



# Quinault Indian Nation Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan

National Incident Management System (NIMS) Compliant

QUINAULT INDIAN NATION

2011

Authored by: William E. Schlosser, Kamiak Ridge, LLC

# Quinault Indian Nation Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan

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National Incident Management System (NIMS) Compliant

*Save People & Protect Property*

## 1. Approval and Implementation



### **QUINAULT INDIAN NATION**

Post Office Box 189 • TAHOLAH, WASHINGTON 98587 • TELEPHONE (360) 276-8211

#### **QUINAULT BUSINESS COMMITTEE**

Resolution No. \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_

WHEREAS, the Quinault Business Committee is the recognized governing body of the Quinault Indian Nation under the authority of the Quinault Indian Nation's Constitution adopted by the Quinault General Council on March 22nd, 1975; and

WHEREAS, the Quinault Indian Nation has inherent sovereign governmental powers to protect and promote the health, safety, and/or general welfare of the people of the Quinault Nation; and

WHEREAS, the Quinault Indian Nation has the authority to regulate allotted trust and non-trust lands within the Reservation boundaries insofar as such regulation is not prohibited by federal law and does not violate the rights of owners as stated in the Constitution of the Quinault Indian Nation, Article V, Section (3)(f).

Whereas, the Quinault Business Committee supports the contents of the Quinault Indian Nation Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan, and

Whereas, the Quinault Indian Nation Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan will be utilized as a guide for planning as related to FEMA Disaster Response and Preparedness, and other purposes as deemed appropriate by the Quinault Business Committee, and

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Quinault Business Committee does hereby adopt, support, and will facilitate the Quinault Indian Nation Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan's implementation.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Fawn Sharp, President  
Quinault Indian Nation

#### CERTIFICATION

AS SECRETARY OF THE QUINAULT BUSINESS COMMITTEE, I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING RESOLUTION WAS DULY ENACTED BY THE QUINAULT BUSINESS COMMITTEE ON THE \_\_\_\_ DAY OF \_\_\_\_\_, 2011 BY A VOTE OF \_\_\_\_ FOR, \_\_\_\_ AGAINST, AND \_\_\_\_ ABSTAINING.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Latosha Underwood  
Secretary  
Quinault Business Committee

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This **Quinault Indian Reservation Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan**  
Is completed in the fulfillment of guidelines administered by  
Federal Emergency Management Administration

By the  
Quinault Indian Nation  
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This planning effort has been completed with the consultation by a Planning Committee comprised of representatives of administrative Divisions from the Quinault Indian Nation, and planning consultants from Kamiak Ridge, LLC.

## 2. Basic Plan

### 2.1. Federal Authority

1. ROBERT T. STAFFORD DISASTER RELIEF & EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT, (AS AMENDED), 42 U.S.C. 5121
2. CIVIL DEFENSE ACT OF 1950
3. EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT (1986), 42 USC CHAPTER 116 (A.K.A. SARA TITLE III)
4. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND ASSISTANCE, 44 CFR
5. HAZARDOUS WASTE OPERATIONS & EMERGENCY RESPONSE, 29 CFR 1910.120
6. HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002
7. HOMELAND SECURITY PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE. *HSPD-5*, MANAGEMENT OF DOMESTIC INCIDENTS/NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS)
8. HOMELAND SECURITY PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE, *HSPD-3*, HOMELAND SECURITY ADVISORY SYSTEM
9. NATIONAL RESPONSE PLAN
10. NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR HOMELAND SECURITY, JULY 2002

### 2.2. References

1. FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ACT OF 1950, PUBLIC LAW 81-920 AS AMENDED.
2. THE DISASTER RELIEF ACT OF 1974, PUBLIC LAW 93-288, AS AMENDED.
3. FEMA CPG 1-8 GUIDE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATE AND LOCAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLANS.
4. FEMA CPG 1-8 GUIDE FOR REVIEWING STATE AND LOCAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLANS.
5. FEMA CPG 1-5 OBJECTIVES FOR LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT.
6. FEMA CPG 1-34 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT AND MULTI-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN.
7. ROBERT P. STAFFORD DISASTER RELIEF AND ASSISTANCE ACT, PUBLIC LAW 93-288, AS AMENDED.
8. QUINULT INDIAN NATION BUSINESS COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 10-34-88 FORMALLY ADOPTING NIMS (MARCH 23, 2010).

## 3. Preface

The Quinault Indian Nation Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan (CEOP) is a set of guidelines and procedures developed to assist in the emergency response effort within the Quinault Indian Reservation. The Emergency Operations Plan parallels the National Response Framework (NRF) and incorporates guidance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as well as lessons learned from emergency responses within the external boundaries of the Quinault Indian Reservation in the past. This Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan has been developed to integrate the guidance of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG).

Significant incident response efforts require the coordination of community members, visitors, tribal employees, and emergency responders from the Quinault Indian Nation and adjacent jurisdictions. These responses are often beyond the scope of normal, day-to-day operations. Emergency responses require situation specific actions depending on the type of emergency, the location of the emergency, and the specific threats to people and resources.

This Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan provides a set of fundamental preparations that can be applied to a variety of emergency, and non-emergency, situations. These fundamental operation guidelines, when implemented across the Divisions of the Quinault Indian Nation, and within the communities, will help to save lives and protect property.

The Quinault Indian Nation's Divisions and Departments have participated to differing degrees in pre-disaster preparations. Some Departments have developed Emergency Response Plans, while others have not. Some Departments have experience with emergency response preparations, while others do not. This Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan provides a uniform system for identifying a common vocabulary, leadership, and resources available to respond to emergency events. It also provides a system for developing needed staff and community member training in the NIMS and NWCG systems. These goals will be realized as staff and community members participate in training and implement that training in emergency and non-emergency situations.

Implementation of this CEOP requires extensive cooperation, collaboration, and training. Support from the Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Business Council, Division Directors, Department Managers, staff, community members, and others will be needed to realize the extensive benefits from developing and implementing this series of activities.

### 3.1. Implementation

The Quinault Indian Nation Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan is effective on the date of adoption by the Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Business Council, and remains in effect until otherwise rescinded or updated.

Each Quinault Indian Nation Division should review this plan (led by the Director with all staff), develop Division specific implementation plans, implement those plans, and update duties and responsibilities as needed.

Although it is the Nation's CEOP, it is the response plan of the Nation, implemented by trained and capable emergency responders who are employees of the Nation, members of the Reservation's Villages, and cooperators teaming together to save lives and protect property. **Make it YOUR plan!**

### 3.2. Document Distribution

Electronic and printed files are formally made available to each Tribal Division, and many of the adjacent jurisdictions that, on occasion, will be cooperators in emergency response on the Quinault Indian Reservation.

The Master Copy is maintained in the Quinault Indian Nation's Department of Planning, Community & Economic Development.

### 3.3. Record of Changes

Changes to the Quinault Indian Nation Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan must be reviewed and commented on by Division Directors and the Department of Planning, Community & Economic Development (as keepers of the plan). When agreed on, the changes must be offered for Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Business Council adoption. Only when the formal record of adoption is completed can the changes be incorporated into this formal document.

The record of changes and updates to this plan may occur as frequently as annually, although it is recommended that an update frequency of at least once every 5 years should be conducted.

## 4. Introduction

### 4.1. Planning Activities Incorporated by Reference

The Quinault Indian Nation has taken a proactive role in the development of planning guidance related to emergency management and emergency response (Figure 1). These efforts have been implemented to create unified response actions targeted at saving lives, protecting property, and unique ecosystems. As stated as the Goal of the Quinault Indian Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan (Schlosser 2010):

“To make Quinault Indian Reservation (QIR) residents, communities, and businesses less vulnerable to the negative effects of natural hazards through the effective administration of hazard mitigation grant programs, hazard risk assessments, wise and efficient mitigation measures, and a coordinated approach to mitigation policy through tribal, state, federal, regional, and local planning efforts. Our combined prioritization is the protection of people, structures, infrastructure, economy, and unique ecosystems that contribute to our way of life and the sustainability of the local and regional economy.”

*Figure 1. Core Concept of Emergency Preparedness of the Quinault Indian Nation.*



The Quinault Indian Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan identified “Legal and Regulatory Resources Related to Hazard Mitigation Efforts”. This summary included several past efforts by the Nation to increase mitigation and prevention preparedness aspects. Planning documents related directly to preparedness and response, listed chronologically by adoption dates, include:

1. Pending; Quinault Indian Nation Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan (*this document*)
2. Pending; Continuity of Government - Quinault Indian Nation
3. Pending; Continuity of Operations - Quinault Indian Nation
4. Pending; Quinault Indian Nation Hazard Inventory and Vulnerability Assessment (HIVA)
5. Pending; Quinault Indian Nation Evacuation Plan & Evacuation Brochures
6. Pending; Quinault Indian Reservation Technological and Manmade Disasters Mitigation Plan
7. Pending; Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Operations Center Staffing and Incident Command System Staffing: an integration
8. October 10, 2010; Quinault Indian Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan



9. April 2008; Annex to the Continuity of Operations Plan for the Indian Affairs Taholah Agency (BIA)
10. June 2003; Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) participation
11. 2001; QIN Police Department Evacuation Procedures for Corrections

An additional pre-disaster preparation activity taken by the Quinault Indian Nation has been the implementation of an internet based training tool called the “**NIMS Training Tracker**”. This electronic database available to all tribal employees and community members incorporates a system of design classes to be taken by staff and community members to prepare them with NIMS classes and NWCG classes (classroom and independent study).

The NIMS Training Tracker is available on the internet at [NIMS.Resource-Analysis.com](http://NIMS.Resource-Analysis.com) and has been advertised in the Nugquam (Tribal News) and other sources. This tool identifies for the Nation classes to complete (Learning Plans) and completed courses (Transcripts) for staff and community members. Up to the minute database downloads of preparedness in the form of completed courses can be accessed at any time by authorized Quinault Indian Nation administration. The classes tracked on this site incorporate the FEMA Emergency Management Institute courses for NIMS, and the NWCG classes for wildfire preparedness and response.

## 4.2. Overview

This Quinault Indian Nation Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan is arranged into nine sections:

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### A. The Basic Plan

The Basic Plan describes the structure and processes comprising a reservation wide response to an incident. It includes the purpose, authorities, assumptions, concept of operations, and the disaster declaration process.

### B. Operations & Responsibilities

The Operations & Responsibilities sections describe tasks required of certain key individuals either already employed by the Quinault Indian Nation or identified for consideration of future employment.

## C. Comprehensive Emergency Support Functions (ESF)

These response guides organize Tribal Divisions, departments and adjacent organizations into emergency support functions. The structure of this section is patterned after the National Response Plan (NRP). Each of these guides contains a method of operation and the responsibilities of the primary and support Quinault Indian Nation Divisions and Departments that will respond during a multi-agency or multi-jurisdictional major emergency and can be called upon by the Quinault Indian Nation to assist in the response to a specific need. Below is a description of each ESF in the Quinault Indian Nation CEOP.

### **ESF 1-Transportation**

- Restoration / recovery of roads and bridges
- Transportation of Evacuees

### **ESF 2-Communications and Warning**

- Methods of communicating
- Public warning information

### **ESF 3-Public Works and Engineering**

- Infrastructure protection and emergency repair
- Infrastructure restoration

### **ESF 4-Firefighting**

- Firefighting activities (structure and wildfire)

### **ESF 5-Emergency Management**

- Coordination of emergency management efforts
- Financial management

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

- Mass care
- Disaster housing
- Delivery of emergency food and water rations

### **ESF 7- Logistics Management and Resource Support**

- Resource support (facility space, office equipment and supplies)

### **ESF 8-Public Health and Medical Services**

- Public Health
- Medical and Mental Health Services
- Mortuary Services

### **ESF 9- Search and Rescue**

- Life-saving assistance
- Search and Rescue

### **ESF 10- Oil and Hazardous materials Response**

- Hazardous materials response
- Environmental safety and short- and long-term cleanup

### **ESF 11- Agriculture and Natural Resources**

- Relocation of livestock
- Cropland protection
- Care of domestic pets during a disaster

**ESF 12-Energy**

- Energy infrastructure assessment, repair and restoration
- Energy industry utilities coordination

**ESF 13-Public Safety and Security**

- Law enforcement support
- Support to access, traffic and crowd control

**ESF 14-Long Term Community Recovery and Mitigation**

- Short Term Recovery
- Recovery Transition
- Pre-Disaster Mitigation

**ESF 15 External Affairs (Public Information)**

- Media Relations
- Community Information

**ESF 16-Military Support**

- State of Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division activation

**4.3. Definitions**

- 1) **AREA COMMAND (UNIFIED AREA COMMAND).** An organization established 1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being managed by an Incident Command System (ICS) organization, or (2) to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several incident management teams have been assigned. Sets overall strategy and priorities, allocates critical resources according to priorities, ensures that incidents are properly managed, and ensures that objectives are met and strategies are followed. Area command becomes unified area command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional.
- 2) **EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC).** Specially equipped facilities where Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager and Incident Commanders exercise direction and control and coordinate necessary resources in an emergency situation. The EOC is activated in support of an Incident Commander (IC), or Emergency Manager.
- 3) **PUBLIC INFORMATION.** Information that is disseminated to the public via the news media before, during, and after an emergency or disaster that is provided by an authorized source from the Quinault Indian Nation, on behalf of the Nation, and as authorized by the Nation.
- 4) **EMERGENCY SITUATIONS.** As used in this plan, this term is intended to describe a range of occurrences, from a minor incident (e.g., traffic accident) to a catastrophic disaster (e.g., 9 foot or more tsunami wave). These situations include:
  - a. **Incident.** An incident is a situation that is limited in scope and potential effects. Characteristics of an incident include:
    - 1) Involves a limited area and/or limited population.
    - 2) Evacuation & in-place sheltering is limited to the immediate incident area.
    - 3) Warning and public instructions are provided in the immediate area, not Reservation-wide.

- 4) One or two local response agencies or Divisions/Departments acting under an incident commander normally handle incidents. Requests for resource support are normally handled through formal Emergency Operations Channels.
  - 5) May require limited external assistance from other local response agencies or contractors.
  - 6) For the purposes of the NRP, incidents include the full range of occurrences that require an emergency response to protect life or property.
- b. **Emergency.** An emergency is a situation that is larger in scope and more severe in terms of actual or potential effects than an incident. Characteristics include:
- 1) Involves a large area, significant population (>25 people), or important / critical facilities.
  - 2) May require implementation of large-scale evacuation or in-place sheltering and implementation of temporary shelter and mass care operations.
  - 3) May require community-wide warnings and public response instructions.
  - 4) May require a sizable multi-jurisdictional response operation, and an Incident Commander from the Quinault Indian Nation.
  - 5) May require some external assistance from other local response agencies, contractors, and assistance from State or Federal agencies.
  - 6) The EOC will be activated to provide general guidance and direction, coordinate external support, and provide resource support for the incident.
  - 7) For the purposes of the NRP, an emergency (as defined by the Stafford Act) is “any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the [US] 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 catastrophe in any part of the United States.”
- c. **Disaster.** A disaster involves the occurrence or threat of significant casualties, or widespread property damage that is beyond the capability of the local government to handle with its organic resources. Characteristics of a Disaster may:
- 1) Involve a large area, a sizable population, or important facilities (relative to the jurisdiction affected). On the Quinault Indian Reservation, this may be interpreted as affecting 100 people or within an area of 20% of a Village, or one that threatens a critical structure such as a school, preschool, or senior center.
  - 2) Require implementation of large-scale evacuation or in-place sheltering and implementation of temporary shelter and mass care operations.
  - 3) Require community-wide warnings and public instructions.
  - 4) Require response by all local response-capable Quinault Indian Nation Divisions operating under one or more Incident Commanders (coordinated through a Unified Area Command).
  - 5) Require significant external assistance from other local response agencies, contractors, and extensive State or Federal Assistance.
  - 6) The EOC will be activated to provide general guidance and direction, provide emergency information to the public, coordinate State and Federal support, and coordinate resource support for emergency operations.
  - 7) For the purposes of the NRP, a major disaster (defined within the Stafford Act), is any catastrophe, regardless of the cause, which in the determination of the [US] President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster federal assistance.

- d. **Catastrophic Incident.** For the purposes of the NRP, this term is used to describe any natural or manmade occurrence that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, property damage, or disruptions that severely affect the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, or government functions. An occurrence of this magnitude would result in sustained national impacts over prolonged periods of time, and would immediately overwhelm tribal, local, and state capabilities. **All catastrophic incidents are incidents of national significance.**
- 5) **Hazard Mitigation Analysis.** A document, published separately from this plan, which identified the local hazards that have caused or possess the potential to adversely affect public health and safety, public or private property, or the environment. At the time of preparation of this document, the Quinault Indian Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan (Schlosser 2010) provides this assessment and is scheduled to be updated on a 5-year cycle.
  - 6) **Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT).** A substance in quantity or form posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, or property when manufactured, stored or transported. These substances, by their nature, are solids, liquids, or gases that can harm people, other living organisms, property, or the environment. Hazardous materials include supplies that are radioactive, flammable, explosive, corrosive, oxidizing, asphyxiating, biohazardous, toxic, pathogenic, or allergenic. Also included are physical conditions such as compressed gases and liquids or hot materials, including all goods containing such materials or chemicals, or may have other characteristics that render them hazardous in specific circumstances.
  - 7) **Incident of National Significance.** An actual or potential high-impact event that requires a coordinated and effective response by an appropriate combination of Federal, State, Local, Tribal, non-governmental, or private sector entities in order to save lives, minimize damages, and provide the basis for long-term communication recovery and mitigation activities.
  - 8) **Inter-Local Agreements.** Arrangements between governments (horizontal or vertical), organizations (public or private), or combinations of the entity types, made in advance of emergency events, for Reciprocal Aid and Assistance during emergency situations where the resources of a single jurisdiction or organization may be insufficient or inappropriate for the tasks that must be performed to control the situation, commonly referred to as **Mutual Aid Agreements** or **Memorandums of Understanding**.
  - 9) **Continuity of Operations Plan.** A Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) is the Quinault Indian Nation's plan that details how the Nation will maintain mission essential functions during an emergency. The Quinault Indian Nation COOP has been prepared while this plan is being developed.
  - 10) **Continuity of Government.** The Continuity of Government (COG) Plan is the Quinault Indian Nation's plan about how the Nation will continue government functions during an emergency or disaster situation when the Nation's leadership is impaired, missing, or unavailable.
  - 11) **Stafford Act.** The Robert T. Stafford Disaster relief and Emergency Assistance Act authorizes federal agencies to undertake special measures designed to assist the efforts of states in expediting the rendering of aid, assistance, emergency services, and reconstruction and rehabilitation of areas devastated by disaster.
  - 12) **National Response Framework.** The National Response Framework (NRF) is a guide to how the Nation conducts all hazards response. The NRF is built on scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation, linking all levels of government. The US President does not need to declare a national disaster in order for the NRF to be activated in response to a disaster situation.

#### 4.4. Intent

The purpose of the Quinault Indian Nation Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan is to develop a simple Emergency Services capability that can be used to take immediate steps to respond to an emergency, preserve life, minimize property damage, provide necessary assistance, and coordinate in the Quinault Indian Nation's recovery in an effort to return the community to its normal state of affairs. This Plan attempts to define clearly who does what, when, where, and how, along with the legal authority to act, in order to prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects of an emergency within the Quinault Indian Reservation. The Tribe recognizes that mutual aid agreements/memorandums of understanding (MAA/MOUs) among signatory agencies, counties, and states are a critical component of interagency cooperation. These documents will identify and coordinate the use of resources and personnel between agencies during an emergency incident. It is the responsibility of an agency to identify where resource shortfalls may be expected within their organization during an extended emergency event.

Citizens are also encouraged to be self-sufficient for at least seventy-two hours during and after a disaster.

#### 4.5. Scope and Limitations

The Quinault Indian Nation Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan covers all emergency operations on the Quinault Indian Reservation. The contents of this Plan do not supplant individual response agency Standard Response Procedures. This Plan is specifically designed to set forth an overarching structure for the Tribal community response. It is fully expected that an Incident Action Plan, as required by the National Incident Management System's (NIMS) Incident Command Structure (ICS) guidance, will be developed and implemented for each specific incident.

No guarantee of a perfect system is implied by this plan. As resources and personnel may be overwhelmed, the Quinault Indian Nation can only endeavor to make a reasonable effort to respond to each emergency based on the situation and on information and resources available at the time. Every effort possible will be made to prepare and train for such events in advance.

#### 4.6. Local Conditions

The Quinault Indian Nation has been in this homeland since time immemorial. Tribal traditions include a respect and reverence for natural law, and creates a powerful voice for responsible environmental stewardship.

According to the Quinault Indian Nation Enrollment Office as indicated in the 5-year Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (QIN 2008), the number of Quinault Tribal enrolled members was 2,812. The Quinault Indian Nation has sovereign authority on a reservation covering over 208,000 acres of mountains, lakes, ocean, rivers, and forestland, spanning the western edge of the Olympic Mountains and the Pacific Ocean shorelines.

The Quinault Indian Reservation is located on the Pacific Coast of Washington, primarily in northwestern Grays Harbor County, with a small portion extending north into southwestern Jefferson County. There are no incorporated cities on the Reservation. The Reservation represents approximately 16% of the total Grays Harbor County land area (Grays Harbor County is approximately 1,238,741 acres of land – excluding ocean water areas). The Quinault Indian Nation is a self-governing Treaty Tribe and the Reservation did not participate in the development of the Grays Harbor County or the Jefferson County Emergency Operations Plans.

According to the 2010 US Census, the Quinault Indian Reservation has a total population of 1,408 people (Census 2010). The population and demographic statistics (Table 1) include data extracted from the QIN 2008 CEDS and the Census 2010.

**Table 1. Population and Demographics, Census (2010).**

<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Number</b>
Quinault Indian Enrollment (CEDS 2006)	<b>2,328</b>
• Living on the QIR	983
• Living off the QIR	1,345
<b>Total Population by Village</b>	<b>1,408</b>
• Taholah Village	840
• Queets Village	174
• Amanda Park	252
• Taholah Ocean Tracts and Point Grenville	42
• Qui-nai-elt Village	54
• Other Areas	46
<b>Total Population by Age (living on QIR) (Qui-nai-elt Village population not included)</b>	<b>1,408</b>
• Under 18 years	447
• 20 to 64 years	841
• 65+ years	120

The coastal villages of Taholah and Queets are home to 72% of the total population on the Quinault Indian Reservation. Across the Reservation approximately 60% of the total population range between the ages of 20 and 64, and according to the Census (2010), 47% are female and 53% are male. The Native American population represents 74% of the total population living on the Quinault Indian Reservation. More than half of the Quinault Indian Nation Enrollment live off of the Quinault Indian Reservation (Table 1).

The Quinault Indian Nation and all federally recognized tribes in the United States are sovereign in their own lands. That Sovereignty is inherent in the U.S. Constitution, meaning that tribes were recognized as sovereign before the U.S. constitution was written. Tribes and the U.S. government have a long series of treaties or executive orders establishing reservations and tribal rights and authorities. Tribal treaty-making also existed with the British, French, Dutch, and Spanish governments before the birth of the United States as an independent nation.

As elected officials, members of the Quinault Indian Nation Business Council have a unique governing experience. Their responsibilities include maintaining a government-to-government relationship with Federal, State, and County governments.

Tribal council members meet with members of congress, members of the cabinet, governors and even the president of the United States, resolving issues and conducting government business. However, members of the tribal council must, first and foremost, respond to the needs and issues of tribal membership. Their duties and responsibilities range from their contributions to federal policy and laws to resolving disputes on the reservation.

#### **4.7. Assumptions**

The Quinault Indian Nation will continue to be exposed and subject to the impact of the hazards on the Quinault Indian Reservation described in the Quinault Indian Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan

(and listed in Section 4.8 and Section 4.9) as well as lesser hazards and others that may develop in the future.

It is possible for a major disaster to occur at any time and any place. In many cases, dissemination of warning to the public and implementation of increased readiness measures may be possible. However, some emergencies occur with little or no warning.

Outside assistance will be available in most emergency situations affecting the Quinault Indian Reservation. It takes time to summon external assistance and is essential for the Quinault Indian Nation government to be prepared to carry out the initial emergency response on an independent basis.

Effective mitigation actions, such as adherence to building codes, floodplain management, and fire inspection modifications, can prevent or reduce disaster-related losses. Detailed emergency planning, training of emergency responders and other personnel, and conducting periodic emergency drills and exercises can improve local readiness to deal with emergency situations.

The Quinault Indian Nation Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan (CEOP) is based on the planning assumptions and considerations unique to the Quinault Indian Nation.

- The Sovereignty of the Quinault Indian Nation is INHERENT. That means it existed since time immemorial, and is recognized as such in the Constitution of the United States. States and tribes have equal legal and constitutional status in their dealings with the Federal government.
- Most commonly known of the government-to-government relationships between the United States and Indian Nations, is the power of Congress to make treaties. The relationship extends to existing reservations, some created by Congress and others by Executive Order of the President. This government-to-government relationship also exists between tribes and states, and is often reflected in tribal-state compacts, the equivalents of treaties.
- Tribal Sovereignty also includes the power to determine membership, police power, power to administer justice, power to exclude persons from the reservation (although not unlimited or to the point of denying legal access), power to charter businesses and regulate their activity, power to levy taxes, and sovereign immunity. This sovereign immunity means tribes cannot be sued without the expressed written consent of tribal governments.
- Tribes and tribal governments remain committed to the preservation of their heritage and to controlling their destinies. Tribal members often say they have a commitment to the preservation and control because of their commitment to future generations, because of their connection with the land, and because of their connections to their ancestors buried in it. These are moral obligations supported by indisputable legal and constitutional authority. Tribes were here many thousands of years before there was a United States or a Washington. Tribes were here and took part in the development and protection of the United States and Washington. Tribes will be here even if the day comes when there is neither a United States nor a Washington.
- Incident management activities will be initiated and conducted using the principles contained in the NIMS Incident Command System.
- Incidents, where possible, will be managed by the Quinault Indian Nation.
- The combined expertise and capabilities of communities, Quinault Indian Nation, local county jurisdictions, taxation districts, the State of Washington, and the Federal Government will be required to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies.
- Top priorities for incident management are to:
  - Save lives, both the responders and the public.
  - Ensure security.
  - Protect and restore critical management.



- Protect property
- Facilitate recovery

## 4.8. Natural Hazards

The Quinault Indian Nation completed the Quinault Indian Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan (THMP) in 2010 (Schlosser 2010). This plan included an extensive evaluation of natural hazards effecting the lands within the external boundaries of the Quinault Indian Reservation and adjacent to it. Since the time of the preparation of the Hazard Mitigation Plan, the Nation has prepared a Technological and Manmade Disasters Mitigation Plan and a Hazard Inventory and Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA). The HIVA is referenced throughout this document in Section 8, Comprehensive Emergency Support Functions. This assessment includes consideration to these hazards:

### A. Severe Weather & High Winds

The Quinault Indian Nation has developed traditions and a culture accustomed to the 10 feet of annual rain, the storm surges from the ocean, and the high winds that hit the region. But, preparedness is always a critical component to natural disaster survival. According to the World Meteorological Organization, severe weather refers to any dangerous meteorological or hydro-meteorological phenomena, of varying duration, with risk of causing major damage, serious social disruption and loss of human life. Severe weather characteristics within the Quinault Indian Reservation include: thunderstorms, hailstorms, heavy precipitation, straight line winds, and damaging downburst winds (the QIR experiences three types of wind events of damaging formation: Straight-line winds, cyclones, and downbursts). More incidental severe weather phenomena within the QIR are characterized by ocean squalls, "heavy" snowstorms, and ice storms. The term severe weather is generally used to describe significant weather occurrences which are out of the normal range of events for the Quinault Indian Reservation.

### B. Earthquakes & Seismic Shaking Hazards

All discussions of earthquakes and tsunami within the coastal communities of the Washington Coastline must be considered together. In the Quinault Indian Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan the two topics were considered consecutively. It then transitioned into a discussion of the issues of tsunami risks for the region in a continuing section of the document, especially the close-in tsunami that can be generated from a Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ) earthquake.

More than 1,000 earthquakes occur in Washington State annually. Washington has a record of at least 20 damaging earthquakes during the past 125 years. Large earthquakes in 1946, 1949, and 1965 killed 15 people and caused more than \$200 million (1984 dollars) in property damage. Using a branch of geology called paleoseismology to extend the historical record, geologists have found evidence of large, prehistoric earthquakes in areas where there have been no large historic events, suggesting that most of the state is at risk.

The Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geology and Earth Resources created geospatial data containing Quaternary fault lines for the state of Washington and offshore areas. This digital dataset depicts the location of faults with known or suspected Quaternary (<1,600,000 yrs.) activity in the state of Washington. Data was gathered from numerous sources, including the Washington state portion of the U.S Geological Survey's "Quaternary fault and fold database of the United States". Faults were attributed with information such as age, visibility, method of detection, and in most cases, the corresponding ID number for the fault in the USGS database, for easy correlation between the two data sources.

According to those data, there are 261 Quaternary fault lines within 100 miles of the exterior boundaries of the Quinault Indian Reservation. Selected from these faults, are approximately 66 faults that are located within the Quinault Indian Reservation or to the west of the Quinault Indian Reservation all the way to the Cascadia Subduction Zone. Some of these fault lines are very young, formed within the last 15,000 years and some of those faults are located very near the Quinault Indian Reservation (e.g., unnamed faults near Duck Creek). A series of these faults are located between Taholah and Qui-nai-elt, including Point Grenville.

### C. Tsunami

A Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake could generate a tsunami. The number of large waves and their height will depend on local conditions. In some cases, waves may be up to 30 feet (10 meters) high, flooding and scouring everything in their path. The sequence of the waves sweeping inland, then out again, could last 10 to 12 hours, or more. The first wave could arrive a few minutes after the earthquake, again depending on local conditions.

Far-out tsunami also have the potential to cause extreme disastrous situations on the Quinault Indian Reservation. Tsunami generated by earthquakes along the western Pacific Rim (such as Japan, Russia, or Indonesia), or Alaska, Canada, or South America (such as Chile) shorelines can deliver tsunami waves to the Quinault Indian Reservation shorelines. Because these events happen far distances from the Quinault coastline, warnings of their occurrence, and probability of impact are available ahead of the arrival of the wave, potentially hours ahead of their arrival. Responses should be implemented to use this time to the best preparations to protect people.

Casualties and damage from tsunamis may be high. Deaths can be minimized if people evacuate to higher ground or move sufficiently far inland immediately after the ground stops shaking. An extensive discussion of tsunami risks on the Quinault Indian Reservation is presented in the Quinault Indian Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan (2010, Section 4.6), the reader is encouraged to read through that section for a complete understanding of the earthquake and tsunami interaction on the Quinault Indian Reservation.

### D. Flood

Flooding is a natural process that occurs when water leaves river channels, lakes, ponds, and other water bodies where water is normally confined and expected to stay. It is also a serious and costly natural hazard affecting Washington when it occurs around buildings and infrastructure. Floods damage roads, bridges, and structures, often disrupting lives and businesses. Flood-related disasters occur when property and lives are impacted by the flooding water. An understanding of the role of weather, runoff, landscape, and human developments in the floodplain is therefore the key to understanding and controlling flood related disasters.

Two different types of water damaging events are seen within the Quinault Indian Reservation. The first is the conventional definition of floodwaters, that is water that leaves a stream channel to occupy adjacent floodplain areas. The second type of water accumulation is storm water. Storm water is rainfall or snowmelt that cannot achieve entry into a stream either through surface flow or sub-surface flow. The causes for storm water accumulation on the surface can be from a saturated soil layer, impermeable surfaces, or local depressions allowing water accumulation. When storm water accumulates around structures and infrastructure it can cause flooding related damages.

## E. Landslide

A landslide is a geological phenomenon that includes a wide range of ground movement such as rock falls, deep failure of slopes, and shallow debris flows. Although the action of gravity is the primary driving force for a landslide to occur, there are other contributing factors affecting the original slope stability. Typically, pre-conditional factors build up specific sub-surface conditions that make a slope prone to failure, although the actual landslide often requires a trigger before being released.

Various landslide types occur on the Quinault Indian Reservation. Surface materials may move by falling, toppling, sliding, spreading, or flowing. Some landslides are rapid, occurring in seconds, whereas others may take hours, weeks, or even longer to develop. Although landslides usually occur on steep slopes, they also can occur in areas of low relief. Landslides can occur as ground failure of river bluffs, cut-and-fill failures that may accompany road construction and building excavations, and slope failures associated with quarries.

The primary factors that increase landslide risk in Quinault Indian Reservation are slope and certain soil characteristics. In general, the potential for landslide occurrence intensifies as slope increases on all soil types and across a wide range of geological formations.

## F. Wildfire

A wildfire, also known as a wildland fire, forest fire, brush fire, or vegetation fire, is an uncontrolled fire often occurring in wildland areas, but also with the potential to consume houses and other rural or urban resources. Common causes are numerous and can include lightning, human carelessness, slash-and-burn farming, arson, volcanic activity, pyroclastic clouds, and underground coal fire. Heat waves, droughts, and cyclical climate changes such as El Niño can also dramatically increase the risk of wildfires.

Wildfires are common in climates that are sufficiently moist to allow the growth of trees but feature extended dry, hot periods, such as can be found in most of the western US and within the Quinault Indian Reservation specifically during summer months. Wildfire ignitions have been documented on the Quinault Indian Reservation during the annual period from March through November (between 1970 and 2009), however, most ignitions have been documented between June and October, with July and October showing the highest frequency of wildfire ignitions.

The Quinault Indian Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan (2010) should be studied by emergency management personnel to better acquaint themselves with the magnitude and frequency of these natural hazards.

## 4.9. Technological and Manmade Disasters

### A. Power Failure

A moderate-duration power outage (more than 24 hours) would create problems for the entire Tribal Community. Home, medical, congregate care, law enforcement, fire services, industry, business, and fisheries facilities could become threatened. This type of incident should be considered a major threat to our communities and should be part of a considerable emergency planning effort.

### B. Hazardous Materials Releases

The Quinault Indian Reservation has a threat from a release of hazardous materials, mainly from transportation incidents. Hazards range from a small spill in a Village, to a major release on highways near river networks. Illegal methamphetamine operations have become a concern on the Reservation.

Emergency Service Agencies are not sufficiently funded, equipped, trained, nor ready for a major life threatening release. The closest Level A team is located in Hoquiam, Washington. Although highly trained and equipped, the State Hazmat Teams are at a minimum 2-3 hours away (Olympia), causing great concern to emergency planners and responders alike.

### C. Civil Disobedience

Although in the strictest sense, civil disobedience is uncommon in the area, activities such as sporting events, parades, fairs, celebrations, gatherings, protests, or riots may be treated as civil disobedience events and monitored by the Quinault Law Enforcement Agency.

### D. Terrorism

The Quinault Indian Nation Technological and Manmade Disasters Mitigation Plan has been developed concurrently with this CEOP and its adoption by the Quinault Indian Nation Business Council is anticipated with this document's adoption. That document provides insights to possible vectors of civil unrest and terrorism events and possible threats it brings with it. Terrorism could occur within the confines of the Reservation. State and Federal Law Enforcement are the lead agencies responsible for terrorism. They should coordinate the emergency planning effort and assist local agencies in training and preparation for acts of terrorism.

### E. Mass Casualty

A mass casualty event, such as a major explosion, fire, or school bus accident, can create special problems and should be considered in the planning process. An event, such as this one, will stress the emergency response capabilities of the Quinault Indian Nation because of the needs for medical triage and treatment, medical transportation, hospital care, coordination with other responders, and the immediate shock of the nature of the emergency incident.

## 4.10. Resource Planning & Needs

This Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan builds on the recent planning efforts and the adjudication of sovereign rights and responsibilities of the Quinault Indian Nation. Although this plan builds on the proven strengths and abilities of the Nation, there are needs identified in terms of staffing and equipment that will facilitate the goal of saving lives and protecting property.

This list (below) is not considered comprehensive as new needs will be identified as this plan is put into operation and tested through emergency situations. This list should be considered as the starting point for implementation of this Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan:

- Handheld Radios:
  - Emergency Operations Center Communications (x10)
  - Incident Command (x20)
  - CERT Village Leaders (x10)
- Base Station Radios (x5)
- Mobile Satellite Telephone Communication (x2)
- Structures
  - Emergency Operations Center (with internet, telephone connections, and generator power)
  - Mobile Incident Command Post (with radio base station and generator power)
  - Disaster Recovery Center including Temporary Living Quarters for 100 people (x3)
- Consumables for 21 days (located in safe areas and accessible after disaster)

- Potable Water supply
  - Emergency food rations
  - Gas, diesel, propane, etc.
  - Medical emergency supplies (first aid & urgent care)
- Staff Positions
  - Recruit and hire Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager
  - Allocate training time and resources for existing staff, elected officials, and new staff in NIMS.

## 5. Concept of Operations

The objectives of the Quinault Indian Nation emergency management program are to protect public health and safety and preserve public and private property within the Quinault Indian Reservation.

### 5.1. General

It is the responsibility of the Quinault Indian Nation to undertake emergency management in order to protect life and property from the effects of hazardous events. When the emergency exceeds the Nation's capability, requests for mutual aid to County, State, and Federal assistance will be made. Requests for assistance from state government will be made through the State of Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division. The Federal government will provide assistance to the state when appropriate and requested by the Governor.

This plan is based upon the concept that the emergency functions for the various individual or groups involved in emergency management will generally parallel their normal, day-to-day functions. To the extent possible, the same personnel and material resources will be employed in both cases. However, there may be cases where personnel will have to work outside of their normal function.

The Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Management Program operates under the direction of the Quinault Indian Nation Division managing the position. Day to day operations and direction for the Emergency Management program is conducted under the management of the Division Director who has delegated coordination actions to the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager.

1. It is the responsibility of the Quinault Indian Nation to protect public health and safety and preserve property from the effects of hazardous events. The Quinault Indian Nation has the primary role in identifying and mitigating hazards, preparing for and responding to, and managing the recovery from emergency situations that affect the Quinault Indian Reservation.
2. It is impossible for the Quinault Indian Nation to do everything that is required to protect the lives and property of the population. Local citizens have the responsibility to prepare themselves and their families to cope with emergency situations and manage their affairs and property in ways that will aid the government in managing emergencies. The Quinault Indian Nation will assist their citizens in carrying out these responsibilities by providing public information and instructions prior to and during emergency situations through the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Management office.
3. The Quinault Indian Nation is responsible for organizing, training, and equipping staff for emergency response and as emergency management personnel, providing appropriate emergency facilities, providing suitable warning and communications systems, and for contracting for emergency services. The state and federal governments offer programs that provide some assistance with portions of these responsibilities.
4. To achieve these objectives, the Quinault Indian Nation has organized an emergency management program that is both integrated (employs the resources of government, organized volunteer groups, and businesses) and comprehensive (addresses mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery). This plan is part of the preparedness and response activities.
5. This plan is based on an all-hazard approach to emergency planning. It addresses general functions that may need to be performed during any emergency situation and is not a collection of plans for specific types of incidents.
6. Divisions, Departments, and agencies tasked in this plan are expected to develop and keep current standard operating procedures that describe how emergency tasks will be performed.

Departments and agencies are charged with ensuring the training and equipment necessary for an appropriate response are in place.

7. This plan is based upon the concept that emergency functions that must be performed by many divisions, departments, or agencies generally parallel to some of the normal day-to-day functions. To the extent possible, the same personnel and material resources used for day-to-day activities will be employed during emergency situations. Because personnel and equipment resources are limited, some routine functions that do not contribute directly to the emergency may be suspended for the duration of an emergency. The personnel, equipment, and supplies that would normally be required for those functions will be redirected to accomplish emergency tasks.
8. The Quinault Indian Nation has adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS) in accordance with the President’s Homeland Security Directive (PHSD)-5. The adoption of NIMS provides a consistent approach to the effective management of situations involving natural or man-made disasters, or terrorism. NIMS allows local emergency managers to integrate response activities between jurisdictions using a set of standardized organizational structures designed to improve interoperability between all levels of government, private sector, and nongovernmental organizations.
9. This plan, in accordance with the National Response Plan (NRP), is an integral part of the national effort to prevent, and reduce America’s vulnerability to terrorism, major disasters, and other emergencies, minimize the damage and recover from attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies that occur. In the event of an Incident of National Significance, as defined in PHSD-5, the Quinault Indian Nation will integrate all operations with all levels of government, private sector, and nongovernmental organizations through the use of NRP coordinating structures, processes, and protocols.

## **5.2. Responsibilities**

Most departments and agencies of local government have emergency functions in addition to their normal day-to-day duties. During emergency situations, our normal organizational arrangements are modified to facilitate emergency operations. The Quinault Indian Nation’s governmental organization for emergency-related events will include a policy group, emergency services group, and support services group.

### **A. Policy Group**

The Policy Group provides guidance and direction for emergency management programs and for emergency response and recovery operations. The Policy Group includes the Quinault Indian Nation Business Council, Tribal Attorney General, with support from the Emergency Manager and Tribal Law Enforcement Public Safety Manager.

### **B. Emergency Services Group**

Emergency Services include potential Incident Commanders, and those Division heads, department leaders, agency representatives, and other groups with primary emergency response actions. The incident commanders are the people in charge of emergency response and possess training, abilities, and leadership to effectively lead the effort to save lives and protect property. Incident Commanders generally have skills and intimate familiarity with incident conditions causing the emergency they provide response leadership for.

### C. Emergency Support Services Group

This group includes Divisions and Departments that support and sustain emergency responders and also coordinate emergency assistance provided by organized volunteer organizations, business and industry, and other sources. This group is led by the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager and reports to the Division Director, and ultimately to the Tribal Business Council.

### D. Support Services Group

This group includes organized volunteer groups (VOAD) and businesses that have agreed to provide certain support for emergency operations. This group is also led by the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager and reports to the Division Director, and ultimately the Tribal Business Council.

## 5.3. Phases of Emergency Management

### A. Mitigation

Mitigation activities are those that eliminate or reduce the probability of damage from a disaster occurrence. These functions are not part of this planning effort. Mitigation activities were addressed in the Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan approved by FEMA and adopted by the Tribal Business Council in 2010 (Schlosser 2010).

### B. Preparedness

Preparedness activities develop the response capabilities needed if an emergency should arise. Planning, training and exercises are among the activities conducted under this phase. A number of preparation activities were identified in the Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan and are addressed in this plan.

### C. Response

Response is the actual provision of emergency Management during a crisis. These activities help to reduce casualties and damage and to speed recovery. Response activities include warning, evacuation, rescue and other similar operations. The topics of response are a core part of this plan.

### D. Recovery

Recovery is both a short-term and long-term process. Short-term operations restore vital Management to the community and provide for the basic needs of the public. Long-term recovery focuses on restoring the community to its normal, or improved, condition. The recovery period is also an opportune time to institute mitigation measures, particularly those related to the recent emergency. Examples of recovery actions would be the provision of temporary housing and food, restoration of vital government management and reconstruction of damaged areas.

## 5.4. Direction and Control

The final responsibility for all Emergency Services belongs to the Quinault Indian Reservation Tribal Business Council. The Tribal Business Council is responsible for all policy-level decisions. They are also required to be the approving agency for public information releases to the public. During response operations, the Tribal Business Council should be available to handle non-routine problems.

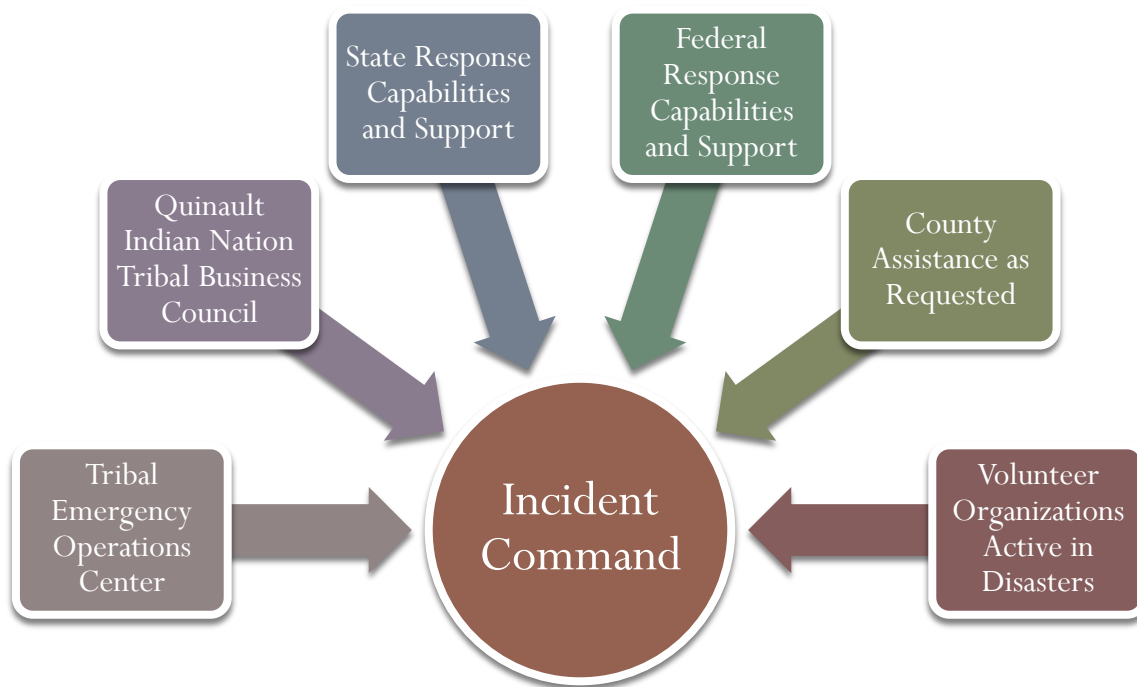
The Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Business Council President has responsibility for coordinating the entire Emergency Management program for Tribal Trust Lands and Enterprises and can make routine decisions within the limits of disaster authority. The Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager works under the Division Director, and ultimately the Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Business Council



President’s authority to assist with operations. During emergency operations, the Emergency Manager should ensure that all parties are working in a concerted, integrated, and supportive effort to overcome the disaster. Specific organizations or departments are responsible for fulfilling their obligations as presented in the basic plan.

Figure 2 illustrates the relationship between FEMA, the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Response groups, the State of Washington, Counties, and the Incident Commander(s) during an event. It should be noted that NIMS is the fundamental response concept of all layers of response of the Quinault Indian Nation, the State of Washington, and Grays Harbor and Jefferson Counties.

*Figure 2. Relationships between FEMA, State, Tribal Nation, Counties, and Incident Commanders (IC) during emergency situations.*



### 5.5. Organization

The Tribal concept of operations is based on the Incident Command System (ICS) and the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) team. The Incident Commander (IC) is the first responder on a given scene until relieved by higher authority or by mutual agreement. The IC is responsible for the immediate tactical actions to control the incident. The EOC is operated by the Quinault Indian Nation with support from QIN employees, QIR community members, local County employees, Private Organizations and Groups. The EOC is managed by the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager, who is supervised by the appropriate Quinault Indian Nation Division Director. While the ICS is employed at almost every response event in each community, the EOC is activated only in those events which exceed the normal capabilities of responders, or involve multiple agencies and a coordination effort is required. A major power failure or severe winter storm could be examples of the need for EOC support to an incident or multiple incident scenes.

The sequence of events that would require EOC activation would normally be:

1. Event occurs.
2. Event requires multiple agency response.
3. EOC is activated upon request of the IC, Emergency Manager, or the Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Business Council.
4. Emergency Manager decides and notifies what staffing is required for support of the incident.
5. EOC provides coordination, support, and executive guidance as necessary to support the incident.
6. Event concludes or becomes manageable by local agencies and EOC de-activates.

It is important to understand that the EOC does not manage the response to the incident or emergency. Management of Incident Command is the responsibility of the Incident Commander. Incident Command staff from all IC branches report through the Chain of Command, ultimately to the IC. The EOC and their staff serve in support of the IC structure. The EOC provides support to the incident response.

## 5.6. Operational Guidance

The six components of NIMS are incorporated into all operations, which provides a standardized framework that facilitates operations in all phases of emergency management.

