The Confederated Tribes
of the
Colville Reservation

Comprehensive
Emergency Management
Plan

March 2014

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I   Executive Summary

When a disaster threatens or strikes, the Confederated Colville Tribes (CCT) and other local governments lead the emergency response effort to ensure public safety, preserve property, protect natural resources, and manage post-disaster recovery. The response may be complex and widespread, extending beyond the usual functions, capabilities and boundaries of departments called upon to provide emergency services. Events often require the cooperation of government departments and private sector entities that are not normally involved in emergency operations.

In any regional or statewide disaster, the CCT should have the capability (and infrastructure) to manage that portion of a disaster affecting the reservation with little or no outside help for at least three days. Under the current nationwide system, federal and state governments provide only supportive assistance for disaster response, mitigation, and recovery. Leadership by the local legislative authority and the cooperation of all involved is of critical importance.

The Colville Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CCEMP) shall be implemented during a declared emergency and will be used by officials dealing with all aspects of emergency management prior to, during, and following disasters. It is a guide not just to what should take place to protect lives, limit damage and minimize suffering, but also establishes the process by which decisions should be made and implemented. The CCEMP outlines the organization that will provide guidance and assign support to accomplish the necessary tasks.

In order to implement this plan, department heads and agency managers within the boundaries of the reservation, as well as other participating political subdivisions, are expected to:

- Support the planning and operational efforts necessary to carry out the emergency support functions (ESFs) identified in the CCEMP and assigned to specific departments.

- Develop the necessary emergency and operational plans for their specific programs and functions.

- Implement the CCEMP when disaster or emergency strikes, ensuring that all personnel within their departments understand their responsibilities during emergency or disaster operations.

- Cooperate with the designated Incident Commander (IC) who, in a declared emergency, has been delegated authority by the CCT to manage the emergency response.

An assumption made in the CCEMP and supporting documents is that the CCT will designate an Emergency Manager (EM). Whether it is a full-time job or a collateral duty, the EM will be the leader in planning for, and coordinating the response to, emergencies that fall within the scope of the CCEMP. Unless otherwise decided by the Colville Business Council (CBC), the Director of Public Safety will designate an employee to serve as the CCT's Emergency Manager.

Nothing in this document shall be construed to create any liability for the CCT, be interpreted to waive the sovereign immunity of the Tribe, or create an expectation that the CCT has a duty to perform any specific action or actions.

II   <u>Plan Adoption</u>

Minor or administrative changes to this Plan do not require a complete revision, and new approval, by the CBC. Minor corrections such as those required by changes in outside legislation (for example, an update to the Stafford Act) or due to a change in Tribal government organization, can be accomplished by an approval memorandum attached to the revised Plan and signed by the Chairman of the CBC. Any such approval memorandum will identify the change(s) made, and will be inserted in the Plan immediately following this Plan Adoption page.

Incorporated reference materials, or the annex containing operational plans, may be updated as needed by the Emergency Manager to reflect new telephone numbers, operational changes, or additional/improved reference materials.

Adoption Recommended by:

_____

Francis Somday, Executive Director   Date

This Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, for the Confederated Colville Tribes, is hereby adopted pursuant to a resolution of the Colville Business Council.

For the Colville Business Council:

_____

Michael O. Finley, Chairman   Date

Amendment Approvals

Amendment approval memoranda are to be inserted following this page. The first amendment memorandum will be numbered as page 7a, continuing through the alphabet as needed. This table of contents page will be replaced with each amendment so that the plan has an updated list of all amendments.

Individual replacement pages will be listed in the amendment approval memoranda, and the footer on each replacement page will show the date (month and year) of the replacement.

	Date approved	Change Name	Pages affected
1			
2			
3			
4			

III   CCT Emergency Planning

CCT emergency planning efforts include the following:

- The Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment (HIVA), which other emergency planning authorities sometimes refer to as a "threat assessment." This document identifies situations, potential threats, and vulnerabilities which could affect the Confederated Colville Tribes' (CCT) peoples, property, infrastructure, economic viability, and natural resources. The requirement for a HIVA has been replaced by a newer FEMA standard, known as a "Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment," or THIRA. When the HIVA is updated from the 2012 edition, it will be replaced with a THIRA.

