EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION # 7

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCE SUPPORT

ANNEX COORDINATOR

Thurston County Emergency Management (TCEM)

PRIMARY AGENCY

Thurston County Emergency Management (TCEM)

SUPPORT AGENCIES

Disaster Assistance Council (DAC)

ESF Lead and Supporting Agencies

Thurston County Auditor's Office

Thurston County Central Services (TC CS)

Thurston County Community Planning and Economic Development (TC CPED)

Thurston County Food Bank

Thurston County Human Resources (TC HR)

Thurston County Public Health and Social Services (TC PHSS)

Thurston County Public Works (TCPW)

Thurston County Sheriff's Office (TCSO)

United Way of Thurston County

Washington State Department of Enterprise Services (WA DES)

Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)

Washington State Military Department (WMD)

Washington State Patrol (WSP)

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

To ensure that the right personnel, equipment, supplies and support are in the right place, at the right time, and in the right quantities, in alignment with current priorities for response and recovery operations and

To support life-saving and life-sustaining operations with a sustained a well-coordinated supply chain of resources.

B. Scope

ESF7 provides guidance for unincorporated Thurston County on logistics management and resource support during emergencies, disasters and planned events. This includes sourcing, transporting and delivering goods and services to support responders, the public and communities. ESF7 may be implemented in part or its entirety based on the incident scale and complexity.

II. POLICIES

A. RCW 36.40.180 Emergencies subject to hearing—Nondebatable emergencies.

In response to an emergency or for the immediate preservation of order or public health or to restore public property that has been destroyed by accident, or for the relief of a community overtaken by a calamity, or in settlement of approved claims for personal injuries or property damages, exclusive of claims arising from the operation of any public utility owned by the county, or to meet mandatory expenditures required by any law, the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) may, upon the adoption of a resolution, make the expenditures necessary to meet such emergency without further notice or hearing.

B. RCW 38.52.070 Local organizations and joint local organizations authorized – Establishment, operation – Emergency powers, procedures – Communication plans

A political subdivision in which a disaster occurs has the power to enter into contracts and incur obligations necessary to combat the disaster, protecting the health and safety of persons and property, and providing emergency assistance to the victims of such disaster. The political subdivision is authorized to exercise the powers vested under RCW 38.52 in the light of the exigencies of an extreme emergency situation without regard to time-consuming procedures and formalities prescribed by law (excepting mandatory constitutional requirements). This includes, but is not limited to, budget law limitations, requirements of competitive bidding and publication of notices, provisions pertaining to the performance of public work, entering into contracts, the incurring of obligations, the employment of temporary workers, the rental of equipment, the purchase of supplies and materials, the levying of taxes, and the appropriation and expenditures of public funds.

C. RCW 38.52.110 Use of existing services and facilities – Impressment of citizenry

1. In responding to a disaster, the BOCC are directed to utilize the services, equipment, supplies, and facilities of existing departments, offices, and agencies of the state, political subdivisions, and all other municipal corporations thereof

including but not limited to districts and quasi municipal corporations organized under the laws of Washington State to the maximum extent practicable. Officers and personnel of these departments, offices, and agencies are directed to cooperate and extend services and facilities upon request, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

2. In the event of a state-declared disaster, the BOCC have the power to command necessary service and equipment from citizens, provided during the period of service, the citizens are entitled to all privileges, benefits and immunities provided by RCW 38.52 and federal and state emergency management regulations for registered emergency workers.

D. RCW 38.52.310 and WAC 118-04 Emergency Worker Program

Washington State established the Emergency Worker Program to provide protection and benefits to volunteers deployed on state-approved incidents and training events. Registered emergency workers are provided liability, medical, and personal property coverage as well as reimbursement for some incidental expenses. There are 18 classes of emergency workers and the scope of duties of each class is detailed in WAC 118-04-100. Local emergency management agencies are authorized and responsible for registering emergency workers for their jurisdiction. Permanent workers such as search and rescue or medical reserve corps volunteers are registered in advance. When emergency situations require immediate or on-scene volunteer recruiting, temporary registration is authorized.