1. **Initial Response.** Local emergency responders are likely to be the first on the scene of an emergency situation. They will normally take charge and remain in charge of the incident until it is resolved or others who have legal authority and capabilities assume responsibility. They will seek guidance and direction from local officials and seek technical assistance from the Quinault Indian Nation, Counties, State, and FEMA when appropriate.
2. **Implementation of ICS.**
  - a. The first local emergency responder to arrive at the scene of an emergency situation will implement the incident command system and serve as the incident commander until relieved by a more senior or more qualified individual. The incident commander will establish an Incident Command Post (ICP) and provide an assessment of the situation to local officials, identify response resources required, and direct the on-scene response from the ICP.
  - b. For some types of emergency situations, a specific incident scene may not exist in the initial response phase and the Quinault Indian Nation EOC may accomplish initial response actions, such as mobilizing personnel and equipment and issuing precautionary warning to the public. As the potential threat becomes clearer and a specific impact site or sites identified, an incident command post may be established, with direction and control of the response led by the Incident Commander.
  - c. The Incident Command Post is a temporary site used by the Incident Commander and Incident Command staff to organize and oversee the response to an incident. The Incident Command Post is generally located near the incident scene and is closed to all but the Incident Command staff. The Emergency Operations Center is located in a permanent location and is staffed by individuals supporting the large picture of incident responses. The Emergency Operations Center has off-Reservation communication capabilities, media linkages, and facilities to assist the Incident Commander and staff. More detail on this separation of duties is given in Section 5.8.
3. **Source and Use of Resources.**
  - a. Quinault Indian Nation will use its own resources, all of which meet the requirements for resource management in accordance with NIMS, to respond to emergency situations,

purchasing supplies and equipment if necessary, and request assistance if local resources are insufficient or inappropriate. Quinault Indian Nation may request assistance of the Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division when its resources are exceeded. If additional resources are required, the Quinault Indian Nation will formally:

- a) Summon those resources available pursuant to inter-local agreements.
  - b) Summon emergency service resources that that have been contracted for in advance.
  - c) Request assistance from existing agreements with Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD).
  - d) Request assistance from industry or individuals who have resources needed to deal with the emergency situation.
- b. When external agencies respond to an emergency situation within the jurisdiction, they are expected to conform to the guidance and direction provided by the Incident Commander, which will be in accordance with NIMS.

### 5.7. Incident Command System (ICS)

The Quinault Indian Nation will employ ICS, an integral part of NIMS, in managing emergency response. ICS is both a strategy and a set of organizational arrangements for directing and controlling field operations. It is designed to effectively integrate resources from different agencies into a temporary emergency organization at an incident site that can expand and contract with the magnitude of the incident and resources on hand.

The incident commander is responsible for carrying out the ICS function of command; managing the incident. The four other major management activities that form the basis of ICS are **operations, planning, logistics, and finance/administration**. For small-scale incidents, the Incident Commander and one or two individuals may perform all of these functions. For larger incidents, a number of individuals from different Tribal Divisions and Departments or agencies may be assigned to separate staff sections charged with those functions.

An incident commander using response resources from one or two Divisions or Departments, or agencies can handle the majority of emergency situations. Agencies participating in this type of incident response will normally obtain support through their own agency.

In emergency situations where other jurisdictions or the State of Washington or federal government agencies are providing significant response resources or technical assistance, it is generally desirable to transition from the normal ICS structure to a **Unified or Area Command structure**. This arrangement helps to ensure that all participating agencies are involved in developing objectives and strategies to deal with the emergency.

### 5.8. ICS - EOC Interface

For major emergencies and disasters, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be activated and is initially located at the Community Center in Taholah, or at the Tribal Headquarters in Taholah (this will change as a permanent structure is created). When the EOC is activated, it is essential to establish a division of responsibilities between the Incident Command Post and the EOC. A general division of responsibilities is outlined below. It is essential that a precise division of responsibilities be determined for specific emergency operations.

- 1. The incident commander is generally responsible for field operations, including:
  - a. Isolating the scene.

- b. Directing and controlling the on-scene response to the emergency situation and managing the emergency resources committed there.
  - c. Warning the population in the area of the incident and providing emergency instructions to them.
  - d. Determining and implementing protective measures (evacuation or in-place sheltering when appropriate) for the population in the immediate area of the incident and for emergency responders at the scene.
  - e. Implementing traffic control arrangements in and around the incident scene.
  - f. Requesting additional resources from the EOC.
2. The EOC is generally responsible for:
    - a. Providing resource support for the incident command operations.
    - b. Issuing community-wide warnings.
    - c. Issuing instructions and providing information to the general public.
    - d. Organizing and implementing large-scale evacuation.
    - e. Organizing and implementing shelter and mass arrangements for evacuees.
    - f. Coordinating traffic control for large-scale evacuations.
    - g. Requesting assistance from County, State, and other external sources.
    - h. Providing media relations and public announcements.
  3. In some large-scale emergencies or disasters, emergency operations with different objectives may be conducted at geographically separated scenes. In such situations, more than one incident command operation may be established. If this situation occurs, a transition to an **Area Command** or a **Unified Area Command** is desirable, and the allocation of resources to specific field operations will be coordinated through the EOC.

## 5.9. State, Federal & Other Assistance

- 1) State & Federal Assistance.
  - a) If Quinault Indian Nation resources are inadequate to deal with an emergency situation, the Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Business Council will request assistance from the Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division. State assistance furnished to tribal governments is intended to supplement tribal resources and not substitute for such resources, including mutual aid resources, equipment purchases or leases, or resources covered by emergency service contracts.
  - b) Requests for state assistance should be made to the Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division (EMD), following a Quinault Indian Nation declaration of Emergency. In essence, state emergency assistance to local governments begins at the Washington EMD level. A declaration of emergency and request for state assistance must be made by the Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Business Council President, and may be made by telephone, or signed fax. The Washington EMD Chief has the authority to utilize all state resources within the district to respond to a request for assistance upon activation of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), with the exception of the National Guard. Use of National Guard resources requires approval of the Governor.
  - c) It is incumbent upon the Quinault Indian Nation to describe the impact of the incident and to identify what local actions have been taken to alleviate the problem and what local resources have been expended or are not available to meet this problem. It will also be necessary to show that the resource/assistance is not available in a timely manner on a mutual aid basis from another adjacent jurisdiction, or from a commercial vendor. In addition, state and federal resources should not be provided in conflict with commercial resources.

**2) Other Assistance.**

- a) If resources required to control an emergency situation are not available within the State, the Governor may request assistance from other states pursuant to a number of interstate compacts or from the federal government through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
- b) For major emergencies and disasters for which a Presidential declaration has been issued, federal agencies may be mobilized to provide assistance to states and local governments. The National Response Plan (NRP) describes the policies, planning assumptions, concept of operations, and responsibilities of designated federal agencies for various response and recovery functions.
- c) FEMA has the primary responsibility for coordinating federal disaster assistance. No direct federal disaster assistance is authorized prior to a Presidential emergency or disaster declaration, but FEMA has limited authority to stage initial response resources near the disaster site and activate command and control structures prior to a declaration and the Department of Defense has the authority to commit its resources to save lives prior to an emergency or disaster declaration.
- d) The NRP applies to Stafford and non-Stafford Act incidents and is designed to accommodate not only actual incidents, but also the threat of incidents. Therefore, NRP implementation is possible under a greater range of incidents.

**5.10. Emergency Authorities**

- 1) Evacuations:** The Washington State Governor has authority to order mandatory evacuations. County Commissioners may request voluntary evacuations. The Quinault Indian Nation has the authority to order mandatory evacuations on the Quinault Indian Reservation.
- 2) Washington State statutes provide local government, principally the chief elected official, with a number of powers to control emergency situations. If necessary, these powers will be used during emergency situations by the Quinault Indian Nation. These powers include:**
  - a) **Emergency Declaration.** In the event of an emergency incident that threatens public health and safety, the Quinault Indian Nation President may request the Washington Governor to issue an emergency declaration for the Quinault Indian Reservation and provide assistance to control the situation.
  - b) **Disaster Declaration.** When an emergency situation has caused severe damage, injury, or loss of life or it appears likely to do so, the Quinault Indian Nation President may, by executive order or proclamation, declare a local state of disaster. The Quinault Indian Nation President may subsequently issue an order or proclaiming emergency powers. These powers include:
    - 1) Suspending procedural laws and rules to facilitate a timely response.
    - 2) Using all available resources of government and commandeering private property, subject to compensation, to cope with the disaster.
    - 3) Restricting the movement of people and occupancy of premises.
    - 4) Prohibiting the sale or transportation of certain substances.
    - 5) Implementing price controls.
    - 6) And all other actions deemed necessary for providing effective response.

A local disaster declaration activates the recovery and rehabilitation aspects of this plan. A local disaster declaration is required to obtain state and federal disaster recovery assistance.

### 5.11. Actions by Phases of Emergency Management

This plan addresses emergency actions that are conducted during all four phases of emergency management.

#### 1) Mitigation.

Quinault Indian Nation will conduct mitigation activities as an integral part of the emergency management program. Mitigation is intended to eliminate hazards, reduce the probability of hazards causing an emergency situation, or lessen the consequences of unavoidable hazards. Mitigation should be a pre-disaster activity, although mitigation may also occur in the aftermath of an emergency situation with the intent of avoiding repetition of the situation. The mitigation program is outlined in the Quinault Indian Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan (Schlosser 2010).

#### 2) Preparedness.

Quinault Indian Nation will conduct preparedness activities to develop the response capabilities needed in the event of an emergency. Among the preparedness activities included in the Quinault Indian Nation emergency management program are:

1. Providing emergency equipment and facilities.
2. Emergency planning, including maintaining this plan, and appropriate SOPs.
3. Conducting or arranging appropriate training for emergency responders, emergency management personnel, other tribal officials, and volunteer groups who assist the Quinault Indian Nation during emergencies.
4. Conducting periodic drills and exercises to test the Quinault Indian Nation's plans and training.

#### 3) Response.

Quinault Indian Nation will respond to emergency situations effectively and efficiently. The focus of most of this plan is on planning for the response to emergencies. Response operations are intended to resolve an emergency situation while minimizing casualties and property damage. Response activities include warning, emergency medical services, firefighting, law enforcement operations, evacuation, shelter and mass care, emergency public information, search and rescue, as well as other associated functions.

#### 4) Recovery.

If a disaster occurs, the Quinault Indian Nation will carry out a recovery program that involves both short-term and long-term efforts. Short-term operations seek to restore vital services to the community and provide for the basic needs of the public. Long-term recovery focuses on restoring the community to its normal state. The federal government, pursuant to the Stafford Act, provides the vast majority of disaster recovery assistance. The recovery process includes assistance to individuals, businesses, and to government and other public institutions. Examples of recovery programs include temporary housing, restoration of government services, debris removal, restoration of utilities, disaster mental health services, and reconstruction of damaged roads and bridges.

## 6. General Responsibilities

For most emergency functions, successful operations require a coordinated effort from a number of Tribal Divisions, Departments, adjacent jurisdictions, and groups. To facilitate a coordinated effort, elected and appointed officials, Division heads, and other personnel are assigned primary responsibility for planning and coordinating specific emergency functions. Generally, primary responsibility for an

emergency function will be assigned to an individual from the department or agency that has legal responsibility for that function or possesses the most appropriate knowledge and skills. Other officials, departments, and agencies may be assigned support responsibilities for specific emergency functions.

Within the Quinault Indian Nation governmental structure, a new position, the Emergency Manager will serve to execute these functions on behalf of the Tribal Business Council and the managing Division.

The individual having primary responsibility for an emergency function is normally responsible for coordinating preparation of and maintaining that portion of the emergency plan that addresses that function. General responsibilities are assigned to the Policy Group, Emergency Services, Support Services, and other Support Agencies (Section 5.2, Responsibilities). Additional specific responsibilities can be found in the Emergency Response Functions to this Basic Plan (Section 8, Comprehensive Emergency Support Functions).

## 6.1. Specific Responsibilities

### A. Policy Group Responsibilities

#### **The Quinault Indian Nation Business Council will:**

- 1) Carry out appropriate provisions of related Tribal ordinances.
- 2) Declare and terminate an emergency or disaster declaration on the Quinault Indian Reservation.
- 3) Encourage cooperation between local emergency service agencies, facilities and other applicable organizations.
- 4) Provide policy direction and control when requested by the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager in dealing with an emergency or a disaster that occurs on the Quinault Indian Reservation.
- 5) Encourage cooperation of agencies, businesses, and citizens to mitigate an emergency or disaster.
- 6) Upon the recommendation by the Emergency Manager, issue and distribute as appropriate, a local proclamation declaring a Quinault Indian Nation State of Emergency or termination of a Quinault Indian Nation State of Emergency.
- 7) Assure continuity of Quinault Indian Nation government during an emergency or disaster.
- 8) Provide support to the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Management organization during a major emergency or disaster.

#### **The Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Operations Director will:**

- 1) Ensure Quinault Indian Nation Divisions develop and continually update emergency plans and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) to respond to emergencies or disasters.
- 2) Ensure that exercises and tests of the emergency systems are conducted on a periodic basis.
- 3) Report to the Emergency Operations Center upon activation and assist the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager in the direction and control of a major emergency or disaster.
- 4) Ensure representatives for Emergency Operations Center staff as designated (e.g. Finance Controller, Community Development, Public Information Officer, etc.) report to the EOC upon activation to provide direction and control.
- 5) Function as the Official Quinault Indian Nation spokesperson and Information Officer or ensure that a qualified trained information officer is in place.
- 6) Provide administrative support for the counties, state, and federal emergency response agencies where the Quinault Indian Nation has jurisdiction and responsibility.

- 7) Ensure means are available within the jurisdiction to gather necessary information, e.g. fuel storage facilities, major distributors, and end user status, during the emergencies and disasters.
- 8) Ensure timely and equitable implementation of the Emergency Response.
- 9) Provide general assistance to the state in minimizing the adverse social and economic aspects of energy supply disruptions by encouraging recommended conservation programs both in the public and private sector.
- 10) Implement direction, control, coordination, and policy making functions as necessary to provide for optimum protection of public health and safety within the Reservation's jurisdiction.
- 11) Implement emergency policies / ordinances / resolutions as appropriate on behalf of the Quinault Indian Nation.
- 12) Ensure that information and reports are forwarded through the Quinault Indian Nation to the Washington EMD regarding an emergency or disaster.
- 13) Upon recommendation of the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager, issue and terminate an evacuation request when appropriate within the reservation.
- 14) Authorize emergency service and law enforcement support agencies to support evacuation and to enter and leave the threatened area(s).
- 15) Assure the protection of public documents and public facilities during the emergency or disaster.

**The Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager will:**

- 1) Serve as staff advisor to Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Operations Director on emergency management matters.
- 2) Keep Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Operations Director, President, and Quinault Indian Nation Business Council apprised of the preparedness status and emergency management needs.
- 3) Coordinate local planning and preparedness activities and the maintenance of this plan.
- 4) Prepare and maintain a resource inventory.
- 5) Arrange appropriate training for local emergency management personnel and emergency responders (use the NIMS Training Tracker to schedule training and document completion by staff and community members).
- 6) Coordinate periodic emergency exercises to test the plan and training.
- 7) Manage the EOC, develop procedures for its operation, and conduct training for those who staff it.
- 8) Activate the EOC when required.
- 9) Perform frequent liaison contact with the Grays Harbor and Jefferson County Emergency Services, and Washington EMD staff and other local emergency management personnel (e.g., fire protection districts).
- 10) Coordinate with VOAD groups and businesses regarding emergency response operations.

**6.2. Common Responsibilities**

All emergency services and support services will:

- 1) Provide personnel, equipment, and supplies to support emergency operations upon request.
- 2) Develop and maintain SOPs for emergency tasks.
- 3) Provide trained personnel to staff the incident command post and EOC and conduct emergency operations.
- 4) Provide current information on emergency resources for inclusion in the Resource List; Resource Management.



- 5) Report information regarding emergency situations and damage to facilities and equipment to the Incident Commander and the EOC.

### 6.3. Emergency Services Responsibilities

#### A. The Incident Commander

- 1) Manage emergency response resources and operations at the incident site command post to resolve the emergency situation.
- 2) Determine and implement required protective actions for response personnel and the public at an incident site.

#### B. The Emergency Manager

- Carry out the duties and responsibilities as assigned by the Quinault Indian Nation Division Manager, Business Council, and the President.
- Coordinate the development and updating of this Emergency Operations Plan.
- Develop and maintain a functional Emergency Operations Center. Select and equip an alternate and/or mobile EOC and/or mobile communications unit.
- Ensure that a system is developed and implemented to manage information (including internal messages) pertaining to the emergency situation and disseminate it to other levels of government, the public and private sector. Off-Reservation communications will be routed through the ESF 15 (External Affairs) coordinator.
- Acquire maps, status boards and other display services for the EOC which identify high hazard areas and pre-selected control / monitoring points (derived from Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan 2010).
- Ensure that an events log (casualty and health concerns, property damage, fire status, size of risk area, scope of hazard, number of evacuees, radiation dose, etc.) is compiled and displayed in the EOC throughout the duration of an emergency.
- Provide for acquisition / stocking of food, water supplies, and other equipment necessary for the effective operation of the EOC / staff.
- Provide for acquisition / stocking of EOC administrative supplies and equipment.
- Identify personnel / agencies having resources to support EOC responsibilities.
- Develop a schedule for testing, maintaining, and repairing EOC and other emergency related equipment.
- Develop and maintain the EOC Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) including an activation checklist and notification / recall roster.
- Alert staff and activate EOC (for 24 hour coverage if necessary) when notified of potential / emergency situations.
- Ensure that EOC staff acknowledge and authenticate reports.
- Ensure staff and officials that briefings are conducted periodically during the emergency or disaster.
- Establish and maintain coordination with other jurisdictional EOCs as appropriate.
- Coordinate emergency or disaster activities with county, state, and federal agencies / organizations.
- After EOC deactivation, ensure equipment is restored to a “ready” condition and EOC supplies are replenished.
- Develop guidelines to warn areas not covered by existing warning systems.

- Analyze and understand the Reservation in relation to potential hazards, emergency situations, and disaster incidents which could occur (update the Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan on a 5-year basis).
- Coordinate emergency or disaster resources with neighboring jurisdictions.
- Develop and maintain a public information and education program.
- Establish and maintain a working relationship with the media.
- Ensure the implementation of all disaster related public activities.
- Direct and assist Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Operations Director and Public Information Officer in disseminating emergency or disaster information to the public.
- Identify potential evacuation areas in accordance with the Quinault Indian Nation's hazard analysis.
- Develop and update evacuation guidelines.
- Identify population groups requiring assistance during evacuation (e.g. senior citizens, the very ill / disabled, nursing homes, prison and jail populations, etc.).
- Assure that institutions (including schools) within the Quinault Indian Reservation have evacuation guidelines.
- Coordinate with private industry for use of privately owned vehicles, communication, or other resources needed for evacuation management.
- Post notices at identified Assembly Areas of the location and purpose.
- Determine potential routes for the pickup of persons without transportation.
- Assure as required, the transportation of emergency workers into and out of hazard areas.
- Coordinate the evacuation movement including the relocation of persons into other jurisdictions.
- Designate and activate reception and shelter areas within the Quinault Indian Reservation and coordinate with Emergency Managers from adjoining county jurisdictions to ensure that reception areas and shelters have been designated in their counties and activated to receive evacuees.
- Monitor the progress of the evacuation and modify evacuation guidelines when needed.
- Brief EOC staff and policy group on evacuation status.
- Establish disaster assistance centers as appropriate.
- Initiate the return of the population as soon as conditions are safe.
- Identify and arrange for safety surveys of active shelters.
- Identify congregate care/shelter facilities for short term use which have lodging and mass feeding capabilities.
- Develop guidelines to activate and deactivate shelters and ensure that American Red Cross (VOAD) and Social Services develop shelter operation guidelines.
- Identify campgrounds in the reception area to accommodate families evacuated in recreational vehicles.
- Assist in assigning congregate care/shelter teams if requested by the primary shelter agency.
- Designate shelter facilities with the shortest distance to each Village hazardous area for essential workers and their families.
- Coordinate overall hazardous material incidents or accidents with local emergency responding agencies, state emergency responding agencies, federal emergency responding agencies, private emergency responding agencies and any other agencies responding to the incident or accidents.
- When a hazardous material incident or accident occurs on any roadway or fixed facility located in the Quinault Indian Reservation, the Emergency Manager should coordinate the cleanup efforts with the county, state, or federal environmental protection association requirements.

- The Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager should always evaluate the hazardous material incident or accident to ensure all safety precautions are being taken to protect all the emergency responders on scene and the citizens in the Quinault Indian Reservation.
- Coordinate a training program on hazardous material incidents with the private, tribal, county, and state emergency service departments who will be responding to any hazardous material incident or accident in the Quinault Indian Reservation.
- Develop mutual aid agreements with neighboring jurisdictions to exchange hazardous material data.
- Coordinate with the Community Services Director serving as the Incident Damage Assessment Officer to coordinate overall damage assessment operations.
- Assist in recruiting Damage Assessment Team (DAT) members based on type of incident.
- Provide damage assessment training for DAT members on an annual basis.
- Maintain sufficient quantities of needed forms and supplies for DAT members and other Divisions, Departments / agencies assisting with assessment / recovery operations.
- Work with the Quinault Indian Nation Chief Financial Officer to ensure agencies / organizations begin maintaining expense records at onset of the emergency or disaster.
- Secure resources to support and assist with damage assessment activities (maps, cameras, identification, etc.).
- Establish / appoint a Utilities Liaison to coordinate information flow between the EOC and affected utilities.
- Develop and disseminate, as appropriate, public information and educational programs relating to an emergency and disaster recovery (DRC locations, days/times of operation, etc.).
- Assist with identification and notification of applicants that may be eligible for Public Assistance programs.
- Perform assigned duties according to tribal ordinances and resolutions, state statutes, and other ordinances and resolutions.
- Responsible for planning in accordance with Federal and State guidelines and coordinating of emergency operations within the Quinault Indian Reservation.
- Establish and equip the Quinault Indian Nation EOC to include primary and backup radio communications (Fixed and Mobile), and provide for operations on a continuous basis as required.
- Ensure adequate training for the Emergency Management Response Team members and other support agencies that will be used during a major disaster.
- Maintain current list of available resources within the reservation.
- Coordinate exercises and tests of the emergency systems within the reservation.
- Maintain administrative records as required.
- Alert and activate, as required, the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Management Organization when informed of a pending or evolving emergency or disaster within the Quinault Indian Reservation.
- Receive requests for assistance from adjacent jurisdictions and direct aid to areas where needed.
- Ensure that narrative and operational logs are kept during the emergency or disaster.
- Ensure necessary information and reports are issued on schedule.
- Support and build capabilities of the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) in maintaining liaison with facility emergency coordinators to ensure availability or current information concerning hazards and response to an incident.
- Ensure a critique of incident responses to access and update guidelines as needed.

- Serve as liaison for the adjacent jurisdictions in coordinating planning efforts that affect multiple jurisdictions.
- Activate the preplan or implement the necessary steps to safeguard human life, property, and the environment in accordance with available guidance.
- Secure the “area” as required by the situation in cooperation with identified Incident Commanders.
- Assess the situation and communicate the results to responding agencies, the EOC, and facility representative.
- When the EOC is activated on the Quinault Indian Reservation, the Incident Command System shall be implemented and followed throughout the operation period (24-hours).
- Develop strategy (confinement, containment, neutralization) and implement tactics (evacuation, offensive or defensive posture) with regard to available resources and capability of personnel.
- Analyze personnel and equipment requirements to meet potential hazards and maintain a resource manual.
- Develop mutual aid agreement(s) for use of resources.
- Identify additional emergency resources from local business and industry and other agencies.
- Coordinate resource use under emergency conditions and provide a system to protect these resources (i.e., essential personnel and equipment).
- Request additional resources in those cases where tribal resources cannot meet response or recovery requirements.
- Furnish timely information on the local supply and provide technical and educational assistance to wholesalers, wholesale purchase consumers and end users, i.e., awareness programs of energy emergencies, forms processing, and training progress to enhance overall reservation-wide emergency management efforts.
- Request assistance from Washington EMD through the State Emergency Operations Center, as needed in an emergency or disaster operation.

### C. Warnings

Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager and the Quinault Indian Nation Public Safety Officer who will prepare and maintain Situation Warnings to this plan and supporting SOPs.

Emergency tasks to be performed by the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager include:

1. Receive information on emergency situations.
2. Alert key local officials of emergency situations.
3. Disseminate warning information and instructions to the public through available warning systems.
4. Disseminate warning and instructions to special facilities such as schools, senior centers, daycares, and health clinics.

### D. Communications

Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager who will prepare and maintain supporting SOPs.

Emergency tasks to be performed include:

- 1) Identify the communications systems available with the local area and determine the connectivity of those systems, and ensure their interoperability.

- 2) Develop plans and procedures for coordinated use of the various communications systems available to the Quinault Indian Nation during emergencies.
- 3) Determine and implement means of augmenting communications during emergencies, including support by volunteer organizations such as Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) and Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES).

### E. Radiological Protection

Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Reservation’s Fire Chiefs and Public Safety Officer, who will prepare and maintain supporting SOPs.

Emergency tasks to be performed include:

- 1) Maintain inventory of radiological equipment on the Quinault Indian Reservation.
- 2) Ensure response forces include personnel with current training in radiological monitoring and decontamination.
- 3) Respond to radiological incidents and terrorist incidents involving radiological materials.
- 4) Make notification concerning radiological incidents to state and federal authorities.

### F. Evacuation

Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Quinault Indian Nation Public Safety Manager and Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager, who will prepare and maintain supporting SOPs.

Emergency tasks to be performed include updating data included in the Quinault Indian Nation Evacuation Plan & Evacuation Brochures:

- Identify areas where evacuation has been, or may in the future be, and determine the size of the population at risk.
- Perform evacuation planning for known risk areas to include route selection and determination of traffic control requirements.
- Develop simplified planning procedures for ad hoc evacuations.
- Determine and implement emergency public information requirements.
- Determine the best way to provide for the sheltering of animals/pets.
- Ensure that at all shelters will allow assistant animals to be sheltered along with their owners.
- Perform evacuation planning for special needs facilities (schools, clinics, nursing homes, and other institutions).

### G. Firefighting (ESF-4)

Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Quinault Division of Natural Resources – Wildfire, Fire Districts & Fire Chiefs who will prepare and maintain supporting SOPs. This ESF includes both structural fires and wildfire situations in urban and wildland locations.

Emergency tasks to be performed include:

- Perform firefighting operations during any major emergency or disaster for each area as designated.
- The Chief of each fire department / jurisdiction will use Incident Command System (ICS) to coordinate the emergency efforts within their jurisdiction during any major emergency or disaster.
- Be able to provide special firefighting or rescue operations (Hazardous Materials, Building Collapse, etc.) during any major emergency or disaster.

- Support the Emergency Medical Service with first responder personnel during any major emergency or disaster.
- Assist in opening major and secondary roadways by removing fallen debris or trees so emergency services will be able to respond throughout the disaster areas in the Reservation.
- Assist in transportation of disaster team member(s) from home to emergency or disaster assignment area (back home if needed).
- Provide support to the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager within the Reservation during a major emergency or disaster.
- Develop standard operation guidelines for the fire department to function during a major emergency or disaster listed in this Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan.
- The District Chief or District Duty Officer shall advise the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager when any type of fire department equipment or persons leave the jurisdiction to assist in any major emergency or disaster outside of Quinault Indian Reservation.
- Plan for coordination of ambulance / rescue activities throughout the Quinault Indian Reservation during a major emergency or disaster.
- Develop mutual aid agreement(s) with other ambulance services for a major emergency or disaster response.
- Coordinate with the health clinic disaster coordinators on use of medical facilities within the Quinault Indian Reservation for mass casualty incidents.
- Develop guidelines with assistance from facility owners and operators, in accordance with local protocols, for:
  - Treatment of contaminated patients.
  - Decontamination of patients and equipment.
  - Direction and control of mass casualty incidents as a result of the release of hazardous materials.
- Maintain field communications with other emergency or response groups.
- Maintain liaison with American Red Cross and other volunteer service agencies (VOAD) to support first aid and supplement medical resources in shelters and other emergency or disaster situations.
- Provide for the dispatch of ambulances and the transport of patients to medical facilities.
- Maintain a casualty tracking system during a major emergency or disaster.
- Provide care to the extent that local medical standing orders allow.
- Coordinate transportation of casualties to health care facilities in cooperation with the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager.
- Report to the EOC upon activation and assist the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager and EMS personnel in the direction and control of emergency medical service operations.
- Provide Emergency Medical Service (EMS) support to the Local Emergency Management agency(s) during a major emergency or disaster.
- Develop standing operating procedures for EMS to function by in the event of major emergencies or disasters listed in the Quinault Indian Nation Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan.

#### H. Law Enforcement / Public Safety

Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Quinault Indian Nation Public Safety Officer (Public Safety Manager), with assistance from the Emergency Manager who will prepare and maintain supporting SOPs.

Emergency tasks to be performed include:

- Plan for conducting traffic control and other law enforcement operations throughout the Quinault Indian Reservation during any emergencies or disasters.
- Develop law enforcement mutual aid agreements with adjacent jurisdictions to the major emergencies or disaster sites.
- Provide security for the EOC personnel and equipment throughout the operational periods (24-hours).
- Develop Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) for major emergency and disaster response for law enforcement officers.
- Assist in evacuation of the emergency or disaster area and movement to shelters.
- Provide security and protection for the damaged area and critical facilities and control access to the affected areas.
- Relocate and house prisoners when necessary during periods of evacuation.
- Coordinate additional law enforcement support with the Washington State Patrol and/or County Sheriff departments during emergency or disaster activities.
- Provide security for emergency or disaster shelters if needed.
- Establish staging areas in conjunction with fire departments, rescue squads, and the transportation coordinator.
- Direct reentry traffic into the evacuated area(s) during recovery.
- Quinault Indian Nation Public Safety Officer shall coordinate with state and federal law enforcement agencies during any major National Security Event (Civil Disorder, Terrorism, etc.) which might occur within or adjacent to the Quinault Indian Reservation.
- An adjacent jurisdiction law enforcement agency which has any missing or lost person(s) incident near the Quinault Indian Reservation, shall be the designated search coordinating agency, but the Quinault Indian Nation Public Safety Officer, will coordinate all activities on the Quinault Indian Reservation.
- The Public Safety Officer shall report to the EOC upon activation and assist the Emergency Manager in the direction and control of law enforcement resources throughout the operation (24-hours) of a major emergency or disaster.
- Provide support to the Emergency Manager during a major emergency or disaster.
- Develop SOPs for the law enforcement persons to function under a major emergency or disaster listed in the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Operations Plan.

### I. Health and Medical Services

Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Quinault Indian Nation Roger Saux Health Care Facility Director (Quinault Indian Nation Public Health and Medical Services) who will prepare and maintain supporting SOPs.

Emergency tasks to be performed include:

- Prepare guidelines for emergency or disaster public health operations.
- Develop and implement health awareness and public information programs regarding emergency and disaster personal health and safety.
- Report to the EOC upon activation and provide direction and control for emergency public health operations.
- Provide for health care at emergency facilities including shelters and congregate care / reception centers.
- Develop, plan, and coordinate medical service delivery for special needs populations.

- Coordinate environmental health activities and services for waste disposal, refuse, food, water, vector / vermin control, and sanitation to prevent and control communicable disease.
- Coordinate the distribution of exposure inhibition or mitigating drugs, vaccines or other preventable disease medications.
- Coordinate with health, mental health and other volunteer / non-volunteer agencies, both public and private, to provide support personnel during sheltering.
- Secure cooperation of building owners for use of shelter space.
- Promulgate applicable health information and regulations appropriate to medical debris incidents.
- As requested by Public Safety Officer, assist with the technical information that may be required to safely remove or store contaminated or hazardous material and prepare it for shipment to the State Laboratory, as necessary and appropriate.
- Provide support to the Emergency Manager during a major emergency or disaster.
- Develop Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) for the health service persons to function under during a major emergency or disaster listed in the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Operations Plan.

### J. Search and Rescue

Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Public Safety Officer, the Quinault Division of Natural Resources, Fire Protection Districts, and the Civil Air Patrol, who will prepare and maintain supporting SOPs.

Emergency tasks to be performed include:

- 1) The Public Safety Officer in cooperation with the Quinault Division of Natural Resources, shall coordinate all search and rescue operation activities within the Quinault Indian Reservation for any missing person(s).
- 2) The fire departments shall be used as a resource for the Public Safety Officer during any search and rescue operations in the Quinault Indian Reservation for any missing person(s).
- 3) The Emergency Manager will request state search and rescue resources after local resources have been exhausted or determined to be inadequate for the search and rescue operation in the Quinault Indian Reservation for any missing person(s).
- 4) The law enforcement agencies, Search and Rescue, fire departments, and Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Management shall use Incident Command System (ICS) to coordinate search and rescue operations on the Quinault Indian Reservation for any missing person(s).
- 5) Law enforcement officers, rescue squad unit members, fire department members, Quinault Division of Natural Resources staff, and emergency management personnel shall be properly trained and certified to perform their assigned task during any search and rescue operation on the Quinault Indian Reservation for any missing person(s).
- 6) Law enforcement officers, Search and Rescue, fire department officers, Quinault Division of Natural Resources, and emergency medical officers shall develop Standard Operating Procedures for their own organizations to function under during a search and rescue operation for missing person(s).

### K. Terrorist Incident Response

Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Public Safety Officer, who will prepare and maintain supporting SOPs.

Emergency tasks to be performed include:



- 1) Coordinate and carry out defensive anti-terrorist activities, including criminal intelligence, investigation, protection of facilities, and public awareness activities.
- 2) Coordinate and carry out offensive counter-terrorist operations to neutralize terrorist activities.
- 3) Carry out terrorism consequence operations conducted in the aftermath of a terrorist incident to save lives and protect public and private property.
- 4) Ensure required notifications of terrorist incidents are made to state and federal authorities.

## 7. Support Services Responsibilities

### 7.1. Quinault Indian Nation Human Services

The operation of shelters is the responsibility of the Community Services Director.

- Plan for coordination of special population shelter care operations during a major emergency or disaster.
- Develop mutual aid agreements with food services, linen services, and other commercial enterprises.
- Coordinate emergency shelter activities for general population.
- Assure response personnel are trained in shelter operations.
- Assure personnel are trained to staff special population operations.
- Make necessary arrangements for providing shelter supplies, feeding, and etc.
- Develop letters of agreement and guidelines for reception, care and shelter activities for special populations and general population.
- Manage reception activities to include lodging arrangements for shelters.
- Develop an initial shelter setup package including:
  - Records and log sheets, rules, signs, name tags, key phone numbers, flashlights, maps, camera, spare clothing (e.g. sweat suits), diapers, baby food, hot water containers, coffee, hot chocolate, dry soup mix, spoons, forks, hygiene kits, etc.
- Coordinate emergency or disaster operations with the local and national VOAD organizations.
- Provide support to the Emergency Manager during a major emergency or disaster.
- Develop standard operation guidelines for the social service persons to function under during a major emergency or disaster listed in the Emergency Operations Plan.

### 7.2. Public Information Officer

Primary support for Public Relations comes under the direction of Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Operations Director with support from the Emergency Manager and will include the following:

- Prepare SOPs for the coordination of information during emergencies.
- Prepare and maintain a current internal notification / recall roster of people to staff the EOC Media Center.
- Maintain working relationships with the media and a current list of radio stations, television stations and newspapers to be used for public information releases.
- Establish guidelines for the flow of information to the public in a major emergency or disaster which shall include the Emergency Alert System (EAS).
- Prepare written statements of agreement with the media to provide for dissemination of essential emergency information and warning to the public, including the appropriate protective actions to be taken, and the name and contact information for authorized information release authority from the Quinault Indian Nation.

- Arrange points of contact for releases of public information in an emergency and for briefings to media representatives when appropriate.
- Assist in the preparation and review of Emergency Public Information (EPI) materials for all hazards affecting the reservation.
- Report to the Emergency Operations Center upon activation and coordinate the release of emergency or disaster related information with adjacent jurisdictions and State and Federal governments.
- Provide rumor control and publicize the telephone number of a rumor control line where official emergency or disaster information can be obtained by the public.
- Clear information with the Quinault Indian Nation’s President, or if unavailable with an authorized Tribal Business Council representative, before release to the media.
- Prepare and distribute prescript EPI materials to the media (newspapers, radio and television, etc.).
- Ensure the EPI materials for visually impaired and non-English speaking groups are disseminated.
- Ensure that all sources of information being received are authenticated and verified for accuracy.
- Assist in handling inquiries and informing families about places of contact for missing relatives, continued emergency services, restricted areas, etc.
- Prepare and release announcements urging residents to share homes with evacuees when appropriate.
- Develop media advisories for the public.
- Maintain current inventories of public information resources.
- Develop and implement when necessary a public information program to increase citizen awareness and responsiveness to evacuation instructions.
- Conduct a public information campaign to disseminate disaster assistance information as necessary.
- Inform the public about evacuation routes, destinations and other vital information.
- Provide support to the Emergency Manager during a major emergency or disaster.
- Develop standard operation guidelines for the “information distribution persons” to function under during a major emergency or disaster listed in the Emergency Operations Plan.

### 7.3. Recovery – Damage Assessment

Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to Quinault Indian Nation Community Services Director, with support from the Emergency Manager, Tribal Operations Director, and the Chief Financial Officer, who will prepare and maintain supporting SOPs.

Emergency tasks to be performed include:

- Establish and train a damage assessment team using local personnel.
- Coordinate the efforts of that team with state and federal damage assessment personnel who may be dispatched to assist.
- Assess and compile information on damage to public and private property and needs of disaster victims and formulate and carry out programs to fill those needs.
- If damages are beyond Quinault Indian Nation capability to deal with, compile information for use by Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Business Council in requesting state or federal disaster assistance.
- If it is determined that needs are sufficient for state or federal disaster assistance, coordinate with state and federal agencies to carry out authorized recovery programs.
- Develop, review and annually update guidelines for damage reporting and accounting.
- Train personnel in damage assessment, organization, techniques and reporting guidelines.
- Maintain a damage assessment team and notification / recall roster.

- Report to Emergency Operations Center upon activation and coordinate damage assessment operations in conjunction with Emergency Manager and Chief Financial Officer.
- Assign damage assessment teams and deploy as appropriate. Ensure each team has communications with the EOC.
- Inform emergency operations officials of hazardous facilities, bridges, roads, etc.
- Compile damage reports for appropriate agencies.
- Assist the Emergency Manager, who is conducting recovery operations, in prioritizing repairs and restoration of affected facilities.
- Identify and maintain a list of critical facilities (public buildings, streets, bridges, etc.) requiring priority repairs.
- Collect and compile incoming damage reports from teams in the field and include county and private agencies such as American Red Cross, school systems, and private nonprofit / government utilities.
- Ensure that response agencies initiate documentation of all costs incurred subsequent to the emergency / disaster (in writing, verified, and compiled).
- Document all emergency work and expenses performed by tribal resources, including appropriate photographs.
- Provide for submission of accurate, detailed and timely Initial Damage Assessment Reports (IDRs) to the Emergency Manager.
- Collate and consolidate all expenditures and damage assessment information for transmittal to the Washington EMD.
- Provide support to the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager when requested.
- Develop standard operation guidelines for Damage Assessment Team Members to function under during emergency or disaster assessment listed in the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Operations Plan.

#### **7.4. Public Works & Engineering**

The Quinault Indian Nation Community Services Division will oversee issues related to providing the following:

- Prepare guidelines to provide public / maintenance works functions during emergencies or disasters (e.g. roads, streets, sewer, water, and utility services).
- Develop and maintain resource lists with source, location, and availability of equipment, fuel, and operational personnel to support response / recovery operations.
- Work jointly with the Washington Department of Transportation (WSDOT) to direct and dispatch public works mutual aid from state, county, or city jurisdictions.
- Coordinate backup electrical power to the Emergency Operations Center and to Emergency Shelters.
- Conduct emergency debris clearance operations when requested by the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager during a major emergency or disaster.
- Provide emergency potable water if requested by the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager during a major emergency or disaster.
- Store and provide fuel for emergency vehicles if requested by the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager during a major emergency or disaster.
- Provide sanitation services during emergencies if requested by the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager during a major emergency or disaster.
- Prepare emergency maintenance or public works required reports and forward to the Emergency Operations Center.

- Maintain emergency power, water and sanitation resources at vital facilities on the Reservation during emergencies or disasters.
- Provide transportation coordination for special service vehicles if requested by the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager during any major emergency or disaster.
- Assist in damage assessment operations and relay damage assessment information to the Emergency Operations Center.
- Inspect emergency or disaster shelter sites for serviceability.
- Prepare and mark public / special needs shelters as directed by the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager.
- Provide support to the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager during a major emergency or disaster.
- Develop standard operation guidelines for the public / maintenance workers to function under during a major emergency or disaster listed in the Emergency Operations Plan.

### 7.5. Resource Management

Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Operations Director, the Chief Financial Officer, and the Emergency Manager, who will prepare and maintain supporting SOPs.

Emergency tasks to be performed include:

- Maintain an inventory of emergency resources.
- During emergency operations, locates supplies, equipment, and personnel to meet specific needs.
- Maintain a list of suppliers for supplies and equipment needed immediately in the aftermath of an emergency event.
- Establish emergency purchasing procedures and coordinate emergency procurements.
- Establish and maintain a manpower reserve and coordinate assignment of reserve personnel to departments and agencies that require augmentation.
- Coordinate transportation, sorting, temporary storage, and distribution of resources during emergency situations.
- Establish staging areas for resources, if required.
- During emergency operations, identify to the Donations Management Coordinator those goods, services, and personnel that are needed (incorporate with VOAD agreements when possible).
- Maintain written and verified records of emergency-related expenditures for purchases and personnel.

### 7.6. Hazard Mitigation

The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Emergency Manager, who will prepare and maintain supporting SOPs.

Emergency tasks to be performed include:

- Maintain the local Hazard Analysis (Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan).
- Identify beneficial pre-disaster hazard mitigation projects and seek approval from the Quinault Indian Nation Business Council to implement such projects.
- In the aftermath of an emergency, determine appropriate actions to mitigate the situation and coordinate implementation of those actions.
- Coordinate and carry out post-disaster hazard mitigation program.

## 7.7. Transportation

Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Quinault Indian Nation Division Director of Community Services- Road Maintenance, and the Quinault Indian Nation Division of Natural Resources, Department of Forestry – Roads, and the County School District with secondary support from the Washington National Guard when needed, who will prepare and maintain supporting SOPs.

Emergency tasks to be performed include:

- Develop guidelines for intra and inter jurisdictional transportation systems to move critical supplies and equipment from the hazard areas to reception areas and to transport key emergency workers to and from the hazard area. Guidelines will include movement of key workers on designated evacuation routes in either publicly or privately owned vehicles and/or buses.
- Utilize and maintain the tribal resources lists to identify public and private transportation resources.
- Provide vans, buses, and trucks for emergency or disaster evacuation when they are available or can be recruited.
- Coordinate with law enforcement on establishing staging areas (Assembly Areas), as well as with fire departments, QDNR Wildfire Management, and rescue squads on designating pickup points and routes.
- Coordinate with and support law enforcement in establishing evacuation routes and traffic control points.
  - Provide transportation support to fire departments and Search & Rescue for evacuation of individuals with transportation.
  - Advise the Emergency Manager of roadway conditions and support the removal of disabled vehicles or other blocks to evacuation.
  - Obtain additional transportation resources, as needed from adjacent jurisdictions, state and private resources.
  - Provide support to the local Emergency Management Agency during a major emergency or disaster.
  - Develop standard operation guidelines for the transportation of persons to function under during a major emergency or disaster listed in the Emergency Operations Plan.

## 7.8. Donations Management

The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Operations Director in cooperation with the Quinault Indian Nation Chief Financial Officer, who will prepare and maintain a Donations Management policy to this plan and supporting SOPs.

Emergency tasks to be performed include:

- Compile resource requirements identified by the Resource Management staff.
- Negotiate with potential VOAD organizations on behalf of the Quinault Indian Nation and serve as the liaison between the Nation and the identified VOAD.
- Solicit donations to meet known needs in cooperation with VOAD efforts.
- Establish and implement procedures to receive, accept or turn down offers of donated goods and services, and provide instructions to donors of needed goods or services.
- In coordination with the Resource Management staff, establish a facility to receive, sort, and distribute donated goods.

## 7.9. Legal

The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Quinault Indian Nation Attorney General's Office, who will prepare and maintain Legal management plan and supporting SOPs.

Emergency tasks to be performed include:

- Consult the Quinault Indian Nation Business Council of emergency powers and procedures for invoking those measures.
- Review and advise Quinault Indian Nation Business Council on possible legal issues arising from disaster operations.
- Prepare and/or recommend legislation to implement the emergency powers that may be required during an emergency.
- Advise Quinault Indian Nation Business Council and Division heads, in cooperation with the Chief Financial Officer, on record-keeping requirements and other documentation necessary for the exercising of emergency powers.

## 7.10. Other Divisions and Departments

Divisions and Departments not assigned a specific function in this plan will be prepared to make their resources available for emergency duty at the direction of the Quinault Indian Nation President. The staff of non-tasked Divisions or Departments should be prepared to serve in the EOC as needed for disaster response. All of the staff of the Quinault Indian Nation should be prepared by taking courses offered by FEMA's Emergency Management Institute including, but not limited to IS-100 (Introduction to the Incident Command System) and IS-700 (NIMS, An Introduction).

## 7.11. Animal Services

Primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Quinault Indian Nation Public Safety Officer and Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager. Duties within this scope of operations include:

- Recruit and assemble an Animal Response Team.
- Maintain current notification / recall rosters for the Animal Response Team.
- Identify and survey animal shelter sites to be used in the event of an emergency.
- Secure cooperation of property owners for use of shelter space.
- Develop procedures to activate and deactivate animal shelters and develop animal standard operating guidelines.
- Establish public information and education programs regarding animal response.
- Provide for Animal Response Team training.
- Assign a liaison individual to report to the EOC, upon activation, to assist in animal response operations.
- Assist the Emergency Manager and other representatives who are conducting emergency operations in establishing priorities for animal rescue efforts.
- In conjunction with the American Red Cross (VOAD) where appropriate, designate animal shelter sites during animal response operations.
- Coordinate with the State Animal Response Team, Health Department and other agencies to provide technical and logistical support during animal response operations.

## 7.12. Debris Management

The primary responsibility for this function is assigned to the Division of Community Services and the Emergency Manager, who will prepare and maintain supporting SOPs.

Emergency tasks to be performed include:

- Develop debris management plan(s) for major emergency or disaster events.
- Develop contracts for debris removal and disposal services for major emergency or disaster events.
- Develop checklist relating to debris removal, storage, reduction, and disposal process.
- Alert local departments (such as fire) that have debris removal responsibilities.
- Ensure that personnel, facilities, and equipment are ready and available for emergency or disaster use.
- Relocate personnel and resources out of harm's way and stage in areas where they can be effectively mobilized.
- Identify potential local debris storage sites who may assist in debris removal process.
- Develop and coordinate pre-scripted announcements with the Public Information Officer (PIO) regarding debris removal process, collection times, and location of temporary storage sites.
- Coordinate all debris removal and disposal activities during a major emergency or disasters.
- Cooperate with all county, state, and federal agencies for a major emergency or disaster response and recovery operations.
- Develop requests for additional assistance from state and federal agencies.
- Assess debris characteristics such as:
  - Quantities and types.
  - Rural, urban, and/or forested locations.
  - Type of damage debris from private homes, mobile homes, public facilities, and commercial buildings.
  - Quantity and types of household hazardous waste.
- Report to the Emergency Operations Center upon the request of the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager to direct and control the debris operations.

### **7.13. School District**

School Districts within the Quinault Indian Reservation are not operated by the Quinault Indian Nation. The School Districts operate independently, but cooperate in emergency response actions with the Quinault Indian Nation to save lives and protect property. The school districts will:

- Support transportation operations during evacuation and return. Provide buses with fuel when necessary.
- Provide support personnel (teachers, counselors, and bus drivers).
- Open schools for shelters as needed and when emergency situations do not threaten the structures.
- Provide support to the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager during a major emergency or disaster.
- Develop standard operation guidelines for the school persons to function under during a major emergency or disaster listed in the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Operation Plan.

## 8. Comprehensive Emergency Support Functions

The ESF structure includes:

- **ESF Coordinator.** The entity assigned to manage oversight for a particular ESF.
- **Primary Agencies.** ESF primary agencies are agencies with significant authorities, resources, or capabilities for a particular function within an ESF. A Federal agency designated as an ESF primary agency serves as a Federal executive agent under the Federal Coordinating Officer (or Federal Resource Coordinator for non-Stafford Act incidents) to accomplish the ESF mission. The Quinault Indian Nation Primary Agency is the Division or Department responsible for initial emergency response by the Nation and responsible for requesting additional assistance if needed.
- **Support Agencies.** Support agencies are those entities with specific capabilities or resources that support the primary agencies in executing the mission of the ESF.

Each ESF provides support to other ESFs. For example: ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering may support rural ESF 5 – Emergency Management forces to obtain heavy equipment and/or demolition services as needed to suppress incident-related fires.

The Federal Government and Washington State organizes many of their resources and capabilities—as well as those of certain private-sector and nongovernmental organizations— under Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). The Quinault Indian Nation has organized resources, training, personnel, and response in concert with these ESF goals and structure. The Quinault Indian Nation will strive to be prepared for mitigation activities, initial response to incidents, and provide a structured Incident Command structure with EOC to coordinate state and federal assistance when needed.

Federally, the ESFs are coordinated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) through the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC), Regional Response Coordination Centers (RRCCs), and Joint Field Offices (JFOs). ESFs are a critical mechanism to coordinate functional capabilities and resources provided by Federal departments and agencies, along with certain private-sector and nongovernmental organizations. By organizing emergency response activities on the Quinault Indian Reservation, by the Nation, under these structures and familiar designations, assistance and cooperation with neighboring jurisdictions, the State of Washington, and FEMA (with other federal cooperating agencies) is efficient and effective.

