temporary facility established outside the plume Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) for the purpose of monitoring and decontaminating ***Emergency Workers***, their vehicles and equipment used in the plume and/or areas contaminated by the plume.

Natural 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.

Notice of Interest (NOI):

A document (FEMA Form 90-49) which must be completed by each entity seeking Federal Public Assistance and submitted to the FEMA Regional Director through the State within 30 Days of the Presidential designation of an emergency or disaster area in order to request or receive Federal assistance.

Noble Gases:

The chemically inert radioactive gasses that are released during an accident at a nuclear power plant.

Non-Participating Organizations:

State and local governments that are not participating in emergency planning and preparedness at a commercial nuclear power plant.

Notification and Mobilization of Personnel:

The transmission of messages to emergency personnel informing them of an emergency situation and directing them to report for emergency duty at their assigned duty stations.

Notifying the Public:

Distributing an instructional message to the public, either through the Emergency Alert System (EAS) or some other system.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission(NRC):

The federal agency that regulates and licenses commercial nuclear facilities.

Off-Hours:

The hours between 6:00 p.m. and 4:00 a.m. or any weekend hours. 1800 to 0400 for us military time buffs.

Offsite Response Organization:

Any State and local government, supporting private industry and voluntary organizations and licensee offsite response organizations that are responsible for carrying out emergency functions during a radiological emergency.

Onsite Personnel:

Licensee or contract personnel working at commercial nuclear power plants.

Operationally Mobilized Organization:

An organization that has completed the mobilization process required by scenario events and the ORO emergency plan and procedures for specific duty stations. Operational mobilization is achieved when key personnel are at their duty stations prior to the time they need to begin emergency operations, except for fast-breaking emergency situations.

Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL)

A non-self-reading device for measuring radiation exposure which is a more accurate than a direct reading dosimeter and constitutes a legal record of an ***Emergency Worker's*** actual radiation exposure received during the duration of an accident.

PAD's:

Protective Action Decisions

PAR's:

Protective Action Recommendations-based on plant conditions, dose projections and/or field measurements and any implementation impediments.

Partial Participation Exercise:

The engagement of State and local government personnel in an exercise sufficient to adequately test facility-based direction and control functions for Protective Action Decision making related to the appropriate establishment of emergency classification levels and communication capabilities among affected State and local governments and the licensee. During partial participation exercises, it is not necessary to demonstrate

field-based function. Partial participation, as defined, typically refers to the limited participation of State governments; however, in some cases, this concept can be used to refer to an exercise in which local governments have limited participation. Limited participation of State and local organizations is permitted to provide relief to organizations that have responsibilities for two or more sites.

Plan:

An organization's documented concept of operations and implementing procedures for managing its internal response and coordinating its external response with other organizations to radiological emergencies.

Permanent Work:

Restorative work that must be performed through repairs or replacement, to restore an eligible facility on the basis of its pre-disaster design and current applicable standards.

Planning Area:

A pre-designated geographic subdivision of the ***EPZ***. In some plans, it may be referred to as an Emergency Response Planning Area or an equivalent term.

Plume Dose Projections:

Estimates of dosage to the public from exposure to the plume, over a period of time, in the absence of initiating protective actions.

Plume Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ):

A pathway extending from the facility in which protective actions are identified to protect the public from external whole body exposure or internal exposure from inhalation of radioactive materials in the air. This pathway extends about 10 miles depending on the characteristics of the facility. (See ***Emergency Planning Zones***.)

Portal Monitor:

A radiation monitor consisting of several radiation detectors arranged in a fixed position within a frame that forms a passageway for individuals being monitored.

Potassium Iodide (KI):

A thyroid blocking agent used to provide protection against airborne radioiodine. KI tablets are administered to ***Emergency Workers*** and ***Special Populations*** and are to be taken only by the direction of state or county health authorities.

Potential Dose:

An amount of radiation dose that could result from a particular set of plant conditions but is not supported by estimated or measured releases or measured environmental levels.

Precautionary Action:

A protective action taken on the basis of potential for a release of radioactive material,

such as an embargo on food products.

Pre-Disaster Design:

The size or capacity of a facility as originally designed and constructed or subsequently modified by changes to the original design. It does not mean the capacity at which the facility was being used at the time the major disaster occurred if different from the most recent designed capacity.

Pre-Operational Exercise:

An exercise conducted prior to the issuance of a full-power license to a commercial nuclear power plant licensed by the ***Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)***.

Press Center:

A term synonymous with ***Joint Information Center (JIC)***.

Pressurized Water Reactor (PWR):

A nuclear reactor in which heat is transferred from the core to a heat exchanger in a primary loop with water kept under high pressure to achieve a high temperature without boiling. Steam is generated in the heat exchanger and circulated through a secondary loop to the turbines to generate electricity.

Preventive Protective Actions:

Ingestion measures that may be taken to prevent or reduce contamination of milk, food, and drinking water.

Private Non-Profit Organizations:

Any non-governmental agency or entity that currently has:

1.) An effective ruling letter from the US 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 organization or entity is a non-profit one organized or doing business under State law.

Project:

All work performed at a single site whether or not described on a single Damage Survey Report.

Project Approval:

The process by which the FEMA Regional Director signs an approval of work and costs on a Damage Survey Report or group of Damage Survey Reports. Such an approval is also an obligation of funds to the grantee.

Protective Actions:

Emergency measures which are to be taken to prevent or minimize radiological

exposures to people.

Protective Action Guide (PAG):

Projected dose to an individual in the general population that warrants the implementation of a protective action. Specific PAG's have been recommended in terms of the level of projected dose that warrants the implementation of evacuation, sheltering, relocation, and limiting the use of contaminated food, water, or animal feed.

Public Assistance:

Supplementary Federal Assistance provided under the ***Stafford Act*** to State and local governments or certain private, nonprofit organizations other than assistance for the direct benefit of individuals and families.

Public Facility:

Any of the following types of facilities owned by a State or local government: any flood control, navigation, irrigation, reclamation, public power, sewage treatment and collection, water supply and distribution, watershed development, or airport facility; any non-Federal aid street, road, highway; and any other public building, structure, or system, including those used for educational, recreational, or cultural purposes; or any park.

Radiation Safety Officer (RSO):

A Health Physicist or other individual experienced in radiation protection who advises medical facility staff regarding the hazards associated with high levels of radiation.

Radiological Emergency Area:

An area established on an ad hoc basis in a medical facility for monitoring, decontamination, and treatment of contaminated injured individuals, and for contamination control.

Radionuclide:

A radioactive ***isotope*** of a particular element.

Rapidly Escalating Event:

Acronym for Hostile Action Based incident. See Hostile Action Based incident.

Reception Centers:

A term synonymous with ***Assistance Centers***.

Recovery:

Those actions taken to return the jurisdiction to normal. This includes reconstruction of roads and public facilities, securing financial aid for disaster victims, and review and critique of response activities. While the response phase of a disaster may last several weeks the recovery phase of a major disaster may last three or more years.

Recovery Worker:

An individual who is permitted to enter the restricted zone under controlled conditions to perform work or to retrieve valuable property.

Reentry:

The intermediate phase protective action to allow the temporary controlled entrance into evacuated or relocation areas by ***Emergency Workers*** and members of the general public meeting specific criteria.

Regional Director (RD):

A Director of a regional office of ***FEMA***, or his/her designated representative. As used in these regulations, Regional Director also means Disaster Recovery Manager who has been appointed to exercise the authority of the Regional Director for a particular emergency or major disaster.

Relocation:

The intermediate phase protective action to move residents out of areas where continued full-time occupancy would cause radiation exposures in excess of federal guidelines.

Relocation Area:

The geographic area in which relocation has been determined to be necessary. This area includes the Measured Dose Line(s), and a Buffer Zone, defined by geopolitical designations that surround an area of potential exposure with long term health and safety impacts to the general public.

Relocation Center:

A facility where monitoring, decontamination, registration, and congregate care of evacuees is conducted.

REM:

The unit of dose of any ionizing radiation which produces the same biological effect in a human being as a unit absorbed dose of ordinary X-Rays. REM stands for ARadiation Equivalent Man≅.

Repairable:

A facility is repairable when the cost of restoring the facility to its pre-disaster condition does not exceed 50% of the cost of replacing the facility and it is feasible to repair the facility so that it can perform the function for which it was being used immediately prior to the disaster.

Responsible Offsite Response Organization (Responsible ORO):

An organization designated in an emergency response plan as that organization responsible for a specific emergency function.

Responsible School Official(s):

The official(s) of the schools participating in the exercise or emergency response, who are responsible for implementing school emergency procedures, according to the plan.

Restricted Zone:

An area of controlled access from which the population has been evacuated or relocated.

Return:

Reoccupation of areas cleared for unrestricted residence or use by previously evacuated or relocated populations.

Revised Code of Washington (RCW):

Laws enacted by the Washington State Legislature and approved by the Governor of Washington State.

Roentgen:

A measure of ionizing radiation. It is that amount of ***Gamma*** radiation or X-Rays required to produce ions carrying one electrostatic unit of electrical charge in one cubic centimeter of dry air under standard conditions.

Rumors:

Information circulated by individuals and organizations during an emergency that may or may not be true. (Usually, rumors originate and are spread on an ad hoc, not official basis.)

Sampling:

Collecting specimens of materials (particles or radioiodine in the air) at field locations.

Schools:

Primarily intended to refer to public schools. However, because of the interest of private schools, kindergartens, and day care centers in participating in Radiological Emergency Preparedness exercises, this term may be expanded to include these groups.

Section 409 Hazard Mitigation Plan:

The hazard mitigation plan required under Section 409 of the ***Stafford Act*** as a condition of receiving Federal Disaster Assistance. This plan is the basis for the identification of measures to be funded under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.

Shelter:

Staffed by the American Red Cross (ARC). Established to provide evacuees with food, lodging, first aid and other services. Can be co-located with an ***EWAC***. Evacuees must stop at the ***Assistance Center*** to be referred to a shelter.

Site - Specific Procedures:

The procedures used by an organization or individual to respond to a specific occurrence.

Small Project:

A small project is one with approved estimated eligible costs less than the sum of $35,000 in 1988 Dollars as adjusted annually to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Special Population:

In the event of public evacuation, certain groups within the Plume Exposure Emergency Planning Zone may require special transportation or protective provisions due to institutional confinement of the need to continue operations at certain industrial plants or public services. Examples of Special Populations:

1. Schools and Day-Care Centers
2. Nursing Homes
3. Hospitals
4. Retirement Centers
5. Telephone Company Switching Centers
6. Large Dairies
7. Correctional Institutions
8. People with impaired mobility, sight, or hearing

Stafford Act:

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 288, as amended.

State Administrative Plan:

A state level plan for implementing the Federal Public Assistance Program that is to be updated and submitted to the FEMA ***Regional Director*** for approval on an annual basis, or, A state level plan for implementing the Federal Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. (For a detailed listing of the required elements of these plans see 44 CFR 206.207(b) and 44 CFR 206.433(d).

State Coordinating Officer (SCO):

The person appointed by the Governor to act in cooperation with the ***Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO)***to administer disaster recovery efforts. This person shall coordinate State and local disaster assistance efforts with those of the Federal Government.

State Hazard Mitigation Officer:

The representative of State government who is the primary point of contact with ***FEMA,*** other federal agencies, and local units of government in the planning and implementation of post-disaster hazard mitigation programs and activities under the ***Stafford Act***.

Sub-grant:

An award of financial assistance under a grant by a grantee to an eligible subgrantee.

Sub-grantee:

The government or other legal entity to which a ***sub-grant*** is awarded and which is accountable to the grantee for the use of the funds provided. This will generally be a local government or non-profit corporation.

Technical Specifications:

The limits, operating conditions, and other requirements imposed by the ***NRC*** on the operation of commercial facilities and ***DOE*** on the operation of its nuclear facilities.

Technical Support Center:

An onsite facility located near the Control Room, occupied during an ***Alert*** or higher classification of emergency, which provides management and technical support to plant operations personnel.

Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE):

The sum of the deep dose equivalent from external gamma radiation and the Committed Effective Dose Equivalent (CEDE) from internal exposures.

Traffic Control:

All activities accomplished for the purpose of facilitating the evacuation of the general public in vehicles along specific routes.

Transportation Dependent Individuals:

Those individuals who do not have their own transportation and must depend on other individuals, taxis, or public transportation.

Turn - Back Values:

Total accumulated external limits or exposure rates, established by the Offsite health authority, at which the ***Emergency Worker*** should leave the area without further consultation or direction.

United States Department of Energy (DOE):

The United States Department of Energy is the Federal agency responsible for a broad array of energy research, development, and materials production activities. The DOE is responsible for management of the Hanford Site located in Benton, Franklin, and Grant Counties, Washington through its Richland Operations Office (RL).

Washington Nuclear Project (WNP):

A term used to designate facilities of ***Energy Northwest facilities on the Hanford site.*** Now known as the ***Columbia Generating Station.***

Washington Public Power Supply System (Supply System):

A public corporation operating the only commercial nuclear power plant in the State of Washington. Now doing business as ***Energy Northwest.***

Unannounced Exercise (or Drill):

An Exercise (or drill) for which knowledge of the exact date and time is restricted to those individuals with a Aneed to know≅.

Urgent Medical Condition:

Medical problems for which a delay in treatment may cause extended recovery time, reduced level of recovery, or death.

Walk - Through:

A type of evaluation in which evaluators inspect the physical layout of a facility or area including equipment, attendant resources, and procedures to determine conformity with specific ORO plans.

FOLLOWING PAGES ARE FROM REP MANUAL.

Absorbed dose: when ionizing radiation passes through living tissue, some of its energy is imparted to the tissue, which absorbs it. The amount of ionizing radiation absorbed per unit mass of the irradiated tissue is called the absorbed dose. It is measured in rads and rems.

Access control: all activities accomplished for the purpose of controlling entry or reentry into an area that has either been evacuated or is under a sheltering protective action decision to minimize the radiation exposure of individuals because of radiological contamination. This function is needed to prevent the general public from entering restricted areas (sheltered and/or evacuated) and permitting only emergency workers with essential missions and limited members of the general public to enter.

Access and functional needs: Those actions, services, accommodations, and programmatic, architectural, and communication modifications that a covered entity must undertake or provide to afford individuals with disabilities a full and equal opportunity to use and enjoy programs, services, activities, goods, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations in the most integrated setting, in light of the exigent circumstances of the emergency and the legal obligation to undertake advance planning and prepare to meet the disability-related needs of individuals who have disabilities as defined by the ADA Amendments Act of 2008, P.L. 110- 325, and those associated with them. Access and functional needs may include modifications to programs, policies, procedures, architecture, equipment, services, supplies, and communication methods. Examples of "access and functional needs" services may include a reasonable modification of a policy, practice, or procedure or the provision of auxiliary aids and services to achieve effective communication, such as: (1) an exception for service animals in an emergency shelter where there is a no pets policy; (2) the provision of way-finding assistance to someone who is blind to orient to new surroundings; (3) the provision of transferring and toileting assistance to an individual with a mobility disability; and (4) the provision of an interpreter to someone who is deaf and seeks to fill out paperwork for public benefits.

Accident assessment: the evaluation of the actual and potential consequences of a radiological incident.

Accident Response Group (ARG): Department of Energy response group. A team of scientists, engineers, and technicians that is trained, organized, and equipped to respond to a nuclear weapons accident/incident.

Action levels: see trigger/action levels.

Activated: an emergency operations center or other facility is considered activated as soon as notification of an incident is received and the Director/Commissioner/responsible Representative makes the determination to activate the facility. The facility is not considered *operational* until it is ready to carry out full emergency operations with key decision makers in place.

Activation of personnel: the process by which emergency response personnel are notified of an incident and instructed to report for duty.

Acute exposure: an exposure to radiation that occurs over a short period of time, usually less than an hour.

Adequate: as used in reviews of radiological emergency response plans/procedures, adequate means that the plan/procedure contents are consistent and in full compliance with the requirements delineated in the NUREG- 0654/FEMA-REP-1 Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria or alternative approaches approved by FEMA.

Administration/Finance Section: as applied to an exercise planning team organized according to ICS principles, the team members providing grant management and administrative support throughout exercise development. This group is also responsible for the registration process and coordinates schedules for the exercise planning team, the exercise planning team leader, participating agencies, and the host community or communities.

Advisory Team (A-Team): an emergency response group within the Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee tasked with providing protective action recommendations to State and local governments on behalf of its member agencies. The Advisory Team is incorporated into the National Response Framework and is comprised of the individuals from represented agencies who have been activated to respond as members of the Advisory Team during a radiological incident.

Aerial Measuring System (AMS): a Department of Energy asset consisting of an integrated remote-sensing capability for rapidly determining radiological and ecological conditions of large areas of the environment. In conjunction with modern laboratory and assessment techniques, state-of-the-art airborne equipment is used for extremely low-level gamma radiation detection, high-altitude photography, airborne gas and particulate sampling, and multi-spectral photography and scanning.

After-Action Meeting (AAM): as soon as possible after completion of the draft After- Action Report (AAR), the lead evaluator, members of the evaluation team, and other members of the exercise planning team conduct an AAM to present, discuss, and refine the draft AAR, and to develop an Improvement Plan. This meeting is a chance to present the AAR to participating entities in order to solicit feedback and make necessary changes. A list of corrective actions is generated identifying what will be done to address the recommendations, who (what agency or person) is responsible, and the timeframe for implementation.

After-Action Report / Improvement Plan (AAR/IP): the main product of the evaluation and improvement planning process is the AAR/IP. The AAR/IP has two components: an AAR, which captures observations of an exercise and makes recommendations for post- exercise improvements; and an IP, which identifies specific corrective actions, assigns them to responsible parties, and establishes

targets for their completion. The lead evaluator and the exercise planning team draft the AAR and submit it to meeting participants prior to the After-Action Meeting (AAM). The draft AAR is completed first and distributed to meeting participants for review no more than 30 days after exercise conduct. The final AAR/IP is an outcome of the AAM. Final REP AAR/IPs are published no more than 90 days after exercise conduct. Even though the AAR and IP are developed through different processes and perform distinct functions, the final AAR and IP are printed and distributed jointly as a single AAR/IP following an exercise. However, sensitive material may be included in appendices that are not released to the public.

Agreement State: a State that has entered into an agreement under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, in which the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has relinquished to such States the majority of its regulatory authority over source, by-product, and special nuclear material in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass.

Airborne radioactivity: any radioactive material dispersed in the air in the form of dusts, fumes, mists, vapors, or gases.

Air sampler: a device used to collect a sample of radioactive particulates suspended in the air.

ALARA: acronym meaning "as low as reasonably achievable."

Alert: licensee emergency classification level indicating that events are in process or have occurred that involve an actual or potential substantial degradation in the level of plant safety or a security event that involves probable life threatening risk to site personnel or damage to site equipment because of intentional malicious dedicated efforts of a hostile act. Releases are expected to be limited to small fractions of the Environmental Protection Agency protective action guide exposure levels.

Alerting of personnel: transmission of a signal or message that places personnel on notice that an incident has developed that may require that they report for emergency duty.

Alerting the public: activating an attention-getting warning signal through such means as sirens, tone alert radios, route alerting, and speakers on cars, helicopters, and boats.

Alert system: the hardware system(s) used to get the attention of the public within the plume emergency planning zone. An alert system may include a combination of sirens; tone activated radios; vehicles (including boats and airplanes) that used loud speakers/sirens, and other equipment that provides an alert signal.

Alpha particle: a positively charged particle ejected spontaneously from the nuclei of some radioactive elements. It is identical to a helium nucleus that has a mass number of 4 and an electrostatic charge of plus 2. It has low- penetrating power and short range. The most energetic alpha particle will generally fail to penetrate the skin. Alpha is hazardous when an alpha-emitting isotope is introduced into the body. Alpha particles are the least penetrating of the three common types of radiation (alpha, beta, and gamma) and can be stopped by a piece of paper (cannot penetrate skin).

Alternate Emergency Operations Center: an emergency operations center outside the emergency planning zone to which an emergency response organization may relocate if they must evacuate the "home emergency operations center" due to possible radioactive exposure.

Area Requiring Corrective Action (ARCA): an observed or identified inadequacy of organizational performance in an exercise that is not considered, by itself, to adversely impact public health and safety. Correction of ARCAs is verified before or during the next biennial exercise at that site.

Assessment: the evaluation and interpretation of radiological measurements and other information to provide a basis for decision- making. Assessments can include projections of offsite radiological impact.

Atom: the smallest particle of an element that cannot be divided or broken up by chemical means. It consists of a central core called the nucleus, which contains protons and neutrons. Electrons revolve in orbits in the region surrounding the nucleus.

Atomic energy: energy released in nuclear reactions, more appropriately called "nuclear energy." Of particular interest is the energy released when a neutron initiates the breaking up or fissioning of an atom's nucleus into smaller pieces (fission), or when two nuclei are joined together under millions of degrees of heat (fusion).

Background radiation: the level of naturally occurring radiation in the environment. Sources include air, water, soil, potassium-40 in the body and cosmic radiation from the sun. The usually quoted individual background radiation exposure in man's natural environment is an average of 125 millirem per year.

Beta particle: a charged particle emitted from a nucleus during radioactive decay, with a mass equal to 1/1827 that of a proton. A negatively charged beta particle is identical to an electron. A positively charged beta particle is called a positron. Large amounts of beta radiation may cause skin burns, and beta emitters are harmful if they enter the body. Most beta particles can be stopped by aluminum foil.

Body burden: the amount of radioactive material present in the body of a human or an animal.

Boiling water reactor (BWR): a nuclear reactor in which water, used both as coolant and moderator, is allowed to boil in the reactor vessel. The resulting steam is used directly to drive a turbine.

Breeder reactor: a nuclear reactor that produces or "breeds" more fissionable material than it consumes. The reactor is built with a core of fissionable plutonium-239, surrounded by a blanket of uranium-238. As the plutonium fissions, neutrons bombard the uranium converting the uranium blanket to more plutonium-239.

Btu: a British thermal unit. The amount of heat required to change the temperature of 1 pound of water 1 degree Fahrenheit at sea level.

Buffer zone: an area adjacent to a restr1icted zone, to which residents may return, but for which protective measures are recommended to minimize exposure to radiation.

Buffer zone (medical facilities): an area (within a hospital or other medical facility) adjacent to the radiological emergency area (restricted zone) for which protective measures are recommended to minimize both exposure to radiation and the spread of radiological contamination to radiologically clean areas of the facility.

Calibration: the check or correction of the accuracy of a measuring instrument to ensure proper operational characteristics.

Cask: a heavily shielded container used to store and/or ship radioactive materials. Lead and steel are common materials used in the manufacture of casks.

Chain-of-custody form: the documentation of the transfer of samples from one organization and individual to another with respect to the name of the organization and individual and dates of acceptance and/or transfer of samples.

Chain reaction: a fission chain reaction occurs when a fissionable nucleus absorbs a neutron and fissions, relating additional neutrons. These in turn can be absorbed by other fissionable nuclei, releasing more neutrons. A chain reaction is achieved when this process becomes self-sustaining.

Check source: a radioisotope with a known, relatively fixed activity level used to determine the responsiveness of survey instruments.

Chronic exposure: exposure to small doses of radiation over an extended period of time.

Cladding: the outer jacket of nuclear fuel elements. It prevents corrosion of the fuel and the release of fission products into the coolant. Aluminum or its alloys, stainless steel and zirconium are common cladding materials.

Cobalt-60 (Co-60): a radioactive isotope of cobalt formed from natural cobalt-59 by neutron activation in reactors. It is used for medical and industrial applications.

Cognizant Federal Agency (CFA): the Federal agency that owns, authorizes, regulates, or is otherwise deemed responsible for the radiological activity causing the emergency and that has the authority to take action on site.

Cognizant Federal Agency Official (CFAO): lead official designated by the Cognizant Federal Agency to manage its response at the site of a radiological emergency.

Command Staff: as applied to an exercise planning team organized according to ICS principles, the team members responsible for coordinating all exercise planning activities. Within this group is the exercise planning team leader, who assigns exercise activities and responsibilities, provides guidance, establishes timelines, and monitors the development process. The safety controller and the liaison coordinator report directly to the exercise planning team leader.

Commercial Mobile Alert System (CMAS): CMAS (also known as Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) or Personal Localized Alerting Network (PLAN)) is a new public safety system that allows customers who own an enabled mobile device to receive geographically- targeted, text-like messages alerting them of imminent threats to safety in their area. The new technology ensures that emergency alerts will not get stuck in highly congested user areas, which can happen with standard mobile voice and texting services. CMAS was established pursuant to the Warning, Alert and Response Network (WARN) Act. CMAS enables government officials to target emergency alerts to specific geographic areas through cell towers (e.g., lower Manhattan), which pushes the information to dedicated receivers in CMAS-enabled mobile devices. CMAS complements the existing Emergency Alert System (EAS) which is implemented by the FCC and FEMA at the federal level through broadcasters and other media service providers. Wireless companies volunteer to participate in CMAS. CMAS is the result of a unique public/private partnership

between the FCC, FEMA and the wireless industry with the singular objective of enhanced public safety. Participating wireless carriers were required to deploy CMAS by April 7, 2012.

Commercial nuclear power plant (NPP): facility licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to use a nuclear reactor to produce electricity for sale to the general public. While there are many types of nuclear facilities, FEMA's responsibility for offsite planning and preparedness and the guidance in the REP Program Manual are applicable only to commercial nuclear power plants.

Committed dose: the dose that will be received over a period of 50 years from the ingestion or inhalation of a particular quantity of a radionuclide or a specific mix of radionuclides.

Committed dose equivalent (CDE): the dose equivalent to organs or tissues of reference that will be received from an intake of radioactive material by an individual during the 50-year period following ingestion.

Committed effective dose equivalent (CEDE): the sum of the 50-year committed doses to individual organs from inhalation (or ingestion) of radionuclides, where the individual organ doses have been weighted so that the associated risk of fatal cancer can be added to the risk of fatal cancer from whole-body dose.

Common Alerting Protocol (CAP): is a digital format for exchanging emergency alerts that allows a consistent alert message to be disseminated simultaneously over many different communications systems.

Concepts and Objectives (C&O) Meeting: the formal beginning of the exercise planning process. It is held to ensure that exercise planners agree upon the already-identified type, scope, capabilities, objectives, and purpose of the exercise. For less complex exercises and for entities with limited resources, the C&O Meeting can be conducted in conjunction with the Initial Planning Meeting (IPM); however, when exercise scope dictates, the C&O Meeting is held first. Representatives from the sponsoring agency or organization, the exercise planning team leader, and senior officials typically attend the C&O Meeting to identify an overall exercise goal, develop rough drafts of exercise capabilities and objectives, and identify exercise planning team members.

Congregate care (CC): the provision of temporary housing and basic necessities for evacuees.

Congregate care center (CCC): a facility for temporary housing, care, and feeding of evacuees.

Containment: the provision of a gas-tight shell or other enclosure around a reactor that confines fission products and prevents their release to the environment in an accident.

Contaminated: the condition resulting from the adhesion of radioactive particulates to the surface of structures, areas, objects, or personnel.

Contaminated injured individuals: individuals who are: (1) contaminated with radioactive material that cannot be removed by the simple methods described in NUREG-0654/FEMA- REP-1, Evaluation Criteria J.12 and K.5.b; or (2) contaminated and otherwise physically injured. Individuals exposed to high levels of radiation may be injured but not contaminated.

Contamination: refers to radioactive materials not in their intended containers. Whether the contamination is considered "fixed" or "loose" depends on the degree of effort required to unfix or remove the contamination from a surface.

Contextual inject: a controller-introduced message to a player to help build the exercise operating environment. For example, if the exercise is designed to test information-sharing capabilities, a Master Scenario Events List inject can be developed to direct a controller to select an actor to portray a suspect. The inject could then instruct the controller to prompt another actor to approach a law enforcement officer and inform him/her that this person was behaving suspiciously.

Contingency inject: a controller message introduced verbally to a player if players are not performing the actions needed to sustain exercise play. This ensures that play moves forward, as needed, to adequately test performance of activities. For example, if a simulated secondary device is placed at an incident scene during a terrorism response exercise, but is not discovered, a controller may want to prompt an actor to approach a player to say that he/she witnessed suspicious activity close to the device location. This prompts the responder's discovery of the device, and result in subsequent execution of the desired notification procedures.

Control cell: exercise personnel who facilitate interfaces with nonparticipating groups, such as ORO officials and persons with disabilities and access/functional needs.

Control rod: a rod containing a material that readily absorbs neutrons (such as boron). It is used to control the power of a nuclear reactor. By absorbing neutrons, a control rod slows the fission chain reaction by preventing neutrons from causing further fission.

Control room: the area in a nuclear power plant from which most of the plant power production and emergency safety equipment can be operated by remote control.

Controlled area: a defined area in which the occupational exposure of personnel to radiation or radioactive material is under the supervision of an individual in charge of radiation protection.

Controller: the individual directing the flow of scenario events in order to ensure that the conduct of an exercise is conducted in accordance with the agreed-upon exercise objectives and the extent of play.

Controller/Evaluator (C/E) briefing: a pre- exercise overview for controllers, evaluators, and exercise administrative staff. The briefing summarizes the C/E Handbook (or the Controller/Staff Instructions and Evaluation Plan) and focuses on explaining the roles and responsibilities of controllers and evaluators. This is the time to address any changes in the exercise and answer final questions. It is generally 1-2 hours in length and is conducted the day before an operations-based exercise.

Controller/Evaluator (C/E) Handbook: an exercise overview and instructional manual for controllers and evaluators. A supplement to the Exercise Plan, it contains more detailed information about the scenario, and describes controllers' and evaluators' roles and responsibilities. Because the C/E Handbook contains information on the scenario and exercise administration, it is distributed only to those individuals specifically designated as controllers or evaluators. Larger, more complex exercises may use a separate Controller/Staff Instructions and Evaluation Plan in place of the C/E Handbook.

Controller injects: the introduction of events, data, and information into exercises to drive the demonstration of objectives.

Coolant: a substance, usually water, circulated through a nuclear reactor to remove or transfer heat.
Cool down: the gradual decrease in reactor fuel rod temperature caused by the removal of heat from the reactor coolant system.

Cooling tower: a heat exchanger designed to aid in the cooling of water that was used to cool exhaust steam exiting the turbines of a power plant. Cooling towers transfer exhaust heat into the air instead of into a body of water.

Coordinate: to bring into common action so as not to unnecessarily duplicate or omit important actions (does not involve direction of one agency by another).

Core: the central portion of a nuclear reactor containing the fuel elements, moderator, neutron poisons, and support structures.

Core Capabilities: distinct critical elements necessary to achieve the specific mission areas of prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery. Capabilities provide a common vocabulary describing the significant functions required to deal with threats and hazards that must be developed and executed across the whole community to ensure national preparedness.

Core melt accident: a reactor accident in which the fuel core melts because of overheating.

Corrective action: corrective actions are the concrete, actionable steps outlined in Improvement Plans that are intended to resolve preparedness gaps and shortcomings experienced in exercises or real-world events.

Corrective action plan (CAP): an element of improvement planning through which corrective actions from the After-Action Report/Improvement Plan are prioritized, tracked, and analyzed continuously until they have been fully implemented and validated.

Counting: using an instrument to detect individual particles or gamma rays which interact with the detector on the instrument. For example, ambient radiation can be counted, or, alternatively, the radiation emitted by specific samples can be counted in units of counts per minute (cpm) or counts per second (cps).

Criticality: a term used in reactor physics to describe the state when the number of neutrons released by fission is exactly balanced by the neutrons being absorbed (by the fuel and poisons) and escaping the reactor core. A reactor is said to be "critical" when it achieves a self- sustaining nuclear chain reaction.

Cumulative dose (radiation): the total dose resulting from repeated exposure to radiation of the same body region, or of the whole body.

curie (Ci): the basic unit to describe the intensity of radioactivity in a sample of material. One curie is equal to 37 billion disintegrations (nuclear transformations) per second. So, in 1 curie, 37 billion atoms decay in 1 second. Several commonly used fractions of the curie include:

millicurie: 1/1,000 of a curie, (one-thousandth of a curie, abbreviated mCi)

microcurie: 1/1,000,000 of a curie, (one-millionth of a curie, abbreviated μCi)
nanocurie: 1/1,000,000,000 of a curie, (one-billionth of a curie, abbreviated nCi)
picocurie: 1/1,000,000,000,000 of a curie (one-trillionth of a curie, abbreviated pCi)

Day care center: a specialized program or facility that provides care for children from infants through preschool age, usually within a group framework, and dependent children or adults, either as a substitute for or an extension of home care. Day care centers may be licensed or unlicensed.

Debrief: a forum for planners, facilitators, controllers, and evaluators to review and provide feedback after the exercise is held. It is a facilitated discussion that allows each person an opportunity to provide an overview of the functional area they observed and document strengths and areas for improvement. The exercise planning team leader facilitate debriefs, and results are captured for inclusion in the After-Action Report/Improvement Plan. (NOTE: Other sessions, such as a separate debrief for hospitals during an operations-based exercise, may be held as necessary.) A debriefing is different from a hot wash, in that a hot wash is intended for players to provide feedback.

Decay (radioactive): the decrease in the radiation intensity of any radioactive material with respect to time.

Decontamination: the process of making any person, object, or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing chemical or biological agents, or by removing radioactive material clinging to or around it.

Decontamination station: a building or location suitably equipped and organized where personnel and material are cleansed of chemical, biological, or radiological contaminants.

Deficiency: an observed or identified inadequacy of organizational performance in an exercise that could cause a finding that offsite emergency preparedness is not adequate to provide reasonable assurance that appropriate protective measures can be taken in the event of a radiological emergency to protect the health and safety of the public living in the vicinity of a nuclear power plant. Deficiencies must be corrected within 120 days of the exercise.

Demonstration Criterion: one of the 34 specific demonstration standards outlined in the FEMA REP Program Manual for offsite response organization response capability that are evaluated during a REP exercise.

Depleted uranium: uranium having a percentage of uranium-235 smaller than the 0.7% found in natural uranium. It is obtained from spent (used) fuel elements or as byproduct tails or residues from uranium isotope separation.

Derived intervention levels (DILs): concentration derived from the intervention level of dose at which the Food and Drug Administration recommends consideration of protective measures. DILs correspond to the radiation concentration in food throughout the relevant time period that, in the absence of any intervention, could lead to an individual receiving a radiation dose equal to the protective action guide or in international terms the intervention levels of dose.

Derived response level (DRL): the calculated concentration of a particular radionuclide in a particular medium (e.g., food) that will produce a dose equal to a protective action guide.

Design and development: building on the exercise foundation, consists of identifying capabilities, tasks, and objectives; designing the scenario; creating documentation; coordinating logistics; planning exercise conduct; and selecting an evaluation and improvement methodology.

Direction and control: the management of emergency functions within a particular context (e.g., an emergency operations center) through leadership and use of authority.

Direct-reading dosimeter (DRD): a small ionization detection instrument that indicates radiation exposure directly. An auxiliary charging device is usually necessary. DRDs can be read in real time by the user. A DRD is also referred to as a "pocket dosimeter."

Dose: the quantity of energy absorbed from ionization per unit mass of tissue. The rad is the unit of absorbed dose.

Dose equivalent: (1) A term used to express the amount of effective radiation when modifying factors have been considered. (2) The product of absorbed dose multiplied by a quality factor multiplied by a distribution factor. It is expressed numerically in rem. (3) The product of the absorbed dose in rad, a quality factor related to the biological effectiveness of the radiation involved and any other modifying factors.

Dose limits for emergency workers: the allowable accumulated dose during the entire period of the emergency. Action to avoid exceeding the limit is taken based on actual measurements of integrated gamma exposure. In contrast, protective action guides are trigger/action levels of projected dose at which actions are taken to protect the public. These actions are taken prior to the dose being received.

Dose rate: the radiation dose delivered per unit time. The dose rate may be expressed numerically in rads per second or rads per hour.

Dosimeter: a portable device such as an optically stimulating luminescence or direct-reading ionization chamber used for measuring and registering the total accumulated exposure to ionizing radiation.

Dosimetry: the measurement of radiation doses. It applies to both the devices used (dosimeters) and to the techniques.

Drill: an event involving organizational responses to a simulated accident to develop, test, and monitor specialized emergency skills that constitute one or more components of emergency plans/procedures.

Early phase: (also referred to as the plume or emergency phase) the period at the beginning of a nuclear incident when immediate decisions for effective use of protective actions are required and must therefore usually be based primarily on the status of the nuclear power plant and the prognosis for worsening conditions. When available, predictions of radiological conditions in the environment based on the condition of the source or actual environmental measurements may also be used. Precautionary actions may precede protective actions based on the protective action guides. This phase lasts hours to several days and ends when the radioactive release ends.

Effective dose equivalent (EDE): the sum of the products of the dose equivalent to each organ on a weighting factor, where the weighting factor is the ratio of the risk of mortality from delayed health effects arising from irradiation of a particular organ or tissue to the total risk of mortality from delayed health effects when the whole body is irradiated uniformly to the same dose. **Electron**: a stable, negatively charged elementary particle of matter. Electrons orbit the positively charged nucleus of the atom.

Element: one of the 103 known chemical substances that cannot be broken down further without changing its chemical properties. Some examples include hydrogen, nitrogen, gold, lead, and uranium.

Emergency: an unexpected event during the operation of a nuclear power plant that has a significant effect on the safety of the facility, personnel or the public.

Emergency Action and Coordination Team (EACT): the Department of Energy senior management team at Department of Energy headquarters that coordinates the initial National Response Framework response to a radiological emergency.

Emergency Alert System (EAS): a system of radio and television stations responsible for providing official government instructions to the public (formerly the Emergency Broadcast System).

Emergency Classification Level (ECL): classifications used by the licensee to classify incidents. The four ECLs are Notification of Unusual Event, Alert, Site Area Emergency, and General Emergency.

Emergency Information and Coordination Center (EICC): the FEMA 24-hour national emergency center from which the Emergency Support Team operates. Emergency Information and Coordination Center communications link the Senior Federal Official, FEMA Regional and headquarters staff, and other Federal departments and agencies at the national level with one another.

Emergency information: material designed to improve public knowledge or understanding of an emergency.

Emergency instructions: information provided to the general public during an emergency pertaining to protective action recommendations for actions such as evacuation and sheltering.

Emergency Operations Facility (EOF): a facility that is the primary base of emergency operations for the Licensee in a radiological incident. An onsite operations facility provided by the NRC Licensee to facilitate the management of an overall emergency response. Utility and State officials, and a very limited number of Federal personnel may be accommodated.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC): a facility that is the primary base of emergency operations for an offsite response organization in a radiological emergency.

Emergency phase: see "early phase."

Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ): a geographic area surrounding a commercial nuclear power plant for which emergency planning is needed to ensure that prompt and effective actions can be taken by offsite response organizations to protect the public health and safety in the event of a radiological accident.

The plume pathway EPZ is approximately 10 miles in radius, while the ingestion pathway EPZ has a radius of approximately 50 miles.

Emergency protective actions: protective actions to isolate food to prevent its introduction into commerce and to determine whether condemnation or other disposition is appropriate.

Emergency response planning area: see "planning area."

Emergency Support Team (EST): the FEMA Headquarters' team that carries out notification, activation, and coordination procedures from the FEMA Emergency Information and Coordination Center. The EST is responsible for Federal agency headquarters coordination, staff support of the FEMA Administrator, and support of the Senior Federal Official.

Emergency worker (EW): individual who has an essential mission to protect the health and safety of the public who could be exposed to ionizing radiation from the plume or from its deposition. Some examples of emergency workers are: radiation monitoring personnel; traffic control personnel; fire and rescue personnel, including ambulance crews; medical facilities personnel; emergency operations center personnel; personnel carrying out route alerting procedures; and essential services or utility personnel; and evacuation vehicle (e.g., bus, van, etc.) drivers. Note that evacuation vehicle drivers who will be transporting individuals or groups out of the emergency planning zone and who are not expected to return to the emergency planning zone are not considered "Emergency Workers."

Essential emergency functions: these include communications, direction and control of operations, alert and notification of the public, accident assessment, information for the public and media, radiological monitoring, protective response, and medical and public health support.

Evacuation (Citizen Evacuation): a population protection strategy involving orderly movement of people away from an actual or potential hazard, and providing reception centers for those without their own resources for temporary relocation.

Evacuation Time Estimate (ETE): an estimate, contained in emergency plans/procedures, of the time that would be required to evacuate general and persons with disabilities and access/functional needs within the plume pathway emergency planning zone under emergency conditions.

Evaluation: the process of observing exercise performance to document strengths and opportunities for improvement in an entity's preparedness and response capability. Evaluation is the first step in the improvement process.

Evaluation module: the former term for a tool used by evaluators to document exercise performance. The current terminology for this tool is Exercise Evaluation Guide.

Evaluation team: a group of individuals trained to observe and record player actions. These individuals are familiar with the exercising entity's plans, policies, procedures, and agreements.

Evaluator: a qualified individual who observes, measures, and assesses performance, captures issues, and analyzes exercise results. Evaluators assess and document players' performance against established emergency plans/procedures and Demonstration Criteria. Evaluators note the actions/decisions of players without interfering with exercise flow.

Exception area: an area located approximately 5 to 10 miles from a nuclear power plant and specifically designated in an offsite response organization's plans/procedures for which FEMA has granted an exception to the requirement for the capability to complete alert and notification of the public within 15 minutes. Most exception areas are recreation areas or similar low-population within the emergency planning zone. Offsite response organizations must have the capability to complete alert and notification of the public in approved exception areas within 45 minutes.

Exclusion area: the area surrounding a nuclear reactor in which the facility operator has the authority to determine all activities, including exclusion or removal of personnel and property from the area. A specific area off-limits (expressed in miles) from a nuclear power plant.

Exercise: see Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Exercise.

Exercise Evaluation Guides (EEGs): documents that support the exercise evaluation process by providing evaluators with consistent standards for observation, analysis, and After- Action Report/Improvement Plan development. Each EEG is linked to a core capability.

Exercise issue: a problem in organizational exercise performance that is linked with specific NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1 Planning Standards and applicable Evaluation Criteria. There are two categories of exercise issues: Deficiencies and Areas Requiring Corrective Action.

Exercise Plan (ExPlan): general information document that helps operations-based exercises run smoothly. The ExPlan is published and distributed prior to the start of exercise and provides a synopsis of the exercise. In addition to addressing exercise objectives and scope, the ExPlan assigns activities and responsibilities for successful exercise execution. It enables participants to understand their roles and responsibilities in exercise planning, execution, and evaluation. The ExPlan is intended for use by exercise players and observers—therefore, it does not contain detailed scenario information that may reduce the realism of the tasks to be performed. Players and observers review all elements of the ExPlan prior to exercise participation.

Exercise Planning Team: group of individuals responsible for all aspects of an exercise, including exercise planning, conduct, and evaluation. The planning team determines exercise capabilities, tasks, and objectives; tailors the scenario to the entity's needs; and develops documents used in exercise simulation, control, and evaluation. The exercise planning team is ideally comprised of representatives from each major participating jurisdiction and agency, but should be kept to a manageable size. While entities may find it advantageous to include team members with previous exercise planning experience, membership can be modified to fit the type or scope of an exercise. Planning team members are ideal selections for controller and evaluator positions during the exercise because advanced scenario knowledge renders them ineligible to participate as players. An exercise planning team leader manages the exercise planning team, which can be structured using the principles of the ICS, with Command Staff, Planning Section, Logistics Section, Administration/Finance Section, and Operations Section.

Exercise Planning Team Leader: individual who oversees the exercise planning team; develops the exercise project management timeline and the exercise project management assignment list; assigns exercise responsibilities; provides overall guidance; and monitors the development process.

Exercise Program Management: the functions required for an entity to sustain a variety of exercises targeted toward preparedness priorities on an ongoing basis. It includes project management, budgeting,

grant management, staff hiring, funding allocation, and expenditure tracking. Program management functions cyclically. First, a Multi-Year TEP is developed in consideration of an entity's preparedness priorities. Next, specific exercises are carried out according to the multi-year plan's timelines and milestones. Finally, Improvement Plan corrective actions identified through exercises are taken into account when developing priorities for the next multi-year plan. Responsibilities for these tasks are complementary and require that all relevant parties collaborate to successfully administer exercises.

Exposure: the absorption of radiation or ingestion of a radionuclide. The exposure at a given point is a measurement of radiation in relation to its ability to produce ionization. The unit of measurement of the exposure is the roentgen. A measure of radiation dose received by a person, usually broken down and used to refer to whole-body exposure compared with exposure to the hands only.