E. RCW 39.04.020 Plans and specifications – Estimates – Publication - Emergencies

When an emergency requires the immediate execution of a public work, the publication of its description and estimate may be made within seven days after the commencement of the work.

F. RCW 39.04.280 Competitive bidding requirements - Exemptions

If an emergency exists, the person or persons designated by the governing body of the municipality to act in the event of an emergency may declare an emergency situation exists, waive competitive bidding requirements, and award all necessary contracts on behalf of the municipality to address the emergency situation. If a contract is awarded without competitive bidding due to an emergency, a written finding of the existence of an emergency must be made by the governing body or its designee and duly entered of record no later than two weeks following the award of the contract.

G. Washington State Constitution, Article VIII, Section 7 - Credit not to be loaned

No county, city, town or other municipal corporation shall give any money, or property, or loan its money, or credit to or in aid of any individual, association, company or corporation.

H. National Incident Management System and Incident Command System

Thurston County has adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS) and complies with its standards for organizational structures, terminology, procedures and systems. NIMS/ICS ensures resources from all levels of government, non-profit agencies, volunteer organizations and the private sector are mobilized and managed efficiently to support an effective and timely response.

I. Resource Prioritization

To effectively manage resources and enable the best possible outcome to a regional incident, the Puget Sound Region's jurisdictions, including Thurston County, have agreed to a common approach to resource prioritization. This approach is implemented unless a different prioritization is agreed upon by the Region at the time of the incident.

The Puget Sound Region's philosophy is consistent with that used by the state for resource prioritization:

> *"Requests are prioritized based upon the safety of responders, preservation of life, incident stabilization, and preservation of property to benefit the most. Considerations include availability, transportation, and location of the resource" -* State CEMP

J. Priority for Resource Acquisition

When responding to disaster, the BOCC will utilize the services, equipment, supplies, and facilities of existing departments, offices, and agencies to the extent practicable and in accordance with the provisions of RCW 38.52.110 (1). Providing entities will retain sufficient quantities of resources in reserve to meet organizational needs. Should county resources be insufficient, additional resources may be procured or requested through the following, listed in priority order:

1. Mutual Aid and Inter-local Agreements

2. Private sector purchase

3. State Emergency Management Division resource request

4. If the governor has proclaimed the existence of a disaster, private sector resources in accordance with the provisions of RCW 38.52.110 (2).

K. Emergency Management Council Interlocal Agreement

As a member of the Thurston County Emergency Management Council and signatory to its Interlocal Agreement, Thurston County works with the political subdivisions of the county to provide a unified approach to emergency management. Among other things, during emergencies, disasters or planned events, the county may assist other jurisdictions with effective resource utilization and volunteer management.

L. Shared Logistics Function

In the event of an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) activation in Thurston County, the Thurston County ECC serves as the Unified Ordering Point for transmitting resource requests to the state. In the event the county ECC is not open, individual EOCs will contact the state directly. In the event the county ECC needs assistance or is overwhelmed, it may designate another EOC to be the Unified Ordering Point.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions Hazards

Thurston County is vulnerable to many types of disasters. The most destructive, earthquake, volcanic lahar and acts of terrorism, may occur with little or no notice. In these cases, mobilizing resources in anticipation of the event may not be possible. Likewise, deploying resources post-incident may be challenging, because of damage to the transportation network and communication systems.

Most of Thurston County's hospitals, manufacturing companies and retail businesses use just-in-time inventory systems that maintain only one to three days of supply. Following a disaster, internal sources of resupply may be inaccessible, because many businesses rely on warehouses and distribution centers located in high risk areas, such as liquefaction zones. External sources of resupply may also be delayed or unavailable because of damage to airports, seaports, roads and railways. Debris, fuel shortages and insufficient equipment and materials needed for restoration may further aggravate the situation.   If resupply problems occur, shortages of food, water, fuel, pharmaceuticals, medical supplies and other critical commodities will be experienced throughout the county.

Cascading effects and reoccurring incidents, such as aftershocks may exacerbate existing damages and create new damages. Changing conditions make allocating resources to where they are most needed and where they will be most effective very difficult.