- The Colville Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CCEMP), which is the foundation of CCT emergency planning and response. In accordance with the nationwide system of emergency planning and response, Part VII is organized by the fifteen numbered Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). For example, ESF 13 addresses emergency law enforcement and public safety support.

- Operational plans, which are an annex to the CCEMP and consist of two parts:

  - Immediate response plans, written so that a police dispatcher, management official, or emergency management organization can initiate a pre-planned response to common or reasonably foreseeable emergencies. These address such incidents as severe winter storms, evacuations due to wildland fires, flooding, volcanic events, etc.

  - Single-function emergency plans, drafted by individual departments and units to address their specific planning needs. An example is Tribal Corrections, which needs corrections-specific plans for such contingencies as hostage situations, fire evacuations, and prisoner escapes. Some emergency plans (such as the Corrections example) must remain confidential for security reasons and cannot be distributed outside of the CCT's Office of Public Safety, but are incorporated herein by reference.

- Continuity of Operations Plans (COOPs), which address how various units of the Tribal government will safeguard their staff, infrastructure, and records and continue to operate after an emergency event. COOPs are not specifically written for widespread disasters or emergencies; they anticipate such incidents as a fire destroying the structure(s) from which they operate.

- A Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP). This is an in-depth review of the hazards identified during the HIVA and/or THIRA, along with a plan to mitigate the impact of those hazards. The HMP identifies specific needs that can only be addressed

through grant funding. An approved HMP is a requirement for many of the mitigation grants that are available through FEMA. It is the final planning document in the cycle, to be prepared after the HIVA and CCEMP are in place.

IV   Concept of Operations

   A. National Response Framework

The National Response Framework (NRF), prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), is the national plan for disasters.   All governments nationwide, whether they are Tribal, State, or local, must work within that framework in order to receive federal grants and other funding.

The NRF specifies that all emergency operations will be run under the National Incident Management System (NIMS), which requires the Incident Command System (ICS) as the standard management format used. An incident run under ICS will have an Incident Commander (IC) and will have whatever other "command and general staff" is necessary to manage the incident. A simplified organizational chart of the command and general staff follows:
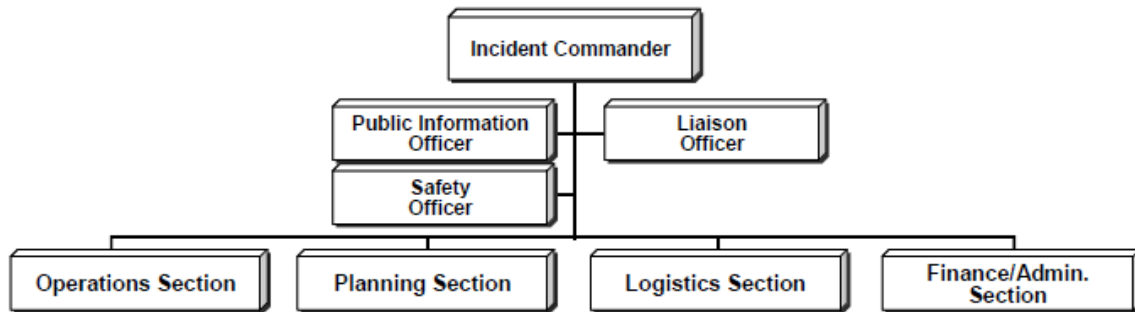
During a major incident, the Operations section assigns and manages firefighters, police officers, or other groups operating in the field. The Planning section does the staff work necessary to ensure emergency workers doing the work know what they are assigned to do, and where. Logistics provides the supplies, tools, transportation, and services they need, ranging from port-a-potties to bulldozers, and carries out the necessary procurement actions. The Finance/Administration section tracks costs, maintains records, and may have on-the-spot procurement authority if needed to supplement and support the logistics section.

When an incident occurs, it is best to use the smallest organization necessary for the incident. Every emergency operation has an IC; in small incidents, it is typically the first emergency responder to arrive, until relieved by a superior. An ICS organization can be as simple as the engine captain of a fire engine serving as IC, other firefighters as the operations staff, and a police officer directing traffic around them.

The IC operates from a command post; in larger incidents, the command post may be physically located at an Emergency Operations Center (EOC). An EOC is where the emergency work is assigned, briefings are held, tools and supplies are made available, other logistics support is available, and emergency workers are dispatched to the field.