Exposure rate: the amount of gamma radiation that an individual would receive in 1 hour as measured in air (typically expressed in units of microrem per hour, millirem per hour or rem per hour).

Extent of play: the level of play vs. simulation at an emergency response exercise. Each REP Demonstration Criterion contains a "default" extent of play that evaluators and response organizations use to define parameters for the expected performance under that criterion.

Extent-of-Play Agreement: a document negotiated during the exercise planning process that customizes the default performance expectations found in the Assessment Area Demonstration Criteria. The Extent-of-Play Agreement may include identification of the Demonstration Criteria that will or will not be evaluated during the exercise, entities responsible for demonstrating specific criteria, equipment (including vehicles to be used), personnel to be deployed, facilities to be activated, etc.

Extremities: the hands and forearms and, with restrictions, the head, feet, and ankles. (Permissible radiation exposures in these regions are generally greater than in the whole body because they contain less blood-forming material and have smaller volumes for energy absorption.)

Facility: any building, center, room(s), or mobile unit(s) designed and equipped to support emergency operations.

Federal or other support organizations: Federal agencies such as FEMA, Department of Energy, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or any other governmental, quasi-governmental, or private organizations (e.g., American Red Cross, Civil Air Patrol, Amateur Radio Emergency Services, and Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services, cooperating State compact radiological monitoring or sampling personnel, and national or university laboratories) that may provide assistance in radiological emergencies.

Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO): the Federal official appointed by the President upon declaration of a major disaster or emergency under Public Law 93-288 to coordinate the overall Federal response.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): the agency responsible for establishing Federal policies for and coordinating all civil defense and civil emergency planning, management, mitigation, and assistance functions of executive agencies. FEMA assists State, local, and Tribal agencies in their emergency planning. Its primary role is one of coordinating Federal, State, local, Tribal, and volunteer response actions.

Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP): a former plan for coordinating Federal response to any type of peacetime radiological emergency requiring significant Federal response. Issued in 1996 (61 FR 20944), it superseded the Interagency Radiological Assistance Plan and the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan. The FRERP has been superseded by the National Response Framework.

Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC): a center usually located at an airport near the scene of a radiological emergency from with the Department of Energy Offsite Technical Director conducts the National Response Framework response. This center need not be located near the onsite or Federal-State operations centers as long as its operations can be coordinated with them.

Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan (FRMAP): a former plan to provide coordinated radiological monitoring and assessment assistance to the offsite response organizations in response to radiological emergencies. The FRMAP was superseded in 1996 by the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan. The Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan has been superseded by the National Response Framework.

Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee (FRPCC): the National level coordination mechanism to provide technical assistance to offsite response organizations (see 44 CFR Part 35l).

Federal Response Center (FRC): the on-scene focal point established by the Senior FEMA Official, as required, for coordinating the Federal response to an incident. Representatives of other Federal, State, local, Tribal, and volunteer agencies will be located in the center.

Feed water: water supplied to the reactor pressure vessel (in a boiling water reactor) or the steam generator (in a pressurized water reactor) that removes heat from the reactor fuel rods by boiling and becoming steam. The steam becomes the driving force for the plant turbine generator.

Field Command Post (FCP): a center, either mobile or fixed, set up in a location convenient to the accident site, to facilitate emergency response, especially, for example, accident assessment activities such as direction of the field monitoring teams.

Field Team Coordinator (FTC): the individual who manages the functions of field teams and coordinates data with the dose assessment group located in emergency operation centers and facilities.

Field Monitoring Team (FMT): includes groups used to detect and monitor radiation in the environment (e.g., measuring the concentration of radiation in the air, water, vegetation, soil, etc.).

Final Planning Meeting (FPM): the final forum for the exercise planning team to review the process and procedures for exercise conduct, final drafts of all exercise materials, and all logistical requirements. During the FPM, there are no major changes made to either the design or the scope of the exercise, nor to any supporting documentation. The FPM ensures all logistical requirements have been arranged, all outstanding issues have been identified and resolved, and all exercise products are ready for printing.

Fission: the splitting of an atomic nucleus into two approximately equal parts accompanied by the release of large amounts of energy and one or more neutrons.

Fission gases: those fission products that exist in the gaseous state. Primarily the noble gases

(e.g., krypton, xenon, radon).

Fixed nuclear facility (FNF): a stationary nuclear installation that uses or produces radioactive materials in its normal operations. Fixed nuclear facilities include commercial nuclear power plants and other fixed facilities.

Fixed contamination: contamination that remains after loose contamination has been removed by decontamination.

Fixed (reproducible) geometry: a method of measuring levels of radioactivity in samples by using a standard size or volume of samples held at a fixed distance from the measuring instrument.

Food chain: the pathway of any material through the environment to edible plants, animals and ultimately to humans.

Forward emergency operations center: if the State emergency operations center is a significant distance from the plant site, the plans/procedures may indicate that a near-site or forward emergency operations center will be established at the time of an accident.

Forward Command Post (FCP): a location near the affected area used to direct the activities of State field personnel performing emergency tasks in support of local government response. This location may also be used for location for field team coordination.

Forward Operations Post: a location in or near the affected area used to coordinate the monitoring and sampling activities of the Radiological Emergency Response Teams.

Forward Staging Area (FSA): location near the incident site for collection and preparation of resources for deployment.

Fuel cycle: the series of steps involved in supplying fuel for nuclear power reactors. It includes mining, fabrication of fuel elements and assemblies, their use in a reactor, reprocessing spent fuel and refabrication into new fuel elements.

Fuel element: a rod or other form into which nuclear fuel is fabricated for use in a nuclear reactor.

Full participation exercise: per 44 CFR 350.2(j), a joint exercise in which: (1) State, local, and Tribal organizations, licensee emergency personnel, and other resources are engaged in sufficient numbers to verify the capability to respond to the actions required by the accident/incident scenario; (2) the integrated capability to adequately assess and respond to an accident at a commercial nuclear power plant is tested; and (3) the implementation of the observable portions of State, local, and Tribal plans/procedures is tested.

Full-Scale Exercise: an exercise that engages all ORO entities in real-time hands-on response activities including all of those specified in the Demonstration Criteria extent-of-play sections. A site's qualifying exercise is full-scale, as well as at least one exercise in every 8-year cycle.

Functional Exercise: an exercise that sufficiently engages organizations to test their abilities to respond to the scenario, but participation is less than full-scale. Most REP biennial joint exercises are functional exercises because they simulate some response capabilities or demonstrate them out of sequence from the

scenario, and the exercise may not require participation of all offsite entities that would respond in a real radiological emergency.

Functional Needs Support Services (FNSS): Services that enable children and adults to maintain their usual level of independence in a general population shelter. FNSS includes reasonable modifications to policies, practices, and procedures, durable medical equipment (DME), consumable medical supplies (CMS), personal assistance services (PAS), and other goods and services as needed. Children and adults requiring FNSS may have physical, sensory, mental health, and cognitive and/or intellectual disabilities affecting their ability to function independently without assistance. Others who may benefit from FNSS include women in late stages of pregnancy, elders, and those needing bariatric equipment.

Fusion: the formation of a heavier nucleus from two lighter ones, with the release of energy.

Gamma rays: the most penetrating of the three types of ionizing radiation, gamma rays are electromagnetic radiation like light, radio waves and microwaves. Similar to X-rays, but usually more powerful, they have no mass; they are only energy. Gamma rays are best stopped or shielded against by dense material such as concrete or lead.

Geiger-Mueller (G-M) detector: a type of radiation detector that can be used to measure the gamma, or beta plus gamma radiation depending on whether the detector is covered by a beta shield.

General Emergency (GE): licensee emergency classification level indicating that events are in process or have occurred that involve actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting, with potential for loss of containment integrity or security events that result in an actual loss of physical control of the facility. Releases can reasonably be expected to exceed Environmental Protection Agency protective action guide exposure levels offsite for more than the immediate site area.

Groundshine: gamma and/or beta radiation from radioactive material deposited on the ground.

Half-life: the time required for the activity of a given radioactive substance to decrease to half of its initial value due to radioactive decay. The half-life is a characteristic property of each radioactive species and is independent of its amount or condition. The effective half-life of a given isotope on the body is the time in which the quantity in the body will decrease to half as a result of both radioactive decay and biological elimination. Half-lives vary from millionths of a second to billions of years.

Health physics: the science of recognizing, evaluating and controlling health hazards from ionizing radiation.

Health physics technician (HPT): an individual trained in radiation protection.

High exposure rate: an exposure rate greater than 2.5 milliroentgens per hour.

High levels of radiation exposure: doses of 100 rem or greater.

High-level waste: materials from nuclear operations that are no longer useful and have radioactivity concentrations of hundreds to thousands of curies per gallon or cubic foot.

Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program (HSEEP): a capabilities- and performance-based exercise program that provides standardized policy, doctrine, and terminology for the design, development, conduct, and evaluation of homeland security exercises. HSEEP also provides tools and resources to facilitate the management of self- sustaining homeland security exercise programs.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5): an Executive-Branch-issued policy requiring the Department of Homeland Security to coordinate with other Federal departments and agencies, as well as State, local, and Tribal governments to establish the National Response Framework and the National Incident Management System.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive-8 (HSPD-8): an Executive-Branch-issued policy drafted to strengthen the preparedness of the United States to prevent and respond to threatened or actual domestic terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies by requiring a national domestic all-hazards preparedness goal; establishing mechanisms for improved delivery of Federal preparedness assistance to State and local governments; and outlining actions to improve the capabilities of Federal, State, and local entities. HSPD-8 has been superseded by Presidential Policy Directive-8 (PPD-8).

Host/support jurisdiction: a geographical area that is at least 5 miles, and preferably 10 miles, beyond the boundaries of the 10-mile plumepathway emergency planning zone (i.e., 15-20 miles from the commercial nuclear power plant) where functions such as congregate care, radiological monitoring, decontamination, and registration are conducted.

Host regional office: the FEMA Regional Office that has program jurisdiction for a site because of the location of a commercial nuclear power plant within its regional borders.

Hostile action: as defined in Nuclear Regulatory Commission Bulletin 2005-02, *Emergency Preparedness and Response Actions for Security-Based Events*, a hostile action is "an act toward a nuclear power plant or its personnel that includes the use of violent force to destroy equipment, take hostages, and/or intimidate the licensee to achieve an end. This includes attack by air, land, or water using guns, explosives, projectiles, vehicles, or other devices used to deliver destructive force."

Hot spot: region in a contaminated area in which the level of radioactive contamination is considerably greater than in neighboring regions.

Hot wash: a facilitated discussion held immediately following an exercise among exercise players from each functional area. It is designed to capture feedback about any issues, concerns, or proposed improvements players may have about the exercise. The hot wash is an opportunity for players to voice their opinions on the exercise and their own performance. This facilitated meeting allows players to participate in a self-assessment of the exercise play and provides a general assessment of how the entity performed in the exercise. At this time, evaluators can also seek clarification on certain actions and what prompted players to take them. Evaluators take notes during the hot wash and include these observations in their analysis. The hot wash should last no more than 30 minutes.

Implementing procedure: instructions used by personnel that provide a detailed description, including checklists, of the operations that are to be conducted by either a specific group of individuals or a designated position. Implementing procedures are also referred to as standard operating guidelines.

Improvement Plan (IP): for each task, lists the corrective actions that will be taken, the responsible party or agency, and the expected completion date. The IP is included at the end of the After-Action Report.

Inadequate: as used in reviews of radiological emergency response plans/procedures, inadequate means the plan/procedure contents do not meet the intent of a particular NUREG- 0654/FEMA-REP-1 Planning Standard and/or Evaluation Criterion.

Incident: an occurrence, natural or man-made, that requires a response to protect life or property. Incidents can include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, civil unrest, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, tsunamis, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.

Incident Command Post (ICP): the field location where the primary response functions are coordinated. The ICP may be co-located with other incident facilities.

Incident Command System (ICS): a standardized management tool for meeting the demands of small or large emergency or non- emergency situations.

Ingestion Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ): a geographic area, approximately 50 miles in radius surrounding a commercial nuclear power plant, in which it has been estimated that the health and safety of the general public could be adversely affected through the ingestion of water or food which has been contaminated through exposure to radiation primarily from the deposition of radioisotopes after a radiological accident. The duration of such exposures could range in length from hours to months.

Ingestion Pathway exercise: an exercise involving ingestion exposure pathway protective action decision-making and implementation. A State fully participates in the ingestion pathway portion of exercises at least once every 8 years. In States with more than one site, the State rotates this participation from site to site.

Ingestion phase: see "intermediate phase."

Initial Planning Meeting (IPM): typically the first step in the planning process and lays the foundation for the exercise. Its purpose is to gather input from the exercise planning team on the scope; design requirements and conditions (such as assumptions and artificialities); objectives; level of participation; and scenario variables (e.g., location, threat/hazard selection), and Master Scenario Events List. During the IPM, the exercise planning team decides on exercise location, schedule, duration, and other details required to develop exercise documentation.

Injects: events, typically planned through entries on the Master Scenario Events List, that controllers must simulate, including directives, instructions, and decisions. Exercise controllers provide injects to exercise players to drive exercise play towards the achievement of objectives. Injects can be written, oral, televised, and/or transmitted via any means (e.g., fax, phone, e-mail, voice, radio, or sign). See also contextual injects and contingency injects.

Institutionalized individuals: individuals who reside in institutions, such as nursing homes or correctional facilities, who may need to depend on others for assistance with protective actions. Institutionalized individuals may or may not have disabilities and access/functional needs.

Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS): a comprehensive, coordinated, integrated system that can be used by authorized public officials to deliver effective alert messages to the American public. IPAWS is the nation's next-generation infrastructure of alert and warning networks and ensures the President can alert and warn the public under any condition. IPAWS will provide Federal, State, territorial, tribal, and local warning authorities the capabilities to alert and warn their communities of all hazards impacting public safety and well-being via multiple communication pathways.

Interagency Radiological Assessment Plan (IRAP): former Federal response plan published in 1965, revised in 1975. Superseded by the Federal Radiological Monitoring Assistance Plan, Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan, and the National Response Framework.

Intermediate phase: the period beginning after the utility has verified that the release has been terminated. Reliable environmental measurements are available for use as a basis for decisions on additional protective actions. It extends until these additional protective actions are terminated. This phase may overlap the late phase and may last from weeks to many months. The intermediate phase encompasses REP post- plume activities associated with both ingestion and relocation.

Internal radiation: the nuclear radiation resulting from radioactive substances in the body. Some examples are iodine-131 found in the thyroid gland, and strontium-90 and plutonium-239 found in bone.

Iodine (I): an element of the periodic table. Only one stable isotope exists, the rest are radioactive and artificially created. The most common, iodine-131 and iodine-125, are used for medical treatment of the thyroid gland and in research.

Ion: an atom or molecule with a negative or positive electrical charge.

Ionization: the process of adding or removing electrons from atoms or molecules, thereby creating ions. High temperatures, electrical discharges or nuclear radiation can cause ionization.

Ionizing radiation: any radiation that displaces electrons from atoms or molecules, thereby producing icons. Alpha, beta and gamma radiation are examples. Ionizing radiation may damage skin and tissue.

Irradiation: exposure to radiation.

Isotope: nuclides having the same number of protons in their nuclei and the same atomic number, but differing in the number of neutrons and atomic mass number. Some isotopes of a particular element may be radioactive while the others are not.

Joint Information Center (JIC): a central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. News media representatives are kept informed of activities and events via public information officials from all participating Federal, State, and local agencies, which, ideally, are collocated at the JIC.

Joint Information System (JIS): a structure that integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, accurate, accessible, timely, and complete information during a crisis or incident operations. The mission of the joint information system is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages;

developing, recommending, and executing public information plans/procedures and strategies on behalf of the Incident Commander; advising the incident command concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.

Just-in-time training: instructions provided to personnel immediately prior to performing the assigned task or function.

Key staff: those emergency personnel, sufficient in numbers and functions, necessary to carry out emergency operations as set forth in the plans/procedures.

KI (potassium iodide): see potassium iodide.

Late phase: the period beginning when recovery action designed to reduce radiation levels in the environment to acceptable levels for unrestricted use are commenced, and ending when all recovery actions have been completed. This period may extend from months to years. REP post-plume activities associated with return and recovery occur during the late phase.

Lead Agency Official (LAO): the designated official on scene from each participating Federal agency authorized to direct that agency's response.

Lessons Learned: knowledge and experience (both positive and negative) derived from observations and historical study of actual operations, training, and exercises. Exercise After-Action Report/Improvement Plans identify lessons learned and highlight best practices, and should be submitted to FEMA for inclusion in the lessons learned /best practices Website, www.llis.gov, which serves as a national network for generating, validating, and disseminating lessons learned and best practices.

Letter of Agreement (LOA): a document executed between two or more parties outlining specific agreements relating to the accomplishment of an action. REP letters of agreement may cover personnel, equipment, or other types of emergency support, and may take the form of letters, contracts, purchase orders, or other procurement mechanisms.

Licensed material: source material, special nuclear material, or by-product material received, possessed, used, or transferred under a general or special license issued by the NRC or a State.

Licensee: the utility or organization that has applied for or has received from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (1) a license to construct or operate a commercial nuclear power plant, (2) a possession-only license for a commercial nuclear power plant, with the exception of licensees that have received an NRC-approved exemption to 10 CFR § 50.54(q) requirements, (3) an early site permit for a commercial nuclear power plant, (4) a combined construction permit and operating license for a commercial nuclear power plant, or (5) any other NRC license that is now or may become subject to requirements for offsite radiological emergency planning and preparedness activities.

Limited response: response to a request for radiological assistance that involves limited Department of Energy or other agency resources and does not require the formal field management structure.

Local government: the government of a town, city, county, or region at a local level by locally elected politicians.

Logistics Section: as applied to an exercise planning team organized according to ICS principles, the team members providing the supplies, materials, facilities, and services that enable the exercise to function smoothly without outside interference or disruption. This group consists of two subsections: service and support. The service section provides transportation, barricading, signage, food and drinks, real-life medical capability, and exercise-site perimeter security. The support section provides communications, purchasing, general supplies, very important personnel (VIP)/observer processing, and recruitment/management of actors.

Low-level waste: wastes containing types and concentrations of radioactivity that require little or no shielding against personnel exposure.

Master Scenario Events List (MSEL): a chronological timeline of expected actions and scripted events that controllers inject into exercise play to generate or prompt player activity. It ensures necessary events happen so that all objectives are met. Larger, more complex exercises may also employ a Procedural Flow, which differs from the MSEL in that it only contains expected player actions or events. The MSEL links simulation to action, enhances exercise experience for players, and reflects an incident or activity meant to prompt players to action. Each MSEL record contains a designated scenario time; an event synopsis; the name of the controller responsible for delivering the inject; and, if applicable, special delivery instructions, the task and objective to be demonstrated, the expected action, the intended player, and a note-taking section.

Maximally exposed individual: a hypothetical individual who receives the greatest possible projected dose in the area of highest radiation levels over a specified period of time.

May: The term *may* denotes an option, neither requirement nor recommendation. See also *shall* and *should*.

Measuring: refers to counting to detect radiation levels or determining other parameters, such as the energy of radiation or physical characteristics of samples, such as the volume of an air sample.

Media center: a facility staffed by public information officers from multiple emergency response organizations for the purpose of providing a single designated point of contact with the news media and to facilitate exchange and coordination of information among public information officers from different organizations. This type of facility is also referred to as a Public Information Center, a Joint Information Center, a Public Affairs Center, or an Emergency News Center.

Medical Services Hospital: designated hospitals with staff trained and capable of treating members of the general public who may be injured and/or considered to have substantial radiation related injuries, or who may have been exposed to and contaminated by radioactive materials.

Medical Services Drill: a drill in which offsite response organizations demonstrate the ability of the transportation services and medical facilities to handle a contaminated individual without spreading contamination.

Met: the status of a REP exercise Demonstration Criterion indicating that the participating offsite response organization performed all activities for the criterion to the level required in the Extent-of-Play Agreement, with no Deficiencies or Areas Requiring Corrective Action assessed in the current exercise for that criterion and no unresolved prior Areas Requiring Corrective Action.

Meteorological Unified Dose Assessment Center (MUDAC): an area within or near the facility which houses the personnel responsible for the coordination of radiological monitoring teams, collection of radiological monitoring data, calculation of dose projections and the recommendation of protective actions for the emergency planning zones.

micro: A prefix that divides a basic unit by 1 million. It is represented by the Greek letter "mu" ("μ"). Example: 1 micrometer = 1 μm = 1/1,000,000 meters ($1x10^{-3}$ m).

microcurie (μCi): a one-millionth part of a curie (see curie).

Midterm Planning Meeting (MPM): an operations-based exercise planning meeting used to discuss exercise organization and staffing concepts; scenario and timeline development; and scheduling, logistics, and administrative requirements. It is also a session to review draft documentation (e.g., scenario, Exercise Plan, Controller/Evaluator Handbook, Master Scenario Events List).

Milestone: a date at which FEMA recommends that a specified task in the planning, development, conduct, and documentation of exercises be completed. Milestones are measured by the number of calendar days before or after the date of a REP exercise. Some milestones are dictated by regulations.

milli: A prefix that divides a basic unit by one thousand. It is represented by the Greek letter "m." Example: 1 millimeter = 1 mm = 1/1,000 meters (10^{-3} m).

millicurie (mCi): a one-thousandth part of a curie (see curie).

millirem (mrem): a one-thousandth part of a rem (see rem).

milliroentgen (mR): a one-thousandth part of a roentgen (see roentgen).

mrem/yr: amount of radiation received in l year (see rem).

Mobility impaired: those without transportation, including those without their own cars, those who are unable to drive and those who need assistance, any of whom will need transportation assistance to evacuate.

Mobilized organization: an organization that has completed the activation process and is able to carry out the essential emergency functions, as required by scenario events and as set forth in emergency response plans/procedures.

Monitoring: the act of detecting the presence of radiation and the measurement of radiation levels, usually with a portable survey instrument.

Monitoring and decontamination facility: a temporary facility established outside the plume emergency planning zone for the purpose of monitoring and decontaminating emergency workers and their vehicles and equipment used in the plume and/or areas contaminated by the plume.

Multi-Year Training and Exercise Plan (TEP): the foundational document guiding a successful exercise program. The multi-year plan provides a mechanism for long-term coordination of training and exercise activities toward an entity's preparedness goals. This plan describes the program's training and exercise priorities and associated capabilities, and aids in employing the building-block approach for training and exercise activities. Within the Multi-Year TEP, the multi-year schedule graphically illustrates training and exercise activities that support the identified priorities. The schedule is color-coded by priority and presents a multi-year outlook for task and priority achievement. As training and exercises are completed, the document can be annually updated, modified, and revised to reflect changes to the priorities and new capabilities that need to be assessed. The Multi-year TEP and schedule are produced through the work completed at the Training and Exercise Planning Workshop (TEPW). The TEPW focuses on discussion of capabilities-based planning, overview of the National Priorities, review of the entity's priorities, and analysis of previous training and exercises. After this information is synthesized, participants develop the plan and schedule for their entity.

nano: a prefix that divides a basic unit by one billion (10^9). It is represented by the Greek letter "n." Example: 1 nanocurie = 1 nCi = 1/1,000,000,000 Ci ($1x10^{-9}$ Ci)

nanocurie (nCi): one-billionth part of a curie (see curie).

Narrative: a body of text, prepared by the exercise evaluator, to describe an organization's performance under the Demonstration Criterion and document in narrative form the events that transpired during the exercise. The narrative also identifies and describes pertinent exercise issues (Deficiencies, Areas Requiring Corrective Action, or Plan Issues), and recommends appropriate corrective actions for each issue identified by the evaluator.

National Atmospheric Release Advisory Center (NARAC): a Department of Energy asset capable of providing a computer-generated model of the most probable path of the radioactive contamination released at a radiological accident site.

National Exercise Schedule (NEXS): a compilation of all national-level, Federal, State, and local exercises. The National Exercise Schedule provides basic information on each planned exercise including the exercise name, location, date, major participants, and points of contact. It also serves as a management tool and reference document for exercise planning and enables exercise visibility to planners and leadership.

National Incident Management System (NIMS): a set of principles that provides a systematic, proactive approach to guide departments and agencies at all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life and property and harm to the environment.

Neutron: an uncharged particle found in the nucleus of every atom heavier than hydrogen. Neutrons sustain the fission chain reaction in a reactor.

Noble gases: the chemically inert radioactive gases that are released during an accident at a nuclear power plant.

Non-participating organizations: offsite response organizations that are not participating in emergency planning and preparedness for incidents at a commercial nuclear power plant.

Not Demonstrated: term applied to the status of a REP exercise Demonstration Criterion indicating that, for a justifiable reason, the jurisdiction or functional entity did not perform activities under the Demonstration Criterion as specified in the Extent-of-Play Agreement or at the frequency required in the FEMA REP Program Manual. In general, an organization may justify not demonstrating a criterion because of (1) the offsite response organization's response to a real-life emergency during the time that the exercise was being conducted or (2) extenuating circumstances, such as a fire, flood, or other emergency, at the facility that was to be demonstrated.

Notification and mobilization of personnel: the transmission of messages to emergency personnel informing them of an incident and directing them to report for emergency duty at their assigned duty stations.

Notification of Unusual Event (NOUE): licensee emergency classification level indicating that unusual events are in process or have occurred that indicate a potential degradation in the level of plant safety or indicate a security threat to facility protection. No releases of radioactive material requiring offsite response or monitoring are expected, unless further degradation of safety systems occurs.

Notifying the public: distributing an instructional message, either through the Emergency Alert System or some other system.

Nuclear Weapon Accident Response Procedures (NARP) Manual: Department of Defense and Defense Nuclear Agency Manual.

Nuclear radiation: the particulate and electromagnetic radiation emitted from atomic nuclei in various nuclear processes. The important types of nuclear radiation (from the weapons standpoint) are alpha and beta particles, gamma rays and neutrons. All nuclear radiations are ionizing radiations, but the reverse is not true.

Nucleus: the dense, central, positively charged core of an atom. All nuclei contain protons and neutrons except the nucleus of hydrogen, which has a single proton.

Nuclide: a general term referring to all known isotopes, both stable (279) and unstable (about 5,000), of the chemical elements.

NUREG: a Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) nuclear regulatory publication.

Objective: formerly, one of the 33 areas of ORO capability defined in FEMA-REP-14 and FEMA-REP-15 that are evaluated during a REP exercise. Objectives have been replaced by the Assessment Areas and associated Sub-elements and Demonstration Criteria.

Observer: observers do not directly participate in the exercise; rather, they observe selected segments of the exercise as it unfolds, while remaining separated from player activities. Observers view the exercise from a designated observation area and are asked to remain within the observation area during the exercise. A dedicated group of exercise controllers should be assigned to manage these groups.

Offsite: beyond the boundaries of the owner-controlled area around a commercial nuclear power plant.

Offsite Response Organization (ORO): any State, local, and Tribal government; supporting private industry and voluntary organizations; and Licensee offsite response organizations (that are formed when State, local, and Tribal governments fail to participate in the REP Program) that are responsible for carrying out emergency functions during a radiological emergency.

On-scene: the area surrounding a site that is, or potentially could be, impacted by an incident. This area includes both onsite and offsite areas.

Onsite: the owner-controlled area of a commercial nuclear power plant.

Onsite personnel: Licensee or contract personnel working at commercial nuclear power plants.

Operational: status of a facility (e.g., emergency operations center, emergency operations facility, media center, assistance center, emergency worker center, laboratory, etc.) when all key decision makers, as identified in plans/procedures, are at their duty stations and capable of performing all emergency functions assigned to that facility.

Operationally mobilized organization: an organization that has completed the activation process required by events and their emergency response plans/procedures. Operational mobilization is achieved when all key personnel are at their duty stations.

Operations Section: as applied to an exercise planning team organized according to ICS principles, the team members providing most of the technical or functional expertise for the participating entities. This group develops scenarios, selects evaluation tools, and has personnel with the expertise necessary to serve as evaluators.

Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL): A non-self-reading device for measuring radiation exposure which is a more accurate than a direct reading dosimeter and constitutes a legal record of an ***Emergency Worker's*** actual radiation exposure received during the duration of an accident.

Out of sequence demonstration: demonstration of criteria not conducted in conjunction with the scenario timeline. For the purposes of demonstrating required criteria, activities conducted during the exercise week may be considered in-sequence as negotiated as part of the Extent-of-Play Agreement.

Partial Participation Exercise: as set forth in 44 CFR 350.2(k), the engagement of State, local, and Tribal personnel in an exercise sufficient to adequately test direction and control functions for protective action decision-making related to the emergency action levels and communication capabilities among affected offsite response organizations and the licensee.

Participants: players, controllers, evaluators, and staff involved in conducting an exercise.

Particulate radiation: radiation in the form of particles (e.g., neutrons, electrons, alpha and beta particles) as opposed to electromagnetic radiation.

Persons with disabilities and access/functional needs: individual(s) within a community that may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in one or more of the following functional areas:

maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individual(s) in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities (sensory, motor skills, mental/emotional); who live in institutionalized settings; who are elderly; who are children; who are from diverse cultures; who have limited or no English-speaking proficiency; or who are transportation-disadvantaged.

pico: a prefix that divides a basic unit by one trillion (10^{-12}). It is represented by the letter "p." For example, 1 picocurie = 1 pCi = 1/1,000,000,000,000 Ci ($1x10^{-12}$ Ci).

picocurie (pCi): one-trillionth part of a curie (see curie).

Plan Issue: an identified inadequacy in the organization's emergency plan/procedures, rather than in the organization's performance. Plan Issues are required to be corrected through the revision of the appropriate plans/procedures during the next annual plan review and update, submitted for FEMA review, and reported in the State's Annual Letter of Certification.

Planning Area: a pre-designated geographic subdivision of the plume exposure pathway EPZ. In some plans/procedures, it may be referred to as an Emergency Response Planning Area or an equivalent term.

Planning Meetings: the exercise planning team holds planning meetings as forums to design and develop exercises. The scope, type, and complexity of an exercise determines the number of meetings necessary to successfully conduct an exercise. These milestones of the exercise planning process are typically comprised of the Initial Planning Meeting (IPM), the Midterm Planning Meeting (MPM), and the Final Planning Meeting (FPM).

Planning Section: as applied to an exercise planning team organized according to ICS principles, the team members responsible for compiling and developing all exercise documentation. To accomplish this effectively, the Planning Section also collects and reviews policies, plans, and procedures that will be validated during the exercise. During the exercise, the Planning Section may be responsible for developing simulated actions by agencies not participating in the exercise and setting up a Simulation Cell for exercises that necessitate one (such as Functional Exercises).

Plans/Procedures: an organization's documented concept of operations and implementing procedures for managing its internal response to emergencies and coordinating its external response with other organizations. The term *plans/procedures* as used in this manual includes radiological emergency preparedness/response plans, associated implementing procedures such as Standard Operating Guides, and other supporting and referenced materials, all of which are subject to review. The generic term *plans/procedures* is used specifically for flexibility. Procedures may be either incorporated in the main plans or into separate procedural documents at the discretion of the offsite response organization.

Player: players have an active role in preventing, responding to, or recovering from the risks and hazards presented in the exercise scenario, by either discussing (in a discussion- based exercise) or performing (in an operations- based exercise) their regular roles and responsibilities. Players initiate actions that will respond to and/or mitigate the simulated emergency.

Plume: generally a gaseous atmospheric release from a nuclear power plant, in an accident or emergency, which may contain radioactive noble gases and volatile solids. While emergency plans/procedures must recognize the very low probability that particulates could be released in a serious accident, primary

emphasis is given to the development of protective actions against the release of noble gases and volatiles such as radioiodines. This cloud is not visible to the eye, but can be measured, or "seen" with radiation measurement equipment.

Plume phase: see "early phase."

Plume dose projections: estimates of dosage to the public from exposure to the plume, over a period of time, in the absence of any protective actions.

Plume Exposure Pathway: (1) For planning purposes, the area within approximately a 10- mile radius of a commercial nuclear power plant site. (2) A term describing the means by which whole body radiation exposures occur as a result of immersion in a plume release. The area in which plume exposures are likely is described in NUREG-0396 as an area extending out approximately 10 miles from the reactor site and forming roughly a "keyhole" shape, with the keyhole oriented downwind. In the plume emergency planning zone, actions may be required to protect the public from the effects of whole-body external exposure to gamma radiation from the plume and from deposited materials and inhalation exposure from the passing radioactive plume's released materials. The duration of exposure in this mode could range from hours to days in the case of particulate deposition.
Plume Exposure Pathway Emergency Planning Zone: a geographic area approximately 10 miles in radius surrounding a commercial nuclear power plant within which the health and safety of the general public could be adversely affected by direct whole body external exposure to gamma radiation from deposited materials as well as inhalation exposure from the passing radioactive plume during a radiological accident. The duration of such exposures could range in length from hours to days.

Plutonium (Pu): an element of the periodic table that is an artificially-produced fissile material. The Pu-239 isotope is used primarily in nuclear weapons.

Population dose projection: projection made by a Federal agency under the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assistance Plan pertaining to the levels of radiation to which the population within the emergency planning zone will be exposed.

Portal monitor: a radiation monitor consisting of several radiation detectors arranged in a fixed position within a frame that forms a passageway for individuals being monitored.

Post-emergency phase: the Environmental Protection Agency term for the period beginning after the utility determines that the release has terminated, and the responsible offsite response organization determines that public safety is ensured by appropriate protective actions in accordance with applicable protective action guides and that valuable property has been protected. See also "post-plume phase."

Post-plume phase: includes REP activities (ingestion, relocation, reentry, and return) that occur after a release has been terminated. These activities can be demonstrated in an exercise with the plume phase or separately.

Potassium-40 (K-40): a naturally occurring radioactive isotope of potassium, which is an element of the periodic table. It is a beta and gamma emitter and has an exceedingly long half-life. The average person receives about 20 millirems a year from the K-40 in his/her body.

Potassium iodide (KI): a prophylactic compound commonly referred to as a radioprotective drug containing a stable (i.e., non-radioactive) form of iodide that can be used effectively to block the uptake of radioactive iodine by the thyroid gland in a human being.

Potential dose: the radiation dose that could result from a particular set of plant conditions, not based on estimated or measured releases or environmental levels.

Precautionary protective actions: any preventive or emergency protective actions implemented without the verification of radionuclide measurements by field monitoring or laboratory analysis.

Pre-operational exercise: an exercise conducted prior to the issuance of a full-power license of a commercial nuclear power plant by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Presidential Policy Directive-8 (PPD-8): On March 30, 2011, PPD-8 on National Preparedness was signed. This directive replaces Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-8 (National Preparedness), issued December 17, 2003, and HSPD-8 Annex I (National Planning), issued December 4, 2007, which are hereby rescinded, except for paragraph 44 of HSPD-8 Annex I. Individual plans developed under HSPD-8 and Annex I remain in effect until rescinded or otherwise replaced.
Pressure vessel: a strong-walled container housing the core of most types of power reactors.

Pressurized water reactor (PWR): a power reactor in which heat is transferred from the core to the heat exchanger by water kept under high pressure. The primary system is pressurized to allow the water to reach high temperatures without boiling. Steam is generated in a secondary circuit.

Preventive protective actions: protective actions to prevent or reduce contamination of milk, food, and drinking water such as covering water sources and providing dairy cows with stored feed. Preventive protective actions also include washing, brushing, scrubbing, or peeling fruits and vegetables to remove surface contamination.

Primary coolant: water used to cool and carry heat away from the core of a pressurized water reactor. Heat is transferred from the primary coolant to a secondary loop using a heat exchanger, producing steam to drive the turbine.

Principal Federal Official (PFO): pursuant to the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and HSPD- 5, the Secretary of Homeland Security is the principal Federal official for all domestic incidents requiring multiagency Federal response. The Secretary may elect to designate a single individual to serve as his or her primary representative to ensure consistency of Federal support as well as the overall effectiveness of the Federal incident management. When appointed, such an individual serves in the field as the Principal Federal Official for the incident.

Projected dose: the estimated or calculated amount of radiation dose to an individual from exposure to the plume and/or deposited materials, over a period of time, in the absence of protective action.

Protective Action Decision (PAD): measures taken in anticipation of, or in response to, a release of radioactive material to the environment. The purpose of PADs is to provide dose savings by avoiding or minimizing the radiation exposure received by individuals, thereby minimizing the health risks resulting from radiation exposure. Sheltering and evacuation are the two PADs relied upon for limiting the direct exposure of the general public within the plume exposure emergency planning zone. Preventive and

emergency PADs are two categories of PADs relied upon for limiting exposure from contaminated food and water in the ingestion exposure emergency planning zone.

Protective Action Guide (PAG): projected dose to an individual in the general population that warrants the implementation of protective action. The Food and Drug Administration and Environmental Protection Agency have recommended specific protective action guides in terms of the level of projected dose that warrants the implementation of evacuation and sheltering, relocation, and limiting the use of contaminated food, water, or animal feed.

Protective Action Recommendation (PAR): advice to the State on emergency measures it should consider in determining action for the public to take to avoid or reduce their exposure to radiation.

Protective response: implementation of a protective action, including authority to request Federal assistance and to initiate other protective actions.

Proton: a positively charged atomic particle. Protons, along with neutrons, are the prime components of atomic nuclei. The atomic number of an atom is equal to the number of protons in its nucleus.

Public instruction: instructions (warning messages) that are protective action recommendations for the public. Instructions are given by a public official and delivered directly to the public via the notification system (i.e., Emergency Alert System radio). Message content and timeliness are very important. Messages are repeated by the notification system at least every 15 minutes until updated by public authorities. If applicable, public instructions are coordinated with other authorities.

Public information: information delivered to the media via press conferences, interviews, technical briefings, printed media releases, and telephonic distribution of printed releases. Information needs to be current, accurate, and timely. All printed releases are coordinated with other authorities before distribution to the media. Ideally, information released in news conferences, briefings, and interviews is coordinated before release. If pre-coordination does not occur, then post-notification of other authorities of critical points discussed in interviews, conferences, etc., is necessary.

rad: radiation absorbed dose, the basic unit of absorbed dose radiation. One rad represents the absorption of 100 ergs of nuclear (or ionizing) radiation per gram of the absorbing material or tissue (see roentgen).

Radiation Safety Officer: a health physicist or other individual experienced in radiation protection who advises medical facility staff regarding the hazards associated with high levels of radiation.

Radiation sickness: the complex of symptoms characterizing the disease known as radiation injury, resulting from excessive exposure of the whole body (or large part) to ionizing radiation.

Radioactivity: the spontaneous decay or disintegration of an unstable atomic nucleus, usually accompanied by the emission of ionizing radiation, generally alpha or beta particles, often accompanied by gamma rays from the nuclei of an unstable isotope.

Radioisotope: an unstable isotope of an element that decays or disintegrates spontaneously, emitting radiation. Approximately 5000 natural and artificial radioisotopes have been identified.

Radiological Assistance Program (RAP) team: a team dispatched to the site of a radiological incident by the Department of energy Regional Office responding to the incident.

Radiological emergency: a type of radiological incident that poses an actual or potential hazard to public health or safety or loss of property.

Radiological emergency area: an area established either on an ad hoc basis or pre- identified in a medical facility for monitoring, decontamination, and treatment of contaminated injured individuals, and for contamination control.

Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Exercise: an event involving organizational responses to a simulated commercial nuclear power plant incident with radiological and other offsite consequences. The purpose of an exercise is to test the integrated capabilities of involved offsite response organizations to implement emergency functions set forth in offsite response organization radiological emergency response plans/procedures.

Radiological Emergency Response Plan (RERP): a detailed plan that describes and coordinates the emergency response organizations, responsibilities, and capabilities of utilities, offsite response organizations, and private organizations to ensure public health and safety during an incident in which there is a potential for radiological release.

Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program: the FEMA program that administers emergency preparedness for all commercial nuclear sites.

Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT): a team located near the affected area that coordinates all field teams and sampling activities.

Radiological survey: the directed effort to determine the distribution of radiological material and dose rates in an area.

Radiology: that branch of medicine dealing with the diagnostic and therapeutic applications of radiant energy, including x-rays and radioisotopes.

Radionuclide: a radioactive isotope of a particular element.

Range of Reading Sticker: indicates the acceptable range of readings that the meter indicates when it is response checked using a standard test source. If the response check results in readings that fall outside of the range specified on the sticker, the instrument is removed from service and not used for recording activity levels.

Rapidly-escalating incident: an incident that develops potential or actual severe core damage within a short time. Such an incident results in an initial declaration of or rapid escalation (within 30 minutes) to a Site Area Emergency or General Emergency.

Reasonable Assurance: a determination that State, local, Tribal, and utility offsite plans and preparedness are adequate to protect public health and safety in the emergency planning areas of commercial nuclear power plants.

Reasonable time: (usage specific to backup alert and notification of the public) the responsible offsite response organization personnel/representatives demonstrate appropriate actions with a recommended

goal of 45 minutes, taking into account but not limited to the effects of weather, topography, population density, and existing organization resources.

Reception center (RC): see Reception/relocation center.

Reception/relocation center (RC): a pre- designated facility located outside the plume exposure pathway emergency planning zone (at a minimum 15 miles from the nuclear power plant) at which the evacuated public can register; receive radiation monitoring and decontamination; receive assistance in contacting others; receive directions to congregate care centers; reunite with others; and receive general information. It generally refers to a facility where monitoring, decontamination, and registration of evacuees are conducted. A reception/relocation center is also referred to as a registration center or public registration and decontamination center.

Recommendation(s): as used in the Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program, the identification of areas for improvement as noted during an exercise and listed in all After-Action Report/Improvement Plans.

Recommended: (as used in this document) a Federally-approved approach for meeting the intent of regulatory requirements.

Recovery: the process of reducing radiation exposure rates and concentrations of radioactive material in the environment to acceptable levels for return by the general public for unconditional occupancy or use after the emergency phase of a radiological emergency.

Recovery plan: a plan developed by the State to restore the affected area with Federal assistance if needed.

Recovery worker: an individual who is permitted to enter the restricted zone under controlled conditions to perform work or to retrieve valuable property.

Reentry: the provisions for the return of the public after evacuation, when the radiation risk has been reduced to acceptable levels.

Reentry recommendation: advice provided to the State by the Cognizant Federal Agency in conjunction with the Senior Federal Official and appropriate Federal departments and agencies concerning offsite response organization guidance or recommendations that may be issued to the public for returning to an area affected by a radiological emergency.

Regional Office Support Team (ROST): a FEMA Regional team that supports the Emergency Response Team. The Regional Office Support Team facilitates deployment of the Emergency Response Team; interfaces with the Emergency Support Team at FEMA Headquarters, with other regional departments or agencies, and with State, local, or Tribal agencies and organizations during deployment; provides regional support during deployment; and assists with recall of the Emergency Response Team.

Regional Radiological Assistance Committee (RAC): a committee of representatives from a number of Federal agencies which have agreed to assist the FEMA Region in providing technical assistance to offsite response organizations and to evaluate radiological emergency response plans/procedures and exercises on the basis of their special authorities, missions, and expertise.

Regional Response Force (RRF): force identified in the Nuclear Accident Response Capabilities Listing (at the Joint Nuclear Accident Coordinating Center) belonging to Department of Defense or Department of Energy installations, facilities, or activities within the US and its territories. The Regional Response Force may be tasked with taking emergency response actions necessary to maintain command and control onsite pending arrival of the Service or Agency Response Force. Functions with which the Regional Response Force may be tasked, within its capabilities, are: (1) rescue operations; (2) accident site security; (3) firefighting; (4) initial weapon emergency safing; (5) radiation monitoring; (6) establishing command, control and communications; and (7) public affairs activities.

Release: escape of radioactive materials into the environment.

Relocation: the removal or continued exclusion of people (households) from contaminated areas to avoid chronic radiation exposure.

Relocation center (RC): see Reception/relocation center.

rem: The unit of dose of any ionizing radiation that produces the same biological effect as a unit of absorbed dose of ordinary x-rays. A unit of dose for measuring the amount of ionizing radiation energy absorbed in biological tissue.

Remedial exercise: an exercise that tests deficiencies of a previous joint exercise that are considered significant enough to potentially impact the public health and safety. A remedial exercise is conducted within 120 days after the biennial REP exercise for the purpose of demonstrating remedial actions to correct one or more deficiencies.

REP Branch Chief: FEMA Headquarters individual responsible for implementation of the national Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program.

Residual contamination: contamination that remains after steps have been taken to remove it. These steps may consist of nothing more than allowing the contamination to decay naturally.

Responsible offsite response organization (responsible ORO): an organization designated in emergency response plans/procedures as that organization responsible for a specific emergency function.

Responsible school official: the school official participating in an exercise or drill, who is responsible for implementing school emergency procedures according to the plan.