Unaffiliated responders, volunteers and unsolicited donations are likely to find their way into the affected area. This will put additional demands on incident resources and systems for logistics management and resource support.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Major emergencies and disasters require many kinds of resources in large quantities for an extended period of time.

2. Thurston County may not have the quantities and types of resources required by the incident.

3. Thurston County will take actions to free up capacity and extend their resources to the extent practicable without compromising essential county services.

4. Thurston County does not have a contingency fund for disasters.

5. Personnel who normally respond may be among those affected and unable to perform their duties.

6. Established vendors may not be able to provide needed resources on an emergency basis or may be victims of the situation.

7. Businesses, community groups and private non-profits may donate goods and services.

8. The incident may cause significant and lengthy disruptions to critical infrastructure, including transportation, fuel and communications, which may prevent or delay resources from getting to where they are needed.

9. Scarce and unique resources will need to be prioritized.

10. In western Washington, the most resource demanding disasters are likely to occur with little or no warning.

11. A detailed and credible common operating picture may not be achievable for 24-48 hours or longer after an incident. As a result, resource prioritization and allocation must begin without the benefit of complete situational awareness or a critical needs assessment.

12. Field logistics sites such as staging areas, points of distribution, points of dispensing, disaster assistance centers and volunteer reception centers may be required to support relief efforts.

13. The private sector has superior supply chain continuity capabilities and may be better able to deliver critical goods and resources to the public under marginalized conditions.

14. A coordinated public sector/private sector resource allocation and distribution system is required to maximize efficiency.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

Thurston County government has the primary responsibility for response and recovery activities within unincorporated Thurston County. When incidents exceed or are expected to exceed the county's capabilities, there is a tiered process for requesting and receiving assistance. Initially, the county activates mutual aid agreements and vendor contracts to meet resource needs. At the same time, donated goods and services may be pursued and engaged.

If resource shortfalls still exist, the county may request assistance from the state. During this process, emergency proclamations may be made at the local and state levels to support resource mobilization and emergency purchasing and contracting. If the situation exceeds the state's capabilities, the Governor may request federal assistance. In this case, the President may issue a federal emergency or disaster declaration authorizing federal disaster aid, including resources to augment the state and local response and recovery.

B. Organization

1. On-Scene Organizations

During smaller incidents, logistics management and resource support are handled entirely by the on-scene organization. Based on the complexity and needs of the incident, the on-scene organization may establish a Logistics Section to acquire resources necessary to support tactical operations, provide billeting and food for responders, and ensure incident communications are well planned and supported. The Logistics Section works with the rest of the on-scene organization to ensure resources are ordered, utilized and tracked effectively.

2. Area Command

When multiple incidents exist and are competing for the same resources, an Area Command may be established. The Area Command is responsible for assigning scarce resources to single incidents based on overarching response and recovery objectives and policy direction. The Area Command may work closely with the county ECC to fill critical resource requests required by the on-scene organizations.

3. Thurston County ECC

During or in anticipation of an emergency, disaster or planned event, the county ECC activates to support logistics management and resource support.

ECC resource requests originate from a variety of sources both within the ECC and externally. Within the ECC, requests are created to support ongoing ECC operations and activate preplanned mission packages.

Externally, ECC requests are initiated to support field incident sites, field logistics sites, departmental operation centers and other jurisdictions' EOCs.

Generally, when resource requests can be filled using a resource, vendor, mutual aid agreement or contract maintained by an ESF, they are processed through the ECC Operations Section. If the request cannot be filled by the ECC Operations Section, it is forwarded to the ECC Logistics Section.

In this case, the Logistics Section determines the best option to fill the request, including through purchase, lease, rent, mutual aid or donated goods or services. If the Logistics Section is unable to fill the request, it may forward the request to the state. Forwarding requests to the state does not absolve the county's financial obligation for the cost of the resource.

At a minimum, the Logistics and Operations Sections track the status of their resource requests from the time they accept responsibility for the request until the resource arrives at its assignment. When possible, resource status is monitored through demobilization.