EOC's are where the day-to-day disaster relief work is coordinated and dispatched. They are not the same as PODs (Points of Distribution), where emergency supplies are distributed to the public. Whenever possible, a POD should be located somewhere other than the EOC to avoid congestion, and to avoid confusion about the work taking place at that location. PODs can be set up at or near evacuation shelters, if necessary. Existing infrastructure can be used for PODs; for example, if the USDA releases an extra allocation of surplus commodity foods for all affected persons following a major flood, they can be distributed from existing food pantries.

A POD is not the same as a "cache". A cache consists of pre-positioned supplies and materials intended for use in time of emergency. Portable cots, blankets, and generators for use during a pandemic flu event, or for use in evacuation shelters, are a "cache" instead of a POD.

During a reservation-wide disaster, whether for 6 inches of volcanic ash or an ice storm that encases power lines and tree branches in an inch of ice, the CCT would likely have an EOC each at Inchelium, Keller, Nespelem, and Omak. The incident command post would likely be located, as an Area Command, at the Corrections Center.

  B. The Role of Disaster Declarations

Washington State is divided into nine Emergency Management Regions; the reservation falls within Regions 7 (Okanogan County portion) and 9 (Ferry County portion). The CCT participates as a member jurisdiction within both regions. When the CCT is dealing with an emergency or disaster, it looks first for assistance to those adjoining jurisdictions.

A mass casualty situation such as a bus accident, or a wildland fire moving towards a community, will upon request result in ambulances or fire equipment from the nearest available jurisdictions. Unless they are already committed to an incident in their own area, adjacent jurisdictions normally and without question provide an immediate mutual aid response. This is an ordinary type of emergency situation, and the CCT may be called upon in turn to assist other agencies with their emergencies.

For widespread disasters, such as a major flood, adjacent jurisdictions would likely have their own problems and be unable to provide much assistance. The next place the CCT would look for assistance is the Washington State Emergency Management Division (WA EMD) at Camp Murray. This is the statewide clearinghouse for interagency assistance. As a practical matter, they are also the most likely source for information about the scope of the emergency, the availability of resources the CCT may need, and the time frame before outside assistance could arrive. FEMA response generally lags days behind the start of a disaster.

Nothing precludes the CCT from directly contacting and requesting help from other unaffected jurisdictions, the Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), the Department of the Interior (DOI), other Tribes, or anyone else that might be able to provide assistance.

Many of these jurisdictions may be able to provide assistance, even in the absence of a Presidential Declaration of Disaster (PDD). The ACOE is specifically charged with providing some types of engineering and mitigation assistance, whether or not a disaster has been declared.

As a sovereign government, the CCT can go directly to FEMA to request assistance; it is not required to go through the State of Washington. However, any help provided by FEMA, or by other agencies at FEMA request, may have to be paid for by the Tribes. Only when a PDD has been issued may FEMA funding be available to reimburse Tribes for any portion of disaster relief costs.

The 2013 Stafford Act amendments for the first time authorized Tribal governments to directly request a PDD, without working through a State government. If the Tribes seek and obtain a PDD on their own, the Tribes assume the entire administrative burden that has historically been carried by the State of Washington. This may include an obligation to seek, and administer, public assistance or other grants to sub-grantees (such as to incorporated cities, school districts, and county road departments) within the reservation.

Federal disaster declarations normally begin at the Tribal or county level. A triggering event under the NRF is the activation of an EOC. As cities, counties, and Tribes activate EOCs to handle the problems in their own jurisdictions, the counties collect data on the scope of the disaster and the damage sustained; this information is passed on to Washington Emergency Management Division (WA EMD). When it becomes clear that assistance is needed, counties update WA EMD on the situation in their counties, issue a county disaster declaration, and request assistance (not necessarily in that order). The Tribes can choose to aggregate their data with a county, submit it on their own to WA EMD, or do both. Sharing with a county may allow both county and Tribal emergency managers to get a better picture of the area-wide impact of a disaster.

When disaster reports and requests for aid begin to come in, the State activates its own EOC at Camp Murray. This EOC collects data on the amount of damage and the aid needed statewide, and forwards it to the Governor. When the threshold for federal assistance has been reached, the Governor issues a disaster declaration and requests, through FEMA, a Presidential disaster declaration.