Restricted zone: an area of controlled access from which the population has been evacuated, relocated or sheltered-in-place.

Return: reoccupation of areas cleared for unrestricted residence/use by previously evacuated or relocated populations.

roentgen (r): a unit of exposure of gamma (or X-ray) radiation in field dosimetry. One roentgen is essentially equal to one rad (see "rad"). A unit for measuring the amount of radiation energy imparted to a volume of air. The roentgen can be used only to measure X- rays or gamma rays.

roentgen equivalent man/mammal (rem): one rem is the quantity of ionizing radiation of any type which, when absorbed by man or other mammals, produces a physiological effect equivalent to that produced by the absorption of 1 roentgen of X-ray or gamma radiation.

Rumors: information circulated by individuals and organizations during an emergency that may or may not be true. (Usually, rumors originate and are spread on an ad hoc, not official basis.)

Sampling: collecting specimens of materials (e.g., particles or radioiodine in the air, animal feed, vegetation, water, soil, or milk) at field locations.

Scenarios: time-based simulations of emergency incidents postulated to allow the demonstration of response capabilities.

Schools: in the context of the REP Program, the term "schools" refers to public and private schools, and licensed or government supported preschools and day care centers.

Scram (Safety Control Rod Axe Man): the sudden shutdown of a nuclear reactor, usually by rapid insertion of the control rods. Emergencies or deviations from normal reactor operation cause the reactor to automatically scram.

Senior FEMA Official (SFO): official appointed by the director of FEMA, or his representative, to direct the FEMA response at the scene of a radiological emergency.

Service animal: dogs that are individually trained to do work or perform tasks for people with disabilities. Examples of such work or tasks include guiding people who are blind, alerting people who are deaf, pulling a wheelchair, alerting and protecting a person who is having a seizure, reminding a person with mental illness to take prescribed medications, calming a person with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) during an anxiety attack, or performing other duties. Service animals are working animals, not pets. The work or task a dog has been trained to provide must be directly related to the person's disability. Dogs whose sole function is to provide comfort or emotional support do not qualify as service animals under the ADA.[99]

Shall (Must and Require): mandatory items originating in regulatory material including NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1 and the CFR.

Shelter-In-Place: a protective action that includes going indoors listening to an Emergency Alert System radio or television station, closing all windows and doors, closing exterior vents, and turning off heating and air conditioning equipment using outside air.

Shield: material used to reduce or stop radiation.

Should (Suggest and Recommend): guidance outlining a Federally-approved means of meeting the intent of the REP regulations. The term *may* denotes an option, neither requirement nor recommendation.

Site Area Emergency (**SAE)**: licensee emergency classification level indicating that events are in process or have occurred that involve actual or likely major failures in the plant functions needed for protecting the public or security events that result in intentional damage or malicious acts; (1) toward site personnel or equipment that could lead to the likely failure of or; (2) prevents effective access to

equipment needed for the protection of the public. Releases are not expected to exceed Environmental Protection Agency protective action guide exposure levels beyond the site boundary.

Special facility: includes schools, licensed day care centers, hospitals, nursing homes, certain types of industrial plants that may require a lengthy shutdown period, etc., within the plume emergency planning zone that need to be considered separately from the general population when planning for an incident or accident at a nuclear power plant.

Special nuclear material: by law, includes plutonium, uranium-233, and uranium containing more than the natural concentration of uranium-235.

Spent fuel: nuclear reactor fuel that has been irradiated to the extent that it can no longer effectively sustain a chain reaction.

Standard Operating Guideline (SOG): see implementing procedures

State Coordinating Officer (SCO): an official designated by the governor of an affected State to work with the Cognizant Federal Agency Official and Senior FEMA Official in coordinating the response efforts of Federal, State, local, Tribal, volunteer, and private agencies.

Strontium: a high-energy beta source that can be used as an energy source for satellites, remote weather stations and navigation buoys. Four naturally stable and 12 unstable isotopes of strontium exist. The most common unstable isotope is strontium-90, a product of nuclear fallout that has a half-life of 28 years.

Substantial change: a change in plans/procedures, equipment, or facilities that has a direct effect or impact on emergency response operations. Examples of substantial changes include: changing emergency planning areas, modifying the size or configuration of an emergency operations center, adding more function to a center, or changing the equipment available for use in a center.

Support jurisdiction: see host/support jurisdiction

Survey meter: a portable instrument used in radiological monitoring to detect and measure ionizing radiation.

Tabletop Exercise: a discussion-based exercise that may test single or multiple scenarios and outcomes. OROs may use tabletop exercises to assess key elements in decision-making and implementation.

Thyroid exposure: exposure of the thyroid gland to radiation from radioactive isotopes of iodine that have been either inhaled or ingested.

Timeline: the tabular illustration, in an After- Action Report, of the time at which significant events occurred at all participating offsite response organizations in a biennial REP exercise.

Timely (timely manner): the responsible offsite response organization personnel/representatives demonstrate appropriate actions with a sense of urgency and without undue delay.

Total effective dose equivalent (TEDE): the sum of the deep dose equivalent (for external exposures) and for committed effective dose equivalent (for internal exposures).

Traffic control: all activities accomplished for the purpose of facilitating the evacuation of the general public in vehicles along specific routes.

Training and Exercise Plan (TEP): is the foundation document guiding a successful exercise program. The TEP articulates overall exercise program priorities and outlines a schedule of training and exercise activities designed to meet those priorities. The TEP is the result of a Training and Exercise Planning Workshop (TEPW).

Training and Exercise Planning Workshop (TEPW): usually conducted in order to create a Multi-Year Training and Exercise Plan (TEP). During the workshop, participants review priority preparedness capabilities and coordinate exercise and training activities that can improve those capabilities. As a result of the workshop, the Multi-Year TEP outlines multi-year timelines and milestones for execution of specific training and exercise activities.

Transient persons: non-residents. Persons who do not permanently reside in the plume exposure pathway emergency planning zone, but may be present during an emergency.

Transuranic elements: all elements above uranium on the periodic table — those with an atomic number greater than 92. All transuranics are produced artificially and are radioactive.

Trigger/Action levels: is a designated value whereby an individual is directed to perform a specific action. Also, the threshold for contamination levels that trigger the need for decontamination established in the plans/procedures.

Tritium: the one radioactive isotope of hydrogen. A small percentage of natural hydrogen is tritium, but the primary source of tritium is nuclear reactors. It has a half-life of 12 years, but will remain in the body only a few days if taken internally. It is not considered a major health hazard since it is a very weak beta emitter and not harmful unless consumed in very large quantities.

Trusted agent/confidential representative: individuals on the exercise planning team who are trusted to not reveal scenario details to players prior to exercise conduct.

Uranium: an element of the periodic table. There are two primary isotopes: uranium-238, which accounts for 99 percent of all uranium; and uranium-35, the fissionable isotope that sustains the fission reaction in a nuclear reactor.

Vapor: the gaseous form of substances that are normally in liquid or solid form.

Whole-body exposure: an exposure of the body to radiation, in which the entire body rather than an isolated part is irradiated. Where a radioisotope is uniformly distributed throughout the body tissues, rather than being concentrated in certain parts, the irradiation can be considered as a whole-body exposure.

X-ray: a penetrating form of electromagnetic radiation that is used in medical and industrial applications.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS FROM REP PROGRAM MANUAL.

A atomic mass
A ampere
A activity of isotope
AAM After-Action Meeting
AAR After-Action Report
AAR/IP After-Action Report/Improvement Plan
AC alternating current
ACP access control point
ADA American Disabilities Act
AEC U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
AECB U.S. Atomic Energy and Control Board
AEOD analysis and evaluation of operation data
AGL above ground level
ALARA as low as reasonably achievable
ALC Annual Letter of Certification
AMA American Medical Association
AMS Aerial Measuring System
AMTOR Amateur Telegraphy over Radio
A&N alert and notification
ANI American Nuclear Insurers
ANL Argonne National Laboratory
ANS Alert and Notification System
ANSI American National Standards Institute
Anti-Cs anti-contamination clothing
APR air-purifying respirator
ARC American Red Cross
ARCA Area Requiring Corrective Action
ARES Amateur Radio Emergency Services
ARG Accident Response Group
ARM aerial radiological monitor
ASLB U.S. Atomic Safety and Licensing Board
α alpha particle
β beta particle
β^+ β+ particle (positron)
β^- β- particle (electron)
Ba barium
BEIR biological effects of ionizing radiation
Btu British thermal unit
BWR boiling water reactor
CAP Civil Air Patrol
CAP Corrective Action Program
CAP Common Alerting Protocol
CA Cooperative Agreement
CC congregate care

CCC congregate care center
CD Civil Defense
CD V Civil Defense Victoreen
CDC U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (HHS)
CDE committed dose equivalent
CDRG Catastrophic Disaster Response Group
C&O Concepts and Objectives (Meeting)
C/E Controller and Evaluator
CEDE committed effective dose equivalent
CEM Certified Emergency Manager
CEMP Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CFA Cognizant Federal Agency
CFAO Cognizant Federal Agency Official
cfm cubic feet per minute
CFR Code of Federal Regulations
CHEMTREC Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
Ci curie
CMAS Commercial Mobile Alert System
CNSNS Commission for Nuclear Safety and Safeguards
CPG Comprehensive Preparedness Guide
cpm counts per minute
CRCPD Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors
CSEPP Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program
Cs cesium
DAC Disaster Application Center
DBA design-basis accident
DECON decontamination
DFO Disaster Field Office
DHEW U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
DHS U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DIL derived intervention level
DIR Disaster-Initiated Review
DNA U.S. Defense Nuclear Agency
DOC U.S. Department of Commerce
DOD U.S. Department of Defense
DOE U.S. Department of Energy
DOH U.S. Department of Health
DOI U.S. Department of the Interior
DOL U.S. Department of Labor
DOS U.S. Department of State
DOT U.S. Department of Transportation
DPM disintegrations per minute
DRD direct-reading dosimeter
DRL derived response levels
DRP Division of Radiation Protection (DOH Division)
DRSS Division of Radiation Safety and Safeguards
DSO Director of Site Operations (NRC)
E 911 Enhanced 9-1-1

EAB Exclusion Area Boundary
EACT Emergency Action and Coordination Team
EAL Emergency Action Level
EAS Emergency Alert System [formerly Emergency Broadcast System (EBS)]
EBS Emergency Broadcast System [replaced by the Emergency Alert System (EAS)]
ECC Emergency Communications Center
ECCS emergency core cooling system
ECL Emergency Classification Level
ED Exercise Day
EDE effective dose equivalent
EEG Exercise Evaluation Guide
EEM Exercise Evaluation Methodology (obsolete term)
EENET Emergency Educational Network
EICC Emergency Information Coordination Center (FEMA)
EIS Emergency Information System
EM emergency management
EMI Emergency Management Institute (FEMA)
EMPO Emergency Medical Preparedness Office
EMS Emergency Medical Services
EMT Emergency Medical Technician
EO Emergency Office
E.O. Executive Order of the President
EOC Emergency Operations Center (State, Tribal or local government)
EOF Emergency Operations Facility (utility)
EOP Emergency Operations/Operating Plan or Procedure
EOP extent of play
EOV emergency operations vehicle
EP Emergency Preparedness
EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPD electronic personnel dosimeter
EPG Exercise Preparation Guide
EPO Environmental Protection Officer
EPZ Emergency Planning Zone
ER emergency room
ERC Emergency Response Coordinator
ERDA Energy Research and Development Administration
ERPA Emergency Response Planning Area
ERPG Emergency Response Guidelines
ERPS Effluents Radiation Protection Section
ERT Emergency Response Team
ERT-A Emergency Response Team – Advance
ESF Emergency Support Function
ESP Early Site Permit
EST Emergency Support Team (FEMA)
ETA estimated time of arrival
ETE Evacuation Time Estimate
ETS Evacuation Time Study
EW emergency worker

EWAC emergency worker and assistance center
EWC emergency worker center
EWMDS emergency worker monitoring and decontamination station
ExPlan Exercise Plan
FAA Federal Aviation Administration
FBI Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCC U.S. Federal Communications Commission
FCO Federal Coordinating Officer
FCP Field/Forward Command Post
FDA U.S. Food and Drug Administration
FECC Federal Emergency Communications Coordinator
FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFE Federal Field Exercise
FMT Field Monitoring Team
FNF fixed nuclear facility
FNSS Functional Needs Support Services
FOC Forward Operations Center
FPC Federal Preparedness Coordinator
FPM Final Planning Meeting
FR Federal Register
FRC Federal Regional Center
FRC Federal Response Center
FRERP Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FRMAC Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center
FRMAP Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assistance Plan
FRMT Field Radiological Monitoring Team
FRPCC Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee
FRSSB Facilities Radiological Safety and Safeguards Branch
FSA Forward Staging Area
FSAR Final Safety Analysis Report
FTC Field Team Coordinator
FTS Federal Telecommunications System γ gamma ray (photon)
GE General Emergency
GCF ground concentration factor
Ge (Li) lithium drifted germanium
GIS geographic information system
GM Guidance Memorandum
G-M Geiger-Mueller (radiation detector)
GMT Greenwich Mean Time (a.k.a. UTC or Zulu)
GPS global positioning system
GSA U.S. General Services Administration
H_2 hydrogen (molecular)
H_2O water
HAB hostile action-based
HAZMAT hazardous materials
HEAR Hospital Emergency Administrative Radio
HEPA high-efficiency particulate air (filters)
HF high frequency

HF hydrogen fluoride
HHS U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
HOO Headquarters Operations Officer (NRC)
HP health physicist
HPSI high pressure safety injection
HPT health physics technician
HSEEP Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
HSPD Homeland Security Presidential Directive
HUD U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
HQ headquarters
I iodine
I exposure intensity
IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency
IC Incident Commander
ICPAE Interagency Committee for Public Affairs in Emergencies
ICP Incident Command Post
ICS Incident Command System
IDLH immediately dangerous to life or health
IEP Ingestion Exposure Pathway
IMAAC Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center
INEEL Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory
INPO Institute for Nuclear Power Operations
IP implementing procedure
IP Improvement Plan
IPAWS Integrated Public Alert and Warning System
IPM Initial Planning Meeting
IRAC Interagency Radiological Assistance Committee
IRAP Interagency Radiological Assistance Plan (replaced with FRMAP)
IRZ Immediate Response Zone
IS Independent Study
ISCORS Interagency Steering Committee on Radiation Standards
JIC Joint Information Center
JIS Joint Information System
JNC Joint News Center
JOC Joint Operations Center
JPIC Joint Public Information Center
KI potassium iodide
kV kilovolt
kW kilowatt
kWh kilowatt hour
lbf pound force
LANL Los Alamos National Laboratory
LAO Lead Agency Official
LD lethal dose
LEPC Local Emergency Planning Committee
LERN Law Enforcement Radio Net
LFA Lead Federal Agency
LLEA Local Law Enforcement Agency

LLNL Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
LOA Letter of Agreement
LOCA loss of coolant accident
LPN licensed practical nurse
LPZ low population zone
LWR light water reactor
MAC Monitoring and Analysis Coordinator
MAELU Mutual Atomic Energy Liability Underwriters
MERRT Medical Emergency Radiological Response Team
MERS Mobile Emergency Response Support
MET meteorological
MHz megahertz
MIC Media Information Center
MOA Memorandum of Agreement
MOU Memorandum of Understanding
MPC maximum permissible concentration
MPM Midterm Planning Meeting
mR milliroentgen/millirem
mR/h milliroentgen per hour
mRem millirem
MRV mobile response vehicle
MS-1 Medical Services (term from retired guidance memorandum)
MSEL Master Scenario Events List
MSHA U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration
MT metric ton
MW megawatt
MWH megawatt hour
MUDAC Meteorological and Unified Dose Assessment Center
µ micro
µCi microcuries
NAAQS National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAERG North American Emergency Response Guidebook
NaI(Tl) sodium iodide doped with thallium (scintillator)
NARAC National Atmospheric Release Advisory Center (DOE)
NARP Nuclear Accident Response Plan (or Procedures)
NASA National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NAWAS National Warning System
NCC National Coordinating Center for Telecommunications
NCP National Contingency Plan
NCRP National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements
NCS National Communications System
NDA National Defense Area
NEI Nuclear Energy Institute
NEMA National Emergency Management Association
NEP National Exercise Program
NESC National Exercise Simulation Center
NESP National Environmental Studies Project (NUMARC)
NETC National Emergency Training Center (FEMA)

NEXS National Exercise Schedule
NFPA National Fire Protection Association
NGO non-governmental organization
NIFC National Interagency Fire Center
NIMS National Incident Management System
NIOSH U.S. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NIST U.S. National Institute of Standards & Technology [formerly National Bureau of Standards (NBS)]
NMSS Nuclear Materials Safeguards and Security
NOAA U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOUE Notification of Unusual Event
NPD National Preparedness Directorate
NPP nuclear power plant
NPS U.S. National Park Service
NRC U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRF National Response Framework
NRIA Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex (NRF)
NRT National Response Team
NSA National Security Area
NTS Nevada Test Site
NTSB U.S. National Transportation Safety Board
NUMARC Nuclear Management and Resources Council
NUREG NRC nuclear regulatory publication
NUREG-0654 NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1, Revision 1, *Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants*, November 1980
NVLAP National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program
NWS U.S. National Weather Service
OAR Office of Air and Radiation
OCRWM Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management
OFA Other Federal Agencies
OEM Office of Emergency Management
OMB Office of Management and Budget
OOS Out of Sequence
ORIA Office of Radiation and Indoor Air (EPA)
ORNL Oak Ridge National Laboratory
ORO Offsite Response Organization
OSC Operational Support Center
OSC On-Scene Coordinator/Commander
OSL Optically Stimulated Luminescence
OSHA U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OST Operation Support Team
PA Public Address
PA Public Affairs
PAs Protective Actions
PAD Protective Action Decision
PAG Protective Action Guide
PAO Public Affairs Officer
PAR Protective Action Recommendation

PAZ Protective Action Zone
PFO principal Federal official
PEL permissible exposure limit
PHS Public Health Service
PIC pressurized ion chamber
PIO Public Information Officer
PKEMRA Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act
PL Public Law
POR Point of Review
PPE personal protective equipment
ppm parts per million
PRD Permanent Record Dosimeter
psi pounds per square inch
psia pounds per square inch absolute
psig pounds per square inch gage
Pu plutonium
PWR pressurized water reactor
PZ Precautionary Zone
§ Part (see CFR)
Q release rate of activity
Q_i otopic release rate
Q_T total activity released
R roentgen
R/h roentgen per hour
Ra radium
RA Regional Administrator
RAC Regional Assistance Committee
RAC AC Regional Assistance Committee Advisory Council
RACES Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
rad radiation absorbed dose
RADLAB radiological laboratory
RAM radioactive material
RAP Radiological Assistance Program (DOE)
RASCAL Radiological Assessment System for Consequence Analysis
RC reception/relocation center
RCC reception and congregate care
RCF release conversion factor
RCS reactor coolant system
RCT Response Coordination Team
RDO Radiological Defense Officer
RDO Regional Duty Officer
REA Radioactive Emergency Area
REDAM Radiological Emergency Dose Assessment Model
REL recommended exposure limit
rem roentgen equivalent man/mammal
REP Radiological Emergency Preparedness
RERO Radiological Emergency Response Operations
RERP Radiological Emergency Response Plan

RERT Radiological Emergency Response Team
RF radio frequency
RG Review Guide
R/h roentgens per hour
RIS Regulatory Issue Summary
RM Radiological Monitor
RMT Radiological Monitoring Team
RO Radiological Officer
ROST Regional Office Support Team
rpm revolutions per minute
RPT radiation protection technician
RRAC Regional Radiological Assistance Committee
RRCC Regional Response Coordination Center
RRF Regional Response Force
RRT Radiological Response Team
RRT Regional Response Team
RX reactor
SAA State Administrative Agency
SAE Site Area Emergency
SAR search and rescue
SAR Safety Analysis Report
SARA Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SAV Staff Assistance Visit
SBA U.S. Small Business Administration
SCBA self-contained breathing apparatus
SCO State Coordinating Officer
SEOC State Emergency Operations Center
SERF Standard Exercise Report Format
SFO senior FEMA official (FRERP)
SGTR steam generator tube rupture
SGTS standard gas treatment system
SME subject matter expert
SOG standard operating guidelines
Sr strontium
SRD self-reading dosimeter
SRF Service or Agency Response Force
SRSC Strategic Review Steering Committee
SRV safety relief valve
SSA Senior State Advisor
SSE safe shutdown earthquake
ST-DOSE source term to dose
SWAT special weapons and tactics
TEPW Training and Exercise Planning Workshop
TBA thyroid blocking agent (see KI)
TCP traffic control point
TDD telecommunications device for the deaf
TEDE total effective dose equivalent
TEP Training and Exercise Plan

TH technological hazards
THD Technological Hazards Division (FEMA)
TL Team Leader
TMI Three Mile Island Generating Station
TSC Technical Support Center
TSP total suspended particulates
TTC Technical Training Center
TTX Tabletop Exercise
U uranium
µCi microcurie
UHF ultra high frequency
UO_2F_2 uranyl fluoride
US&R urban search & rescue
USACE U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USC United States Code
USCG U.S. Coast Guard
USDA U.S. Department of Agriculture
UTC Coordinated Universal Time (a.k.a. GMT or Zulu)
V volt
VA U.S. Veterans Administration
VFD Volunteer Fire Department
VFR visual flight rules
VHF very high frequency
VOAD Voluntary Organization Active in Disaster
W watt
WB whole body
WP Warning Point
Wt weight
Z atomic number
Z Zulu (a.k.a. UTC or GMT)
Zr zirconium

SECTION XI

NUREG-0654

Acceptance Criteria Cross Reference

GUIDE TO ABBREVIATIONS:

BP	=	Basic Plan (Sections are part of the Basic Plan)
DOH	=	Washington State Department of Health
ENW	=	Energy Northwest
CGS	=	Columbia Generating Station
EMD	=	Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division
IP	=	Implementing Procedure
WSDA	=	Washington State Department of Agriculture
PO	=	Plan Overview

EXAMPLE: BP: Section VII, 2.1, = "Basic Plan, Section VII, Element 5.0 sub-element 2.1, a and b

PO: Element 4 sub-element a, b, c

Red Text indicates HAB specific items.

NUREG-0654 Acceptance Criteria
Cross Reference

Planning Standards and Evaluation Criteria	Plan Reference
A. Assignment of Responsibility	
1a Each plan shall identify the State, local, Federal, and private sector organizations (including utilities), that are intended to be part of the overall response organization for EPZ.	page i; (beginning document) Appendix A Tables 4, and 7 BP Section IV All Appendix E, IV.,c,d,eg
Describe all Federal, State, local, Tribal, and private-sector organizations comprising the overall ORO. Tribal governments submit their own plans/procedures or may choose to be included as part of the State plans/procedures within which the Tribal land falls.	page i; (beginning document) Appendix A Tables 4, and 7 BP Section IV All
Identify the principal response organizations.	page i; (beginning document) Appendix A Tables 4, and 7 BP Section IV All
A.1.b Each organization and suborganization having an operational role shall specify its concept of operations and its relationship to the total effort.	PO: Element 4.0 BP Section IV All Appendix "E" HAB Element III.
Specify the organization's role in an emergency.	PO: Element 4.0 BP Section IV All
Specify how the organization will carry out its role in an emergency.	PO: Element 4.0 BP Section IV All
1c Each plan shall illustrate these interrelationships in a block diagram.	Appendix A Tables 5 and 6 All; VI.A Appendix E Attachments 1 & 2
Include an illustration of each organization and its relationship to the total emergency response effort	Appendix A Tables 5 and 6
1d Each organization shall identify a specific individual by title who shall be in charge of the emergency response.	PO: Element 3.0 Sub elements; a, b,c BP: Section IV, Element 2.0 – 33.0 Appendix E.IV
Specify who, by title/position, coordinates response activities under the authority of the person in charge.	PO: Element 3.0 Sub elements; a, b,c BP: Section IV, Element 2.0 – 33.0
1e Each organization shall provide for 24-hour per day emergency response, including 24-hour per day manning of communications links.	PO: Element 4; sub-element; a BP; Section IV Element 1.0, 3.0 Section 22.0 Element all sub-element 22.2 and 22.2 f

	IP- Dispatch All Procedures Appendix A. Tables 14 and 15 Appendix E.IV.A.1 and 2
Specify who, by title/position, is responsible for managing the communications center.	Section IV Element 22.0 sub-element 22.2 and 22.2 f
Describe the procedures to provide for 24-hour emergency response.	Section VI Element 2.0 all
Specify where the 24-hour communications center is located.	Section VI Element 1.0 sub-element 1.4, Element
Refer to a personnel roster for maintaining 24-hour communication.	Section IV Element 22.0 sub-element 22.2 and 22.2 f
Specify primary and backup means of notification.	Appendix A. Table 15
A. 2. a Each organization shall specify the functions and responsibilities for major elements and key individuals by title, of emergency response, including the following: Command and Control, Alerting and Notification, Communications, Public Information, Accident Assessment, Public Health and Sanitation, Social Services, Fire and Rescue, Traffic Control, Emergency Medical Services, Law Enforcement, Transportation, Protective Response (including authority to request Federal assistance and to initiate other protective actions), and Radiological Exposure Control. The description of these functions shall include a clear and concise summary such as a table of primary and support responsibilities using the agency as one axis, and the function as the other.	BP: Section IV, Elements 2.0 - 32.0; Appendix E.IV.
Identify key individuals, by title/position, who have emergency response roles.	BP: Section IV, Elements 2.0 - 32.0;
Describe the responsibilities by functional areas.	BP: Section IV, Elements 2.0 - 32.0;
Include a matrix of these responsibilities by functional area that identifies organizations responsible for primary and support roles.	Appendix A Tables 4 and 7
A. 2. b Each plan shall contain (by reference to specific acts, codes, or statutes) the legal basis for such authorities.	PO: Element 1.0, sub element; a Appendix E.VIII.
Identify the legal authority to assign lead responsibility for emergency preparedness to a particular State agency.	
Indicate who (e.g., the Governor) may declare a “state of emergency” (or “state of disaster emergency”) and	I.P.D-1

what special powers may ensue.	
Identify any limitations on the authority of Letter of Agreement (LOA) signatories that are relevant to State, local, or tribal statues and not policy.	
A.3 Each plan shall include written agreements referring to the concept of operations developed between Federal, State, and local agencies and other support organizations having an emergency response role within the Emergency Planning Zones. The agreements shall identify the emergency measures to be provided and the mutually acceptable criteria for their implementation, and specify the arrangements for exchange of information. These agreements may be provided in an appendix to the plan, or the plan itself may contain descriptions of these matters and a signature page in the plan may serve to verify the agreements. The signature page format is appropriate for organizations where response functions are covered by laws, regulations, or executive orders where separate written agreements are not necessary.	BP: Section IV, Elements 2.0 - 32.0; BP: Section IX Appendix E.VIII.B. Section 9 MOU's
Identify assisting organizations and the type of assistance (capabilities and resources) they will provide.	Section IV Element 18.0 Section VI Element 6.0, 7.0 Section 9 MOU's
Include LOAs by reference or in a suitable appendix.	Section 9 MOU's
Include or reference applicable LOAs between the licensee and ORO including arrangements for access to the NPP site, if appropriate.	Section 9 MOU's
State that the LOAs include details on what services will be provided and how the agreements will be activated.	Section 9 MOU's
State that LOAs are reviewed annually to verify their validity.	Section 9 MOU's
A.4 Each principal organization shall be capable of continuous (24-hour) operations for a protracted period. The individual in the principal organization who will be responsible for assuring continuity of resources (technical, administrative, and material) shall be specified by title.	PO: Element 4.0, all sub elements BP: Section IV 1.0 and 4.0 BP: Section VI 1.0 Appendix E.III.B.3 and Attachment 3, 1, f Element IV A.
Identify key individuals, by title/position, who are responsible for ensuring continuity of resources in support of 24-hour operations.	
Include a reference to a roster that identifies at least two shifts of key staff, as well as provisions for its	

maintenance.	
Identify who is responsible, by title/position, for maintaining the roster and where the roster is located.	
Indicate the shift period (e.g., 8 or 12 hours), and specify that the outgoing staff will brief the incoming staff on the status of the emergency and the response activities occurring.	
Describe the responsibilities by the functional areas listed above.	
B. Onsite Emergency Organization	ENW Responsibility
C. Emergency Response Support and Resources	
1a Specific persons, by title, authorized to request Federal Assistance	Washington State EMD
1b Federal Resources Expected, including time of arrival	Washington State EMD
1c Specific licensee, State, and local resources available to support the Federal response, e.g., airfields, command posts, telephone lines, radio frequencies, and telecommunications centers.	BP: Section IV and Section VI
Describe the facilities that may be made available to Federal response personnel.	Section VI Element 7.0
Identify the general geographical areas for the locations of these facilities and the unique features of the area.	
Describe the interoperable communications plans/procedures, equipment, and protocols that may be made available to Federal response personnel.	Appendix A Tables 14 and 15
2a Each principal offsite organization may dispatch representatives to the licensee's Emergency Operations Facility.	Section IV, Element 5.0 IP D-0
Indicate whether the ORO plans to send a representative to the licensee's emergency operations facility and if so, which person, by title/position, would be dispatched.	IP D-0 and J-0
3 Radiological Laboratories, capabilities, and availability	Washington State DOH
4 Each organization shall identify nuclear and other facilities, organizations, or individuals that can be relied upon in an emergency to provide assistance. Such assistance shall be identified and supported by appropriate letters of agreement.	PO Element 1.0 sub-element g. BP: Section IV, Elements 2.0 - 32.0; BP; all section IX, Appendix A Table 7 Appendix E.VIII.B.

Meet the requirements specified in Criterion A.3.	
C.5 The offsite response organization shall identify liaison personnel . . .	ENW Responsibility
C. 6 Each organization shall make provisions to enable onsite response support from OROs in a hostile action-based incident as needed.	BP; Appendix D, C-0, D-0, O-0, Appendix E.II.A; Appendix E.III.D.3; Appendix E.III.I.7; Appendix E.IV.A; Appendix E. attachment "3" 1.f
Include provisions to allow ORO law enforcement and other initial first responders prompt access to the NPP site.	Licensee only
Include provisions for coordination between in-bound response resources and evacuation efforts.	
Identify any mutual aid agreements for alternate personnel to supplement local resource.	
Address radiological training requirements for the primary and alternate personnel.	
Include procedures for activating qualified alternate personnel.	
D. Emergency Classification System	
1 Emergency Classification Level Scheme	ENW Responsibility
2 Initiating Conditions per examples in FSAR, App 1	ENW Responsibility
3 ECL and EAL Scheme consistent with Licensee	PO; Element 1.0 sub-element h. BP; Section III all BP; Section V 6.0 all, 7.0 all
4 Emergency Action Procedures consistent With emergency actions recommended by Licensee taking into account local offsite conditions that exist at the time of the emergency.	All Implementing Procedures (IP's) and Appendix A Table 1. SECTION III, Element 1.0 sub-element c. i, ii SECTION IV, Element 8.0 sub-element 8.3. b, c Element 11.0 sub-element 11.3 e SECTION V Element 7.0 a. i, ii. iii, iv- b. I, ii Appendix E.III A. 2, 3; C.3; D.1,2,3,4; F.1,2,3 IV A.3
E. Notification Methods and Procedures	
1. Organizational notification procedures, to Include means of verification of messages	BP: Section V, 2.0, 2.1; Appendix A Table 8 IP's: D-0, D-1, D-2, C-0, O-0, & O-2, Dispatch All Procedures
2. Procedures for alerting, notifying, and Mobilizing emergency response personnel	BP: Section V, 2.1; Table V-1; Section VI Element 1.0 sub-element 1.4

	Element 2.0 all IP's: D-0, D-1, D-2, C-0, O-0, & O-2, Dispatch All Procedures Appendix E.III.B.1,2,3; IV.A. 2,3
3 & 4 Initial and Follow-up Information to OROs	ENW Responsibilities
5. System to disseminate public information, To include EAS	PO; Element 4.0 sub-elements b, c, d, e. BP; Section V, Element 2.0 sub-element 2.2, a, b, c, e, f Section VI Element 1.0 sub-element 1.4 Element 2.0 all, sub-element 3.2 Element 3.0 all **Requesting MOU for radio stations IP's: D-0 and D-2 Appendix E.IV.B.1,2
6. Plume EPZ Notifications and Times	PO; Element 4.0 sub-elements b, c, d, e. BP; Section V, Element 2.0, sub-element 2.2, a, b, c, e, f Section VI Element 3.0 All IP's: D-0 and D-2, C-0 A discussion of how **periodic siren testing** will be accomplished. The types of tests and suggested frequency are described in Appendix 3 to NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1. They include a silent test every 2 weeks (log entry), a growl test quarterly and when preventive maintenance is performed, and a complete cycle test at least annually. The operability of a siren system is deemed acceptable when an average of 90 percent of the sirens is functional in a given testing period. The licensee or the responsible ORO authority submits the results of the siren system tests annually to the appropriate FEMA Region. This information may be submitted as part of the ALC (see Part IV of this manual). The FEMA Region is responsible for reviewing the test results to ensure that siren operability

	remains at or above 90 percent. [27]
7. Draft messages giving the public Instructions with regard to protective actions	BP; Section V, Element 2.0, sub-element 2.2, a through f IP's: D-0 and D-2, C-0 Appendix E.III.E.3.; Appendix E.IV.B
F. Emergency Communications	
1a. 24-hour per day notification and activation of state/local emergency response network- minimum of telephone and alternate, including 24-hour per day staffing of communications links to initiate emergency response actions.	IP EOC D-0 and IP O-0 IP-Dispatch All Procedures Section IV Element 4.0 Element 22.0 sub-element 22.2, e IP M-1
1b. Provision for communications with contiguous local governments within the EPZ	PO; Element 4.0 sub-element a BP; Section IV, all Elements 4.0 and 21.0 Section V, Element 2.0 sub element 2.2, a Section VI, element 1.0, sub-element 1.2 ,1.4 and all of Elements 2.0 and 3.0 Appendix A Table; 8 Appendix E.III.G.1,2,3
1c. Provision for Communications with Federal Emergency Response Organizations	BP: VI, Element 4.0 sub-element 4.3 a and b; IP EOC D-0 and IP O-0 IP-Dispatch All Procedures Added Appendix A Table 15 Appendix E.III.G.3
1d. Provision for communications with licensee and EOF, and state and local EOC's	BP: Section IV Element 4.0 sub-element 4.2 all; Section V Element 2.0 sub-element 2.1 all Section VI Element 2.0 sub-elements 2.1 all IP EOC D-0 and IP O-0 IP-Dispatch All Procedures Appendix E.III.G.3
1e. Provision for alerting or activation of personnel in each ERO	BP: Section V, Element 2.0, sub-element 2.1 all; IP EOC D-0 and IP O-0 IP-Dispatch All Procedures
1f. Communications with NRC from EOF	ENW Responsibility

2. Coordinated communications link for fixed and mobile medical facilities	BP: Section IV Element 17.0 sub-elements 17.3,d and f Appendix A Table 15 IP- EOC O-0 and O-1
3. Periodic Testing of the entire Emergency Communications System	BP: Section V Element 2.0 sub-element 2.1 all Section VII, Element 2.0, sub-element a, i, ii and iii IP; Weekly Siren and EAS Test
G. Public Education and Information	
1. Periodic (at least annually) dissemination of Of information to the public regarding Notification and emergency actions	BP: Section IV Element 14.0 sub-element 14.1 c Section V Element 3.0 a & d Section VII, Element 4.0 all sub-elements Appendix "C" IP; C-3
2. Plume Exposure EPZ annual Information For permanent and transient populations	BP: Section VII, Element 4.0 all sub-elements
3a. Points-of-Contact and location for emergency media use	PO; Element 4.0 sub-element, l BP: Section V Element 4.0 sub-elements a and b; Element 13.0 sub-element 13.3. Section VI, Element 1.0 Sub-elements 1.3 all; Section VII, Element 5.0
3b. Provision for media at EOF	ENW Responsibility
4a. Designated Spokesperson with access to all necessary information	PO; Element 4.0 sub-element, l BP; Section IV Element 6.0 all sub-elements; Element 14.0, all sub-elements; Element15.0 all sub-elements. Appendix E.IV.B.1,2; Appendix E.III.G.2
4b. Arrangements for timely exchange of information among designated spokespersons	BP: Section VI, Element 1.0 sub-element 1.3; IP's D-2, J-0 and J-1 Appendix E.IV.B.1,2; Appendix E.III.G.2
4c. Coordinated Rumor Control	BP: Section IV Element 13.0 sub-element 13.4 a,b,c,d 14.1, a. i Section VI Element 1.0
5. Annual Media Orientation	BP: Section VII, Element 5.0
H. Emergency Facilities and Equipment	
1. & 2. Establish TSC, OSC, & EOF	ENW Responsibility

3. EOC for directing and Controlling response Functions	PO; Element 4.0 sub-element n. BP Section VI, Element 1.0 sub-element 1.1, a and e Appendix A Tables; 7 and 8 IP M-3
4.Timely activation and staffing of Facilities And Centers	BP: Section V; Element 2.0 sub-element 2.1, a, b, c, d, e IP's D-0, D-1,C-0, and O-0
5. & 6. On- and Off-Site Rad Monitoring Systems	ENW Responsibility
7. Offsite radiological monitoring equipment Near the Facility	BP: Section V Element 8.0 sub-elements 8.1, a and c. Section VII, Element 8.0 sub-element a, i and viii. IP's E-1-9, E-1-13, IP-2, IP-3 and Table 16 Appendix E.III
8. & 9. Meteorological Data and OSC operation	ENW Responsibility
10. Inspect, Inventory, and Operationally Check, Emergency Equipment/instruments At least once each calendar quarter or after Each use.	BP: Section VII, Element 8.0 sub-elements a, all IP-2 and IP-3
11. Appendix Identifying Category of Emergency Kits	Appendix A Table 16 Section 6 Element 5.0
12. Central point for Receipt and analysis of all Field monitoring data and coordination of Sample media	BP: Section IV Element 32.0 sub-element 32.2 d,e,f Section VI Element 1.0 sub-element 1.6, a
I. Accident Assessment	
1. through 6. Monitoring and analysis of Data	ENW Responsibility
7. Capability and resources for field monitoring within the plume exposure EPZ	DOH Responsibility
8. Methods equipment, and expertise to make Rapid assessments of radiological hazards Through liquid or gaseous release analysis	DOH Responsibility
9. Capability to detect and measure Radioiodine in air in the plume exposure EPZ	DOH Responsibility
10. Establish means for relating measured Parameters to dose rates for key isotopes And gross radioactivity measurements	DOH Responsibility
11. Arrangements to locate and track airborne Radioactive plume using either federal	DOH Responsibility

And/or state resources	
J. Protective Response	
1. Alert and Notification of onsite staff	ENW Responsibility
2. Evacuation routes and transportation for ONSITE personnel to offsite locations, including alternatives for inclement weather, high traffic density, and specific radiological conditions.	BP: Section V, Element 7.0 sub-element 7.1, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, i, j Appendix "B" Figure 8
3. – 8. Protective measures for onsite staff	ENW Responsibility
9. Implementation of protective measures Based on PAGs and other criteria	BP: Section V Element 6.0 IP E-1, E-2, D-0, D-1, C-0, O-0, O-6, IP D-5 Appendix E.III.A,B,C
10. Plans to implement protective measures for The Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ Include:	PO; Element 1.0 sub-elements c, d, e, f, g, h Element 3.0 sub-elements a and b
10a. Maps showing evacuation routes, evacuation areas, EWACs and Shelters	Appendix B: Figures 1, 2, 3, and 8
10b. Maps showing population distribution facility by evacuation areas	Appendix B Figures 4,5 and 6
10c. Means for notifying all segments of the permanent and transient population	PO,; Element 4.0 sub-elements a, b, c, d, e, i, j, l, m
10d. Means for protecting those persons whose mobility may be impaired due to such factors as institutional or other confinement	BP: Section 5 Element 3.0 all Transportation IP 0-6
10e. Provision for use of radioactive protective drugs such as Potassium-Iodide (KI) for emergency workers and institutionalized persons within the plume exposure EPZ including quantities, storage, and distribution	PO; Element 1.0 sub-element d. BP: Section V, Element 8.0 sub-element 8.3 Section VI, Element 5.0, Section VII, Element 8.0 sub-elements a, vi, vii Appendix E. Attachment 3.1.g
10f. Decision process used by State Health Officer for administering radioactive protective Drugs to the general population and Offsite emergency workers	BP: Section V, Element 8.0 sub-element 8.3, WA. State DOH Radiological Emergency *Response Plan and Procedure; copy 126, Section 8 sub section 8.2 Potassium Iodide* Appendix E. Attachment 3
10g. Means of Relocation	PO; Element 4 Sub-element h BP: Section V Element 2.0 sub-element 2.2, e, v, Element 3.0 Element 7.0 sub-element e, i, ii, f,

	sub-element 7.1, a Section VIII Element 1.0 sub-element e Appendix B Figures 7 and 8 Appendix E. III.D; Appendix E. IV.C.3 IP O-6
10h. Relocation centers	PO Element 4 sub-element f Section IV Element 23 all, 25.0, 25.3 31.0, 31.2.b and 33.0, 33.a Section V Element 7.0 sub-element 7.1 c Section VI Element 6 Appendix B Figure 8; and IP's E-1 through E-2-13
10i. Projected traffic capabilities of evacuation routes under emergency conditions	Appendix B Figure 7 and 8; Appendix E. III.D.3,4; Appendix E. IV.C.3
10j. Access control to evacuated areas and organization responsibilities for such control	PO Element 4.0 sub-element h BP; Section IV, Element 10.0 sub-element 10.3, f; Element 11.0 sub-element 11.3, c; Element 12.0 sub-element 12.3 Section V, Element 7.0 sub-element 7.1, a, i, ii, iii, b IP's D-4, O-0, O-4, O-5, X-0, X-1, IP-5 & RR-2
10k. Identification of, and means for, dealing with potential impediments (e.g. seasonal impassability of roads) to use of evacuation routes and contingency means	BP: Section V Element 7.0 sub-element 7.1, e, h, i; IP's, D-4, O-0, O-4, O-5, O-6, and X-0
10l. Time estimates for evacuation of various sectors of the Plume Exposure EPZ	Appendix B Figure 7; and the CGS Ten Mile EPZ Evacuation Time Estimate Study
10m. Bases for choice of PARs/PADs for plume exposure pathway during emergency Conditions.	DOH Responsibility PO 1.0 BP; Section V, Element 7.1; sub-element h; Appendix III.D.3; Appendix E. IV.C
11. Ingestion Exposure Pathway Protective Measures	BP: Section V, Element 7.0 sub-element 7.3, a, b, c, d, e, f; BP; Section VIII, and DOH and WSDA Plans
12. Registration and Monitoring of evacuees at	PO, Element 4.0 sub-element, g;

EWACs	BP; Section IV, Element 25.0, 30.2; sub-elements b and c; Element 31.0 sub-element 31.1, Element 32.1; Element 33 sub-element 33.3.c IP's: E1-1, E1-2, E1-3, E1-4, E1-9, e1-12, E-1-13, O-7 DOH Plan 7.0, 7.5.2 Procedure 7.1, 7.2, 7.3
K. Radiological Exposure Control	
1. & 2. Onsite First aid and Radiation Protection	ENW Responsibility
3a. Provisions for 24-hour-per-day dose determination for emergency personnel-distribution of Dosimeters	DOH Responsibility Appendix E.III.I
3b. Ensure dosimeters are read at appropriate frequencies and maintain dose records for Emergency Workers	BP: Section IV Element 16.0 sub-element 16.3, b; Section V, Element 8.0 sub-element 8.1, c and d; IP's D-5, O-3, O-3A, O-4, O-4A, O-5, EW-0, and DOH Plan Appendix E.III.E.7; Appendix E.III.I
4. Decision chain authorizing Emergency Workers to incur exposures in excess of PAGs	BP: Section V Element 8.0 sub-element 8.2, b IP EW-0 Appendix E. Attachment 3.1.g
5a. Action Levels for determining need for Decontamination	BP: Section V, Element 8.0 sub-element 8.4 and 8.4, a IP's D-5, E-1-9, E-1-13 and DOH Plans and guidance/Radiological Emergency Response Plan and Procedures. Section 6.4, Section 7 and Appendix A tables 6 and 7 and procedure 7.3 of the DOH Plan. Section VI Element 1.0 sub-element 1.5, 1.6, 1.7
5b. Means for radiological decontamination of emergency personnel wounds, supplies, instruments and equipment, and for waste disposal	BP: Section V, Element 8.0 sub-elements 8.1, 8.5; Element 32.1; IP: E-1-13 DOH Plans and guidance/Radiological Emergency Response Plan and Procedures. Section 1.4.8, 7, 6.4 and procedure 7.3
6. & 7. Onsite Contamination Control & Decon	ENW Responsibility
L. Medical and Public Health Support	
1. Local and backup hospital and Medical	BP: Section V Element 8.0 sub-