When an ESF is activated in response to an incident on the Quinault Indian Reservation and requested by the Quinault Indian Nation:

- The **primary Federal agency** is responsible for:
  - Serving as a Federal executive agent under the Federal Coordinating Officer (or Federal Resource Coordinator for non-Stafford Act incidents) to accomplish the ESF mission.
  - Orchestrating Federal support within its functional area for an affected area.
  - Providing staff for the operations functions at fixed and field facilities.
  - Notifying and requesting assistance from support agencies.
  - Managing mission assignments and coordinating with support agencies and appropriate State agencies.
  - Working with appropriate private-sector organizations to maximize use of all available resources.
  - Supporting and keeping other ESFs and organizational elements informed of ESF operational priorities and activities.



- Maintaining trained personnel to support interagency emergency response and support teams.
- **Federal support agencies** are responsible for:
  - Conducting operations, when requested by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) or the designated ESF primary agency, using their own authorities, subject-matter experts, capabilities, or resources.
  - Participating in planning for short- and long-term incident management and recovery operations and the development of supporting operational plans, SOPs, checklists, or other job aids, in concert with existing first-responder standards.
  - Assisting in the conduct of situational assessments.
  - Furnishing available personnel or other resource support as requested by DHS or the ESF primary agency.
  - Providing input to periodic readiness assessments.
  - Participating in training and exercises aimed at continuous improvement of response and recovery capabilities.
  - Identifying new equipment or capabilities required to prevent or respond to new or emerging threats and hazards, or to improve the ability to address existing threats.

ESFs may be selectively activated for both Stafford Act and non-Stafford Act incidents under circumstances as defined in Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5). Not all incidents requiring Federal support result in the activation of ESFs.

FEMA can deploy assets and capabilities through ESFs into an area in anticipation of an approaching storm or event that is expected to cause a significant impact and result. This coordination through ESFs allows FEMA to position Federal support for a quick response, though actual assistance cannot normally be provided until the Governor requests and receives a Presidential major disaster or emergency declaration.

## 8.1. ESF 1-Transportation

Transportation is a vital part of infrastructure and daily operations in the country. Anything that disrupts transportation in one part of the country is likely to affect the Nation as a whole.

- Oil and other energy sources cannot be delivered to customers,
- Food and groceries cannot be delivered to stores,
- Workers cannot get to or from their places of work, and
- Rescue teams cannot reach people in need.

### A. Federal ESF Coordinator & Primary Agency

- Department of Transportation

### B. Quinault Indian Nation

- Quinault Indian Nation Community & Economic Development - Roads

### C. Support Agencies

#### Federal Agencies

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Energy
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Justice
- Department of State
- General Services Administration
- U.S. Postal Service

#### Quinault Indian Nation

- County Highway District with Jurisdiction
- Washington State Department of Transportation
- Quinault Police
- RezRacer Public Transit
- Schools
- Quinault Indian Nation Public Health and Medical Services
  - Roger Saux Health Clinic (Taholah)
  - Charlotte Kalama Health Center (Queets)
- Volunteers – Civil Air Patrol (CAP)

### D. Introduction

Primary responsibility for management of incidents involving transportation normally rests with State and local authorities and the private sector, which owns and operates the majority of the Nation's transportation resources. Resources on the Quinault Indian Reservation maintain and return to service many infrastructure resources.

ESF 1 supports these entities to ensure that transportation systems operate efficiently before, during, and after an incident by:

- Participating in pre-incident transportation planning,
- Providing temporary transportation solutions, from identifying optimal ground routes to facilitating alternative transportation modes, and
- Coordinating the restoration and recovery of transportation and infrastructure systems.

Initial response to Transportation needs associated with any Emergency Response on the Quinault Indian Reservation is the responsibility of the **Quinault Indian Nation Community Services Division**. Personnel from this Division will take responsibility to respond with needed personnel, equipment, and coordination efforts in response to disasters and emergencies. When necessary because of large events, or any event that exceeds the resources of the Nation, the Division Director will request assistance from the US Department of Transportation through the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager and Administrator.

### E. ESF 1 Purpose

ESF 1 – Transportation helps Federal, State, tribal, and local governments and nongovernmental organizations manage transportation systems and infrastructure during threats or in response to incidents, by:

- Monitoring and reporting status of and damage to the transportation system and infrastructure as a result of the incident.
- Identifying temporary alternative transportation solutions to be implemented locally.
- Performing activities conducted under the direct authority of Department of Transportation elements as these relate to aviation, maritime, surface, railroad, and pipeline transportation.
- Coordinating the restoration and recovery of the transportation systems and infrastructure.
- Coordinating and supporting prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities among transportation stakeholders within the authorities and resource limitations of ESF 1 agencies.

The purpose of ESF 1 is to ensure transportation system availability and to provide transport services for the relocation of Quinault Indian Reservation residents and visitors in the event of an evacuation.

### F. Scope

ESF 1 Transportation support includes

- Processing all transportation assistance requests and tasks received in the EOC.
- Prioritizing transportation resources for the transportation of people, materials, and services.
- Performance of, and assisting with, evacuation and re-entry.
- Making temporary repairs and/or removing debris that is blocking transportation routes.

### G. Policies

The Quinault Indian Nation Community Services Division or Highway District with jurisdiction is the primary ESF 1 coordinating agency. The Department/District will prepare and maintain call lists to contact personnel, transportation and repair equipment, inventory listing, local vendors, and evacuation

maps of the Reservation and County. ESF 1 will keep the Emergency Manager and EOC staff apprised of activities, actions, and status.

#### H. ESF 1 Coordinator: US Department of Transportation (DOT)

As the Federal ESF 1 coordinator, the **Department of Transportation (DOT)** coordinates transportation activities during all phases of an incident.

DOT provides support to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) in prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities among transportation infrastructure stakeholders at the regional, State, tribal, and local levels within the authorities and resource limitations of ESF 1 agencies.

DOT is responsible for planning and coordination of activities affecting transportation throughout prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. These activities include planning and coordination, maintaining ongoing contact with ESF primary and support agencies, conducting periodic ESF meetings and conference calls, coordinating efforts with State, tribal, local, and private-sector organizations, and coordinating ESF activities relating to catastrophic incident and mass evacuation planning and critical infrastructure preparedness as appropriate.

##### **DOT duties include:**

- Provides support to DHS in prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities among transportation infrastructure stakeholders at the regional, State, tribal, and local levels within the authorities and resource limitations of ESF 1 agencies.
- Supports planning and coordination elements of preparedness as requested and funded on a reimbursable basis by DHS.
- Manages the financial aspects of the ESF 1 response, including management of Stafford Act mission assignments or reimbursable agreements for non-Stafford Act Federal-to-Federal support.

#### I. ESF 1 Primary Agency: DOT

As the primary ESF 1 agency for response, DOT helps to:

- Manages the headquarters and the regional ESF 1 activities.
- Provides trained personnel to staff ESF 1 positions at the NRCC, the RRCC, the JFO, or any other temporary facility in the impacted region appropriate to the ESF 1 mission.
- Deploys members to fill positions on emergency response teams, the Incident Management Planning Team (IMPT), and other entities, as required.
- Through the Department of Transportation/Federal Aviation Administration (DOT/FAA), oversees the operation and regulation of the U.S. National Airspace System, including during emergencies. Under certain conditions, DOT/FAA may delegate use of specified airspace for national defense, homeland security, law enforcement, and response (e.g., search and rescue) missions, but retains control of the airspace at all times. DOT/FAA may also implement air traffic and airspace management measures such as temporary flight restrictions in conjunction with these missions. Coordination of these activities can be initiated through ESF 1 or directly with DOT/FAA, as appropriate.
- Works with primary and support agencies, State and local transportation departments, and industry partners, and with input from the National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC) and Transportation Security Operations Center (TSOC), to assess and report the damage to the transportation infrastructure and analyze the impact of the incident on transportation operations, nationally and regionally.

- Coordinates and implements, as required, emergency-related response and recovery functions performed under DOT statutory authorities. This includes management of the airspace within and surrounding the disaster-impacted area, emergency highway funding for federally owned highways and highways on the Federal Aid System, hazardous material movement, and damage assessment, including safety- and security-related actions.
- Provides technical assistance to Federal, State, tribal, and local governmental entities in determining the most viable transportation networks to, from, and within the incident area and on availability of accessible transportation.
- Assists in restoring the transportation infrastructure through ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering and the Stafford Act program.

## J. Initial Actions

In the immediate aftermath of a disaster and when requested, ESF 1 will help the Quinault Indian Nation respond by:

- Monitoring and reporting on the status of transportation systems and infrastructure.
- Coordinating temporary alternative transportation solutions, as needed.
- Performing other activities conducted under the direct authority of DOT elements.

**Monitor and report status of and damage to transportation systems and infrastructure as a result of the incident.** DOT provides this information to the National Operations Center (NOC), NRCC, and NICC, as well as the affected RRCCs and JFOs. Information is compiled from a variety of sources, including ESF 1 support agencies, ESF 1 cadre at various locations, each of DOT's Operating Administrations (through more than 300 field offices nationwide), and key transportation associations and transportation providers. Reports include specific damages sustained, ongoing recovery efforts, alternates planned or implemented by others, and assessments of the impact.

The NOC, NICC, and Transportation Security Operations Center (TSOC) provide relevant situational awareness and threat information reports input to ESF 1 in its lead role in reporting the status of transportation infrastructure.

**Coordinate temporary alternative transportation solutions implemented by others when systems or infrastructure are damaged, unavailable, or overwhelmed.** Primary responsibility for arranging for alternate transportation services resides with the Quinault Indian Nation with the system owner or operator. However, during major incidents, or when Federal coordination or funding support is required, ESF 1 identifies alternate transportation services implemented by others.

The Transportation Security Administration, as Sector-Specific Agency for transportation, supports ESF 1 in the identification and prioritization of transportation Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) and, in cases of terrorist threats or attacks, will recommend actions to protect these resources.

The DHS Office of Infrastructure Protection supports ESF 1 in the identification and prioritization of non-transportation CIKR that may be impacted by transportation.

**Perform activities conducted under the direct authority of DOT elements.** This includes a variety of statutory activities, including management of the National Airspace System; maritime, surface transportation, railroad, and pipeline regulatory activities; funding; issuing transportation regulatory waivers and exemptions (e.g., hours of service, hazardous materials regulations, etc.); and other emergency support.

The DOT Regional Emergency Transportation Coordinator (RETCO), or designated alternate, coordinates with appropriate DOT regional operating administrations on the implementation of specific DOT statutory authorities providing immediate assistance. Examples include airspace management, long-term recovery of the transportation infrastructure, and any authorized mitigation efforts.

### Disaster Condition

Based upon the Quinault Indian Reservation's Hazard Inventory and Vulnerability Assessment, there are several emergencies that could require transportation support to include floods, tsunami, earthquakes, hazardous materials spills, wildfire, landslides, and severe storms.

A major disaster emergency could severely damage the Reservation's transportation system in the impact area. Local transportation activities could be hampered by damaged facilities, equipment, and infrastructure, as well as by disrupted communications. At the same time, the disaster will create significant demand on the Quinault Indian Nation's resources to provide relief and recovery. State or federal assistance may be required to meet these demands for essential services, as well as clearing and restoring the transportation system.

### Planning Assumptions

- Spontaneous evacuation will occur when there is sufficient warning of the threat. Between 5 and 20 percent of the people at risk will evacuate before being told to do so.
- Some people will refuse to evacuate no matter what the threat is. Evacuation will be primarily in family groups using private vehicles.
- Public transportation will also be required, often with short notice or preparation time.
- Roughly 20 percent of the population at risk will require shelter in a mass care facility.
- Many evacuees will seek shelter with relatives, friends, or motels, rather than use government mass care facilities.
- Evacuation in emergency situations that occur with little or no warning will be implemented on an as needed basis. The individual responsible for implementing evacuation in this situation is the Incident Commander at the scene of the emergency, with support arranged through the EOC as necessary. Evacuation instructions will be based on known or assumed physical or health risks associated with the hazard.
- Roadways may be damaged making it difficult to evacuate areas at risk.
- Evacuation routes may be blocked by various hazards.

### K. Incident Response

Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Operations Director, Emergency Manager, Quinault Indian Nation Community & Economic Development Department, or a Highway District with Jurisdiction or designee, will coordinate the ESF 1 functions. ESF 1 will notify the transport services agencies to prepare to relocate vulnerable populations. ESF 1 and County public works departments will provide assistance to temporarily repair or clear designated evacuation routes.

Mobilization preparation will be made to ensure rapid availability of resources including repositioning and/or staging of resources prior to the onset of dangerous conditions. ESF 3 – Public Works and ESF 6 – Mass Care will assist in developing strategies if necessary.

Depending on the severity and expansiveness of an emergency situation, transportation resources may be comprised to the level that air evacuation of injured or isolated people will need to be coordinated. This may be seen after a CSZ tsunami wave or large wildfire event. In these cases, ESF 1 will coordinate the request for assistance and coordination with evacuees.

## Response Actions

- ESF 1 will coordinate the transportation for vulnerable populations and will:
  - Assess the situation and, in coordination with the Incident Commander and Evacuation Coordinator, determine the number of persons to be relocated based on the following:
    - Location, extent, and nature of the hazard or disaster.
    - Locations in relation to evacuation routes.
    - Availability of evacuation routes.
    - Services available in the area.
    - Input from the EOC Staff.
  - As directed by the Quinault Indian Nation President, coordinate the transportation of vulnerable populations by:
    - Identifying passable evacuation routes.
    - Requesting the dispatch of transport vehicles by the Secondary Agencies.
    - Notification of ESF 6 to open Mass Care Facilities.
    - Coordinating with ESF 15 Public Information to facilitate dissemination of information to the public on the need to relocate, the means of transportation, the place for pickup, and the location of mass care facilities.
- ESF 6 the Mass Care Facility Manager will coordinate the opening of the facility(s), receiving of evacuees, and providing for their health and welfare.
- ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering will ensure that evacuation routes are passable.
- ESF 13 – Law Enforcement will provide traffic control during evacuee movement to mass care facilities.
- ESF 15 – Public Information in coordination with ESF 6 – Mass Care will make public announcements about locations of and availability of mass care facilities
- ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering will continue to remove debris and maintain access to evacuation routes.
- ESF 15 – Public Information will make public announcements through the media regarding the status of transportation routes and alternate transportation services.
- At the appropriate time, ESF 1 will coordinate the transportation of evacuees to return to their homes, or to temporary housing.

### L. Quinault Indian Nation Responsibilities

**Coordinate and support DHS in prevention, preparedness, and mitigation activities among transportation stakeholders.** This is a continuous activity that is conducted within the Quinault Indian Nation and resource limitations of ESF 1 agencies. Activities include supporting Federal, State, and local planning efforts as they relate to transportation, including evacuation planning, contingency plans, as well as the designated Special Needs Advisor, as described in NIMS, to address persons with special needs in the planning process.

The Quinault Indian Nation Community & Economic Development – Roads or Highway District with jurisdiction is the primary ESF 1 coordinating agency. The Department/District will prepare and maintain call lists to contact personnel, transportation and repair equipment, inventory listing, local vendors, and evacuation maps of the Reservation. ESF 1 will keep the Emergency Manager and EOC staff apprised of activities, actions, and status.

It is incumbent on the **Quinault Indian Nation Community & Economic Development Division** to be prepared to coordinate with DOT as needed, and to be prepared with response priorities, facts, and coordination as the representatives of the DOT arrive on an emergency scene. The Tribal EOC will be in

support of Incident Response, with the **Quinault Indian Nation Community & Economic Development Division** providing leadership to response and recovery (as IC or a component of IC). Ahead of any emergency response, the **Quinault Indian Nation Community & Economic Development Division** is responsible for preparedness and mitigation activities for the Quinault Indian Nation.

Responders within the **Quinault Indian Nation Community & Economic Development Division** should participate in training for ESF 1, including:

- NIMS 100 Orientation (IS-100)
- NIMS, An Introduction (IS-700)
- National Response Plan (NRP), An Introduction (IS-800)
- ESF-1 Transportation (IS-801)
- Emergency Planning and Special Needs Populations (G-197 or IS-197)



## 8.2. ESF 2-Communications and Warning

ESF 2 provides direction and coordination for establishing, maintaining, and augmenting communications and warning systems during emergency response operations. Communications are essential for adequate response to, and recovery from, emergency situations. ESF 2 describes the communications and warning systems that are available locally for the un-interrupted flow of information during the response and recovery phase of a disaster.

### A. Primary Agencies

#### Federal ESF Coordinator

- Department of Homeland Security
- National Protection and Programs
- Cybersecurity and Communications
- National Communications System

#### Federal ESF Primary Agencies

- Department of Homeland Security/National Protection and Programs/Cybersecurity and Communications/National Communications System
- Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency

#### Quinault Indian Nation

- Quinault Indian Nation Administrator
- Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Police
- Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager
- Quinault Indian Nation IT

### B. Support Agencies

#### Federal ESF Support Agencies

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of the Interior
- Federal Communications Commission
- General Services Administration

#### Quinault Indian Nation Support organizations

- Grays Harbor County Dispatch
- Washington State Police

ESF 2 – Communications supports DHS by:

- Supporting the restoration of the communications infrastructure, facilitating the recovery of systems and applications from cyber-attacks, and coordinating Federal communications support to response efforts during incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response. This ESF

implements the provisions of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), National Plan for Telecommunications Support in Non-Wartime Emergencies (NPTS).

- Providing communications support to Federal, State, tribal, and local governments and first responders when their systems have been impacted, and providing communications and Information Technology (IT) support to the JFO and JFO field teams, by providing:
  - **Access**, so communications infrastructure can be repaired.
  - **Security**, to protect responders and equipment.
  - **Fuel**, to support communications in absence of commercial power.

Given the rapid convergence of communications and IT, the **National Communications System (NCS) and the National Cyber Security Division (NCS)** work closely to coordinate the ESF 2 response to cyber incidents. This convergence requires increased synchronization of effort and capabilities between the communications and IT sectors to facilitate ESF 2's ability to respond to all types of incidents.

ESF 2 coordinates Federal actions to help:

- Industry restore the public communications infrastructure.
- The Quinault Indian Nation with emergency communications and restoration of public safety communications systems and first responder networks, including:
  - Supporting Federal departments and agencies in procuring and coordinating National Security and Emergency Preparedness (NS/EP) communications services.
  - Providing communications support to the JFO and any JFO field teams.

ESF 2 also addresses cyber security issues that result from or occur in conjunction with incidents.

### C. ESF 2 Coordinator: National Communications System

As the ESF 2 coordinator and one of the two primary agencies, the **National Communications System (NCS)**:

- Exercises primary responsibility for restoration of telecommunications in an incident area.
- Coordinates the planning for and provision of NS/EP communications for the Federal Government under all circumstances.
- Monitors training for all ESF 2 team members.
- Designates a team lead for a component responsible for communications infrastructure restoration functions.
- Coordinates the restoration of communications infrastructure and supports Federal departments and agencies in procuring and coordinating NS/EP communications services when the component responsible for communications infrastructure restoration functions is operational.
- Coordinates with FEMA and support agencies to develop ESF 2 documentation, policies, and procedures.
- Coordinates with FEMA and support agencies to provide and execute a construct for training and deploying personnel to support ESF 2 operations.

### D. ESF 2 Primary Agency: FEMA

In coordination with NCS, and as the other primary ESF 2 agency, FEMA:

- Acts as the ESF 2 primary agency for support of public safety disaster emergency communications.
- Consults with and advises the NCS on the selection, training, and certification of a cadre of personnel eligible to serve as FECCs.

- Activates ESF 2 under the Stafford Act as required by the event, including the need for State, tribal, and local government support for tactical communications or as requested by the NCS for infrastructure restoration.
- In the event an FECC is required, may provide a recommendation to the NCS regarding the selection of an FECC for a specific incident.
- Provides short-term restoration support to State, tribal, and local government emergency communications in the event of a failure.
- Designates a team lead for a component responsible for tactical communications functions.
- Designates personnel to support tactical communications functions.
- Provides personnel to support overall ESF 2 operations.
- Coordinates with the NCS and support agencies to develop appropriate documentation, policies, and procedures pertinent to tactical communications functions.
- Provides communications support to State, tribal, and local first responders.
- Coordinates the restoration of public safety communications systems and first responder networks.
- Provides communications and IT support to the JFO, JFO field teams, other Federal response/recovery facilities within the area of operation, the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO), the Principal Federal Official (PFO) if appointed, and Federal response teams.

### E. Initial Actions

FEMA activates ESF 2 when a significant impact to the communications infrastructure is expected or has occurred. When activated, ESF 2 provides communications support to the impacted area, as well as internally to the JFO and associated Federal JFO teams. ESF 2 support is scalable to meet the specific needs of each incident response, and response resources are drawn from a matrix of personnel and equipment available from the ESF 2 support agencies.

### Disaster Condition

Based upon the Quinault Indian Reservation’s Hazard Inventory and Vulnerability Assessment, there are several emergencies that could require communication and warning system activation to include floods, tsunami, earthquakes, wildfire, pandemics, hazardous materials spills, and severe storms. Technological and Manmade Disasters could also impact IT and telecommunications operations.

### F. Planning Assumptions:

#### Communications

- The law enforcement radio system is the command and control radio communication system on the Reservation.
- The Quinault Police Department can serve as the EOC and has provisions for permanent emergency radio communications. Mobile EOC (Tribal Police Department patrol cars) with radio communications are available.
- Geographical and weather conditions create limits to radio communications.
- The Tribal EOC will be outfitted with an emergency power generator.
- Amateur radio operators in Jefferson County are organized as the Jefferson County Amateur Emergency Radio Service (JCARES) and can be used in emergency operations.
- Grays Harbor Auxiliary Emergency Communications (GHCAEC) provides communications support to all emergency response agencies of Grays Harbor County and can be used in emergency operations.

- Communications needed during a disaster will often exceed normal capabilities.
- Telephone and teletype service may be interrupted or terminated.
- Radio communications may be available through the Quinault Division of Natural Resources.
- Radio communication assistance may be available through other public agencies.
- Warning is the emergency notification to government personnel and the general public on the Reservation of a threat or actual occurrence of a disaster.
- There is no method currently in practice of alerting and warning the rural or the hearing impaired population except for personal visits by law enforcement personnel office or other personnel; this may not be too timely.
- There may be radio warning from the State or National sources in the event of a commercial power failure.
- AM/FM radio reception is unreliable on the Reservation and cannot be relied upon for warning. There is no EBS radio station in the area.
- The need to warn the general public is common to all hazards.
- Time available for warning may vary from ample to none.
- Warnings of a natural or a technological disaster will come from local sources.
- Many rural residents, tourists, and sportsmen would not receive a timely warning in case of an emergency or disaster.
- Warning by telephone could be severely impaired because of natural disaster or nuclear attack with either lines being down or jammed.
- It could be difficult to warn the rural population by law enforcement vehicles, house-to-house notification, or telephone in a timely manner.
- There are residents who could not be reached by commercial radio and /or television warning.
- Some citizens will ignore, not hear, or not understand warnings of impending disasters broadcast over commercial radio or television or that sounded by local siren systems.
- Electronic reader boards placed on highways are used for emergency information relay.
- The extent of the warning is dependent on the scale of the emergency.

## G. Incident Response

### Response Actions

#### **The Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Business Council will:**

- Authorize use of all Tribal communication resources to support emergency response operations.
- Authorize augmentation of the communications network as required.
- Authorize use of Tribal employees to support the EOC communications requirements.

#### **The Quinault Indian Nation Police Department as ESF 2 will assign a Communications Coordinator. The Communications Coordinator, typically is a deputy, appointed by the Police Chief, with responsible for emergency communication and will:**

- Identify Communications Operators
- Manage the emergency communications section of the EOC and supervise the personnel assigned to it.
- Determine the status of communications systems and brief the EOC staff as needed.
- Activate the EOC message system.
- Coordinate activation of supplemental communications systems if required.

- Analyze emergency communications capability in relation to potential hazards and disaster conditions.
- Identify emergency radio, telephone, and other communications resources available.
- Identify alternate (backup) power requirements and resources. Develop plans for implementation.
- Supplement emergency communications for the Tribal EOC.
- Coordinate with the Emergency Manager to develop a message distribution system to support EOC operations.
- Coordinate with the commercial telephone communications carrier to provide telephone service and maintenance necessary to support the EOC.
- Develop a training program for EOC staff and liaison agencies regarding emergency communications procedures.
- Provide for expedient maintenance/repair of equipment.
- Plan for emergency restoration of communications.
- Identify sources of Citizens Band radios that could be used for communications with shelter facilities.
- Establish communications with the Washington Department of Transportation and the State EOC in Olympia.
- Develop a training program for the EOC Staff and Liaison Agencies regarding emergency telephone procedures.
- Ensure the communications section of the EOC has the capability to sustain 24-hour operations as required.
- Ensure the Incident Commander is provided the portable radios for communications with the EOC.

**Communications Operators will:**

- When notified, report to the EOC and operate the communications system.
- Determine status of communications systems and brief the EOC staff.
- Establish EOC communications.
- Implement alternate systems. Establish and maintain communications with State, Federal, and adjacent jurisdictions.
- Activate the EOC message distribution system.
- Divert media calls to the ESF 15 – Public Information Offices.
- Maintain a log of activities.
- Maintain a record of expenses incurred and submit to Legal/Finance in EOC.
- Establish and maintain communication links and liaison between operating elements of the County emergency organizations.
- Assist with dissemination of warnings.
- To the extent possible establish and maintain communication links and liaison with shelters and lodging facilities and other emergency operating locations.
- Follow established procedures and radio protocol for voice transmissions and message handling.
- Screen and log information when appropriate and route incoming messages to the appropriate sections in the EOC, using the manual or computerized system.

### All Tasked Organizations will:

*Note: This includes organizations such as Fire Districts, Law Enforcement, Public Works, Road and Bridge Departments, Highway Districts, and School Districts that are directly involved, or support emergency response operations that should be involved.*

- Maintain their existing equipment and follow normal communications procedures. All organizations should maintain a communications link with the EOC.
- Provide a backup communications link between the EOC and mass care facilities as needed.
- Provide backup communications capabilities for the EOC.
- Assess damage to communications resources. Provide information to the Damage Assessment Coordinator.
- Deliver brief communications status reports to the EOC staff.
- Prepare a report on communications and emergency response activities during the disaster situation for the Emergency Manager.
- Maintain emergency communications systems support as long as necessary.
- Phase down operations as necessary.
- Participate in a critique of emergency operations.

### H. Initial

### Warnings

#### The Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Business Council President will:

- Specify who has authority to direct activation of the warning procedures to include the EAS.
- Authorize EAS activation requests.

#### The Quinault Indian Nation Police Department as ESF 2 is responsible for all Tribal directed warning services in coordination with municipal and rural fire districts, cities, and the Grays Harbor or Jefferson County Sheriff's Department. ESF 2 will:

- Ensure that the ESF 15 Public Information Officer acts as the contact with the media.
- Review the Reservation's Hazard Analysis to determine the potential vulnerability to the warning system.
- Assess warning capability and identify requirements.
- Make changes, as necessary, to improve the effectiveness of the existing warning system.
- Continue communications links and operational liaison with the ISP District Office, EOC Staff, County, and City governments.
- Upon proper notification, the emergency warning system is automatically activated by contact and notification of the Grays Harbor or Jefferson County Dispatchers. The Tribal Council, Police Department staff, Emergency Manager, and the Public Information Officer are contacted.
- As necessary, the dispatcher will call affected cities and/or the Tribe and request all law enforcement agencies and/or fire departments to disseminate warning to their municipality and alert officials to warn their staff. Contact all major employers and schools.
- The ESF 15 Public Information Officer will disseminate warning information to the media, if time allows. In immediate danger, the dispatcher would contact the media.
- In the case of a natural or manmade disaster notification, it will be determined whether the information is pertinent to the area, and if it should be disseminated further. If the Public Information Officer determines there should be further alerting, weather warnings, and other information, it will be disseminated exactly as received.

- The Public Information Officer will:
  - Record all warning information received or disseminated in a chronological log.
  - Implement steps to alert emergency responders or provide situation updates.
  - With the approval of Quinault Indian Nation President activate public warning procedures to include the EAS.
  - Implement contingency plans to provide warnings if established system fails.
  - Issue cancellation of the warning notice or otherwise ensure emergency responders and the public are aware of the fact that the emergency is terminated.
- The dispatcher will terminate the warning by notifying those involved.
  - Prepare a final report evaluating the warning system and the emergency to the Emergency Manager.
  - Participate in the critique of emergency operations.
  - Notify the general public about the termination of warning through the PIO.
- All Tasked Organizations will:

*Note: This includes organizations such as Fire Districts, Law Enforcement, Public Works, County Road and Bridge Department, Highway Districts, and School Districts that are directly involved or support emergency response operations that should be involved.*

- Alert employees.
- If requested, augment the warning effort through use of vehicle equipped public address systems, sirens, or employees going door to door.

## Continuity of Government

- *Communications*
  - The Quinault Indian Nation Police Department Deputy on duty will direct emergency communications operations in the event of the absence of the Police Chief.
  - The Police Chief, or a designated representative, will relocate with the EOC staff to an alternate EOC if the situation so warrants.
  - All essential records will be protected from destruction and loss.
- *Warning*
  - The Quinault Indian Nation Police Department Deputy on duty will direct emergency warning services in the absence of the Police Chief.
  - The Police Chief will relocate with the EOC staff to an alternate EOC if the situation so warrants.
  - All essential records will be protected from destruction and loss.

### I. Administration and Logistics

#### *Communication/Warning*

- Normal communications practices and procedures will be continued under emergency conditions to the extent possible.
- Administrative support and supplies for communications activities, during EOC operations will be provided by the Quinault Indian Nation Finance Department.
- A communications log will be maintained during EOC operations. Additionally, every effort will be made to document each transaction sufficiently so that complete records can be reconstructed and claims can be properly verified.

- No administrative process will be permitted to interfere with operations essential to preventing injury, loss of life, and significant property damage.
- The EOC will be established by the Emergency Manager.

## J. Maintenance

### *Communication/Warning*

- The ESF 2 Communications and Warning will annually review this Emergency Support Function and update and modify, as necessary, in coordination with the Emergency Manager.
- Supporting documents such as SOPs, checklists, resource lists, call-up rosters, maps and demographic information will be developed and maintained and appended to this Emergency Support Function by the ESF 2. They will be annually reviewed and updated as necessary.

## K. Quinault Indian Nation Responsibilities

**Exercises primary responsibility for initial restoration of telecommunications in an incident area.** This is a continuous activity that is conducted within the Quinault Indian Nation and resource limitations of ESF 2 agencies. Activities include supporting Federal, State, tribal, and local planning efforts as they relate to communications.

It is incumbent on the **Quinault Indian Nation Public Safety and the Quinault Indian Nation Administration – IT services**, to be prepared to coordinate with the NCS, NCSD, and FEMA as needed, and to be prepared with response priorities, facts, and coordination as the representatives of the NCS, NCSD, and FEMA arrive on an emergency scene. The Tribal EOC will be in support of Incident Response, with the **Quinault Indian Nation Public Safety and the Quinault Indian Nation Administration – IT services** providing leadership to response and recovery. Ahead of any emergency response, the **Quinault Indian Nation Public Safety and the Quinault Indian Nation Administration – IT services** are responsible for preparedness and mitigation activities for the Quinault Indian Nation.

Responders within the **Quinault Indian Nation Public Safety and the Quinault Indian Nation Administration – IT services** should participate in training for ESF 2, including:

- NIMS 100 Orientation (IS-100)
- NIMS, An Introduction (IS-700)
- National Response Plan (NRP), An Introduction (IS-800)
- ESF-2 Communications and Warning (IS-802)
- Information Technology Enterprise System (E-835)



### 8.3. ESF 3-Public Works and Engineering

- Infrastructure protection and emergency repair
- Infrastructure restoration

ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering supports the Quinault Indian Nation by:

- Constructing emergency access routes.
- Providing temporary emergency power to critical facilities.
- Demolishing damaged structures.
- Conducting debris clearing, removal, and disposal

#### A. Primary Agencies

##### Federal ESF Coordinator

- Department of Defense/U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

##### Federal ESF Primary Agencies

- Department of Defense/U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency

##### Quinault Indian Nation

- Quinault Indian Nation Community Services

#### B. Support Agencies

##### Federal ESF Support Agencies

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Energy
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Labor
- Department of State
- Department of Transportation
- Department of Veterans Affairs
- Environmental Protection Agency
- General Services Administration
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- Tennessee Valley Authority
- American Red Cross
- Corporation for National and Community Service

##### Quinault Indian Nation Support organizations

- Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Police

- Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager
- Quinault Division of Natural Resources

ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering provides the delivery of services, technical assistance, construction management, and other support when a disaster or an incident requires a coordinated Federal response.

ESF 3 is structured to provide public works and engineering-related support for the changing requirements of domestic incident management to include preparedness, response, and recovery actions. Activities within the scope of this function include:

- Conducting pre-incident and post-incident assessments of public works and infrastructure.
- Executing emergency contract support for life-saving and life-sustaining services.
- Providing technical assistance to include engineering expertise, construction management, and contracting and real estate services.
- Providing emergency repair of damaged public infrastructure and critical facilities.
- Implementing and managing the FEMA Public Assistance Program and other recovery programs.

### C. ESF 3 Coordinator: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), an agency of the Department of Defense, is designated as the coordinator for ESF 3. As ESF coordinator, USACE is responsible for planning and coordinating activities affecting public works and engineering through prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. These activities include coordination of meetings, plans, exercises, training, and other activities with:

- FEMA.
- The private sector.
- The ESF 3 support agencies.

### D. ESF 3 Primary Agency: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

As the primary ESF 3 agency for response, USACE provides direction and coordination of ESF 3 on-the-ground, response-related activities and resources, including:

- ESF 3 technical assistance.
- Engineering.
- Construction management resources.
- Support during response activities.

USACE has developed an ESF 3 Field Guide that provides information on tools and processes used for ESF 3 mission support.

### E. Initial Actions

ESF 3 Public Works and Engineering is responsible for the coordination and provision of technical advice and engineering evaluations, engineering services, emergency contacting, and emergency repair of potable water, wastewater, and solid waste facilities, removal of and handling debris, and opening and maintaining roadways within the Quinault Indian Reservation.

Public works and engineering assistance includes:

- Conducting infrastructure risk and vulnerability assessments.
- Providing potable water and ice during and after an incident.

- Coordinating the removal of debris in the wake of an incident.
- Implementing and managing infrastructure recovery assistance programs.

### Disaster Condition

- A major or catastrophic disaster will cause unprecedented property damage to structures, homes, public buildings, bridges, and other facilities. Many may have to be destroyed or reinforced, demolished, or isolated to ensure safety. Streets, highways, and other routes of transportation will be damaged or unusable, with significant quantities of debris hindering recovery efforts. Public utilities will be damaged and may be partially or fully inoperable.
- In the event of a disaster, many response personnel will be unable to perform their prescribed emergency duties. Equipment in the immediate disaster area may be damaged or inaccessible. Resources may be limited in the immediate disaster area. Resources from outside the affected area must be coordinated to ensure a timely, efficient, and effective response.

### Planning Assumptions

- The Quinault Indian Nation Public Works Department related resources may not be sufficient to respond to a large scale disaster.
- A natural disaster (i.e. earthquake, tsunami, landslide, flood, severe winter storm, or wildfire) could severely damage roads, bridges, utilities, water systems, and sewage systems.
- Assistance will be needed in clearing debris, performing damage assessments, structural evaluations, emergency repairs to public facilities, and meeting basic human health needs.
- Transportation routes must be cleared to allow access to affected areas.
- Conducting preliminary needs and damage assessments of the affected area(s) will be necessary to determine potential workload.
- Emergency environmental waivers and legal clearances will be needed for disposal of materials from debris clearance and demolition activities.
- ESF 3 will provide inventories of available vehicles, personnel, and materials located at the Public Works Department compounds that can be accessed during an emergency to ESF 5 Emergency Management by April 15 of each year.
- Each agency is responsible for 24 hour staffing for the duration of the event.

### F. Incident Response

When an event occurs ESF 3 should immediately report for response and support duties.

### Response Actions

ESF 3 will:

- Direct public works activities from the EOC.
- Alert public works personnel to standby, or call-up, as required.
- Maintain an events log.
- Assess damage; determine requirements and brief EOC staff on public works activity.
- Coordinate the utilization of private resources, equipment, and manpower for public works functions. Contact the ESF 7 – Resource Support.
- Coordinate with the ESF 4 – Firefighting and ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials on decontamination efforts.
- Clear debris from vital transportation routes and facilities.

- Ensure sewage, garbage and solid waste collection and disposal. Coordinate with ESF 8 – Health and Medical Services.
- Ensure adequate and necessary water supplies. Coordinate with ESF 4 – Firefighting for fire response water needs. Coordinate with ESF 8 – Health and Medical Services to ensure that the water is potable.
- Coordinate and prioritize the repair and maintenance of road, power, water and sewage systems, and vital facilities.
- Erect signs and barricades to guide the movement of traffic if evacuation is needed. Coordinate with the Evacuation Coordinator and ESF 13 – Law Enforcement.
- Maintain records of all equipment, materials, and personnel used as required by Quinault Indian Nation Administration – Financial Management (Chief Financial Officer).
- Coordinate with selected telephone, electric, and petroleum companies to ensure that adequate service can be provided to maintain essential operations.
- Coordinate with the ESF 10 to determine acceptable hazardous materials or radiation dosages prior to assigning personnel to specific tasks, if hazardous materials or radiation is present.
- Inform the public of road and bridge closures and unsafe conditions through the ESF 15 – Public Information Officer.
- Establish communications with their appropriate field personnel and ensure that they are ready for timely response.
- Coordinate with support agencies to establish priorities and develop strategies for the initial response.
- Coordinate with support agencies to identify available resources, personnel, and equipment.
- Formalize plans for mobilization and deployment based upon established priorities.

## Continuous

ESF 3 will:

- Conduct initial damage assessment and communicate findings to the Damage Assessment Coordinator.
- Coordinate EOC requests for personnel, equipment, materials, and resources.
- Coordinate the debris removal and repair efforts of primary and support agencies, including local governments and public works companies.
- Determine availability of potable and non-potable water supplies, including reclaimed water for firefighting purposes if necessary.
- Reassess priorities/strategies concerning the most critical infrastructure needs.
- Track resources committed to specific missions for possible redeployment if necessary. Provide updated information to the Tribal Emergency Manager.
- Evaluate and determine the need for outside resources and assist in recruitment.
- Maintain records of all expenditures, labor, equipment usage, material and fuel expenditure, and other expenditures made throughout the event.
- Process village requests for public works assistance.

ESF 3 will use the following criteria to determine road clearance priorities

- Primary consideration will be clearing roads for life safety needs, i.e. enable teams to conduct search and rescue, medical transport, and assess critical facilities.
- Second, clearing roadways and debris removal, providing access for outside assistance, including resource staging areas, Disaster Recovery Centers, and so forth.
- Third, return to normalcy.

## Recovery Actions

ESF 3 will:

- Review restoration and recovery actions and activities to ensure recovery and restoration strategies remain current.
- Evaluate debris removal activities, open roadways, and status of temporary landfills.
- Determine resource needs for temporary landfill sites including equipment, manpower, security and traffic control, traffic signage, and temporary office facilities.

**Note:** *The site manager and assigned staffing are responsible to define areas for separation of debris. Sorting will be held to a minimum. Each site manager is responsible for documenting and recording activities.*

- Notify the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager and ESF 15 – Public Information that the site is open for use so the media can inform the public.
- Continue to direct decontamination efforts, emergency maintenance, and debris clearing efforts.
- Receive damage reports and assist the Damage Assessment Coordinator in preparation of damage assessments.
- Coordinate and prioritize repair and recovery of vital facilities, including BIA Roads, Quinault Indian Nation roads, county and state roads and bridges, and public utilities with ESF 14 – Mitigation and Recovery.
- Coordinate the provision of utilities to temporary housing sites with ESF 6 – Mass Care and ESF 12 – Energy.
- Prepare a final report including the ESF 3 Coordinator’s EOC log. Include comments and recommendations for future operations.
- Participate in a critique of emergency operations.
- Conduct safety inspections of damaged structures.
- Conduct equipment inspection.

## Continuity of Government

- ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering will relocate to the alternate EOC site should the Tribal EOC become untenable.
- Efforts will be made to safeguard all records.

## Administration and Logistics

- Normal Tribal procedures will be continued during emergency conditions to the maximum extent possible.
- Administrative support and supplies for operation within the EOC will be provided by Quinault Indian Nation Administration Finance Controller.
- Every effort will be made to document each transaction sufficiently to provide an accurate history of the event and to facilitate the handling of claims after the emergency has passed.
- The EOC will be established and communication support within the EOC will be provided by the Emergency Manager.
- No administrative process will be permitted to interfere with operations essential to preventing injury, loss of life, and/or significant property damage.

## ESF Maintenance

- The director of the Quinault Indian Nation Public Works Department will annually review the ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering and update and modify, as necessary, in coordination with the Emergency Manager.
- Supporting documents to this EOP such as SOPs, checklists, notification rosters, resource lists and maps will be developed and maintained by the Quinault Indian Nation Public Works Department. They will be annually reviewed and updated as necessary.

## G. Quinault Indian Nation Responsibilities

**Exercises primary responsibility for Public Works and Engineering.** This is a continuous activity that is conducted within the Quinault Indian Nation and resource limitations of ESF 3 agencies. Activities include supporting Federal, State, and local planning efforts as they relate to communications by Quinault Indian Nation responders.

It is incumbent on the **Quinault Indian Nation Public Works – Community Services**, to be prepared to coordinate with the USACE as needed, and to be prepared with response priorities, facts, and coordination as the representatives of the USACE arrive on an emergency scene. The Tribal EOC will be in support of Incident Response, with the **Quinault Indian Nation Public Works – Community Services** providing leadership to response and recovery. Ahead of any emergency response, the **Quinault Indian Nation Public Works – Community Services** are responsible for preparedness and mitigation activities for the Quinault Indian Nation.

While ESF 3 addresses response activities in the aftermath of an incident, ESF 3 also provides Federal assistance to supplement tribal efforts to prepare for and prevent incidents.

Pre-incident actions can reduce or prevent damage and may include:

- Inspecting flood control works.
- Implementing structural and nonstructural mitigation measures.
- Pre-positioning assessment teams and contractors.
- Deploying advance support elements.

Responders within the **Quinault Indian Nation Public Works – Community Services** should participate in training for ESF 3, including:

- NIMS 100 Orientation (IS-100)
- NIMS, An Introduction (IS-700)
- National Response Plan (NRP), An Introduction (IS-800)
- Incident Command System: Public Works (G-192)
- Debris Task Force Leader (E-200)
- Debris Management Planning for State, Tribal and Local Officials (E-201)
- Debris Management (E-202 or G-202)
- Public Policy in Emergency Management (G-280)
- Introduction to Debris Operations in FEMA's Public Assistance Program (IS-632)
- ESF-3 Public Works and Engineering (IS-803)
- Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources Support Annex (IS-821)
- The National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) (IS-860)

## 8.4. ESF 4-Firefighting

- Firefighting activities (structure and wildfire)

### A. Primary Agencies

#### Federal ESF Coordinator and Primary Agency

- Department of Agriculture/Forest Service

#### Quinault Indian Nation

- Quinault Indian Nation Division of Natural Resources – Wildland Fire Department
- Structure Fire Departments within the Quinault Indian Reservation

### B. Support Agencies

#### Federal ESF Support Agencies

- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of the Interior
- Department of State
- Environmental Protection Agency

#### Quinault Indian Nation Support organizations

- State Washington Department of Natural Resources
- Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager
- Adjacent Structure Fire Departments via Mutual Aid Agreements

The purpose of ESF 4 is to provide a comprehensive mechanism to ensure appropriate utilization of local fire resources prior to, and after the impact of a disaster. These resources include, but are not limited to, the detection and suppression of urban, rural, and wildland fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with, a significant disaster condition or event.

Emergency Support Function #4 – Firefighting provides Federal support for the detection and suppression of wildland, rural, and urban fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with, an incident requiring a coordinated Federal response for assistance.

Firefighting responsibilities under ESF 4 are delineated for incidents requiring Federal coordination, whether those fires occur in wildland, rural, or urban areas. To respond in such varied environments requires skills and technologies for both wildland and structural fire suppression. ESF 4 is able to tap the appropriate resources for both fire situations.

In addition to providing technical advice and support to FEMA as the ESF 4 coordinator, USDA/Forest Service resources are uniquely applicable to responding to wildland fires. Several agencies in the U.S. Department of the Interior, such as the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the National Park Service, and the Fish and Wildlife Service, also provide Federal wildland fire resources.

FEMA/U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) resources are focused on structural fires, providing training and technical assistance to State and local structural firefighting organizations. USFA coordinates with State agencies and national organizations—such as the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)—when firefighting resources are requested from other States.

### C. ESF 4 Coordinator & Primary Agency: USDA Forest Service

The Department of Agriculture/Forest Service (USDA/Forest Service) is the ESF 4 coordinator and primary agency. As ESF 4 primary agency, USDA/Forest Service:

- Assumes full responsibility for suppression of wildfires on National Forest System lands.
- Provides and coordinates firefighting assistance to other Federal land management, State forestry, and local fire organizations as requested.
- Works directly with fire officials in the designated area to coordinate requests for firefighting assistance in structural or industrial fires.

As the ESF 4 coordinator, the US Forest Service activates support agencies based on the particular needs of the incident. These agencies are part of a total firefighting “system”—each with unique responsibilities and resources—that allows ESF 4 to effectively coordinate the firefighting response in a variety of incidents.

Some support agencies under ESF 4 have specific responsibility for firefighting in special environments:

- Fires on military installations are the responsibility of the Department of Defense (DOD).
- Fires on land under Department of the Interior (DOI) jurisdiction (for example, National Park Service land or Indian Reservation) are the responsibility of DOI.
- Marine firefighting assistance is provided by the U.S. Coast Guard.

Interagency Hot Shot Crews are elite, multi-skilled teams comprised of experienced, career firefighters who are trained to fight fire as part of a hand crew or assist in numerous overhead positions.

Incident Management Teams (IMTs) are comprised of highly trained responders experienced in the Incident Command System.

When the situation calls for specialized equipment, ESF 4 can coordinate access to most types of firefighting resources, including:

- Engines for structural fires
- Heavy-duty, off-road engines capable of carrying up to 800 gallons of water.
- Dozers
- Bulldozers
- Water tenders
- Air tankers, which are large planes fitted with tanks for transporting and dropping fire retardant, foam, or water.
- Helicopters that can drop water, foam, or retardant, or be used for reconnaissance.
- Communications and radio equipment also can be provided to support field operations.

ESF 4 manages and coordinates Federal firefighting activities by mobilizing the resources of multiple firefighting agencies. Federal support through ESF 4 is provided to support State, tribal, and local efforts, when requested. Requests for Federal firefighting resources for incidents other than wildland fires are transmitted from the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) or Joint Field Office (JFO) ESF 4 representative to the appropriate Geographic Area Coordination Center (GACC).



For wildland fire incidents, requests are submitted to the GACC and coordinated with the JFO. For resources beyond those available within the geographic area, the requests are sent to the National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC).

### D. Initial Actions

**Federal assistance through ESF 4 may include:**

- **Providing Training To Build Capacity**
  - All-hazards incident-specific training is provided to personnel prior to mobilization for any given assignment. Additionally, ESF 4 agencies provide training to Federal, State, tribal, and local partners to build capacity.
  - ESF 4 also provides technical assistance in incident planning to enhance State, tribal, and local organizations’ ability to plan.
- **Detecting and Suppressing Fire on Federal Lands**
  - ESF 4 coordinates the use of state-of-the-art technology and equipment to detect and fight wildland fires on Federal lands (including the Quinault Indian Reservation).
- **Providing Firefighting Resources in Support of State, Tribal, and Local Agencies**
  - While response always begins at the lowest level of government, ESF 4 is responsible for supporting these efforts when requested by coordinating Federal firefighting resources, including:
    - Trained firefighting personnel.
    - Incident management expertise and support.
    - Engines and other heavy equipment.
    - Aerial firefighting support.
    - Logistical support for firefighting operations.

**The State Forester**—in cooperation with other State or tribal fire suppression organizations—coordinates with State and local firefighting agencies.

States may augment their capabilities by using local or statewide mutual aid and assistance agreements that describe arrangements for sharing intrastate or interstate resources. States also may get assistance through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), a congressionally ratified organization for interstate mutual aid and assistance.

Requests for Federal assistance are first addressed by the appropriate GACC. Requests that cannot be filled within the geographic area are sent to the NICC.

### Disaster Condition

Based upon the Quinault Indian Reservation’s Hazard Inventory and Vulnerability Assessment, there are several emergency conditions that could require firefighting support to include structure fires, wildfires, hazardous materials spills, and severe storms.

### Planning Assumptions

- The rural fire districts are staffed with volunteer firefighters.
- The Quinault Indian Nation Wildfire Support Team is staffed with at least three fulltime wildland firefighters during the wildfire season and more as the needs increase.
- A few people have had structure, urban interface, wildland fire, hazardous material, weapons of mass destruction, monitoring and decontamination training, but it is needed by most fire response personnel.