There is a threshold amount, or minimum damage requirement, set by FEMA for eligibility for a PDD. This is set as a "per capita"; for example, a $4.00 per capita in a jurisdiction with 10,000 residents means that the threshold is $40,000. Once that threshold is reached, the jurisdiction is eligible to be included in a PDD if the statewide threshold is reached. In any disaster that is narrowly focused geographically, it is possible that one or two rural jurisdictions could be devastated and still not be eligible for a PDD. That could occur because no matter what the dollar damage was in those jurisdictions, total damage did not reach the minimum statewide threshold. Such a situation occurred on the Colville Indian Reservation in 2012 after the July wind event. Only by including the Tribes' damages was the State of Washington able to reach the

statewide damage threshold and apply for a PDD which, for the first time, listed the Tribes as a separate geographic jurisdiction.

In any disaster where the CCT's needs are significantly larger than its ability to respond to them, the CCT should consider issuing a disaster declaration and requesting assistance. The request should be provided to the counties in which the disaster is occurring (Ferry, Okanogan, or both), to the State, to FEMA, and to the DOI. When the CCT has disaster relief needs, they need to be made known at all levels of government.

C. Disaster Financial Management

By law (the Stafford Act, 42 USC 5121 et. seq.), once the President has declared a disaster federal aid must cover at least 75% of an affected government's eligible costs for response, emergency cleanup, and repair of public facilities/infrastructure. Governments receiving federal aid are usually required to absorb the remaining 25% of their own costs for the disaster response. In some widespread disasters (Hurricane Katrina was one example), Congress has intervened and changed the reimbursement formula to increase the percentage of federal aid.

An emergency declaration by the President is not the same as a disaster declaration. An emergency declaration authorizes a level of federal assistance and preparation, including pre-positioning rescue teams and supplies, but does not guarantee the 75% reimbursement for disaster expenses that a disaster declaration does. A common use for an emergency declaration is to prepare for an expected disaster, such as a major storm or a volcanic eruption. If the disaster does not occur, or is not as severe as expected, the emergency declaration may not be followed by a disaster declaration.

Some aid may be available at low cost even when no presidential declaration has been made. For example, the Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) may provide sandbags to other governments on a replacement-cost basis. The ACOE may also provide engineering expertise, in advance of disaster, to advise on how best to protect levees, bridges, and similar infrastructure. Their FEST (Forward Engineer Support Team) program supports infrastructure repair after disasters.

A CCT disaster declaration should request assistance under the Stafford Act. However, the CCT must be cautious about accepting FEMA assistance prior to a presidential disaster declaration. If it happened that a disaster struck primarily the CCT, and no other jurisdiction was substantially affected, FEMA could provide assistance to the Tribes based upon the CCT request. If there was no presidential disaster declaration, the CCT could be held responsible for paying the costs of that FEMA assistance in addition to the CCT's own expenses.

A possible scenario for a primarily CCT disaster would be major flooding events in either the Sanpoil or Nespelem River drainages.   Losses to the counties and to the State would likely be in the form of damages to roads and bridges, and those alone might not reach the level justifying a Washington State request for a PDD. A CCT

disaster declaration citing damage to homes and Tribal infrastructure, combined with request(s) from Okanogan and/or Ferry County citing road damage and losses of homes, and the State's own losses to repair highways, might be enough for the State to issue its own declaration, and request and obtain a presidential declaration.

Once the President has issued a disaster declaration and directed FEMA to assist, affected areas are eligible for federal reimbursement of 75% of the allowable costs of disaster assistance. It can be difficult to identify costs months later when actually preparing an invoice for FEMA reimbursement, so strong cost tracking---and staff to do that tracking---needs to be in place from the very beginning of the incident. As a cautionary example, the Blackfoot Tribe absorbed a multi-million dollar loss when they provided disaster support but could not document their costs to FEMA's standards.

A single point of contact (within the Logistics section) for contracting and procurement will also ensure that, to the greatest extent possible, TERO-compliant contractors are used for the work.