Services to evaluate Radiation Exposure and Uptake	element 8.4 b and 8.7 Section VI Element 5.0 and 6.0 Section IX Section VII 1.0 all Appendix A Table 4
2. Ability to provide onsite First Aid response	ENW Responsibility
3. List of hospitals and other emergency Services and facilities capable of providing Support for contaminated and injured Individuals	BP: Section VI Element 6.0 Appendix A Table 4
4. Arrange for transport of victims of radiological accidents to medical support facilities	BP: Section IV Element 18.0 sub-Element 18.3, a; Element 19.0 sub-element 19.1 Section V, Element 8.0 sub-element 8.6 Section VI Element IP's D-5, O-1, O-2 Appendix A Table 15
M. Recovery and Reentry Planning and Post-Accident Operations	
1. Plans and procedures for Reentry and Recovery and decision process for relaxing Protective Measures	BP: Section VIII Element 1.0 sub-element a; WA EMD, WSDA, and DOH Plans and Procedures IP's R&R
2. Onsite Recovery Organization and Duties	ENW Responsibility
3. Means for informing members of Response Organizations a recovery operation is to be Initiated, and of changes in Organizational Structure	WA EMD, WSDA, and DOH Responsibility
4. Method for periodically estimating total Population Exposure	DOH Responsibility
N. Exercises and Drills	
1a. Emergency Preparedness Exercises shall simulate an emergency resulting in offsite radiological releases requiring response by OROs	BP: Section VII, Element 3.0
1b. Exercise shall mobilize state and local resources adequate to verify response capability. Provide for critiques of exercise by federal evaluators/ observers. Complete the Eight-year exercise cycle.	BP: Section VII Element 3.0 sub-element a, iv, c and f Appendix E.VI.B

1d The number and types of personnel participating in ingestion aspects of an exercise will be sufficient for carrying out those ingestion measures required by the incident scenario.	BP: Section VII Element 3.0 b
2a. Communications Drills: Shall be conducted monthly, with state and local governments within the plume exposure EPZ; quarterly with Federal and states within the Ingestion Planning Zone; annually with Nuclear Facility, state and local EOCs, and Field Assessment Teams. Drills shall include Aspect of understanding message content	BP: Section VII, Element 2.0 sub-element a and a, i.
2b. Conducting/Evaluating onsite Fire Drills	ENW Responsibility
2c. Medical Emergency Drills shall be conducted annually	BP: Section VII, Element 2.0 sub-element a, iv.
2d. Radiological Monitoring Drills shall be conducted annually for offsite and onsite organizations	BP: Section VII, Element 2.0 sub-element a, v.
2e. Health Physics drills will be conducted semi-annually	DOH Responsibility
3a. Objectives and evaluation criteria for drills and exercises	BP: Section VII Element 3.0 sub-element b, i.
3b. Dates, time period, places, and participating Organizations	BP: Section VII Element 3.0 sub-element b, ii.
3c. Simulated Events	BP: Section VII Element 3.0 sub-element b, iii.
3d. Time schedule of real and simulated initiating events	BP: Section VII, Element 3.0 sub-element b, iv.
3e. Narrative Summary of Activities	BP: Section VII, Element 3.0 sub-element b, v.
3f. Description of arrangements for and Advance Materials to be provided to Official Observers	BP: Section VII Element 3.0 sub-element c.
4. Official observers from federal, state, or local governments will observe, evaluate, and critique the required exercise.	BP: Section VII Element 3.0 sub-element f and g
5. Means for evaluating observer and and participant comments on areas needing improvement. Management control needed to ensure corrective actions are taken.	BP: Section VII, Element 3.0 sub-element f and g

O. Radiological Emergency Response Training	
1. Appropriate personnel will be trained	BP: Section VII Element 1.0, a IP-1
Identify organizations responsible for coordinating radiological training.	BP: Section VII Element 1.0, a
Identify organizations that will ensure radiological emergency response training will be included as part of fire, police, and ambulance/rescue training, if appropriate.	BP: Section VII Element 1.0, a
Describe provisions to ensure availability of just-in-time training on basic radiation protection for all emergency workers, as needed.	BP;Section VII 1.0b ii
Describe provisions to ensure appropriate personnel participate in training courses designed for individuals who will assist in radiological emergency response (e.g., transportation providers).	BP: Section VII Element 1.0, a Appendix A Table 18 and 19
1a. Site specific Training for ORO Responders	ENW Responsibility
1b. Each ORO shall participate in and receive training	BP: Section VII Element 1.0, a IP-1
Training is offered to the mutual aid district, if mutual aid plans/procedures have been established between local agencies.	
2. & 3. Onsite ERO Training and First Aid Tng	ENW Responsibility
4 Instruct and qualify personnel to implement REP plans. Specialized initial and periodic Training Programs shall be provided in the Following Categories:	BP; Section VII Element 1.0 sub-element a.
a. Directors or Coordinators of ERO	Appendix A Table 18
Scope of the training programs.	BP: Section VII Element 1.0, a Appendix A Table 18 and 19
Time intervals at which these training programs will be offered.	BP: Section VII Element 1.0, a
Organizations (e.g., licensee, FEMA) that will provide training assistance, if applicable.	BP: Section VII Element 1.0, a
b. Accident Assessors	Licensee and state only
c. Radiological Monitoring Teams and Analysts	Licensee and state only

c. Radiological Monitoring Teams and Analysts	
d. Police, Security, and firefighting personnel	Section VII, Element 1.0 a Appendix A Tables 18 & 19 Appendix E.VI.A
Scope of the training programs.	Section VII, Element 1.0 a Appendix A Tables 18 & 19
Time intervals at which these training programs will be offered.	Section VII, Element 1.0 a
Organizations (e.g., licensee, FEMA) that will provide training assistance, if applicable.	Section VII, Element 1.0 a
e. Not required for OROs	Energy Northwest Responsibility
f. First Aid and Rescue Personnel	BP: Section VII, Element 1.0 a Appendix E.VI.A
Scope of the training programs.	Section VII, Element 1.0 a Appendix A Tables 18
Time intervals at which these training programs will be offered.	BP: Section VII, Element 1.0 a
Organizations (e.g., licensee, FEMA) that will provide training assistance, if applicable.	BP: Section VII, Element 1.0 a
g. Local Support Services Personnel including Emergency Services	BP: Section VII, Element 1.0 sub-element a
✓ Training programs specific to support services personnel.	Section VII, Element 1.0 a Appendix A Tables 18
✓ Scope of the training programs.	Section VII, Element 1.0 a Appendix A Tables 18
✓ Time intervals at which these training programs will be offered.	BP: Section VII, Element 1.0 a
✓ Organizations (e.g., licensee, FEMA) that will provide training assistance, if applicable.	BP: Section VII, Element 1.0 a
h. Medical Support Personnel	BP: Section VII, Element 1.0 a Appendix E.VI
Scope of the training programs.	Section VII, Element 1.0 a Appendix A Tables 18
Time intervals at which these training programs will be offered.	BP: Section VII, Element 1.0 a
Organizations (e.g., licensee, FEMA) that will provide training assistance, if applicable.	BP: Section VII, Element 1.0 a
i. Not Required for ORO's	
j. Personnel responsible for transmission of Emergency Information and Instructions	BP: Section IV Element 6.0 sub-element a, b, c

	Section VII Element 1.0 sub-element a Appendix E.VI
Scope of the training programs.	Section VII, Element 1.0 a Appendix A Tables 18
Time intervals at which these training programs will be offered.	BP: Section VII, Element 1.0 a
Organizations (e.g., licensee, FEMA) that will provide training assistance, if applicable.	BP: Section VII, Element 1.0 a
5 Initial and annual retraining of personnel with emergency response responsibilities.	BP; Section VII Element 1.0 sub-element a
P. Responsibility for the Planning Effort: Development, Periodic Review, and Distribution of Emergency Plans	
1. Train persons responsible for the Planning Effort	PO 5.0 b BP: Section VII Element 1.0 sub-element a Appendix A Table 18
2. Identify by title the individual with overall Responsibility for radiological emergency Response planning.	PO; Element 5.0 sub-element b,
3. Designate an Emergency Planning Coordinator with responsibility for the Development and Updating of Emergency Plans and coordinating these plans with Response Organizations.	PO; Element 5.0 sub-element b, Appendix A Table 18
4. Update plans and agreements as needed, Review and Certify to be current annually	PO; Element 6 0 sub-element a. BP: Section VII Element 3.0 f Element 6.0 sub-element a
Evidence that plans/procedures and agreements have been reviewed for accuracy and completeness of information and appropriate changes made within the last year (e.g., a signature page, etc.).	PO; Element 6 0 sub-element a. BP: Section VII Element 6.0 sub-element a BP: Section VII Element 3.0 f
A process for correcting plan issues identified in drills and exercises.	PO; Element 6 0 sub-element a. BP: Section VII Element 6.0 sub-element a BP: Section VII Element 3.0 f
A process for periodic update of maps.	BP: Section VII Element 6.0 sub-element b
A process for periodic updating of ingestion pathway information (e.g., a list of food processing facilities, etc.).	WA. Dept. of Ag. Responsibility Appendix C Graphics 5 and 6

5. Forward emergency response plans and Changes to all organizations and appropriate individuals with responsibility for implementing the plans. Date and mark revised pages.	PO; Element 6 0 sub-element a. BP: Section VII, Element 6.0 sub-element d Distribution list Record of Revision
6. Include a list of supporting plans and their Source.	Appendix A Table 2
7. Include as an appendix a listing of the Procedures required to implement the plan	Appendix A Table 1
8. Include a Table of Contents and a Cross-Reference to the requirements of NUREG 0654 as an appendix	BP: Section A, Table of Contents, pages 1-6; Section XI; NUREG-0654/REP-1 Cross Re
9. Annual Review of Site EP Program	ENW Responsibility
10. Update emergency telephone numbers at Least Quarterly	BP; Section VII, Element 7.0

Appendix A Tables: Plan Reference and Content Page

Table Number	Table Title	Reference
1	Implementing Procedures Plan Cross Reference	Appendix D
2	Supporting Plans	Appendix A Table 2
3	Franklin County Response Actions	Section IV
4	Franklin County Organizational Functional Assignments and Organizational Flow	Section IV
5	EOC Organizational Block Diagram	Section IV
6	Franklin County Field Force Organization Block Diagram	Section IV
7	Responsibilities of Response Organizations	Section IV
8	Notification and Activation of Franklin County Response Organizations	Section V
9	Private School Enrollment	Section V
10	Public School Enrollment	Section V
11	Sporting and Recreational Facilities and Capacities	Section V
12	Migrant Employee Population	Section V
13	Franklin County Access Control Points	Section V
14	Communications Capability Between Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch And Other Emergency Centers and Agencies	Section VI
15	Communications Capability Between the Franklin County EOC And Other Emergency Centers and Agencies	Section VI
16	Emergency Worker Kit Distribution	Section VI
17	Notification and Activation of Franklin County Response Organizations	Section VII
18	Franklin County Emergency Response Organizations Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program Training Matrix	Section VII
19	Franklin County Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program Training Courses	Section VII

TABLE 1
IMPLEMENTING PROCEDURES PLAN CROSS REFERENCE

IP NUMBER	IP TITLE	Implements Plan Section #'s:
IP S-1	Edwin Markham Elementary School Evacuation	III 4.0 b. and 5.0 b; IV 22.0 all
IP S-2	Country Christian Center Evacuation	III 4.0 b. and 5.0 b
IP S-3	Big River Country School Evacuation	III 4.0 b. and 5.0 b
IP C-0	Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch	IV 21.0 all; V 2.0 a, b, c; VI 1.4, 2.1 a, i
EWAC	Columbia Basin College Emergency Worker/Assistance Center	IV 30.0 all, 31.0 all; 32.0 all; V 8.4, 8.4 c, 8.5 VI 1.5 all,1.6 all 1.7 all, 1.8 all
EWAC E-1-1	EWAC Coordinator	Same as above
EWAC E-1-2	EWAC Assistant Coordinator	Same as above
EWAC E-1-3	Administrative Assistant	Same as above
EWAC E-1-4	Facility Manager	Same as above
EWAC E-1-5	EWAC Guide	Same as above
EWAC E-1-7	Vehicle Decontamination	Same as above
EWAC E-1-8	Public Information Officer	Same as above
EWAC E-1-9	Radiation Monitor	Same as above
EWAC E-1-11	Amateur Radio Operators	Same as above and VI 2.1a, iii, and d
EWAC E-1-12	EWAC Set-Up	Same as above
EWAC E-1-13	Portal Monitor	Same as above

TABLE 1
IMPLEMENTING PROCEDURES (Continued)

IP NUMBER	IP TITLE	Implements Plan Section #'s:
EOC D-0	Franklin County Emergency Mgmt Director	IV 4.0; 9.0
EOC D-1	Emergency Chairman	IV 4.0, 8.0;
EOC D-2	Public Information Officer	IV 4.0, 13.0, 14.0
EOC D-3	Legal Advisor	IV 4.0, 19.0
EOC D-4	Franklin County Sheriff	IV 4.0, 10.0, 11.0
EOC D-5	Benton/Franklin Health District Health Officer	IV 4.0, 16.0, 31.0
EOF-REP	Franklin County EOF Representative	IV 5.0
EOC EW-0	Emergency Worker Kit Instructions	V 8.1; VI 5.0
EOC EW-1	EWAC Emergency Worker Kit Instructions	V 8.1; VI 5.0
EOC J-0	Franklin County Spokesperson at Energy Northwest JIC	IV 6.0
EOC J-1	JIC PIO Staff	IV 14.0
EOC M-0	EOC Message Controller	IV 4.3
EOC M-1	Radio Operators	IV 4.3
EOC M-2	Messengers	IV 4.3
EOC M-3	Security Staff	IV 4.3
EOC M-4	Operations Assistant/Recorder	IV 4.3
EOC O-0	Operations/Support Coordinator	IV 4.2
EOC O-1	Fire Coordinator	IV 4.2, 17.0
EOC O-2	Communications Coordinator	IV 4.2, 25.0
EOC O-4	Law Enforcement Coordinator	IV 4.2, 10.0
EOC O-5	Franklin County Public Works	IV 4.2, 12.0
EOC O-6	Transportation Coordinator	IV 4.2, 26.0
EOC O-7	Red Cross Liaison	IV 4.2, 24.0
EOC RR-0	Re-Entry and Recovery Task List	VIII 1.0
EOC RR-1	Temporary Emergency Worker	VIII 1.0
EOC RR-2	Access Control Point Staff	VIII 1.0
EOC RR-3	EWAC Administrative Assistant	VIII 1.0

TABLE 1
IMPLEMENTING PROCEDURES (Continued)

IP NUMBER	IP TITLE	Implements Plan Section #'s:
EOC X-0	Washington State Patrol	IV 4.2, 27.0
EOC X-1	Washington State Department of Fish & Wildlife-Ringold	IV 4.2, 28.0
EOC X-2	Washington State Emergency Mgmt Liaison	IV 4.2
EOC X-3	Energy Northwest (CGS-2) Facility Liaison	IV 4.2
EOC X-4	Washington State Department of Ag. Liaison	IV 4.2
EOC X-5	Washington State National Guard Liaison	IV 4.2
EOC-1	Emergency Worker Training Programs	V 5.0; VII 1.0
EOC-2	Inventory and Inspection of Emergency Worker Kits	V 5.0; VII 8.0
EOC-3	Inventory and Inspection of Radiation Detection Equipment	VII 8.0
EOC-4	Tone Alert Radio Maintenance and Database	VI 3.0
EOC-5	Columbia River Evacuation	III 4.0, 5.0

TABLE 2

Supporting Plans

Title	Responsible Agency
Integrated Fixed Facility Radiological and Chemical Protection Plan (May 2008)	Washington State Emergency Management Division, Washington State Military Department
Washington State Department Of Health: Radiological Emergency Plan and Procedures (Sept. 2012)	Division of Radiation Protection, Washington State Department of Health
Radiological and Chemical Emergency Procedures (May 2008)	Washington State Department of Agriculture
Emergency Plan: Columbia Generating Station (July 23, 2013)	Energy Northwest
Benton County Radiological Emergency Response Plan (May 01,2014)	Benton County Emergency Services
Franklin County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) (December 2011)	Franklin County Emergency Management

TABLE 3

Franklin County Response Actions

Unusual Event	Alert	Site Area	General Emergency
1. Provide fire or security assistance If requested.	1. Provide fire or security assistance if requested.	1. Provide any assistance requested.	1. Provide any assistance requested.
2. Escalate to a more severe class, if appropriate.	2. Activate Franklin Co. Emergency Operations Center.	2. If sheltering near the facility is desirable, activate public notification system.	2. Activate immediate public notification of emergency status and provide periodic updates.
3. Stand-by until verbal closeout.	3. Augment resources and bring primary response centers and EAS to stand-by status.	3. Provide public within 10 miles periodic updates on emergency status.	3. Consider advisability of of evacuation/sheltering (projected time available vs. estimated evacuation times)
	4. Alert to stand-by status key personnel. Other Emergency per-sonnel	4. Activate Franklin County Emergency Operations Center.	4. Augment resources by activating primary response centers.
	5. Escalate to a higher level of emergency classification if necessary.	5. Augment resources by activating primary response centers.	5. Activate Franklin County Emergency Operations Center.
	6. Maintain ALERT status until verbal closeout or reduction of emergency classification.	6. Dispatch key emergency personnel.	6. Dispatch key emergency personnel.
	7. Place EWAC(s) on stand-by.	7. Alert to stand-by status Other emergency personnel (e.g., those needed for evacuation) and dispatch personnel to near-site duty stations.	7. Dispatch other emergency personnel to duty stations and alert all others to stand-by status.
		8. Continuously assess information from facility and off-site monitoring with regard to making protective action decisions and mobilizing evacuation resources.	8. Continuously assess information from facility and off-site monitoring with regard to making protective action decisions and mobilizing evacuation resources.

Franklin County Response Actions

Unusual Event	Alert	Site Area Emergency	General Emergency
		9. Provide press briefings with the facility.	9. Provide press briefings with the facility.
		10. Escalate to a General Emergency Classification if necessary.	10. Maintain general emergency status until receipt of closeout of of emergency class
		11. Maintain Site Area Emergency status until closeout or reduction in emergency classification.	

TABLE 4

Franklin County Organizational Functional Assignments And Organizational Flow

(Table 5: EOC Organizational Diagram and Table 6 Franklin County Field Forces Organization display emergency organization roles in a "BLOCK DIAGRAM" format)

In the Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

Decision Group: The Decision Group reviews Protective Action Recommendations (PARs) and other emergency information to make Protective Action Decisions (PADs) and assists in the coordination of the response to the emergency.

Emergency Chairman
Emergency Management Director
Franklin County Sheriff
Legal Advisor
Public Information Officer
Benton/Franklin Health District Health Officer

Operations/Support Group: This group receives the PAD from the Decision Group and supports the implementation decision and provides the resources necessary to assist the public and support the emergency workers.

Operations/Support Coordinator
Fire Coordinator
Law Enforcement Coordinator
Communications Coordinator
Public Works
Transportation Coordinator
State Liaison
Facility Liaison
Benton-Franklin Chapter of the American Red Cross (ARC)

The following positions will be staffed at the discretion of the appropriate State of Washington Agency:

Department of Agriculture Liaison
Washington State Patrol Liaison
Washington Army/Air National Guard Liaison

Message Control: Assists in the emergency response by coordinating message Flow within the EOC and supervises Amateur Radio and Security Staff.

Message Controller
Amateur Radio Operators
Messengers
Security Staff
Geographic Information Systems Coordinator

In the Field

Evacuations: Franklin County Sheriffs Office
Pasco Police Department
Franklin County Public Works

Transportation: Pasco School District
North Franklin School District
Ben-Franklin Transit

Legal Advice: Franklin County Prosecutor
Franklin County Deputy Prosecuting Attorneys

Access Control: Franklin County Sheriffs Office
Franklin County Public Works
Pasco Police Department
Washington State Patrol

Emergency Worker/Assistance Centers: Columbia Basin College
Pasco Fire Department
Franklin County Fire District #3
American Red Cross
Volunteer Monitors
Washington Department of Health
Amateur Radio Volunteer

Facility Liaison Staff:	Franklin County Emergency Management Staff Specific Franklin County Elected Officials and Department Directors
Fire Suppression:	Pasco Fire Department Franklin County Fire Districts 3, 4 and 5
Affected City Liaisons:	Mayors/City Managers and/or designees
Emergency Medical Services:	Pasco Fire Department Connell Fire Department Franklin County Fire Districts 3, 4 and 5 Lourdes Health Medical Center North Franklin Hospital district #1
Communications:	Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch Amateur Radio Operators All agencies
Rescue:	Franklin County Sheriff's Office Pasco Police Department Connell Police Department Pasco Fire Department Franklin County Fire Districts 3,4 and 5
Law Enforcement:	Franklin County Sheriff's Office Pasco Police Department Connell Police Department Washington State Patrol
Public Information:	County Commissioners Emergency Management PIO Volunteer PIO Staff

Appendix A Tables

TABLE 5 EOC Organizational Diagram

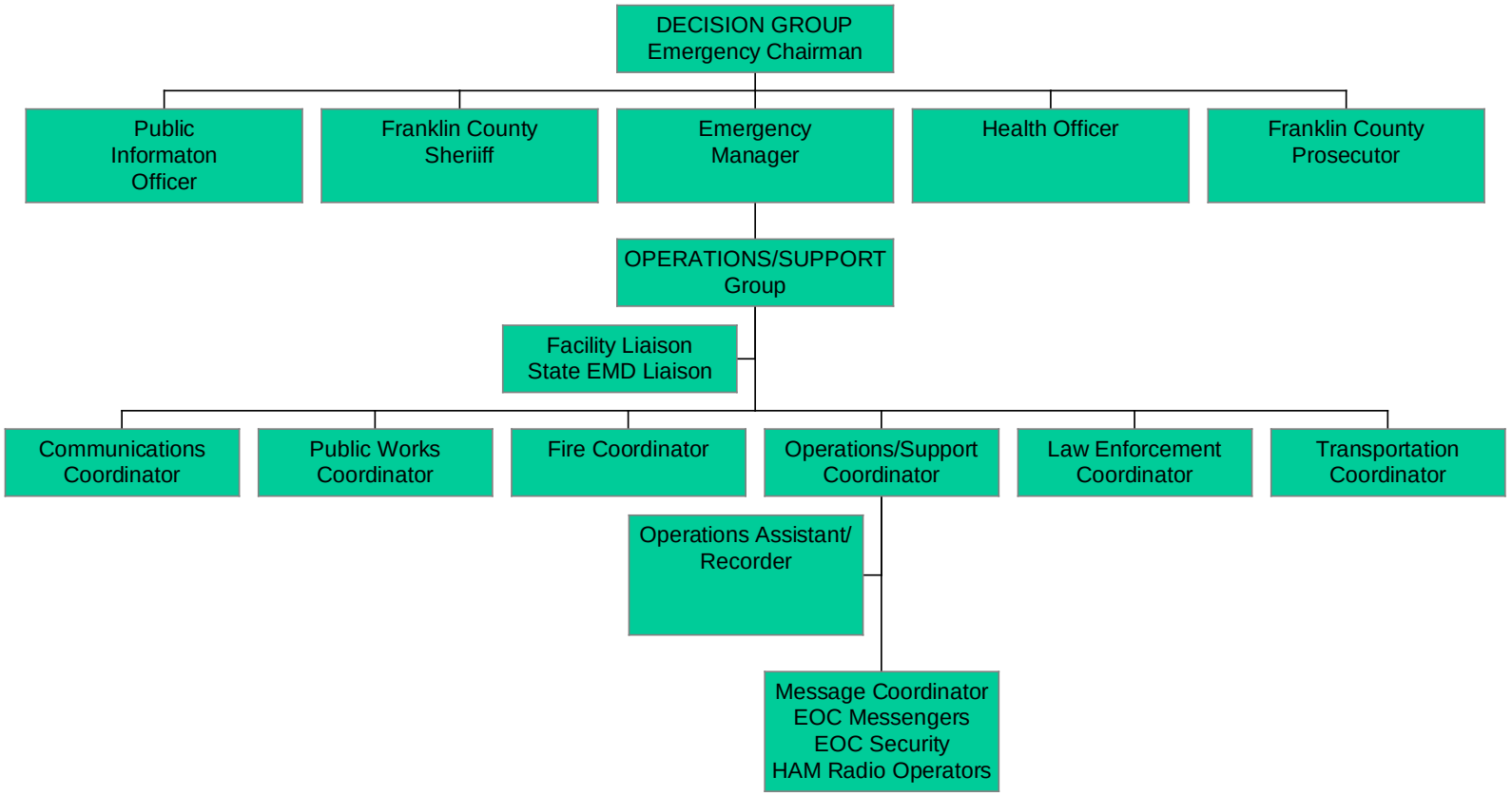


TABLE 5

EOC Organizational Diagram

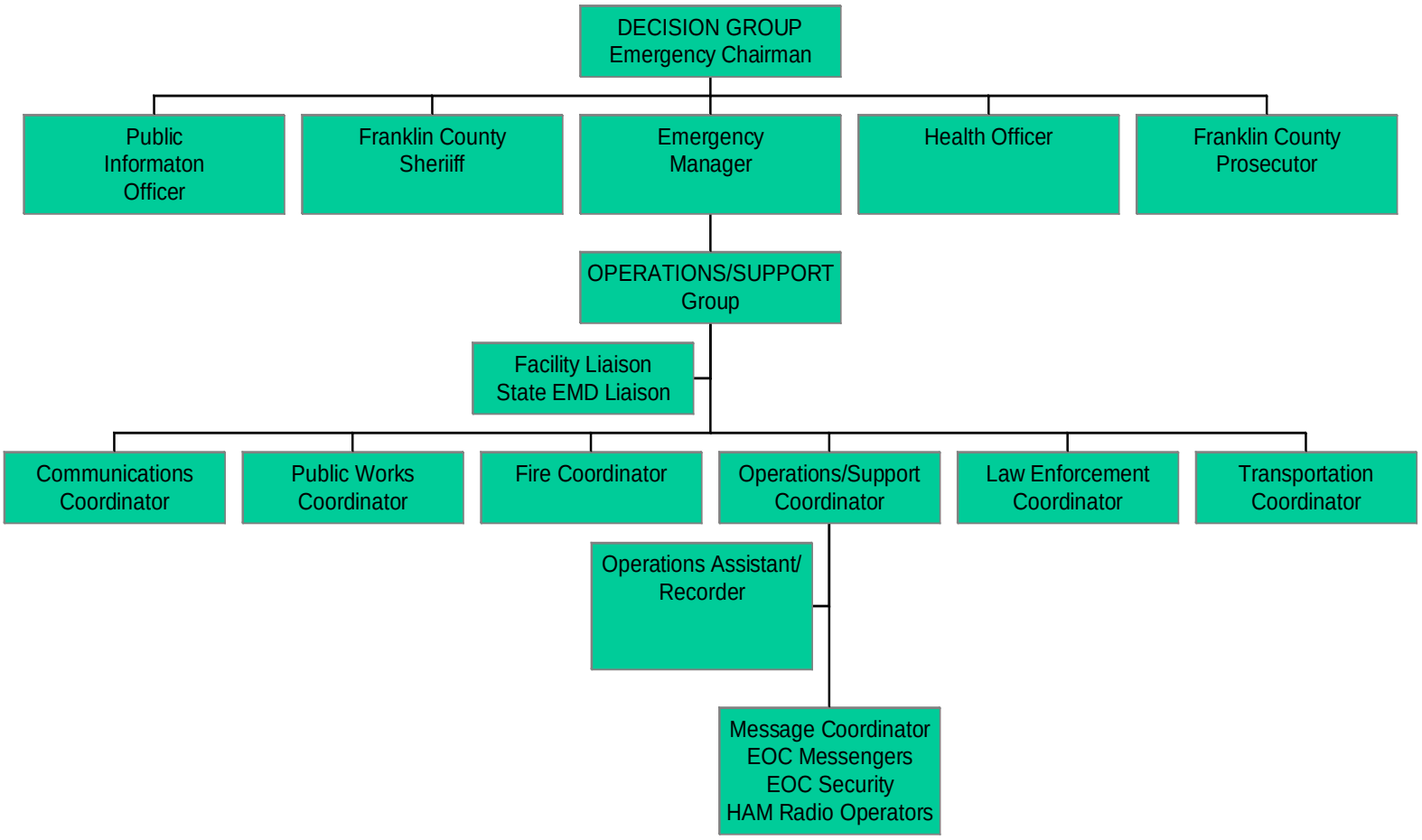
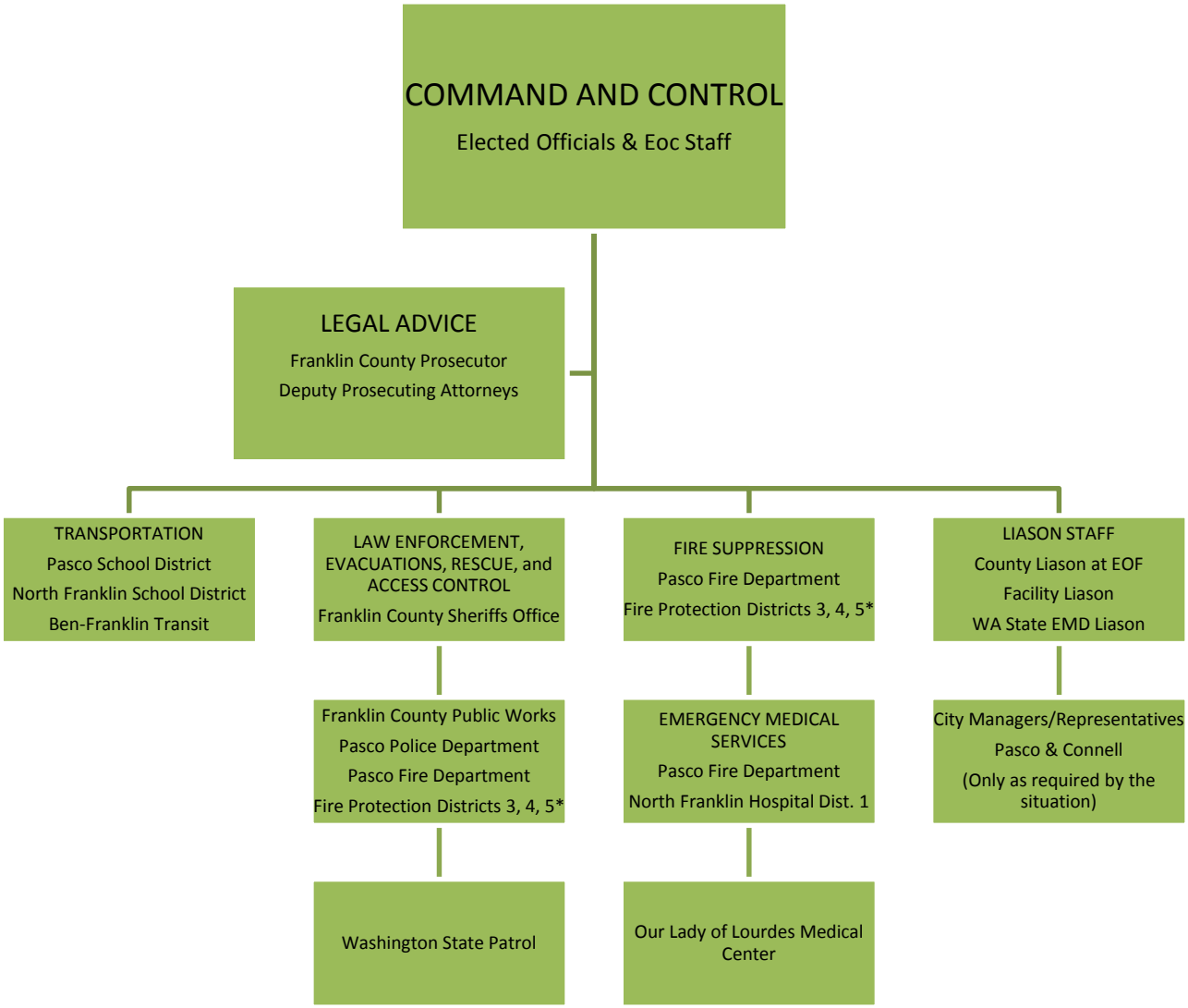


TABLE 6

Franklin County Field Forces Functional Areas Organization



*Fire Protection District (FPD) #4 & #5 have Washington State Patrol (WSP) designated as Incident Command (IC) in a unified Command or Safety.

TABLE 6

Franklin County Field Forces Functional Areas Organization (Continued)

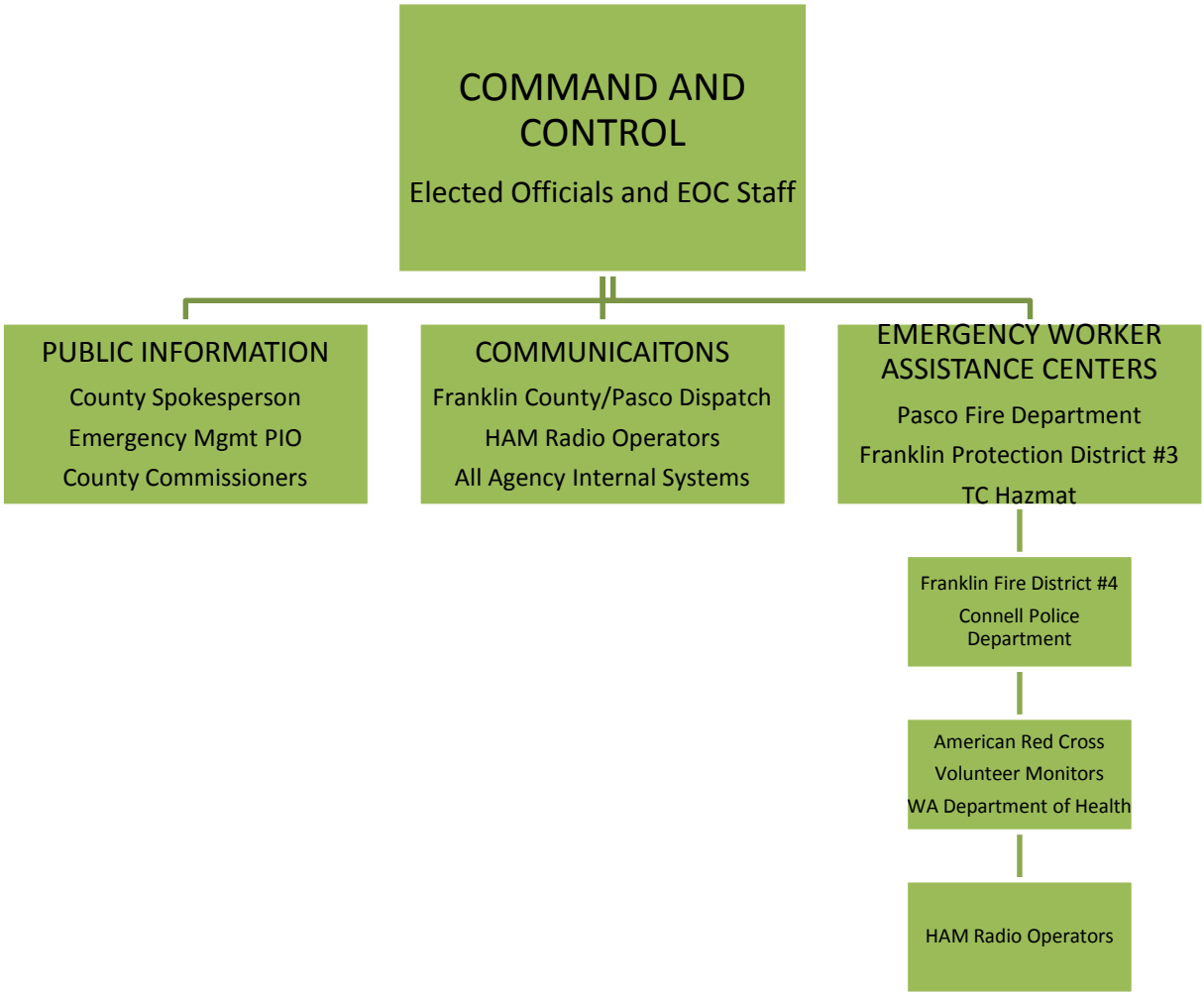
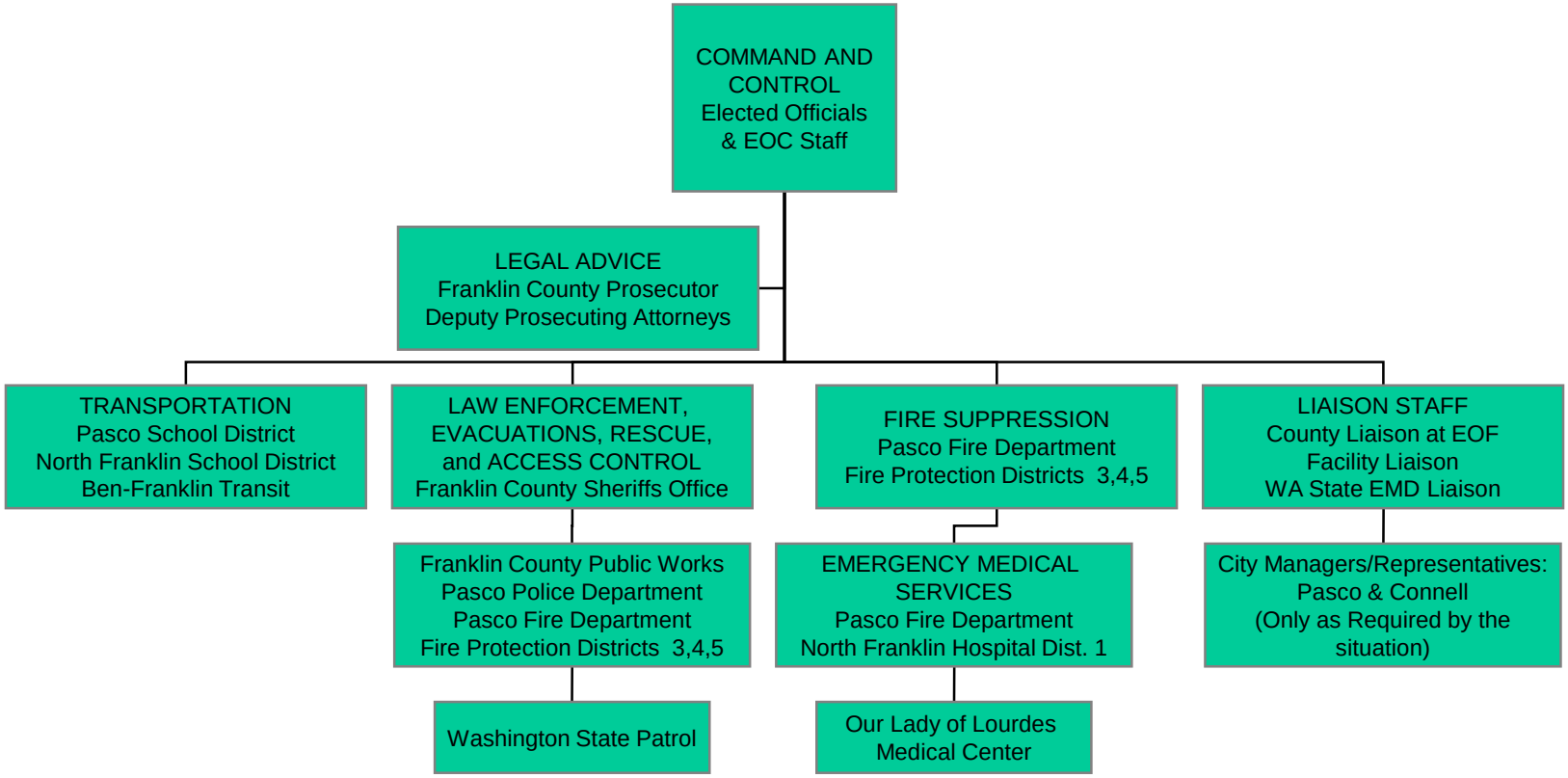


TABLE 6 - Franklin County Field Forces Functional Areas Organization



ESF-IV-2b: Franklin County Field Forces Functional Area Organization (Continued)

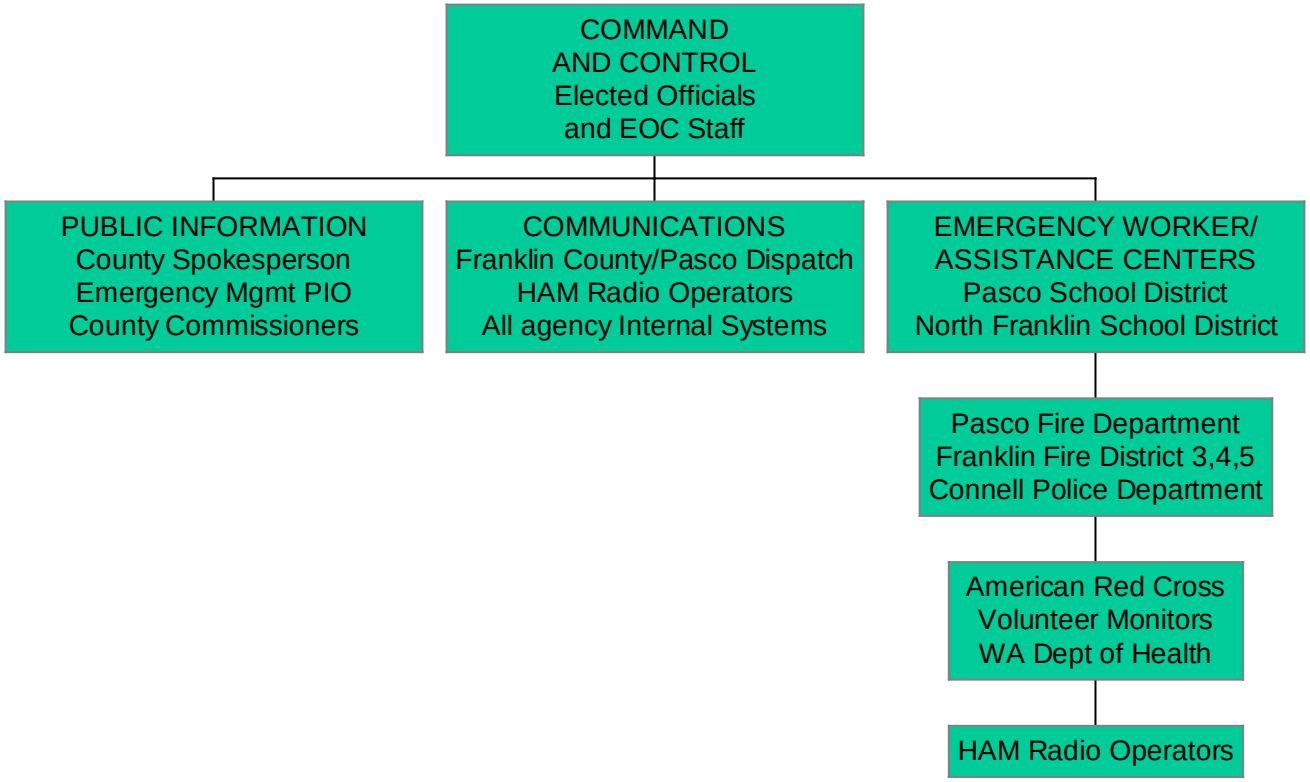


TABLE 7: Responsibilities of Response Organizations

Function\Agency	Coast Guard	County Commissioners	FC/Pasco Dispatch	B/F Health District	FCEM	Fire Services	Pasco Police	FC Sheriffs Office	FC Public Works	School Districts	Red Cross	KONA Radio	Comm. Coordinator	City Officials	PIO	CBC
Command/Control		**P**			**C**			**A**						**A**		
Warning/Notification	**A**	**P**			**C**			**S**	**S**			**S**				
Communications			**S**		**A**								**P**			
Public Information					**C**							**S**			**P**	
Public Health				**P**							**S**					
Sanitation				**P**					**A**							
Social Services					**C**						**P**			**A**		
Fire & Rescue						**P**	**S**	**P**								
Traffic Control	**S**					**S**	**S**	**P**	**A**							
Emergency Med Svc						**P**										
Law Enforcement	**S**						**A**	**P**								
Transportation					**C**					**P**						
Mass Care Facility					**C**					**S**	**P**					P
Radiation Exposure Control		**S**		**P**	**C**	**S**	**S**	**S**	**S**							
Public Education		**S**		**S**	**C**	**S**	**S**	**S**	**S**	**S**	**S**				**P**	
Evacuation		**P**		**S**	**C**			P		**S**	**S**	**S**		**S**	**S**	**S**
Prevention & Preparedness		**S**		**S**	**P**	**S**	**S**	**S**	**S**	**S**	**S**				**S**	
Protective Response Training	**	**S**	**S**	**S**	**P**	**S**	**S**	**S**	**S**	**S**	**S**	**S**	**S**	**S**	**S**	

KEY: **P** = Primary Agency/Organization
S = Supporting Agency
C = Coordinating Agency
A = Alternate Agency

** = US Coast Guard does not have a facility in Franklin County.

TABLE 8

Notification and Activation of Franklin County Response Organizations

Key: **A** = Activate
N = Notify
S = Support
(a) = as Required, based on situation

Agency/Organization/ Individual	Unusual Event	Alert	Site Area Emergency	General Emergency
Agencies				
Commissioner		A	A	A
Health District Officer		A	A	A
FCEM Director	N	A	A	A
FCEM Staff	N	A	A	A
Legal Advisor		A	A	A
EWAC's	N	N	A (a)	A (a)
FCFD #1	N	N	N	N
FCFD #3	N	N	N	N
FCFD #4	N	N	N	N
FCFD #5	N	N	N	N
Pasco Fire Dept.	N	S (a)	A (a)	A (a)
FC Public Works		A	A	A
Public Information Officer		A	A	A
FC Sheriff	N	A	A	A
Franklin Co./Pasco Dispatch	N	A	A	A
WA Dept of Fish & Wildlife		S	A (a)	A (a)
WA Dept of Health		N	A (a)	A (a)
WA Dept of Agriculture		N	N	N

TABLE 8 (Continued)

Notification and Activation of Franklin County Response Organizations

Agency/Organization/ Individual	Unusual Event	Alert	Site Area Emergency	General Emergency
City Police				
Pasco	N	A	A	A
Connell	N	S	A (a)	A (a)
Transportation				
Pasco School District		A (a)	A (a)	A (a)
North Franklin School District		A (a)	A (a)	A (a)
Ben-Franklin Transit		A (a)	A (a)	A (a)
Private Schools				
Big River Country School		N	A	A
Country Christian Center		N	A	A
Other Organizations				
US Coast Guard		N	A	A
American Red Cross		A	A	A
Amateur Radio Operators		A	A	A
Lourdes Medical Center, Pasco		N	A (a)	A (a)

TABLE 9

2014 PRIVATE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Within the 10-mile Plume Exposure Emergency Planning Zone of Energy Northwest Facilities, there are two (2) private schools.