During the resource sourcing process, the ECC Finance Section prepares and reviews financial documents and ensures resources are procured at a reasonable cost and according to county policies and FEMA guidance. When appropriate, the ECC Planning Section prepares an emergency proclamation for BOCC approval to expedite purchasing and contracting.

The Disaster Policy Advisory Group (DPAG) makes major financial decisions, approves large expenditures and provides overall strategic direction. The DPAG may elect to delegate some or all ESF7 activities to an Incident Management Team. When existing resources are insufficient, the DPAG establishes strategic direction that ultimately guides resource prioritization.

The Logistics Section has primary responsibility for establishing field logistics sites such as staging areas, points of distribution, disaster assistance centers, donations warehouses, and volunteer reception centers. Field logistics site operations may be managed by the Logistics Section, Operations Section or Task Forces created within the two sections.

C. Procedures

The decision to activate ESF7 lies with the Duty Officer or ECC Manager. The number and composition of staff activated varies based on the nature and complexity of the incident. During Level II, Enhanced ECC operations, one or two ESFs in the Operations Section and a combined Logistics and Finance Section may be sufficient to support ESF7. During Level III, Full ECC operations, ESF7 comprises many ESFs and fully staffed Logistics and Finance Sections.

D. Prevention and Mitigation Activities

1. Develop interlocal and mutual aid agreements to augment county resources during incidents.
2. Ensure redundant systems are in place for vital ECC communications and information technology systems.
3. Ensure ECC access to the county's inventory of equipment assets, vehicles, and owned and leased facilities.
4. Ensure ECC access to county vendor and contract lists.
5. Ensure ECC access to state and federal contracts available for use by local jurisdictions.
6. Develop pre-incident contracts with private sector vendors that can provide critical goods and services on an emergency basis. Ensure the contracts are structured to meet FEMA guidance for cost reimbursement.
7. For specific mitigation initiatives, reference the Hazard Mitigation Plan for the Thurston Region.

E. Preparedness Activities

1. Review Thurston County's hazard analysis and determine the types and quantities of resources that will be needed to respond and recover. Identify potential shortfalls and capability gaps.
2. Type and credential resources in accordance with NIMS guidance.
3. Develop pre-scripted resource requests and coordinate them with local, state, private-nonprofit and private sector partners.
4. Develop mission ready packages for critical response and recovery capabilities.
5. Pre-plan field logistics sites including executing facility agreements and pre-designating equipment and staffing.
6. Work with private sector partners to understand their business continuity plans and supply chain interdependencies.
7. Understand the capability and capacity of various modes of transportation to support the movement of resources.
8. Develop procedures and credentials for providing access to affected areas.
9. Determine minimum security requirements and priorities for escort.
10. Establish core competencies for ESF7 staff and provide training to meet them.
11. Exercise ESF7 with annex partners to test local and cross-jurisdictional plans.
12. Develop the capability to quickly expand ESF7 to meet a surge in demand.

F. Response Activities

1. Deploy a team of trained personnel to support logistics management and resource support at the ECC.
2. Conduct an initial assessment to evaluate current and projected resource needs, whether required resources can get to where they are needed, and if existing infrastructure can support needed resources.
3. Divert non-emergency resources to emergency use and initiate mutual aid agreements and vendor contracts for additional resource support.
4. Solicit donated goods and services.
5. Forward resource requests that cannot be filled locally to the State.
6. Prioritize resource requests based on strategic direction provided by the DPAG.
7. Track resource requests through fulfillment.
8. Establish staging areas, donations warehouses, volunteer reception centers, and other field logistics sites to receive, stage and manage resources.
9. Establish points of distribution to provide life-sustaining commodities, such as water, food, tarps, and other bulk resources, to the public.
10. Coordinate with local and state authorities on access credentials and security requirements.
11. Participate in state and regional conference calls to discuss resource requests and projected requirements, movement coordination, and emergency supply chain operations.
12. Coordinate and track resource demobilization and reassignment.
13. Document decisions made and actions taken. Provide timely cost information and financial documentation to the Finance Section.