Not all costs are reimbursable by FEMA. For example, overtime costs for police, firefighters, and public works staff to deal with an emergency are recoverable; their base salaries generally are not. The salaries of other CCT employees are not generally recoverable, except for overtime when assigned to assist with immediate disaster relief needs. If other CCT employees are reassigned to the disaster relief effort, however, their base salaries may be reimbursable to the same extent as any other disaster-related costs.

Equipment rental costs (emergency generators, heavy equipment to build or repair levees or dikes, etc.) are usually recoverable; equipment purchases generally are not. In addition, the cost of operation of CCT-owned equipment such as generators, police vehicles, and heavy equipment may be reimbursed at 75% of the FEMA-scheduled hourly rate.

The costs of hiring and using temporary emergency-hire staff should be recorded through the use of daily crew time reports (CTRs, form SF-261); these are widely used by wildland fire organizations and are available in booklet form. The timekeeping unit of the Finance/Admin section is responsible for compiling CTRs onto the emergency time sheets (forms OF-288, commonly called "red dogs") used for tracking the labor costs of, and paying, emergency hires.

CTRs, and compiled OF-288s, should also be used for tracking the overtime costs of emergency responders and their support staff. Because the cost of their base pay is generally not eligible for reimbursement by FEMA, only the overtime costs and other disaster-related premium pay for regular CCT employees is reimbursable. All hours worked on the incident should be reported on CTRs and OF-288s, but the premium pay costs must be segregated from base pay costs.

The FEMA reimbursement is normally 75% of the allowable cost. If the CCT works through the State as a sub-grantee for reimbursement, instead of exercising the CCT's sovereign prerogative to work directly with FEMA, the State will assume most of the administrative burden needed to obtain FEMA reimbursement. The State does not "skim" the reimbursement or impose any administrative costs for this service.

An advantage of working through the State, instead of FEMA, is that after each Presidentially-declared disaster the State legislature typically passes its own disaster relief legislation. That legislation, up through 2013, has always included a provision for the State to pay half of each jurisdiction's share of the disaster cost. In other words, the State will normally absorb one-half of the Tribal cost of disaster operations. This reduces the Tribe's share of the reimbursable costs to 12.5%.

Hazard Mitigation Assistance grants (HMA) are available in the immediate aftermath of a disaster, to mitigate hazards during rebuilding to keep future disasters (such as a flood) from causing as much damage the next time one occurs. A prerequisite for receiving HMA grants is that a FEMA-approved HMP must either already be in place, or the CCT must submit one for approval within 30 days.

The Department of Homeland Security also offers pre-disaster mitigation grants, subject to the standard 75/25 reimbursement formula (75% of the total cost is provided by the grant funding, and the grant recipient must contribute 25%). However, if a FEMA-approved Hazard Mitigation Plan is in place, impoverished communities (as defined in the grant guidelines) may be eligible for grants with a 90/10 reimbursement formula. Most communities within the reservation qualify as impoverished communities and could be eligible for such grants.

V   Basic Plan

A. Scope and Purpose

The Colville Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CCEMP) is an all hazard plan adopted by the Colville Business Council. It applies to the use of all local resources, public and private, participating and included in the plan.

The purpose of this plan is to guide the CCT Emergency Management Council, the Operational Advisory Group, the various departments of the CCT government, and ICS staff in carrying out their responsibility to preserve lives, protect property and the environment, and to ensure public health in times of disaster. The organization also provides for the coordination of recovery efforts following disasters, and to mitigate the effects of disasters to the extent possible.

B. Authorities

The CCT Emergency Management Organization and CCEMP are established to carry out the purposes embodied in the following:

1.   Constitution of the Confederated Tribes of the Collville Reservation

2.   The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (1974), as amended, 42 USC 5121 et. seq. (the "Stafford Act")

3.   Non-conflicting portions of the Okanogan County and Ferry County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans.

C. Emergency Management Organization

1.   The Emergency Management Council is the oversight body for the CCT's emergency operations. It is comprised of the Chairman of the Colville Business Council (or his/her designee), the CCT Executive Director, BIA Superintendent, and Division Directors.

2.   Unless otherwise determined by the CBC or the Emergency Management Council, when a CCT Incident Management Team (IMT) is activated following the occurrence of, or in preparation for, a disaster or emergency of a type addressed in this plan, the Director of Public Safety will designate the initial incident commander.