Name and Address	Staff	Students	Total
Big River Country School 620 Cottonwood Dr Pasco, WA 99301	1	9	10
Country Christian Center 5500 West Sagemoor Rd Pasco, WA 99301	6	25	31

TABLE 10

2014 PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Within the 10-mile Plume Exposure Emergency Planning Zone of Energy Northwest Facilities, there is one (1) public school.

School District	Name	Staff	Students	Total
Pasco School District #1	Edwin Markham Elementary	35	356	391

TABLE 11

SPORTING AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND CAPACITIES

FACILITY	Estimated Peak Capacity
Wahluke Hunting Area	500 (a)
Ringold Fishing Area	1000 (b)

(a) This area is in Franklin County, East of the Columbia River. Hunting seasons opens in mid-October and closes in January. Daily average number of hunters is based on which type of game is in season and weather conditions.

(b) This area is in Franklin County, East of the Columbia River, it lies to the South of the Wahluke Hunting Area. The number of fishermen present is dependent on which fish types are in season and climate.

BOTH of these areas are within the 10-Mile EPZ for the CGS Nuclear Plant.

TABLE 12

Migrant Employee Population

AREA	Estimated Population
Franklin County: North of Selph Landing Road, East of the Columbia River, South of Hollingsworth Road, And West of Glade North Road	5000

This area is within the 10-Mile EPZ of the Columbia Generating Station Nuclear Plant.

The number of migrant workers vary based on crops being harvested and the time of year. Peak harvest times are in May and June.

TABLE 13: FRANKLIN COUNTY ACCESS CONTROL POINTS

LOCATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
Columbia River Rd @ Selph Landing	Pasco PD
Fraser Dr @ Selph Landing	Pasco PD
Taylor Flats @ Selph Landing	Pasco PD
Selph Landing @ Glade North	FC Sheriff's Office
Sagemoor @ Glade North	FC Sheriff's Office
Eltopia West @ Glade North	FC Sheriff's Office
Road 170 @ Glade North	FC Sheriff's Office
Road 170 @ Sagehill	FC Sheriff's Office
Alder @ Glade North	FC Public Works *
Birch @ Glade North	FC Public Works *
Cedar @ Glade North	FC Public Works *
Dogwood @ Glade North	FC Public Works *
Elm @ Glade North	FC Public Works *
Fir Road @ Glade North	FC Public Works *
Fircrest @ Glade North	FC Public Works *
Ringold @ Glade North	FC Public Works *
Ironwood @ Glade North	FC Public Works *
Russell @ Glade North	FC Public Works *
Klamath Road @ Glade North	FC Public Works *
Sheffield @ Glade North	FC Public Works *
Mountain Vista SB @ Hollingsworth	FC Public Works *
Green Acres SB @ Hollingsworth	FC Public Works *
Wahluke SB @ Hollingsworth/Chestnut	FC Public Works *
Buffalo @ Hollingsworth	FC Public Works *
Albany @ Hollingsworth	FC Public Works *
Highway 24 @ Hendricks Road	Washington State Patrol
Highway 24 @ Sagehill	Washington State Patrol
Highway 17 @ Hendricks Road	Washington State Patrol
Highway 395 @ South End of Connell	Washington State Patrol
Highway 395 @ Eltopia West	Washington State Patrol

NOTE: Asterisk (*) indicates Access Control Point is an unmanned barricade.

TABLE 14
Communications Capability Between Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch And Other Emergency Centers and Agencies

KEY: X = System Present

LOCATION	CRASH : CGS	CRASH : DOE	Dial-Up CGS	Dial-Up DOE	FAX CGS	CEMNET	Law	VHF-High Fire	VHF-High Amateur	Commercial	Cell Phones Internet/LAN
Franklin EOC	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X X
Franklin/Pasco Dispatch	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	
CGS	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X
WA State EOC	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X X
SECOMM					X		X			X	X
Benton EOC	X		X		X		X			X	X
Yakima EOC							X			X	
Grant EOC							X			X	
Adams EOC							X			X	
Walla Walla EOC							X			X	
American Red Cross										X	
FC Sheriff							X			X	X
BC Sheriff							X			X	X
Pasco Police							X			X	X
Connell Police							X			X	X
Pasco Fire								X		X	X
FCFPD #3								X		X	X
FCFPD #4								X		X	X
FCFPD #5								X		X	X
Columbia Basin College EWAC							X	X	X	X	X
Lourdes Medical Center								X		X	X

TABLE 15
Communications Capability Between the Franklin County EOC And Other Emergency Centers and Agencies

LOCATION	CGS	CRASH : DOE	CGS	Dial-Up FAX DOE	CGS	CEMNET	Law	Fire	VHF-High Amateur	Commercial	Cell Phones	Internet/LAN
Franklin EOC	X-P	X	XB	X	X	X	X-B	XB		X-B	XB	X
Franklin/Pasco Dispatch	X-P	X	XB	X	X	X	X	X	XB	X-B	XB	XB
CGS	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
WA State EOC	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
SECOMM	XB	XB	XB			X		XB	XB	X	X	
Benton EOC	X	X	XB	X	XB	XB		X	X	X	X	
Yakima EOC	X		X		X	X		X	X	X		
Grant EOC	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		
Adams EOC						X		X	X	X		
Walla Walla EOC						X		X	X	X		
American Red Cross										X	XB	X
FC Sheriff							X			XB	XB	XB
BC Sheriff							X			XB	XB	
Pasco Police							X			XB	XB	XB
Pasco Fire								X		XB	XB	XB
Connell Fire								XB		XB	XB	
FCFPD #5								X		XB	XB	
FCFPD #3								X		XB	XB	
Columbia Basin College EWAC								X	X	XB	XB	
Lourdes Medical Center								XB		XB	XB	

KEY: X = System Present O = System Required, NOT Present, P = Primary, B= Backup

Energy Northwest supplies 2 Satellite phones for Emergency Back-up, Satellite phones are operationally checked on a quarterly basis.

TABLE 16

Emergency Worker Kit Distribution

Class I - Emergency Worker Kit Location	Number of Kits
Franklin County Emergency Mgmt	5
Wa Dept of Agriculture	20
Wa Dept of Transportation (Pasco)	10
Columbia Basin College EWAC Trailer	56
Pasco Fire Dept: Station 81 (Oregon Ave.) E2811	2
Pasco Fire Dept: Station 81 (Oregon Ave.) M2821	2
Pasco Fire Dept: Station 81 (Oregon Ave.) BC81	1
Pasco Fire Dept: Station 82 (Airport) Ladder 82	2
Pasco Fire Dept: Station 82 (Airport) M2822	2
Pasco Fire Dept: Station 83 (Road 68) E2813	3
Pasco Fire Dept: Station 83 (Road 68) M2823	2
Pasco Fire Dept: Station 83 (Road 68) E2819	2
Pasco Fire Dept: Station 83 (Road 68) M2824	2
Pasco School District Transportation Office	15
Connell Ambulance Barn	3
Frainklin County Public Works (Connell)	9
Connell Ambulance Barn CA2	3
Connell Bus Barn	3
Franklin County Sheriff's Office	45
Franklin Fire District #3	15
Wa State Patrol: Moses Lake	5
City of Mesa Ambulance	4
Basin City Ambulance CA1	3
Basin City Ambulance	4
Franklin Fire District #4	14
Basin City Elementary School	2
Wa Fish & Wildlife: Ringold	4
Eltopia Ambulance	4
Franklin County Public Works (Pasco)	8
SWAT Team	32
Walla Walla Fire District #5 M3521	1
Walla Walla Fire District #5 R3541	1
Walla Walla Fire District #5 A3524	1

American Medical Response	3
Franklin County E.M. Training Kit	14
Connell PD	3
~~Franklin Fire District #5~~	0 – *Declined Per FPD #5 (01/14 – Current)*

Total: 305

PORTAL MONITORS:

Columbia Basin College EWAC: 2 ea (Stored at FCEM)

BICRON Surveyor X Radiation Detectors:

Columbia Basin College EWAC **20 each (Stored at FCEM)**

Rotation Set **10 each (Stored at FCEM, rotation set to ensure detector availability when each set of 10 detectors is being calibrated)**

LUDLUM Model 12 Radiation Detectors:

Pasco Fire Department Station 81	**4 each**	(Pasco, Washington)
Pasco Fire Department Station 82	**2 each**	(Pasco, Washington)
Pasco Fire Department Station 83	**2 each**	(Pasco, Washington)
Franklin County Fire Protection District #3	**2 each**	(Pasco, Washington)
Franklin County Fire Protection District #4	**2 each**	**(**Basin City, Washington)
~~**Franklin County Fire Protection District #5**~~	**0 each**	**(**Eltopia, Washington)

Declined Per FPD #5 (01/14 – Current)

North Franklin Hospital District	**7 each**	**(**Basin City (2) and Eltopia (2), Washington)
Franklin County Emergency Management	**1 each**	(Pasco, Washington)
Out for annual calibration	**8 each**	(Pasco, Washington)
Total	**58**	

CLASS I - EMERGENCY WORKER KIT CONTENTS:

1 each Optically Stimulated Luminescent (OSL)
1 each 0-20 R Pencil Direct Read Dosimeter (DRD)
1 each packet of 20 Potassium-Iodide (KI) Pills
1 each KI "Patient Package Insert"
1 each Emergency Worker Exposure Form
1 each "Just In Time" Training Form

NOTE: *Those Emergency Worker Kits intended for use by EWAC staff do NOT contain a pencil dosimeter.*

TABLE 17

Notification and Activation of Franklin County Response Organizations

Key: **A** = Activate
N = Notify
S = Support
(a) = as Required, based on situation

Agency/Organization/ Individual	Unusual Event	Alert	Site Area Emergency	General Emergency
Agencies				
Commissioner		A	A	A
Health District Officer		A	A	A
FCEM Director	N	A	A	A
FCEM Staff	N	A	A	A
Legal Advisor		A	A	A
CBC EWAC		N	A (a)	A (a)
FCFD #3	N	N	A (a)/N	A/N
FCFD #4	N	N	A (a)/N	A/N
FCFD #5	N	N	N	N
Pasco Fire Dept.	N	S (a)	A (a)/N	A (a)
FC Public Works		A	A	A
Public Information Officer		A	A	A
FC Sheriff	N	A	A	A
Franklin Co./Pasco Dispatch	N	A	A	A
WA Dept of Fish & Wildlife		S	A (a)	A (a)
WA Dept of Health		N	N	N
WA Dept of Agriculture		N	N	N

TABLE 17 (Continued)

Notification and Activation of Franklin County Response Organizations

Agency/Organization/ Individual	Unusual Event	Alert	Site Area Emergency	General Emergency
City Police				
Pasco	N	A	A	A
Connell		N	N	N
Transportation				
Pasco School District		A (a)	A (a)	A (a)
North Franklin School District		A (a)	A (a)	A (a)
Ben-Franklin Transit		A (a)	A (a)	A (a)
Public School				
Edwin Markham		N	A	A
Private Schools				
Big River Country School		N	A	A
Country Christian Center		N	A	A
Other Organizations				
US Coast Guard		N	A	A
American Red Cross		A	A	A
Amateur Radio Operators		A	A	A
Lourdes Medical Center Pasco		N	A (a)	A (a)

TABLE 18: FRANKLIN COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM (REP) TRAINING MATRIX

Organization	Emergency Response Procedures (Dispatch, EOC, EOF, JIC)	EWAC Procedures	Emergency Worker Kits	Ingestion, Re-Entry and Recovery	EOC Orientation	Fire/Rescue Radiation Detection	Hospital Radiation Training
FC Emergency Mgmt: Emergency Manager, EOC and JIC PIO, Ops/Spt Coord	X	X	X	X	X		
FC Commissioners: Emergency Chairman, JIC County Spokesperson	X		X	X	X		
FC Staff	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
FC Sheriffs Office	X		X	X	X		
FC Prosecutors Office	X				X		
FC Public Works Public Works Coordinator	X		X	X	X		
FC Fire District 5	Pulled Per FPD #5 01/14 - Current						
FC Fire District 3: Fire Coordinator	X		X		X	X	
FC Fire District 4			X			X	
WW Fire District #5	X		X				
AMR Ambulance			X			X	
Pasco Police Dept			X	X	X		
Pasco Fire Dept: Fire Coordinator	X	X	X		X	X	
WA Dept of Agriculture			X	X	X		
Pasco School Dist :	X		X		X		

Transportation Coord							
North Franklin School Dist: Transportation Coord	X		X		X		
NFHPD#1			X			X	
Our Lady of Lourdes Medical Center							X
B/F Chapter Red Cross	X	X			X		
B/F Health District	X			X	X		
Franklin County/Pasco Dispatch: Communications Coord	X				X		
WA Dept of Fish & Wildlife			X				
Amateur Radio Operators	X	X			X		
Individual Volunteers	X	X	X		X		
Edwin Markham Elementary School	X						
Big River Country School	X						
Country Christian Center	X						

NOTE: Double Asterisk (**) Denotes the acronym for the Organization of Radiation Protection Technicians, a volunteer organization that provides volunteer radiation monitors to Franklin County
Emergency Worker/Assistance Centers.

STATE and FEDERAL AGENCIES: Franklin County Emergency Management is NOT responsible for training personnel of the Washington State Patrol, Washington State Department of Health,
or the members of the United States Coast Guard. The Washington State Department of Health trains it own personnel and the jurisdiction where the WSP and USCG are stationed is responsible
for their training.
The Franklin County Emergency Management Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Directors/Planners/Coordinators are funded to attend formal FEMA or Washington Emergency Management REP specific courses, which include but are not limited to L-339 REP Core Concepts and all associated pre-requisites and L-340 REP Plan Review Course.

EXPLANATION OF ACRONYMS USED IN THIS TRAINING MATRIX:

EOC = Emergency Operations Center
EOF = Emergency Operations Facility
JIC = Joint Information Center
EWAC = Emergency Worker/Assistance Center

IMPLEMENTATION of THIS TABLE:

In general, the specific duty position Implementing Procedure is the training document used to prepare individuals to perform their emergency response functions. MANY county and city organizations
provide personnel to perform duties in the EOC, EWAC, JIC, EOF, or in the field.

Access Control Points, Emergency Medical Services, Fire Suppression, and other rescue or security related activities are carried out by law enforcement or fire fighting personnel.

EOC Personnel are trained to execute their specific duty position Implementing Procedure.

EWAC staff are trained to execute their specific duty position Implementing Procedure.

LIAISONS to the Franklin County EOC receive training to execute their specific response procedures at their parent organizations, they are provided an EOC Orientation upon request.

TABLE 19

Franklin County Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REP) Training Courses

Training Courses	Presented By	Presented To	Brief Description	Proponent Organization
EOC Duty Positions	Franklin County Emergency Management (FCEM) Staff	County and Municipal Elected Official, employees, and volunteers who staff specific EOC positions during an emergency	Each EOC duty position has a procedure describing the duties of the individual during and activation of the EOC. This type of training is usually conducted using a One-on-One format	Franklin County Emergency Management (FCEM) Staff
Emergency Worker/Assistance Center (EWAC) Duty Positions	FCEM Staff	Pasco Fire, ORPT Members, Columbia Basin College staff, CBC Student volunteers, and other volunteers	Instruction is taught using the procedures specific to each EWAC duty position staffed by volunteers and specific organizations supporting the EWAC. This training is taught to each EWAC Functional Area group (Monitoring, Decon, Admin)	FCEM Staff (The Washington State Dept of Health (DOH) reviews those procedures specific to radiation monitoring and decontamination, once approved the procedure is taught by FCEM Staff.)
Emergency Worker Kits (Both Class I and Class	FCEM Staff	**Class I:** Franklin County Sheriffs Franklin	Course describes and demonstrates the proper	FCEM Staff

III)		County Public Works, Franklin County Fire Districts 3, 4 & 5, North Franklin Hospital District, Pasco Fire Dept, Pasco Police Dept, WA Dept of Transportation, Pasco School District,	use and wearing of dosimetry, turn back values, importance of emergency worker exposure form and in for Class I Emergency Workers zeroing and use of Pencil Dosimeters and need to record pencil dosimeter readings	
Emergency Worker Kits (Class I and Class III) (Continued)	FCEM Staff	**Class I** (cont.): North Franklin School District, **CLASS III:** EWAC Volunteers in all EWAC Functional Areas		
Ingestion, Recovery, and Re-Entry	FCEM Staff with assistance as requested from WA Depts of Health, Agriculture, Emergency Management and Energy NW	EOC Staff, EWAC Staff, Class I Emergency Workers who Staff Access Control Points	Set of procedures used to instruct response activities for Franklin County personnel post-plume. Details specific activities for certain EOC staff and provides instruction on Access Control and accountability of persons entering the Relocation Area	FCEM developed, based on FEMA and EPA Guidance, uses WA Emergency Management, Dept of Agriculture, Dept of Health information

EOC Orientation	FCEM Staff	EOC Staff, Facility and State Liaisons, and other interested persons	EOC tour, explanation, and description of facility and its capabilities	FCEM Staff
Fire Department and EWAC Radiation Detector Training	FCEM Staff and if available Energy NW support	**Ludlum Model 12:** Pasco Fire Dept, Franklin County Districts 1 (Connell Fire Dept), 3, & 4, North Franklin Hospital District **Bicron Surveyor X:** EWAC Monitoring and Decontamination Staff	Procedure based training used to describe components, assembly, functions check and use of both types of detectors.	FCEM Staff, WA Dept of Health and Energy NW if requested
Hospital Radiation Training	FCEM Facilitated, Energy NW instructed	Refresher course for Lourdes Medical Center Emergency Room staff.	Training based on Lourdes Medical Center Procedure and Set-Up Action Cards	Lourdes Medical Center Procedure, updated and maintained by FCEM

Appendix B Figures Content Page

Figure Number	Figure Title	Reference
1	10- Mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) Map	Section II
2	Section 1 Map of the CGS of 10- Mile EPZ	Section II
3	Section 2 Map of the CGS of 10- Mile EPZ	Section II
4	50 Mile Emergency Planning Zone	Section II
5	Total Population Distribution within the CGS 10 Mile EPZ	Section V
6	Distribution of Transient Population within the CGS 10-Mile EPZ	Section V
7	Evacuation Time Analysis Results for the CGS 10 Mile EPZ	Section V
8	Evacuation Routes and Emergency Worker Assistance Centers (EWACS)	Section V
9	Franklin County Access Control Points (ACP's) Roster	Section V
10	Franklin County Access Control Points (ACP's) Map	Section VI
11	Franklin County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Diagram	Section VI

Figure 1

10-Mile Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) Columbia Generating Station Field Team Map

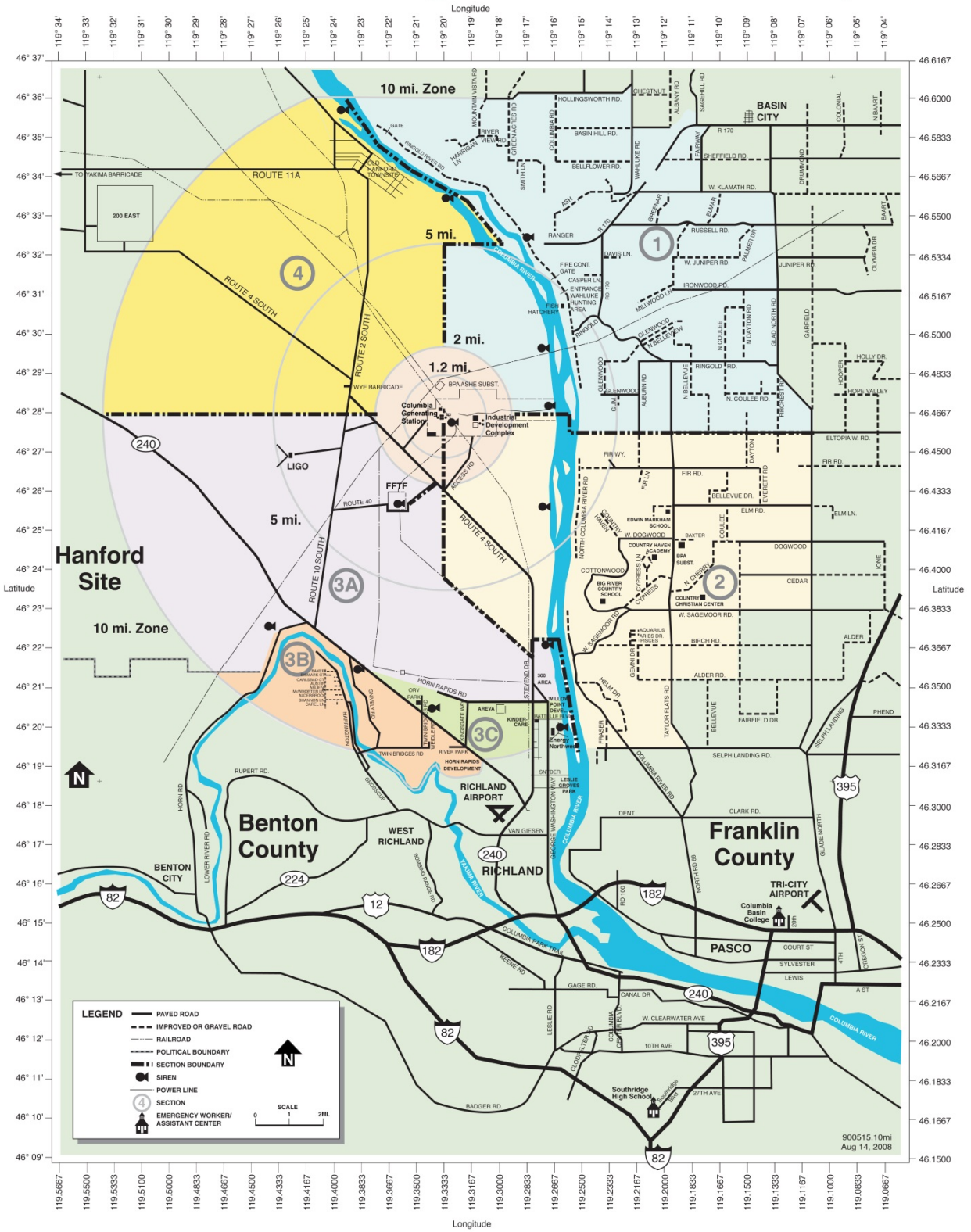


Figure 2

Section 1 of the 10 – Mile Emergency Planning Zone

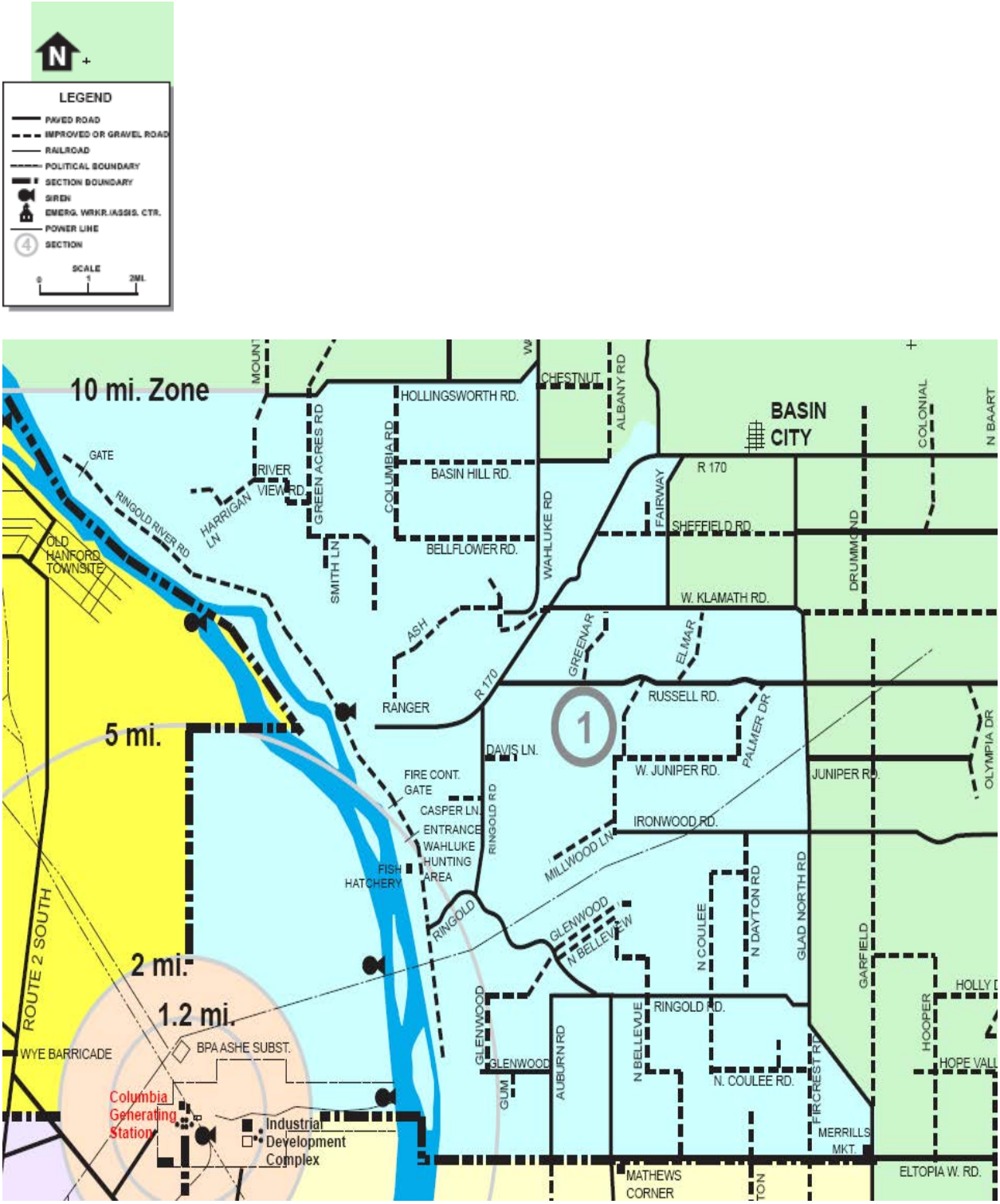


Figure 3

Section 2 of the EPZ

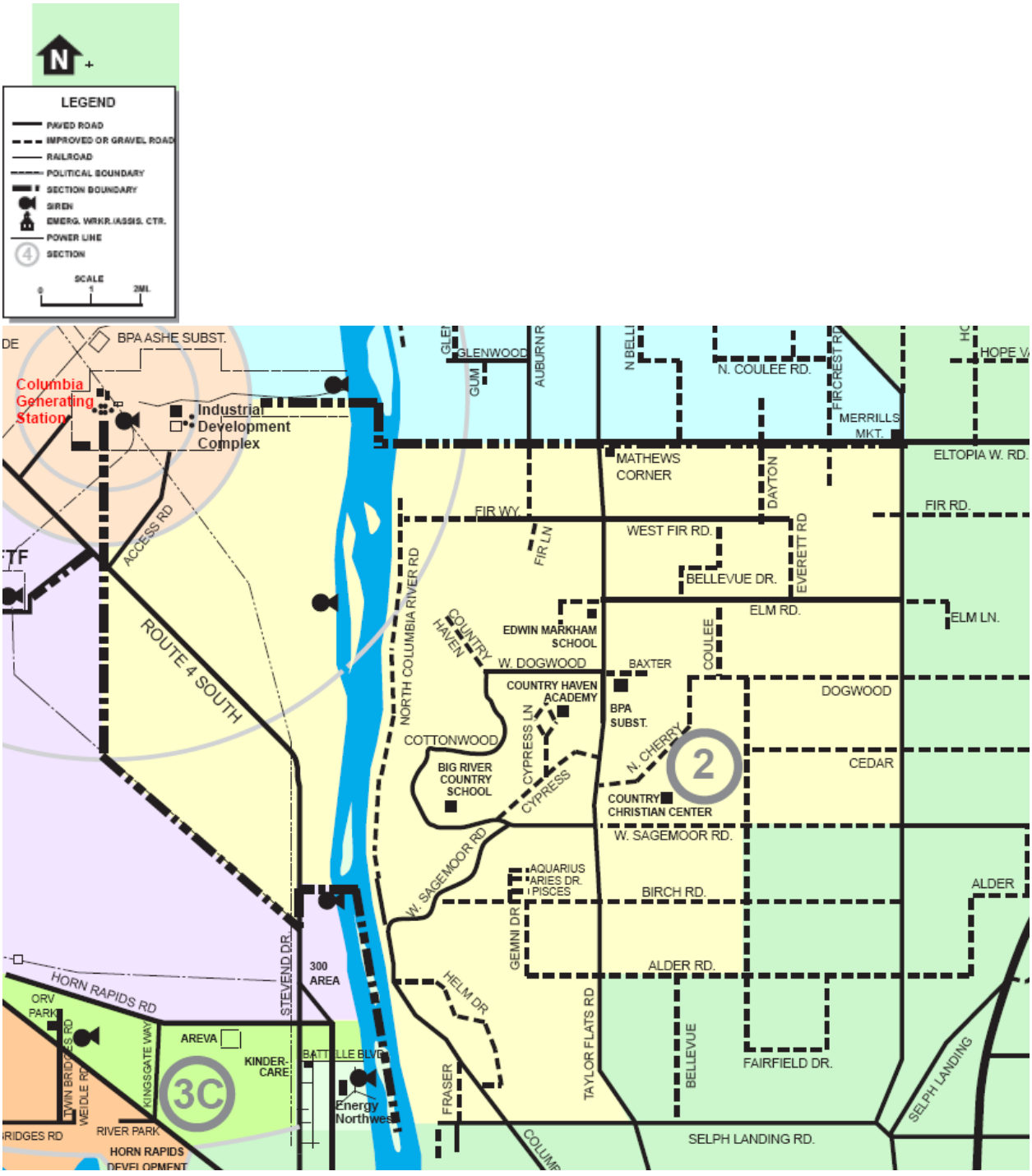


Figure 4

ENW 50 Mile EPZ Ingestion Map

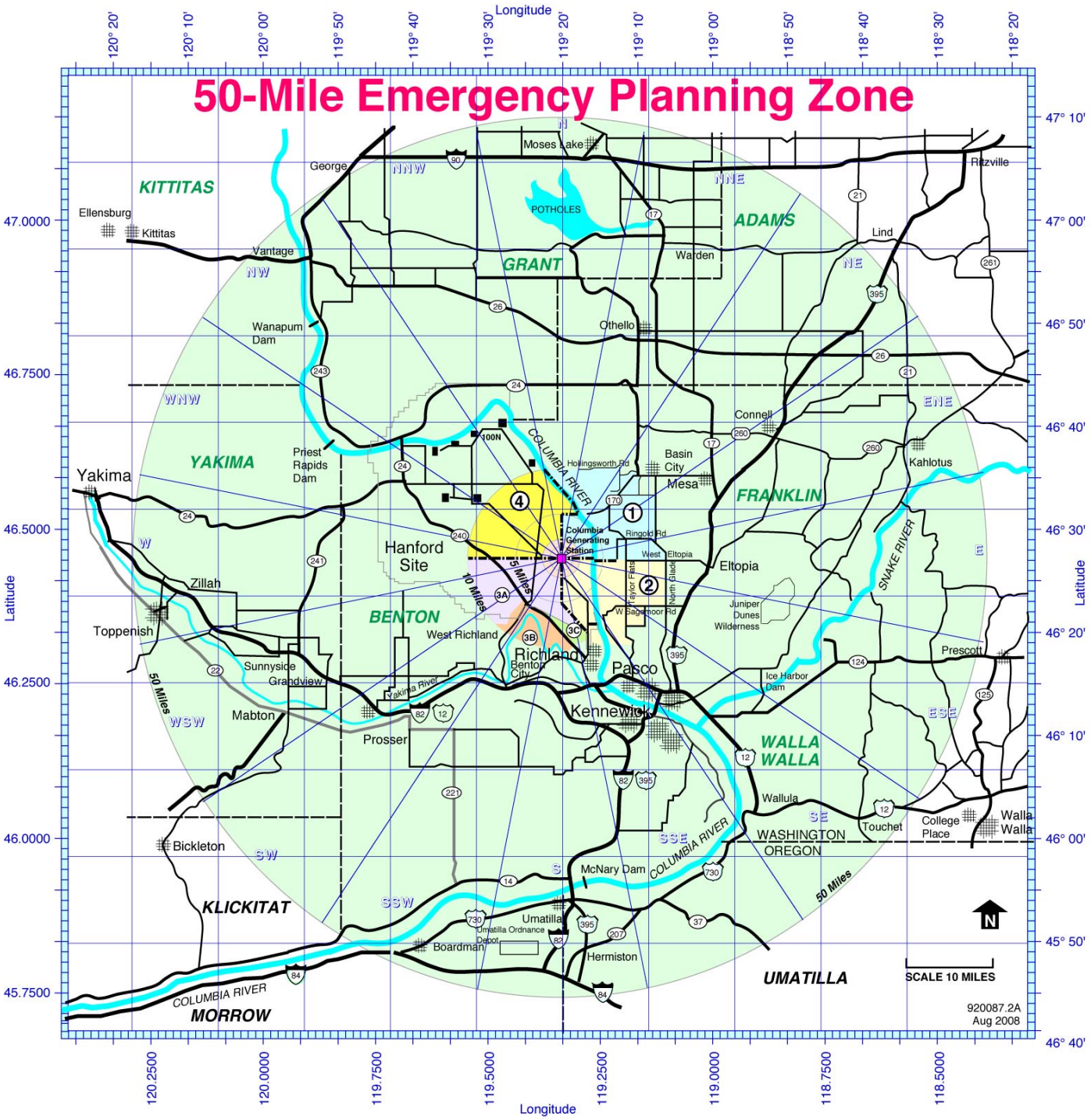


Figure 5
Total Population Distribution within the Columbia Generating 10 Mile EPZ

EPZ Section	Resident Population	Transient Population	Special Facilities Population	Total Population
1	1,224	4,517	0	5,741
2	1,456	2,106	460	4,022
3A	0	1,876	0	1,876
3B	1,403	155	0	1,558
3C	454	4,753	0	5,207
4	0	3,461	0	3,461
Total	4,537	16,868	460	21,865

Population Data by EPZ Section - Daytime

EPZ Section	Resident Population	Transient Population	Special Facilities Population	Total Population
1	1,224	3	0	1,227
2	1,456	0	41	1,497
3A	0	62	0	62
3B	1,403	75	0	1,478
3C	454	273	0	727
4	0	918	0	918
Total	4,537	1,331	41	5,909

Population Data by EPZ Section – Nighttime

Information Source: EMERGENCY PLAN COLUMBIA GENERATING STATION Revision 52

Compass Direction	0 to 2 Miles	2 to 5 Miles	5 to 10 Miles	10 Miles to Edge of EPZ	Total
N	25	0	68	0	93
NNE	0	0	579	6	585
NE	0	720	921	193	1,834
ENE	0	1,140	732	34	1,906
E	991	353	1,340	78	2,762
ESE	47	140	1,153	147	1,487
SE	0	41	1,579	125	1,745
SSE	0	0	5,403	202	5,605
S	0	0	1,932	436	2,368
SSW	0	277	558	0	835
SW	140	0	32	0	172
WSW	0	75	0	0	75
W	378	0	0	0	378
WNW	220	0	1800	0	2,020
NW	0	0	0	0	0
NNW	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,801	2,746	16,097	1,221	21,865

Total Population Data by Compass - Daytime

Compass Direction	0 to 2 Miles	2 to 5 Miles	5 to 10 Miles	10 Miles to Edge of EPZ	Total
N	0	0	24	0	24
NNE	0	0	65	6	71
NE	0	31	271	193	495
ENE	0	40	265	34	339
E	357	77	265	63	762
ESE	0	53	339	147	539
SE	0	20	492	125	637
SSE	0	0	340	107	447
S	0	0	1,076	356	1,432
SSW	0	0	558	0	558
SW	0	0	32	0	32
WSW	0	12	0	0	12
W	151	0	0	0	151
WNW	110	0	300	0	410
NW	0	0	0	0	0
NNW	0	0	0	0	0
Total	618	233	4,027	1,031	5,909

Total Population Data by Compass - Nighttime

Compass Direction	0 to 2 Miles	2 to 5 Miles	5 to 10 Miles	10 Miles to Edge of EPZ	Total
N	0	0	24	0	24
NNE	0	0	62	6	68
NE	0	31	271	193	495
ENE	0	40	265	34	339
E	0	77	265	63	405
ESE	0	53	339	147	539
SE	0	20	451	125	596
SSE	0	0	107	107	214
S	0	0	986	356	1,342
SSW	0	0	483	0	483
SW	0	0	32	0	32
WSW	0	0	0	0	0
W	0	0	0	0	0
WNW	0	0	0	0	0
NW	0	0	0	0	0
NNW	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	221	3,285	1,031	4,537

Resident Population Data by Compass - Daytime & Nighttime

Information Source: EMERGENCY PLAN COLUMBIA GENERATING STATION Revision 52

Figure 6

2010 Transient Population

Compass Direction	0 to 2 Miles	2 to 5 Miles	5 to 10 Miles	10 Miles to Edge of EPZ	Total
N	25	0	44	0	69
NNE	0	0	517	0	517
NE	0	689	650	0	1,339
ENE	0	1,100	467	0	1,567
E	991	276	1,075	15	2,357
ESE	47	87	469	0	603
SE	0	21	1,013	0	1,034
SSE	0	0	5,296	95	5,391
S	0	0	946	80	1,026
SSW	0	277	75	0	352
SW	140	0	0	0	140
WSW	0	75	0	0	75
W	378	0	0	0	378
WNW	220	0	1,800	0	2,020
NW	0	0	0	0	0
NNW	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,801	2,525	12,352	190	16,868

Transient Population Data by Compass - Daytime

Figure 6

2010 Transient Population

Compass Direction	0 to 2 Miles	2 to 5 Miles	5 to 10 Miles	10 Miles to Edge of EPZ	Total
N	0	0	0	0	0
NNE	0	0	3	0	3
NE	0	0	0	0	0
ENE	0	0	0	0	0
E	357	0	0	0	357
ESE	0	0	0	0	0
SE	0	0	0	0	0
SSE	0	0	233	0	233
S	0	0	90	0	90
SSW	0	0	75	0	75
SW	0	0	0	0	0
WSW	0	12	0	0	12
W	151	0	0	0	151
WNW	110	0	300	0	410
NW	0	0	0	0	0
NNW	0	0	0	0	0
Total	618	12	701	0	1,331

Transient Population Data by Compass Sector - Nighttime

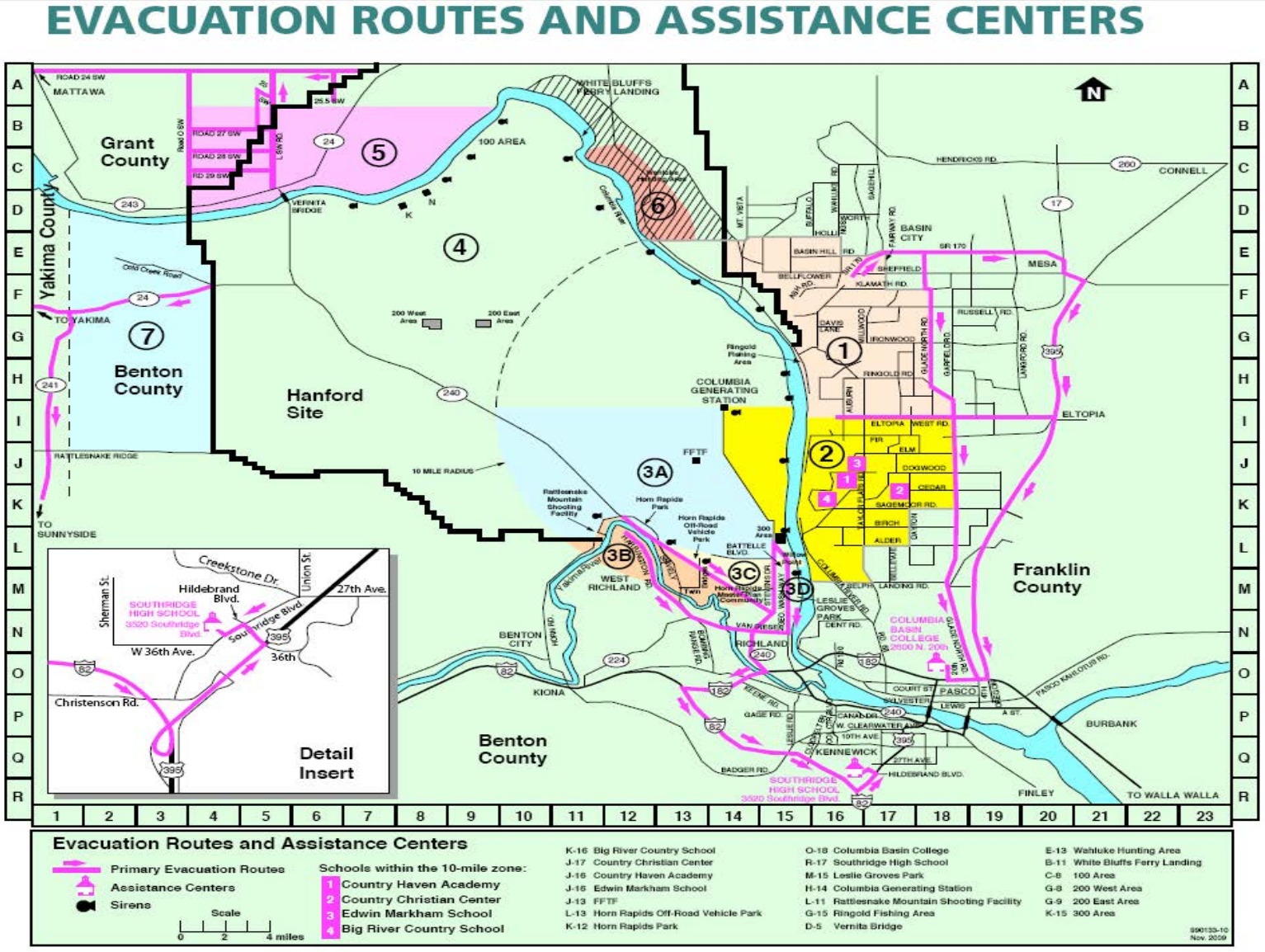
Figure 7

2010 Evacuation Time Estimates for the Plume Exposure Pathway EPZ

Evacuation Scheme	EPZ Sections Included	Total Vehicles Day/Night	Total Population Day/Night	Daytime (hours:minutes)		Nighttime (hours:minutes)	
				Normal Weather	Adverse Weather	Normal Weather	Adverse Weather
1	Entire EPZ	14,114/3,148	21,865/5,909	2:41	2:57	1:52	2:01
2	0 to 2 Miles*	1,801 / 618	1,801 / 618	1:45	2:25	1:40	1:45
3	1	2,095 / 445	5,741 / 1,227	2:41	2:55	1:50	1:55
4	2	1,336 / 547	4,022 / 1,497	2:16	2:30	1:50	1:55
5	1, 2	3,431 / 992	9,763 / 2,724	2:41	2:57	1:50	1:55
6	3A	1,876 / 62	1,876 / 62	1:57	2:40	1:51	1:59
7	3A, 3B	2,591 / 737	3,434 / 1,540	2:02	2:40	1:52	2:01
8	3A, 3C	6,507 / 563	7,083 / 789	2:09	2:45	1:51	2:00
9	3A, 3B, 3C	7,222 / 1,238	8,641 / 2,267	2:09	2:45	1:52	2:01
10	4**	3,461 / 918	3,461 / 918	1:45	1:50	1:41	1:45