- Personnel are generally below the ideal number of firefighters needed, but it is relatively stable. Daytime availability is more critical than night time.
- Firefighting equipment is adequate under normal conditions. Updated equipment will be purchased as funds/grants permit.
- Training and certification to enforce fire codes, safety programs, and access permits is occurring.
- Quinault Indian Nation Public Health and Medical Services provides EMS transport for the entire Reservation. Ambulance services of adjacent jurisdictions also provide ambulance services in their districts.
- Mutual and automatic aid agreements are lacking with service providers on the Quinault Indian Reservation to adjacent jurisdictions, but they would provide for sufficient manpower, equipment, and supplies to address structural and wildland fires within most areas of the Reservation. Mutual Aid and Automatic Aid agreements should be made with potential service providers, by ESF 4.
- In the event of a major disaster, such as a severe earthquake, major hazardous material spill or uncontrolled wildfire, tribal and county capabilities (number of personnel and equipment) will not be adequate for needed responses on the Quinault Indian Reservation.
- Because of the distances between villages and ice covered roads in winter, it may be difficult for a fire department to respond in a timely manner, especially if they must go out of their regular service area to fight an urban fire.
- Outside assistance would be needed in the event of a fire involving hazardous or radiological materials (e.g., a fire associated with a HAZMAT spill).

### E. Incident Response

Firefighting response within Quinault Indian Reservation is well coordinated and planned. Existing standard operating procedures, guides, and formal agreements bound the response actions of this support function.

Response areas are clearly defined and identified. As specified in the NIMS Incident Command approach the senior firefighter on scene assumes the role of Incident Commander until relieved as identified in existing procedures and agreements.

District Fire Chiefs will direct the fire service operations within their respective jurisdictions and will coordinate requests for assistance with ESF 4 during a disaster.

#### Response Actions:

- The Fire Department(s) having jurisdiction will and respond as directed in departmental standard operating procedures, and aid formal agreements will:
  - Manage department resources and direct fire department operations.
  - Assist with warning the public as requested.
  - Assist in evacuation and relocation actions
  - Assist ESF 9 – Search and Rescue to organize, plan, and coordinate search and rescue operations on the Reservation.
  - Assist in decontamination procedures for hazardous materials incidents.
  - Coordinate and assist with emergency communications as needed.
  - Assist in initial damage assessment if personnel are available.
- ESF 4 will:
  - Report to the Tribal EOC.
  - Establish communications with fire departments and fire districts.

- Contact cooperating outside agencies if their services are required.
- Receive status reports.
- Direct reservation-wide fire service activities
- Maintain events record.
- Provide situation briefings to the EOC staff.
- Coordinate the assistance required for hazardous or radiological monitoring and decontamination training by properly trained personnel through ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials.
- Contact Grays Harbor or Jefferson County Central Dispatch Center or state communications for assistance in a hazardous materials accidents.
- Brief the ESF 15 – Public Information Officer so that they may act as the official and only spokesperson to the media during the disaster or emergency.
- Assign fire service personnel to shelter and/or lodging facilities.
- Coordinate with the EOC Evacuation Coordinator in conducting evacuation.

### Recovery Actions

- ESF 4 will:
  - Maintain communications with on-scene personnel and establish fire watches.
  - Receive damage reports and assist the Damage Assessment Coordinator in preparation of damage assessments.
  - Continue to direct decontamination efforts, if required.
  - Monitor repair, construction, and demolition projects for fire safety.
  - Prepare final report of fire service activities.
  - Make recommendations on mitigation measures.

### Continuity of Government

- In case of relocation or evacuation, fire personnel will be selected to remain behind or to return when needed to perform critical tasks.
- All essential records will be protected from destruction and loss.

### Administration and Logistics

- All receipts, letters of authorization, or other documents related to the purchase of emergency equipment or resources will be retained and recorded, then provided to the Quinault Indian Nation Finance Controller.
- Normal practices and procedures will be continued under emergency conditions to the extent possible.
- Administrative support and supplies will be provided by Quinault Indian Nation Administrator while the EOC is in operation.
- The EOC will be established and communication support within the EOC will be provided by the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager.
- Every effort will be made to document each transaction sufficiently so that complete records can be reconstructed and claims properly verified after the emergency period has passed.

### Maintenance

- The fire chiefs from the respective fire districts will annually review the ESF 4 and update and modify, if necessary, in coordination with the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager.

- Supporting documents such as notification rosters, resource lists, inventories, SOP's and maps will be maintained and appended to this ESF by the respective fire chiefs. They will be annually reviewed and updated as necessary.
- The Quinault Division of Natural Resources – Wildland Fire Department will continue to recruit, train, test, and staff a wildland fire crew suitable to provide initial attack response capabilities on the Quinault Indian Reservation. Although these crew may be tasked to fighting wildfire incidents off-Reservation, they will be recalled as the need arises.
- The Quinault Division of Natural Resources – Wildland Fire Department will coordinate with the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager and Fire Department Chiefs in organization efforts, drills, and exercises to familiarize each team with the other team's personnel, capabilities, and resources.

## F. Quinault Indian Nation Responsibilities

**Exercises primary responsibility for Wildfire and Urban Fire prevention, suppression, and emergency response.** This is a continuous activity that is conducted within the Quinault Indian Reservation and resource limitations of ESF 4 agencies. Activities include supporting Federal, State, and local planning efforts as they relate to fire preparedness, prevention, and initial attack.

The Quinault Indian Nation ESF 4 Firefighting is under the direction of the Fire Districts with jurisdiction and the Quinault Division of Natural Resources Fire Management Officer (FMO) and will exercise direction and control over wildfire and structural firefighting actions. There will be full coordination between the County Emergency Managers, the Quinault Division of Natural Resources Fire Management Officer, Quinault Indian Reservation Fire Department Chiefs, Tribal Police Department, and all members of the EOC staff.

ESF 4 is applicable to all firefighting organizations serving the Quinault Indian Reservation Trust Lands and Enterprises.

Firefighting support involves:

- Managing and coordinating firefighting resources.
- Detection of and suppression of fires.
- Mobilizing and coordinating personnel, equipment, and supplies.
- Interface with ESF 9 – Search and Rescue and ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials.

Fire service operation during a disaster situation on the Quinault Indian Reservation is essentially the same as in daily operation. A major exception is that during a disaster the fire departments are under the centralized direction of the ESF 4 – Firefighting. The departments may be called upon to perform additional tasks such as the rescue of people affected by the disaster. Another requirement is full coordination during a disaster with other disaster forces.

- All firefighting operations on the Quinault Indian Reservation shall be conducted according to standard operating procedures and formal agreements to be developed with the adoption of this Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan.
- All fire departments will operate from local stations within their legal jurisdictions until a request for aid during a disaster is received and acknowledged by agreements. This will be coordinated through the ESF 4 – Firefighting Coordinator.
- Where a shortage of fire service personnel is evident, agencies, organizations, and local citizens will be identified to provide additional support and will be utilized.
- Communication requirements for emergency operations will be coordinated with ESF 13 – Law Enforcement Services and ESF 2 – Communications and Warning.

- Firefighting priorities will be established for medical facilities, food supply sources, utilities, schools, communication centers, and other vital locations.
- The ESF 15 – Public Information Officer will act as the official spokesman for the Fire Services Coordinator during an emergency or disaster.
- Request for off-Reservation non-formalized mutual assistance will be coordinated through the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager acting on behalf of the Business Council.
- All requests for State and or Federal assistance will be coordinated through the EOC and directed to the Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division.

While ESF 3 addresses response activities in the aftermath of an incident, ESF 3 also provides Federal assistance to supplement tribal efforts to prepare for and prevent incidents.

Pre-incident actions can reduce or prevent damage and may include:

- Implementing structural mitigation measures.
- Implementing Wildland-Urban Interface fuels mitigation measures.
- Pre-positioning assessment teams and contractors with resources.
- Deploying advance support elements.

Responders within the **Quinault Indian Nation Division of Natural Resources – Wildland Fire Department and crew from Structure Fire Departments within the Quinault Indian Reservation** should participate in training for ESF 4, including:

- NIMS 100 Orientation (IS-100)
- NIMS, An Introduction (IS-700)
- National Response Plan (NRP), An Introduction (IS-800)
- ESF-4 Firefighting (IS-804)
- Wildland Fire: Red Card Training through National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) - extensive training coordinated through the Quinault Indian Nation FMO

## 8.5. ESF 5-Emergency Management

- Coordination of emergency management efforts
- Financial management

### A. Primary Agencies

#### Federal ESF Coordinator & Primary Agency

- Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency

#### Quinault Indian Nation

- Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Management Program

### B. Support Agencies

#### Federal ESF Support Agencies

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Education
- Department of Energy
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Justice
- Department of Labor
- Department of State
- Department of Transportation
- Department of the Treasury
- Department of Veterans Affairs
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Federal Communications Commission
- General Services Administration
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- Office of Personnel Management
- Small Business Administration
- Tennessee Valley Authority
- U.S. Postal Service
- American Red Cross

#### Quinault Indian Nation Support organizations

- Public Works Department
- Tribal Police Department
- Tribal Administration
- Finance Department (Chief Financial Officer)

- Quinault Indian Nation Public Health and Medical Services
  - Roger Saux Health Clinic (Taholah)
  - Charlotte Kalama Health Center (Queets)
- Volunteer American Red Cross
- State of Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division
- Grays Harbor County Emergency Management
- Jefferson County Emergency Management

ESF 5 – Emergency Management is responsible for supporting overall activities of the Federal Government for domestic incident management. ESF 5 provides the core management and administrative functions in support of NRCC, RRCC, and JFO operations.

Incident management refers to how incidents are managed across all homeland security activities including preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. Emergency Support Function #5 – Emergency Management is responsible for supporting activities associated with overall Federal domestic incident management.

To ensure readiness, ESF 5 coordinates the development of emergency response plans by facilitating information flow in the pre-incident phase, and coordinating intergovernmental planning, training, and exercising. ESF 5 helps to maintain a wide array of capabilities and resources that can be made available upon request of the Governor or activation by the Quinault Indian Nation’s President.

When an incident occurs that exceeds State, tribal, or local resources, ESF 5’s role is to provide essential core management and administrative functions, including:

- Facilitating the flow of information and planning among Federal, state, county, and tribal response partners,
- Identifying critical resource needs and establishing national priorities,
- Coordinating the deployment of Federal assets and mission assignments, and supporting the establishment of required field facilities and arranging for needed supplies and equipment.

In addition, ESF 5 may provide personnel to staff key positions on national and regional response teams and the Unified Coordination Group. ESF 5 fosters partnerships at all levels to be better prepared.

### C. Introduction

ESF 5 serves as the coordination ESF for all Federal departments, Quinault Indian Nation Divisions, and agencies across the spectrum of domestic incident management from hazard mitigation and preparedness to response and recovery. ESF 5 will identify resources for alert, activation, and subsequent deployment for quick and effective response.

During the post-incident response phase, ESF 5 is responsible for the support and planning functions. ESF 5 activities include those functions that are critical to support and facilitate multiagency planning and coordination for operations involving incidents requiring jurisdictional coordination. This includes alert and notification; staffing and deployment of DHS and FEMA response teams, as well as response teams from other Federal departments and agencies; incident action planning; coordination of operations; logistics management; direction and control; information collection, analysis, and management; facilitation of requests for Federal assistance; resource acquisition and management; Federal worker safety and health; facilities management; financial management; and other support as required.

## Purpose

ESF 5 provides for the development and coordination of the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager including interface with local municipal jurisdictions and the State of Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division.

## Scope:

ESF 5 is a staff level function that provides planning and preparedness support to the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager, acts as the resource for the Emergency Manager in the EOC, and coordinates support of response and recovery operations requested of the EOC.

## D. Policies

ESF 5 is responsible for coordinating emergency response plans at its level of government. ESF 5 facilitates information flow in the pre-incident phase and coordinates intergovernmental planning, training, and exercising in order to prepare assets for deployment. For example, at the Federal level, DHS/FEMA has the lead; at the State level, the State's emergency management organization has that responsibility; at the Tribal level the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager has this responsibility, and local governments will also have an appropriate emergency management capability.

ESF 5 is responsible for establishing the Federal support infrastructure in the affected State, Reservation, and/or region in anticipation of requirements for hazard mitigation, response, and recovery Federal assistance.

Resource allocation and tasking is coordinated through the appropriate multiagency coordination center using the DHS/FEMA mission assignment process and other procedures outlined in the Financial Management Support Annex. For catastrophic incidents, DHS/FEMA monitors department/agency implementation of the Execution Checklist for the deployment of Federal staff and emergency response teams as outlined in the Catastrophic Incident Annex and Supplement.

DHS and DHS/FEMA staff, working with partner agencies, identify and resolve resource allocation issues identified at the multiagency coordination centers. In the event that the total requirement for a specific resource is greater than the amount available, the decision regarding allocation to each requesting entity will be referred to the Domestic Readiness Group for adjudication.

ESF 5 staff provide an informational link between the NRCC, other Federal department and agency operations centers, and other National Operations Center (NOC) components. ESF 5 serves as the centralized conduit for Federal situation reports to the NOC from the various ESFs.

Departments and agencies participate in the incident action planning process coordinated by the Planning Section at each multiagency coordination center.

DHS, DHS/FEMA, and other agencies as required provide representatives to staff key positions on national/regional teams in support of the regions and the Unified Coordination Group.

Planning Section staff provide, manage, and organize geospatial data.

- The Quinault Indian Nation Business Council will appoint an Emergency Manager for the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Management Program. The Emergency Manager shall be responsible for the coordination, development, management, and maintenance of the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Management Program.
- The Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Management Program shall be coordinated with the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) to include the update and review of the



Emergency Operations Plan, preparedness activities, training, exercises, and equipment acquisition.

- The coordinator of the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Management Program, in cooperation with adjacent jurisdictions, will establish, equip, and during emergency situations, activate and staff the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

## E. Situation

### Disaster Condition

Based upon the Quinault Indian Reservation's Hazard Inventory and Vulnerability Assessment, there are several emergencies that could require emergency planning and preparedness to include floods, earthquakes, tsunami, pandemics, hazardous materials spills, and severe storms.

### Planning Assumptions

- Most disasters may allow little or no warning time; however, there may be advanced notice of floods, far-source tsunami, and winter storms.
- Disasters such as earthquake or near-source tsunami may occur at a time of day that produces maximum casualties.
- Disasters that result in large number of casualties and/or heavy damage to buildings, structures, and the basic infrastructure will require State and Federal assistance.
- Severe weather conditions, flooding, earthquakes, and distance between villages could hamper response during a disaster.
- A major disaster could quickly overload the Roger Saux Health Care Facility (Taholah) or the Charlotte Kalama Health Center (Queets). Additionally, a shortage of medical supplies may occur in the event of a major disaster.
- Communications systems, particularly telephones (land-line and cellular) that survive the initial disaster, may be overloaded.
- It is expected that the present Quinault Indian Nation government structure will remain intact and will function during a disaster or emergency.
- The Quinault Indian Nation has the capability and desire to save lives and property in case of a disaster. Most disasters may allow little or no warning time; however, there may be advanced notice of floods, far-source tsunami, and winter storms.
- While it is likely that outside assistance will be available in disaster situations, the Quinault Indian Nation must plan for and be prepared to save lives and protect property through independent disaster response and recovery operations that could span several days.
- State or Federal disaster assistance will not be provided until Quinault Indian Nation resources are fully committed to the response/recovery effort and the situation eclipses the Nation's ability to sustain response, and after this condition is accepted by the State and FEMA.

## F. Concept of Operations/Responsibilities

### General

- The Quinault Indian Nation Business Committee, as the governing body of the Quinault Indian Nation, is responsible for all disaster services and policy decisions affecting lands within the Reservation. The Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager will request the support of the Counties within the boundary of the Quinault Indian Reservation during emergency situations if needed.

- The Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Management Organization consists of the Tribal Council members, Tribal Divisions (and Departments), and Emergency Management staff. The Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager coordinates the emergency management organization.

## Organization

- As ESF 5, the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager is responsible for all development of Tribal Emergency Management Plans, Procedures, and Directives.
- The Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager is the official point of contact for Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division and FEMA grants.
- ESF 5 will provide public information related to the Emergency Management Organization to citizens and visitors to Quinault Indian Nation.
- The Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager leads the Quinault Indian Nation CERT program.
- The Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager is the coordination point for all multi-jurisdictional disaster services issues between the Quinault Indian Nation and the Counties.

## G. Preparedness Actions

**The Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager with the Indian Health Services (Health Clinic) will conduct the following mass care preparedness activities:**

- Create and periodically analyze the Hazard Analysis and the Reception and Care Facility Listing and determine shelter, reception, and care requirements and shortfalls.
- Designate mass care support staff and train them on emergency responsibilities.
- Establish liaison with school districts, American Red Cross, the Salvation Army, selected churches, institutions, and commercial facilities to utilize facilities, personnel, and resources when needed.
- Develop procedures for registering evacuees and assigning them to lodging and feeding sites.
- Work with the Chief Financial Officer to develop a record keeping system to monitor all disaster costs incurred while providing services.
- Develop plans to maintain a master evacuee registration and locator file.
- Integrate the Quinault Indian Nation's evacuation information with the Counties' PIOs.
- Coordinate arrangements for fire protection of shelter, lodging, and mass feeding sites with ESF 4 – Firefighting.
- Coordinate with the ESF 13 – Law Enforcement to provide security for all shelter/reception center facilities.
- Review projected expedient shelter construction and upgrading needs with ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering.
- Identify potential parking areas for shelter and lodging facilities.
- Determine potential requirements of personnel, resources, and supplies for mass feedings, reception, shelter, and lodging.
- In coordination with ESF 2 – Communications and Warning, plan for, and facilitate, communications between shelters and the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- Review facilities and designate those to be used for lodging the institutionalized and the special needs groups.
- Identify campgrounds or sites to accommodate families evacuating in recreational vehicles in conjunction with the evacuation coordinator.
- Develop procedures to accommodate evacuees requiring hospitalization, medication, or special care with ESF 8 – Health and Medical Services.
- Develop a community shelter plan and depict it on Quinault Indian Nation Reservation maps.

- As ESF 7, review the Quinault Indian Nation Hazard Inventory and Vulnerability Assessment and determine resource requirements and possible shortages, and upgrade any shortages.
- Develop procedures to facilitate the ability to identify, reserve, obtain, allocate, and distribute personnel, equipment, supplies, facilities, and other resources.
- Identify and maintain a listing of local emergency resources and the agencies, businesses, and volunteer groups available to provide them.
- Develop letters of understanding and mutual aid agreements with liaison agencies.
- Take part in briefings with participating agencies, organizations, and volunteers on resource management procedures and requirements.
- When alerted, notify mutual aid jurisdictions, private sector organizations, volunteers, and other participants about possible need for assistance.
- Develop procedures for conserving expendable resources.
- Coordinate with ESF 1 – Transportation and ESF 13 – Law Enforcement for the use of buses for an evacuation.
- Inventory fuel sources and storage capacities.

**The Quinault Indian Nation Public Works Department, as ESF 1 – Transportation, ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering, and ESF 12 – Energy will:**

- Review Quinault Indian Reservation’s Hazard Inventory and Vulnerability Assessment to determine the Nation’s vulnerability to possible hazards as it pertains to the responsibilities of ESF 1, 3, and 12.
- Recommend local public works projects and resolutions and ordinances as necessary to mitigate the effects of potential or anticipated disasters or emergencies.
- Develop an alerting system for public works personnel.
- Maintain an inventory listing of locally available equipment, personnel, and materials. Coordinate this list with the ESF 7 – Resource Support.
- Plan for shelter construction and upgrading requirements and expedient shelter construction with the ESF 6 – Mass Care.
- Arrange for the training of public works personnel with ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials in hazardous materials and radiological monitoring, decontamination procedures, and emergency procedures.
- Participate in exercises and drills of the EOP.
- Identify local private contractors who can provide support during emergencies. Acquaint them with emergency plans and procedures. Write formal MOU’s with the contractors for services and compensation.
- Review all equipment status conditions periodically (at least quarterly).
- Review and maintain annotated maps showing all utilities and Public Works.
- Maintain mutual aid agreements with municipalities, private industry, other government agencies, and neighboring jurisdictions.
- Develop a list prioritizing those facilities which would be vital to be repaired or maintained in case of a disaster (i.e. medical clinics, utilities, Council Headquarters).

**The Quinault Indian Nation Police Department, as ESF 2 – Communications and Warning, ESF 9 – Search and Rescue, and ESF 13 – Law Enforcement will:**

- Train personnel in the use of communications resources.
- Identify and designate public and private agencies, and personnel, available to augment the Quinault Indian Nation’s communications capabilities. Develop procedures and mutual aid agreements for their use.

- In coordination with the ESF 6 – Health & Wellness Director, develop a shelter communications system.
- Coordinate communications capabilities with adjacent jurisdictions. Establish mutual aid agreements.
- Participate in exercises of the Emergency Operations Plan.
- Devise a message report form and instruct EOC staff on its use.
- Through the ESF 15 – Public Information Officer, promote public awareness of the warning system.
- Coordinate and plan for development of warning systems within the Quinault Indian Nation and adjacent jurisdictions.
- Familiarize adjacent county Sheriffs’ Office dispatchers on warning procedures used by the Quinault Indian Nation.
- Identify warning resources available to the EOC.
- Identify and designate private and public service agencies, personnel, equipment, and facilities that can augment the Quinault Indian Nation’s warning capabilities.
- Establish mutual aid agreements for emergency purposes.
- Develop warning dissemination procedures for emergencies.
- Identify need for special warning procedures to ensure that warning information reaches special needs groups such as the visually and hearing impaired. Develop written procedures.
- Analyze hazards and determine law enforcement requirements and capabilities.
- Provide hazardous materials incident response, radiological monitoring, and other emergency training of law enforcement personnel in coordination with the Emergency Manager.
- Develop a system for transporting and guarding prisoners during an emergency.
- Assign law enforcement personnel to shelters and advise of shelter responsibilities (crowd control, prisoner security, fire arms management, etc.) in coordination with the ESF 6 – Health & Wellness Director.
- Establish written priorities for law enforcement operations.
- Assess traffic control needs and security requirements (i.e. Tribal EOC, public and private property).
- Coordinate priorities for decontamination activities with ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials and ESF 4 – Fire Fighting.
- Initiate programs for recruiting, training, and assigning auxiliary personnel.
- Plan support of hazardous materials incidents where warning, evacuation, traffic management, and other law enforcement actions are needed.

**In preparation for evacuations on the Quinault Indian Reservation, the Tribal Police will:**

- Review Quinault Indian Reservation’s Hazard Inventory and Vulnerability Assessment to determine the Quinault Indian Nation’s vulnerability to possible hazards.
- Coordinate with ESF 13 – Law Enforcement, ESF 4 – Firefighting, ESF 6 – Mass Care, ESF 2 – Communications and Warning, ESF 8 – Health and Medical Services, ESF 9 – Search and Rescue, ESF 7 – Resource Support, ESF 15 – Public Information, and ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering.
- Instruct evacuation staff in relocation procedures to expedite the movement of residents out of the affected area.
- Plan for the evacuation of people with special needs, such as elderly, handicapped, bedridden, and prisoners.
- Coordinate with the ESF 1 – Transportation for emergency use of school buses for evacuation.
- Establish pick-up points for evacuation transportation.

- Establish primary and alternate evacuation routes for all contingencies.
- Identify areas that may require evacuation and those of relative safety.
- Identify critical intersections, merge points, and restricted movements and coordinate traffic control requirements.
- Establish security and control procedures for evacuation routes in coordination with the ESF 13 – Law Enforcement.
- Insure access routes and sources of transportation for emergency work crews.
- Publicize through the ESF 15 – Public Information Officer the various evacuation routes that may be used under hazardous conditions.
- Develop reentry information for post-disaster requirements.
- Participate in exercises and drills of the Emergency Operations Plan.
- Coordinate with ESF 10 – Hazardous Material Incident Coordinator if necessary.
- Plan for the flow of spontaneous evacuees into the Reservation from outside areas.

**The Quinault Indian Nation Fire Management Officer (FMO) and Fire Districts Chief(s) as ESF 4 – Firefighting will:**

- Review Quinault Indian Reservation’s Hazard Inventory and Vulnerability Assessment to determine the Quinault Indian Nation’s potential vulnerability to structure and wildland fires.
- Analyze fire service capability.
- Continue or refine the existing mutual aid agreements.
- Coordinate ongoing training on response to hazardous materials, including Chemical Biological Radioactive Nuclear or Explosive (CBRNE) incidents.
- Arrange for training in firefighting, rescue, first aid, CBRNE monitoring, and decontamination procedures.
- Designate alternate sites for all fire stations.
- Provide for fire prevention programs throughout the Reservation.
- Establish fire service priorities on food supply sources, utilities, Tribal Headquarters, schools, clinics, medical facilities, communication centers, and other vital installations.
- Coordinate, plan, and develop firefighting operational policy for the Quinault Indian Nation.
- Coordinate with ESF 6 – Mass Care in the assignment of fire services personnel to shelters and lodging, and for the provision of fire protection for these facilities.
- Coordinate with the Evacuation Coordinator on how fire services personnel could assist in an evacuation.
- Maintain inventories of fire apparatus and vehicles and append to ESF 4 – Firefighting. Coordinate this inventory with ESF 7 – Resource Support.
- Participate in exercises and drills of the Emergency Operations Plan.
- Coordinate with other response groups and provide training if needed.
- Develop and maintain maps showing fire service facilities and equipment locations to include water sources, shut-off valves, and emergency water supplies. These maps will be kept in the EOC.
- Coordinate priority for decontamination activities with the ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials.

**As ESF 8 – Health and Medical Services, the Roger Saux Health Care and Charlotte Kalama Health Center facilities will:**

- Review emergency plans and programs for crisis augmentation with representatives of public health and welfare agencies, volunteer disaster assistance agencies, and medical facilities.
- Organize periodic group meetings with emergency health and medical service providers to coordinate assistance and support requirements.

- Plan programs and procedures for:
  1. Immunization.
  2. Health/contamination inspections.
  3. Blood banks.
  4. Specialized training (first aid, radiation, decontamination, CPR, etc.).
  5. Evaluation, prevention, and detection of communicable diseases.
  6. Normal public health awareness.
- Establish liaison with pharmacists, veterinarians, funeral Coordinators, and the American Red Cross.
- Assist local medical agencies to establish mutual aid agreements with counterparts outside the Reservation.
- Recruit and coordinate the assignment of medical and health care personnel to public shelters and lodging facilities with ESF 6 – Mass Care.
- Coordinate with ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering to develop procedures for emergency handling of:
  1. Sewage, garbage, and other solid waste.
  2. Protection of food, water, medicines, and other essential supplies against contamination.
  3. Preventing and controlling epidemic disease.
- Develop a list of essential environmental health supplies, such as water purification supplies.
- Tribal Mortician to establish written procedures for handling mass fatalities (i.e., death certificates, burial, and storage) and distribute them for reference within the EOC.
- Coordinate with the other medical facilities on their plans for emergency medical treatment and care.
- Develop a victim identification plan.
- Participate in exercises and drills of the Emergency Operations Plan.
- Coordinate priorities for decontamination activities with ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials.

**The Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager will:**

- Conduct and maintain a Hazard Inventory and Vulnerability Assessment to include:
  1. Identification of fixed-site facilities.
  2. Identification of transportation routes.
  3. Identification of critical lifeline facilities that would be at risk as a result of a hazardous materials incident.
  4. Identification of populations at risk from fixed sites and transportation incidents.
- Coordinate with industry and business representatives concerning plant safety/mitigation efforts.
- Recommend local actions, projects, ordinances, and resolutions to reduce the potential for, or the effects of, hazardous materials incidents.
- Coordinate with each fixed facility on how to handle spills on commercial property.
- Establish and maintain mutual aid agreements with agencies, municipalities, business, counties, and states, as needed.
- Identify chemical or toxicological expertise resources available.
- Determine methods of summoning volunteers and off-duty personnel.
- Maintain a list of personnel needed for emergency response.
- Establish risk zones for each fixed hazardous material facility and along main transportation routes.
- Identify resources and organizations available to provide training.

- Coordinate for the initial and continuing training of emergency responders on hazardous materials incident response.
- Provide for initial and continuing training of emergency responders on hazardous materials responses.
- Identify facilities for storage, treatment, recycling, and disposal of wastes resulting from a release.
- Participate in exercises and drills of the Emergency Operations Plan, at least annually.
- Coordinate with County and local business and industry officials in developing decontamination procedures.
- Identify and recruit trained incident commanders for response when needed.
- Coordinate with the State of Washington Military Department and the Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) to insure that:
  1. Title III chemical reporting requirements are relayed to the involved facilities.
  2. Chemical Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) or a listing of MSDS chemicals are disseminated to local fire departments and law enforcement agencies.
- Coordinate training for emergency medical teams and hospital personnel on proper methods for decontamination and treatment of persons exposed to hazardous chemicals.
- Coordinate with all annex coordinators in planning for response to a hazardous materials incident.
- Develop procedures for identification of hazardous materials.
- Maintain fixed facilities contingency plans on file.
- Negotiate a mutual aid agreement with Washington State Police, regarding Washington State Police coordination and possible on-scene command of an accident involving hazardous materials on Federal and State Highways.

**ESF 15 – Public Information preparedness activities will be coordinated by the Emergency Manager and will include the following:**

- Develop and execute a hazard awareness program, including mitigation procedures.
- Develop ongoing relationships with all local and neighboring media.
- Establish written or oral agreements with the media for dissemination of emergency public information and emergency warning.
- Designate a media area in the Emergency Operations Center, at Tribal Headquarters, or an alternate location.
- Train those involved in the emergency organization on the role of the Public Information Officer and their relationship to the Public Information Officer’s procedures.
- Conduct public education programs on emergency response and recovery, evacuation routes, and warning signals.
- Prepare emergency information packets for pre and post disaster.
- Distribute pertinent materials to the media.
- Brief news media personnel on emergency procedures for the dissemination of public information (who is authorized to speak on behalf of the Nation).
- Develop a priority system which will govern the release of public information.
- Develop and maintain a file of predetermined news releases (e.g., warning system operations, emergency preparedness information, evacuation routes and procedures, shelter locations).
- Develop plans for reaching special population (visually or hearing impaired, handicapped, or elderly).
- Develop plans for the distribution of emergency preparedness and response information.

- Participate in emergency operations plan exercises and drills.
- Maintain a current file of all information released to the public.
- Assign an Assistant Public Information Officer and other supporting staff, as required, and train as appropriate.
- Set up procedures for contacting all available media during an emergency.
- Develop measures for authenticating information source before broadcast or publication.

## H. Continuity of Government

All essential records will be protected from destruction and loss.

## I. Administration and Logistics

No administrative process will be permitted to interfere with operations essential to preventing injury, loss of life, and significant property damage.

## J. Maintenance

- ESF 5 – Emergency Management will be annually reviewed, updated, and modified as necessary by the Emergency Manager.
- Supporting documents such as SOPs, checklists, resource lists, call-up rosters, maps and demographic information will be developed and maintained and appended to this Emergency Support Function by ESF 5. They will be annually reviewed and updated as necessary.

## K. Quinault Indian Nation Responsibilities

**Exercises primary responsibility for organizing emergency response, standing up the EOC, and supporting the incident commander to respond to emergency situations.** This is a continuous activity that is conducted within the Quinault Indian Nation and resource limitations of ESF 5 support agencies. Activities include supporting Federal, State, tribal, and local planning efforts as they relate to incident response.

When assistance is required to support Quinault Indian Nation’s emergency response to extend to adjacent jurisdictions, the state, or federal government, the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager is the position responsible for making sure the Quinault Indian Nation’s resources are prepared to accept their services, that staff are trained in NIMS and NWCG training for the positions they will fill during an emergency, and that the EOC is prepared to deliver assistance.

During most emergency responses, the Quinault Indian Nation will maintain the role of incident command for emergencies on the Quinault Indian Reservation, and the EOC will serve as an incident service to response. Adjacent jurisdictions, state, and federal responders will serve the Quinault Indian Nation if these responses of the Quinault Indian Nation are operational.

The Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Management Program will take the responsibility to work with Quinault Indian Nation staff and community members to receive NIMS and NWCG training, participate in tabletop exercises, drills, and be prepared for emergency response every day, all day long.

ESF 5 is applicable to all Quinault Indian Nation Trust Lands and Enterprises.

Responders within the **Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Management** should participate in training for ESF 5, including:

- NIMS 100 Orientation (IS-100)
- NIMS, An Introduction (IS-700)



- National Response Plan (NRP), An Introduction (IS-800)
- ESF-5 Emergency Management (IS-805)
- (HS-1) Emergency Manager: An Orientation to the Position (IS-1)
- An Orientation to Community Disaster Exercises (IS-120)
- Basic Incident Command System (IS-195)
- Emergency Planning and Special Needs Populations (G-197 or IS-197)
- ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents (IS-200)
- Leadership and Management of Hazard Mitigation Field Operations (E-203)
- Conducting Hazard Mitigation Disaster Operations Training (E-206)
- Unified Hazard Mitigation Assistance (E-212)
- 406 Hazard Mitigation (E-239)
- Intermediate Incident Command System (ICS) for Expanding Incidents (ICS-300, I-300, L438)
- Introduction to Community Emergency Response Teams (IS-317 or G-317)
- Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team Training (E-379)
- Disaster Response and Recovery Operations (G-385)
- Mitigation for Emergency Managers (G-393)
- Advanced Incident Command System (ICS), Command and General (ICS-400, I-400, L440)
- Emergency Management Framework for Tribal Governments (L580)
- Emergency Management Center Management and Operations (G-775)
- Introduction to NRF Support Annexes (IS-820)
- Professional Development Series –
  - IS-139 Exercise Design
  - IS-230 Principles of Emergency Management
  - IS-235 Emergency Planning
  - IS-240 Leadership and Influence
  - IS-241 Decision Making and Problem Solving
  - IS-242 Effective Communication
  - IS-244 Developing and Managing Volunteers

## 8.6. ESF 6-Mass Care

- Mass care
- Disaster housing
- Delivery of emergency food and water rations

### A. Primary Agencies

#### Federal ESF Coordinator & Primary Agency

- Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency

#### Quinault Indian Nation

- Quinault Indian Nation Health Care Director
- Quinault Indian Nation Public Works – Community Services

### B. Support Agencies

#### Federal ESF Support Agencies

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Defense
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Justice
- Department of Labor
- Department of Transportation
- Department of the Treasury
- Department of Veterans Affairs
- General Services Administration
- Small Business Administration
- Social Security Administration
- U.S. Postal Service
- American Red Cross
- Corporation for National and Community Service
- National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
- Other voluntary agency and nongovernmental support organizations

#### Quinault Indian Nation Support organizations

- Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager
- Quinault Indian Nation Facilities
- Schools
- Quinault Beach Resort and Casino
- Volunteers American Red Cross & Salvation Army
- Religious and Community Volunteer Organizations
- Local Food Banks

### C. Introduction

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services coordinates the delivery of Federal mass care, emergency assistance, housing, and human services when local, tribal, and State response and recovery needs exceed their capabilities.

#### Purpose

ESF 6 – Mass Care describes procedures that will be followed to ensure disaster victims receive temporary shelter, food, medical care, clothing, and essential life support needs if they are displaced from their homes because of a disaster.

ESF 6 – Mass Care is under the operational control of the Quinault Indian Nation Business Council during emergency operations and will exercise direction and control of the actions contained herein. ESF 6 will take action to supplement staff and other resources as required. There will be full coordination with the Emergency Manager and all other Support Functions.

### D. Scope

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) coordinates and leads Federal resources, as required, to support local, tribal, and State governments and voluntary agencies (VOLAGs) in the performance of mass care, emergency assistance, housing, and human services missions.

When directed by the US President, ESF 6 services and programs are implemented to assist individuals and households impacted by potential or actual disaster incidents. ESF 6 is organized into four primary functions: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services.

#### Mass Care

Includes sheltering, feeding operations, emergency first aid, bulk distribution of emergency items, and collecting and providing information on victims to family members.

#### Emergency Assistance

Assistance required by individuals, families, and their communities to ensure that immediate needs beyond the scope of the traditional “mass care” services provided at the local level are addressed. These services include: support to evacuations (including registration and tracking of evacuees); reunification of families; provision of aid and services to special needs populations; evacuation, sheltering, and other emergency services for household pets and services animals; support to specialized shelters; support to medical shelters; nonconventional shelter management; coordination of donated goods and services; and coordination of voluntary agency assistance.

#### Housing

Includes housing options such as rental assistance, repair, loan assistance, replacement, factory-built housing, semi-permanent and permanent construction, referrals, identification and provision of accessible housing, and access to other sources of housing assistance. This assistance is guided by the National Disaster Housing Strategy.

## Human Services

Includes the implementation of disaster assistance programs to help disaster victims recover their non-housing losses, including programs to replace destroyed personal property, and help to obtain disaster loans, food stamps, crisis counseling, disaster unemployment, disaster legal services, support and services for special needs populations, and other Federal and State benefits.

ESF 6 has a broad scope of responsibilities that include:

- Coordinate the sheltering activities within the Reservation.
- ESF 6 will identify food and water needs following a disaster or emergency, and attempt to obtain and/or arrange for these resources, including transportation, if necessary.
- Coordinate with relief efforts provided by volunteer organizations performing mass care functions.
- Coordinate the establishment of a system to provide shelter registration data to appropriate authorities.
- Coordinate the provision of emergency first aid in shelters and fixed feeding sites.
- Coordinate with ESF 8 – Health and Medical Services.
- Coordinate with ESF 13 – Law Enforcement shelter facility security resources.
- Coordinate with ESF 2 – Communications and Warning to ensure each shelter has a working communications system.
- Request assistance from ESF 12 – Energy to provide electricity and heat at shelter locations as necessary.
- Food supplies obtained and distributed by ESF 6 will be dispensed to disaster victims; however, it is expected that individuals, families, and businesses be prepared for 96 hours of total self-sufficiency, including food and water.
- Reuniting families who have been separated during the evacuation and mass care process.

### E. Policies

- The ESF 6 – Mass Care Coordinator is the Quinault Indian Nation Health & Wellness Director, as assigned by the Business Council and President.
- ESF 6 shall have the authority and responsibility for planning, coordinating, and supervising shelter, reception, and care services for the Quinault Indian Nation.
- Upon notification of imminent disaster, emergency service efforts will be directed to assisting the movement of people and essential supplies to mass care facilities.
- During an emergency relocation of citizens and visitors, the Quinault Indian Nation Health Care Director will coordinate with the American Red Cross, the Salvation Army, and other agencies to provide emergency food rations and potable water for those relocated into shelters.
- Mass care shelters will be established in public or commercial buildings such as schools, churches, motels, community centers, and the casino.
- ESF 6 will be activated by the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager, or designee. The request may be made prior to, or following a disaster.
- ESF 6 activities will be coordinated through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- ESF 6 and support agencies will provide staff as required in the EOC on a 24-hour basis for the duration of ESF 6 activation.
- ESF 6 activities will support local agencies. Additional mass care resources required, which is beyond local and State capability, will be coordinated through ESF 6. All State mass care responses to an event must be requested by, and coordinated through, Quinault Indian Nation ESF 6 operations.

- When a local response exceeds local resources, requests for State assistance will be coordinated through the EOC and directed to the Washington Military Department.
- ESF 6 will coordinate with ESF 15 – Public Information to release public information regarding mass care activities. Certain elements of mass care activities require confidentiality, such as the reuniting of families; therefore, the American Red Cross will handle all inquiries with confidentiality according to their procedures and Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) guidelines.

### F. Situation Disaster Condition

- Based upon the Reservation’s Hazard Inventory and Vulnerability Assessment, there are several emergencies that could require mass care support to include floods, tsunami, earthquakes, pandemics, hazardous materials spills, and severe storms.
- An estimated twenty-percent of affected residents will require lodging following a natural disaster. Most of the displaced residents will stay with friends and relatives.

### G. Planning Assumptions

- It is estimated that many people may spontaneously relocate from a risk area to the Quinault Indian Reservation during an emergency. There is not enough shelter, lodging, and mass feeding spaces for the resident population of the Quinault Indian Reservation. Therefore, upgradeable and/or expedient shelters must be planned for.
- Survival in a shelter for a two-week period is possible with minimal amounts of food if sufficient water is available.
- Voluntary disaster assistance organizations may not be available to provide emergency shelter and lodging services on a national basis in a war-caused or terrorist-caused disaster. Local volunteer disaster assistance organizations may function in certain areas, supporting the Quinault Indian Nation with qualified and trained personnel.
- A small percentage of the residents may require lodging following a natural disaster since most that are displaced might be able to stay with friends or relatives.
- Relocates from evacuated areas will have been advised prior to departure to bring clothing, bedding, food, personal medical supplies, tools, and important papers, whenever possible. It is expected that this should ease the initial impact on local supplies.
- Many people may not seek public shelter and will remain at home when possible.
- Local volunteer disaster assistance organizations will support the Quinault Indian Nation with qualified, trained manpower to provide emergency shelter and lodging service until supplemented by national voluntary disaster assistance organizations within ninety-six hours of a major disaster.
- Food will be available at retail outlets and through mutual agreements with vendors and organizations. But these will only be available on a limited basis and dependent on travel using existing infrastructure if it is intact following disaster.
- Cooking facilities will not be available in all shelters.
- Public utility service, electricity, and gas may not be available.
- The ultimate responsibility for mass care services for members of the Quinault Indian Nation rests with the Quinault Indian Nation government.
- No buildings to be used as mass care facilities are stocked with food, clothing, or supplies, and no current Federal, State, or local programs exist to do so.
- There are an insufficient number of mass care facilities to support the needs of evacuees on the Quinault Indian Reservation.

- Mass care operations will continue until the emergency needs of the disaster survivors have been met, or alternative measures have been implemented.
- Families may be separated during the evacuation and relocation process.

## H. Concept of Operations/Responsibilities

### General

- Upon official request, the American Red Cross and Salvation Army will be relied upon to activate their lodging facilities and reception centers to provide housing, food, clothing and other assistance to victims of natural disasters. These services may not be available during a national emergency.
- Two meals a day will be provided daily in mass care facilities and through mobile feeding facilities, as feasible.
- Lodging will be provided to the displaced in public or commercial buildings such as schools, churches, and motels.
- The ESF 15 – Public Information Officer (PIO) will advise residents regarding lodging, reception centers, shelter, and mass feeding sites. They will be encouraged to provide their own shelter protection.
- ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering is responsible for shelter upgrading and construction tasks at the request of the ESF 6 – Health & Wellness Director.
- Liaison will be maintained with the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, and other volunteer disaster assistance organizations.

### Organization

- The Quinault Indian Nation President and Business Council will direct the ESF 6 – Health & Wellness Director and direct the Coordinator to open mass care facilities.
- The Quinault Indian Nation Health Care Director will make recommendations to the Quinault Indian Nation Business Council and President on the number and locations of mass care facilities to be opened.
- ESF 6 will designate Shelter/Lodging Manager(s). The Shelter/Lodging Manager is responsible for the preparation, activation, administration, and supply of the assigned shelter or lodging under the direction of the ESF 6.
- ESF 6 will designate a Mass Feeding Manager(s). The Mass Feeding Manager is responsible for the administration, staffing, and supply of all mass feeding sites designated to provide meals. They report to ESF 6 – Mass Care.
- Under the direction of ESF 6, the Shelter/Lodging Manager will designate Reception Center Managers at each reception center/shelter. The Reception Center Manager is responsible for the registration and direction of the displaced residents to shelter/lodging facilities and mass feeding sites.
- The American Red Cross, as requested, will make arrangements for use of facilities as mass care facilities and provide personnel to activate, staff, and manage mass care facilities.
- ESF 6 – Mass Care will work closely with the Reception Center Manager to reunite separated families using the American Red Cross procedures.
- ESF 6 – Mass Care, as assigned by the Quinault Indian Nation President, will request ESF 7 – Resource Support to procure emergency food and water rations.
- ESF 6 – Mass Care will set up emergency feeding facilities and will be assisted by the support agencies in providing food and water.

- Washington State Department of Social and Health Services will assist in issuing emergency food stamps to disaster victims.
- ESF 13 – Law Enforcement will provide traffic control during evacuee movement to mass care facilities, security at the facilities, and maintain order.
- ESF 15 – Public Information in coordination with ESF 6 – Mass Care will make public announcements about locations of, and availability of, mass care facilities.
- ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering and ESF 12 – Energy will coordinate power, water, and sanitary services at mass care facilities during emergency conditions.
- ESF 6 – Mass Care will maintain liaison with ESF 8 – Health and Medical Services, ESF 15 – Public Information, ESF 7 – Resource Support, the American Red Cross, the Salvation Army, religious organizations, and other volunteer disaster assistance organizations.

### Notification:

Arrangements to use schools for shelters must be coordinated with the local school district. Arrangements to use Churches for shelters must be coordinated with the appropriate Church officials. ESF 6 staff will provide this coordination.

## I. Response Actions

### Initial

#### The Quinault Indian Nation Health & Wellness Director will:

- After designated by Tribal Council as ESF 6 – Health & Wellness Director, make recommendations to the Quinault Indian Nation President on the number and locations of mass care facilities to be opened.
- Assess the situation and, in coordination with the volunteer organizations representatives, determine the number and locations of mass care facilities to be opened based upon the following:
  - Location, extent, and nature of the hazard or disaster.
  - Locations in relation to evacuation routes.
  - Services available in the facilities.
  - Input from the EOC Staff.
- Coordinate with the ESF 6 to activate mass care facilities.
- Coordinate with ESF 15 – Public Information to facilitate dissemination of information to the public on both the location of mass care facilities and directions to them.
- The ESF 6 Health & Wellness Director will report to and operate from the EOC as directed.
- Designate and activate reception centers, shelters, lodging facilities, and mass feeding sites as required.
- Coordinate operations with the EOC.
- Establish and maintain liaison with State, private, and volunteer support services for provision of resources and personnel required to augment staff.
- Coordinate release of information regarding shelters, lodging, reception, mass feeding sites, self-protective measures, basement improvements, food stocks, and related information with the ESF 15 – Public Information Officer (PIO).
- Provide for the registration and the locator service of displaced residents and evacuees at the reception center.
- Assign residents and evacuees to mass feeding sites and shelter/lodging.

- Compile census of relocated population following the registration process and submit the report to the Emergency Manager for Tribal EOC records.
- Maintain inventory of food supplies in all facilities.
- Coordinate with ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering regarding the upgrading of existing facilities and construction of expedient shelters as required.
- Report deficiencies/surpluses of shelter/lodging space, supplies, equipment, and staff to the EOC.
- Implement emergency record keeping system working with the Chief Financial Officer.
- Coordinate with ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering and ESF 1 – Transportation to provide adequate water supply, emergency construction, engineering assistance, and sanitation and transportation support where necessary.
- Arrange for the removal/storage of building contents, if necessary, in conjunction with the building owner/occupant if the facility is to be used as a shelter facility.
- Monitor preparation of mass feeding schedules, plans, and menus.
- Print and distribute registration forms and meal cards to reception centers, if needed.
- Coordinate the marking and stocking of shelters, lodging, and mass feeding sites.
- Obtain supplies as required through ESF 7 – Resource Management.
- Advise ESF 13 – Law Enforcement on the location of mass feeding sites, shelters/lodging, and supply storage facilities, and request appropriate security measures be taken.
- Monitor lodging facilities and mass feeding sites and make adjustments as necessary to facilitate the efficiency of operations, and ease problems with such things as overcrowding, inadequate sanitation, and potential hazards.
- Activate communication links, as provided by ESF 2 – Communications and Warning, between shelter/lodging facilities and the Tribal EOC.
- Stock shelters with:
  - Water
  - Food
  - Medical supplies
  - Sleeping supplies
  - Durable plastic bags and containers to store water and to ensure sanitary storage and disposal of human waste, garbage, and trash
  - Flashlight and batteries
  - Fire extinguishers
  - Transistor radios and replacement batteries
  - Entertainment games

**By direction of ESF 6, the Mass Care Facility Manager will open the facility, receive evacuees, and provide for their health and welfare.**

- Operate the facility as long as necessary.
- Implement registration procedures for all evacuees that enter the facility.
- If tasked, provide the ESF 6 with names and other appropriate information about people sheltered in the facility, to respond to family inquiries and to assist in the reuniting of separated families.
- Ensure that individual and family support services are provided at the mass care facility.

**ESF 13 Law Enforcement will:**

- Provide traffic control during evacuee movement to mass care facilities.



- ESF 15 – Public Information, in coordination with ESF 6, will make public announcements about locations of, and availability of, mass care facilities.