3.   The Operational Advisory Group consists of the EM and representatives of Tribal, BIA, and IHS operational components; a complete list is found under D(2)(b), following. Cooperating affected jurisdictions, such as cities within the reservation, may send a representative. The Group finds

resources, provides operational support for, and may even assign to the incident, the personnel, equipment, and services needed to carry out emergency operations. The Operational Advisory Group is expected to be a problem-solving group.

4. All of the personnel, services and facilities of local government become part of the emergency management organization as needed and as assigned in times of emergency. Other governmental and quasi-governmental organizations, including Tribal business entities, when committing their resources will operate under the organization in this plan.

5. Many private agencies and organizations may become part of an emergency management organization established under this plan. Participation by such other groups may be in a simple liaison capacity, or they may participate in a planning and operational role within the ICS organization. Examples would be the American Red Cross or the Salvation Army, if requested by the CCT to assist with shelter operations; or amateur radio groups, if requested to assist with communications.

6. Following is a sample organizational chart for a snow / ice storm emergency requiring road clearance of snow and fallen trees, as well as roof snow clearance, in a setting of widespread power outages:
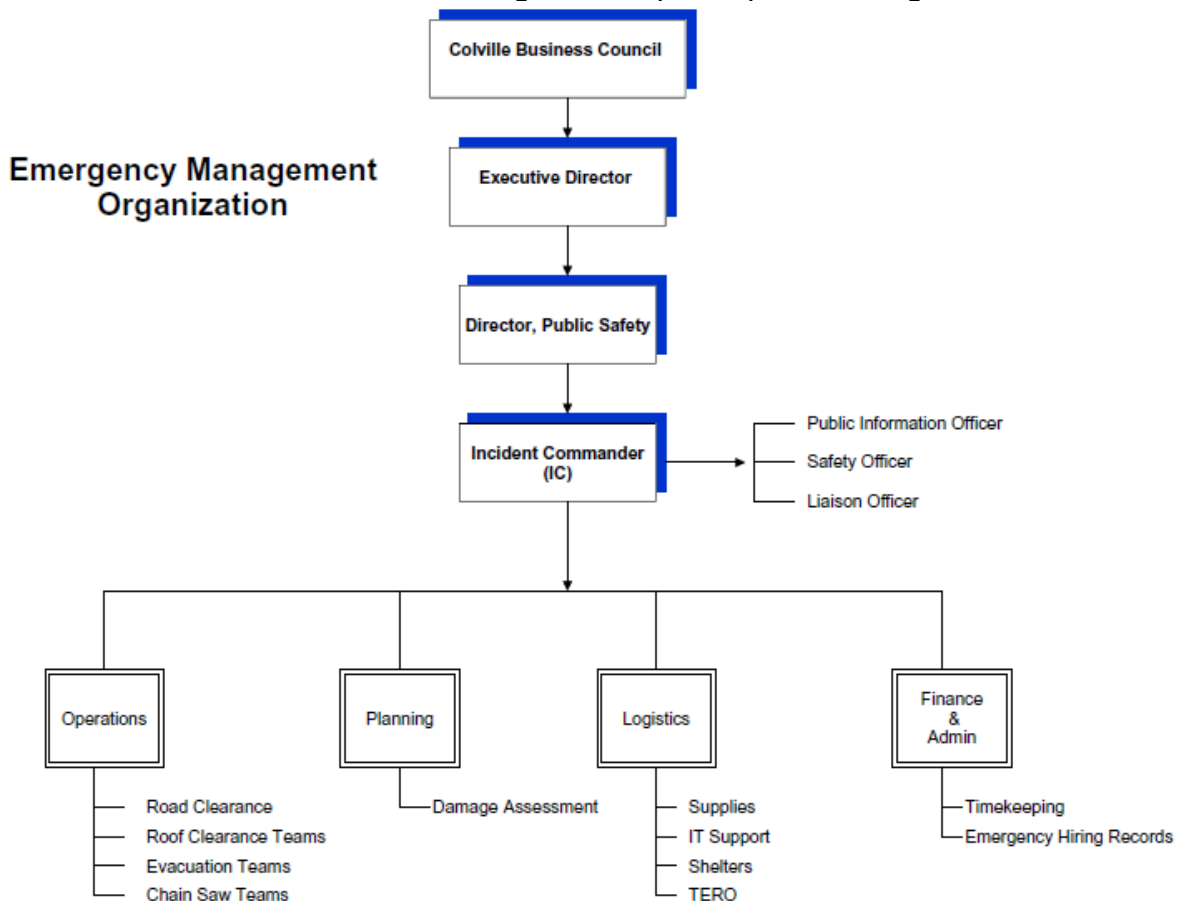
D. **Roles and Responsibilities**