G. Recovery Activities

1. Continue sourcing and filling resource requests to support recovery efforts.
2. Continue operating field logistics sites to support recovery efforts.
3. Continue to capture costs and document decisions made and actions taken. Provide financial information to the Finance Section.
4. Participate in debriefs and after action reviews. Contribute to after action reports and improvement plans.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Coordinating and Primary Agency

1. Thurston County Emergency Management

   a. Develop and maintain an activation process for ESF7 staff.

   b. Maintain primary and alternate ECCs with communications systems and information sharing technology capable of linking to Incident Command Posts, field logistics sites, departmental operations centers, other jurisdiction EOCs, and the state.

   c. Establish core competencies for ESF7 staff.

   d. Ensure support agencies understand their ESF7 roles and responsibilities.

   e. Ensure field personnel, departmental operations centers and other jurisdiction EOCs understand processes and procedures for requesting resources from the county ECC.

   f. Train and exercise ESF7 staff on processes and procedures required to perform their jobs.

   g. Administrate and register permanent and temporary emergency workers.

B. Support Agencies

1. Disaster Assistance Council

   a. Serve as Thurston County's COAD (Community Organizations Active in Disaster).

   b. Establish and implement plans and procedures for organizing and deploying community-based, faith-based and non-governmental resources and services.

   c. Identify and coordinate funding, resources and services to meet disaster survivors' unmet needs.

   d. Work with state and national level Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) and faith based organizations to acquire additional funding, manpower and resources.

2. ESF Lead and Supporting Agencies

   a. Provide primary and alternate ECC staff for ESF7.

   b. Participate in ESF7 planning, preparedness and mitigation activities.

   c. Participate in ESF7 training and exercises.

   d. Provide expertise on resource capabilities and requirements for response and recovery operations.

e. Provide and coordinate resource support during emergencies, disasters and planned events as directed through the ECC.

f. Assist with establishing and operating field logistics sites as directed through the ECC.

g. Maintain contracts and contact information for resource providers.

h. Track the status of resource requests through fulfillment.

i. Follow Thurston County's procurement policies and complete required financial documentation.

j. Allocate resources based on strategic direction provided by the DPAG.

3. Thurston County Auditor's Office - Financial Services (TC FS)

a. Create and issue project codes for tracking disaster related costs.

b. Assign credit cards and manage credit card limits to support emergency purchasing.

c. Coordinate vendor payments.

d. Coordinate salary payments to employees.

4. Thurston County Central Services (TC CS)

a. Oversee Thurston County's equipment, vehicle and facility inventories.

b. Provide expertise on soliciting bids, contracting and construction project management.

c. Coordinate damage assessment and post disaster safety inspections of county owned and leased buildings and facilities.

d. Provide fueling and fuel storage for county vehicles.

e. Identify and implement communications and information technology required for ECC and field logistics site operations.

f. Provide expertise on communications and information technology resource capabilities and requirements.

g. Coordinate with vendors to meet communications and information technology needs.

5. Thurston County Community Planning and Economic Development (TC CPED)

a. Coordinate post-disaster damage assessments for facilities and field logistics sites.

b. Coordinate use of the Thurston County Fairgrounds to serve as a field logistics site when requested by the ECC.

6. Thurston County Food Bank

   a. Serve as the lead organization for managing and staffing Community Points of Distribution.

   b. Serve as the lead organization for managing solicited donations.

   c. Provide assistance receiving and warehousing commodities and supplies.

   d. Recruit, train and exercise volunteers on processes and procedures required to perform their jobs.

7. Thurston County Human Resources (TC HR)

   a. Develop and implement procedures to transition employees performing non-essential services to positions performing essential services.

   b. Oversee the county's volunteer service policy and agreement.

8. Thurston County Public Health and Social Services (TC PHSS)

   a. Support resource management and logistics to meet health and medical needs.

   b. Provide expertise on health and medical resource capabilities and requirements.

   c. Recruit, organize and deploy Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) volunteers.

   d. Ensure MRC volunteers understand their roles and responsibilities.

   e. Train and exercise MRC volunteers on processes and procedures required to perform their jobs.

   f. Activate mutual aid agreements and vendor contracts to meet health and medical resource needs.