## Continuous

### ESF 6 will:

- Establish and maintain liaison with State, private, and volunteer support services for provisions and personnel required to augment staff.
- Coordinate with ESF 7 – Resource Support for supplies, and ensure each mass care facility receives its supplies.
- Coordinate with the ESF 2 – Communications and Warning and ESF 15 – Public Information to ensure that communications are established, routes to the mass care facilities are clearly marked, and appropriate traffic control systems are established.
- Ensure appropriate information (number of occupants, meals served, etc.) is collected daily.
- Collect information from mass care facility managers to support the Tribe’s effort to respond to inquiries from family members about status of loved ones.
- Continue needed activities that were initiated under the Response Phase.
- Maintain liaison with State, Federal, and volunteer agencies.
- Coordinate movement of population from shelters or lodging with ESF 13 – Law Enforcement and staff.
- Return shelters, lodging and mass feeding sites to an acceptable condition.
- Prepare a closing report which should include the log and comments and recommendations for future operations to be given to the Emergency Manager.
- Participate in a critique of disaster operations.

### **By direction of ESF 6, the Mass Care Facility Manager will open the facility, receive evacuees, and provide for their health and welfare.**

- If tasked, provide the ESF 6 with names and other appropriate information about people sheltered in the facility, to respond to family inquiries regarding reuniting of separated family members.
- Ensure that individual and family support services are provided at the mass care facility.
- Coordinate with ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources to ensure that space is available for service animals that belong to people with disabilities.
- Report the following to ESF 6 daily:
  - The number of people staying in the facility.
  - The status of supplies.
  - The condition of the facility and any problems.
  - Request for specific support.
  - Number of lost or missing family members needing reuniting.
- Maintain records of expended supplies and provide them to ESF 6 for coordination with ESF 7 – Resource Support.
- Provide regular meals daily in mass care facilities and through mobile feeding facilities, as feasible.
- Arrange for the transportation of evacuees to their homes, or to temporary housing through ESF 1 – Transportation.
- When appropriate, terminate operations and close the facility.
- See that the facility is cleaned and returned to its original condition.

- Submit mass care facility status report to the ESF 6. The report should identify equipment and supplies used and any other problems or issues that need to be resolved before the facility is used again.

#### **ESF 13 – Law Enforcement will:**

- Provide security at mass care facilities.
- Maintain order in mass care facilities.
- If necessary, ESF 2 – Communications and Warning will provide a temporary communications link between the mass care facility and the EOC through mobile radio links.
- ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering and ESF 12 – Energy will coordinate power, water, and sanitary services at mass care facilities during emergency conditions.
- ESF 15 – Public Information will make public announcements through the media regarding mass care facility locations, fixed feeding sites, and emergency services.
- ESF 15 – Public Information will work with the American Red Cross to publicize processes to reunite separated families.

#### **J. Continuity of Government**

- The ESF 6 – Health & Wellness Director will relocate to the alternate EOC if the designated site is not usable.
- Efforts will be made to safeguard all records.

#### **K. Administration and Logistics**

- Normal practices and procedures will be continued under emergency conditions to the extent possible.
- Administrative support and supplies will be provided by Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Operations Director while the EOC is in operation.
- The EOC will be established and communication support within the EOC will be provided by the Emergency Manager.
- Working with the Chief Financial Officer, every effort will be made to document each financial transaction sufficiently so that complete records can be reconstructed and claims properly verified after the emergency period has passed.
- No administrative process will be permitted to interfere with operations essential to preventing injury, loss of life, and significant property damage.

#### **L. Maintenance**

- The ESF 6 – Health & Wellness Director will annually review the support function and update and modify it, if necessary, in coordination with the Emergency Manager.
- Supporting documents, such as SOPs, notification and resource lists, checklists, inventories and maps, will be maintained and appended to this Support Function by the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager and the ESF 6 – Health & Wellness Director. They will be annually reviewed and updated as necessary.

#### **M. Quinault Indian Nation Responsibilities**

**The Quinault Indian Nation Health & Wellness Director in cooperation with the Emergency Manager exercises primary responsibility for organizing emergency response related to mass care, disaster housing and delivery of emergency food and water rations.** This is an emergency response activity that is conducted within the Quinault Indian Reservation and resource limitations of ESF 6 support

agencies. Activities include supporting Federal, State, and local planning efforts as they relate to incident response by the Quinault Indian Nation.

Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Support Function #6 – Mass Care encompasses Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services for delivery of mass care, emergency assistance, housing, and human services to the extent possible and within the capabilities of the Quinault Indian Nation. During most emergency responses, the Quinault Indian Nation will maintain the role of incident command for emergencies on the Quinault Indian Reservation, and the EOC will serve an incident service to response. Adjacent jurisdictions, state, and federal responders will serve the Quinault Indian Nation if these responses of the Quinault Indian Nation are operational.

If the magnitude of the emergency exceeds the response ability of the Quinault Indian Nation, and lives, health, or public safety are threatened, then it is incumbent on ESF 6 to urge the request for additional resources from adjacent jurisdictions, the state, and federal responders in a timely manner.

Responders within the **Quinault Indian Nation Mass Care** should participate in training for ESF 6, including:

- NIMS 100 Orientation (IS-100)
- NIMS, An Introduction (IS-700)
- National Response Plan (NRP), An Introduction (IS-800)
- ESF-6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services (IS-806)
- Community Mass Care Management (G-108)
- Hospital Emergency Response Training (HERT) for Mass Casualty Incidents (MCI) 24-hour Course (B/L462)

## 8.7. ESF 7-Resources Support

- Resource support (facility space, office equipment and supplies)

### A. Primary Agencies

#### Federal ESF Coordinator & Primary Agencies

- General Services Administration
- Department of Homeland Security/ Federal Emergency Management Agency

#### Quinault Indian Nation

- Quinault Indian Nation Administrator
- Quinault Indian Nation Chief Financial Officer

### B. Support Agencies

#### Federal ESF Support Agencies

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Energy
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Labor
- Department of Transportation
- Department of Veterans Affairs
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- Office of Personnel Management

#### Quinault Indian Nation Support organizations

- All Divisions in the implementation of needs response
- American Red Cross

### C. Introduction

#### Purpose

The purpose of ESF 7 is to provide logistical and resource support to local entities involved in delivering emergency response and recovery efforts for the natural disasters, technological emergencies, and other catastrophic events. ESF 7 Resource Support is under the operation and control of the Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Business Council during emergency operations and will exercise direction and control of the actions contained herein. There will be full coordination with the Emergency Manager and all other Emergency Support Functions. ESF 7 Resource Support will take action to supplement staff and other resources as required.

ESF 7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support assists the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) by:

- DHS/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Logistics providing a comprehensive, national disaster logistics planning, management, and sustainment capability that harnesses the resources of Federal logistics partners, key public and private stakeholders, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to meet the needs of disaster victims and responders; and
- The General Services Administration (GSA) supporting Federal agencies and State, tribal, and local governments that need resource support prior to, during, and/or after incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

ESF 7 operates under the following authorities:

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288) as amended
- Homeland Security Act of 2002
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8
- Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006

#### D. Scope

ESF 7 provides centralized management for the role of the National Logistics Coordinator and management of resource support requirements in support of Federal, State, tribal, and local governments. ESF 7 scope includes:

- Setting forth the framework for DHS/FEMA and GSA to jointly manage a supply chain that provides a collaborative response for incidents requiring an integrated national response capability.
- Establishing a link between the DHS/FEMA national Logistics Management and the GSA Resources Support capabilities.
- Establishing a framework for the integration of internal and external logistics partners through increased collaboration in the planning, sourcing, acquisition, and utilization of resources.
- Accelerating communication among all service support elements in order to minimize recovery efforts in the impacted area and reestablish tribal, State and local self-sufficiency as rapidly as possible.
- Logistics Management and Resource Support to Federal, State, tribal, and local governments consists of:
  - GSA providing:
    - Emergency relief supplies.
    - Facility space.
    - Office equipment.
    - Office supplies.
    - Telecommunications (in accordance with the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) National Plan for Telecommunications Support in Non-Wartime Emergencies).
    - Contracting services.
    - Transportation services.
    - Personnel required to support immediate response activities.
    - Support for requirements not specifically identified in other ESFs, including excess and surplus property.

Resource support may continue until the disposition of excess and surplus property, if any, is completed. DHS/FEMA Logistics providing a nationally integrated process for the collaborative implementation of the logistics capability of Federal agencies, public- and private-sector partners, and NGOs.

**The process is driven by three overarching principles:**

- Integration of internal and external Federal disaster logistics partners.
- Collaboration between public- and private-sector partners and NGO stakeholders.
- Communication between all elements involved in the process from planning through execution, sustainment, and demobilization of response resources.

During response operations, acquisition of these resources will be supported by preexisting MOUs, MOAs, interagency agreements (IAAs), or through the execution of mission assignments between DHS/FEMA and GSA.

### E. Policies

The ESF 7 Logistics Management and Resource Support capability is maintained in support of the NRCC. Nationwide Resource Support capabilities are channeled through the NRCC, the RRCs, or the JFO.

The primary determination of supply and service requirements is made by operational elements at the regional level working in concert with the affected tribal government or State. Requests for resources flow upward and are tracked at the headquarters level. Existing Federal resources provide the primary source of personnel, equipment, materials, and supplies. Support that cannot be provided from Federal resources is secured through direct procurement or donations.

GSA is the primary agency for Resource Support and together with the other support agencies furnishes resources to help meet requirements to establish operations effectively at the headquarters and regional levels. Such support is terminated at the earliest practical time.

All acquisition and procurement activities by GSA are supported by written justification in accordance with current Federal laws and regulations (e.g., Federal Acquisition Regulations), which, when necessary, authorize other than "full and open competition." All procurement actions, including those for multimodal transportation services, are made at the request of Logistics Management and OFAs in support of the NRF, are in accordance with GSA's statutory and administrative requirements, and use the appropriate fund citation/reimbursement procedures. These procedures are described in the GSA/FEMA MOU, dated June 17, 2007, or succeeding agreements.

- ESF 7 leader is the Quinault Indian Nation Administration - Finance Department. ESF 7 is responsible for conducting emergency resource management during the four phases of emergency management.
- ESF 7 supports the Emergency Manager through coordinating actions to provide needed resources in combating the effects of a disaster and to provide local administration for consumer rationing, rent control, and price stabilization following the declaration of a national emergency in consonance with State and Federal policies and guidance.
- ESF 7 is responsible for planning, coordinating, and managing resource support in all phases of response and recovery from a major disaster or catastrophe.
- Resource requests will be filled from Quinault Indian Nation inventories first. As resources are drawn down, out of Nation sources will be used. The following list of source preferences will be used, if practical:
  - Contracted supplies/vendors.
  - Other local commercial vendors.

- Off of Reservation sources, including the Washington Military Department.
- Support agencies will provide resources as required for ESF 7 requirements.
- Procurement will be made in accordance with Tribal, State, and Federal laws and regulations, including emergency procedures provided under Washington State Statute.
- Volunteers and donations will be utilized when available, and sought through the VOAD – American Red Cross.
- Normal practices and procedures will be continued under emergency conditions to the extent possible.
- In cooperation and leadership of the Chief Financial Officer, every effort will be made to document each transaction sufficiently, so that complete records can be reconstructed and claims can be properly verified after the emergency period has passed.
- No administrative process will be permitted to interfere with operations essential to preventing injury.
- Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Operations Director and Chief Financial Officer will continue record redundancy for data back-up as possible during disaster events.

### F. Situation Disaster Condition

Based upon the Reservation’s Hazard Inventory and Vulnerability Assessment, there are several emergencies that could require increased levels of resource utilization support to include, floods, earthquakes, tsunami, pandemics, hazardous materials spills, and severe storms. A local Disaster will be declared following a catastrophic disaster. Such an event will have an immediate and serious impact on the Quinault Indian Reservation and other local resources. Supplies must be procured and delivered in the affected areas. Crucial shortages may exist.

### G. Planning Assumptions

- Shortages in Tribal resources may occur quickly during any natural or human-caused disaster.
- There are local agencies, businesses, and volunteer groups that have resources available to assist in combating disasters to assist the Quinault Indian Nation during a disaster.
- The Quinault Indian Nation may be overwhelmed by individual and group volunteers to assist in emergency operations.
- Access to the Quinault Indian Reservation could become limited because of road closures and loss of communication during tsunami, fire, flooding, or other disaster situations.
- A free market economy and existing distributing systems will be maintained to the maximum extent possible as the primary means for continuing operation of the economic system in case of a national emergency.
- Resources outside the affected area will be directed to meet the unmet needs of the Quinault Indian Nation and/or local governments.
- Logistical operations may be required. Transportation, staging, and marshaling operations may be established to orchestrate resource support to the affected area(s).
- Some resources of the Quinault Indian Nation and local governments may not be available in the impacted area due to debris and destroyed buildings.
- Some resources of the Quinault Indian Nation and local governments may not be available in the impacted area due to debris and destroyed buildings.
- There is only one backup system for records and checks, which is at a local bank inside a bank vault.
- Basic life safety resources have first priority.
- Resources restoring essential services have priority once life safety issues are satisfied.

- Recovery resources have priority once essential services are satisfied.
- A local Disaster Declaration may obviate normal purchasing procedures.

## H. Concept of Operations/Responsibilities

### General

- Quinault Indian Nation resources and materials will be allocated and coordinated by ESF 7. The primary source of equipment, supplies, and personnel shall be made from local resources, local sources, and mutual aid outside of the impacted area. Resource inventories will be reviewed. These include pre-designated staging areas, government buildings, facilities, and agency contacts. Support that cannot be provided by the aforementioned sources will be provided via commercial sources.
- ESF 7 actions will be governed by the emergency situation. Support agencies may be alerted as developments and other circumstances dictate.
- Actions required would include the locating, reserving, obtaining, controlling, and distributing of local personnel, equipment, supplies, and facilities.
- Areas of available resources include, but are not limited to, public and governmental agencies, private enterprises, public schools, church groups, and other volunteer organizations willing to participate in emergency operations.
- During an impending or actual disaster, ESF 7 will operate from the Quinault Indian Nation EOC.
- In any disaster situation (preparedness through recovery phases), the Quinault Indian Nation Business Council, the Emergency Manager and other Emergency Support Functions may request assistance from ESF 7 to supply needed resources.
- In a natural or man-caused disaster, ESF 7 will brief the Quinault Indian Nation Business Council of the resource implications of the disaster. If economic controls become necessary, instructions on procedures will be requested from the Washington Military Department.
- If needs exceed Tribal resources and mutual aid resources, the Emergency Manager will forward requests to the Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division.
- Resources and services most essential to the survival and recovery of the Quinault Indian Nation are telecommunications, construction and housing, food, electric power, propane gas, medical and health, manpower, petroleum, transportation, and water.
- The Quinault Indian Nation Business Council has executive responsibility and authority to place economic controls into effect in the event contact with state government is lost.

### Organization

- Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Operations Director and Chief Financial Officer are the primary ESF 7 representatives responsible for coordinating ESF 7 resources and support activities.
- Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Operations Director and Chief Financial Officer are responsible for tracking and documenting costs and expenses and is responsible for issuing purchase orders.
- ESF 7 will request staff for procurement of goods, materials, and services from appropriate Quinault Indian Nation Departments.
- Supporting Agencies, as tasked above, render assistance, provide resources lists, internal procurement process, agency location and hours of operation, and provide goods and materials as needed.
- ESF 7 will establish and maintain liaison with the other ESFs.



- ESF 7 will accommodate members of the Federal and State Advance Team (Federal – General Services Administration procurement officials) at the EOC or another location until the DFO is established.

### Notification:

- The EOC, Grays Harbor County, or Jefferson County Dispatch Centers will notify ESF 7.
- ESF 7 will notify support agencies.
- ESF 7 personnel will respond as directed and placed on standby as appropriate.

## I. Response Actions

### Initial

#### Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Operations Director and Chief Financial Officer will:

- ESF 7 will report to EOC, as required.
- Alert all ESF 7 Resource Support staff personnel.
- Establish priorities with the EOC staff and allocate resources.
- Coordinate delivery of resources to response units and disaster teams.
- Provide lists to response agencies that identify sources of materials, equipment, personnel, and other resources.
- Maintain a log of ESF 7 activities. Record services and resources rendered.
- Ensure needed personnel, equipment, facilities, and supplies are provided.
- Provide policies, guidance, and techniques for the relocation, allocation, and distribution of resources to support evacuation, if needed.
- Ensure the continuing supply and management of resources to support the population.
- Provide for the implementation of economic stabilization measures for rationing essential resources and for stabilizing prices and rents, as necessary.
- Release information through the ESF 15 – Public Information Officer urging cooperative support among all elements of the public and private sector for resource management.
- Advise the Quinault Indian Nation Business Council of actions and measures necessary to ensure the availability of the resources to enhance survival and recovery efforts.

### Continuous

#### ESF 7 will:

- Establish a property tracking system and maintain records for all properties loaned in support of the EOC by the State or Federal government.
- Coordinate contractual services between the Quinault Indian Nation and commercial sources. .
- Coordinate recovery needs with EOC staff.
- Estimate costs of providing resources.
- Assess impact of emergency on available resources. Identify, repair, and maintain replenishment needs on a priority basis.
- Request State assistance through the Emergency Manager when Quinault Indian Nation capabilities are exceeded.
- Prepare a closing report to include the log, lists of resources provided, costs, other pertinent information, and comments and recommendations for future operations to be given to the Emergency Manager.
- Participate in a critique of disaster operations.

## J. Quinault Indian Nation Responsibilities

**Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Operations Director and Chief Financial Officer exercise primary responsibility for organizing emergency response related to resources support (Logistics Management and Resource Support).** This is an emergency response activity that is conducted within the Quinault Indian Reservation and resource limitations of ESF 7 support agencies. Activities include supporting Federal, State, and local planning efforts as they relate to incident response by the Quinault Indian Nation.

Under the supply chain management process for the Quinault Indian Nation, response actions are divided into three phases that encompass six steps:

- **Preparedness Phase**
  - Identify and make available logistics requirements
  - Identify and make available logistics resources
  - Balance logistics resources with logistics requirements
  - Establish and communicate logistics policies, procedures, and plans
- **Response Phase**
  - Provide logistics response to incident events as needed
    - Initial surge (push)
    - Ongoing sustainment (pull)
- **Recovery Phase**
  - Provide logistics recovery after incident

Responders within the **Quinault Indian Nation Resource Support** should participate in training for ESF 7, including:

- NIMS 100 Orientation (IS-100)
- NIMS, An Introduction (IS-700)
- Resource Management (G-276)
- FEMA National Logistics Staging Area (E-660)
- NIMS Resource Management (IS-703)
- Logistics Information Management System (LIMS) (E-722)
- Logistics Information Management System (LIMS) Mobile (E-732)
- National Response Plan (NRP), An Introduction (IS-800)
- ESF-7 Logistics Management and Resource Support (IS-807)
- National Emergency Management Information System - Emergency Support (NEIMS ES) - Finance (E-830)

## 8.8. ESF 8-Public Health and Medical Services

- Public Health
- Medical and Mental Health Services
- Mortuary Services

### A. Primary Agencies

#### Federal ESF Coordinator & Primary Agency

- Department of Health and Human Services

#### Quinault Indian Nation

- Quinault Indian Nation Public Health and Medical Services

### B. Support Agencies

#### Federal ESF Support Agencies

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Energy
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Justice
- Department of Labor
- Department of State
- Department of Transportation
- Department of Veterans Affairs
- Environmental Protection Agency
- General Services Administration
- U.S. Agency for International Development
- U.S. Postal Service
- American Red Cross

#### Quinault Indian Nation Support organizations

- American Red Cross

### C. Introduction

Quinault Indian Nation Public Health and Medical Services with support by the Fire District EMS staff and the American Red Cross will provide initial incident response and assess all public health and medical services on the Quinault Indian Reservation. Additional support will be provided by Grays Harbor County, Jefferson County, and Washington State medical services in advance of federal support in response to emergencies.

ESF 8 describes policies and procedures for the coordinating, mobilizing, and managing health and medical services on the Quinault Indian Reservation under emergency or disaster conditions

## Purpose:

ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services provides the mechanism for coordinated Federal assistance to supplement State, tribal, and local resources in response to a public health and medical disaster, potential or actual incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response, and/or during a developing potential health and medical emergency. The phrase “medical needs” is used throughout this annex. Public Health and Medical Services include responding to medical needs associated with mental health, behavioral health, and substance abuse considerations of incident victims and response workers. Services also cover the medical needs of members of the “at risk” or “special needs” population described in the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act and in the National Response Framework (NRF) Glossary, respectively. It includes a population whose members may have medical and other functional needs before, during, and after an incident.

Public Health and Medical Services includes behavioral health needs consisting of both mental health and substance abuse considerations for incident victims and response workers and, as appropriate, medical needs groups defined in the core document as individuals in need of additional medical response assistance, and veterinary and/or animal health issues.

## D. Scope

ESF 8 applies primarily to large-scale emergency or disaster events that would cause sufficient casualties, illnesses, or fatalities, enough to overwhelm local medical health and mortuary services, thus requiring maximum coordination and effective use of resources. Federally, ESF 8 provides supplemental assistance to State, tribal, and local governments in the following core functional areas:

- Assessment of public health/medical needs
- Health surveillance
- Medical care personnel
- Health/medical/veterinary equipment and supplies
- Patient evacuation
- Patient care
- Safety and security of drugs, biologics, and medical devices
- Blood and blood products
- Food safety and security
- Agriculture safety and security
- All-hazard public health and medical consultation, technical assistance, and support
- Behavioral health care
- Public health and medical information
- Vector control
- Potable water/wastewater and solid waste disposal
- Mass fatality management, victim identification, and decontaminating remains
- Veterinary medical support

## E. Policies

The Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) leads all Federal public health and medical response to public health emergencies and incidents covered by the NRF. The response addresses medical needs and other functional needs of those in need of medical care, including assistance or support in maintaining independence, communicating, using transportation, and/or requiring supervision.

The Secretary of HHS shall assume operational control of Federal emergency public health and medical response assets, as necessary, in the event of a public health emergency, except for members of the Armed Forces, who remain under the authority and control of the Secretary of Defense.

The Secretary of HHS, through the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR), coordinates national ESF 8 preparedness, response, and recovery actions. These actions do not alter or impede the existing authorities of any department or agency supporting ESF 8.

HHS coordinates all ESF 8 response actions consistent with HHS internal policies and procedures (e.g., HHS Concept of Operations Plan for Public Health and Medical Emergencies, and the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) Four Partner Memorandum of Agreement).

ESF 8 support agencies are responsible for maintaining administrative control over their respective response resources after receiving coordinating instructions from HHS.

The Emergency Management Group (EMG), operating from the HHS Secretary's Operations Center (SOC), coordinates the overall national ESF 8 response for the ASPR and maintains constant communications with the National Operations Center (NOC).

All headquarters and regional organizations (including those involved in other ESFs) participating in response operations report public health and medical requirements to the appropriate ESF 8 representative operating in the NRCC, the RRCC, or the JFO when activated.

The JIC will be established to coordinate incident-related public information, and is authorized to release general medical and public health response information to the public. When possible, a recognized spokesperson from the public health and medical community (State, tribal, or local) delivers relevant community messages. After consultation with HHS, the lead Public Affairs Officer from other JICs may also release general medical and public health response information.

In the event of a zoonotic disease outbreak and in coordination with ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources, public information may be released after consultation with the Department of Agriculture (USDA). In the event of an oil, chemical, biological, or radiological environmental contamination incident, ESF 8 coordinates with ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials Response on the release of public health information.

As the lead agency for ESF 8, HHS determines the appropriateness of all requests for release of public health and medical information and is responsible for consulting with and organizing Federal public health and medical subject-matter experts, as needed.

- ESF 8 will be implemented when needed on a specific, identified need, and activation of the EOC. This will be following, or prior to, expectation of the occurrence of a significant natural disaster or manmade event.
- ESF 8 will coordinate all resources related to health and medical issues and shall monitor field deployment of medical personnel and resources.
- Each ESF 8 support organization will retain full control over its own resources and personnel.
- ESF 8 will not release medical information on individual patients to the general public to ensure patient confidentiality protection as per HIPPA.
- Appropriate non-specific information on casualties/patients will be provided to the American Red Cross for inclusion in the Disaster Welfare Information System, and to ESF 15 Public Information for informational releases.

## F. Situation Disaster Condition

Based upon the Quinault Indian Reservation's Hazard Inventory and Vulnerability Assessment, there are several emergencies that could require health and medical services to include wildfire, floods, tsunamis, earthquakes, pandemics, hazardous materials spills, and severe storms. In addition, any act of terrorism may require this ESF to be activated.

## G. Planning Assumptions

- The major providers of medical services on the Reservation are the Health Clinic: Roger Saux Health Care Center (Taholah) and Charlotte Kalama Health Center facility (Queets).
- The Quinault Indian Nation has staff and facilities designated for mortuary needs.
- There are several EMS organizations that respond on the Reservation most of which are volunteers. The Quinault Indian Nation, Grays Harbor and Jefferson Counties have fully equipped ambulances and trained personnel to staff them.
- A severe earthquake, tsunami, flood, winter storm, or hazardous materials spill could seriously impair local emergency health, medical, and mortuary services.
- It may be necessary to relocate hospital facilities under austere conditions to field hospitals, or other buildings that will provide patients and medical staff adequate protection from the effects of the disaster.
- Major damage could occur to clinics, ambulance services, and transportation routes.
- Medical facilities could be quickly overloaded.
- Public and private medical, health, and mortuary service resources located on the Reservation will be available for use during disaster situation, but many of these resources, including personnel, may themselves, be impacted by the disaster.
- Emergency measures to protect life and health during the first 96 hours after a disaster in all likelihood will be dependent upon local resources.
- Volunteers will come forward to help perform essential tasks; their efforts must be anticipated and coordinated.
- In the event of a major disaster, accompanied by widespread injuries, sickness, and death, outside assistance from trained personnel and adequately equipped facilities would be required.
- Necessary support will be available from State and Federal sources.
- Following a disaster, Roger Saux Health Care Center and Charlotte Kalama Health Center facility will initiate and oversee actions to prevent the spread of disease from contaminated water supplies, malfunctioning septic systems, spoiled or contaminated food, and lack of functional sanitary facilities.

## H. Concept of Operations/Responsibilities

- The Roger Saux Health Care Center (Taholah) and Charlotte Kalama Health Center facility (Queets) will coordinate with the Tribal Emergency Manager to staff ESF 8 Health and Medical Services. This person(s) will coordinate with public health services, disaster planning, and response actions.
- During mass fatality incidents, EMS will establish patient triage, holding, treatment, and transportation areas.
- During mass fatality incidents ESF 8 will coordinate with the appropriate County Coroners to establish a temporary morgue, and facilitate identification, transportation, and disposal of the deceased.

- When necessary, an EMS official will be located at an established command post to coordinate responding medical units and establish communications links with the regional hospitals and the EOC.
- Roger Saux Health Care Center (Taholah) and Charlotte Kalama Health Center facility (Queets) will conduct surveillance for infectious diseases, implement control measures to prevent the spread of disease, and report their presence to appropriate State and Federal health authorities.
- The ESF 8 and the Quinault Indian Nation Public Information Officer (PIO) will work with ESF 15 Public Information in issuing health and medical advisories to the public on such matters as emergency water supplies, waste disposal, mass feeding services, immunizations, and other pertinent health related issues.
- During an emergency all or any part of the Health, Medical, and Mortuary services may be activated to provide care for those affected.
- If the emergency is beyond the capability of the Quinault Indian Nation’s resources, requests for assistance from outside the area should be coordinated with the Emergency Manager.
- Particular attention needs to be provided to groups such as infants, children, the aged, the infirmed and chronically ill, as well as those interned in custodial care facilities.
- Because of the close interrelationship between ESF 8 Health and Medical Services along with the limited availability of skilled personnel to provide local assistance, ESF 8 will coordinate with regional medical facilities, the appropriate County Coroner, local physicians, nurses, EMT’s, medical clinics, auxiliary personnel (e.g., pharmacists, dentists, veterinarians, and funeral directors) and volunteer agencies to obtain needed services.
- In the event of a major evacuation, the ESF 8 will coordinate with medical communities of host areas to provide services for evacuees.
- The hospital and the clinics within areas to be evacuated may choose to close, remain open, or consolidate operations with other facilities. Those which continue to maintain services on a limited scale will serve also as emergency treatment centers to support patients who cannot be relocated, and for essential workers.

**General:**

Upon notification, the ASPR alerts identified HHS personnel to represent ESF 8, as required, in or on the:

- Domestic Readiness Group (DRG).
- NOC (Planning Element or Watch).
- NRCC.
- RRCC/JFO.
- National/regional teams.
- JIC.
- Other Federal, State, or tribal operations centers as required by the mission.

HHS notifies and requests all supporting departments and agencies to participate in headquarters coordination activities. The ASPR may request ESF 8 support agencies and organizations to provide liaison personnel to the HHS Headquarters command locations.

HHS Headquarters and ESF 8 staff provide liaison and communications support to regional ESF 8 offices.

Regional ESF 8 staff may be assisted by supporting Federal partners and HHS components.

ESF 8 staff in the RRCC or JFO will conduct a risk analysis, evaluate, and determine the capability required to meet the mission objective and provide required public health and medical support medical assistance to State, tribal, and local medical and public health officials.

In the early stages of an incident, it may not be possible to fully assess the situation and verify the level of assistance required. In such circumstances, HHS may provide assistance under its own statutory authorities. In these cases, every reasonable attempt is made to verify the need before providing assistance.

During the response period, HHS has primary responsibility for the analysis of public health and medical assistance, determining the appropriate level of response capability based on the requirement contained in the action request form as well as developing updates and assessments of public health status.

### Organization:

The Secretary of HHS leads the ESF 8 response. ESF 8, when activated, is coordinated by the ASPR. Once activated, ESF 8 functions are coordinated by the EMG through the SOC. During the initial activation, HHS coordinates audio and video conference calls with the ESF 8 supporting departments and agencies, and public health and medical representatives from State, tribal, and local officials, to discuss the situation and determine the appropriate initial response actions.

HHS alerts and requests supporting organizations to provide a representative to the EMG to provide liaison support.

Public health and medical subject-matter experts (including partners representing all appropriate populations, such as pediatric populations, populations with disabilities, the aging, and those with temporary or chronic medical conditions) from HHS and ESF 8 organizations are consulted as needed.

HHS coordinates ESF 8 field response activities according to internal policies and procedures. HHS may designate a Senior Health Official to serve as the senior Federal health official in the JFO. Regional ESF 8 staff are ready to rapidly deploy, as the Incident Response Coordination Team – Advance (IRCT-A) to provide initial ESF 8 support to the affected location. As the situation matures, the IRCT-A will receive augmentation from HHS and partner agencies transitioning into a full IRCT capable of providing the full range of ESF 8 support to include medical command and control.

The regional ESF 8 staff includes representatives to staff the RRCC and/or JFO, as required, on a 24-hour basis for the duration of the incident.

- At the Direction of the Quinault Indian Nation’s President, ESF 8 will be activated.
- The Roger Saux Health Care Center (Taholah) and Charlotte Kalama Health Center facility (Queets) will both provide individuals to fill the ESF 8 Health and Medical Services with the responsibility to coordinate with emergency medical service (EMS), hospitals, public health, mental health, and mortuary services for disaster planning and response actions.
- The Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager, in coordination with the ESF 8 and the Quinault Indian Nation President, will contact the Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division to request additional State and/or Federal assistance.
- The Coroner(s) and Mortuary Services will establish a temporary morgue to provide for the collection, identification, and care of human remains, determine the cause of death, inventory and protect deceased’s personal effects, and locate and notify next of kin.
- The American Red Cross will activate and provide support services as requested by their executive office upon notification of ESF 8.
- ESF 8 will ensure that during mass fatality incidents, EMS will establish patient triage, holding, treatment, and transportation areas.
- The Roger Saux Health Care Center (Taholah) and Charlotte Kalama Health Center facility (Queets), in coordination with ESF 8, will identify infectious diseases, initiate measures to



control their spread, and report their presence to appropriate State and Federal health authorities.

- ESF 15 Public Information, in coordination with the Roger Saux Health Care Center (Taholah) PIO, will issue health and medical advisories to the public on such matters as emergency water supplies, waste disposal, mass feeding services, and immunizations.

### Notification:

- The EOC will notify ESF 8 via telephone or State Communications.
- ESF 8 will notify support agencies.
- ESF 8 personnel will respond as directed and placed on standby as appropriate.

## I. Response Actions

### Initial

- The Quinault Indian Nation's President will request the ESF 8 Health and Medical Services Coordinator report to, or send a representative to, the EOC when notified of an emergency situation.
- ESF 8 will report to the EOC or other designated location when requested and:
  - Assess health and medical needs throughout the Quinault Indian Reservation.
  - Coordinate with health and medical organizations to help them obtain resources and ensure that necessary services are provided.
  - Coordinate with the medical command post at the disaster scene.
  - Activate the applicable Public Health Preparedness Emergency Plans.
  - Coordinate all public health services on the Quinault Indian Reservation.
  - Coordinate the purity and usability inspections of food, water, drugs, and other consumables that were exposed to the hazard.
  - Investigate health, medical, and mortuary requirements of special needs groups such as the elderly, including care centers, senior citizen centers, and the handicapped.
  - If lodging facilities are required, coordinate health, medical, and mortuary requirements with ESF 6 Mass Care.
  - Request medical supplies, equipment, and drugs through the ESF 7 Resource Support.
  - Coordinate with ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering on the emergency chlorination of water supplies. Through the ESF 15 – Public Information Officer, provide information on home chlorination procedures for the public.
  - Coordinate with ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering for the disposal of solid waste materials.
  - Coordinate with the appropriate County Coroner, American Red Cross, EMS, and EOC staff members in responding to mass casualty/death situations. As such, establish a temporary morgue and make provisions for removal and delivery of bodies, in addition to identification, storage, and release of the remains, and, if needed, designate an alternate burial site. If required, identify a site and establish procedures for mass burial.
  - Arrange for autopsies as required to determine cause of death in the event of a potential epidemic.
  - Maintain a status record of health, medical and mortuary manpower, equipment, drugs, and other related resources.
  - Report health, medical, and mortuary status to include limitations and requirements for additional assistance to the EOC staff.

- Establish liaison with proposed host area to determine projected needs for additional medical support if an evacuation has been ordered.
- Ensure that designated medical facilities, temporary clinics, and shelters are equipped, stocked, assigned staff, and in a state of readiness for medical emergencies.
- Monitor operations of medical facilities and emergency treatment centers, and respond to requests for assistance.
- Coordinate the stocking of shelters with health supplies and equipment with ESF 7 – Resource Support.
- Disseminate medical self-help and related public health information regarding hazardous materials, injury, and disease prevention measures through the ESF 15 – Public Information.
- Coordinate inspections of sanitary conditions in lodging and mass feeding facilities with ESF 6 – Mass Care.
- Coordinate with ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering and ESF 7 – Resource Support to provide adequate water supply, emergency construction, engineering assistance, sanitation, and transportation support, where necessary.
- Arrange for the testing of drinking water.
- Gather, record, and disseminate data regarding suspected disease and epidemics.
- Coordinate with the medical clinic and hospital for the establishment of additional or alternate medical facilities.
- Coordinate testing of hazardous materials incident areas for environmental and health effects.
- Quinault Indian Nation Public Health and Medical Services
  - Triage, stabilize, treat, and transport the injured. Coordinate to ensure casualties are transported to the appropriate facilities.
  - Implement their hospital disaster plan and advise ESF 8 of conditions in the hospital and number and type of available beds.
  - Establish and maintain communications with the field.
  - Coordinate with EMS, other hospitals, and medical response personnel at the scene to ensure that casualties are transported to the appropriate medical facilities.
- Emergency Medical Services (EMS) will:
  - Respond to the scene with emergency medical personnel and equipment and will:
  - Assume appropriate role in the Incident Command System.
  - Triage, stabilize, treat, and transport the injured. Coordinate with local and regional hospitals to ensure casualties are transported to the appropriate facilities.
  - Establish and maintain field communications and coordination with other responding emergency teams (medical, fire, police, public works, etc.), and radio or telephone contact with the hospital.
- The Quinault Indian Nation Coroner and Mortuary Services will:
  - Provide for the collection, identification, and care of human remains, determine the cause of death, inventory and protect deceased's personal effects, and locate and notify next of kin.
  - Establish temporary morgue sites.
  - Establish and maintain a comprehensive record-keeping system for updating and recording fatality numbers.

## Mass Fatality Incidents

This sub-section details actions to be implemented to recover, identify, transport, stage, prepare, and release human remains that occur as a result of a mass fatality incident.

### A. Situation

1. A mass fatality incident on the Quinault Indian Reservation can be defined as more than 6 deaths in a single incident or simultaneous incidents.
2. Local, State, and Federal assistance is available to help with mass fatalities operations.
3. The Quinault Indian Reservation Coroner/Mortician is responsible for search, recovery, identification, family notification, and disposal of mass fatality victim's remains on the Quinault Indian Reservation when the impacted victims are Quinault Indian Nation Tribal members.
4. The Grays Harbor County and Jefferson County Coroners from the affected county is responsible for search, recovery, identification, family notification, and disposal of mass fatality victim's remains on the Quinault Indian Reservation when the impacted victims are not Quinault Indian Nation Tribal members.
5. The Emergency Manager is responsible for the request and coordination of resources, and will assist the Coroner in the completion of his responsibilities as needed.

### B. Assumptions

1. All agencies will cooperate with scene preservation before, during, and after the survivors are removed from the scene.
2. A mass fatality incident can physically and emotionally overwhelm responders. Critical Incident Stress Debriefing teams will be available.
3. Disaster plans are in place and will be used by carriers, corporations, hospitals, and other agencies involved with mass fatality incidents.
4. Specialized resources are available to assist local agencies deal with mass fatality incidents.

### C. Concept of Operations

- 1) Initial Staging and Recovery Procedures.
  - a) Remains shall not be disturbed or moved until the Coroner has given approval.
  - b) A survey and assessment of the situation will be made by, or under the direction of, the Coroner to determine the following information (in cooperation with the Emergency Manager as appropriate):
    - i) Number of fatalities.
    - ii) Condition of the bodies, i.e. burned, dismembered, etc.
    - iii) Difficulty anticipated in the recovery of the bodies and the type of personnel and equipment needed.
    - iv) Location of the incident, accessibility, and difficulty that may be encountered reaching and working at the scene.
    - v) Evaluate the scene for possible chemical, radiological, or biological hazards.
  - c) If the incident is of such magnitude that personnel and equipment from outside the Coroner's office are needed, the following organizations can be of great assistance.
    - i) The National Foundation for Mortuary Care has a mobile morgue that can be requested through the State Funeral Directors Association (253-588-7111).
    - ii) Disaster Mortuary Service Teams (DMORTS) will provide temporary morgue facilities and assist with victim identification through latent fingerprints, forensic dental, and /or forensic pathology as part of the Federal Response Plan.

- iii) The FBI Disaster Squad will respond upon request to assist in body identification and provide expert technical advice to local authorities on disaster identification problems. Requests for assistance should be made to the Latent Fingerprint Section, Laboratory Division, Washington DC, (202) 324-5097.
- 2) Once workers have reported to the staging area, a briefing will be held, assignments will be made, and if appropriate, workers will be divided into teams.
- 3) Photos or a sketch will be made of the disaster site. If applicable, the scene will be divided into sections, with a recovery team assigned to a particular section. It is recommended that photos be taken of all bodies, body parts, and personal effects before anything is moved or collected. Stakes will be placed at the location of each body and or body part. A number will be assigned at the scene. Body numbers should be 1, 2, 3, etc. Body part numbers should be P1, P2, P3, etc. Personal effects numbers should be E1, E2, E3, etc. Make the number on body bags 12 inches high with white paint.
- 4) Remains or remains parts will be tagged and records kept as to the location and/or surroundings in which the remains were found.
- 5) 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.
- 6) Valuables, such as wallets or jewelry that are attached to the body, have potential identification value and shall not be removed at this point in the process.
- 7) When practical, remains and or remains/parts will be placed, most probably in a body bag, and tagged with a corresponding number on each pouch.
- 8) Remains may be removed from their initial discovery site to a staging area for transportation to a morgue or incident morgue site when authorized by the Coroner after the above process has been completed. This initial movement may require litters, stretchers, or other specialized removal equipment.

#### ***D. Evacuation to Morgue Procedures***

- 1) The Coroner will coordinate evacuation of remains from the disaster site or staging area.
- 2) Before operations begin, a briefing should be held, assignments and directions given.
- 3) The transfer of remains to the incident morgue shall be handled discreetly, with sensitive care and, whenever possible, with closed vehicles.
- 4) All names on vehicles used for transport will be removed (or covered) whenever possible.
- 5) Vehicles should travel the same route from the handling site to the morgue area. This route will be established in coordination with the appropriate law enforcement agency(s) responsible for traffic control.
- 6) Vehicles are to travel at moderate speed, in convoy, maintaining order and dignity.
- 7) Records will be kept at the staging area as to the identification of the vehicle and drivers, as well as the tag numbers of the deceased being transported. See Addendum 3 for blank forms.

#### ***E. Incident Morgue Site Requirements***

1. A morgue site must be selected, organized, and put into operation if the number of dead exceeds the resources of the Coroner's office or local funeral directors.
2. The incident morgue should be located as near as possible to the incident site and should have showers, hot and cold water, heat or air conditioning, electricity, drainage, ventilation, restrooms, parking areas, communication sources, and rest areas. It should be fenced or locked for security of remains and personal property. It should be removed from public view and have sufficient space for body identification procedures. It should also be capable of partitioning for separation of functions such as body handling, x-ray, autopsy, record maintenance, interviewing, etc. Facilities with wooden floors should not be used.

3. Potential morgue sites are existing mortuaries, seedling refrigerated storage facilities, airport hangers, and large garages. After morgue sites are established, coordinators should obtain refrigerated trailers as necessary. The trailers can be moved to whatever location is desired by the Coroner. The functions carried out at the morgue site will be determined by the circumstances.
4. The morgue site may be used for the temporary housing, identification, sanitation, preservation (as authorized), as well as the distribution point for release of the dead to their next of kin or their agents.
5. Personal effects will be received, recorded, photographed, and secured. If at all possible, all identified personal effects should be released to the next of kin, at the appropriate time. Insure that all personal effects being returned have been cleaned. All unidentified personal effects should remain under the control of the Coroner or his designee.
6. Should embalming be necessary, desired, or directed by the Coroner, or approved by family representatives, the Coroner may rely on the disaster response team to organize the operations, equipment, supplies, and personnel needed.

#### ***F. Return of Remains to Loved Ones***

1. Once remains have been positively identified, the family or next of kin will be contacted. The Coroner, or his designated representative, 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 shall make the decision and provide direction regarding their disposition.

#### ***G. Next-Of-Kin Notification Procedures***

When carrying out this difficult task, it is advisable to work with persons familiar with the situation, such as a funeral director. When making the contact with the family of the deceased, it is recommended to:

1. State your full name and that you are representing the Coroner's Office.
2. State that their loved one has been positively identified as dead. Continue when it is appropriate.
3. Discuss the identification process used, i.e., fingerprints, dental, and medical records.
4. Explain that you have vital information of a graphic and sensitive nature you must discuss with the next of kin, and anyone else they would like to have present. Be direct and ask if anyone would like to leave before you continue. Explain that you do not know the actual condition of their loved one's body. Emphasize, as appropriate, that many of the bodies are badly traumatized due to the severe nature of the tragedy. Some of the bodies that will be released will not be whole bodies; however, positive I.D. can still be made. Restate you don't know the condition of the body of their loved one, but you must prepare them for the worst. The funeral home they choose will give them more information.
5. Explain that small body parts that are recovered are usually identified and placed with the body. All this type of unidentified body parts is called "common tissue." After all identification is over, all the common tissue will be buried in a common gravesite in the area and a memorial will be placed there. Stress that this has been done in most recent tragedies of this nature, and it is what is most proper. Ask for questions from the family.
6. Advise them their next step is to select a funeral home of their choice. It is very important that they understand that it is unethical for you to advise or give them information about what funeral home to use. If they know which funeral home they wish to use, have them fill out and sign the funeral home release form. If they need time, tell them that they have some time, but

encourage them to make the decision soon. If they leave without deciding, they will have to come back to sign the form.

7. Explain to the family that their loved one's name will be released to the media. Provide any information on the timing of the release that you have.
8. Dismiss yourself and leave when appropriate.

#### **H. Mass Burial Guidelines**

- 1) Mass burial may become necessary if the number of remains cannot be managed and then becomes a public health concern, or when remains cannot be adequately refrigerated or embalmed, identified, or processed in an acceptable time.
- 2) Any decision to resort to mass burial should be supported at the highest levels of local and state government. The concurrence and direction of the appropriate officials is essential before such an effort is initiated for the sake of public health and safety.
- 3) The location of any mass burial site must also be agreed upon by the agencies/officials mentioned above. An existing cemetery would be the ideal place for mass burial.
- 4) Alternate consideration can be given to private property, preferably large open fields or similar sites. Access and egress are also important factors along with the type of terrain and the understanding that later exhumations will occur in an attempt to return remains to families when the situation permits.
- 5) Those remains designated for mass burial should be processed to insure the following:
  - a) Body rechecked for any type of jewelry or other items that may lead to identity.
  - b) Postmortem identification has been properly documented, especially in those areas of scars, tattoos, deformities, and other physical descriptions.
  - c) Fingerprints have been taken; if not, fingers rechecked for possible prints to be taken.
  - d) An additional body tag (preferably metal) has been attached, properly filled out, and placed into a small, sealed plastic bag.
  - e) Body is wrapped in plastic sheeting or disaster pouch and tied/zipped.
  - f) A second tag, bearing the body number, is attached to the pouch.
  - g) If possible place the body in a wooden or metal container for burial. The container should also be marked with identification numbers.
- 6) The exact location of each body buried must be recorded on grid maps including dates, times, and other information necessary for orderly exhumations at a later time.
- 7) Each burial site shall be marked (staked) with the correct identification numbers.
- 8) However, even where widespread devastation has occurred, mass burial should be considered only as a last resort. If possible, never cremate.

#### **I. Unidentified Remains and/or Tissue**

- 1) Disposition of unidentified remains or tissue is the responsibility of the Coroner and disposition should follow the following guidelines:
  - a) When extensive conventional efforts have failed to identify all victims, DNA testing should be utilized in an effort to identify those victims still unidentified. DNA testing should not be mandatory for associating remains to victims previously identified.
  - b) Under no circumstances should unidentified or unassociated remains or tissue be commingled with identified remains.
  - c) Remains should be prepared in accordance with applicable preparation standards.
  - d) Interment in a local cemetery is the preferred choice. Cremation should be avoided for religious reasons and availability for identification at a later date.

- e) Religious considerations should be observed. Non-denominational rites should be held at the site of interment.
- f) Records and procedures for interment should follow guidelines in the mass burial section.

### ***J. Temporary Storage vs. Burial***

1. Temporary storage of remains or tissue may be the preferable to immediate burial. The choice is the responsibility of the Coroner.
2. If the decision is temporary storage, remains should be released to the mortuary for preparation. Preparation should follow standard procedures, and the remains pouched or casketed, then returned to the Coroner for storage.
3. Records and procedures for storage should follow the procedures set forth in the mass burial section.

### ***K. Remains Not Recovered***

Conditions and circumstances sometimes preclude the recovery of remains in spite of the best efforts of all involved. Once the determination has been made that one or more remains are unrecoverable, non-denominational memorial services should be arranged. All efforts should be made to notify and include family members in the planning and completion of the service.

### ***L. Family Assistance Center (FAC)***

1. The Family Assistance Center should be established to provide the relatives of the survivors any victim’s information and access to services they may need. It should be located away from the incident site. Security, registration, transportation needs, telephones, refreshments, assistance with funeral arrangements, and counseling should be available. Private areas must be available where ante mortem information, family notification of positive identification, and other sensitive discussions can be held.
2. It is extremely important that the site selected be functional for the incident. If families are coming from out of town, the site may be a hotel or motel. If it is a local incident and the families are local, housing would not be a consideration, and churches or business offices should be considered.
3. All personnel involved in providing services to assist the victims and their family members should be trained in crisis response and must demonstrate compassion, sympathy, technical expertise, and professionalism. Information provided by family members and victims through discussions, interviews, counseling, and any other exchange of personal information must be kept confidential.
4. In some cases the carrier involved with the incident will assume responsibility for family logistical support. No matter who takes the lead, a designated representative of the Coroner must be involved in the operations of the Family Assistance Center.

## **Continuous**

### ***J. Continuity of Government***

- ESF 8 or a designated representative will relocate with the EOC staff.
- Efforts will be made to safeguard all records.

## K. Administration and Logistics

- Normal tribal practices and procedures will be continued under emergency conditions to the extent possible.
- Administrative support and supplies within the EOC will be provided by the Quinault Indian Nation Administration.
- Working with the Chief Financial Officer, every effort will be made to document each transaction sufficiently to provide an accurate history of the event.
- EOC facility and communication support will be provided by the Emergency Manager.
- Operations essential to preventing injury, loss of life, or significant property damage will have precedence over normal administrative procedures.

## L. Maintenance

- Quinault Indian Nation Public Health and Medical Services, in coordination with the Emergency Manager, will annually review this Support Function and update and modify, as necessary.
- Supporting documents, such as SOPs, checklists, and notification and resource lists, will be maintained and appended to this ESF by the Quinault Indian Nation Public Health and Medical Services and the Emergency Manager. They will be annually reviewed and updated as necessary.