1. The Legislative authority of the CCT lies with the Collville Business Council.

   a. When policy and other emergency decisions must be made under pressure of time, such as when a disaster is pending or is occurring, such decisions will be made by the Executive Director. The Executive Director may consult with available CBC members and with his subordinate directors as circumstances allow. Such policy or emergency decisions are subject to review and modification by the CBC at its next meeting.

   b. A Disaster Declaration, requesting assistance under the Stafford Act or other applicable authority, may be issued by resolution and vote of the CBC, and signed by the Chairman or other person authorized by the resolution.

      1.) Delegation of Authority for issuance of a Disaster Declaration:

      If the CBC cannot be convened (either in person or electronically) in a timely manner to decide whether or not to issue a Disaster Declaration, the following persons in order of precedence may decide whether to issue such a declaration in the name of the CCT, subject to later review by the Colville Business Council:

      a. Chairman of the Business Council
      b. Vice Chairman of the Business Council
      c. Secretary of the Business Council
      d. Executive Director of the CCT
      e. Any Divisional Director, when acting for the Executive Director

   c. Delegation of Authority to an Incident Management Team (IMT):

   When an outside IMT is used to manage an emergency operation, the scope of their authority to manage emergency operations rests upon a delegation of authority provided to that IMT by the Colville Business Council. A sample delegation may be found at part VIII, section 10.

   When a Tribal IMT is assigned to manage an incident, the Incident Commander is thereby delegated with the necessary authority to supervise, manage, and assign the resources assigned to the incident;

and further, to obligate funds to meet the emergency needs of the CCT to protect its peoples, resources, infrastructure, and residents.

2. The Executive authority of the CCT lies with the Executive Director, through the Divisions and Departments s/he manages.

   a. Operational Advisory Group

   This group consists of the EM and the heads, or their designees, of the various operational departments that are necessary to support emergency operations. It will be chaired by a designee of the Director of Public Safety. Each member is expected to balance the need for their own department to continue to operate if necessary, while assigning sufficient resources to the incident to allow the IMT to manage the emergency.

   A disaster affecting a single district or relatively small portion of the reservation may not require convening this group. Any time that disaster relief operations over a wider area are needed for an extended period, convening an Operational Advisory Group should be considered.

   Designees (if substituted for department heads) are not simply liaison officers, but are authorized to commit the resources of their departments. Additional persons may be invited or assigned to participate on the Operational Advisory Group, but it shall consist of at least the following:

   1.) Colville Tribal EMS, Fire, and Rescue
   2.) Colville Tribal Police Department (CTPD)
   3.) Human Resources
   4.) Indian Health Service (if IHS will allow)
   5.) Information Technology
   6.) Lake Roosevelt Clinics
   7.) Mt. Tolman Fire Center (if BIA will allow)
   8.) Natural Resource Enforcement (NRE)
   9.) Procurement
   10.) Public Works
   11.) Risk Management
   12.) TOSHA
   13.) Tribal Health
   14.) Cooperating entities, such as cities or Tribal business operations

   b. Emergency Manager (EM):

   The EM is responsible for drafting, updating, and disseminating the major emergency planning documents: the HIVA and/or THIRA, the CCEMP and annexes, and the HMP. The EM is the CCT's primary liaison with

other agencies and governments for emergency planning and preparedness. The EM presents or arranges training on emergency operations, and arranges for or administers emergency exercises and drills. The EM may fill a command and general staff position on an IMT, or function in an advisory and liaison role.

E. **Planning Assumptions**

1. Every individual should be prepared and able to provide for their own needs for food, water, medication, and sleeping materials during the first three days of an emergency or disaster.