9. Thurston County Public Works (TCPW)

   a. Inspect county roads and bridges to determine damage and safety.

   b. Clear debris and wreckage from roads and bridges to open them for resource movement.

   c. Implement temporary and long term repairs to the transportation network to enable resources to get to where they are needed.

   d. Coordinate transportation of materials and equipment.

   e. Provide expertise on public works resource capabilities and requirements.

   f. Activate mutual aid agreements and vendor contracts to meet public works resource needs.

10. Thurston County Sheriff's Office (TCSO)

   a. Coordinate with Washington State Military Department, Washington State Department of Transportation and Washington State Patrol to implement the state commercial vehicle pass and business reentry programs.

   b. Coordinate security for critical materials and personnel in transit

   c. Provide emergency traffic control and perimeter security.

   d. Provide security at EOCs/ECCs and field logistics sites and facilities, as required.

   e. Activate mutual aid agreements and vendor contracts to meet law enforcement resource needs.

11. United Way of Thurston County

   a. Serve as the lead organization for soliciting and distributing cash donations.

   b. Work with charitable organizations and community partners to bring resources and services to those in need.

12. Washington State Department of Enterprise Services (WA DES)

   a. Develop statewide master contracts that are available for use by local jurisdictions.

   b. Provide expertise on soliciting bids, contracting and construction project management.

13. Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)

   a. Assess and report damages to federal and state transportation systems.

   b. Identify and coordinate safe detour routes.

   c. Rebuild and restore transportation infrastructure.

   d. Oversee the state commercial vehicle program designed to keep freight moving during major transportation disruptions.

   e. Inform shippers and carriers about high-impact disruptions to freight corridors via the Freight Notification System.

   f. Oversee the state business reentry program designed to allow businesses access into affected areas to support their restoration and recovery.

14. Washington State Patrol (WSP)

   a. Provide security for resource movement and access control functions.

   b. Coordinate escorts for critical shipments and personnel.

15. Washington State Military Department (WMD)

    a. Activate the State EOC to coordinate resource support for state, tribal and local jurisdictions.

    b. Coordinate with all levels of government to establish an emergency supply chain to bring resources and life sustaining commodities to the impacted area.

    c. Coordinate staffing and security at Movement Control Points and the Movement Coordination Center.

    d. Coordinates statewide, regional and interstate mutual aid.

16. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

    a. Serve as the national logistics coordinator.

    b. Establish incident support bases and federal staging areas.

    c. Activate contracts to provide evacuation support, emergency generators and temporary housing.

    d. Partner with nongovernmental organizations and the private sector for life-saving and life-sustaining resources.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

The following resource list provides a general idea of the equipment, commodities, supplies, personnel, specialized teams and facilities that Thurston County may need for an emergency, disaster or planned event. This list is not intended to be all inclusive.

A. Equipment

   - Air transportation (helicopter and fixed wing)

   - Decontamination equipment

   - Generators to support critical facilities and critical infrastructure

   - Ground transportation (mass transit buses, medical buses and school buses) to move the displaced population and response workers

   - Heavy equipment such as cranes, bulldozers, bucket loaders, dump trucks and other equipment to repair road and levy systems

   - Material handling equipment such as forklifts, pallet jacks and hand trucks

   - Medical supplies and equipment, including pharmaceuticals

   - Mobile Command Centers

   - Mobile communications assets (satellite voice and data)

- Mobile towers to replace damaged towers and radios

- Portable sanitation equipment (portable toilets, showers)

- Pumps, suction and discharge hose, pipe strainers and T joints, desiccant dehumidifiers

- Transportation assets for disaster supplies and equipment (tractor trailers, cargo vans, box vans)

- Variable Message Boards

- Commodities and Supplies

- Commodities such as packaged food and bottled water

- Construction and housing repair materials

- Flood fighting supplies such as plastic sheeting, sand bags, sand, sand bagging equipment, twine, wooden stakes, tie buttons and life jackets

- Hand tools

- Light towers

- Personal protective equipment (respirators, over-garments, gloves, and boots)