## M. Quinault Indian Nation Responsibilities

**The Quinault Indian Nation Health and Medical Services Coordinator exercises primary responsibility for organizing emergency response related to Public Health and Medical Services.** This is an emergency response activity that is conducted within the Quinault Indian Nation and resource limitations of ESF 8 support agencies. Activities include supporting Federal, State, and local planning and response efforts as they relate to incident response by the Quinault Indian Nation.

The Quinault Indian Nation will increase staffing immediately on notification of an actual or potential public health or medical emergency affecting the Quinault Indian Reservation. When requested by the Quinault Indian Nation, the Department of Health and Human Services will consult with the Health and Medical Services Coordinator the appropriate ESF 8 supporting organizations to determine the need for assistance.

Responders within the **Quinault Indian Nation Public Health and Medical Services** should participate in training for ESF 8, including:

- NIMS 100 Orientation (IS-100)
- NIMS, An Introduction (IS-700)
- National Response Plan (NRP), An Introduction (IS-800)
- ESF-8 Public Health and Medical Services (IS-808)
- Fundamentals of Healthcare Emergency Management (B965)
- Advanced PIO Course: Health and Hospital Emergencies (B966)



## 8.9. ESF 9- Search and Rescue

- Life-saving assistance
- Search and Rescue

### A. Primary Agencies

#### Federal ESF Coordinator

- Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency

#### Federal ESF Primary Agencies

- Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency
- Department of Homeland Security/U.S. Coast Guard
- Department of the Interior/National Park Service
- Department of Defense/U.S. Air Force

#### Quinault Indian Nation ESF Coordinator

- Quinault Division of Natural Resources
- Quinault Indian Nation Public Works – Community Services
- Quinault Indian Nation Police
- Fire Departments on the Quinault Indian Reservation

### B. Support Agencies

#### Federal ESF Support Agencies

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of Justice
- Department of Labor
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- U.S. Agency for International Development

#### Quinault Indian Nation Support organizations

- Quinault Indian Nation Public Health and Medical Services
- All Quinault Indian Nation Divisions as needed

### C. Introduction

#### Purpose:

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #9 – Search and Rescue (SAR) rapidly deploys components of the Federal SAR Response System to provide specialized lifesaving assistance to State, tribal, and local authorities when activated for incidents or potential incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response. Within the Quinault Indian Reservation this ESF details how the Quinault Indian Nation will muster

support to provide initial response to emergency incidents and how to request additional assets as needed for comprehensive recovery.

#### D. Scope

The Federal SAR Response System is composed of the primary agencies that provide specialized SAR operations during incidents or potential incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response. This includes:

- Structural Collapse (Urban) Search and Rescue (US&R)
- Waterborne Search and Rescue
- Inland/Wilderness Search and Rescue
- Aeronautical Search and Rescue

SAR services include the performance of distress monitoring, communications, location of distressed personnel, coordination, and execution of rescue operations including extrication or evacuation along with the provisioning of medical assistance and civilian services through the use of public and private resources to assist persons and property in potential or actual distress.

Response on the Quinault Indian Reservation by the Quinault Indian Nation will be differentially implemented and based on the availability of personnel and equipment to respond as needed. Both Structural Collapse and Inland/Wilderness Search and Rescue are within the resources and capabilities of the Quinault Indian Nation to respond to immediately and effectively to perform the incident command resources and initial rescue. However, the Waterborne and aeronautical Search and Rescue operations are greatly out of the scope of the Quinault Indian Nation's resources and capabilities to respond to. For this latter set of Search and Rescue operations, the Quinault Indian Nation will serve as the initial responder with support to federal and state responders through the activation of the Quinault Indian Nation's EOC and initial assessment functions.

#### Structural Collapse (Urban) Search and Rescue (US&R)

- Federal Primary Agency: Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- Quinault Indian Nation Primary Responders: Quinault Indian Nation Community Services and Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Management

**Operational Overview:** Includes building/structural collapse SAR operations for natural disasters as well as other building collapse operations that primarily require DHS/FEMA US&R task force operations. The National US&R Response System integrates DHS/FEMA US&R task forces, Incident Support Teams (ISTs), and technical specialists.

The System is built around a core of task forces prepared to deploy immediately and initiate operations in support of ESF 9. These task forces are staffed primarily by local fire department and emergency services personnel who are highly trained and experienced in collapsed structure SAR operations and possess specialized expertise and equipment.

ISTs provide coordination and logistical support to US&R task forces during emergency operations. They also conduct needs assessments and provide technical advice and assistance to State, tribal, and local government emergency managers. The ISTs are staffed by personnel from US&R task forces; Federal, State, tribal, and local government emergency response organizations; and private-sector organizations.

Technical specialists provide expertise in various US&R disciplines and are mobilized as needed.

## Waterborne Search and Rescue

- Federal Primary Agency: DHS/U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)
- Quinault Indian Nation Primary Responders: Quinault Indian Nation Division of Natural Resources and Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Management

**Operational Overview:** Includes waterborne SAR operations for severe storms, tsunamis, floods and other disasters that primarily require DHS/USCG air, ship, and boat force operations. The Federal waterborne SAR response integrates DHS/USCG assets in support of overall SAR operations conducted in accordance with the U.S. National Search and Rescue Plan (NSRP).

DHS/USCG develops, maintains, and operates rescue facilities for the promotion of safety on, under, and over waters subject to U.S. jurisdiction and has been designated as the lead agency for waterborne (i.e., maritime) SAR under the NSRP. DHS/USCG personnel are highly trained and experienced in waterborne SAR operations and possess specialized expertise, facilities, and equipment for carrying out responses to maritime distress situations. Additionally, DHS/USCG staffing at Area/District/Sector Command Centers promotes effective localized interaction, coordination, and communications with State, tribal, and local emergency managers during incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response in which waterborne SAR resource allocation is required.

On the Quinault Indian Reservation these incidents are likely to be limited to watercraft disasters located in freshwater navigable waters (Lake Quinault and rivers) and along the Pacific Ocean shorelines of the Quinault Indian Reservation. The freshwater incidents are generally within the realm of the Quinault Indian Nation to respond to and provide initial incident command, with continuance made available based on the magnitude of the disaster. The saltwater responses are generally within the scope of the Quinault Indian Nation for initial response and incident command, but because of the limited amount of resources available to the Quinault Indian Nation, especially in severe weather conditions, prolonged support is limited to providing the Quinault Indian Nation's EOC to facilitate the response profiles of federal and state responders.

## Inland/Wilderness Search and Rescue

- Federal Primary Agency: Department of the Interior (DOI)/National Park Service (NPS)
- Quinault Indian Nation Primary Responders: Quinault Indian Nation Division of Natural Resources and Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Management

**Operational Overview:** Includes SAR operations conducted in backcountry, remote, or undeveloped or rural or roadless areas that primarily require operations necessitating the use of specialized equipment to access these areas and may require responders traveling over land by alternate methods or by aircraft.

DOI/NPS has a congressional mandate to perform SAR and a cadre of highly trained SAR providers that are specially trained to operate in their respective areas of responsibility. NPS integrates the SAR capabilities of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Geological Survey, and other DOI components in planning for ESF 9.

Capabilities of the Quinault Indian Nation staff are limited in this respect but should be updated in the near-term to train staff from the Quinault Division of Natural Resources and Emergency Management to know the basic standards used, and participate in federally sponsored drills and tabletop exercises.

## Aeronautical Search and Rescue

- Federal Primary Agency: Department of Defense (DOD)/U.S. Air Force (USAF)/Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC)
- Quinault Indian Nation Primary Responders: Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Management

**Operational Overview:** Includes SAR operations conducted in aviation-related incidents and aeronautical search and rescue corresponding to the continental United States, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, and other U.S. territories and possession other than Alaska and U.S. territories in the Pacific Ocean. This may require specialized SAR operations in both open and wilderness areas and in the vicinity of airports requiring the coordinated deployment of personnel and equipment. DOD/USAF maintains a Rescue Coordination Center that coordinates a cooperative network to respond to aviation-related incidents. This network is made up of DOD components, facilities, and other resources that are used in civil SAR operations to the fullest extent practicable on a noninterference basis with their primary military duties in accordance with national directives, plans, guidelines, and agreements.

On the Quinault Indian Reservation's ability to respond to these incidents is limited. Aeronautical incidents are generally not within the realm of the Quinault Indian Nation to respond to or provide initial incident command. Support is limited to providing the Quinault Indian Nation's EOC to facilitate the response profiles of federal and state responders. Incident command in this realm eclipses current response profiles of the Quinault Indian Nation.

### E. Policies

Federal SAR response assists and augments Tribal, State and local SAR capabilities in incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response or in accordance with the NSP, which defines the responsibilities and provides guidance to Federal agencies with civil SAR mandates.

In incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response and upon activation by DHS under the National Response Framework (NRF), DHS/FEMA US&R task forces are considered Federal assets under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and other applicable authorities.

Other State-to-State SAR resources could be requested by Washington State through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact. Other local SAR resources would be requested by the Quinault Indian Nation through mutual aid and assistance agreements. Immediate SAR operations should be conducted in accordance with the NSP and the NSS. The National S&R Response System integrates DOD assets, DHS/USCG Rescue Coordination Centers (RCCs), and Rescue Sub-Centers (RSCs), supporting SAR operations conducted in accordance with the NSP.

Animal search and rescue services provided by animal control agencies and humane organizations will be integrated with human search and rescue operations as required.

Quinault Indian Nation response policies include:

- The Jurisdiction Having Authority will provide an Incident Commander and be the lead agency for all Urban Search and Rescue on the Quinault Indian Reservation.
- The appropriate Tribal Police Department or County Sheriff's Department will coordinate all non-urban search and rescue and will provide an incident commander as appropriate.
- Urban Search and Rescue, as described in this ESF, is limited to technical rescue, damaged structures, and collapsed buildings.

## F. Situation Disaster Condition:

Based upon the Quinault Indian Reservation’s Hazard Inventory and Vulnerability Assessment, there are several emergencies that could require urban search and rescue support to include floods, tsunamis, earthquakes, and severe storms.

## G. Planning Assumptions:

- A severe earthquake, tsunami, flood, or winter storm could damage urban areas and trap residents and visitors.
- Major damage could occur to clinics, ambulance services, and transportation routes.
- Medical facilities could be quickly overloaded.
- Access to medical facilities off-reservation could become inaccessible because of compromised infrastructure.
- Emergency measures to protect life and health during the first 96 hours after a disaster, in all likelihood, will be dependent upon tribal resources.
- Volunteers will come forward to help perform essential tasks; their efforts must be anticipated and coordinated.
- In the event of a major disaster, necessary search and rescue support will be available from State and Federal sources.
- Fire District personnel have been trained in technical rescues techniques such as trench, high angle, confined space, and water.
- Rescue dog organizations and water diving volunteers are trained in rescue techniques.

## H. Concept of Operations/Responsibilities

Both Rural and Urban Search and Rescue on the Quinault Indian Reservation will be conducted according to existing Standard Operating Procedures, Mutual Aid Agreements, and other formal directives.

The appropriate Tribal Police and County Sheriff’s Department maintains the capability to perform rural Search and Rescue. Fire Protection Districts will maintain and expand as funding is available for increased technical rescue capabilities. Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Emergency Management, functioning as ESF 5 – Emergency Management, will work with the CERT, the county LEPCs and the State of Washington to apply for grant funding for Urban Search and Rescue equipment and training.

### **General:**

Activation is dependent upon the nature and magnitude of the event, the suddenness of onset, and the existence of SAR resources in the area. If those resources (including Federal, State, tribal, and/or local resources) are or may become overwhelmed and there is a need for a coordinated Federal response, these actions will occur:

- DHS/FEMA will initiate the National US&R Response System for incidents likely to result in collapsed structures.
- DHS/USCG will initiate Federal waterborne SAR response activities for incidents likely to result in waterborne or maritime distress.
- DOI/NPS will initiate Federal SAR response activities for incidents likely to result in a distress situation in inland/wilderness areas.
- DOD/USAF/AFRCC will initiate Federal SAR response activities for incidents that result in aeronautical distress.

## Organization:

For incidents where DHS/FEMA is the primary agency, ESF 9 will follow the National US&R Response System, which consists of US&R task forces, ISTs, and technical specialists as defined in the Urban Search and Rescue Operations System Description.

For incidents where DHS/USCG is the primary agency, ESF 9 will follow the SAR response structure as outlined in the NSP, NSS, and the U.S. Coast Guard Addendum to the NSS. Additionally, DHS/USCG shall coordinate ESF 9 response from an agency-designated command center (Area/District/Sector) or the nearest RCC, RSC, or Joint Rescue Coordination Center (JRCC) to the affected area.

For incidents where DOI/NPS is the primary agency, ESF 9 will follow the SAR response structure as outlined in the NSP and NSS and other relevant DOI/NPS SAR procedures and SAR manuals. DOI/NPS shall coordinate ESF 9 response from one of its regional offices.

For incidents where DOD/USAF/AFRCC is the primary agency, ESF 9 will follow the SAR response structure as outlined in the NSP, NSS, and the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center Operations Instructions. DOD/USAF/AFRCC shall coordinate initial ESF 9 actions from its Rescue Coordination Center. If significant DOD resources are required and/or a Joint Task Force (JTF) is activated, the AFRCC will coordinate DOD response with the JTF.

- ESF 9 will be led as appropriate by the Quinault Indian Nation Police or responding County Sheriff.
- For Urban Search and Rescue the Jurisdiction Having Authority will identify an Incident Commander.
- Unified command may be necessary to direct specialized skills, established by separate fire districts and applied to tactical operations.
- ESF 1 – Transportation will provide transportation services as directed.
- ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering and the Damage Assessment Coordinator will perform building inspections and coordinate the removal of debris.
- ESF 6 – Mass Care will open and maintain mass care facilities and provide food and water to the responders and the mass care facilities.
- ESF 8 – Health and Medical Services will provide medical triage and transport.
- ESF 13 – Law Enforcement will maintain order and security at the incident scene(s) and Mass Care facilities.
- ESF 15 – Public Information will provide public information briefings to the media.

## Notification:

### *Initial*

- The Jurisdiction Having Authority, upon notification of a need for Urban Search and Rescue, will:
  - Recall rescue staff.
  - Determine the threat to rescuers and implement safety plan.
  - Establish a lookout and accountability system for rescuers before entering scene.
  - Conduct rescue operations according to standard operating procedures.
  - ESF 4 – Fire Fighting will provide additional personnel as requested by ESF 9.
  - ESF 13 – Law Enforcement will perform traffic control and evacuation as requested by ESF 9 and the evacuation coordinator.
- The Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Business Council President will:
  - Request activation of the EOC.

- Declare a Disaster if necessary.
- Direct ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering to be activated to support ESF 9.
- Issue evacuation orders when appropriate.
- Direct the Emergency Manager to activate ESF 6 – Mass Care.
- The Emergency Manager will:
  - Activate ESF 6 – Mass Care, ESF 8 – Health and Medical Services, and ESF 15 – Public Information, as necessary.
  - ESF 15 – Public Information will provide briefings to the media.

### Continuous

- The Emergency Manager will:
  - Coordinate support activities for the ESF 9 rescue mission with ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering, ESF 6 – Mass Care, ESF 7 – Resource Support, ESF 8 – Health and Medical Services, and ESF 15 – Public Information as necessary.
  - Request additional State and Federal assistance as needed.

### I. Continuity of Government

- The ESF 9 or a designated representative will relocate with the EOC staff to an alternate EOC if the situation so warrants.
- All essential records will be protected from destruction and loss.

### J. Administration and Logistics

- Normal search and rescue practices and procedures will be continued under emergency conditions to the extent possible.
- Administrative support and supplies for Search and Rescue activities, during EOC operations will be provided by the Quinault Indian Nation Administration Department.
- A search and rescue log will be maintained during EOC operations. Additionally, every effort will be made to document each transaction sufficiently so that complete records can be reconstructed and claims properly verified.
- No administrative process will be permitted to interfere with operations essential to preventing injury, loss of life and significant property damage.
- The EOC will be established by the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager.

### K. Maintenance

- ESF 9 – Search and Rescue will annually review this Emergency Support Function and update and modify, as necessary in coordination with the Emergency Manager.
- Supporting documents such as SOPs, checklists, resource lists, call-up rosters, maps, and demographic information will be developed and maintained and appended to this Emergency Support Function by ESF 9. They will be annually reviewed and updated as necessary.

### L. Quinault Indian Nation Responsibilities

**The Quinault Indian Nation Public Works – Community Services, in cooperation with the Quinault Division of Natural Resources, exercises primary responsibility for organizing emergency response related to Search and Rescue.** This is an emergency response activity that is conducted within the Quinault Indian Reservation and resource limitations of ESF 9 support agencies. Activities include supporting Federal, State, and local planning and response efforts as they relate to incident response by the Quinault Indian Nation.

The Quinault Indian Nation will increase staffing immediately on notification of an actual or potential search and rescue emergency affecting the Quinault Indian Reservation for all types of search and rescue (land, water, or building collapse). When requested by the Quinault Indian Nation, FEMA Department of Homeland Security will consult with the appropriate ESF 9 supporting organizations to determine the appropriate federal responder and need for assistance.

Responders within the **Quinault Indian Nation Search and Rescue** should participate in training for ESF 9, including:

- NIMS 100 Orientation (IS-100)
- NIMS, An Introduction (IS-700)
- National Response Plan (NRP), An Introduction (IS-800)
- ESF-9 Search and Rescue (IS-809)
- Search & Rescue Planning (G-659)



## 8.10. ESF 10-Hazardous Material Response

- Hazardous materials response
- Environmental safety and short- and long-term cleanup

### A. Primary Agencies

#### Federal ESF Coordinator

- Environmental Protection Agency

#### Federal ESF Primary Agencies

- Environmental Protection Agency
- Department of Homeland Security/U.S. Coast Guard

#### Quinault Indian Nation

- Quinault Indian Nation Community Services – Public Safety
- Quinault Indian Reservation Fire Districts

### B. Support Agencies

#### Federal ESF Support Agencies

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Energy
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Justice
- Department of Labor
- Department of State
- Department of Transportation
- General Services Administration
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission

#### Quinault Indian Nation Support organizations

- Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Management
- Quinault Indian Nation Division of Natural Resources
- Washington State Department of Ecology
- Washington State Patrol

### C. Introduction

Hazardous materials are materials, which, because of their chemical, physical, or biological nature, pose a potential risk to life, health, or property when released. A release may occur by spilling, leaking, emitting toxic vapors, or any other process that enables the material to escape its container, enter the

environment, and create a potential hazard. The hazard can be explosive, flammable, combustible, corrosive, reactive, poisonous, toxic, biological agent, and radioactive.

ESF 10 describes the organization and procedures the Quinault Indian Nation will follow to respond to an incident involving transportation, use, and storage or processing of hazardous materials, and the potential for a chemical spill off-shore of the Quinault Indian Reservation at-sea.

### **Purpose:**

ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials Response provides Federal support in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or uncontrolled release of oil or hazardous materials when activated.

### **D. Scope**

ESF 10 provides for a coordinated Federal response to actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents. Response to oil and hazardous materials incidents is generally carried out in accordance with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR Part 300. For purposes of this annex, “hazardous materials” is a general term intended to mean hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants as defined in the NCP. Hazardous materials include chemical, biological, and radiological substances, whether accidentally or intentionally released.

The scope of ESF 10 includes the appropriate actions to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a threat to public health, welfare, or the environment caused by actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents. Appropriate general actions can include, but are not limited to: actions to prevent, minimize, or mitigate a release; efforts to detect and assess the extent of contamination (including sampling and analysis and environmental monitoring); actions to stabilize the release and prevent the spread of contamination; analysis of options for environmental cleanup and waste disposition; implementation of environmental cleanup; and storage, treatment, and disposal of oil and hazardous materials. Examples of specific actions may include: sampling a drinking water supply to determine if there has been intentional contamination; stabilizing the release through the use of berms, dikes, or impoundments; capping of contaminated soils or sludge; use of chemicals and other materials to contain or retard the spread of the release or mitigate its effects; decontaminating buildings and structures; using drainage controls, fences, warning signs, or other security or site-control precautions; removing highly contaminated soils from drainage areas; removing drums, barrels, tanks, or other bulk containers that contain oil or hazardous materials; and other measures as deemed necessary.

In addition, ESF 10 may be used under appropriate authorities to respond to actual or threatened releases of materials not typically responded to under the NCP but that pose a threat to public health or welfare or to the environment. Appropriate ESF 10 response activities to such incidents include, but are not limited to, household hazardous waste collection, monitoring of debris disposal, water quality monitoring and protection, air quality sampling and monitoring, and protection of natural resources.

ESF 10 is applicable to all Federal departments and agencies with responsibilities and assets to support State, tribal, and local response to actual or potential oil or hazardous materials incidents.

- ESF 10 covers all Hazardous Materials Incidents on the Quinault Indian Reservation and establishes roles and responsibilities among agencies that may be brought to bear in response actions.
- ESF 10 may be activated in response to a natural or other disaster with the potential for a hazardous materials impact, or in anticipation of a natural or other disaster that is expected to result in an impact to hazardous materials facilities or transporters, or in response to other technological disasters.

## E. Policies

The NCP is an operational supplement to the NRF. It provides more detailed information regarding the roles and responsibilities, organizational structures, and procedures described in ESF 10.

The NCP is authorized by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) as amended by section 311 of the Clean Water Act and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90).

As described in the NRF core document, some Federal responses do not require coordination by the DHS and are undertaken by other Federal departments and agencies consistent with their authorities. Federal responses to oil and hazardous materials incidents under the authorities of CERCLA and the FWPCA that do not warrant DHS coordination are conducted under the NCP. The EPA or DHS/U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) may also request DHS to activate other NRF elements for such incidents, if needed, while still retaining overall leadership for the Federal response.

ESF 10 may be activated by DHS for incidents requiring a more robust coordinated Federal response, such as:

- A major disaster or emergency under the Stafford Act;
- A Federal-to-Federal support request (e.g., a Federal agency, such as the Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Interior (Bureau of Indian Affairs), Department of Agriculture (USDA), requests support from ESF 10 and provides funding for the response through the mechanisms described in the federal Financial Management Support Annex); or
- An actual or potential oil discharge or hazardous materials release to which EPA and/or DHS/USCG respond under CERCLA and/or FWPCA authorities and funding, for which DHS determines it should lead the Federal response.

During a Stafford Act incident, Stafford Act funding will be used to address oil and hazardous materials incidents that are not at pre-existing sites under CERCLA or FWPCA, for which Federal assistance is requested.

When ESF 10 is activated, the NCP typically serves as the basis for actions taken in support of the NRF. NCP structures and response mechanisms, discussed further below, remain in place when ESF 10 is activated, but coordinate with NRF mechanisms as described in the Concept of Operations section. During Stafford Act responses, some procedures in the NCP may be streamlined or may not apply.

The NCP describes the NRS, which is an organized network of agencies, programs, and resources with authorities and responsibilities in oil and hazardous materials response. Key components of the NRS include the National Response Center, National Response Team (NRT), Regional Response Teams (RRTs), Federal On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs), Regional and Area Contingency Plans, and State and local plans. States and tribes participate in the NRS at the regional and local levels.

The NCP requires that oil and hazardous materials releases be reported to the National Response Center (See 40 CFR 300.125.). The National Response Center provides notifications of such reports to the National Operations Center to promote situational awareness.

The NRT is the national-level organization for coordinating Federal interagency activities under the NCP. The NRT is comprised of national representatives of the primary and support agencies for ESF 10. The NRT carries out national preparedness and response planning for oil and hazardous materials incidents and works in coordination with the ESF Leaders Group regarding ESF 10 preparedness with other NRF elements. On a day-to-day basis, EPA serves as Chair and DHS/USCG as Vice Chair of the NRT. For an incident-specific NRT activation, the NRT Chair would be the agency providing the Federal OSC. The NRT

provides support, assistance, and advice to the Federal OSC and RRT as requested. (Precise jurisdictional boundaries between EPA and DHS/USCG have been determined by EPA-DHS/USCG agreements and are described in the NCP and in greater detail in Regional and Area Contingency Plans. In general, EPA is the lead for incidents in the inland zone and DHS/USCG is the lead for incidents in the coastal zone.)

Thirteen RRTs coordinate NCP interagency activities at the Federal regional level. The RRTs are comprised of regional representatives of the primary and support agencies for ESF 10 as well as a representative from each State within the region. The RRTs are co-chaired by EPA and DHS/USCG on a day-to-day basis. The RRTs serve as planning and preparedness bodies before a response. For an incident-specific RRT activation, the RRT Chair would be the agency providing the Federal OSC. The RRTs are coordinating bodies. As needed during a response, RRTs convene to address interagency response issues and provide assistance and advice to the Federal OSC(s), including resource acquisition support as requested.

At the tactical, on-scene Incident Command Post (ICP) level, the Federal OSC carries out his/her responsibilities under the NCP to coordinate, integrate, and manage overall oil and hazardous materials response efforts in accordance with existing delegations of authority. For oil discharges, depending on the location, the agency providing the Federal OSC is either EPA or DHS/USCG. For hazardous substance emergencies, the agency providing the OSC may be EPA, DHS/USCG, the DOE, or the Department of Defense (DOD), depending on the location and source of the release. DOE and DOD are generally responsible for hazardous substance emergencies involving their facilities, vessels, materials, and weapons, including transportation-related incidents. Under 40 CFR 300.120, for those hazardous substance emergencies for which DOE or DOD provides the OSC, the OSC is responsible for taking all response actions (both onsite and offsite). Other Federal agencies provide OSCs for hazardous substance removal actions that are not emergencies.

Federal OSCs have independent authority under the NCP to respond to an oil or hazardous materials incident. Some oil and hazardous materials incident responses (including assessments), therefore, may be initiated under the NCP and CERCLA and/or OPA 90 funding, then transition to ESF 10 and Stafford Act funding or funding from another Federal agency under the NRF Federal-to-Federal support provisions when ESF 10 is activated under those authorities.

The NCP provides that EPA or DHS/USCG may classify an oil discharge as a Spill of National Significance (SONS) (See 40 CFR 300.323 for a description of a SONS.). For a SONS, EPA or DHS/USCG may name a “senior Agency official” (EPA) or National Incident Commander (DHS/USCG) who assists the OSC, or assumes certain functions of the OSC, respectively (e.g., communicating with the affected parties and public, coordinating resources at the national level). Under the NRF, EPA and DHS/USCG maintain authority for classifying a discharge as a SONS for purposes of the NCP. DHS may or may not decide that it should coordinate the Federal response to a SONS. If not, EPA or DHS/USCG lead the Federal response in accordance with the NCP. For a SONS for which DHS coordinates the overall Federal response, ESF 10 is activated and the EPA senior Agency official or DHS/USCG National Incident Commander may also assume a role within the Joint Field Office (JFO) Unified Coordination Group.

#### **Within the Quinault Indian Reservation:**

- The Fire District having authority as the Local Emergency Response Authority (LERA) is the primary coordinating ESF 10 organization.
- The Incident Command System will be utilized in hazardous materials incident response.
- Hazardous Materials Substance Emergency Response Act, requires the LERA to complete cost recovery and forward the information to the Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division for processing and legal action if necessary.

- Each response group must be self-sufficient and responsible for its own initial hazardous materials response capabilities, support will be provided by the Quinault Indian Nation EOC when it is activated.
- Supporting documents such as SOPs, hazards vulnerability analysis, checklists, resource lists, call-up rosters, maps, and demographic information will be developed and maintained and appended to the ESF by ESF 10. They will be reviewed annually, updated, and distributed as prescribed in the Basic Plan.
- The Emergency Manager will develop, and coordinate with the CERT and the County LEPCs, procedures to evaluate the ESF at least annually through tabletop, functional, and full-scale exercises.
- The Hazardous Materials ESF and attachments will be reviewed annually and updated as necessary by ESF 5 Emergency Management including:
  - Mutual aid between agencies, municipalities, business, counties, and states will be encouraged.
  - Shortfalls in training, procedures, or equipment will be documented in exercise evaluations and reviewed by LEPC members for corrective action and follow-up.
- Most facilities under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 provide the required documentation to the Quinault Indian Reservation CERT, the Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division, and the local fire districts.
- The Quinault Indian Nation will utilize courses sponsored by the Federal and State governments, as well as private organizations, to ensure that all first responders are trained to deal with the type and magnitude of hazardous material incidents that could occur on lands held in Trust by the BIA. Each emergency response agency must determine what level of response and training is required. The following five training and competency levels should be addressed.
  - First response awareness
  - First response operation
  - Hazardous materials technician
  - Hazardous materials specialist
  - On-scene incident commander

First response awareness level and first response operation level training should be scheduled for firefighter, law enforcement, emergency medical and health environmental personnel, and the Emergency Management staff.

- Three response levels have been identified to facilitate incident response. All incidents will be initially classified as a Level III response. Thereafter, the incident commander will determine the appropriate response level.
- Fixed-site hazardous material facilities (commercial and Tribal) will:
  - Develop on-site contingency plans that specify notification and emergency response procedures and responsibilities.
  - Provide technical support to local response agencies.
  - Provide planning support to the Quinault Indian Nation CERT and ESF 5 – Emergency Management.
  - Provide liaison to the Quinault Indian Nation EOC.
  - Provide a representative to the incident command post.
  - Initiate notification to the Grays Harbor County Dispatch, Jefferson County Dispatch, the CERT, and Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division EMC Communications Center (1-800-854-5406, or 253-912-4900).

## F. Situation Disaster Condition

- The threat of a disaster involving hazardous materials has escalated due to the increase in everyday use, manufacture, transportation, and storage of chemicals throughout the region and the use of state and federal highways that traverse the Quinault Indian Reservation for transportation needs.
- Facilities which store/handle hazardous materials are limited in numbers, size, and scope of the operation and in actual chemical used. Almost exclusively, these facilities are involved in the storage and distribution of petroleum products, or water purification agents (chlorine).
- Major transportation routes on which hazardous materials are commonly transported include the State route 109 and US Route 101.
- Off-shore use of the Pacific Ocean for transportation adjacent to the Quinault Indian Reservation includes a full-range of commercial ocean traffic to move potentially hazardous materials from all points across the Pacific Rim to Washington's ports, and other ports along the coastline.
- Off-shore use of the Pacific Ocean for transportation adjacent to the Quinault Indian Reservation includes a full-range of government (primarily military) ocean traffic to move potentially hazardous materials.
- The existence of fixed hazardous materials facilities on the Reservation provides the potential for a toxic release.
- The Quinault Indian Nation has not received information from fixed facilities about hazardous materials present.
- Hazardous materials incidents may occur as the result of natural disasters, human error, accidents, or terrorism.

## G. Planning Assumptions

- Local hazardous materials incident response is limited. There would be a need to request technical assistance for many types of emergencies.
- Trained federal, state, and private emergency response personnel are available to assist in response/clean-up activities. However, delays can be expected due to the time and location of the accident as well as delays in reporting and notification.
- Hazardous materials incident response training and response equipment on the Quinault Indian Reservation are not considered to be adequate.
- Fire districts have the capability to make some protective responses in the event of an incident involving the transport, storage, or usage of hazardous materials.
- Neither the Roger Saux Health Care Center (Taholah) nor the Charlotte Kalama Health Center facility (Queets) has the capability to provide treatment to victims exposed to hazardous materials.
- It must be assumed that hazardous materials are a factor in every emergency response situation.
- The amount of time available to determine the scope and magnitude of the incident impacts protective actions recommendations.
- A serious hazardous materials incident could exceed the response capabilities of the Quinault Indian Nation rapidly.
- In the event of a serious hazardous materials incident, many residents in the "risk area" will evacuate spontaneously without official order or recommendation.
- Response time may be delayed due to adverse weather.

- Communications between the Quinault Indian Nation and the Washington State EOC are adequate. If standard channels are interrupted, backup HF radio will be used.
- All Fire Departments have the capability to make the initial protective response to a hazardous materials incident.
- Depending upon the seriousness of the incident, responses to protect the public could include sheltering in place, evacuation, and notification of contaminated water supplies.
- Hazardous material incident response operations within the Quinault Indian Reservation may involve Tribal Police and County law enforcement organizations, Fire Departments, the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), as well as the entire EOC staff.
- The resources of volunteer groups, industries, counties, State and Federal government may be required to cope with major hazardous materials incidents.
- The Roger Saux Health Care Center has limited triage capability to treat victims exposed to hazardous materials.
- Washington State Police will respond to all hazardous materials transportation incidents on State and Federal highways. If requested by the Quinault Indian Nation, they will respond to incidents on reservation roads to offer technical and/or enforcement assistance.
- Washington State Patrol may need to conduct an investigation concurrent to that performed by local jurisdictions in order to gather information for cost recovery actions that are provided for under State law.
- In the event of a serious hazardous materials incident, many of the residents in the risk area will choose to evacuate spontaneously without official order or recommendation. Many will leave by routes not designated as main evacuation routes.
- A transportation hazardous materials incident may require the evacuation of residents at any location within the Reservation.
- Hazardous materials entering the sewage system may necessitate the shutdown of sewage plants. This may result in the release of untreated sewage.
- Hazardous materials entering one of the river systems may have substantial economic and traditional ways of life impacts on Tribal members.
- The amount of time available to determine the scope and magnitude of the incident will impact on the protective actions recommended.
- A hazardous materials incident will exceed the normal response capabilities of the Quinault Indian Nation.
- Communication between Quinault Indian Nation and the Washington State EOC may be limited or non-existent.
- Response time may be delayed because of icy roads or wind-blown trees over roadways.

#### H. Concept of Operations/Responsibilities

- Hazardous materials incident response agencies include the Quinault Tribal Police, County Sheriffs Organizations, Fire Protection Districts, and County Search and Rescue Assistance, available by request from the Washington State Patrol, Washington Department of Transportation, Washington State Fish and Wildlife, the U.S. Forest Service, and the National Park Service. Further expertise and technical advice is available from the Roger Saux Health Care Center, and from industry.
- The NIMS Incident Command System will be utilized in Hazardous Materials incident response.
- The Incident Commander will be the ranking emergency response official from the Jurisdiction Having Authority at the scene.
- The Incident Commander will coordinate all hazardous material incidents with State agencies, i.e., Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), and the Washington Military Department,

Emergency Management Division through the State EMS Communications Center (1-800-854-5406, or 253-912-4900). At this time incidents will be classified as Regulatory, Level I, II, or III. The classification will usually be made jointly by representatives from Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division, the Incident Commander and/or the Local Emergency Response Authority, based upon the threat posed by the incident and the ability of the local agencies to successfully deal with the situation. The initial “classification” discussion will most likely take place on a telephone bridge initiated by the Incident Commander and facilitated by the Washington State EMC Communications Center (1-800-854-5406, or 253-912-4900).

- The Quinault Indian Nation Police command channel is available for use during emergencies. This will allow the Incident Commander a dedicated frequency direct to the EOC.
- ESF 10 will utilize appropriately trained and equipped personnel from the Quinault Indian Nation, as well as State and Federal agencies.
- ESF 15 – Public Information will act as the official spokesman for the ESF 10 and the Incident Commander.
- In case of an emergency condition at one of the fixed sites, attempts will be made to coordinate release of information between ESF 15 – Public Information and the facility public relations representative.

## General

In conjunction with the affected tribe(s) and State(s), ESF 10 coordinates the provision of support to and the overall management of the various response sites to ensure actions are taken to mitigate, clean up, and dispose of oil and hazardous materials and minimize the impact of the incidents. ESF 10 promotes close coordination with Federal, State, tribal, and local officials, as well as the private sector, to establish priorities for response support.

ESF 10 requires documentation of all response activities to support after-action requirements and justify actions taken by primary and support agencies. This includes documentation to support financial transfers between primary and support agencies that are necessary to conduct ESF 10 activities.

## Organization

- The Incident Commander will be the Jurisdiction Having Authority’s senior officer on scene and will direct all immediate response efforts at the scene according to their department directives.
- The Quinault Indian Nation’s President will request ESF 10 to report to the EOC when notified of an emergency situation.
- ESF 10 will coordinate hazardous Material incident operations at the EOC.
  - Hazardous materials incident operations at the EOC will be directed by the Hazardous Materials Incident Response Coordinator (HMIRC). The Incident Commander will direct the response team and the activities at the scene. Initially the Incident Commander will be the ranking local emergency response official who responds to the scene. The Incident Commander will assume command as soon as possible.
  - If a fire is involved, the Fire Chief will be in charge of all on-scene operations. Once the fire is extinguished, the Incident Commander will be in charge.
  - Existing mutual aid agreements will remain in effect.
  - It is the releaser’s legal and financial responsibility to clean up and minimize the risk to the health of the general public and the workers that are involved. If the responsible party cannot be located, or is unable or unwilling to initiate a clean-up, and the Quinault Indian Nation does not have the capability to do the clean-up, then the Quinault Indian



Nation should declare an emergency/disaster and request State assistance. In most cases the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will be contacted to initiate clean-up. However, overall responsibility for protection of the public remains with the Quinault Indian Nation.

- Depending upon the seriousness of the incident, responses to protect the public could include evacuation and notification of contaminated water supplies.
- The Public Information Officer or a member of their staff will act as the official spokesperson for the Hazardous Materials Incident Response Coordinator and the Incident Commander.

Initial response, to include lifesaving and hazard mitigation, will be made by the local first responders. If needed, State and Federal experts will be called upon to assist in accordance with the Washington State Emergency Response Commission (SERC).

- The Washington State Patrol will respond to all hazardous materials transportation incidents anywhere in the State as an SOP.
- Washington State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) will conduct and maintain a hazardous vulnerability analysis to include:
  - Identification of fixed-site facilities.
  - Identification of transportation routes.
  - Identification of critical lifeline facilities that would be at risk as a result of a hazardous material incident.
  - Identification of populations at risk from fixed-sites and transportation incidents.
- The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) as well as the Washington State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), the Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division, and private industry emergency response personnel will assist the Quinault Indian to deal with hazardous materials emergencies.
- The Washington State Department of Ecology (DOE) will oversee cleanup of hazardous waste, substances, and materials. DOE will also contact the responsible party to initiate clean-up and work with the Quinault Indian Nation to recoup costs from the shipper or spiller.
- The Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager will, if conditions warrant, recommend activation of the EOC and/or establish a command post near the scene to provide communications, coordination and direction, and control.
- On-scene radio command at hazardous material incidents will, by necessity be relayed through the dispatch center to the Incident Commander at the command post.
- The fixed site hazardous material facility will:
  - Develop an on-site contingency plan which specifies notification and emergency response procedures and responsibilities.
  - Provide technical support.
  - Provide planning support.
  - Provide liaison to the EOC.
  - Provide a representative to the incident command post.
  - Initiate notification providing information specified in the accident notification form to designated agencies.
  - Initiate written follow-up documentation of a release.

### **Headquarters-Level Response Support Structure**

For incidents where EPA is a primary agency, the Director, Office of Emergency Management, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, EPA, serves as the lead for ESF 10. For incidents where DHS/USCG

is the primary agency, the Chief, Office of Incident Management and Preparedness, DHS/USCG, serves as the lead for ESF 10.

The primary agency represents ESF 10 and provides ESF 10 representatives, as needed, to the headquarters components of the NRF, including the following:

- Domestic Readiness Group (DRG)
- National Response Coordination Center (NRCC)
- National Operations Center (NOC)

The primary agency may request support for these functions from the other ESF 10 partner agencies as appropriate. The primary agency provides administrative support to ESF 10 as appropriate.

Following an initial situation assessment, the primary agency determines which support agencies are required to continue to provide representatives to ESF 10 on a 24-hour basis (either by telephone or in person) during the emergency response period. ESF 10 support agencies have representatives available immediately by telephone on a 24-hour basis.

The primary agency may establish management objectives for ESF 10, consistent with the broader management objectives from the NRCC.

ESF 10 operates from the headquarters of the primary agency:

- EPA coordinates ESF 10 from the EPA Headquarters emergency operations center (EOC).
- DHS/USCG coordinates ESF 10 from the DHS/USCG Headquarters Office of Incident Management and Preparedness.

While incident situation reports generally flow to the NOC from the JFO, the primary agency EOC also keeps the NOC apprised of incident management efforts.

The ESF 10 NRCC representative provides national-level coordination and liaison among ESFs and provides accurate ESF technical information to the NRCC Planning Section and the Incident Management Planning Team (IMPT). The NRCC ESF 10 representative is in direct contact with the ESF 10 EPA and/or DHS/USCG Headquarters EOC as appropriate. The primary agency provides guidance and direction to its regional response elements as necessary on issues such as interregional resource use, allocation, and mobilization.

The primary agency consults the NRT for advice and assistance in carrying out activities under ESF 10. In addition, the primary agency works with DHS during the incident to establish appropriate mechanisms for coordination between the NRT and DRG and/or IMPT, depending on the needs of the incident. The NRT may be called upon to provide subject-matter expertise in oil/hazardous materials responses to the DRG and/or IMPT. The NRT may also be called upon to provide input to the Homeland Security Council or other White House entities through the DRG.

### ***Regional-Level Response Support Structure***

Either the EPA or DHS/USCG Co-Chair of the RRT serves as the regional lead for the ESF, depending upon which agency is the primary agency. For incidents affecting both the inland and coastal zone, EPA is the regional lead and DHS/USCG is the deputy. The regional lead may be transferred from one agency to the other during a response if circumstances dictate. (Note: EPA has regional offices and DHS/USCG has district offices.)

The regional-level ESF 10 is composed of regional or other representatives of those Federal agencies listed in the “Responsibilities” section of this annex. The primary agency represents ESF 10 and provides

ESF 10 representatives, as needed, to the regional and on-scene components of the NRF, including the following:

- Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC)
- Joint Field Office (JFO)
- Joint Information Center (JIC)
- Incident Command Post (ICP)

The primary agency may request support for these functions from the other ESF 10 partner agencies as appropriate.

At the JFO level, ESF 10 typically provides a representative(s) to coordinate ESF 10 mission assignments and provide information to the JFO on ESF 10 on-scene activities. In addition, for a chemical, biological, or radiological WMD incident, ESF 10 may also provide, as needed, a Technical Specialist(s) to provide scientific and technical expertise and to coordinate scientific and technical issues with other responding agencies and with other ESF 10 headquarters, regional, and on-scene response elements. For incidents in which ESF 10 plays a major role, the primary agency may also provide a senior official to participate in the JFO Unified Coordination Group.

The regional lead for ESF 10, in coordination with the OSC, consults the RRT for support, advice, or assistance, and establishes appropriate mechanisms for the RRT to coordinate with the JFO during an incident as needed.

If the agency(ies) providing the OSCs joins or establishes an Area Command (or Unified Area Command), the ESF 10 regional lead ensures coordination between the JFO and Area Command, as needed, on matters relating to ESF 10 activities.

All OSCs involved in implementing ESF 10 actions maintain close coordination with the regional ESF 10 lead to ensure the response is consistent with national and ESF 10 priorities.

Public communications generally are coordinated through ESF 15 – External Affairs in consultation with the JFO and the JIC. It is recognized, however, that in some cases it may be necessary for responding OSCs to communicate with the media/public on tactical operations and matters affecting public health and safety directly from the scene, particularly during the early stages of the emergency response.

### *Incident-Related Actions*

The primary agency convenes appropriate agency representatives as soon as possible, and within 2 hours of notification, if possible, to develop a plan for providing the support required. This can be conducted via emergency conference call or by physically locating at the primary agency EOC as appropriate. At the headquarters level, ESF 10 focuses initially on the following actions:

- Confirm that members of national and regional ESF 10 staffs are notified.
- Ensure that the primary agency headquarters EOC is ready to support Federal response activities and to coordinate with the NOC.
- Establish communications with the affected regional ESF 10 elements.
- Coordinate with other national-level ESFs, as appropriate.

At the regional-level, ESF 10 becomes operational upon notification from the RRCC. Initial actions coordinated under the regional ESF 10 may include:

- Alert members of the regional ESF 10.
- Ensure that the primary agency regional EOC is ready to support Federal response activities and to coordinate with the primary agency headquarters EOC and/or ESF 10 at the NRCC as needed.

- Deploy representatives to response teams.
- Establish communications with the RRCC and/or State EOC (according to regional plans) to obtain initial damage estimates.
- Identify initial resource requirements for all OSCs (both EPA and DHS/USCG) when appropriate.
- As appropriate, coordinate with ESF 10 elements in non-impacted regions/districts to obtain personnel, equipment, and other backup support.
- Assess the situation, including the nature, amount, and locations of actual or potential releases of oil and hazardous materials; pathways to human and environmental exposure; probable direction and time of travel of the materials (e.g., trajectory and analysis); potential impact on human health, welfare, safety, and the environment; types, availability, and location of response resources, technical support, decontamination, and cleanup services; and priorities for protecting human health and welfare and the environment through appropriate response actions.

Upon identification of actual or potential releases of oil and hazardous materials, the regional lead for ESF 10 closely coordinates with the OSC(s) and the RRT (if convened) to develop and implement a response strategy.

Upon becoming fully operational and throughout the response period, the ESF 10 support agency representatives (headquarters and regional) coordinate with their agencies to meet ESF 10 needs and carry out ESF actions. Headquarters ESF 10 actions may include communicating management objectives to regional ESF 10 elements. The regional ESF 10 actions may include:

- Receiving damage information from reconnaissance teams, other ESFs, and Federal, State, tribal, and local agencies.
- Identifying ESF support needs and establishing response priorities in coordination with Federal, State, tribal, and local agencies.
- Validating priorities and identifying the resources required to meet the needs.
- Working with State, tribal, and local governments, other Federal agencies, and the private sector to maximize use of available regional assets and identify resources required from outside the region.
- Initiating actions to locate and move resources into the incident area.
- Maintaining close coordination with the JFO to share information and ensure effective response to requests for assistance.
- Continuing to coordinate on-scene response operations at the ICP as described under “Policies” above.

Because of the potential need for ESF 10 to respond to numerous simultaneous events, including terrorism incidents, OSCs, as time permits, coordinate all significant actions with the ESF 10 regional lead. Significant actions are considered those that relate to competition for and commitment of key interagency resources not under the OSC’s control, recommendations to State officials as to protective actions, or actions that could impact other regional or national response activities or priorities.

### Notification

- The appropriate Dispatch Center (based on the incident location) will be notified of a potential Hazardous Materials Incident.
- Upon notification by the Dispatch Center, the Local Hazardous Materials Response Team (ESF 10) will respond to the scene.
- As the designated Incident Commander, LERA will request the activation of the EOC.
- Upon activation of the EOC, the Emergency Manager will request the activation of ESF 10.

## I. Response Actions

### Initial

#### **Incident Commander and Hazardous Materials Incident Response Team:**

- Assess the situation and attempt to determine if hazardous materials are present.
- Check placard of vehicle with the Emergency Response Guidebook to determine the type of material and its Potential hazard or Contact Facility Coordinator for fixed-site incident to determine identity and potential hazard of released material.
- Take steps to isolate the area to minimize public exposure to the hazard if a physical, chemical, or radiological hazard is present.
- Phone dispatch and report the following:
  - Date and time.
  - Name of person giving call.
  - Name and telephone number or radio frequency of on-scene contact.
  - Incident location.
  - Nearby populations.
  - Nature (e.g., leak, explosion, spill, fire).
  - Time of release.
  - Possible health effects/medical emergency information.
  - Number of dead or injured; where dead/injured are taken.
  - Name of material(s) released; if known.
  - Manifest/shipping invoice/billing label.
  - Shipper/manufacturer identification.
  - Container type (e.g., truck, rail car, pipeline, drum).
  - Truck 4-digit identification numbers.
  - Placard/label information.
  - Characteristics of material (e.g., color, smell, physical effects), only if readily detectable.
  - Present status of the material (e.g., gas, liquid).
  - Total amount of material that may be released.
  - Other hazardous materials in area.
  - Amount of material released so far/duration of release.
  - Whether significant amounts of the material appear to be entering the atmosphere, nearby water, storm drains, or soil.
  - Direction, height, color, odor of any vapor clouds or plumes.
  - Weather conditions (wind direction and speed).
  - Local terrain conditions.
  - Personnel at the scene.
- Inform the Hazardous Materials Incident Coordinator about the situation and establish on-going communications between the command post and the EOC.
- Report incident to bordering cities, counties, or states if there is imminent danger to their water or air.
- Monitor the size, concentration and movement of leaks, spills, and releases.
- Plot wind speed and direction on maps.
- Monitor the public, emergency workers, and equipment for contamination.
- Maintain records of exposure.
- Establish staging areas upwind and in a safe area.
- Ensure that appropriate containment/displacement techniques are initiated.

- Ensure that standard decontamination procedures are used to assure that hazardous materials are not spread beyond the incident site by emergency personnel.
- Monitor the release to assess its impact, both on and off site.
- Coordinate with the Washington State Department of Ecology who will provide technical guidance and support to the Incident Commander.
- Upon arrival of a properly identified emergency response team, manufacturer, owner, or Washington State Patrol or Washington State Department of Ecology representative, maintain control of the overall situation but relinquish the responsibility to neutralize and dispose of the material to the response team. Remain at the scene to assure that all phases of the operation are completed.