Figure 8

Evacuation Routes and Emergency Worker / Assistance Centers



EVACUATION ROUTES AND ASSISTANCE CENTERS

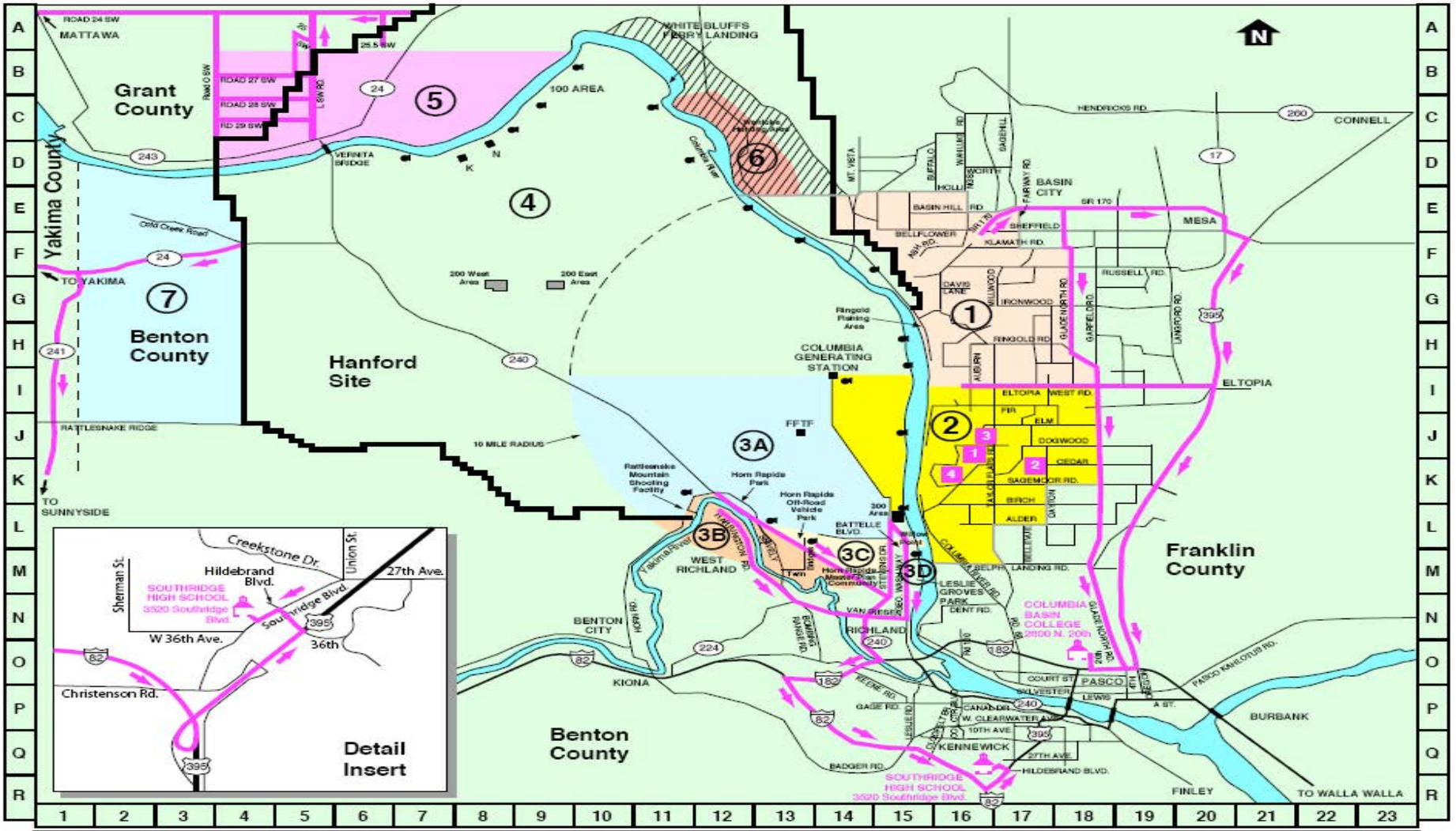
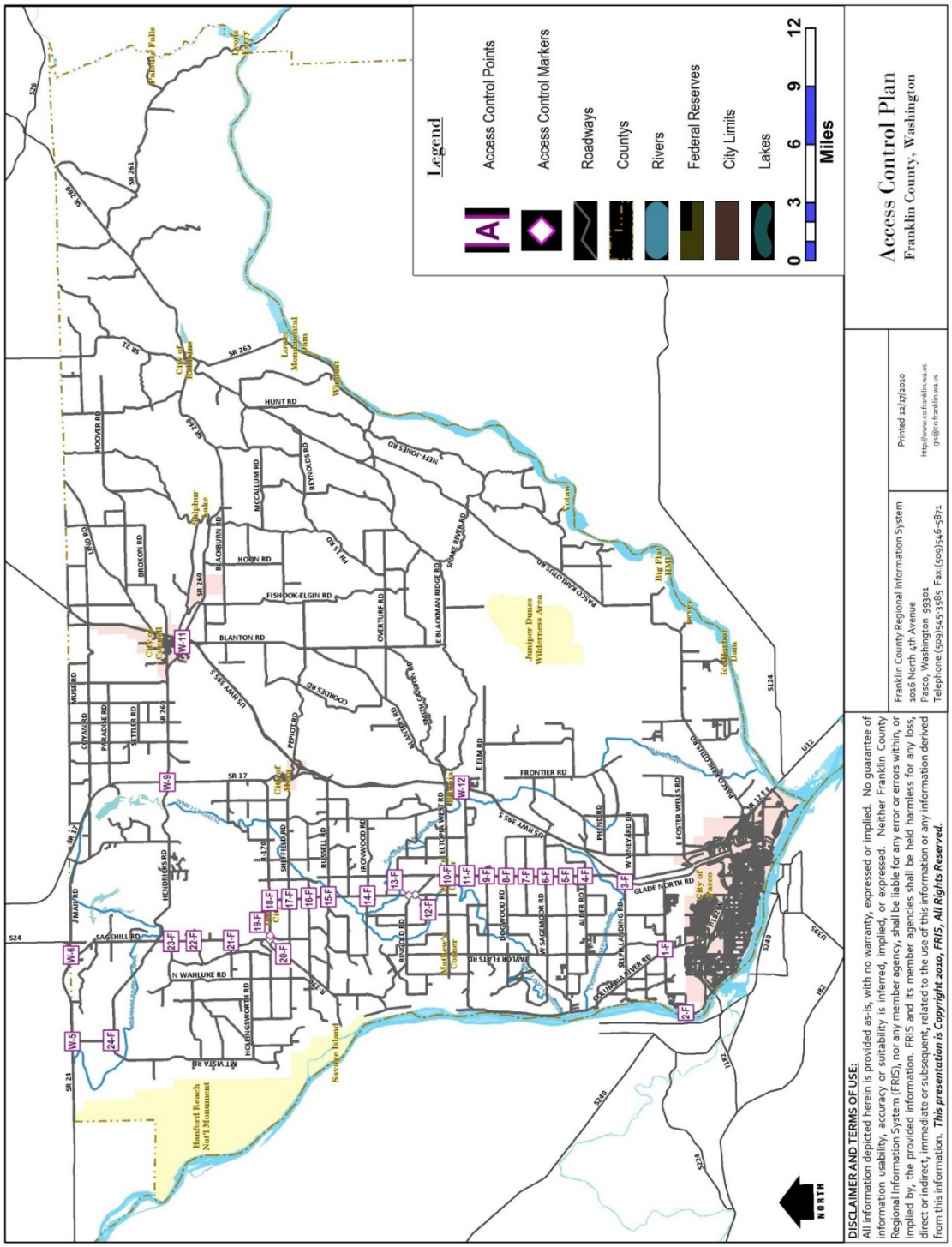


TABLE 13: FRANKLIN COUNTY ACCESS CONTROL POINTS

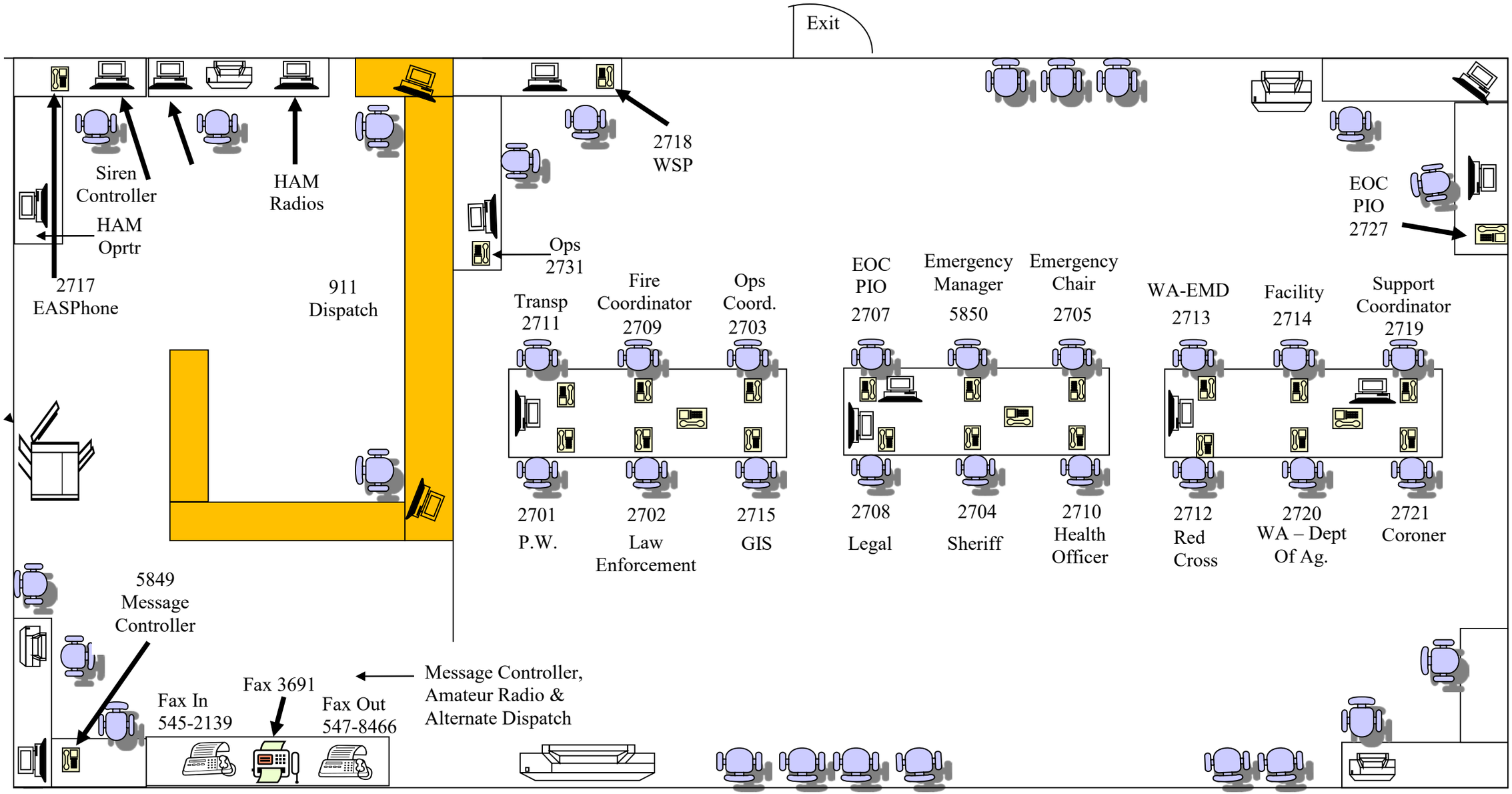
LOCATION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
Columbia River Rd @ Selph Landing	Pasco PD
Fraser Dr @ Selph Landing	Pasco PD
Taylor Flats @ Selph Landing	Pasco PD
Selph Landing @ Glade North	FC Sheriff's Office
Sagemoor @ Glade North	FC Sheriff's Office
Eltopia West @ Glade North	FC Sheriff's Office
Road 170 @ Glade North	FC Sheriff's Office
Road 170 @ Sagehill	FC Sheriff's Office
Alder @ Glade North	FC Public Works *
Birch @ Glade North	FC Public Works *
Cedar @ Glade North	FC Public Works *
Dogwood @ Glade North	FC Public Works *
Elm @ Glade North	FC Public Works *
Fir Road @ Glade North	FC Public Works *
Fircrest @ Glade North	FC Public Works *
Ringold @ Glade North	FC Public Works *
Ironwood @ Glade North	FC Public Works *
Russell @ Glade North	FC Public Works *
Klamath Road @ Glade North	FC Public Works *
Sheffield @ Glade North	FC Public Works *
Mountain Vista SB @ Hollingsworth	FC Public Works *
Green Acres SB @ Hollingsworth	FC Public Works *
Wahluke SB @ Hollingsworth/Chestnut	FC Public Works *
Buffalo @ Hollingsworth	FC Public Works *
Albany @ Hollingsworth	FC Public Works *
Highway 24 @ Hendricks Road	Washington State Patrol
Highway 24 @ Sagehill	Washington State Patrol
Highway 17 @ Hendricks Road	Washington State Patrol
Highway 395 @ South End of Connell	Washington State Patrol
Highway 395 @ Eltopia West	Washington State Patrol

NOTE: Asterisk (*) indicates Access Control Point is an unmanned barricade.

Figure 10
FRANKLIN COUNTY ACCESS CONTROL MAP



Appendix B Figure 11 Franklin County EOC Communications Diagram



Appendix C Graphics Content Page

Graphic Number	Figure Title
1	Public Emergency Instructions
2	Public Emergency Instructions (Spanish)
3	Columbia River Emergency Instructions
4	Columbia River Emergency Instructions (Spanish)
5	Agriculture Emergency Information
6	Agriculture Emergency Information (Spanish)

It is important the following material be read very carefully! This information only applies to people in recreation areas or passing through the Emergency Planning Zones (see numbered areas on map.)

How Will I Be Notified?

If you live or work within the ***Hanford Site*** Emergency Planning Zones (EPZ):

- People on the Hanford Site will be alerted by sirens or loudspeakers.
- An Emergency Alert System message will be broadcast to Benton, Franklin and Grant County EPZ residents over their emergency tone alert radio in English and Spanish.
- Recreationists in the Horn Rapids area will be alerted by sirens followed by an audible message.
- Emergency messages will be broadcast over KONA (610 AM or 105.3 FM). Listen to and follow instructions.

If you are using the ***Horn Rapids Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) Park:***

- Listen for sirens sounding for about three minutes followed by an audible message.
- The sirens signal you to evacuate the area. You may also be contacted by a park manager or an assistant.
- Tune your radio to KONA (610 AM or 105.3 FM). Other radio and TV stations may also broadcast emergency information.

If you are using the ***Columbia or Yakima rivers*** near the Hanford Site:

- Listen for sirens sounding for about three minutes followed by an audible message.
- The sirens will signal boaters and persons using the river to evacuate.
- Tune your radio to KONA (610 AM or 105.3 FM) or the Marine Band Channels 16 or 22.
- If there is NO radiological or hazardous materials risk, you will be told to return to your launch point and evacuate.
- If there IS a risk of radiological or hazardous materials exposure, you will be directed to a monitoring station or assistance center where you and your boat will be checked for contamination. Monitoring points may be located at Leslie Groves Park or the Vernita Bridge. Boaters should await further instructions from county officials.

If you are using the ***Wahluke hunting or Ringold fishing areas***:

- Listen for sirens sounding for about three minutes followed by an audible message.
- The sirens signal you to evacuate the area and tune your radio to KONA (610 AM or 105.3 FM). Listen to instructions. Other radio and TV stations may also broadcast emergency information.

What Will I Be Asked To Do?

If you are told to **evacuate**:

- Listen to instructions carefully. Be sure the section you are in is being evacuated before you follow the next steps.
- Take your pets with you. You must bring your own pet carrier, leash and proof of up-to-date vaccinations. Most shelters will not allow non-service animals so you may need to make other arrangements.
- Lock your doors and windows.
- Take your own car if possible. Take neighbors if they need a ride. If you don't have a car, ask your neighbor for a ride or call your county emergency management office.
- Children attending Edwin Markham Elementary School, Country Haven Academy, Country Christian Center or Big River Country School will be taken to a safe location by school staff. Listen to KONA (610 AM or 105.3 FM) to learn what actions officials are taking.
- Schools and day care centers near an area affected by the emergency may choose to evacuate. **Do NOT go to the school.** You may actually hinder the safe evacuation of your child. Parents are strongly urged to contact their school or day care provider to discuss their emergency plan **before** an emergency happens.
- Drive away from the Hanford Site. Once outside the Emergency Planning Zone, go to the nearest open assistance center announced over the radio.

If you are told to **shelter-in-place:**

- Remain inside.
- Close all doors and windows.
- Use phone only for a personal emergency.
- Keep pets inside.
- If you must go outside, cover your nose and mouth with a wet cloth.
- Listen to the primary Emergency Alert System (EAS) radio station KONA (610 AM or 105.3 FM) for further instructions.
- Start preparing for possible evacuation.
- Close anything that might bring air in from the outside, such as a fireplace damper, range fan, bathroom vent or clothes dryer.
- If you are in a car, keep the windows and vents closed. Continue to a destination away from the Hanford Site.

If you are told to **monitor the situation:**

- Turn on your radio to KONA (610 AM or 105.3 FM). Listen for further instructions and developments.
- Review your family or business emergency plan. Start making preparations to either evacuate or shelter-in-place, if told to do so.

Where Can I Go?

Assistance centers are shown on the map. Register at the assistance center so friends and relatives can locate you easily.

Assistance center locations are:

- Southridge High School, 3520 Southridge Blvd, Kennewick
- Columbia Basin College (CBC), 2600 N. 20th, Pasco

Stay tuned to KONA (610 AM or 105.3 FM), drive carefully and remain calm.

Where Can I Get More Information?

Benton County (509) 628-2600
toll free (800) 841-7953
http://www.bces.wa.gov/home

Franklin County (509) 545-3546
toll free (800) 258-5873
http://www.franklinem.org

Grant County (509) 762-1462
http://www.co.grant.wa.us/EM/

Notes:

110030
March 2011

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Public Emergency Instructions

Emergency plans have been developed to ensure the safety of the people near the facilities on the Hanford Site. The Hanford Site includes the Department of Energy's nuclear fuel storage facilities, radioactive and chemical waste treatment and storage facilities as well as the Columbia Generating Station nuclear power plant.

Plans to protect the public's health and safety have been prepared in the unlikely event of an emergency at one of these facilities. The purpose of this brochure is to describe the emergency actions for people who are using recreation areas or passing through the Hanford Site Emergency Planning Zones. Check the numbered areas of the map on the other side to see if you are within one of these zones. If you have any questions, contact your emergency management office.

Publication design and editing services courtesy of Energy Northwest, operator of the Columbia Generating Station nuclear power plant, which has provided electricity to Tri-City homes and the Pacific Northwest since 1984.

Please keep this brochure and store it in a convenient place.

Hanford Emergency Planning Zones

Evacuation Routes & Assistance Centers

- Primary Evacuation Routes
- Assistance Centers
- Sirens

Schools within the 10-mile zone:

1. Country Haven Academy
2. Country Christian Center
3. Edwin Markham School
4. Big River Country School

K-16	Big River Country School
J-17	Country Christian Center
J-16	Country Haven Academy
J-16	Edwin Markham School
J-13	FFTF
L-13	Horn Rapids Off-Road Vehicle Park
K-12	Horn Rapids Park
O-18	Columbia Basin College
R-17	Southridge High School
M-15	Leslie Groves Park
H-14	Columbia Generating Station
L-11	Rattlesnake Mt. Shooting Facility
G-15	Ringold Fishing Area
D-5	Vernita Bridge
E-13	Wahluke Hunting Area
B-11	White Bluffs Ferry Landing
C-8	100 Area
G-8	200 West Area
G-9	200 East Area
K-15	300 Area

Scale
0 2 4 miles

Columbia Generating Station

990133-10
Nov. 2009

¡Es importante que el siguiente material sea leído muy cuidadosamente! Esta información solamente aplica a personas en áreas de recreación o pasando por las Zonas de Planeación de Emergencia (vea las áreas numeradas en el mapa).

¿Cómo Seré Notificado?

Si usted vive o trabaja dentro de las Zonas de Planeamiento de Emergencia del Área de Hanford (EPZ por sus siglas en ingles):

- Personas en el Área de Hanford serán alertadas por sirenas o por un altavoz.
- Un mensaje del Sistema de Alerta de Emergencia será transmitido a los residentes de las EPZ de los condados de Benton, Franklin y Grant por medio del tono de alerta de emergencia de la radio en ingles y español.
- Personas que visitan el área de Horn Rapids para propósitos recreativos serán alertadas por sirenas seguidas por un mensaje audible.
- Mensajes de emergencia serán transmitidos por la estación de radio KONA (610 AM o 105.3 FM). Escuche y siga las instrucciones.

Si usted esta utilizando el Parque para Vehículos Todo-Terreno Horn Rapids:

- Escuche sonidos de sirenas por cerca de tres minutos seguidos por un mensaje audible.
- Las sirenas le indicaran que evacúe el área. Usted tal vez sea contactado por un encargado del parque o un asistente.
- Sintonice su radio a la estación KONA (610AM o 105.3FM)
- Puede ser que también otras estaciones de radio y televisión transmitan información de emergencia.

Si usted esta utilizando los ríos de Columbia o Yakima cerca del Área de Hanford:

- Escuche sonidos de sirenas por cerca de tres minutos seguidos por un mensaje audible.
- Las sirenas indicaran a paseantes en barcos y personas utilizando el rio que evacúen.
- Sintonice su radio a la estación KONA (610AM o 105.3FM) o el canal de banda marítima 16 o 22.
- Si NO hay riesgo de materiales radiológicos o peligrosos, le será indicado que regrese a la plataforma de embarque y evacúe.
- Si HAY riesgo de exposición a materiales radiológicos o peligrosos, usted será dirigido a una estación de monitoreo o centro de asistencia donde usted y su embarcación serán revisados para contaminación. Tal vez se encontraran puntos de monitoreo localizados en el Parque Leslie Groves o el Puente Vernita. Paseantes en embarcaciones deberán esperar más instrucciones de los oficiales del condado.

Si usted esta utilizando el área de caza Wahluke o el área de pesca Ringhold:

- Escuche sonidos de sirenas por cerca de tres minutos seguidos por un mensaje audible.
- Las sirenas le indicaran que evacúe el área y sintonice su radio a la estación KONA (610AM o 105.3FM). escuche las instrucciones. Puede ser que también otras estaciones de radio y televisión transmitan información de emergencia.

¿Qué Se Me Pedirá Que Haga?

Si se le ha pedido evacuar:

- Escuche las instrucciones cuidadosamente. Asegúrese de que la sección en la que usted se encuentra esta siendo evacuada antes de que usted siga los siguientes pasos.
- Lleve sus mascotas con usted. Usted deberá traer su propio portador de mascotas, correa y prueba de sus vacunas al día. La mayoría de los albergues no aceptaran animales que no son para servicios especiales, así que usted necesitará hacer otros arreglos.
- Cierre sus puertas y ventanas.
- Lleve su propio automóvil si es posible. Lleve vecinos si necesitan transportación. Si usted no tiene automóvil, pida a sus vecino que lo lleve o llame a la oficina de gestión de emergencia de su condado.
- Niños que asisten a las escuelas Edwin Markham Elementary School, Country Heaven Academy, Country Christian Center o Big River Country School serán llevados a una ubicación segura por el personal de la escuela. Escuche la estación de radio KONA (610AM o 105.3FM) para saber que acciones los oficiales están tomando.
- Escuelas y centros de cuidados de niños cerca de un área afectada por la emergencia pueden elegir evacuar. NO vaya a la escuela. Usted puede realmente dificultar la evacuación de su niño o niña. Se insta encarecidamente a los padres que contacten su escuela o centro de cuidado de niños para hablar sobre el plan de emergencia antes de que la emergencia ocurra.
- Maneje fuera del Área de Hanford. Una vez fuera de la Zona de Planeamiento de Emergencia, vaya al centro de asistencia abierto mas cercano anunciado en la radio.

Si se le ha dicho que se refugie en el lugar:

- Permanezca en el interior.
- Cierre todas las puertas y ventanas.
- Utilice el teléfono solamente para emergencia personal.
- Mantenga sus mascotas en el interior.
- Si necesita salir a la calle, cubra su nariz y boca con un paño mojado.
- Escuche el principal Sistema de Alerta de Emergencia (EAS por sus siglas en ingles) estación de radio KONA (610AM o 105.3FM) para más instrucciones. 110030
- Empiece a prepararse para una posible evacuación.
- Cierre cualquier cosa que pueda traer aire del exterior, como reguladores de chimenea, ventilador de estufa, ventilación de cuarto de baño o secadora de ropa.
- Si usted se encuentra en un automóvil, mantenga las ventanas y rejillas de ventilación cerradas. Continúe a un destino fuera del Área de Hanford.

Si se le ha dicho que monitoreé la situación:

- Encienda su radio a la estación de radio KONA (610AM o 105.3FM). Escuche las instrucciones y desarrollos.
- Revise su plan de emergencia familiar o de negocio. Empiece los preparativos para evacuar o refugiarse en el lugar, si es que así se le ha dicho.

¿A Dónde Puedo Ir?

Centros de asistencia se muestran en el mapa. Regístrese en el centro de asistencia para que sus amigos y familiares puedan localizarlo/a fácilmente. Ubicaciones de los centros de asistencia son:

- Southridge High School, 3520 Southridge Blvd, Kennewick
- Columbia Basin College (CBC), 2600 N. 20th, Pasco Manténgase en sintonía en la estación de radio KONA (610AM o 105.3FM), conduzca con cuidado y mantenga la calma.

INFORMACION DE EMERGENCIA

Instrucciones de Emergencia Publica

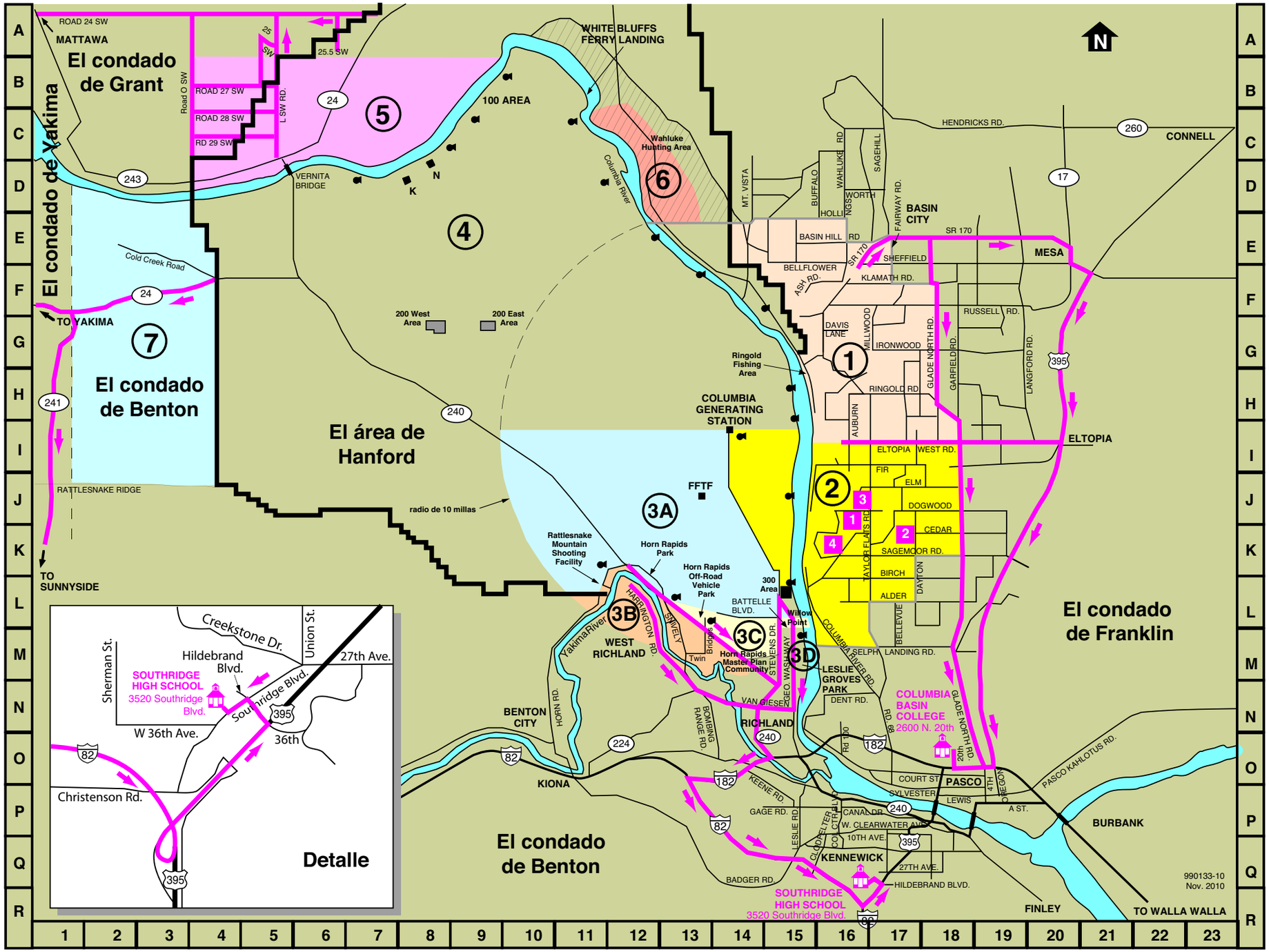
Planes de emergencia han sido desarrollados para garantizar la seguridad de las personas cerca de las instalaciones en el Área de Hanford. El Área de Hanford incluye las instalaciones de almacenaje de combustible nuclear del Departamento de Energía, instalaciones de tratamiento y almacenaje de desperdicios radioactivos y químicos. Las instalaciones de energía nuclear Columbia Generating Station opera en terreno rentado del Área de Hanford.

Planes para proteger la salud y seguridad pública han sido preparados para el improbable caso de una emergencia en alguna de estas instalaciones. El propósito de este folleto es describir las acciones de emergencia para personas que se encuentren utilizando áreas de recreación o pasando por las Zonas de Planeamiento de Emergencia del Área de Hanford. Revise las áreas numeradas en el mapa al reverso para ver si usted se encuentra dentro de alguna de estas zonas. Si usted tiene alguna pregunta, contacte a su oficina de gestión de emergencia.

Diseño de publicación y servicios de edición, cortesía de Energy Northwest, operador de las instalaciones de energía nuclear Columbia Generating Station. Columbia proporciona suficiente electricidad para alimentar un millón de hogares en Washington.

Por favor mantenga este folleto y guárdelo en un lugar conveniente.

110030
August 2011



Las rutas de evacuación y los centros de auxilio

Las rutas principales de evacuación

Los centros de auxilio

Sirenas

Las escuelas ubicadas en un radio de 10 millas

1. Country Haven Academy
2. Country Christian Center
3. Edwin Markham School
4. Big River Country School

K-16 Big River Country School
J-17 Country Christian Center
J-16 Country Haven Academy
J-16 Edwin Markham School
J-13 FFTF
L-13 El parque de vehículos todoterreno de Horn Rapids
K-12 El parque de Horn Rapids
O-18 Columbia Basin College
R-17 Southridge High School
M-15 El parque de Leslie Groves
H-14 La planta generadora de Columbia
L-11 El campo de tiro de Rattlesnake Mountain
G-15 La zona de pesca de Ringold
D-5 El puente Vernita
E-13 La zona de caza de Wahluke
B-11 Muelle de White Bluffs
C-8 El área 100
G-8 Al oeste del área 200
G-9 Al este del área 200
K-15 El área 300

Escala
0 2 4 millas

¿En Donde Puedo Conseguir Mas Información?

Benton County (509) 628-2600
Sin cargo (800) 841-7953
http://www.bces.wa.gov/home

Franklin County (509) 545-3546
Sin cargo (800) 258-5873
http://www.franklinem.org

Grant County (509) 762-1462
http://www.co.grant.wa.us/EM/

The Columbia River borders the Hanford Site from North Richland upstream to the Vernita Bridge. Boaters and others using that section of the river will be entering an emergency planning zone. The Hanford Site includes the Department of Energy's nuclear fuel storage facilities, radioactive and chemical waste treatment and storage facilities, and Columbia Generating Station.

Plans to protect the public's health and safety have been prepared for the unlikely event of an emergency at one of these facilities. This brochure describes emergency actions that apply to people using the Columbia River near the Hanford Site.

How will I be notified?

Sirens

If there is a problem on the Hanford Site, people using the Columbia River will hear sirens sound continuously for three minutes or longer, followed by an audible message. These sirens are a signal to evacuate the river and tune to the Emergency Alert System Radio Station KONA 610 AM or 105.3 FM for more information. Other radio and TV stations may also broadcast emergency information.

Radio

For more information during any type of emergency,

- Turn your radio to KONA 610 AM or 105.3 FM
- Tune your marine band to Channel 16 for a Notice to Mariners then to Channel 22 for the notice and instructions.

Announcements will be repeated over KONA and the marine band radio.

Where will I be asked to go?

If there IS NO radiological or hazardous materials risk, you will be told to return to your launch point and evacuate.

If there IS a risk of radiological or hazardous materials exposure, you will be directed to a monitoring station or assistance center where you and your boat will be checked for radiological or hazardous materials contamination. Monitoring stations may be located at Leslie Groves Park and the Vernita Bridge. Boaters should then await further instructions from county officials.

Assistance Center locations are:

- Southridge High School, 3520 Southridge Blvd, Kennewick
- Columbia Basin College (CBC), 2600 N. 20th, Pasco

Use the map on the back of this brochure to:

- Locate the two monitoring stations and assistance centers
- Check to see if your favorite place to boat is near one of these areas

If you have any questions . . .

Contact an Emergency Management Office:

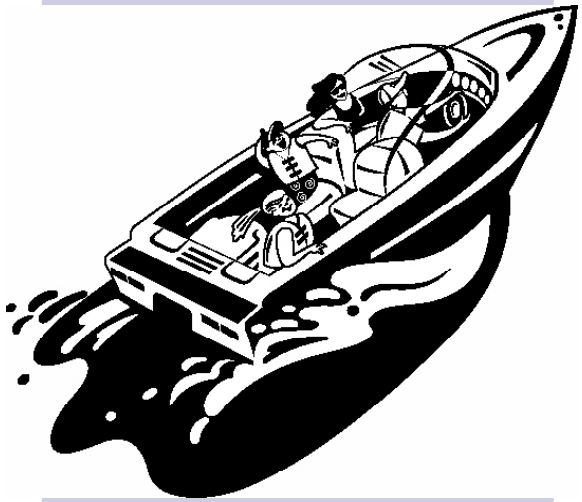
Benton County Residents 628-2600 or
1-800-841-7953

Franklin County Residents 545-3546 or
1-800-258-5873

Grant County Residents 762-1462 or
1-888-431-9911

Publication design and editing services courtesy of Energy Northwest, operator of Columbia Generating Station, which has provided electricity to Tri-City homes and the Pacific Northwest since 1984.

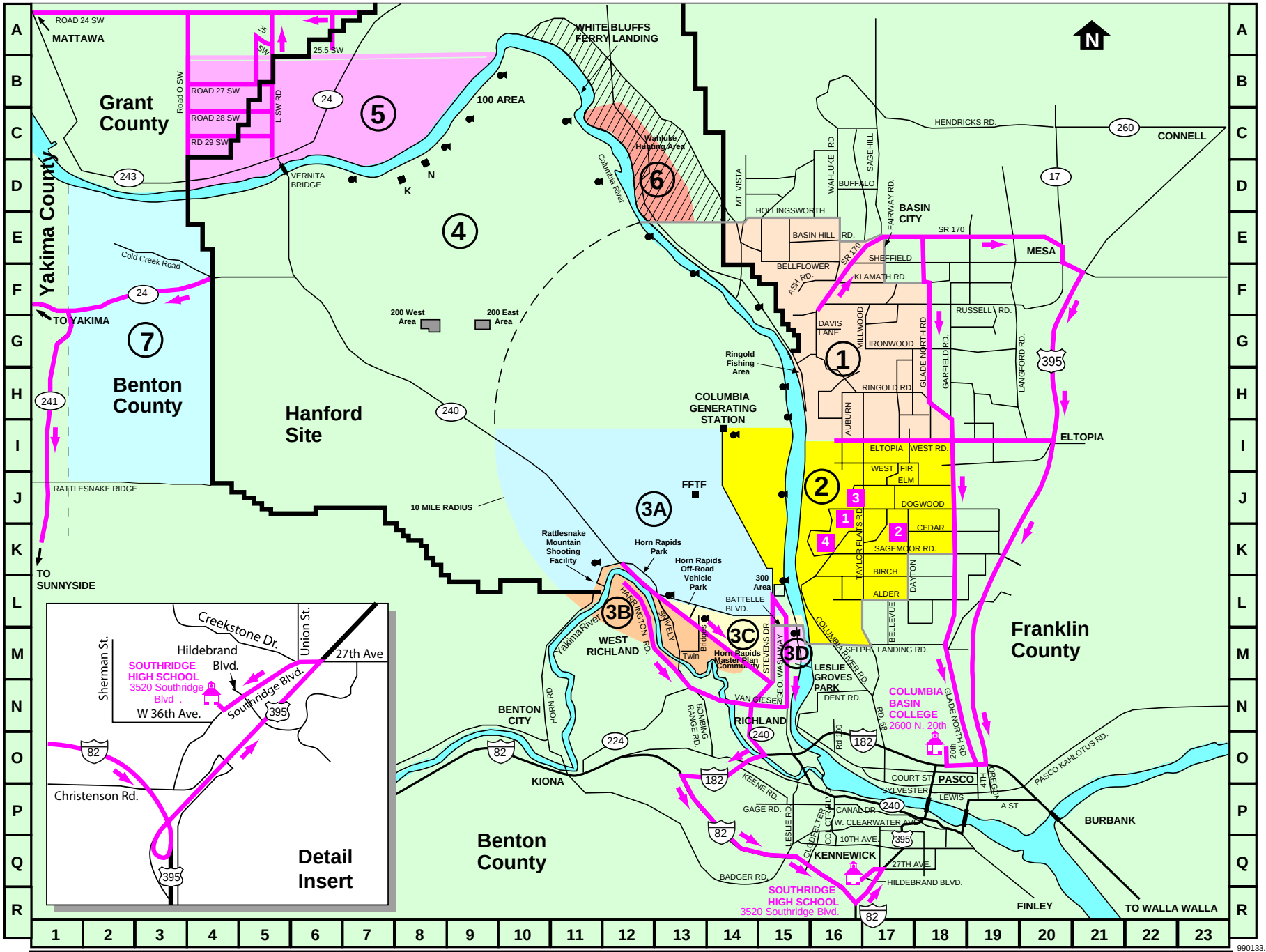
EMERGENCY INFORMATION



For people on the Columbia River near the Hanford Site

Please save this brochure and store in a convenient place.

990133.RiverEnglish June 2007



Evacuation Routes and Assistance Centers

Primary Evacuation Routes

Assistance Centers

Sirens

Scale

0 2 4 miles

Schools within the 10-mile zone:

1. Country Haven Academy
2. Country Christian Center
3. Edwin Markham School
4. Big River Country School

K-16 Big River Country School
J-17 Country Christian Center
J-16 Country Haven Academy
J-16 Edwin Markham School
J-13 FFTF
L-13 Horn Rapids Off-Road Vehicle Park
K-12 Horn Rapids Park
O-18 Columbia Basin College
R-17 Southridge High School
M-15 Leslie Groves Park
H-14 Columbia Generating Station
L-11 Rattlesnake Mountain Shooting Facility
G-15 Ringold Fishing Area
D-5 Vernita Bridge
E-13 Wahluke Hunting Area
B-11 White Bluffs Ferry Landing
C-8 100 Area
G-8 200 West Area
G-9 200 East Area
K-15 300 Area

990133.10 English
June 2007

El Río Columbia rodea el Área de Hanford desde el río arriba del norte de Richland hasta el Puente Vernita. Las personas en botes u otras personas por esa sección del río entran en una zona de planificación de emergencia. En el Área de Hanford están ubicadas las instalaciones del Departamento de Energía de almacenamiento de combustible nuclear del 100 Área y las instalaciones de almacenamiento y tratamiento de desecho químico y nuclear, y Columbia Generating Station (la Estación Generador de Columbia, una planta de energía nuclear).

Se han desarrollado planes para proteger la salud y la seguridad pública en el caso improbable que haya una emergencia en dichas instalaciones. Este folleto describe las media a tomar por personas que se encuentran en el Río Columbia, cerca del Área de Hanford.

¿Cómo se me avisará en caso de emergencia?

Las Sirenas

Si sucede un problema en el Área de Hanford las personas que estén por el Río Columbia, dentro de una distancia de 10 millas de Columbia Generating Station, escucharán sonar sirenas sin parar por tres minutos o más. Las sirenas señalan que debe abandonar el área y sintonizar en la radio Sistema de Transmisión de Emergencias KONA 610 AM o 105.3 FM para más información. Otras estaciones de radio y televisión podrán transmitir información de emergencia.

La radio

Para más información durante cualquier tipo de emergencia,

- Sintonice en la radio KONA 610 AM o 105.3 FM
- Sintonice la banda marina en el canal 16 para el aviso a los marineros y al Canal 22 para el aviso y las instrucciones

Se repetirán los anuncios en la radio KONA y la banda marina.

¿Adónde se me pedirá ir?

Si no hay un riesgo de contaminación radiológica o de materia peligrosa, se le dirá que regrese a la rampa de desembarque y que evacue el área.

Si hay un riesgo de contaminación radiológica o de materia peligrosa, se le dirigirá a una estación de control donde usted y su bote serán revisados en busca de contaminación con material radiologico o peligroso. Las estaciones de control estarán ubicadas en el Parque Leslie Groves y el Puente Vernita. Luego las personas en botes deberán esperar para más instrucciones de los funcionarios de los condados.

Utilice el mapa en este folleto para:

- Ubicar las dos estaciones de control
- Revisar para saber si su lugar favorito para navegar está dentro de dicha área.

Las ubicaciones de los Centros de Asistencia son:

- Southridge High School (La Escuela Secundaría Southridge), 3520 Southridge Boulevard, Kennewick, WA
- Columbia Basin College (CBC), 2600 N. 20th, Pasco

Si tiene alunga pregunta...