- Satellite telephones

- Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) 12-hour push package

- SNS managed inventory of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies

- Tents and portable shelters

B. Personnel and Specialized Teams

ESF-1 Transportation

- Bridge and road inspectors and engineers

- Rail, seaport and airport inspectors and engineers

ESF-2 Communications

- Public safety communications personnel and equipment

- Amateur radio personnel and equipment

- Landline and cellular telephone system restoration teams

ESF-3 Public Works and Engineering

- Building inspectors and engineers

- Water and wastewater system inspectors and restoration teams

- Inspectors/survey teams for private businesses

ESF-4 Firefighting

- Structural fire fighters
- Wildland fire fighters
- Firefighting task forces and strike teams

ESF-5 Emergency Management

- Incident Management Teams and Damage Assessment Teams
- Area Command teams
- Emergency Operations Center personnel
- Damage assessment teams

ESF-6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services

- Shelter support teams
- Mass feeding support teams
- Special needs response personnel for persons with access and functional needs

ESF-7 Logistics Management and Resource Support

- Resource management specialists
- Logisticians
- Field logistics site personnel

ESF-8 Public Health and Medical Services

- Crisis and stress management teams
- Medical assistance personnel and teams
- Mortuary personnel and teams
- Public health personnel and teams
- Veterinary personnel and teams

ESF-9 Search and Rescue

- Urban Search and Rescue teams
- Wilderness Search and Rescue teams
- Structural collapse canine teams and cadaver teams

ESF-10 Oil and Hazardous Materials

- HAZMAT response teams
- Decontamination teams

ESF-11 Agriculture and Natural Resources

- Companion animal rescue and support teams

- Livestock rescue teams

- Environmental Health personnel and teams

- Environmental specialists

ESF-12 Energy

- Utility assessment and restoration teams

- Dam safety inspectors

ESF-13 Public Safety and Security

- Law enforcement personnel and task forces

ESF-15 External Affairs

- Public Information Officers

- Joint Information Center support personnel

C. Pre-Identified Facilities

- Bases, camps, and staging areas

- Community Points of Distribution

- Mass feeding kitchens and sites

- Medical Points of Dispensing (PODs)

- Receiving Storage and Staging (RSS) facilities

- Shelters

- Warehouses for staging and managing donations

VII. REFERENCES AND SUPPORT PLANS

A. Support Plans

1. Thurston County Community Points of Distribution Plan, July 2014

2. Thurston County Donations Management Plan, TBD

3. Thurston County Movement Coordination Plan, TBD

4. Thurston County Staging Area Plan, TBD

5. Thurston County Volunteer Coordination Plan, TBD

B. Federal Authorities

1. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 44, Part 205, Emergency Management and Assistance

2. United States Public Law 93-288, the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended August 2016

3. United States Public Law 104-321, Emergency Management Assistance Compact

4. United States Public Law 105-381, Pacific Northwest Emergency Management Arrangement

C. Washington State Authorities

1. Chapter 24.60 RCW – Intrastate Building Safety Mutual Aid System

2. Chapter 38.52 RCW - Emergency Management

3. Chapter 38.56 RCW - Intrastate Mutual Aid System

4. Chapter 39.34 RCW – Interlocal Cooperation Act

5. Chapter 43.06 RCW – Governor's Emergency Powers

6. Chapter 43.43.960 RCW - State Fire Service Mobilization

7. Chapter 43.43.970 RCW- Law Enforcement Mobilization

8. WAC 118-30 - Local Emergency Management/Services Organizations Plans and Programs

D. References

1. Community Points of Distribution Planning, A Guide for Washington Communities, July 2014

2. DHS, FEMA's Logistics Management Process for Responding to Catastrophic Disasters, July 2010

3. DHS, National Preparedness Goal, September 2015

4. DHS, National Preparedness System, November 2011

5. FEMA IS-26, Guide to Points of Distribution, December 2008

6. National Incident Management System, October 2017

7. National Incident Management System Guideline for Mutual Aid, November 2017

8. National Incident Management System Guideline for Credentialing of Personnel, August 2011

9. National Response Framework, June 2016

10. Pacific Northwest Economic Region, Blue Cascades V, Infrastructure Interdependencies Tabletop Exercise, Focus – Post-Disaster Regional Supply Chain Resilience, Final Report, December 2008