**The Quinault Indian Nation President will:**

- Request ESF 10, Hazardous Materials Response, to report to the EOC when notified of an emergency situation.
- Declare a disaster when appropriate.
- Authorize activation of public warning systems by ESF 2 – Communications and Warning, evacuation of threatened areas, and request ESF 6 – Mass Care to activate mass care facilities, and ESF 7 – Resource Support to incur expenditures as necessary.
- • ESF 10, Hazardous Materials Response, or a designated alternate, will report to the EOC upon its activation.
- Obtain estimates of the area that may be affected.
- Ensure that all essential operations are activated.
- Notify immediately the Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division through the State EMS Communications Center (1-800-854-5406, or 253-912-4900) who will in turn notify the Washington State Department of Ecology to inform them of the incident.
- Attempt to provide a technical representative to be present in the EOC.
- Determine if there is a threat to the drinking water supply. If so, notify the public and private system operators.
- Coordinate with the incident commander to ensure State agencies have been notified and the incident has been classified, and determine if local authorities can handle the situation.
- Contact the National Weather Service for wind direction and other weather information.
- Notify nearby municipalities and counties that could be affected by a vapor cloud or liquid plume in the water supply.
- Maintain a situation map.
- Limit emergency operations to the extent of expertise provided by emergency service personnel and available equipment and materials on hand.

**The Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager will:**

- If conditions warrant, recommend activation of the EOC and/or establish a command post near the scene to provide communications, coordination and direction, and control.
- Determine whether to recommend a shelter in place strategy, or evacuation in coordination with on-scene authorities.
- Coordinate evacuation with the Evacuation Coordinator and the executive authorities.
- Coordinate activation of Assembly Areas with the ESF 6 – Mass Care as necessary.
- Coordinate with ESF 2 – Communications and Warning and ESF 15 – Public Information to warn the public of actual or potential threats.

**ESF 13 – Law Enforcement will provide support requested by the Incident Commander including:**

- Refer all questions from the media about the incident to the Quinault Indian Nation PIO or designee.
- In conjunction with the ESF 15 – Public Information Officer and the ESF 2 – Communication and Warning Coordinator, alert and/or warn the threatened population.
- Evacuate the threatened population if the situation warrants.
- Implement SOP for investigation and enforcement.

**ESF 4 – Firefighting will provide support as requested by the Incident Commander, ESF 10, and the EOC including:**

- Request mutual aid and/or technical support, if needed.
- Reevaluate perimeters as the hazardous material is identified and/or environmental conditions change.
- Assist medical personnel in isolating and removing contaminated or injured persons from the scene.
- Emergency Medical Services (EMS) will provide support as requested by the Incident Commander, ESF 10.

**Industry Emergency Response Services will:**

- Assist in determining if a hazardous chemical, petroleum product, or radioactive material is involved.
- Provide information on chemicals manufactured or used at local plants.
- Make available all emergency response equipment and facilities on a needed basis.
- Make available emergency response and advisory personnel with special skills and knowledge to handle the situation.

**Continuous**

The Quinault Indian Nation President will approve reentry of evacuated areas (at recommendation of Incident Commander or Emergency Manager) when they are determined to be safe.

**ESF 10 Incident Commander will:**

- Coordinate, via the Washington State Emergency Communication Services and Facilities, with federal, state, county, city, and industry responders, to request additional support if needed.
- Coordinate clean-up activities with DOE.

**The Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager will:**

- Maintain situation map, post and update pertinent information on status boards and maps, and update plume projections as appropriate.
- If appropriate, request ESF 15 – Public Information to release prepared messages designated for broadcast over the EAS.
- Coordinate with EOC staff and executive authorities on whether a local disaster emergency should be declared.
- Coordinate medical support with ESF 8 – Health and Medical Services.
- Coordinate with ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering to protect the water supply and sewage treatment systems.
- If there is a threat to the drinking water supply, notify the public and private system operators.

- Coordinate the reentry of the evacuated population with the EOC Staff and executive authorities.

**Incident Commander and Hazardous Materials Incident Response Team will:**

- Ensure that ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials Response is fully informed and updated concerning the incident. Establish ongoing communications between the command post and the EOC.
- Seek technical advice and guidance from the State of Washington DOE Environmental Coordinator and the Washington State Patrol Hazardous Materials Specialist.
- Upon arrival of a properly identified emergency response team, manufacturer, owner, Washington State Patrol, or DOE representative, relinquish the responsibility to neutralize and dispose of the material but maintain control of the overall situation. Remain at the scene to assure that all phases of the operation are completed.
- Monitor the public, emergency workers, and equipment for contamination. Maintain records of exposure.
- Coordinate actions of all responders, Federal, State, local, and industry.
- Perform/coordinate decontamination procedures if required.
- ESF 13 – Law Enforcement will provide support as requested by the Incident Commander and ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials Response.
- ESF 4 – Firefighting will provide support as requested by the Incident Commander and ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials Response.
- Emergency Medical Services (EMS) will provide support as requested by the Incident Commander and ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials Response.

**Industry Emergency Response Services will:**

- Make emergency response equipment available on an as-needed basis. This may include radio communications, self-contained breathing apparatus, fire trucks, portable generators, protective clothing, earth-moving equipment, ambulances, respirators, etc.
- Make available on an as-needed basis, emergency response, and advisory personnel with special skills and knowledge. This may include emergency medical technicians, operators skilled in handling chemical spills and environmental processes, and other engineering skills.
- Assist and/or perform decontamination procedures.

**All Organizations will:**

- Continue Response Phase and monitoring activities as required.
- Prepare a final report for the Emergency Manager which includes the log of activities. Include comments and recommendations for future operations. The log will summarize the entire incident including the cause of the incident, damage assessment, and all expenditures.
- Participate in a critique of emergency operations.
- Investigate the incident to determine exact circumstances and cause of release.
- Coordinate the release of mutual aid.
- Assess the need for replacing, repairing or maintaining equipment, apparatus, and materials.
- Recoup expenses for the operation from the shipper and/or spiller.
- Coordinate with the Evacuation Coordinator for the re-entry of the evacuated population.
- Assess damage in coordination with the Damage Assessment Coordinator.
- Monitor clean-up operations.
- Assist the EOC staff in the development of recommendations for decontamination priorities by providing information on contaminated levels of facilities and areas which have been affected.
- Coordinate decontamination activities.



- Coordinate with ESF 8 – Health and Medical Services or the appropriate medical evaluation of citizens and responders.
- Contact ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering to provide assistance in the containment of a hazardous materials incident.
- Assess the need for crisis counseling for the affected population.

### J. Continuity of Government

- The ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials Incident Response Coordinator, or a designated representative, will relocate with the EOC staff to an alternate EOC if the situation so warrants.
- All essential records will be protected from destruction and loss.

### K. Administration and Logistics

- Normal practices and procedures will be continued under emergency conditions to the extent possible.
- Administrative support and supplies will be provided by the Quinault Indian Nation’s Administrative Division.
- A log will be maintained during EOC operations. Additionally, every effort will be made to document each transaction sufficiently, so that complete records can be reconstructed and claims properly verified.
- No administrative process will be permitted to interfere with operations essential to preventing injury, loss of life, and significant property damage.
- The EOC will be established by the Emergency Manager.

### L. Maintenance

- The LERAs will annually review the Hazardous Materials Incident Response Emergency Support Function with Attachments and update and modify, as necessary, in coordination with the Emergency Manager.
- Supporting documents such as SOPs, Hazard Inventory and Vulnerability Assessment, checklists, resource lists, call-up rosters, maps and demographic information will be developed and maintained and appended to this Emergency Support Function by the LERA will be annually reviewed and updated as necessary.

### M. Quinault Indian Nation Responsibilities

**The Quinault Indian Nation Community Services – Public Safety, in cooperation with the Quinault Indian reservation Fire Departments, exercises primary responsibility for organizing emergency response related to Hazardous Material Response.** This is an emergency response activity that is conducted within the Quinault Indian Nation and resource limitations of ESF 10 support agencies. Activities include supporting Federal, State, and local planning and response efforts as they relate to incident response by the Quinault Indian Nation.

The Quinault Indian Nation’s initial response will likely include site stabilization, human health protection (evacuation of affected areas), and notification of the EPA or DHS/USCG for emergency response and cleanup as appropriate. The EPA ensures ESF 10 response actions are properly coordinated and carried out. In cases where DHS/USCG is the primary agency and more than one DHS/USCG district falls within a region, DHS/USCG Headquarters selects the regional lead for ESF 10 and may establish an Area Command. In cases where EPA is the primary agency and multiple incident sites or multiple regions are involved, EPA may establish an Area Command. Where multiple EPA regions are

involved, if there is a need for EPA to identify a lead region for the ESF 10 response, EPA Headquarters will designate a lead in consultation with the affected regions.

Responders within the **Quinault Indian Nation Hazardous Material Response** should participate in training for ESF 10, including:

- NIMS 100 Orientation (IS-100)
- NIMS, An Introduction (IS-700)
- National Response Plan (NRP), An Introduction (IS-800)
- Household Hazardous Materials (IS-55)
- Introduction to Hazardous Materials Preparedness (G-301)
- Hazardous Materials Risk Communication (G-305.1)
- Hazardous Materials Information Management (G-305.2)
- Hazardous Materials Workshop for EMS Providers (G-305.8)
- Hazardous Materials Workshop for Law Enforcement (G-305.9)
- Hazardous Materials Response Team: Should You Have One? (G-305.14)
- Hazardous Materials Workshop for Hospital Staff (G-305.16)
- Hazardous Materials Contingency Planning (G-311)
- Hazardous Materials Prevention and Planning (IS-340)
- An Orientation to Hazardous Materials for Medical Personnel (IS-346)
- ESF-10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response (IS-810)
- IEMC/Hazardous Materials Preparedness and Response (E-920)

## 8.11. ESF 11- Agriculture and Natural Resources

- Relocation of livestock
- Cropland protection
- Care of domestic pets during a disaster
- Nutrition assistance
- Control and eradicate, as appropriate, any outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease
- Control and eradicate any outbreak of an economically devastating plant pest or disease
- Ensure the safety and security of the commercial food supply
- Protect natural and cultural resources and historic property resources

### A. Primary Agencies

#### Federal ESF Coordinator & Primary Agency

- Department of Agriculture

#### Federal ESF Primary Agencies

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of the Interior

#### Quinault Indian Nation

- Quinault Indian Nation Division of Community Services – Community Assistance
- Quinault Indian Nation Division of Natural Resources

### B. Support Agencies

#### Federal ESF Support Agencies

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Energy
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Justice
- Department of Labor
- Department of State
- Department of Transportation
- Environmental Protection Agency
- General Services Administration
- National Archives and Records Administration
- U.S. Postal Service
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
- American Red Cross
- Heritage Emergency National Task Force

## Quinault Indian Nation Support organizations

- Quinault Indian Nation Health and Wellness

### C. Introduction

#### Purpose:

ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources supports State, tribal, and local authorities and other Federal agency efforts to provide nutrition assistance; control and eradicate, as appropriate, any outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic (i.e., transmitted between animals and people) disease, or any outbreak of an economically devastating plant pest or disease; ensure the safety and security of the commercial food supply; protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties (NCH) resources; and provide for the safety and well-being of household pets during an emergency response or evacuation situation. ESF 11 is activated by the Secretary of Homeland Security for incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response and the availability of support for one or more of these roles/functions.

### D. Scope

ESF 11 is applicable to livestock, cropland, and forestland owners and operators to ensure that they are provided protection information, and that protective measure implementation is coordinated with the appropriate ESFs.

ESF 11 includes five primary functions:

1. **Providing nutrition assistance:** Includes working with State agencies to determine nutrition assistance needs, obtain appropriate food supplies, arrange for delivery of the supplies, and authorize the Disaster Food Stamp Program. These efforts are coordinated by the Department of Agriculture (USDA), Food and Nutrition Service (FNS).
2. **Responding to animal and plant diseases and pests:** Includes implementing an integrated Federal, State, tribal, and local response to an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease, or an outbreak of a harmful or economically significant plant pest or disease. ESF 11 ensures, in coordination with ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services, that animal/veterinary issues in natural disasters are supported. These efforts are coordinated by USDA’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).
3. **Ensuring the safety and security of the commercial food supply:** Includes the execution of routine food safety inspections and other services to ensure the safety of food products that enter commerce. This includes the inspection and verification of food safety aspects of slaughter and processing plants, products in distribution and retail sites, and import facilities at ports of entry; laboratory analysis of food samples; control of products suspected to be adulterated; plant closures; foodborne disease surveillance; and field investigations. These efforts are coordinated by USDA’s Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS).
4. **Protecting Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties (NCH) Resources:** Includes appropriate response actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, recover, and restore NCH resources. This includes providing post-event baseline assessments of damages and providing technical assistance and resources for assessing impacts of response and recovery activities to NCH resources. These efforts are coordinated by the Department of the Interior (DOI).
5. **Providing for the safety and well-being of household pets:** Supports the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/FEMA together with ESF 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services; ESF 8; ESF 9 – Search and Rescue; and ESF 14 – Long-Term

Community Recovery to ensure an integrated response that provides for the safety and well-being of household pets. The ESF 11 effort is coordinated by USDA/APHIS.

### E. Policies

ESF 11 is activated by DHS/FEMA upon notification of a potential or actual incident that requires a coordinated Federal response and support to help ensure one or more of the following: the availability and delivery of food products; food safety; appropriate response to an animal or plant disease or pest; the protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties; and/or the safety and well-being of household pets.

Actions initiated under ESF 11 are coordinated and conducted cooperatively with State, tribal, and local incident management officials and with private entities, in coordination with the JFO Unified Coordination Group, the RRCC, and the NRCC as required.

Each supporting agency is responsible for managing its respective assets and resources after receiving direction from the primary ESF 11 agency for the incident.

- The Quinault Indian Nation Division of Community Services – Community Assistance in cooperation with the Division of Natural Resources is assigned the responsibility to coordinate ESF 11.
- The Coordinator of Emergency Management will assist ESF 11 as much as possible; however, human life-safety issues have first priority. Animal owners are responsible and accountable for their pets and livestock animals.
- Appropriate information on animal injuries/casualties and issues will be provided to EOC for inclusion in reports.
- Animal care, assistance and other pertinent information will be disseminated to the public by ESF 15 – Public Information.
- ESF 11 will provide information to livestock owners and farms on the protection of livestock and croplands.

### F. Situation Disaster Condition

Based upon the Reservation's Hazard Inventory and Vulnerability Assessment, there are several emergencies that could require protection of forestland, crop lands, domestic livestock, and domestic pets to include floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, hazardous materials spills, and severe storms.

### G. Planning Assumptions

- The amount of agricultural lands used for productive livestock husbandry or crop production is very limited and generally only used as home gardens or small animal herds.
- Most disasters will give little or no warning time; however, there may be advanced notice of floods, tsunamis, and winter storms.
- Disasters such as an earthquake and tsunami may occur at a time of day that produces maximum casualties.
- Disasters that result in large number of casualties and/or heavy damage to buildings, structures, and basic infrastructure will require state and federal assistance.
- Severe weather conditions, flooding, earthquakes, and distance between villages could hamper response during a disaster.
- Communications systems, particularly telephones that survive the initial disaster, may be overloaded.

- It is expected that the present Quinault Indian Nation government structure will remain intact and will function during a disaster or emergency.
- The Quinault Indian Nation has the capability to save lives and property in case of a disaster. While it is likely that outside assistance will be available in disaster situations, the Quinault Indian Nation must plan for and be prepared to save lives, and protect property and agricultural resources through independent disaster response and recovery operations.
- State or Federal disaster assistance will not be provided until local resources are fully committed to the response/recovery effort.

## H. Concept of Operations/Responsibilities

Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Management recognizes the need to coordinate relocation areas for domestic livestock and domestic pets during a declared disaster. As directed by the Quinault Indian Nation President, the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager will coordinate relocation areas for both livestock and pets with ESF 11.

ESF 11, the Quinault Indian Nation Division of Community Services – Community Assistance in cooperation with the Division of Natural Resources will provide protective information for resources through ESF 15 – Public Information.

USDA, as the federal coordinator for ESF 11, organizes the ESF staff and support agencies based upon the five core functional areas described in the succeeding paragraphs. It organizes and coordinates the capabilities and resources of the Federal Government to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, expertise, and other support for incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

**ESF 11 (USDA/FNS)** identifies, secures, and arranges for the transportation of food and/or the provision of food stamp benefits to affected areas and supports DHS/FEMA Mass Care in providing food for shelters and other mass feeding sites.

**ESF 11 (USDA/APHIS)** provides for an integrated Federal, State, tribal, and local response to an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease, or an outbreak of a harmful or economically significant plant pest or disease deemed of Federal regulatory significance.

**ESF 11 (USDA/FSIS)** ensures the safety and security of the Nation’s commercial supply of food (e.g., meat, poultry, and egg products) for incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response, and mitigates the effect of the incident(s) on all affected parts of the U.S. population and environment.

**ESF 11**, through the primary agency for **NCH resources (DOI)**, organizes and coordinates the capabilities and resources of the Federal Government to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, expertise, and other support for the protection, preservation, conservation, rehabilitation, recovery, and restoration of NCH resources through all phases of an incident requiring a coordinated Federal response.

**ESF 11 (USDA/APHIS)** supports DHS/FEMA together with ESF 6, ESF 8, ESF 9, and ESF 14 to ensure an integrated response that provides for the safety and well-being of household pets during natural disasters and other emergency events resulting in mass displacement of civilian populations.

### Organization

- The Quinault Indian Nation Division of Community Services – Community Assistance in cooperation with the Division of Natural Resources will designate staff to assist in the ESF 11 role.
- ESF 11 will coordinate the relocation of livestock and pets.

- ESF 11, working with ESF 15 – Public Information, will provide livestock and cropland protection information to the general public.

### *Headquarters-Level Response Structure*

The headquarters ESF operates under the direction of the USDA coordinator. When the assistance needed involves NCH resources protection, DOI provides headquarters direction and coordination. When an incident requires assistance from more than one of the ESF 11 functions, USDA provides the overall direction.

For nutrition assistance, FNS’s National Disaster Coordinator is the point of contact and coordinates FNS’s response activities with other agencies on behalf of the FNS Disaster Task Force.

For animal and plant disease and pest response, APHIS assumes primary responsibility.

For incidents involving the well-being of household pets, APHIS leads ESF 11’s efforts as part of a multi-ESF approach and in coordination with Federal agencies, State agencies, and nongovernmental organizations.

For an incident involving the safety and security of the commercial food supply, FSIS assumes primary responsibility.

For an incident involving NCH resources protection, the DOI Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance assumes primary responsibility.

Once ESF 11 is activated, the national response is coordinated by USDA at the NRCC. The coordinator convenes a conference call with appropriate support agencies and non-Federal partners to assess the situation and determine appropriate actions. The agency then alerts supporting organizations and requests that they provide representation.

### *Regional-Level Response Structure*

At the regional level, ESF 11 operates under the direction of a USDA coordinator, who is determined based upon the assistance needed for the specific incident. When an incident requires assistance from more than one of the ESF 11 functions, USDA provides the regional point of contact within the RRCC and represents ESF 11 in its dealings with the Unified Coordination Group. ESF 11 will have staff on duty at the JFO on a 24-hour basis, as needed, for the duration of the emergency response period. When ESF 11 assistance may involve only NCH resources protection, DOI provides this regional function until the NCH coordinator for the incident is determined.

For nutrition assistance, the FNS Regional Disaster Coordinator is the point of contact and represents ESF 11 in its dealings with the Unified Coordination Group.

For incidents involving animal and plant disease and pest response, and the safety and well-being of household pets, the appropriate APHIS ESF 11 regional coordinator coordinates overall local and regional response operations and ensures appropriate resources are provided to support the RRCC and JFO.

For an incident involving the safety and security of the commercial food supply, the FSIS District and Field Offices nationwide coordinate the field response activities according to internal policies and procedures. A representative of a District Office(s) serves as the Senior USDA Federal Official of the Unified Coordination Group in the affected area.

For assistance in the protection of NCH resources, the DOI Regional Environmental Officer is the initial point of contact within the RRCC and represents ESF 11 in dealing with the Federal Coordinating Officer or Federal Resource Coordinator.

## I. Response Actions

### Initial

The federal ESF 11 coordinator provides information to the Domestic Readiness Group (DRG) for the duration of the incident. The primary agency for the incident assembles an interagency staff to support operations at the NRCC, RRCC, and JFO.

#### **Quinault Indian Nation ESF 11 will:**

- Establish a pet and livestock relocation center(s) and communicate the location to the public through ESF 15 – Public Information.
- Establish contact with the State of Washington Department of Agriculture and request cropland assistance.
- ESF 15 – Public Information will provide public information through media channels regarding the relocation of domestic pets, livestock, and the protection of croplands.

### Continuous

#### **Quinault Indian Nation ESF 11 will:**

- Communicate cropland and livestock protection information to the public through ESF 15 – Public Information.
- Provide status briefings to the Emergency Manager.
- ESF 15 – Public Information will provide public information through media channels regarding the relocation livestock and the protection of croplands.

#### **The Quinault Indian Nation Police Department will:**

- Communicate with ESF 6 – Mass Care on the status of relocated domestic pets.
- Request resources to feed and shelter domestic pets from ESF 7 – Resource Support and ESF 6 – Mass Care.

## J. Continuity of Government

- ESF 11 or a designated representative will relocate with the EOC staff to an alternate EOC if the situation so warrants.
- All essential records will be protected from destruction and loss.

## K. Administration and Logistics

- Normal agriculture and natural resource practices and procedures will be continued under emergency conditions to the extent possible.
- Administrative support and supplies for agriculture and natural resource protection activities during EOC operations will be provided by the Quinault Indian Nation’s Administrative Division.
- An agriculture and natural resource protection log will be maintained during EOC operations. Additionally, every effort will be made to document each transaction sufficiently so that complete records can be reconstructed and claims properly verified.
- No administrative process will be permitted to interfere with operations essential to preventing injury, loss of life, and significant property damage.



- The EOC will be established by the Emergency Manager.

#### L. Maintenance

- ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources will be annually reviewed, updated, and modified as necessary by the Emergency Manager in coordination with the Quinault Indian Nation Division of Community Services – Community Assistance in cooperation with the Division of Natural Resources.
- Supporting documents such as SOPs, checklists, resource lists, call-up rosters, maps, and demographic information will be developed, maintained, and appended to this Emergency Support Function by ESF 11. They will be annually reviewed and updated as necessary.

#### M. Quinault Indian Nation Responsibilities

**The Quinault Indian Nation Division of Community Services – Community Assistance in cooperation with the Division of Natural Resources exercises primary responsibility for organizing emergency response related to Agricultural and Natural Resources.** This is an emergency response and preparedness activity that is conducted within the Quinault Indian Nation and resource limitations of ESF 11 support agencies. Activities include supporting Federal, State, and local planning and response efforts as they relate to incident response by the Quinault Indian Nation.

Quinault Indian Nation response for Agriculture and Natural Resources support establishes initial response efforts to provide nutrition assistance; control and eradicate, as appropriate, any outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic (i.e., transmitted between animals and people) disease, or any outbreak of an economically devastating plant pest or disease; ensure the safety and security of the commercial food supply; protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties (NCH) resources; and provide for the safety and well-being of household pets during an emergency response or evacuation situation. The Quinault Indian Nation will request assistance from federal ESF 11 through the Secretary of Homeland Security for incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response and the availability of support for one or more of these roles/functions.

Responders within the **Quinault Indian Nation Agriculture and Natural Resources** should participate in training for ESF 11, including:

- NIMS 100 Orientation (IS-100)
- NIMS, An Introduction (IS-700)
- National Response Plan (NRP), An Introduction (IS-800)
- ESF-11 Agriculture and Natural Resources (IS-811)
- IEMC/Food and Agriculture Terrorism (E-916)
- Implementing the Emergency Food and Shelter National Board Program (IS-00420)

## 8.12. ESF 12-Energy

- Energy infrastructure assessment, repair and restoration
- Energy industry utilities coordination

### A. Primary Agencies:

#### Federal ESF Coordinator & Primary Agency

- Department of Energy

#### Quinault Indian Nation

- Quinault Indian Nation Public Works
- Quinault Indian Nation Administration
- Quinault Indian Nation Information Technology Department
- Quinault Indian Nation Community Services – Utilities Maintenance

### B. Support Agencies:

#### Federal ESF Support Agencies

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Labor
- Department of State
- Department of Transportation
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- Tennessee Valley Authority

#### Quinault Indian Nation Support organizations

- Quinault Indian Nation Community Services – Public Safety
- Commercial Power and Communications vendors

### C. Introduction

The purpose of ESF 12 is to coordinate the restoration of commercial or provision of emergency energy supplies during a declared disaster on the Quinault Indian Reservation.

#### Purpose:

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #12 – Energy is intended to facilitate the restoration of damaged energy systems and components when activated by the Secretary of Homeland Security for incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response. Under Department of Energy (DOE) leadership, ESF 12 is an integral part of the larger DOE responsibility of maintaining continuous and reliable energy supplies for the United States through preventive measures and restoration and recovery actions.

ESF 12 involves coordinating the provision of emergency energy supplies, transporting and delivering fuel, and the provision of emergency power to support immediate response operations, as well as restoring power to normalize community function. ESF 12 will work closely with local, State, and Federal agencies including energy offices, energy suppliers, and distributors. This includes:

- Assessing energy system damage, energy supply, energy demand, and requirements to restore such systems.
- Assisting local agencies in obtaining fuel for transportation and emergency operations.
- Administering, as needed, statutory authorities for energy priorities and allocations.
- Recommend local actions to conserve fuel.
- Coordinate information with local, tribal, State, and Federal officials, and energy suppliers about available energy supply recovery assistance.
- Processing all fuel and power assistance requests received.

#### D. Scope

ESF 12 collects, evaluates, and shares information on energy system damage and estimations on the impact of energy system outages within affected areas. Additionally, ESF 12 provides information concerning the energy restoration process such as projected schedules, percent completion of restoration, and geographic information on the restoration. ESF 12 facilitates the restoration of energy systems through legal authorities and waivers. ESF 12 also provides technical expertise to the utilities, conducts field assessments, and assists government and private-sector stakeholders to overcome challenges in restoring the energy system.

The term “energy” includes producing, refining, transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building, distributing, maintaining, and controlling energy systems and system components. All energy systems are considered critical infrastructure.

ESF 12 involves coordinating the provision of emergency energy supplies, transporting and delivering fuel, and the provision of emergency power to support immediate response operations, as well as restoring power to normalize community function. ESF 12 will work closely with local, State, and Federal agencies including energy offices, energy suppliers, and distributors. This includes:

- Assessing energy system damage, energy supply, energy demand, and requirements to restore such systems.
- Assisting local agencies in obtaining fuel for transportation and emergency operations.
- Administering, as needed, statutory authorities for energy priorities and allocations.
- Recommend local actions to conserve fuel.
- Coordinate information with local, tribal, State, and Federal officials, and energy suppliers about available energy supply recovery assistance.
- Processing all fuel and power assistance requests received.

#### E. Policies

##### **General**

- During a declared disaster, the Quinault Indian Nation Public Works Department, the Washington Transportation Department, and private energy providers will coordinate the restoration of services to respond to the scope of anticipated needs during an energy shortage/outage, i.e. fuel (gasoline, natural gas, propane, etc.), electric generation, and so forth.
- ESF 12 and supporting agencies will establish communication to cooperate and coordinate with public and private agencies and similar entities.

- ESF 12 support agencies will assist local energy suppliers to obtain information, equipment, specialized labor, fuel, and transportation to repair or restore local energy systems.
- ESF 12 will be activated upon notification of a potential or actual occurrence of a major disaster or emergency.
- ESF 12 will coordinate with ESF 15 Public Information to make public announcements and media releases, e.g. situation and status, power conservation measures, and other energy related issues.

**Federal ESF 12:**

- Addresses significant disruptions in energy supplies for any reason, whether caused by physical disruption of energy transmission and distribution systems, unexpected operational failure of such systems, or unusual economic or international political events.
- Addresses the impact that damage to an energy system in one geographic region may have on energy supplies, systems, and components in other regions relying on the same system. Consequently, energy supply and transportation problems can be intrastate, interstate, and international.
- Performs the Federal coordination role for supporting the energy requirements associated with National Special Security Events.
- Is the primary Federal point of contact with the energy industry for information sharing and requests for assistance from private- and public-sector owners and operators.
- Maintains lists of energy-centric critical assets and infrastructures, and continuously monitors those resources to identify and mitigate vulnerabilities to energy facilities.
- Establishes policies and procedures regarding preparedness for attacks to U.S. energy sources and response and recovery due to shortages and disruptions in the supply and delivery of electricity, oil, natural gas, coal, and other forms of energy and fuels that impact or threaten to impact large populations in the United States.

Restoration of normal operations at energy facilities is the responsibility of the facility owners.

For those parts of the Nation’s energy infrastructure owned and/or controlled by DOE, DOE undertakes all preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities.

**Quinault Indian Nation ESF 12 will:**

- During a declared disaster, the Quinault Indian Nation Community Services – Public Safety Department will work with Highway Districts and private energy providers to coordinate the restoration of services to respond to the scope of anticipated needs during an energy shortage/outage, i.e. fuel (gasoline, natural gas, propane, etc.), electric generation, and so forth.
- ESF 12 and supporting agencies will establish communication to cooperate and coordinate with public and private agencies and similar entities.
- ESF 12 support agencies will assist local energy suppliers to obtain information, equipment, specialized labor, fuel, and transportation to repair or restore local energy systems.
- ESF 12 will be activated upon notification of a potential or actual occurrence of a major disaster or emergency.
- ESF 12 will coordinate with ESF 15 – Public Information to make public announcements and media releases, e.g. situation and status, power conservation measures, and other energy related issues.

## F. Situation Disaster Condition

Based upon the Quinault Indian Reservation's Hazard Inventory and Vulnerability Assessment, there are several emergency conditions that could require the restoration of energy services including structure fires, wildfires, floods, earthquakes, tsunami, hazardous materials spills, and severe storms.

## G. Planning Assumptions

- Most disasters may allow little or no warning time; however, there may be advanced notice of floods and winter storms.
- Disasters such as an earthquake or tsunami may occur at a time of day that produces maximum casualties.
- Disasters that result in large number of casualties and/or heavy damage to buildings, structures, and the basic infrastructure, will require State and Federal assistance.
- Severe weather conditions, flooding, earthquakes, and distance between towns could hamper response during a disaster.
- It is expected that the present Quinault Indian Nation government structure will remain intact and will function during a disaster or emergency.
- While it is likely that outside assistance will be available in disaster situations, the Quinault Indian Nation must plan for, and be prepared to save lives and protect property through independent disaster response and recovery operations.
- State or Federal disaster assistance will not be provided until local resources are fully committed to the response/recovery effort.

## H. Concept of Operations/Responsibilities

### General

ESF 12 provides the appropriate supplemental Federal assistance and resources to enable restoration in a timely manner.

Collectively, the primary and support agencies that comprise ESF 12:

- Serve as the focal point within the Federal Government for receipt of information on actual or projected damage to energy supply and distribution systems and requirements for system design and operations, and on procedures for preparedness, restoration, recovery, and mitigation.
- Advise Federal, State, tribal, and local authorities on priorities for energy restoration, assistance, and supply.
- Assist industry, State, tribal, and local authorities with requests for emergency response actions as required to meet the Nation's energy demands.
- Assist Federal departments and agencies by locating fuel for transportation, communications, emergency operations, and national defense.
- Provide guidance on the conservation and efficient use of energy to Federal, State, tribal, and local governments and to the public.
- Provide assistance to Federal, State, tribal, and local authorities utilizing Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)-established communications systems.

ESF 12, along with the Quinault Indian Nation Public Works Department, Highway Districts, municipal public works departments, and private energy suppliers, will coordinate efforts to remove debris and

restore power as efficiently as possible during a declared disaster. Private suppliers will restore power and gas service based on their existing response procedures.

Local resources may be unavailable due to damage, inaccessibility, or insufficient supply(s) following a disaster. Coordination with the State agencies through the Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division will be essential to begin the recovery process and meet emergency energy needs, as well as returning the community to pre-disaster conditions. ESF 12 resources will be used to assist with emergency efforts to provide fuel and power and other resources as necessary. Resource allocation considerations include response, recovery, and return to normalcy.

## Organization

### *Headquarters*

ESF 12 is federally coordinated through Headquarters DOE. ESF 12 is activated when DHS/FEMA notifies the 24-hour Headquarters DOE Emergency Operations Center. When activated by DHS/FEMA, ESF 12 provides representatives to the DHS National Operations Center, Domestic Readiness Group, and National Response Coordination Center (NRCC).

### *Regional-Level ESF 12 Support*

ESF 12 assigns regional coordinators to each of the 10 DHS/FEMA regions. These coordinators attend meetings, participate in exercises, and develop expertise on regional issues and infrastructure.

ESF 12 participates in Regional Interagency Steering Committee preparedness and coordination activities.

When activated by DHS/FEMA, ESF 12 representatives deploy to the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC). The ESF 12 Team Leader at the RRCC coordinates assignments, actions, and other support until the Joint Field Office (JFO) is established and mission-execution responsibilities are transferred to the JFO ESF 12 Team Leader. ESF 12 provides incident-related reports and information to ESF 5 – Emergency Management.

### *Field-Level ESF 12 Support*

- When activated by DHS/FEMA, ESF 12 representatives deploy as members of incident management teams.
- When activated by DHS/FEMA, ESF 12 representatives can also deploy as members of the Rapid Needs Assessment Team.
- When activated by DHS/FEMA, ESF 12 personnel deploy to the JFO.

### *State, Tribal, and Local*

State, tribal, and local governments have primary responsibility for prioritizing the restoration of energy facilities. State, tribal, and local governments are fully and consistently integrated into ESF 12 operations. When activated, ESF 12 personnel may deploy to State emergency operations centers.

- ESF 12 is led by the Quinault Indian Nation Administration. Supporting agencies include the Washington State Transportation Department, BIA Roads, Public Works Department, and private suppliers of energy services.
- Emergency Management will coordinate provisions of emergency power and all energy restoration, maintain a status map of energy outages, and brief the Quinault Indian Nation President.

- ESF 12 and support agencies will coordinate activities to provide sufficient fuel supplies to emergency response organizations by coordinating the provision of materials, supplies, and personnel for the support of emergency activities being conducted, including activities along evacuation routes, and communicating with local utility organizations to coordinate emergency response and recovery needs.
- ESF 12 will coordinate with ESF 6 – Mass Care to identify emergency shelter electricity status/needs.
- Commercial power suppliers will be responsible for commercial power service restoration within their service areas.
- The propane gas suppliers will be responsible for commercial gas service restoration.
- Other suppliers of energy products, such as diesel fuel, gasoline, and propane will coordinate with ESF 12 to manage the available resources during a declared disaster.

### **Private Sector**

ESF 12 coordinates information and requests for assistance with the following private-sector entities: the electricity and the oil and natural gas sector coordinating councils, the Electric Reliability Organization, and various associations that represent portions of the energy sector.

## **I. Response Actions**

### **Pre-incident**

In cooperation with the Energy Sector, ESF 12 develops and implements methodologies and standards for physical, operational, and cyber security for the energy industry.

ESF 12 conducts energy emergency exercises with the energy industry, Federal partners, States, and tribal and local governments to prepare for energy and other emergencies.

The private sector owns and operates the majority of the Nation’s energy infrastructure and participates along with the DOE in developing best practices for infrastructure design and operations.

DOE assists the States in the preparation of State Energy Assurance Plans to improve the reliability and resiliency of the Nation’s energy systems.

ESF 12 works with the DHS/FEMA regions, the private sector, States, and tribes to develop procedures and products that improve situational awareness to effectively respond to a disruption of the energy sector.

DOE monitors the energy infrastructure and shares information with Federal, State, tribal, local, and industry officials.

In anticipation of a disruption to the energy sector, DOE analyzes and models the potential impacts to the electric power, oil, natural gas, and coal infrastructures; analyzes the market impacts to the economy; and determines the effect the disruption has on other critical infrastructure and key resources (CIKR).

### **Initial**

The private sector normally takes the lead in the rapid restoration of infrastructure-related services after an incident occurs. Appropriate entities of the private sector are integrated into ESF 12 planning and decision-making processes.

Upon activation of ESF 12, DOE Headquarters establishes the Emergency Management Team and activates DOE disaster response procedures.

DOE assesses the energy impacts of the incident, provides analysis of the extent and duration of energy shortfalls, and identifies requirements to repair energy systems.

In coordination with DHS and State, tribal, and local governments, DOE prioritizes plans and actions for the restoration of energy during response and recovery operations.

ESF 12 coordinates with other ESFs to provide timely and accurate energy information, recommends options to mitigate impacts, and coordinates repair and restoration of energy systems.

ESF 12 facilitates the restoration of energy systems through legal authorities and waivers.

DOE provides subject-matter experts to the private sector to assist in the restoration efforts. This support includes assessments of energy systems, latest technological developments in advanced energy systems, and best practices from past disruptions.

ESF 12 coordinates preliminary damage assessments in the energy sector to determine the extent of the damage to the infrastructure and the effects of the damage on the regional and national energy system.

Within the JFO, ESF 12 serves as the primary source for reporting of CIKR damage and operating status for the energy systems within the impacted area. The Infrastructure Liaison, if assigned, proactively coordinates with ESF 12 on matters relating to security, protection, and/or restoration that involve sector-specific, cross-sector, or cascading effects impacting ESF 12.

## Post-incident

ESF 12 participates in post-incident hazard mitigation studies to reduce the adverse effects of future disasters.

ESF 12 assists DHS/FEMA in determining the validity of disaster-related expenses for which the energy industry is requesting reimbursement based upon the Stafford Act.

DOE leads and participates in various best practices and lessons learned forums to ensure future disruptions are addressed in the most efficient manner possible.

In coordination with the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, ESF 12 ensures the safety and reliability of the Nation's natural gas and hazardous material pipelines.

### J. Continuity of Government

- ESF 12 or a designated representative will relocate with the EOC staff to an alternate EOC if the situation so warrants.
- All essential records will be protected from destruction and loss.

### K. Administration and Logistics

- Normal energy provision practices and procedures will be continued under emergency conditions to the extent possible.
- Administrative support and supplies for Energy Restoration activities, during EOC operations, will be provided by the Quinault Indian Nation Administrative Department.
- An Energy Restoration log will be maintained during EOC operations. Additionally, every effort will be made to document each transaction sufficiently so that complete records can
- be reconstructed and claims properly verified.



- No administrative process will be permitted to interfere with operations essential to preventing injury, loss of life, and significant property damage.
- The EOC will be established by the Emergency Manager.

### L. Maintenance

- ESF 12 – Energy will be annually reviewed, updated, and modified as necessary by the Emergency Manager in coordination with the Community Services – Utilities Maintenance Department Manager.
- Supporting documents such as SOPs, checklists, resource lists, call-up rosters, maps, and demographic information will be developed and maintained and appended to this Emergency Support Function by ESF 12. They will be annually reviewed and updated as necessary.

### M. Quinault Indian Nation Responsibilities

**The Quinault Indian Nation Public Works, in coordination with the Nation’s Administration and IT Department, and Quinault Indian Nation Community Services – Utilities Maintenance exercise primary responsibility for organizing emergency response related to Energy source operation.** This is an emergency response and preparedness activity that is conducted within the Quinault Indian Nation and resource limitations of ESF 12 support agencies. Activities include supporting Federal, State, and local planning and response efforts as they relate to incident response by the Quinault Indian Nation.

Because the Quinault Indian Nation does not operate or deliver energy sources to the Reservation, it is incumbent on the Quinault Indian Nation to develop close relationships with commercial and jurisdictional energy supplier to ensure that delivery corridors are protected and restored under a priority schedule.

Responders within the **Quinault Indian Nation Energy** should participate in training for ESF 12, including:

- NIMS 100 Orientation (IS-100)
- NIMS, An Introduction (IS-700)
- National Response Plan (NRP), An Introduction (IS-800)
- ESF-12 Energy (IS-812)

### 8.13. ESF 13- Public Safety and Security

- Law enforcement support
- Support to access, traffic and crowd control

#### A. Primary Agencies

##### Federal ESF Coordinator & Primary Agency

- The Department of Justice (DOJ)
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)
- Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (US Attorney General)
- Office of Justice Programs (OJP)
- U.S. Marshals Service (USMS)

##### Quinault Indian Nation

- Quinault Police

#### B. Support Agencies

##### Federal ESF Support Agencies

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Energy
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of the Interior
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Department of the Treasury
- NASA
- The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

##### Quinault Indian Nation Support organizations

- Grays Harbor County Sheriff's Office
- Jefferson County Sheriff's Office
- Washington State Patrol
- Fire Departments on the Quinault Indian Reservation

#### C. Introduction

Emergency Support Function #13 – Public Safety and Security integrates Federal public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of incident management activities associated with potential or actual incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response. ESF 13 supplements State, local, and tribal resources – it does not replace them.

ESF 13 does not assume responsibility for investigative aspects related to an incident. In addition, ESF 13 supports the response to but does not manage terrorist incidents.

The role of ESF 13 is to provide public safety and security in the time of a significant event. ESF 13 provides services, Federal to Federal, Federal to State, local, and tribal to assist when the local assets are overwhelmed.

ESF 13's guiding principles include the following:

- ESF 13 resources are deployed to an incident scene only if State, tribal, and local capabilities, including those from mutual aid and assistance agreements, will be exhausted.
- State, local, and tribal law enforcement authorities retain primary responsibility for public safety and security planning and response for most emergencies.
- ESF 13 planning will supplement State, local, and tribal planning – not replace them.
- State, local, and tribal law enforcement authorities will generally seek assistance through mutual aid and assistance agreements before requesting ESF 13 assistance.
- Federal law enforcement departments and agencies retain all core mission responsibilities provided to them by statute, regulation, policy, or custom.

### Purpose:

ESF 13 coordinates all law enforcement activities during a declared disaster on the Quinault Indian Reservation, including interface with Tribal, Federal and State Law Enforcement agencies and private security firms.

### D. Scope

To address the multitude of potential threats to America's public safety and security, ESF 13 partner agencies possess a vast array of resources and capabilities.

**The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives** has several special response teams that conduct high-risk enforcement operations. For incidents involving significant explosives or fire, ATF's National Response Teams assist Federal, State, tribal, and local investigators. This Team arrives at a scene fully equipped to conduct sophisticated forensic examinations of explosives and fire incidents. In addition, ATF's Mobile Laboratories and Command and Control units are available to support ESF 13 activations.

**The United States Marshals Service** possesses a Special Operations Group to conduct high-risk missions. Self-contained Incident Management Teams can rapidly respond to an incident, and the Marshals' Technical Operations Group maintains a fleet of specialty vehicles and equipment to support assigned duties.

Within the **Department of Homeland Security**, components such as the **Federal Air Marshals, U.S. Coast Guard, Customs and Border Protection, and Immigration and Customs Enforcement** have specialized law enforcement teams that perform maritime and air interdiction, antiterrorism targeting and special operations, and investigations. These teams have the latest technologies detecting and investigating radiation alerts and suspected chemical or biological response situations. When the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security designates National Special Security Events, United States Secret Service teams plan and coordinate the required protection services.

In the event of a terrorist incident, the **Federal Bureau of Investigation** would have the lead. If State, tribal, and local law enforcement capabilities were overwhelmed by a terrorist attack, ESF 13 would work very closely with the FBI to maintain public safety and security, though it would be the FBI's responsibility to lead the criminal investigation.

ESF 13 is applicable to all law enforcement and private security organizations on the Quinault Indian Reservation as well as those from outside the Reservation who may provide law enforcement support as outlined in Revised Code of Washington.

ESF 13 Law Enforcement is under the operational control of the Quinault Indian Nation Business Council during declared emergency operations and will exercise direction and control of the actions contained in this Emergency Support Function. ESF 13 will take action to supplement staff and other resources as required. There will be full coordination with the Council, the Emergency Manager, and other members of the EOC staff.

Law Enforcement support involves:

- Directing criminal investigations that may be a contributing factor to the declared disaster.
- Management of evidence.
- Mobilizing and coordinating personnel, equipment, and supplies.
- Maintaining security in evacuated areas.
- Directing traffic movements and assisting in the relocation of residents and visitors.
- Providing incident command for back country or rural search and rescue operations.

### **Specialized Resources and Capabilities**

The following ESF 13 partners address issues of public safety and security with a number of different specialized resources and capabilities.

#### ***Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives***

- Special Response Teams conduct high-risk enforcement operations.
- National Response Teams (NRTs) assist Federal, State, tribal, and local investigators at the scene of significant explosives and fire incidents. A fleet of NRT trucks allows the NRT to be fully equipped for the forensic examination of explosives and fire scenes.
- Mobile Laboratories and Command & Control vehicles deploy when necessary to provide the appropriate response to an ESF 13 activation.

#### ***United States Marshals Service***

- The Special Operations Group conducts high-risk missions.
- Incident Management Teams that are self-contained can rapidly respond to an incident.
- The Mobile Command Center is available for deployment in support of assigned missions.
- The Technical Operations Group maintains a group of specialty vehicles and equipment to support assigned duties.

#### ***Federal Bureau of Investigation***

- Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC) is the focal point and operational control center for all Federal intelligence, law enforcement, and investigative law enforcement activities related to domestic terrorist incidents.
- National Joint Terrorism Task Force (NJTTF) enhances communications, coordination, and cooperation among all levels of government by providing a point of fusion for terrorism intelligence.

## Coordination with Operations Centers

ESF 13 coordinates with numerous operations centers, including:

- **Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) and Fusion Centers.** Local, State, tribal, and Federal EOCs coordinate information and resources to support incident management activities. Fusion Centers blend law enforcement and intelligence information analysis and coordinate security measures.
- **National Operations Center (NOC).** The DHS NOC serves as the primary national hub for situational awareness and operations coordination across the Federal Government for incident management.
- **National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC).** The NCTC serves as the primary Federal organization for integrating all intelligence pertaining to terrorism and counterterrorism.
- **Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC).** The FBI SIOC is the focal point and operational control center for all Federal intelligence, law enforcement, and investigative law enforcement activities related to domestic terrorist incidents or credible threats.

## Emergency Assistance

Federal assistance through ESF 13 includes a number of different activities.

- Technical Assistance
- Specialized Public Safety and Security Assessment
- General Law Enforcement Assistance
- Specialized Security Resources
- Badging and Credentialing
- Access Control and Site Security
- Traffic and Crowd Control
- Force Protection

### E. Policies

The Quinault Indian Nation Police Department will be ESF 13 and will coordinate law enforcement activities from the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) during an emergency or disaster. ESF 9 will also operate from the EOC.

### F. Situation Disaster Condition

Based upon the Reservation's Hazard Inventory and Vulnerability Assessment, there are several emergencies that could require law enforcement support to include floods, earthquakes, pandemics, technological and manmade disasters, terrorism and civil unrest incidents, hazardous materials spills, and severe storms.

### G. Planning Assumptions

- The Quinault Indian Nation Police Department Chief is the chief law enforcement officer on the Reservation.
- The Grays Harbor County Sheriff is the chief law enforcement officer in Grays Harbor County.
- The Jefferson County Sheriff is the chief law enforcement office in Jefferson County.
- The FBI is located in Seattle (1110 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave., Seattle WA 98101, (206) 622-0460).
- The Tribal Police Department has sufficient officers to provide law enforcement services to the Quinault Indian Reservation.

- Law enforcement capability on the Quinault Indian Reservation consists of the Quinault Tribal Police Department, the County Sheriff's Departments, and assistance (by request) from the Washington State Patrol, and Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- Terrain causes radio communication limitation and timely response problems.
- Hazardous materials training and radiological monitoring is available through the Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division.
- Recreational activities during the summer months create an additional law enforcement burden.
- A disaster could require law enforcement activities on a scale which would severely tax or exceed normal capability.
- Military support for law enforcement services may be available through the State in a State declared disaster, if requested.
- Additional law enforcement support may be drawn from the private sector i.e. other police departments, and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- A rapid appearance of news media representatives, sight-seers, and the general public can be expected at the disaster scene.
- Federal, State, and private security entities interface with the applicable law enforcement agencies within the boundaries of the Reservation.

## H. Concept of Operations/Responsibilities

The Quinault Indian Nation Police Chief, an appointed official, is the chief law enforcement officer on the Reservation. The Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Police Department provides law enforcement for the Reservation.

ESF 13 is activated when Federal public safety and security capabilities and resources are needed to support incident operations. This includes threat or pre-incident as well as post-incident situations.

When ESF 13 is activated, the Department of Justice, with assistance from supporting departments and agencies, assesses and responds to requests for Federal public safety and security resources to include law enforcement resources and planning or technical assistance from affected State, tribal, local, or Federal agencies, or other ESFs.

ESF 13 may provide personnel to staff the National Operations Center (NOC), the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC), the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC), the Incident Command Post, the Joint Field Office (JFO), the Joint Information Center (JIC), and the operation centers established as described in the Terrorism Incident Law Enforcement and Investigation Annex.