Póngase en contacto con una Oficina del Manejo de Emergencias:

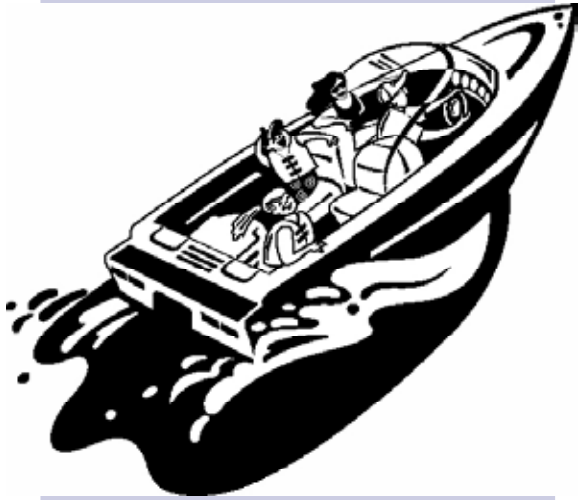
Residentes del Condado de Benton: 628-2600
(llamada gratis)..... 1-800-841-7953

Residentes del Condado de Franklin: 545-3546
(llamada gratis)..... 1-800-258-5873

Residentes del Condado de Grant: 762-1462
(llamada gratis)..... 1-888-431-9911

Servicios de diseño y revisión cortesía de Energy Northwest, operador de Columbia Generating Station, la cual ha suministrado electricidad a hogares de los Tri-Cities y al Noroeste Pacifica desde 1984.

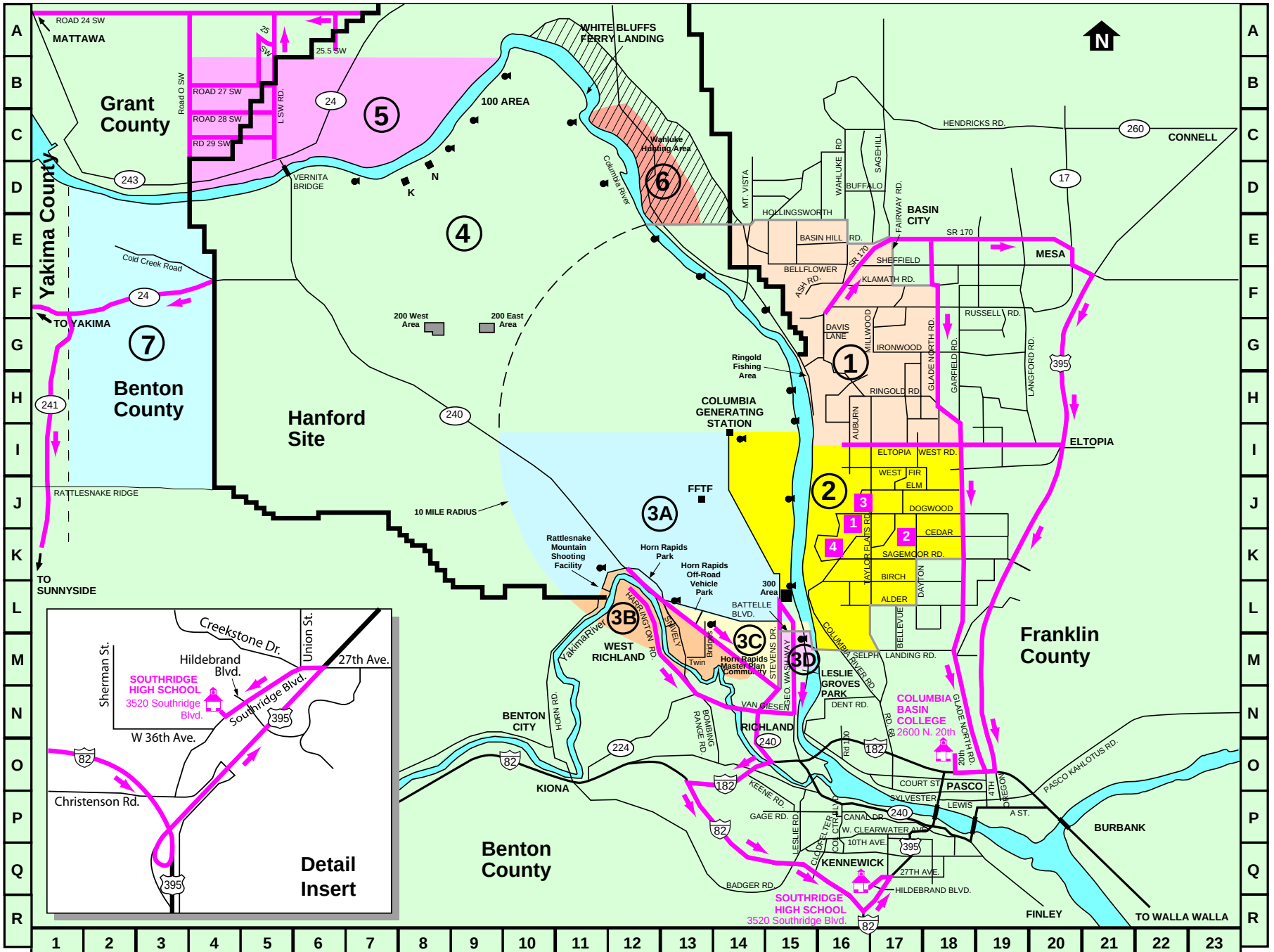
INFORMACIÓN DE EMERGENCIA



Para los Navegantes y Otras Personas por el Río Columbia cerca del Área de Hanford

Por favor, guarde este folleto en un lugar accessible.

Spanish 990133 July 2007



990133.10 English
July 2007

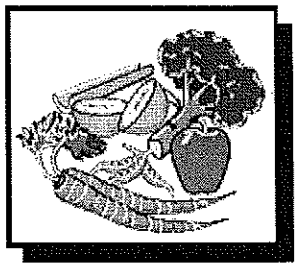
Remove animals from pasture and provide feed from a protected source. This could be feed you covered earlier, protected silage, or hay from the interior of the stack.

Beehives which are in affected areas are not to be moved or harvested. They will be sampled and tested for possible contamination by officials.

Do not attempt to market or transport animals or animal products until official announcement has been made that your location is free of contamination.

Clearance of an area or crop will be based on official sampling and laboratory results.

Protection of Fruits and Vegetables



Stop all harvesting of crops. Fruits and vegetables picked when the emergency is declared should be removed from the field and placed in an enclosed storage area.

Do not process or distribute fruits or vegetables until they have been officially declared free of contamination.

As you normally do, you should wash, scrub, or peel fresh fruits and vegetables obtained from the store. Do not eat fruits or vegetables from your garden until your location has been officially declared free of contamination.

Clearance of an area or crop will be based on official sampling and laboratory results.

Listen to your local radio station for further information.

Compensation for Economic Loss

A radiological emergency may lead to additional living expenses, loss of farm or business income, or physical or property damages. The federal government requires that nuclear facilities compensate the public for economic loss caused by a radiological accident.

If there is an emergency, announcements would be made on types of assistance programs that would be available and procedures for obtaining assistance or filing a claim for damages or loss.

Additional information regarding a radiological emergency is available for farmers, people within 10 miles of a nuclear facility, and Spanish speaking residents. Please contact the office listed below for more information on how you and your family can be better prepared for any type of emergency.

Your Local Emergency Management Office

This Brochure was Prepared by:
U.S. Department of Energy–Richland, Energy Northwest, Washington State Departments of Health and Agriculture, Washington State Emergency Management and your local emergency management office.

8/2009

Emergency Preparedness for Nuclear Facilities in Washington State

What You Need to Know to Be Prepared for an Emergency

In the event of a release of radioactive material that could result in the contamination of foods, food products, or water, state and local officials would advise the public on actions they should take to prevent or minimize the development of any contamination hazard from food.

If a radiological emergency occurs affecting the area in which you live, do not eat or sell any fresh food products or drink from open water sources until emergency officials have declared it is safe to do so. State and local governments will take action to prevent the consumption of contaminated products.

Protecting yourself and your family is the primary concern. If time allows, any of the following actions would help protect your property and the food supply.

Protection of Animals and Animal Products

As much as practical, provide shelter for all types of animals, including pets.

Cover feed and open water sources, such as water troughs.

Do not use fresh milk from your dairy animals, eggs from your poultry, or slaughter any animals unless official clearance of your location has been announced. Milk processed and offered for sale before the emergency is considered unaffected by the radiological emergency.

What Is Radiation?

Radiation is invisible, tasteless and odorless. We are constantly exposed to sources of radiation. Radiation comes from sunlight, water, soil and the materials we use to build our homes. Radiation also comes from sources such as medical and dental x-rays, color television sets and smoke detectors.

If there is an emergency at a nuclear facilty where the release of radioactive material might be harmful to the public, county and state officials would work with facility operators to make sure the public and the environment are safe.

If an Emergency Occurs

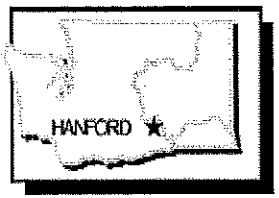
In the event of a radiological emergency at a nuclear facility, state and county emergency response organizations would identify affected areas and suggest protective actions for those who live and work within the affected area. Several methods would be used to warn the public. Within the plume EPZ, affected residents would be notified by tone alert radios, telephone notification, sirens or Emergency Alert System messages. Outside the plume EPZ the affected public would be informed primarily by local radio stations.

During and following the emergency, state and county officials would provide information to the media on a regular basis. This information would contain the latest status on the emergency and actions that you can take to protect your family and your property. Stay off the telephone unless you have a critical need.

Purpose:

This leaflet has been prepared for the general public by the Department of Energy–Richland, Energy Northwest, Washington State Departments of Health and Agriculture and Washington Emergency Management, a division of the Washington Military Department. It provides guidance to you in the event of a radiological emergency at nuclear facilities within fifty miles of your home. It explains those actions that may be necessary for you to take to protect yourself, your family, your home garden and your pets or animals.

Introduction



Nuclear facilities are designed to operate safely. However, it is possible that an accident could be serious enough to result in a release of radioactive materials. An accidental release of radiation into the atmosphere has the potential to effect you and your family. Should there be an emergency, the information in this guide and the instructions local and state officials will communicate to you on radio and television stations will help minimize the effects a radiological emergency could have on you and your family.

Two emergency planning zones (EPZs) have been established as a basis for preparing to protect the public. Emergency plans for residents living up to ten miles from a nuclear facility, the plume EPZ, include ways to protect them from direct exposure to radiation in the event of a release of radioactive material.

Persons located up to fifty miles from a nuclear facility reside in the ingestion EPZ. Emergency plans for those in the ingestion EPZ include ways to protect them from consuming contaminated food. Examples of food or drink that can become contaminated with radiation are milk, fresh fruits, vegetables, processed products and open water sources.

No use leche fresca de sus animales, huevos de sus gallinas ni beneficie ningún animal a menos que oficialmente se haya levantado la emergencia para su zona. La leche procesada y ofrecida para la venta antes de la emergencia radiológica se considera que no ha sido afectada por la emergencia.

Colonias de abejas que están en las áreas afectadas no se deben mover ni se debe cosechar la miel. Las autoridades sacarán muestras y harán análisis para saber si están contaminadas.

No trate de vender o transportar animales o sus productos hasta que oficialmente se anuncie que la zona donde reside está libre de contaminación.

La liberación de un área o cultivo estará basado en muestras y resultados oficiales de laboratorio.

Escuche su estación de radio local para mayor información.

Protección de Las Frutas y Verduras

Detenga la cosecha de todos los cultivos. Las frutas y verduras cosechadas cuando la emergencia es impuesta o declarada, debería sacarse del campo y guardarla en un almacenamiento cerrado.

No procese o distribuya frutas ni verduras hasta que hayan sido oficialmente declaradas libre de contaminación.

Como usted normalmente lo hace, debería lavar, restregar (tallar) o pelar las frutas y verduras que trae de la tienda. No coma frutas o verduras de su jardín hasta que su área ha sido liberada oficialmente que está libre de contaminación.

La liberación de un área o cultivo estará basada en muestras y resultados oficiales de laboratorio.

Escuche su estación de radio local para mayor información.

Compensación Por Pérdidas Económicas

Una emergencia radiológica puede llevarlo a tener un costo de vida más alto, pérdida de dinero de la finca o de su negocio, daños físicos o a su propiedad. El gobierno federal requiere que las instalaciones nucleares en caso de un accidente radiológico deben compensar al público de pérdidas económicas debido a ese accidente.

En el caso que ocurra una emergencia, se anunciarán los tipos de programas de asistencia que estarán disponibles y los procedimientos para obtener la asistencia y de cómo hacer el reclamo para pérdidas y daños.

La información adicional relacionada con una emergencia radiológica está disponible para agricultores y personas dentro de un radio de diez millas de una instalación nuclear, también la información está disponible en español. Por favor, comuníquese con la oficina mencionada abajo para obtener más información sobre cómo usted y su familia pueden estar mejor preparados para cualquier tipo de emergencia.

Su Oficina Local de Manejo de Emergencia:

Este Panfleto Fue Preparado Por:

U.S. Departmento de Energia-Richland, Energia Noroeste, Departmentos del Estado de Washington de la Salud y de la Agricultura, Washington Administción de Emergencia y su oficina local de manejo de emergencia.

12/2007

Estado de Preparación de la Emergencia Para Las Instalaciones Nucleares en el Estado de Washington

El Propósito de Este Panfleto

Este panfleto ha sido preparado para el público en general por el Departmento de Energia-Richland, Energia Noroeste, Departmentos del Estado de Washington de la Salud y de la Agricultura, y Washington Administción de Emergencia, una division del Departmento de Militar de Washington. Es una guía para usted en caso de una emergencia radiológica en una instalación nuclear dentro de cinquenta millas de su casa. Le explica aquellas acciones que pueden ser necesarias de tomar para protegerse usted, su familia, sus cultivos y sus

Introducción

Las instalaciones nucleares están diseñadas para operar en forma segura. Sin embargo, es posible que un accidente pueda ser suficientemente serio y como resultado libere materiales radioactivos. Una liberación accidental de materiales radioactivos a la atmósfera tiene el potencial de afectar su salud y la de su familia. Si hay una emergencia radiológica, la información de este panfleto y las instrucciones de las autoridades locales y estatales que se comunicarán con usted por medio de las estaciones de radio y televisión, le ayudarán a reducir los efectos en la salud de usted y de su familia en caso de una emergencia radiológica.

Se han establecido dos zonas de planificación de emergencia (EPZs) como base para proteger al público. Planes de emergencia para residentes que viven hasta diez millas de la instalación nuclear, la zona con la pluma o nube radioactiva de planificación de emergencia, incluyen maneras de protegerse de la exposición directa a la radiación en caso de un accidente con lanzamiento de material radioactivo.

Las personas que se encuentran hasta cincuenta millas de la instalación nuclear, residen en la zona de ingestión de planificación de emergencia. Los planes de emergencia para aquellas personas en la zona de ingestión, incluyen maneras de protegerse para evitar consumir alimentos contaminados. Ejemplos de alimentos y agua que pueden contaminarse con radiación son leche, frutas frescas, verduras, productos procesados y fuentes de agua.

¿Qué es La Radiación?

La radiación es invisible, insípida e inodora. Todos estamos constantemente expuestos a fuentes de radiación. La radiación viene de la luz del sol, del agua, del suelo y de los materiales que usamos para construir nuestras casas. La radiación también viene de otras fuentes, como los rayos X que usan los médicos y dentistas, de los televisores de color y detectores de incendio.

Si ocurre una emergencia en una instalación nuclear donde la liberación de material radioactivo puede ser dañina para el público, las autoridades del condado y del estado trabajarán con los operadores de estas instalaciones para asegurarse que el público y el medio ambiente estén seguros.

En Caso Que Ocurra una Emergencia

En el caso que ocurra una emergencia radiológica en una instalación nuclear, las organizaciones de respuesta a emergencias del estado y del condado identificarán las áreas afectadas y sugerirán las acciones de protección para aquellas personas que viven o trabajan en la área afectada. Varios métodos se usarán para avisarle al público. Dentro de la zona de la nube o pluma radioactiva (EPZ), los residentes afectados serán notificados a través de radios de alerta, notificación telefónica, sirenas o mensajes del Sistema de Alerta de Emergencia. Afuera de la pluma o nube radioactiva (EPZ) el público afectado será informado principalmente por estaciones locales de radio.

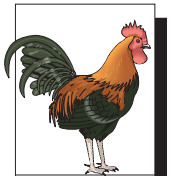
¿Qué Necesita Saber Para Estar Preparado En Caso de Una Emergencia?

En caso que ocurra una lanzamiento de material radioactivo que resulte en la contaminación de alimentos, productos alimentarios o agua, las autoridades estatales y locales aconsejarán al público sobre las acciones que deben tomar para reducir o prevenir el desarrollo de cualquier peligro de contaminación por alimentos.

Si ocurre una emergencia radiológica en el área donde usted vive, no coma ni venda productos frescos o beba agua de fuentes sin protección hasta que los oficiales de emergencia hayan declarado que son seguros para consumir. El gobierno estatal y local tomarán medidas para prevenir el consumo de productos contaminados.

La protección de usted y su familia es la principal preocupación. Si el tiempo lo permite, cualquiera de las siguientes acciones le ayudarán a proteger su propiedad y las fuentes de alimentos.

La Protección de Los Animales y Sus Productos



Provea refugio a sus animales, incluyendo mascotas.

Cubra los comederos y abrevaderos.

Saque los animales que están pastoreando y de alimento de fuentes protegidas. Esto puede ser el alimento que usted cubrió antes, ensilaje protegido o heno de la parte interior de la pila.

Appendix D
Implementing Procedures

IP Reference	IP Title
IP S-1	Edwin Markham Elementary School Evacuation
IP S-2	Country Christian Center Evacuation
IP S-3	Big River Country School Evacuation
IP C-0	Franklin County /Pasco Dispatch
IP E-1-1	EWAC Coordinator
IP E-1-2	EWAC Assistant Coordinator
IP E-1-3	Administrative Assistant
IP E-1-4	Facility Manager
IP E-1-5	EWAC Guide
IP E-1-7	Vehicle Decontamination
IP E-1-8	Public Information Officer
IP E-1-9	Radiological Monitors
IP E-1-11	Amateur Radio Operators
IP E-1-12	EWAC Set-up
IP E-1-13P	Personnel Portal Monitor Set-up
IP E-1-13V	Vehicle Portal Monitor Set-up
IP D-0	Franklin County Emergency Management Director
IP D-1	Emergency Chairman
IP D-2	Public Information Officer
IP D-3	Legal Advisor
IP D-4	Franklin County Sheriff
IP D-5	Benton/Franklin Health District Health Officer
IP EOF-REP	Franklin County EOF Representative
IP EW-0	Emergency Worker Kit Instructions
IP EW-1	EWAC Emergency Worker Kit Instructions
IP J-0	Franklin County Spokesperson at the Energy Northwest JIC
IP J-1	JIC PIO Staff
IP M-0	EOC Message Controller
IP M-1	Radio Operators
IP M-2	Messengers
IP M-3	Security Staff
IP M-4	EOC Recorder
IP M-5	Geographic Information Specialist (GIS)
IP O-0	Operations/Support Coordinator
IP O-1	Fire Coordinator
IP O-2	Communications Coordinator
IP O-4	Law Enforcement Coordinator
IP O-5	Franklin County Public Works
IP O-6	Transportation Coordinator

IP O-7	Red Cross Liaison
IP RR-0	Recovery and Reentry Actions List
IP RR-1	Temporary Emergency Worker
IP RR-2	Access Control Point Staff
IP RR-3	EWAC Administrative Assistant
IP X-0	Washington State Patrol: Access Control Points
IP X-1	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife:
IP X-2	Washington Emergency Management Liaison
IP X-3	Energy Northwest Liaison
IP EW-0	Emergency Worker Kit Instructions
IP EW-1	EWAC (Class III) Emergency Worker Kit Instructions
IP-1	Emergency Worker Training Program
IP-2	Inventory and Inspection of Emergency Worker Kits
IP-3	Inventory and Inspection of Radiation Detection Equipment
IP-4	Tone Alert Radio (TAR) Maintenance and Database
IP-5	Columbia River Evacuation

APPENDIX E
HOSTILE ACTION BASED OPERATIONS

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EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 11

AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Primary Agencies:	Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Washington State Department of Health American Red Cross, Central and Southeastern Washington (ARC) United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Law Enforcement
Supporting Agencies:	Franklin County Emergency Management (FCEM) Local Food Banks St. Vincent DePaul Benton-Franklin District Health Department (BFHD) Fire Services Public Works Departments Washington State Military Department Emergency Management Division (WAEMD) - State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) Washington State National Guard (water tankers) Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Army Corps of Engineers Milk Distributors Water Utilities Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) Benton and Franklin Humane Society

Note - Emergency Support Function (ESF) -11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources
Support from state, local, and tribal authorities to address:

(1) provision of nutrition assistance and of food and water resources – Section One
(2) control and eradication of an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal disease – Section Two
(3) assurance of food safety and food security – Section Three (to be published)
(4) protection of natural and cultural resources – Section Four (to be published)

I. Section One – Conservation of Food and Water Resources

A. Purpose

The purpose of this support function is to provide for the effective utilization and conservation of food and water resources, ensuring that sufficient emergency temporary food supplies are available to feed the public during an all-hazards

event as well as provides for the management and distribution of food resources during a disaster, and for the dissemination of emergency information relating to the protection of food and water resources affected by a disaster.

B. **Scope**

This ESF applies in situations where it is necessary to ration, conserve, or redistribute limited food and water resources. At the state level, they work with USDA TEFAP food resources to fill food banks who support mass feeding operations. At the county level, we will work with our local area food banks and St. Vincent DePaul in order to help redistribute foods to Red Cross shelters, schools, etc. This also applies when there is the potential for contamination of area food and water supplies. Additionally, this ESF outlines procedures/guidelines to support and supplement activities defined in ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services. This ESF is applicable to situations within the county when it will be necessary to provide emergency feeding to large groups of people.

II. POLICIES

A. Unless extremely unique circumstances exist, the provision of food and water will be accomplished through the mass care function and activities.

B. If the situation occurs where a severe lack of available food for Franklin County residents does exist, local governments and the Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) will work with the local commercial food distribution system to provide and acceptable supply and distribution system.

C. Requests for food and water will be made to local sources before requesting outside assistance.

D. Requests for outside assistance in obtaining bulk food and water supplies will be made through the Franklin County ECC to the Washington State Military Department Emergency Management Division (WAEMD) / State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)

E. The priority of providing food and water will be to areas of acute need, then to areas of moderate need as established in the Benton County EOC.

F. To the maximum extent possible during emergency conditions, acquisition and management of food resources will be performed according to the local, state, and federal laws governing drinking water and foodstuffs. The plans and implementing procedures of organizations operating under this support function will also comply with codes and statutes regarding the preparation and distribution of food and water.

G. The residents of Franklin County will be encouraged to maintain emergency supplies of food, water, and other necessities sufficient to sustain their families for at least 72 hours.

III. SITUATION

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

1. 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.

2. During some emergency conditions involving the release of hazardous materials, locally produced fresh milk and produce could become contaminated.

B. **Assumptions**

1. Although voluntary controls will be encouraged, some mandatory controls may need to be invoked in extreme shortage situations.

2. Food producers and distributors will cooperate with emergency management officials to allocate food resources.

3. The Benton-Franklin Health District (BFHD), with the assistance of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), will provide notification that there is a potential for contamination of food and water supplies.

4. The American Red Cross (ARC) and other volunteer organizations will provide staff and facilities to distribute food and water supplies in the event of an interruption of the flow of food and water to an affected area.

5. Public education and information will minimize demands on emergency food and water distribution resources by helping people understand the importance of conserving available supplies during an emergency.

6. Rapid, accurate notifications to the public will be effective in minimizing the incidence of individuals ingesting contaminated foodstuffs or water.

7. Citizens should be self-sufficient for three (3) days. Home storage of a supply of food and water will be encouraged.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. **General**

1. The Washington State Department of Agriculture will provide a representative to the Franklin County Emergency Management (FCEM) ECC to advice and guidance pertaining to Crop, Food and Water issues. The Washington State Department of Agriculture representative will:

    a. Advise the Emergency Manager on food and water issues.

b. Interact with the Health Department representative(s) regarding the safety of food and water supplies.

c. Provide direction to the ARC, St. Vincent DePaul and other volunteer staff carrying out food and water distribution activities.

d. Advise the ARC's Donated Goods and Services Coordinator of needs for food and water supplies and storage, delivery or preparation services.

2. The ARC and other community service organizations will provide and conduct mass care operations.

3. Food and water distribution will occur at the Reception and Mass Care facilities described in ESF 6 - Mass Care, and at other locations designated by the Emergency Manager.

4. Distribution will be handled by St. Vincent DePaul staff, ARC staff and local volunteer organizations. FCEM will work with the ARC to coordinate the distribution of food and water supplies, as appropriate.

5. Organizations operating shelters will keep the Franklin County ECC advised of their needs and anticipated needs for food and other supplies.

6. All requests for food and water, from outside Franklin County will be processed through the Franklin County ECC to WAEMD/SEOC.

7. The BFHD will advise FCEM and ARC staff regarding:

   a. The healthfulness of food and water supplies intended for mass distribution, and

   b. The need for public information advisories on food and water (shortages, precautions on washing, boiling water, etc.).

8. The ARC will maintain working contacts with businesses and institutions capable of providing food and water supplies to shelters, as well as storage and preparation services.

9. Individual water utilities have the primary responsibility for providing secondary water resources should their systems fail, including transport of potable water to the area if necessary.

10. In the event potable water distribution is necessary, FCEM will work with other agencies, such as the local fire services and Benton-Franklin County Health Department, WAEMD/SEOC or National Guard to provide emergency water supplies.

11. During at least the first three (3) days of emergency sheltering, individuals should anticipate having to rely on their own resources for food and water.

12. In the event of a situation that would prevent normal procurement, delivery and distribution of adequate food to the Franklin County area, the legislative authority of the county, in cooperation with the local food providers, may:

    a. Procure, through any available source, emergency food supplies.

    b. Assist in transportation and distribution of supplies.

    c. Institute a rationing plan, as appropriate.

B. Organization

1. **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:** The Department of Agriculture is the primary responsible agency under this ESF. The local representative will advise the Emergency Manager in the ECC.

2. **Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS):** DSHS will provide overall direction for the American Red Cross efforts under this plan through their established MOU with the ARC. Designated ARC supervisors are responsible for establishing and operating food and water distribution centers at shelters in accordance with ARC guidelines. See ESF – 6 for more detail.

3. **BENTON-FRANKLIN DISTRICT HEALTH DEPARTMENT:** The Benton-Franklin Health Department is headed by the District Health Officer who has overall responsibility for protection of the health of the population within the District. The District Health Officer reports to the Benton-Franklin District Health Board, which sets local health policy with guidance from the State Board of Health. The District Health Board is made up of elected officials from each County and City in the District.

4. **AMERICAN RED CROSS OF CENTRAL AND SOUTHEASTERN WASHINGTON:** The ARC is a non-governmental social service agency. The local ARC Disaster Chairman advises the County Emergency Manager in the ECC and provides overall direction for the Benton-Franklin chapter efforts under this plan. Designated ARC supervisors are responsible for establishing and operating food and water distribution centers at shelters in accordance with ARC guidelines. Designated Shelter Managers are responsible for establishing and operating individual shelters in accordance with ARC guidelines and procedures. See ESF – 6 for more detail.

C. Procedures

1. **American Red Cross**
   American Red Cross of Central and Southeastern Washington Disaster Plan.
2. **Department of Social and Health Services**
   Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

D. **Mitigation**

1. ARC, with assistance from FCEM, will maintain agency resource inventories, and will engage private resource providers to participate in emergency resource management activities.

2. FCEM will coordinate with the American Red Cross of Central and Southeastern Washington and welfare agencies to ensure operational readiness for food and water resources. FCEM will also coordinate with private food and water suppliers to determine procedures for securing emergency resources.

3. FCEM will deliver public information and education materials to encourage residents to maintain emergency 72-hour supplies of food and water to minimize the demand on public resources.

E. **Preparedness**

1. The ARC will provide training to volunteers in order to effectively carry out the provisions of this support function.

2. FCEM will promote to the general public of Franklin County, the need to be prepared on their own and the need to provide for food and water for at a minimum of up to 72 hours – and possibly longer following any emergency or disaster that might strike the country.

3. Food and water distribution centers will be identified.

4. With the assistance of the BFHD, the Franklin County Public Information Officer will prepare emergency public information and instructions on the conservation and distribution of food and water. Information for dissemination to the public will include:

    a. Distribution Center locations

    b. Procedures for dealing with contaminated food and water

    c. How to donate supplies

    d. How to prepare for food and water shortages.

5. The Department of Agriculture, with assistance from FCEM, will coordinate the activities of local agencies in this plan for the provision of food and water, and to ensure operational capabilities.

F. **Response**

1. BFHD will provide notification to the Department of Agriculture and FCEM if food and water supplies are threatened any type of significant contamination.

2. In cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, ARC, and BFHD, FCEM will provide the public with information concerning the establishment, location of, and routes to food and water distribution facilities. FCEM will coordinate and release public information concerning the supply of food and water and the status of the emergency. Distribution centers will be located in areas that are Alow-risk@ (e.g., distribution centers located at shelters to be used during flood episodes will not be located on flood plains.)

3. ARC will determine approximate population that can be accommodated at each food and water distribution center, and activate amateur radio volunteers for a backup communications system.

4. During emergency situations, all levels of government will continue or expand regular welfare programs, and in cooperation with private organizations, conduct emergency welfare operations to effectively utilize all welfare resources.

5. Water Utilities will arrange for transport of potable water to areas where service is interrupted as a result of emergency conditions.

G. Recovery

1. FCEM will keep the public informed of available supplies, emergency welfare services and recovery assistance programs, and continue to coordinate the distribution of resources.

2. FCEM and the ARC will continue to coordinate public information regarding emergency assistance centers and status of the emergency.

3. The ARC, with the concurrence of the County Emergency Manager will close distribution centers and take the actions necessary to restore the center(s) to pre-emergency conditions. The ARC will keep records of all donations received and costs incurred during operations.

4. FCEM and the ARC will compile after-action reports to coordinate needed public assistance programs through local and state offices.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Department of Agriculture

The Washington State Department of Agriculture will:

a. Provide a representative to the Franklin County ECC and will advise the Emergency Manager in the ECC on matters pertaining to agriculture issues.

b. Coordinate the activities of local agencies in the plan for the provision of food and water, including procurement and distribution.

c. Coordinate with the Benton-Franklin Health Department and FCEM to ensure public notification when the potential for contaminated food and water exists.

d. Act as the local liaison for the WA Department of Agriculture and the WA SEOC.

B. **American Red Cross of Central and Southeastern Washington**

The ARC will:

a. Supervise and carry out the establishment of food distribution facilities and establish provisions for dispersing emergency welfare goods and services according to the *Benton-Franklin Chapter American Red Cross Disaster Plan*.

b. 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.

c. Train a sufficient number of persons in mass care operations to enable the provisions of this plan to be carried out.

d. 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.

C. **Franklin County Emergency Management**

a. Work with the ARC to identify candidate food distribution centers within the county and plan for their effective use during times of emergency.

b. Maintain liaison with the Washington State Military Department's Emergency Management Division and its available resources.

c. Provide the public with information concerning the establishment, location of, and routes to food and water distribution facilities. FCEM will coordinate and release public information concerning the supply of food and water and the status of the emergency.

d. Compile after-action reports to coordinate needed public assistance programs through local and state offices.

D. **Benton-Franklin District Health Department**

a. Establish and supervise emergency environmental health controls for food distribution and mass care centers, including: sanitation requirements; waste disposal; noise; ventilation; and water quality.

b. Notify FCEM of potential problems or risks that may affect the quality of quality of area food and water supplies.

E. **Water Utilities**

a. Develop contingency plans.

b. Arrange for portable water for areas where service is interrupted as a result of emergency conditions.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Resources required by this function may include the shelters covered in Table 6-1 of ESF 6 - Mass Care. Additional resources include the personnel and ancillary equipment necessary to distribute food and water to populations in mass care centers. Training and public education materials are needed to mitigate the consequences of a breakdown in food and water distribution systems or other loss of food and water resources. Medical supplies and expertise are covered under ESF 8. Public Works equipment is covered under ESF 3, and donated materials, allocation and resource management are covered under ESF 7.

Additional resource requirements may be found in the operating guidance and implementing procedures of the organizations involved under this Food and Water function.

VII. REFERENCES

See Appendix 3

VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See Appendix 4

I. Section Two – Animal Protection and Response

A. Purpose

The purpose of this Emergency Support Function (ESF) is to protect wild and domesticated animal resources, the public health, the public food supply, the environment, and to ensure the humane care and treatment of animals in case of a large-scale emergency or disaster.

B. Scope

This portion of ESF 11 provides technical advice and assistance to local, county, and professional animal health organizations and the public during an outbreak of Foreign Animal Disease (FAD). See Appendix A for FAD or Appendix B for a man-made natural disaster.

II. POLICIES

A. All primary response agencies listed in this ESF will, within the limits of their resources and authority, coordinate with other organizations having responsibility to respond to an emergency or disaster. In the event of a man-made or natural disaster the primary agency of jurisdiction is Franklin County Emergency Management (FCEM). In the event of a FAD event, the primary state agency of jurisdiction is the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) and at the federal level, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

B. The Washington State Departments of Agriculture (WSDA) and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) represent animal health concerns of the state and maintain liaison with the emergency management and environmental protection agencies; departments and/or agencies that represent veterinary medicine, public health, agriculture, wildlife, non-native wildlife, and humane societies and animal control agencies.

C. The coordinating body responsible for planning overall animal response and recovery activities will be the WSDA and the Washington Animal Response Management (WARM) Team described in Appendix 2 of ESF 11 in the Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

III. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Several serious animal disease outbreaks have occurred outside the United States as well as a large national FAD outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in 2014 and 2015. Additionally, several of the same diseases have occurred, or are expected to occur, in the Mid-Columbia region in the very near future.

2. Even though concerns about animal diseases are increasing, the public

gives it relatively low priority. While the local authorities are the first line of defense, no one agency or organization has the resources to address animal response on their own. Protecting animal agriculture requires cooperation, participation and partnership.

3. During large scale emergencies/disasters it is common for some animals (livestock and pets) to get out of their confinement and freely roam about. Locating and collecting these animals might take responders away from missions involving risk to human life.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Animal health events will quickly overwhelm Franklin County's resources. It is anticipated that the WSDA and the WDFW will become heavily involved very early in the response phase.

2. Damage to production agriculture can be an economic crisis to individuals and the community but can also prove to be an environmental and public health challenge.

3. Foreign animal disease can wreak havoc on the economy of not only Franklin County but the entire region, state and nation.

4. 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.

5. Some people with companion animals will choose not to evacuate rather than leave their animals behind. People will try to reenter an area to retrieve animals before an all clear is given. This type of population behavior will place the animal owner(s) and emergency responders at risk.

6. Private sector agencies and organizations will play a large role in implementing the policies issued by local authorities.

7. For issues not addressed in other extraordinary disaster declarations for production agriculture and animal issues, this same methodology of integrated emergency management can be used to solve such issues.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The primary agencies will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. The primary and support agencies will develop and maintain procedures for surveillance and response to include, but not limited to: poultry, cattle, swine, diary, sheep, goats, equine, companion animal industries as well as wildlife and exotic animals as is within their purview. These procedures will relate to

damaging all-hazard emergencies, disasters and disease that pose a significant impact on human life, property or the economy.

2. The primary agency will coordinate and support the appropriate agencies to protect the public from disease or injury from animals, animal industry or production agriculture which have been negatively impacted by an emergency or disaster. This function will also include, but not limited to, evacuation of animals.

3. The Benton Franklin Humane Society will coordinate the response of all animals affected by the disaster with emergency medical care; evacuation; rescue; temporary confinement, shelter, food and water; and identification for return to the owner. If these resources are overwhelmed, the WSDA and the Washington Animal Response Management (WARM) Team will assist at the state level.

B. Procedures

Each of the primary and support agencies are responsible for developing, coordinating and maintaining internal procedures that will address their requisite duties and responsibilities revolving around animal response.

C. Mitigation

None

D. Preparedness

1. Plan coordinated relief efforts with the WSDA, WDFW, Washington State Department of Ecology (ECY), emergency management, animal control, animal care organizations, law enforcement, American Red Cross, and others to provide emergency services.

2. Identify potential disposal sites in order to provide rapid, safe, and controlled removal of dead animal carcasses.

3. Involve veterinary, humane society, and animal control personnel in emergency exercises and training.

4. Coordinate with the WSDA in locating high density domestic animal populations. Develop procedures for the movement of domestic animal populations out of affected areas.

5. Coordinate with the WDFW as needed to conduct response operations for wild animals to include transport, medical treatment, sheltering, feeding and eventual release.

6. Develop and disseminate educational information for individuals and farmers regarding animal care issues during disasters.

7. Establish and test a system to register identification data in an effort to reunite animals with owners.

8. Coordinate with the American Red Cross in co-locating companion animals and animal care facilities close to the human shelters.

9. Pre-register emergency veterinary service volunteers as emergency workers and utilization of the reserve veterinary corps. Establish procedures for requesting additional volunteer support during an emergency/disaster. Work with ESF 7 personnel in obtaining registered emergent volunteers with skills in animal care and transportation of animals.

10. Develop a pre-emergency list of contacts that can provide vehicles and trailers for transporting animals. Such as the Cattleman's Association, Cattle Producers, Back Country Horsemen, etc.

11. Identify and update periodically the location and capability information of veterinary hospitals/clinics, animal shelters, animal control facilities, livestock market facilities, fairgrounds, feedlots, and supply distribution points.

E. Response Activities

1. Coordinate the movement /transportation of large groups of animals through the Emergency Coordination Center (ECC).

2. Coordinate efforts to rescue and capture animals including relocation during a disaster.

3. Coordinate donated goods and efforts to provide water, food, and shelter and other physical needs to animals. Store and distribute animal food and medical supplies.

4. Establish a local animal retrieval plan in conjunction with animal control and the humane society personnel.

5. Develop a preventative health program for all housed animals.

6. Establish a foster/adoption procedure in the event that lost animals cannot be reclaimed by their legal owners in a reasonable period of time. Agreements must be legally written to protect the rights of the original animal owners.

F. Recovery Activities

1. Disseminate public information regarding the reclamation of lost, injured or dead animals.

2. Establish methods and procedures for the appropriate use and

accountability of donated funds.

3. Assemble documentation of injuries and deaths of animals for insurance purposes.

4. Debrief participants and prepare after action reports.

V. ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agency:

1. Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA)

a. Serve as the primary decision-maker and functions as the lead state agency for agriculture-related emergencies/disasters.

b. Issue quarantines or hold orders, and oversee the implementation and enforcement of restricted or quarantined areas.

c. Coordinate with primary and support agencies and organizations to meet emergency planning and preparedness responsibilities.

d. Assist State and local public health agencies in pre-selecting potential burial locations.

e. Participate in the planning, development and execution of exercises and drills relating to the testing, evaluation and improvement of this ESF.

f. Coordinate with Franklin County Emergency Management (FCEM) in locating and documenting high density domestic animal populations prior to an incident.

g. Coordinate with FCEM in planning for the potential mass movement of animals in response to an emergency/disaster.

h. Develop and print public education materials focusing on domestic and exotic animals for distribution prior to emergencies/disasters. Coordinate with local area organizations for distribution at public events, agriculture-related buildings and offices etc.

i. Coordinate with support agencies in developing and implementing a procedure for registering identification data on all animals, alive or dead, in an effort to reunite the animal or carcass with the rightful owner as well as provide documentation for insurance purposes.

2. Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife

a. Serve as the primary decision-maker and functions as the lead state

agency for wildlife-related emergencies/disasters.

b. Coordinate with primary and support agencies and organizations to meet emergency planning and preparedness responsibilities.

c. Assist State and local public health agencies in pre-selecting potential burial locations.

d. Participate in the planning, development and execution of exercises and drills relating to the testing, evaluation and improvement of this ESF.

e. Coordinate with Franklin County Emergency Management in locating and documenting high density wildlife populations prior to an incident.

f. Coordinate with FCEM in planning for the potential mass movement of animals in response to an emergency/disaster.

g. Coordinate with support agencies in developing procedures for the transportation, sheltering, medical treatment and eventual release of wildlife.

B. Support Agencies

1. Franklin County Emergency Management:

a. Activate the ECC, if deemed necessary.

b. Coordinate all press releases and public service announcements with the Public Information Officers at the State EOC.

c. Facilitate and coordinate with primary and support agencies and organizations to meet emergency planning and preparedness responsibilities

d. Coordinate, develop and maintain Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with local area support agencies and organizations agreeing to assist in the development and implementation of this emergency support function.

e. Compile and document information detailing the Franklin County activities that occurred during the preceding 24-hours for inclusion in the daily Situation Report (SITREP) to the Washington State EOC.

f. Provide for the development and maintenance of this ESF and associated ECC procedures/checklists.

g. Facilitate and coordinate the planning, development and execution

of exercises and drills relating to the testing, evaluation and improvement of this ESF.

h. Coordinate with Washington State Departments of Agriculture/ Fish and Wildlife in locating high density domestic animal and wildlife populations prior to an incident.

i. Coordinate with Washington State Departments of Agriculture/ Fish and Wildlife in planning for the potential of mass movement of domestic animals and/or wildlife.

j. Facilitate and coordinate with other support agencies in documenting the location and capability of facilities that can be used for animal care/sheltering.

k. 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.

l. Generate and disseminate emergency public information regarding the reclaiming of lost, injured or dead animals.

2. Animal Control

a. Participate in the planning, development and execution of exercises and drills relating to the testing, evaluation and improvement of this ESF.

b. Coordinate with primary and support agencies and organizations to meet emergency planning and preparedness responsibilities.

c. Coordinate with primary and support agencies in developing and implementing a procedure for registering identification data on all animals, alive or dead, in an effort to reunite the animal or carcass with its rightful owner.

d. Coordinate with other support agencies in developing procedures to provide registration and transport services for companion animals from Red Cross shelters to the closest possible animal shelter.

e. Register participating animal control personnel through FCEM as emergency workers prior to an animal response event.

f. Coordinate with other support agencies in documenting the location and capability of facilities that can be used for animal care/sheltering.

g. Coordinate with FCEM and the BFHS in establishing a plan and

procedures for the retrieval of animals during the response and recovery phases of an emergency/disaster.

h. Coordinate with other support organizations and personnel in developing and implementing a preventative health program for all housed animals.

i. Coordinate with BFHS in establishing legally defensible foster/adoption procedures to be followed in the event lost animals cannot be reclaimed by their legal owners in a reasonable period of time.

j. Coordinate with BFHS in consolidating documentation of injured and dead animals for insurance purposes.

3. Benton-Franklin Health District

a. As the primary local agency responsible for public health, BFHD will serve as the primary point of contact for technical questions from local individuals and organizations regarding public health issues related to animal response.

b. Coordinate with State and local agencies and organizations to assess the public health risk associated with burial or burning of dead and affected animals.

c. Provide public health information and advice to local decision makers in the EOC to help develop local level public policy.

d. Coordinate with the Washington State Department of Health on the identification, prevention, and control of diseases of animals with public health significance, including epidemiological and environmental health activities.

e. Coordinate with primary and support agencies and organizations to meet emergency planning and preparedness responsibilities.

f. Participate in the planning, development and execution of exercises and drills relating to the testing, evaluation and improvement of this ESF.

g. Coordinate with other support organizations and personnel in developing and implementing a preventative health program for all housed animals.

4. Law Enforcement

a. Assist WSDA representatives in the enforcement of quarantine or hold orders.

b. Provide advice to decision makers at the EOC on law enforcement matters related to the animal response issue at hand.

c. Coordinate with primary and support agencies and organizations to meet emergency planning and preparedness responsibilities.

d. Participate in the planning, development and execution of exercises and drills relating to the testing, evaluation and improvement of this ESF.

5. Local animal care organizations/businesses

a. Assist in the coordination of donations of animal food, feed, supplies and resources.

b. Provide advice and information to decision makers at the EOC on activities and unmet needs.

c. Coordinate with primary and support agencies and organizations to meet emergency planning and preparedness responsibilities.

d. Participate in the planning, development and execution of exercises and drills relating to the testing, evaluation and improvement of this ESF.

e. Coordinate with primary and support agencies in developing and implementing a procedure for registering identification data on all animals, alive or dead, in an effort to reunite the animal or carcass with its rightful owner.

f. Coordinate with other support agencies in developing procedures to provide registration and transport services for companion animals from Red Cross shelters to the closest possible animal shelter.

g. Register participating organization members through FCEM as emergency workers prior to an animal response event.

h. Coordinate with other support agencies in documenting the location and capability of facilities that can be used for animal care/sheltering.

i. Coordinate with other support organizations and personnel in developing and implementing a preventative health program for all housed animals.