11. Presidential Policy Directive 8: National Preparedness, March, 2011

12. Puget Sound Region Resource Management and Logistics Toolkit, July 2012

13. Puget Sound Region Volunteer and Donations Management Toolkit

14. Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, June 2016

15. Washington State Emergency Operations Plan, April 2009

16. Washington State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan, May 2018

17. Washington State Intrastate Mutual Aid System, Operations & Deployment Guide, May 2016

VIII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

BOCC – Board of County Commissioners

CEMP – Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

COAD – Community Organizations Active in Disaster

Common Operating Picture - A broad view of the overall situation as reflected by situation reports, aerial photography, and other information or intelligence. A common operating picture is established and maintained by gathering, collating, synthesizing, and disseminating incident information to all appropriate parties involved in an incident. Achieving a common operating picture allows on-scene and off-scene personnel to have the same information about the incident, including the availability and location of resources, personnel, and the status of requests for assistance. A common operating picture enables Incident Command and supporting agencies and organizations to make effective, consistent, and timely decisions.

Community Points of Distribution - Temporary locations established post-event by a local jurisdiction or tribal nation for distributing life-sustaining commodities to the public. Traditional Community Points of Distribution (CPODs) are continuous drive-through sites where CPOD staff load commodities into the trunks of vehicles. CPOD sites may also be used as pick up points for direct delivery and mobile delivery.

Demobilization - The orderly, safe, and efficient return of incident resources to their original location and status.

DPAG – Disaster Policy Advisory Group

ECC – Emergency Coordination Center

EOC – Emergency Operations Center

ESF – Emergency Support Function

FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency

HAZMAT – Hazardous Materials

Incident Command System (ICS)- A standardized approach to incident management that is applicable for use in all hazards by all levels of government.

Interlocal Agreement - A written agreement that is based on the concept that the receiving party pays for the assistance provided. Interlocal Agreements are written in precise, contractual language. They identify the specific service, activity, or undertaking that is authorized, conditions under which it is to be provided, and terms of reimbursement. Interlocal Agreements are discussed in Chapter 39.34 of the Revised Code of Washington.

Logistics Management - The process of planning, preparing, implementing, and evaluating all logistics functions that support an operation or activity. Logistics management includes carrying out the movement, storage, staging, distribution, and demobilization of resources, commodities and services.

Mutual Aid Agreement - A written understanding between organizations to provide reciprocal aid and assistance. Such arrangements are authorized in Chapter 38.52.091 of the Revised Code of Washington. Mutual Aid Agreements must be consistent with the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and program. In an emergency, each signatory is responsible for providing assistance as they are able and in accordance with the signed agreement.

National Incident Management System (NIMS) - A comprehensive, national approach to incident management that is applicable at all jurisdictional levels and across functional disciplines. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) provides a consistent nationwide template that enables all government, private sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively together to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size or complexity.

POD – Points of Dispensing

RCW – Revised Code of Washington

Resource Support - Coordination and oversight of the application of tools, processes and systems that provide incident managers with timely and appropriate resources during an incident. Resources include personnel, teams, facilities, equipment and supplies. Resource management is the responsibility of Emergency Operations Centers, multi-agency coordination entities, and specific elements of the Incident Command System structure.

Resource Typing - Resource categorization based on measurable standards that identify capability and performance. Resource typing enables emergency response personnel to identify, locate, request, order, and track resources quickly and effectively. Resource typing is imperative for facilitating the exchange of resource through mutual aid.

RSS – Receiving Storage and Staging

SNS – Strategic National Stockpile

Staging Area - Location established to temporarily house or park resources waiting for operational assignment or distribution. Staging Areas are a key component of the emergency supply chain.

VOAD – Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

WAC – Washington Administrative Code

WebEOC - A web-enabled crisis information management system that provides real time information sharing.

IX. ATTACHMENTS

None