ESF 13 manages support by coordinating Federal resources related to public safety and security to preserve life, protect property (including critical infrastructure), and mobilize Federal security resources and technologies and other assistance to support response operations.

ESF 13 coordinates with Federal, State, tribal, and local officials to determine public safety and security support requirements and to jointly determine resource priorities.

ESF 13 maintains communication with supporting agencies to determine capabilities, assess the availability of resources, and track resources that have been deployed as a result of approved and funded mission assignments.

### Organization

- As ESF 13, the Quinault Indian Nation Police Chief is responsible to coordinate all reservation wide law enforcement activities in support of a declared disaster and to ensure that jurisdictional standard operating procedures for implementation of this ESF are compatible.

- The Sheriffs of Grays Harbor and Jefferson Counties are responsible to cooperatively communicate, plan, and prepare with the Quinault Indian Nation Police Department to ensure that the law enforcement requirements of the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Operations Plan and supporting ESF can be implemented.
- Law enforcement activities at the disaster area will be directed by the senior Quinault Indian Nation officer present.
- Requests for information from the news media or the general public will be referred to the ESF 15 Public Information Officer (PIO).
- Law Enforcement personnel will coordinate with the Washington State Patrol (WSP), and EOC staff for traffic control, providing public safety and security of property and conducting warning, communications, and evacuation operations.
- ESF 13 may draw upon additional support services from groups within the public and private sector with which the Quinault Indian Nation has mutual aid agreements (or will create).
- Law Enforcement personnel may be augmented by auxiliaries to include search and rescue teams, and other locally recruited assistance. Auxiliary forces will be utilized before contacting mutual aid agencies.

### Notification

- All Law Enforcement is notified and dispatched by the appropriate 911 Dispatch Center.
- ESF 13 will be activated upon activation of the Quinault Indian Nation EOP, or as requested by the Quinault Indian Nation President, or the Emergency Manager.

## I. Response Actions

### Initial

ESF 13 will fulfill all assigned functions in ESFs as specified by:

- Managing law enforcement resources, and directing traffic control and law enforcement operations, using jurisdiction standard operating procedures.
- Assisting with warning the public as requested.
- Directing evacuation as approved by the Quinault Indian Nation President.
- Controlling and limiting access to disaster scenes and evacuated areas.
- Coordinating and assisting with emergency communications, as needed.
- Assisting in initial damage assessment if personnel are available.
- Maintain a chronological log of activities.
- Staff essential positions for 24-hour operation.
- Estimate personnel and equipment requirements.
- If necessary, request assistance from non-tribal agencies, i.e. Washington State Patrol and Washington State Department of Fish and Game.
- Coordinate State highway traffic through the Washington State Patrol, and Washington Department of Transportation.
- Coordinate airfield and airspace control (temporary flight restrictions) with local airport managers.
- Determine if assistance is needed, and provide for special need groups:
  - Visually/hearing impaired and other handicapped.
  - Senior Citizen Centers.
- Control access to insure security of the scene and evacuate isolated areas. Limit traffic to authorized vehicles and persons.

- Direct evacuation efforts.
- Brief the EOC staff on law enforcement status, limitations, and requirements for additional assistance.
- Support ESF 6 – Mass Care Operations with traffic/ crowd control and security.
- Provide special escort service for evacuation convoy or emergency response vehicles.
- Maintain current status record of law enforcement resources.
- During the disaster, maintain financial receipts and other documentary items of Law Enforcement activities.
- Assist with the dissemination of warning (See ESF 2 Communications and Warning).
- Provide security for vital installations and resources.
- Establish and maintain communications links between the EOC, law enforcement mobile units, and other strategic points in support of law enforcement operations.
- Through the ESF 15 – Public Information Officer (PIO), announce and publicize traffic control measures which will affect local residents.
- Assist with the distribution of radiological monitoring equipment to designated locations under the guidance of ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials in case of radiological incident.
- Monitor traffic flow on evacuation routes.
- Assist with search and rescue operations. (See ESF 9 – Search and Rescue)
- Coordinate with the ESF 15 – Public Information PIO to announce traffic control measures which will affect local residents regarding emergency news releases with emphasis on encouraging evacuation and advising persons against entering evacuated areas.
- Coordinate with WSP to verify proposed routing of traffic on State and Federal highways and establish control points.
- Handle inquiries and inform families on the status of individuals injured or missing due to a disaster. Coordinate names with the ESF 8 – Health and Medical Services Mortuary Coordinator.
- Maintain the security of the EOC and admit only authorized personnel.
- Coordinate with the ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials Incident Response Coordinator and provide law enforcement support as necessary.

## Recovery

ESF 13 will:

- Continue needed activities initiated under the Response Phase.
- Provide damage estimate information to the Damage Assessment Coordinator.
- Brief EOC staff on status of law enforcement activities.
- Provide financial receipts to Administrative Services.
- Reduce staffing and shifts as required (priority to mutual aid/outside assistance).
- Arrange for the return of prisoners.
- Plan for the resumption of normal activities.
- Prepare a closing report, including a chronological log, and comments and recommendations for future operations to be given to the Emergency Manager.
- Participate in a critique of disaster operations.

### J. Continuity of Government

- The line of succession of ESF 13 – Law Enforcement is to the Senior Officer.
- All essential records will be protected from destruction and loss.



### K. Administration and Logistics

- Normal practices and procedures will be continued under emergency conditions, if possible.
- Administrative support and supplies will be provided by the Quinault Indian Nation's Administrative Division while the EOC is in operation.
- Every effort will be made to document each transaction sufficiently so that complete records can be constructed and claims properly verified after the emergency period has passed.
- No administrative process will be permitted to interfere with operations essential to preventing injury, loss of life, and significant property damage.
- The EOC will be activated by the Emergency Manager.

### L. Maintenance

- ESF 13 will annually review this Emergency Support Function and Attachments and update and modify, if necessary, in coordination with the Emergency Manager.
- Supporting documents, such as SOP's, notification and resource lists, maps, and demographic information, will be developed, maintained, and appended to this Emergency Support Function by the Quinault Indian Nation Police Chief. They will be reviewed annually and updated as necessary.

### M. Quinault Indian Nation Responsibilities

**The Quinault Indian Nation Police exercises primary responsibility for organizing emergency response related to Public Safety and Security.** This is an emergency response activity that is conducted within the Quinault Indian Nation and resource limitations of ESF 13 support agencies. Activities include supporting Federal, State, and local planning and response efforts as they relate to incident response by the Quinault Indian Nation.

Emergency Support Function #13 – Public Safety and Security integrates Quinault Indian Nation resources with federal public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of incident management activities associated with potential or actual incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response. ESF 13 supplements tribal resources – it does not replace them. It is the responsibility of the Quinault Police to make the request for assistance from the Department of Justice.

Responders within the **Quinault Indian Nation Public Safety and Security** should participate in training for ESF 13, including:

- NIMS 100 Orientation (IS-100)
- NIMS, An Introduction (IS-700)
- National Response Plan (NRP), An Introduction (IS-800)
- ESF-13 Public Safety and Security (IS-813)
- All-Hazards Public Information Officer (P-403)
- Homeland Security Planning for Local Governments (G-408)
- Security Orientation (E-979)

## 8.14. ESF 14-Community Recovery and Mitigation

- Short Term Recovery
- Recovery Transition
- Pre-Disaster Mitigation

### A. Primary Agencies

#### Federal ESF Coordinator

- Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency

#### Federal ESF Primary Agency

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Small Business Administration

#### Quinault Indian Nation

- Quinault Indian Nation Community Services – Public Works
- Quinault Indian Nation Community Services – Facilities Management
- Quinault Indian Nation Community Services – Community Development

### B. Support Agencies

#### Federal ESF Support Agencies

- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Energy
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Labor
- Department of Transportation
- Department of the Treasury
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Corporation for National and Community Service
- Delta Regional Authority
- American Red Cross
- National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

#### Quinault Indian Nation Support Organizations

- Quinault Indian Nation Community Services Director, or designee
- American Red Cross

### C. Introduction

ESF 14 provides coordination, direction, and priority, focusing recovery efforts to receive and administer disaster aid and programs.

## Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #14 – Long-Term Community Recovery provides a mechanism for coordinating Federal support to State, tribal, regional, and local governments, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector to enable community recovery from the long-term consequences of extraordinary disasters. ESF 14 accomplishes this by identifying and facilitating availability and use of sources of recovery funding, and providing technical assistance (such as impact analyses) for community recovery and recovery planning support.

### D. Scope

ESF 14 may be activated for incidents that require a coordinated Federal response to address significant long-term impacts (e.g., impacts on housing, government operations, agriculture, businesses, employment, community infrastructure, the environment, human health, and social services) to foster sustainable recovery.

ESF 14 support will vary depending on the magnitude and type of incident.

Many critical post-disaster concerns will be addressed following a disaster. A coordinated Tribal, local, State, and Federal effort will be required to resolve local issues. ESF 14 establishes a detailed framework of government efforts to restore essential public and social services after a disaster.

### E. Policies

ESF 14 recognizes the primacy of affected State, tribal, and local governments and the private sector in defining and addressing risk reduction and long-term community recovery priorities, and in leading the community recovery planning process. ESF 14 long-term community recovery and recovery planning efforts will be coordinated with State/tribal/local-level stakeholders.

Federal agencies continue to provide recovery assistance under independent authorities to State, tribal, and local governments, the private sector, and individuals, while coordinating assessments of need for additional assistance and identification and resolution of issues through ESF 14.

**ESF 14 excludes economic policymaking.** The National Economic Council, the Council of Economic Advisors, and the Department of the Treasury develop all national economic stabilization policy.

Federal support is tailored based on the type, extent, and duration of the incident and long-term recovery period, and on the availability of Federal resources. ESF 14 is not a funding entity but facilitates the identification, coordination, and use of resources to support long-term recovery.

Long-term community recovery efforts build resilience focusing on disaster resistance through permanent restoration of infrastructure, housing, agricultural industry, natural resources, community well-being, and the local economy, with attention to mitigation of future impacts of a similar nature.

The lead agency in the field is designated based on the type of disaster.

- Recovery from isolated events is usually within the capability of the Quinault Indian Nation and County governments.
- Any required outside assistance is requested from the next higher level of government after the local jurisdiction has fully committed its own resources to the recovery process. The situation changes when a major disaster causes widespread destruction.
- The Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Business Council is responsible for all community recovery policy decisions for all trust and fee lands held for tribal membership, the tribal government, and Tribal Enterprises. County Commissioners are responsible for non-Indian lands held in fee

simple. The Quinault Indian Nation Disaster Recovery organization will consider support to the counties within the boundaries of the Quinault Indian Reservation during recovery situations if requested by the chief elected official or designee.

- Quinault Indian Nation Recovery Assistance is the initial source of disaster response and recovery assistance. When Quinault Indian Nation resources are insufficient to cope with the disaster, state and federal programs may provide direct assistance to affected Tribal governments and/or individuals. Grays Harbor or Jefferson Counties may request this assistance for the Quinault Indian Nation if requested.
- State Disaster Assistance: The Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division is charged with the responsibility for developing administrative rules to establish and implement the State disaster relief program. Once adopted, these rules will establish thresholds, allowable reimbursable costs, cost share ratios, and the like. Accompanying these rules will be an administrative plan that will detail the specifics of this state relief program. When promulgated, these rules should incorporate certain general considerations, including:
  - The magnitude of affected population.
  - The impact on a jurisdiction's existing financial resources.
  - The availability of other sources of relief.
  - The assistance to individuals.
  - The assistance to public entities.
  - The assistance to private businesses.
- Federal Disaster Assistance – “The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act”, Public Law 93-288, as amended (Stafford Act), was enacted by the Congress of United States to supplement the efforts of State and local governments during and after a Presidential Declaration for emergency or major disaster. The Stafford Act was not intended to provide 100% reimbursement for all damages incurred during an emergency or disaster, but permits Federal assistance, when the State and local governments have exhausted their resources and capabilities.
- Public Assistance – Following the President's declaration of a disaster, the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) will conduct meetings for all potential applicants for public disaster assistance. The GAR will notify each applicant of the date, time, and location of the briefing. Applicants will file a Notice of Interest. The State Coordinating Office (SCO) establishes a Public Assistance Office at the Disaster Field Office (DFO). The County in turn will designate a point of contact and office for public and not-for-profit organizations to submit requests for public assistance.
- Individual Assistance Programs – The American Red Cross, Salvation Army and other mass care agencies typically handle immediate human needs (food, shelter and clothing) during the response phase. State and Federal recovery assistance is available to individuals, families and businesses by making application to FEMA and/or other appropriate agencies.
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program – Section 322 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended by Public Law 100-707, Public Law 103-181 (the Hazard Mitigation and Relocation Assistance Act of 1993), and Public Law 106-390, (the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000). This section provides for increased Federal funding for hazard mitigation measures that follow disaster events, if an approved hazards mitigation plan is in place.
- Long Range Reconstruction – Long range reconstruction phase efforts focus on community redevelopment and restoring the economic viability of the disaster area(s). The reconstruction phase requires a substantial commitment of time and resources by government and non-government organizations. Much of the commitment goes beyond the scope of traditional

Disaster activities and Federal disaster programs. Such activities are most often the result of a catastrophic event that has caused substantial long-term damages over a very large area. These efforts include, but are not limited to:

- Long term restoration of public infrastructure and social services damaged by the emergency.
- Re-establishment of an adequate supply of housing to replace that which was destroyed.
- Restoration of jobs lost due to the disaster.
- Restoration of the economic base of the disaster area(s).
- Record keeping – The Tribe, counties, municipalities, and other eligible entities must maintain adequate disbursement and accounting records of the costs incurred on approved disaster work for reimbursement. State and Federal audits can occur. 44 CFR subpart H regulation delineates reimbursable expenses. Documentation must begin as soon as response begins.

### F. Situation Disaster Condition

Based upon the Quinault Indian Reservation’s Hazard Inventory and Vulnerability Assessment, there are several emergencies that could require emergency planning and preparedness to include floods, earthquakes, tsunami, hazardous materials spills, pandemics, and severe storms.

### G. Planning Assumptions

- Most disasters may allow little or no warning time; however, there may be advanced notice of floods, far-distance tsunami, and winter storms.
- Disasters such as an earthquake or tsunami may occur at a time of day that produces maximum casualties.
- Disasters which result in large number of casualties and/or heavy damage to buildings, structures, and the basic infrastructure will require state and federal assistance.
- Severe weather conditions, flooding, earthquakes, tsunami, and distance between villages could hamper response during a disaster.
- A major disaster could quickly overload the health care facilities serving the Quinault Indian Nation. Additionally, a shortage of medical supplies may occur in the event of a major disaster.
- Communications systems, particularly telephones that survive the initial disaster, may be overloaded.
- It is expected that the present Quinault Indian Nation government structure will remain intact and will function during a disaster or emergency.
- While it is likely that outside assistance will be available in disaster situations, the Quinault Indian Nation must plan for, and be prepared to save lives and protect property through independent disaster response and recovery operations.
- A large-scale disaster can overwhelm the Quinault Indian Nation, counties, or state requiring federal disaster assistance to individuals and governments.
- Accurate record keeping, documenting financial transactions and payroll accounting, and general correspondence are vital elements. Documentation is necessary to the post-event administration. Support and temporary personnel may be used considering the magnitude of the event and the need for full time employees to return to normalcy.
- Critical facilities are facilities essential to residents and/or local government; for example, health care clinics, public safety radio centers, fire stations, and so forth. The Quinault Indian Nation’s Emergency Manager will identify affected/degraded facilities and assess the community impact.

- Communication between emergency agencies is vital during and after a disaster. The minimum level of communications during a disaster is the ability to communicate, by any means, with the surrounding counties and the State EOC.
- A damage assessment is needed as soon as practical to assess the life safety needs and magnitude of the disaster, and to determine eligibility for state and federal aid. Damage assessment will be continually refined and accomplished in phases. The Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) which scans the affected area to determine the width and breadth of damage is the initial phase.
- Settling claims between victims and insurance companies is a major part of disaster recovery. Disaster recovery is accelerated by claim settlements. The Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager should initiate damage assessments providing a uniform scale of assessments.

## H. Concept of Operations/Responsibilities

ESF 14 provides the coordination mechanisms for the Federal Government to support the State, tribal, and local governments' assessment of the long-term recovery needs in the impacted areas and exchange assessment information among Federal departments and agencies.

### General

- The concept for Quinault Indian Nation's recovery operations is based upon a coordinated effort of Tribal, county, state, federal, and private resources during the recovery phase. The Federal Response Plan and Washington State Emergency Operations Plan detail the federal and state efforts to aid the Quinault Indian Nation should disaster strike. Refer to those plans for an explanation of post disaster response and recovery efforts.
- The Quinault Indian Nation Disaster Recovery Organization consists of the Quinault Indian Nation Business Council, Division Heads, Emergency Management staff, and members of county departments, as well as local agencies, public and private. The Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager is appointed by the Tribal Council and coordinates the Disaster Recovery organization.
- State and federal programs exist to provide disaster victims with assistance. These programs include public assistance for government and nonprofit agencies, individual assistance for families and individuals, and hazard mitigation grants programs to help communities mitigate future disasters. A comprehensive explanation of these programs may be found in Disaster Assistance: A Guide to Recovery Programs FEMA 229.
- The American Red Cross and/or the Salvation Army will provide mass care activities that include sheltering, feeding, and emergency first aid to all disaster victims as part of a broad disaster relief program. (see ESF 6 – Mass Care)
- The **Situation Report** will be used as a means of advising the Washington State Governor of the extent of damages on the Quinault Indian Reservation. If the emergency situation is beyond the capability of the Quinault Indian Nation, this information will be used by the Governor to determine State assistance or possible request for federal assistance and a Presidential Disaster Declaration.
- A Disaster Field Office (DFO) may be established within four days of a Presidential Disaster Declaration. It will be established by FEMA employees. A DFO will be established as close to the affected area as possible. The DFO could be located on the Reservation to support disaster efforts in other counties.
- Disaster Team Support – The EOC will assist and support Quinault Indian Nation Divisions administering disaster efforts along with assisting out-of-area teams arriving to assist.

- In the event of a major disaster, a Rapid Impact Assessment Team (RIAT) will arrive between 12 to 24 hours after the event. The RIAT conducts a damage assessment of pre-identified critical facilities. Local damage assessment determines the immediate needs of relief with findings reported to the State EOC. This assessment determines life safety and lifeline needs.
- Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) – A DRC will be opened in the disaster area to distribute federal and state aid programs. The DRC will open to the public and remain open based on need. DRC(s) may be established on the Reservation in a location central to multiple counties following a Presidential Declaration of a major disaster. Disaster victims may apply for all types of assistance at a single location. While many applications for individual assistance programs will be made at the (DRC), applications may also be made by telephone-registration, or online at <http://www.fema.gov/register.shtm>.
- Post-Disaster Public Information and Education Programs – Post-disaster public information is similar to pre-disaster activities. Surviving media will broadcast public service information as needed. As additional media becomes available greater dissemination of relief information is anticipated. ESF 15 – Public Information will use the surviving local media to inform the public.
- Other teams may converge on the affected area. Each team will possess varied levels of self-sufficiency. As teams arrive, their service or expertise will be noted and dispatched to areas most suitable for their talents.

## Organization

### *Headquarters*

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) serves as the national ESF 14 coordinator among primary and support agencies. ESF 14 provides representatives to the National Response Coordination Center as requested. Primary agencies are responsible for coordinating ESF 14 planning and recovery activities and strengthening the capabilities of ESF 14.

### *Regional and Field Operations*

The ESF 14 coordinator and primary agencies meet to determine the need to activate ESF 14 elements when the incident is likely to require significant Federal long-term community recovery assistance. Support agencies also have the right to approach the ESF 14 coordinator to request ESF 14 activation. ESF 14 typically organizes within the Operations Section of the Joint Field Office, but may support other Sections as required. Agency representation depends on the nature and severity of the incident.

### *Quinault Indian Nation*

- As ESF 14, the Quinault Indian Nation Public Works Department Director is responsible for coordinating Tribal Recovery and Mitigation Plans, Procedures, and Directives.
- The Emergency Manager is the official Point of Contact for the Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division.
- The EOC is the focal point for policy and decision making and execution of emergency plans and policy decisions.
- ESF 15 – Public Information will provide public information related to the Disaster Recovery Program to citizens and visitors to the Quinault Indian Reservation.
- Coordination and communication between Tribal, state, and federal resources will be significantly enhanced if decision-makers and support staffs are co-located in the DFO. Every effort will be made to procure sufficient space within or nearby the DFO to allow for the

relocation of joint federal and state command and ESF staff members. The Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager will provide a liaison when a DFO site is selected.

- Recovery Coordination – The EOC is the single point of contact for teams arriving in the area, landing zones, staging areas, and designated operating area locations. The Emergency Manager plans, organizes, recommends, and monitors team arrival and departures.

## I. Response Actions

### Pre-incident Planning and Coordination

Primary and support agencies meet regularly at the national and regional levels to ensure procedures and program/contact information are up to date, to discuss lessons identified from incidents and exercises, and to explore ways to leverage resources by creative use of Federal assistance.

ESF 14:

- Develops coordination mechanisms and requirements for post-incident assessments, plans, and activities that can be scaled to incidents of varying types and magnitudes.
- Conducts impact evaluation of prior ESF 14 efforts and other studies as needed to improve future operations.
- Coordinates development of national long-term recovery strategies and plans in coordination with other relevant Federal departments and agencies that have independent authorities and responsibilities for addressing key issues regarding catastrophic incidents. These may include accessible housing (incident and permanent), large displacements of individuals including those with special needs, contaminated debris management, decontamination and environmental restoration, restoration of public facilities and infrastructure, and restoration of the agricultural sector.
- Develops plans, procedures, and guidance delineating appropriate agency participation and available resources, taking into account the differing technical needs and statutory responsibilities.

### Immediately Prior to Incident (when notice is available)

ESF 14:

- Provides early identification of projects that can be quickly implemented, especially those relating to critical facilities based on existing State, tribal, and local plans.
- Collaborates with the State(s) and other ESFs regarding managing the response in a way that facilitates long-term recovery.

### Post-event Planning and Operations

ESF 14:

- Gathers information from Federal departments and agencies and State, tribal, and local governments to assess the impacts and needs.
- Convenes interagency meetings to develop an incident-specific Federal action plan delineating specific agency participation to support specific community recovery and mitigation activities and to avoid duplication of assistance to recipients.
- Facilitates sharing of information among agencies and ESFs and coordinates early resolution of issues and the timely delivery of Federal assistance.



- Coordinates identification of appropriate Federal programs to support implementation of long-term community recovery plans under current authorities and funding. This process identifies programs, waivers, funding levels, requests for additional authorities, and possible new legislation needed to address identified program gaps.
- May provide technical assistance such as impact analyses, economic revitalization, and recovery planning support.
- Coordinates with ESF 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services, ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services, and the State(s) to identify long-term recovery needs of special needs populations and incorporate these into recovery strategies.
- Coordinates with ESF 3 - Public Works and Engineering, ESF 10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials Response, and the State(s) to identify long-term environmental restoration issues.
- Coordinates with animal welfare and agricultural stakeholders and service providers in long-term community recovery efforts.
- Coordinates implementation of the recommendations for long-term community recovery with the appropriate Federal departments and agencies if the recommendations include program waivers, supplemental funding requests, and/or legislative initiatives.
- Facilitates recovery decision-making across ESFs and increases awareness of communities' existing development and hazard mitigation plans.

### Post-Disaster Priorities (0-12 hours)

- ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering and the Damage Assessment Coordinator will assess the Magnitude and Severity of the Disaster.
- The Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) provides critical post-disaster information. Every agency has a responsibility to report damage information. The PDA captures initial damages; more detailed damages are reported when damage assessment teams are able to conduct a more thorough assessment.
- Quinault Indian Nation Officials will receive and review damage assessment reports to determine the magnitude of the event. The Damage Assessment Coordinator will provide damage assessment and analysis support.
- The fastest, though least detailed damage assessments, are the aerial flyover and windshield surveys. Both may be conducted simultaneously. The flyover may be conducted using helicopters, fixed wing aircraft, and possibly satellites. Another option is Civil Air Patrol, if available. Local response forces can accomplish the windshield survey. Damage reports are forwarded to the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager in the EOC. The Quinault Indian Nation will rely on a windshield survey to provide the immediate damage assessment if the flyover is not possible.
- The walk-through inspection involves a structure by structure damage assessment. Tribal building inspectors and mutual aid augmenters from the counties can conduct the walk-through inspection. This information is compiled through the EOC and relayed to state agencies. Information collected on both private and public damage is compiled by the Emergency Manager. Determining the extent and level of damage is important in supporting a disaster declaration. Using the criteria for (minor, major, catastrophic) disaster, the Emergency Manager applies the current damage assessment to the situation. Damage to public structures, critical facilities, and impact to public welfare is also assessed. Using the state criteria for collecting damage information and critical facilities inventory allows estimates for determining damage impact on the population. When these assessments are developed, they are briefed to the EOC and state officials.

- The Public Works and GIS Departments will determine dollar cost damage and mapping as damage information is provided. They will assess economic injury using the following two methodologies:
  - Extrapolating actual damage against existing studies.
  - Actual surveys of recovered businesses and receipts.
- ESF 8 – Health and Medical Services and ESF 9 – Search and Rescue are responsible for assessing the need of:
  - Supporting mass casualty activities.
  - Immediate health issues.
  - Search and rescue activities in an urban environment.
- ESF 2 – Communications and Warning will determine communications status.
- RACES operators will be used to provide emergency communications if the Quinault Indian Nation suffers a communication failure. A variety of communication means are available. HF, UHF, VHF and other radio links. Telecommunications rely on landline, and cellular tower systems are susceptible to failure.
- Situation Reports and other information are shared with State and Federal officials as needed. The Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager will consolidate, process, and evaluate damage assessment information. This assessment is formatted using State Damage Assessment Forms to facilitate rapid dissemination of information.

### Immediate Post-Disaster Priorities (12-48 hours)

- If the Quinault Indian Nation is unable or cannot open a sufficient number of emergency shelters to house and accommodate persons forced from their homes, ESF 6 – Mass Care will coordinate with the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager the provision of additional emergency shelter for disaster victims. The creation of temporary facilities outside the disaster area(s) may be necessary.
- Mass feeding and distribution sites will be located based on the PDA, demographics, and greatest need. This activity will be coordinated with ESF 6 – Mass Care including:
  - Feeding disaster victims and emergency workers.
  - Establishment of fixed and mobile feeding kitchens and bulk food distribution sites.
  - Coordinating requests for food, water, and ice.
  - Coordinating with State counterparts to locate and secure prepackaged food and adequate supplies of water.
  - Coordinating with ESF 7 – Resource Support to locate and secure other needed resources, i.e. refrigerated trucks.
  - Coordinating with ESF 8 – Health and Medical Services to ensure that emergency first aid services are available to disaster victims and emergency workers.
  - Coordinating with State counterparts to establish a system for collecting information on disaster victims and making that information available to family members outside the disaster area(s). This information will include the names of persons registered at shelters and listed on National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) and other casualty lists, and any other relevant information released through local hospitals and emergency operating centers. Any information related to Critical issues identified in the first 12 hours continues to completion. New recovery priorities emerge as issues are addressed.

### Note: Special Human Needs Concerns – Special Populations

Children, elderly, and economically disadvantaged social groups will be impacted greater than the general population. These groups may be unable or unwilling to seek disaster aid. Relief agencies must reach out and seek to assist these groups in greater proportion than the general population.

- ESF 3 Public Works and Engineering will determine road and bridge status, including debris and the impact on ingress of relief teams.
- ESF 12 Energy will assess water supply, electric power, and telephone status.
- The Damage Assessment Coordinator will continue to assess facilities and infrastructure. The process includes damaged and destroyed structures, cost estimates, insured/uninsured property, etc.
- In the event of a major disaster, the DRC will be established by FEMA. The Quinault Indian Nation will support the DRC by providing staff from:
  - Social Services Departments
  - Public Works Departments
  - American Red Cross.
  - Community Volunteer Organizations
- The DRC may close as the numbers of disaster victims applying for assistance declines. DRC(s) may be combined into a central regional location. State and Federal Public Information Officers (PIOs) will work with Tribal PIOs to prepare press release(s) advising the public that a DRC site will close and of the new location if consolidation is undertaken. The effective date of the DRC closing, as well as a listing of remaining open RC sites, will be included in the release.

#### J. Continuity of Government

- ESF 14 or a designated representative will relocate with the EOC staff to an alternate EOC if the situation so warrants.
- All essential records will be protected from destruction and loss.

#### K. Administration and Logistics

- Normal provision practices and procedures will be continued under recovery conditions to the extent possible.
- Administrative support and supplies for community recovery activities, during EOC operations will be provided by the Quinault Indian Nation's Administrative Department.
- A Quinault Indian Nation recovery log will be maintained during EOC operations. Additionally, every effort will be made to document each transaction sufficiently so that complete records can be reconstructed and claims properly verified.
- No administrative process will be permitted to interfere with operations essential to preventing injury, loss of life and significant property damage.
- The EOC will be established by the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager.

#### L. Maintenance

- ESF 14 – Community Recovery and Mitigation will be annually reviewed, updated, and modified as necessary by the Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Manager in coordination with the Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division.
- Supporting documents such as SOPs, checklists, resource lists, call-up rosters, maps, and demographic information will be developed and maintained and appended to this Emergency Support Function by ESF 14. They will be annually reviewed and updated as necessary.

## M. Quinault Indian Nation Responsibilities

**The Quinault Indian Nation Community Services – Public Works, Facilities Management, and Community Development exercise primary responsibility for organizing emergency response related to Community Recovery and Mitigation.** This is an emergency response and preparedness activity that is conducted within the Quinault Indian Nation and resource limitations of ESF 14 support agencies. Activities include supporting Federal, State, and local planning and response efforts as they relate to incident response by the Quinault Indian Nation.

ESF 14 provides the coordination mechanisms for the Quinault Indian Nation in the assessment of the long-term recovery needs in disaster impacted areas and the exchange of assessment information among adjacent jurisdictions, state, and federal departments and agencies. The implementation of mitigation measures identified in the Quinault Indian Reservation Tribal Hazards Mitigation Plan (approved by FEMA and adopted by the Quinault Indian Nation Business Council) provides the mitigation measures specific to this ESF 14 mandate.

Responders within the **Quinault Indian Nation Community Services – Public Works, Facilities Management, and Community Development** should participate in training for ESF 13, including:

- NIMS 100 Orientation (IS-100)
- NIMS, An Introduction (IS-700)
- National Response Plan (NRP), An Introduction (IS-800)
- ESF-14 Long Term Community Recovery (IS-814)
- Recovery from Disaster: The Local Government Role (E-210)
- ESF #14 FEMA/State Long-Term Community Recovery (LTCR) (E-211)
- The EOC's Role in Com. Prep., Response and Recovery Act. (IS-275)
- Mitigation for Tribal Officials (E-344)
- Disaster Response and Recovery Operations (G-385)
- Introduction to Mitigation (IS-393)
- IEMC/All Hazards: Recovery and Mitigation (E-901)
- IEMC/Earthquake: Recovery and Mitigation (E-911)
- IEMC/Community Specific/All Hazards: Response and Recovery (E-930)
- IEMC/Community Specific/Earthquake: Response and Recovery (E-932)

## 8.15. ESF 15 External Affairs (Public Information)

- Media Relations
- Community Information

### A. Primary Agencies

- Quinault Indian Nation Administration External Communications

### B. Support Agencies

- Quinault Indian Nation Centralized Communication (Nugguam)
- School District Spokespersons
- Area Media Outlets

### C. Introduction

As defined in NIMS, public information consists of the processes, procedures, and systems for communicating timely, accurate, and accessible information on:

- An incident's cause, size, and current situation;
- Resources committed; and
- Other matters of general interest to the public, responders, and additional stakeholders (both directly affected and indirectly affected).

### Purpose

ESF 15 describes the means, organization, and process by which the Quinault Indian Nation will coordinate the provision of timely, accurate, and useful instructions to area residents during emergencies. There is no official Federal Response Organization for this ESF. All communications are handled by the Quinault Indian Nation for release to the residents of the Quinault Indian Reservation and surrounding areas.

Public information, education strategies, and communications plans help ensure that numerous audiences receive timely, consistent messages about:

- Lifesaving measures.
- Evacuation routes.
- Threat and alert system notices.
- Other public safety information.

### D. Scope

The Quinault Indian Nation ESF 15 – Public Information will receive direction from the Quinault Indian Nation Business Council and will exercise direction and control over the actions contained in this Support Function. ESF 15 will appoint support staff to include an assistant. During a disaster, information relative to media releases will be cleared by the Public Information Officer (PIO) through the President of the Tribal Business Council and coordinated with the Emergency Manager. There will be full coordination with all other Emergency Support Functions.

ESF 15 provides for public information activities during an actual or pending emergency and actively solicits information from all ESF's and municipal liaisons to ensure current and complete information is being disseminated.

## E. Policies

### Public Information Principles

NIMS public information is based on the following three basic principles:

1. The Public Information Officer (PIO) supports the Incident Command.
2. Public information functions must be coordinated and integrated across jurisdictions and across functional agencies; among Federal, State, local, and tribal partners; and with private-sector and nongovernmental organizations.
3. Organizations participating in public information coordination retain their independence..

In incidents requiring national coordination, the Federal Government works in concert with State, local, and tribal governments and the private sector to ensure a coordinated, effective national response.

### Quinault Indian Nation Practices

Under the Incident Command System, the system that defines the operating characteristics, management components, and organizational structure under NIMS, the PIO is a key staff member supporting the Incident Command structure. The PIO advises and represents the Incident Command on all public information matters relating to the management of the incident.

- The Quinault Indian Nation President and Tribal Business Council will serve as primary spokesman to the media, or delegate that function to the Quinault Indian Nation PIO (preferred action).
- All official correspondence to local and regional media, adjacent jurisdictions, the State of Washington, federal agencies, and others will be authorized to come only from the designated PIO, or directly from the Quinault Indian Nation President.
- All Quinault Indian Nation staff will be directed not to discuss emergency situation status or details with anyone outside the incident command. This is intended to limit miss-information that can hamper coordination with other jurisdictions (county, state, federal, or other tribal).
- The Quinault Indian Nation President will authorize all information released prior to the release, or authorize the PIO to make this determination on the President's behalf.
- The Public Information Officer will be appointed by the Quinault Indian Nation President or designee. The PIO will designate staff to assist in that effort.
- ESF 15 – Public Information will disseminate information concerning specific emergency response actions, hazard associated threats, and protective actions to the news media and general public and will:
  - Manage and staff media and emergency public information telephone lines before, during, and after a disaster.
  - Release public information concerning needed volunteers and donations, re-entry, and other recovery issues.
  - Ensure media (both print and electronic) are monitored for correct and consistent informational releases.
  - Coordinate with the State of Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division Public Information Officer information regarding the Declaration of a Reservation wide Disaster and resources being supplied by the State of Washington and federal agencies.

## F. Situation Disaster Condition

Based upon the Quinault Indian Reservation's Hazard Inventory and Vulnerability Assessment, there are several emergencies that could require emergency public information support to include floods, earthquakes, tsunami, pandemics, hazardous materials spills, and severe storms.

## G. Planning Assumptions

When an incident occurs, the relevant agencies or departments are dispatched to the scene. The lead agency assumes Incident Command and a PIO is designated. Usually this person is a full-time PIO whose role in an incident has been predetermined in Quinault Indian Nation emergency plans and standard operating procedures.

- Severe winter storms, earthquakes, tsunami, or floods could prevent dissemination of printed information on the Reservation.
- The media will immediately pursue information regarding the emergency.
- Local media will cooperate in an emergency situation.
- A Quinault Indian Nation Joint Information Center or System will be activated.
- Telephone and/or power service may be interrupted, requiring alternate methods of communications, such as communications provided by RACES organizations.
- An aggressive program combining both emergency information and educational material could significantly reduce loss of life and property damage.
- There is a need for a single source of reliable information during an emergency for both the public and the media.
- The Reservation is serviced by satellite television, cable television, newspapers, radio, and internet service.
- Radio reception is good throughout the Reservation and should be dependable in most emergency situations.
- The Quinault Indian Nation has a monthly newspaper, the Nugguam. The Daily World, of Aberdeen, is a regional publication, and the Seattle Times is circulated out of Seattle.
- Certain special populations (non-English speaking, hearing/vision impaired, elderly, or ill) will require extraordinary measures for alert/notification.
- It would be difficult to quickly distribute printed information because of the size and the geographic layout of the Quinault Indian Reservation.
- The Emergency Alert System is active and covers the Reservation. For activation see ESF 2 Communications and Warning (EAS Activation).
- Local and neighboring media should cooperate in an emergency situation.
- Telephone and/or power service may be interrupted, requiring alternate methods of communications such as amateur and CB radio operators.
- An aggressive program combining both emergency information and educational material could significantly reduce damage to life or property.
- The media will actively seek correct information regarding the emergency dissemination to the public.
- External media may be less cooperative and more demanding. They will be interested less in details than in spectacle and "human interest" stories of universal appeal and quick impact.
- A limited number of phones will be available for media use.
- Rumors will circulate, often fed by miss-information, partial information, speculated details, or incomplete details leading to the importance of one point of information from the Quinault Indian Nation to outside sources (media and other jurisdictions).

- In case of a disaster that generates extensive media interest, the Quinault Indian Nation will request the Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division to activate a Public Information Emergency Response Team to support the information dissemination effort.

## H. Concept of Operations/Responsibilities

### General

- The ESF 15 Public Information Officer (PIO) is appointed by the Tribal Chairman.
- The PIO will be located in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or in a location with access to the responsible elected officials, current emergency information and the media.
- The PIO will serve as official spokesman and the media's single point of contact for the Quinault Indian Nation and will coordinate all public information releases with the Quinault Indian Nation President, and assume responsibility for the organization and operation of the public information system.
- A continuing flow of emergency information and instructions will be provided to the public and the media.
- A rumor control service will be provided by assuring that accurate information is disseminated immediately and regularly.
- The PIO will coordinate with all other annex coordinators, liaison agencies, other local PIO's and PIO's from the state, and federal government as necessary and inform them of the sole-source of media and incident information (the Quinault Indian Nation PIO).
- Ongoing public education programs will be provided to increase the awareness of those hazards that the Quinault Indian Reservation is particularly vulnerable to, and the mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities associated with those hazards.
- ESF 15 – Public Information will activate the Quinault Indian Nation Joint Information Center. The Center will be a specific location where all media related activities will be managed. If the physical Center is not activated a Joint Information Systems approach will be established whereby involved Public Information Officers will cooperatively release information, share media monitoring information, manage rumors, and provide unified messages to the public.
- The ESF 15 Public Information Officer (PIO) will serve as official spokesperson for the Quinault Indian Nation and will coordinate all public information releases with the Quinault Indian Nation President and staff and assume responsibility for the organization and operation of the Joint Information Center including information release approval.
- A continuing flow of emergency information and instructions will be provided to the public and the media through the Joint Information Center/System.
- A rumor control function will operate in the Joint Information Center to ensure that accurate information is disseminated immediately and regularly.
- The ESF 15 will coordinate with the EOC staff, liaison agencies, local PIOs, and PIOs from the State and Federal government, as necessary.
- Ongoing public education programs will be provided by ESF 5 – Emergency Management, to increase the awareness of those hazards that the Quinault Indian Nation is particularly vulnerable to, and the mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities associated with those hazards. The Nugguam will be the primary outlet for printed materials of this nature.

### Organization

- The Quinault Indian Nation President will serve as primary spokesman to the media, delegate that function to the PIO, or appear jointly (PIO and President) to the media.



- The PIO or designee will fulfill the role of ESF 15 and assume public information functions delegated by the Quinault Indian Nation President.
- The Emergency Manager will coordinate with Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division if a Public Information Emergency Response Team is needed.
- All Tasked Organizations, this includes Fire Departments, Law Enforcement, Public Works, Highway Districts, School Districts, and corporate public information officers that are directly involved in emergency operations, will support the Joint Information Center/System by providing staff to support emergency information activities, as requested by the PIO.

## I. Response Actions

### Initial

#### **The Quinault Indian Nation President will:**

- Serve as primary spokesman to the media, or delegate that function to the ESF 15 PIO.
- Give final approval for release of emergency instructions and information or delegate that function to the PIO.
- Designate the Joint Information Center or alternate locations for media briefings.

#### **The Emergency Manager will:**

- Advise the Quinault Indian Nation President and PIO on when to disseminate emergency information and/or instructions to the public.
- Brief the ESF 15 Public Information Officer as requested by the Quinault Indian Nation President.
- Assist the ESF 15 PIO with news releases and rumor control.
- Coordinate with Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division if a Public Information Emergency Response Team is needed.

#### **ESF 15 Public Information Officer will:**

- Report to the EOC and manage all aspects of Public Information on behalf of the Quinault Indian Nation.
- Assume public information functions delegated by the Quinault Indian Nation President.
- Activate the Joint Information Center/System.
- Ensure timely preparation and dissemination of emergency information.
- Schedule news conferences, interviews, and other media access.
- Coordinate rumor control activity and notify the public of appropriate telephone numbers of the rumor control line.
- Verify field reports.
- Coordinate with media representatives to avoid interference with emergency operations.
- Coordinate with Federal, State, or volunteer organization's PIOs as required.
- Disseminate information and emergency public information material to the visually impaired and other special need groups as necessary.
- When necessary, obtain media assistance in disseminating information to potential donors on unmet needs, items that are not needed and should not be donated, cash donation policies, and other donations-related matters.
- Assign print and broadcast monitors (individuals) to review all media reports for accuracy.

### Continuous

- Maintain a chronological record of disaster events.

- All Tasked Organizations, this includes Fire Departments, Law Enforcement, Public Works, Highway Districts, and School Districts that are directly involved in emergency operations, will:
  - Provide information as requested by the ESF 15 PIO.
  - Clear all emergency-related news requests with the ESF 15 PIO through the Joint Information Center/System.
  - Provide staff to support emergency information activities as requested by the ESF 15 PIO.
  - Refer media inquiries to the ESF 15 PIO through the Joint Information Center/System.

### J. Continuity of Government

- Normal practices and procedures will be continued under emergency conditions to the extent possible. However, no administrative process will be permitted to interfere with operations essential to preventing injury, loss of life and/ or significant property damage.
- The EOC will be established and communication support will be provided by the Emergency Manager.

### K. Administration and Logistics

- Normal public information practices and procedures will be continued under emergency conditions to the extent possible.
- Administrative support and supplies for public information activities during EOC operations will be provided by the Quinault Indian Nation’s administration office and President’s office.
- A Public Information log will be maintained during EOC operations. Additionally, every effort will be made to document each transaction sufficiently so that complete records can be reconstructed and claims properly verified.
- No administrative process will be permitted to interfere with operations essential to preventing injury, loss of life, and significant property damage.
- The EOC will be established by the Emergency Manager.

### L. Maintenance

- The PIO will annually review ESF 15 Public Information and update or modify as necessary, in conjunction with the Emergency Manager.
- Supporting documents such as notification and media lists, maps and demographic information will be maintained and appended to this ESF by the PIO. They will be annually reviewed and updated as necessary.

### M. Quinault Indian Nation Responsibilities

**The Quinault Indian Nation Administration External Communications exercises primary responsibility for organizing emergency response related to External Affairs.** This is an emergency response activity that is conducted within the Quinault Indian Nation and resource limitations of ESF 15 support agencies. Activities include supporting Federal, State, and local planning and response efforts as they relate to incident response by the Quinault Indian Nation.

Responders within the **Quinault Indian Nation Administration External Communications** should participate in training for ESF 15, including:

- NIMS 100 Orientation (IS-100)
- NIMS, An Introduction (IS-700)
- National Response Plan (NRP), An Introduction (IS-800)
- Introduction to Emergency Public Information (IS-29)

- NIMS Public Information Systems (IS-702)
- ESF-13 Public Safety and Security (IS-813)

## 8.16. ESF 16-Military Support

- State of Washington Military Department activation

### A. Primary Agencies

#### Quinault Indian Nation

- Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Business Council

### B. Support Agencies

#### State ESF Support Agencies

- Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division
- Washington Military Department
- Washington National Guard

### C. Introduction

#### Purpose

Washington Military Department is responsible for tasking and responsibilities for integrating military support with disaster operations. Refer to the State plan for general guidance, policies and authorities.

### D. Scope

ESF 16 supports the Quinault Indian Nation EOP by outlining specific tasks, resources, locations, responsibilities to support the military presence on the Reservation during disaster operations. Military forces will consist primarily of Washington National Guard and possibly active duty military forces. These forces may be used during disaster operations for missions within the Quinault Indian Reservation in support of disaster relief. The Quinault Indian Nation may host military forces in support of missions in adjacent counties.

### E. Policies

Response to, or recovery from, a disaster event may require support and services from military sources. Similarly, military services may be called into action in event of national emergency or accident involving military property. Military affairs fall under the purview of the Washington Military Department. Use of military assets will be coordinated through the Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division through the established mission assignment process.

### F. Situation Disaster Condition

Based upon the Quinault Indian Reservation's Hazard Inventory and Vulnerability Assessment, there are several emergency conditions that could require support from the Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division including floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, pandemics, hazardous materials spills, landslides, and severe storms.

### G. Planning Assumptions

- Most disasters may allow little or no warning time; however, there may be advanced notice of floods, far-distance tsunamis, and winter storms.

- Disasters such as an earthquake or landslide may occur at a time of day that produces maximum casualties.
- Disasters that result in large number of casualties and/or heavy damage to buildings, structures, and the basic infrastructure will require state and federal assistance.
- Severe weather conditions, flooding, earthquakes, and distance between villages could hamper response during a disaster.
- It is expected that the present government structure will remain intact and will function during a disaster or emergency.
- While it is likely that outside assistance will be available in disaster situations, the Quinault Indian Nation must plan for and be prepared to save lives and protect property through independent disaster response and recovery operations.
- State or federal disaster assistance will not be provided until local resources are fully committed to the response/recovery effort.

## H. Concept of Operations/Responsibilities

### General:

- Military Affairs is not a local government function. Therefore, the Quinault Indian Nation Tribal Business Council, through the EOC, will coordinate any requests for, or use of military assets in times of emergency. Such coordination will occur through direct liaison and coordination with the Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division.
- Requests for military support by emergency support functions at the Tribal level will be coordinated with the Tribal Business Council at the EOC. Requests for service will be based upon identification of the task to be performed. Assignment of state military assets to fill such are assigned at the discretion of the State EOC and will be determined through the State mission assignment process.

### Organization:

- Upon a Declaration of a Disaster, the members of the EOC staff under their direction, will interface directly with the Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division to request support from the Washington Military Department.
- The Quinault Indian Nation will provide radio communication equipment. Should local communications be inoperable, alternate means will be made available.

The Quinault Indian Nation Emergency Management will post information provided by the Washington National Guard, to include:

- Location(s) of forces, status of forces, operation(s) areas, command post, billeting and messing areas.
- County/State agency tasks and mission status.
- Communication networks to include radio frequencies, and telephone numbers.
- Staff meetings that include civilian and military attendees.

## I. Continuity of Government

- ESF 16 or a designated representatives will relocate with the EOC staff to an alternate EOC if the situation so warrants.
- All essential records will be protected from destruction and loss.

## J. Administration and Logistics

- Normal practices and procedures will be continued under emergency conditions to the extent possible.
- Administrative support and supplies for military support activities, during EOC operations will be provided by Quinault Indian Nation Administration.
- A military support log will be maintained during EOC operations. Additionally, every effort will be made to document each transaction sufficiently so that complete records can be reconstructed and claims properly verified.
- No administrative process will be permitted to interfere with operations essential to preventing injury, loss of life, and significant property damage.
- The EOC will be established by the Emergency Manager.

## K. Maintenance

- ESF 16 Military Support will be annually reviewed, updated, and modified as necessary by the Emergency Manager in coordination with the Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division.
- Supporting documents such as SOPs, checklists, resource lists, call-up rosters, maps, and demographic information will be developed and maintained and appended to this Emergency Support Function by the Emergency Manager. They will be annually reviewed and updated as necessary.

## 9. Implementation Principles

This CEOP presents the foundation of the Nation's preparations for response to emergency situations. In most cases, the response will be administered completely by the Nation and within the Reservation. In other cases, the Nation may seek assistance from a County, the State, or even another Tribe. Equally, the Nation may be called on by adjacent jurisdictions to render assistance as needed to neighboring jurisdictions. In these scenarios, the use of NIMS will be a common foundation to cooperate in the saving of lives and protection of people.

The Quinault Indian Nation Comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan is a foundation where advances in this system can be built, enhanced, and strengthened. This document is not a static manuscript. It is dynamic and changes to meet the needs of the Quinault Indian Nation through a process of enhancements.

Between December 2010 and September 2011, over 40 people representing the Quinault Indian Nation met to discuss and develop the plan and its supporting reports. Some of the participants attended only one meeting, while others attended most meetings. A couple people attended every meeting. Communications between participants was productive and served to enhance the CEOP and supporting data.

The leadership of the planning committee extends the recognition and appreciation of the Nation to those who took the time and energy to develop this plan for the Quinault Indian Nation.

## 10. Supporting Information

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