6. Benton-Franklin Humane Society

a. Coordinate with primary and support agencies and organizations to meet emergency planning and preparedness responsibilities.

b. Assist in the coordination of donations of animal food, feed, supplies and resources.

c. Participate in the planning, development and execution of exercises and drills relating to the testing, evaluation and improvement of this ESF.

d. Develop and print public education materials focusing on companion animals for distribution prior to emergencies/disasters. Coordinate with local area organizations for distribution at public events, pet stores, animal shelters, kennels, etc.

e. Coordinate with primary and support agencies in developing and implementing a procedure for registering identification data on all animals, alive or dead, in an effort to reunite the animal or carcass with its rightful owner.

f. Coordinate with other support agencies in developing procedures to provide registration and transport services for companion animals from Red Cross shelters to the closest possible animal shelter.

g. Coordinate with FCEM for the development and maintenance of a database of volunteers with experience in animal response or have veterinary skills or credentials.

h. Register participating society members through FCEM as emergency workers prior to an animal response event.

i. Coordinate with other support agencies in documenting the location and capability of facilities that can be used for animal care/sheltering.

j. Coordinate with FCEM and animal control in establishing a plan and procedures for the retrieval of animals during the response and recovery phases of an emergency/disaster.

k. Coordinate with other support organizations and personnel in developing and implementing a preventative health program for all housed animals.

l. Coordinate with animal control in establishing legally defensible foster/adoption procedures to be followed in the event lost animals cannot be reclaimed by their legal owners in a reasonable period of time.

m. Coordinate with animal control in consolidating documentation of injured and dead animals for insurance purposes.

7. American Red Cross (Central and Southeastern Washington Chapter)

a. Coordinate with primary and support agencies and organizations to meet emergency planning and preparedness responsibilities.

b. Develop policies and procedures to locate shelter residents in a shelter as close as possible to their companion animals.

c. Participate in the planning, development and execution of exercises and drills relating to the testing, evaluation and improvement of this ESF.

d. Develop and print public education materials focusing on companion animals for distribution prior to emergencies/disasters. Distribute at public events, venues and shelters.

e. Coordinate with primary and support agencies in developing and implementing a procedure for registering identification data on all animals, alive or dead, in an effort to reunite the animal or carcass with its rightful owner.

f. Coordinate with other support agencies in developing procedures to provide registration and transport services for companion animals from Red Cross shelters to the closest possible animal shelter.

8. Washington State Department of Ecology

a. Coordinate with primary and support agencies and organizations to meet emergency planning and preparedness responsibilities.

b. Coordinate with other State agencies and local public health district to ensure that the disposal of dead and affected animals in accordance with State and Federal environmental requirements.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Resources needed to carry out this function are provided for under other ESFs (primarily ESF 1 - Transportation and ESF 7 - Resource Support)

VII. REFERENCES

See Appendix 3

VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See Appendix 4

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 12

ENERGY & UTILITIES

Primary Agency:	Bureau of Reclamation Franklin County PUD #1 Big Bend Electric Cooperative Army Corps of Engineers Bonneville Power Administration Irrigation Districts (South Columbia Basin) Cascade Natural Gas Chevron Pipeline Williams Pipeline Telephone Companies
Support Agencies:	Franklin County Emergency Management Elected Officials

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The purpose of this ESF is to provide for effective use of available electric power, natural gas, and petroleum products required to meet essential needs, and to facilitate restoration of energy systems affected by an emergency or disaster.

B. Scope

This ESF outlines the procedures Franklin County local government and emergency management will take to assist energy and utility providers in providing essential services to local government and the public during and recovering from emergencies and disasters.

II. POLICIES

A. Restoration of normal operations at energy facilities is the responsibility of the facility owners, managers and operators. Local government support while desired, may be limited. Local energy and utility providers will follow their policies, standards and procedures.

B. All energy/utility providers, whether publicly or privately owned, should be prepared to respond to energy related needs resulting from an emergency or disaster. Many utilities work under an agreement which may mandate emergency and preparedness plans.

C. Applicable state and federal laws and regulations apply, including those issued through the Washington State Utilities and Transportation Commission.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

Emergencies, both natural (tornadoes, floods, and droughts) and technological (contamination of water supplies, etc.) can have profound effects on the public utilities in Franklin County. The ability to quickly restore damaged water, power, telephone and sewer systems is essential to minimizing the health, safety and economic impact of a disaster.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Policies and procedures for response to emergencies may be established by each operator of a public utility in Franklin County.

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

3. Requests for energy and water resources that cannot be filled locally will be forwarded through Emergency Management channels to State government.

4. Delays in the production, refining and delivery of petroleum-based products may occur as a result of transportation infrastructure problems and loss of commercial electrical power.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Types of public utilities providing services in Franklin County are electric, gas, water, sewer, and telephones.

2. Responding to energy or petroleum shortages or disruptions and their effects is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety and general welfare of Franklin County citizens. The Emergency Coordination Center will be responsible for collecting information on damaged water and energy resources and for identifying requirements to repair those systems. The ECC will also coordinate for temporary sources of emergency fuel and power.

B. Organization

1. **ELECTRIC UTILITIES** The electric utilities in Franklin County, relying on the trained and experienced personnel of the companies

involved and the power pool concept, have developed the capability to provide power even under the most extreme conditions. The Franklin County area is served by the Franklin County Public Utility District No. 1 and Big Bend Electric Cooperative Inc.

2. **WATER UTILITIES** Water supply systems within the County are both publicly and privately owned systems which are organized at municipal and district levels. The City of Pasco operates its own water treatment and distribution facilities. The primary agencies serving the County area are South Columbia Basin Irrigation District, Franklin County Irrigation District and municipalities/land owners which have their own water systems.

3. **NATURAL GAS**
Natural gas is provided by the Cascade Natural Gas Corporation. Distribution of natural gas is subject to control by the Federal government in response to supply and demand, as well as being regulated by the Washington State Utilities and Transportation Commission.

4. **TELEPHONE**
Telephone service is provided by Qwest and Century Tel, both of whom have toll lines that run throughout the County. Cellular phone service is provided by a variety of carriers.

C. Procedures

1. The energy and utility systems will continue to provide services through their normal means based on established procedures to the maximum extent possible.

2. Energy and utility information should be furnished to local emergency government officials to inform the local public on the safe use of services. Energy and utility companies should compile preliminary damage assessment reports and transmit them to the ECC as needed or upon request.

3. The ECC will collect, evaluate and report conditions to public safety and other impacted agencies and organizations.

4. Energy and utility companies should provide representation to the ECC as requires.

D. Mitigation Activities

Energy and utility providers should attempt to design, locate and install systems and facilities so that they are the least vulnerable to known hazards. When repairing damages, every attempt should be made to reduce the likelihood and

severity of future damages. Providers are encouraged to take preventive actions to reduce or eliminate the effects of natural hazards.

E. Preparedness Activities

1. All public utilities will maintain emergency call lists, operating procedures and emergency resources and update them as needed.

2. Franklin County Emergency Management will develop guidelines for priority use of public utility resources where they may be insufficient to meet essential needs, and coordinate with local Public Information Officers in the preparation of news releases to inform the public of conservation and safety measures.

F. Response Activities

1. Energy and Utility Providers

    a. Energy, utility and petroleum companies will compile damage assessment and situation reports and transmit them to FCEM/Emergency Coordination Center (ECC).
    b. If local control measures are necessary local providers will work with FCEM/ECC and the legislative authorities in the establishment and activation of those measures.
    c. Each provider will compile damage assessment reports and transmit them to FCEM/ECC.
    d. If a provider needs additional resources, outside of established mutual aid or other agreements, requests for assistance will be coordinated with FCEM/ECC.
    e. Provide FCEM with information on the public's use of services.
    f. Determine the status of energy sources available to Franklin County.
    g. Assess energy and utility service system capabilities.
    h. Coordinate, as appropriate, with federal, state and local officials to identify and establish priorities to repair and restore damaged systems.
    i. Coordinate sources of emergency fuel supplies for essential operations.
    j. Coordinate public information dissemination relative to emergency energy and utility capabilities and usage.
    k. Maintain liaison with FCEM/ECC to keep them informed on the situation.

2. Franklin County Emergency Management/Emergency Coordination Center (ECC)

    a. Coordinate emergency activities
    b. Coordinate assistance for providers needing additional resources, outside of established mutual aid or other agreements.
    c. Provide energy, utility and petroleum information to county, city, state

and federal officials, including information to the Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division (WAEMD)/ State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) as needed or requested.

d. Inform the public on the proper use of services and current situation status.
e. Assist with determination of the requirements for restoration. These assessments will be relayed to the WAEMD/SEOC for evaluation, as appropriate.
f. Coordinate with public and private energy and utility providers to facilitate the repair of damaged energy systems.
g. Work with the emergency Public Information Officer (PIO) to prepare media releases and participate in media interviews.

3. Washington State

a. The control of any energy source is only possible at the state level and only after the Governor has signed a Disaster Proclamation.
b. State authorities can access local petroleum suppliers and major oil companies to facilitate the delivery of adequate amounts of emergency fuel supplies.

F. Recovery Activities

1. Energy and Utility Providers

a. Coordinate with FCEM/ECC to determine priorities among users if adequate utility supply is not available to meet all essential needs.
b. If needed, request additional assistance from WAEMD/SEOC through FCEM/ECC.
c. Assist in the administration of energy allocation programs in accordance with the Governor's emergency powers.
d. Compile damage and operational capability reports and provide them to FCEM/ECC.
e. Provide liaison between the utilities and FCEM/ECC
f. Provide coordinated emergency public information to FCEM/ECC.

2. Franklin County Emergency Management

a. Provide coordinated emergency public information from utility and energy providers.
b. Provide damage and operational capability reports to county, city and state government officials

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agency

1. Energy and Utility Providers

a. Establish and maintain emergency procedures.
b. Coordinate emergency actions and activities with FCEM/ECC and will be prepared to provide a liaison to the ECC when requested.
c. Assist with development, coordination and support of energy and utility conservation policies and programs; and establishing priority systems for the curtailment or reduction of services, restoration of services, and provisions for emergency services.
d. Cooperate with voluntary requests for conservation and control measures.
e. Work and coordinate with BCEM/EOC and Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division (WAEMD/State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) to establish necessary priorities and control measures, as required.

B. Support Agencies:

1. Franklin County Emergency Management/ Emergency Coordination Center (ECC)

a. Maintain inventories of energy and utility providers and emergency resources.
b. Coordinate information between agencies and utilities, both private and public.
c. Coordinate activities and requests for outside resources with Washington State EMD/EOC.
d. In conjunction with ECC operations, advise Franklin County and city legislative authorities on potential emergency actions.
e. Keep Washington State EMD/EOC advised of energy status and any need for outside assistance until energy sources are back to normal operations.
f. Keep the public informed with coordination of Energy/Utilities spokesperson(s)/PIOs.

2. United State Army Corps of Engineers
a. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will act as needed in response to flooding under Public Law 84-99. The Corps will also provide support to state and local engineering efforts if a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration is in effect and if FEMA has issued a mission assignment to the Corps.
b.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Each support agency has general-purpose and specialized equipment and resources that may be useful in emergency conditions. Inventories of these resources will not be maintained as part of this plan but will maintained as part of the Operations Coordinator's working references in the ECC.

1. Outside resource requirements will be determined by the Washington State ECC.
2. The Washington State Department of Community Trade and Economic Development (CTED) is expected to provide the materials and equipment in an energy emergency.

VII. REFERENCES

Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), ESF 12 – Energy.

See Appendix 3

VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See Appendix 4

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 13

PUBLIC SAFETY, LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY

Primary Agency: Franklin County Sheriff's Office
Pasco Police Department
Connell Police Department
Washington State Patrol
Port of Pasco/Airport Police

Support Agencies: Franklin County Emergency Management
B/F Mounted Sheriff's Posse
Washington State National Guard
Columbia Basin College Security
Moon Security
Phoenix Security

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The purpose of this ESF is to address public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of incident management activities associated with emergencies and disasters.

B. Scope

1. This ESF provides a mechanism for coordinating and providing adequate support to authorities for law enforcement, public safety and security capabilities and resources an emergency or disaster situation. This includes normal law enforcement responsibilities such as evacuation and movement of the public away from a hazard area and enforcing limited access to hazardous or isolation areas.
2. The capabilities within this ESF support incident management requirements including critical infrastructure protection, security planning, technical assistance and public safety in both pre and post incident situations. This ESF is typically activated in situations requiring extensive assistance to provide for public safety and security.

II. POLICIES

A. Local authorities have the primary responsibility of public safety at the local level. The Franklin County Sheriff is the chief law enforcement official for the county and is responsible for all law enforcement activities during a county wide emergency or disaster. In the event that an emergency or disaster is entirely within the incorporated municipality of Pasco or Connell then the chief law enforcement official is the Chief of Police for that municipality. Additional support and mutual

aid may be requested through the state.

B. Each supporting agency is responsible for managing its assets after receiving direction from the primary agency at the ECC. On-scene assets will be coordinated by Incident Command in conjunction with the ECC for the incident. The agencies within the limits of their resources and authority coordinate written agreements with other local, state, federal law enforcement organizations to support essential law enforcement operations.

C. In the context of this ESF, local resources include the Franklin County Sheriff's Department and reserve officers and law enforcement agencies of the incorporated cities and towns of Franklin County. Other resources include but may not be limited to fire, public safety offices and emergency medical services and dispatch.

D. Local resources are integrated into the incident command structure using the National Incident Management System principles and protocols.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.

B. Assumptions

1. Supplemental assistance can be requested from other law enforcement agencies and such assistance is requested, agencies will work in a Unified Command structure. Unified Command allows designated agency heads the ability to collaboratively assess the need for additional resources and identify which agency can provide the required assistance. Under Unified Command, each agency retains deployment control of their agency resources with the ability to deploy resources to the local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction or agency requesting assistance.

2. Mutual aid agreements with the Benton County Sheriff's Office, Kennewick, Richland, West Richland and Prosser Police Departments, as well as other regional law enforcement agencies are available to provide additional support to Franklin County.
3. If needed, Washington National Guard support can be requested to augment local capabilities for crowd control, patrolling disaster-affected areas and similar security assignments. Such requests would be processed through the Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center to the Washington State Emergency Operations Center.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. In time of an emergency or disaster, law enforcement agencies are called upon to perform a wide range of functions. These include, but are not limited to, warning and evacuation, search and rescue, emergency medical services, communications access, traffic control and enforcement of emergency traffic regulations.
2. When local law enforcement resources are exhausted, supplemental assistance may be requested through local and state emergency management channels.
3. The Washington State Patrol will coordinate statewide emergency or disaster law enforcement activities.
4. In order to facilitate coordination between and among the participating units and agencies, the Incident Command System will be utilized.
5. The Incident Commander, regardless of rank, has the authority to request support and assistance from the Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center (ECC).
6. Law enforcement agencies have the right to have a representative at the Franklin County ECC. The primary law enforcement jurisdiction, or jurisdiction in which the emergency or disaster originates, will send a representative to the ECC unless they have authorized another agency to represent them.
7. Law enforcement services are the responsibility of the individual jurisdiction. The emergency mission of law enforcement is within the traditional scope of activities which include responsibility for movement control, for peacekeeping, and for maintaining security, including suppressing crimes against people and property.
8. Law enforcement agencies will coordinate with Emergency Management to identify the populations and plan routes for evacuation. It may be necessary to direct evacuees to areas of safety or shelters.

B. Organization

1. Law enforcement operations are conducted by local jurisdictions and agencies within the limits of their resources and authority. They are

governed by their jurisdictions ordinances, as well as the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) and Washington Administrative Code (WAC). There are RCWs relating to emergency and disaster operations. (Chapter 38.52 RCW, Chapter 70.136 RCW, Chapter 10.93 RCW, etc).

2. Coordination of any state level law enforcement support will be performed by the Washington State Patrol.
3. The Franklin County Sheriff's Office is under the direction of the elected County Sheriff.
4. Pasco and Connell Police Departments are municipal Police Departments operated by their respective cities. In each case, the Chief of Police, responsible for the operation of the department, reports to the Mayor, City Manager or City Council.
5. The Washington State Patrol is the state law enforcement agency. Two detachments are located at the Kennewick office in Benton County. The Kennewick detachment reports to the Yakima district office, the head of the Yakima detachment reports to the Chief of the WSP in Olympia. The Chief of the WSP is appointed by and reports to the Governor.

C. Mitigation Activities

The Franklin County Sheriff and local police departments establish mutual aid agreements with other law enforcement organizations per Chapter 10.93 RCW. The Sheriff and local police departments conduct special planning activities with other agencies, facilities or community events which require special security, public safety or traffic control operations. The support agencies in this plan each have their own proactive approaches to risk reduction. Each agency promotes information about prevention and safety.

D. Preparedness Activities

Preparedness activities for Law Enforcement include:

1. Development and maintenance resource inventories and emergency plans and procedures.

2. Ensuring that officers are familiar with procedures and response in accordance with this plan. Participate in training, drills and exercises.

E. Response Activities

Based on the type and size of incident, a variety of outside resources may be needed. It is critical for law enforcement or any other emergency services provider first on the scene to provide an accurate and timely size up. An Incident Commander (or Liaison with other agencies Commander) must be identified. The Incident Commander (IC) needs to promptly identify a staging area, and assign a staging officer. The IC will assign personnel to specific areas or tasks, and coordinate and assign resources. Law enforcement may need to coordinate their command with fire service or emergency medical service command, and special groups such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB), or other government agencies may also be involved.

1. Franklin County Emergency Management will assist as requested in emergency public information concerning emergency law enforcement activities with the department Public Information Officer.

2. The Franklin County Sheriff's Office will function as the law enforcement coordinator for county-wide disasters. Municipal departments will retain all authority for activities within their jurisdictions.

3. City Police Departments and Franklin County Sheriff’s Office will provide Franklin County Emergency Management with assessments of damage and resource requests.

4. If disaster magnitude warrants, affected jurisdictions will provide a Law Enforcement representative to the Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center.

5. Law enforcement agencies will establish access and traffic control points and provide security at emergency centers (mass care, reception, etc. facilities) as required.

6. The FCSO is the lead for evacuations in the county as well as search and rescue.

F. Recovery Activities

City Police Departments and the Franklin County Sheriff's Office will provide for priority recovery actions, including: maintaining security of critical facilities, controlling access to areas affected by the disaster, and providing information concerning law enforcement activities that will be of assistance to the general public.
1.

2. 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. 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 EOC. Law enforcement departments 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.
3. City Police Departments and the Benton County Sheriff's Office will provide for priority recovery actions, including: maintaining security of critical facilities, controlling access to areas affected by the disaster, and providing information concerning law enforcement activities that will be of assistance to the general public.
4. Support for the law enforcement personnel is also part of recovery and returning to normal operations. This support may include counseling, or Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM).Law enforcement departments will continue to communicate with the 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.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agency

1. Provide a liaison to the Franklin County ECC and assume overall control of law enforcement in Franklin County.

2. Establish Access Control and Traffic Control points as appropriate and maintain law and order.

3. Provide traffic and crowd control, and assist emergency response units in getting to and from the event scene.

4. Provide security of the disaster area and accompanying traffic control, as well as security for the Emergency Operations Center and key response facilities, as deemed necessary by the Emergency Manager.

5. Assist the fire departments in carrying out warnings and evacuations as needed.

6. Upon receipt of confirmed information that an emergency, disaster, or civil disturbance has occurred or is threatening, the on-duty Sheriff's supervisor shall be responsible for initiating notification of personnel pursuant to department notification procedures.

7. Law enforcement personnel are mobilized for alert and notification through Franklin County Dispatch.

B. Support Agencies

1. **Washington State Patrol**
WSP is primarily responsible for the control of state and interstate highways. When necessary, WSP will provide a representative to the Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center. WSP will also provide support to the local law enforcement agencies, as required.

2. **Franklin County Emergency Management**
Franklin County Emergency Management will assist the Franklin County Sheriff's Office and City Police Departments in coordinating law enforcement functions with the other operating agencies, and will provide the Emergency Operations Center Law Enforcement representatives with the support necessary to fulfill their responsibilities. Franklin County Emergency Management can serve as the central point of contact for law enforcement requests for specific State and Federal disaster-related assets and services, and provide logistical and other support to all law enforcement agencies upon request.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

The primary and support agencies will provide their own internal support, such as vehicles, and equipment for their staff. Support agencies will provide enforcement and commissioned officers, vehicles, and equipment, as requested, if available

VII. REFERENCES

See Appendix 3

VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See Appendix 4

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 14

LONG-TERM COMMUNITY RECOVERY AND MITIGATION

Primary Agency: Elected Officials
Franklin County Emergency Management
Franklin County Assessor's Office
Franklin County Public Works

Support Agencies: American Red Cross
Elected Officials

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

ESF 14 provides a framework for local government support to non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the private sector. It is designed to enable community recovery from the long term consequences of a disaster, to provide for effective coordination for recovery and restoration tasks, including assessment of damages. This support consists of the available programs and resources of local departments and agencies to enable recovery and to reduce mitigate or eliminate risk from future incidents where possible.

B. Scope

The concepts in ESF 14 apply to appropriate local government departments and agencies following a disaster or an Incident of National Significance that affects the long term recovery of a community. Support and resources may vary depending upon the extent and type of incident and the potential for long-term consequences, and the need for restoration. ESF 14 will likely be activated for large scale events that require local government assistance to address impacts in areas such as housing, business, employment, and infrastructure. This ESF may also be activated for smaller scale events when necessary.

II. POLICIES

A. Local government agencies provide recovery assistance to the affected areas while coordinating activities and assessments of need for additional assistance through the ESF 14 coordinator. For most events, these activities begin at the Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) where staff works to gather date regarding the extent of damages.

B. Local government support is based on the type, extent, and duration of the event and recovery period. Should the event exhaust local resources and mutual aid agreements, a county Disaster Declaration will be prepared, signed by the

County Commissioners and sent to the Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division (WAEMD)/State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). Should the event exhaust State resources, the Federal government will be asked to provide assistance.

C. In the wake of a catastrophic disaster, the Governor may direct the formation of a Washington State Recovery and Restoration Task Force (RRTF). The purpose of the RRTF is to recommend and coordinate efforts to restore normalcy to areas adversely impacted by the disaster.

D. Emergencies or disasters involving radiological materials will require special attention in the recovery and restoration phase. Activation of a RRTF can be expected if such an event were to occur.

E. Long-term community recovery and mitigation efforts are focused on permanent restoration with emphasis on the mitigation of future impacts of disaster where possible. The Franklin County Hazard Mitigation Plan, published separately, identifies mitigation actions to reduce the risks associated with potential losses within Franklin County.

F. When it is apparent that local jurisdictions will qualify for federal disaster relief, a preliminary damage assessment (PDA) process must be completed. Emergency Management co-leads the PDA effort with quick evaluations of affected areas normally accomplished by driving through the affected areas for assessment.

G. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will provide recovery and restoration assistance through application when the damages exceed, or are expected to exceed, the capabilities of Franklin County and Cities. FEMA provides a "Guide To The Disaster Declaration Process and Federal Disaster Assistance" to assist the local entities through the application process.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

Emergencies such as floods, earthquakes, and fires can severely disrupt the normal functioning of government and damage the infrastructure of Franklin County. Schools, offices, homes, utilities, roads and other community resources will need to be repaired and/or restored after a disaster.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. An emergency or disaster has occurred causing significant damage so as to require recovery and restoration activities.

2. The lessons learned from an event can provide guidance for new mitigation strategies to be implemented.

3. Local jurisdictions will support and act upon the recommendations of the Recovery and Restoration Task Force (RRTF).

4. If a Presidential Disaster Declaration has been made, the State of Washington will form a RRTF and the Franklin County will prepare to support that group.

5. If a Presidential Disaster Declaration has been made, there will be federal assistance coming and a Disaster Recovery Assistance Center (DRAC) will need to be established.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. Each political subdivision, special purpose district, public utility, agency and organization will:
    - Complete a detailed damage assessment process.
    - Coordinate recovery and restoration activities with FCEM ECC and WAEMD SEOC.
    - Apply for public assistance programs, if eligible.
    - Designate an 'Agency Representative" responsible for all recovery activities.
    - Work with the Damage Survey Report (DSR) teams to verify and document eligible assistance projects.

2. Each agency or organization is responsible for recovery costs within existing budget limitations. If costs exceed existing budget authority, the legislative authority of the respective jurisdiction needs to provide appropriate action.

3. Each agency or organization is responsible for documenting all disaster related costs and activities.

4. The FCEM ECC will coordinate priorities for recovery activities if the situation warrants.

5. WAEMD SEOC will coordinate private sector assistance program availability and work with the Public Information Officer (PIO) to disseminate all pertinent information to the general public.

6. Local public and private utility service providers will restore services based on their policies and procedures and will coordinate pertinent activities with the FCEM ECC and with WAEMD SEOC.

7. The RRTF will serve as the guidance group to the Governor on a program of continuation of recovery and restoration. They will focus on:
    - Deterring the economic and environmental impact of the recovery

to the state and the county, their citizens, property, business, and industry.

- Determining the immediate measures necessary to continue recovery such as: contamination clean up; control of adulterated food; and financial aid and compensation.

B. Organization

1. Franklin County will ensure that appropriate individuals are made available to work with any RRTF that comes into Franklin County.

2. FCEM will help coordinate recovery and restoration programs and activities.

3. Each political subdivision, special purpose district, public utility, agency and organization will designate an Agency Representative responsible for recovery activities.

4. State and federal disaster assistance program coordinators will provide assistance and guidance to local entities on assistance programs.

5. State and federal teams in cooperation with the respective Agency Representatives will conduct DSRs for all eligible applicants

C. Procedures

1. Recovery and restoration operations begin in the county and are based on the damage assessment reports received.

2. Recovery and restoration operations will be conducted from the FCEM ECC or other established location. This process will continue until the function is no longer necessary. Recovery and restoration operations may include, but not limited to:
    a. Establishing of a recovery task force.
    b. Prioritization of activities.
    c. Providing support to local entities, state and federal teams.
    d. Providing necessary and requested information.
    e. Providing reports and situation updates.
    f. Coordination requirements.

3. If Franklin County is declared a federal disaster area, an applicant briefing will be held to inform all eligible agencies of the process to apply for assistance and what assistance might be available through public assistance programs.

4. If individual assistance programs are available, individuals should apply for assistance themselves. The FCEM ECC, WAEMD SEOC and program liaisons will notify the public on program procedures.

5. The FCEM ECC and WAEMD SEOC will assist in providing the private sector with contacts of other organizations or sources of assistance as appropriate.

D. Mitigation Activities

1. When repairing and restoring services and facilities, each entity is encouraged to investigate alternative plans and activities to potentially reduce future damages and impacts.
2. After a federally declared disaster, a mitigation grant program is usually available. Local entities should investigate possible projects for reducing future disaster damage and losses. The FCEM ECC and WAEMD SEOC will assist local entities with the process.

E. Preparedness Activities

1. Identifying generic criteria for entering recovery.

2. Preparing agency checklists for recovery and restoration.

3. Conducting drills/exercises to test the generic recovery criteria and checklists against various hypothetical emergency conditions.

4. .Develop and maintain a liaison with Franklin County, city, state, federal agencies and organizations that can provide assistance in recovery and restoration activities.

F. Response Activities

During the response phase of an emergency, data on the extent of damage needs to start to be collected and tabulated. This will be centralized in the FCEM ECC or other designated facility and all responders in the field need to be advised of the need to report whatever damage they observe. The ECC may need to activate Damage Survey Report (DSR) Teams while the response to an emergency is still in process.

The Emergency Chairperson will determine when the emergency or disaster condition can be downgraded and recovery initiated.

G. Recovery Activities

The recovery and restoration phase of a disaster may actually last for years. The activities that take place during this phase will depend on the type of event that occurred. During the initial part of the recovery phase it will be coordinated out of the FCEM ECC or other designated facility. When the situation reaches the point that the ECC can be deactivated, follow-up activities will include:

1. The Emergency Chairperson will designate a Recovery Team to coordinate the stand-down of response assets and initiation of recovery and restoration activities. Resources necessary for the recovery and restoration will be identified and notified of their assignments before any order to stand down is issued.

2. The Emergency Chairperson and the Recovery Team leader will define the goals and priorities of the recovery/restoration effort.

3. The Recovery Team leader will coordinate with the assigned resources to ensure a smooth transition into recovery status.

4. Decision points and criteria will be identified for activities such as allowing people to return to evacuated areas, restoration of utilities and services, and closure of mass care facilities.

5. Upon ECC deactivation, follow-up coordination will be assigned to a specific agency such as FCEM or a Public Works Department

6. Incident actions will be reviewed and critiqued.

7. Continue documentation and reporting on all disaster recovery activities.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

Emergency Manager/Commissioners/Elected Officials

1. Coordinate the recovery and restoration tasks following an emergency or disaster.

2. Ensure that damage assessment data is collected and tabulated.

3. Ensure that facilities and logistical support are made available to state and federal personnel that come into Franklin County to assist with recovery and restoration activities, such as an RRTF and DRAC.

Franklin County Emergency Management/Coordination Center

1. Coordinate the recovery and restoration activities with potential disaster assistance programs.

2. Provide information and guidance to policy makers concerning issues of recovery and restoration.

3. Assist in the public information activities including public announcements on recovery and restoration and instructions on applying for assistance programs.

4. Provide staff assistance for the Recovery Team.

5. Support information requests for recovery and restoration activities.

6. Provide for liaison with agencies that support recovery and restoration.

7. Provide liaison between the Franklin County agencies, organizations, state and federal agencies dealing with recovery efforts.

8. Ensure that Disaster Declarations and damage assessment data is transmitted to the WAEMD SEOC.

All Jurisdiction/Agencies

The county, and cities within Franklin County, will need to make any and all of their assets available to assist with the recovery and restoration within their jurisdiction. A jurisdiction's own assets must be utilized before state and federal assistance can be expected. Additional responsibilities include:

1. Document all disaster related activities and costs.

2. Inventory all damages and losses and develop an action plan for recovery and restoration activities.

3. Conduct recovery and restoration tasks in coordination with the FCEM ECC, WAEMD SEOC and federal assistance program guidelines.

4. Support and coordinate with FCEM ECC and WAEMD SEOC in the conduct of recovery and restoration activities.

5. Coordinate all pertinent disaster recovery information for the general public with the PIO.

6. County Assessor will advise citizens on property reassessment as a result of disaster damages.

7. Building and Planning officials will work with persons on site safety inspection, permits, and codes for disaster recovery activities.

8. Franklin County Auditor, Treasurer and City financial officers will assist in disaster recovery accounting and fiscal activities.

9. Review and critique all actions and activities for possible future modifications and updates to the FCEM ECC procedures and the Franklin County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

The resources necessary to accomplish long and short term recovery will be determined by the situation and established by the RRTF. Mitigation resources will be assessed and utilized as the situation allows.

VII. REFERENCES

See Appendix 3

VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See Appendix 4

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 15

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Primary Agency: Elected Officials
Franklin County Emergency Management

Supporting Agencies: Local Jurisdictions
Volunteer Organizations

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The purpose of this Emergency Support Function (ESF) is to provide guidelines for an efficient and coordinated continuous flow of timely information and instruction to the public using all available communications media prior to, during, and immediately following an emergency or disaster

B. **Scope**

ESF 15 coordinates actions to provide public affairs support to local incident management operations and elements. It identifies the support positions necessary for coordinating communications to the general public. This ESF applies to all local agencies within Franklin County. The provisions of the ESF apply to any event designated by the Director of Emergency Management or Elected Officials where significant interagency coordination is necessary.

II. POLICIES

A. Life-safety information and instruction to the public has first priority for release.

B. Mission assignments to county agencies or jurisdictions for public affairs should be agreed upon by those entities prior to an actual emergency or disaster.

C. Emergency public information actions before, during, and following any emergency will be determined by the severity of the situation as declared by involved entities, or as perceived by the public.

D. Local jurisdictions and other response organizations will be notified when an emergency or disaster has occurred that requires an emergency public information response.

E. The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is activated as the principal means to disseminate emergency warnings and priority emergency instructions to the public.

F. Activation of CodeRED, a telephonic notification system will be used to alert populations in specific geographic locations to provide information or instructions on the emergency.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

A natural or human-caused emergency or disaster may occur at anytime.

B. Assumptions

1. An incident has occurred and public perception is such that people believe they have been placed in danger by a natural or human-caused emergency or disaster.

2. The event requires responding agencies to provide instructions and information to the public about the incident and actions people should take to save and protect life, property, economy and the environment.

3. Responding agencies will provide information to reduce public concerns about the incident and response activities.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The county and cities are responsible for providing their citizens with information on impending or existing emergencies, to include immediate protective action they should take, such as sheltering or evacuation.

2. Public affairs resources are coordinated by the Public Information Officer at the Emergency Operations Center (ECC) or Incident Command. The Assigned PIO at the ECC coordinates messages with public information officer(s) from all agencies.

3. A JIC may be activated, if the situation warrants. 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.

4. If a JIC is not activated Franklin County will participate in the Joint Information System (JIS) when available. Jurisdictions that contribute to the JIS do not lose their identities or responsibility for their own programs or policies. Private industry is encourage to designate their own PIO for their emergencies and FCEM will be in a support role to those PIOs as appropriate.

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.

B. Organization/Information Support Structure

1. During a declared emergency, the PIO will work out of the FCEM ECC unless a JIC is activated. Media briefings usually will not be conducted at the ECC, due to space and congestion issues.

2. The PIO will keep the Washington State Department of the Military Emergency Management Division (WAEMD), Washington State Emergency Operations Center (SECC) informed of the local situation and of any public affairs assistance that might be needed.

3. Emergency Management or designee has the responsibility to appoint a staff member to the position of Public Information Officer (PIO). Emergency Management or designee will utilize local agencies to distribute emergency information to the public and special populations. The affected jurisdiction will provide a spokesperson.

4. Local jurisdictions are responsible for providing its citizens with information on the event and what immediate protective actions they should take, such as taking shelter or evacuating. Local government is responsible for providing the public with information and intermediate protective actions designed to further save lives, protect property, economy and the environment, and long term recovery actions to restore the affected community as nearly as possible to its pre-incident condition.

C. Mitigation

Emergency Management conducts public education as part of regular business. Public information is often disseminated through books, pamphlets, videos and other publications. Much of this information is based on all hazards planning and specific information directed at reducing risks associated with those hazards.

D. Preparedness

1. Elected Officials, Spokespersons and Public Information Officers should participate in exercises to practice public affairs responsibilities. Press releases from exercises are often reviewed to ensure that appropriate protective actions have been recommended for the public. All pertinent agencies are encouraged to train appropriate staff to implement public information responsibilities and to prepare resource materials to be used for an emergency or disaster.

2. Develop effective working relationships with the news media to aid information being broadcast in a timely manner to the public.

3. Emergency Management has the capability to distribute public messages through the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and CodeRED for local emergencies. Informational brochures will be available to the public via print media and through the FCEM website www.franklinem.org

E. Response

1. Disseminate emergency instructions and critical information to the public.

2. Provide the public (through the media) with accurate information regarding the event.

3. Establish a rumor control function to respond to public and media inquires.

4. Support responders as requested with PIO support through the ECC or on-scene as requested by the Incident Commander.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

When the Franklin County ECC and/or the JIC are activated, the PIO, or their designee, coordinates the preparation and release of news regarding the emergency situation. All news releases and status reports will be coordinated with the PIO to reduce release of conflicting information.

A. Emergency Manager/Elected Officials/City Managers

1. The Emergency Manager or designee is responsible for the designation of a PIO, and ensuring that the person is trained and qualified. If the PIO or designee is not available during an EOC/JIC activation, they are responsible for designating an alternate PIO.

2. The Chair of the Franklin County Commissioners, or the Emergency Manager that is in charge at the time, should review all news releases and any emergency alerts sent by the Emergency Alert System (EAS), prior to dissemination.

3. The Franklin County Commissioners will remind all county departments to clear any releases to the media or public through the PIO in order to prevent release of conflicting information and to assist with rumor control.

4. Mayors or City Managers will remind all city departments to clear any releases to the media or public through the PIO in order to prevent release of conflicting information and to assist with rumor control. Their City PIO may be designated as the Lead PIO/Spokesperson.

a. The primary role of the Spokesperson is to be the jurisdictions representative to directly communicate with the media at press conferences and interviews

B. Franklin County Emergency Management/Coordination Center

1. Recommend activation of the JIC, when deemed necessary.

2. Assist in providing the PIO with technical advice and assistance, and recommends training for that person.

3. Assist the PIO in selecting alternates to serve in the EOC.

4. Assist the PIO in creating checklists that may be used for all phases of the emergencies (Mitigation and Preparedness, Response, and Recovery) for which the county is vulnerable.

5. Maintain a media contact list, which includes addresses, phones, e-mail, and FAX numbers. Maintain this list in the EOC Standard Operating Procedures.

C. PIO

1. The PIO is responsible for the preparation and distribution of news releases regarding the emergency situation. Pre-scripted information should be prepared for all types of hazards, which may occur in the county.

2. Obtain approval from the Franklin County Commissioners Chairman or Emergency Manager in charge in the FCEM ECC, prior to issuance of a news release. For smaller events, from the PIO in the Incident Command Post.

3. Distribute news releases to the local media using the pre-established contact list. This may be done by using any or all of the following: faxes, phone, e-mail, scheduling and conducting briefings, or using messengers.

4. Plan, schedule, and coordinate briefings or news conferences for the media.

5. Coordinate with the WAEMD SEOC PIO, and provide WAEMD SEOC with copies of news releases issued.

6. If a Federal Disaster Recovery Assistance Center (DRAC) is established in the county, the PIO will continue to coordinate the release of news throughout the recovery phase.

7. Provide information concerning individual and public assistance when available.

8. If the activation of the Emergency Alert System (EAS) is deemed necessary, it will be accomplished in accordance with the current EAS Columbia Basin Operational Area Plan.

9. Prepare recorded messages for the use in CodeRed as necessary.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

The resources necessary to accomplish public affairs activities will be determined by the situation.

VII. REFERENCES

See Appendix 3

VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See Appendix 4

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 20

MILITARY SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES

Primary Agency: Washington State Emergency Management Division

Support Agencies: Franklin County Sheriff's Office
Pasco Police
Connell Police
Franklin County Commissioners

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The purpose of this function is to provide for effective use of military assistance made available to local jurisdictions during a disaster.

B. Scope

This ESF applies to all requests for military support originated by Franklin County following a local declaration of emergency.

II. POLICIES

In the event of war, terrorism, insurrection, rebellion, invasion, tumult, riot, mob, or organized body acting together by force with intent to commit a felony or to offer violence to persons or property, or by force and violence to break and resist the laws of this state, or the United States, or in case of the imminent danger of the occurrence of any of said events, or whenever responsible civil authorities shall, for any reason, fail to preserve law and order, or protect life or property, or the governor believes that such failure is imminent, or in event of public disaster, the governor shall have power to order the organized militia of Washington, or any part thereof, into active service of the state to execute the laws, and to perform such duty as the governor shall deem proper.

Military forces, either state or federal, will remain under and follow their military chain of command. These resources will be requested through the Washington State EOC.

The Washington State Department of the Military Adjutant General deploys state active duty resources of the Washington State National Guard (WNG) in a state-funded status in response to an emergency involving imminent loss of life, to prevent great suffering and/or to mitigate great destruction of property, in accordance to state regulations and statutes.

III. SITUATION

1. Civil authorities at all levels of government are primarily responsible for emergency services, plans, and operations undertaken prior to, during, and after a disaster.
2. All military forces (active and reserve) within the State of Washington are considered potentially available to provide emergency support to civil authority during certain phases of disaster operations. Military assistance is a compliment to, not a substitute for, civil participation in emergency operations.
3. Any request for military assistance will be processed through Franklin County Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) to WAEMD/SEOC.
4. The county and state have issued Disaster Declarations.
5. A military liaison person may be assigned to the FCEM ECC to an area wide (overlapping county jurisdiction) location where a task force has been established to coordinate the use of any military assets assigned to the event.
6. Military forces and resources (active and reserve) not engaged in essential military activity may be available to provide assistance to civil authorities in such emergency operations as protection of vital facilities and performance of lifesaving missions.
7. Military forces may also perform riot control and/or suppression of insurrection missions upon Presidential Proclamations or upon proclamation of martial law.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 38.08.040 provides that, upon the occurrence of certain events, the Governor has the power to order the organized militia of Washington or any part thereof into active service in order for Washington State to execute the laws and perform such services as the Governor shall deem proper. This power resides with the Governor or acting Governor alone, and may not be delegated to another person or agency.

2. Basic actions necessary to provide and coordinate the use of military assistance will be the same for all types of disasters, and will include ensuring that all local government forces and available resources are committed prior to requesting military assistance.

3. The Emergency Chairperson or Emergency Manager will authorize and approve all requests before being sent to the Governor and/or the Military Department for emergency military assistance. Washington State Emergency Management will advise the Governor on the state of affairs in Franklin County based on the information provided by the Emergency Chairperson or Emergency Manager. Once the Governor has declared a state of emergency, the National Guard can be activated to support local efforts.

B. Organization

Military Resources

1. The organization for utilization of military resources will depend on the nature of the emergency, the type of military support being provided, and the local agencies that directly interface with military support authorities. The WA SEOC is a division under the Military Department. All local requests for any military resources/assets will be requested through the WA SEOC.

Franklin County Emergency Management

1. Franklin County Emergency Management is established by an interlocal agreement and is directed by the Franklin County Emergency Management Board comprised of representatives of the municipalities who are signatories to the agreement: Franklin County and the cities of Pasco, Kahlotus, Connell and Mesa. Daily operations are under the direction of a Director, appointed by the board.

Procedures

1. The various elements of the State of Washington Military Department will follow their internal Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) when in support of an emergency or disaster. Any local requests for resources/assets will be received through the WA SEOC.

Mitigation Activities

1. Mitigation activities need to be done at the state level and are beyond the scope of this ESF (refer to Washington State Emergency Support Function 20 – Defense Support to Civil Authorities).

Preparedness Activities

1. Preparedness activities for utilization of military support include development and periodic testing of a protocol for requesting military assistance through the Washington State Military Department

Response Activities

Response activities for utilization of military support include:

1. Assessing the need for and requesting military support.
2. Identifying the agencies that will integrate the military capabilities into the County response.
3. Coordinating the military support operations with military unit commanders and the military liaison in the Emergency Coordination Center.

Recovery Activities

1. Utilization of military support during recovery activities will be the same as during the response. When the military's support is no longer necessary, the units will be demobilized according to their internal procedure.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. County Commissioner/Mayor or designee

1. Commissioners/Mayors must issue a Disaster Declaration before requesting any military assets.
2. FCEM ECC must assign a specific mission to any military unit assigned to the city/county and designate who, in the field, they are to report to for instructions.
3. If a military liaison has not been assigned, someone in the FCEM ECC must be designated to coordinate the military operations with the Incident Commander.

B. Franklin County Emergency Management

1. Forward all requests for military assistance (and required reports) to the Washington State Emergency Management Division / WA SEOC.
2. Coordinate military support operations with military unit Commanders, local officials and Incident Command.
3. Coordinate, as required, pre-emergency planning with local military units including submitting requests, as required, through emergency management channels for military support during an emergency
4. Utilize, when available, Individual Mobilization Augmenters ordered to duty with their office to support existing staff.
5. Include the potential use of military resources/assets in exercises and other emergency management training that is planned locally.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

A. Sources of Military Assistance

In the event military assistance is required and requests cannot be communicated to the Commanding General Sixth U.S. Army, Washington State Area Commander the State Emergency Management Division, requests can be forwarded through the following:

- 416th Regiment, Pasco
- Kennewick Army Reserve Center
- Air Force Recruiting Station
- U.S. Coast Guard, Kennewick
- U.S. Coast Guard, Portland
- Corp of Engineers
- Naval Recruiting Station

B. Requirements

1. Request for military personnel and equipment must be submitted through the WA SEOC.
2. Request for military personnel and equipment must be consistent with unit capabilities.
3. Loan of equipment will not be allowed if it diminishes a unit’s capability

to be self-supporting or unable to perform its basic mission.

4. Whenever possible, requests for personnel and/or equipment will include its needed organic support.
5. Costs and expenses need to be agreed upon during the request process

VII. REFERENCES

See Appendix 3

VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

See Appendix 4