2. The CCT's emergency management organization will need to manage on its own, without significant outside resources, for at least the initial three days of any disaster or long-term emergency.

3. Departments not having an assigned emergency mission will carry out such duties as may be directed by the Executive Director or designee.

4. Although the CCT has both formal and informal mutual aid agreements, every jurisdiction is expected to respond to the needs of its own area prior to assisting outside agencies.

5. Demand on emergency response agencies becomes much greater in times of crisis, and prioritizing response to an emergency becomes critical. In addition, the resources of many supporting public and private organizations that normally do not interact except in a crisis may need to be mobilized on a cooperative basis.

6. If it becomes necessary to open evacuation shelters within the reservation, the CCT will initially staff and operate them. The initial operating staff will consist of the Community Center staff for the area affected, supplemented as necessary by staff from other Community Centers or departments. Options following the initial operating period(s) include continuing CCT management, managing them with assistance from outside groups such as the Red Cross, or turning their operation over to such outside groups.

F. **Procedures**

1. Initial Operating Procedures

If it appears that establishing an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may become necessary, the EM will identify initial EOC and ICS staff. This should consist of the EM, the IC if one has been identified, a planning section chief, and an operations section chief. They will begin gathering incident information

and identifying resources available, potential resource needs, and relief/mitigation issues. One of their major purposes is to keep CCT departments informed of the situation, and help them become ready to support emergency operations.

2.   Activation of an Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

When disaster is imminent or has occurred, an EOC will be established. The EOC serves as the primary point of contact with outside agencies for disaster relief or other emergency operations. An EOC is separate from the CTPD dispatch center, which will continue to fill its normal function of police and emergency services dispatch.   An EOC should have emergency power, radio(s) on the Tribal radio network as well as mutual aid channels, internet access, and telephone and fax service.

An EOC is considered "activated" when it begins to act as a clearinghouse for disaster information, or to actively manage emergency response and mitigation measures. Upon activation of an EOC, the following will be notified and provided with contact information:

a.   The Colville Business Council

b.   Managers of all CCT divisions, as well as department managers expected to be tasked with response assignments

c.   Okanogan and Ferry County Emergency Managers, and EMs from other adjoining counties as appropriate

d.   Washington State EMD at Camp Murray

e.   The Interior Operations Center (IOC), formerly known as the Department of the Interior's "Watch Office"

f.   FEMA National Watch Center

An EOC does not necessarily take over all operations. For example, if a catastrophic flood occurred in the Sanpoil River drainage, the IC would manage that emergency operation with the resources assigned or available to the IC. The Fire and Rescue Department would continue to manage the paid and volunteer fire stations and respond to "ordinary" emergencies; the CTPD would continue to respond to calls for law enforcement service throughout the reservation (without necessarily using CTPD resources assigned to the flood emergency); public works would continue to operate water facilities outside the affected area; etc.

3.   ICS Organization

If not already in place, ICS staff will be assigned and brought into the EOC once that EOC is activated. Persons already managing or responding to portions of the emergency are not removed from the incident, but may be absorbed into the Operations, Planning, Logistics, or Finance/Admin sections at the appropriate supervisory, single resource, or operational level.

4.   Assessment

An early need in any disaster is information about the scope and magnitude of the problem and the people and property at risk. The planning section chief is responsible for collecting and collating that data. Damage Survey Reports (DSRs) need to be collected with specific information, such as "Bridge Creek: Two homes destroyed by fire, all occupants accounted for." When there is insufficient time for a complete survey, a "windshield survey" can be conducted to identify actual or potential road washouts, houses flooded, structures at risk, or whatever other problem is being measured.

The EM is responsible for ensuring that DSRs and similar information, when appropriate, are shared with the Okanogan and/or Ferry County EOCs, with WA EMD at Camp Murray, and with both the IOC and FEMA.

Obtaining reliable cost estimates of damage to structures is of critical importance in obtaining a Governor's declaration (if needed) or in directly requesting a PDD. The IC may immediately arrange for qualified contractor(s) such as independent insurance adjusters to conduct these damage assessments; such emergency procurement for damage estimates may be handled as an exception to TERO requirements.

5.   Emergency Expenditures

The first responsibility of the IC is to protect lives. In furtherance of that goal, the IC may request or order resources. The cost may exceed the normal CCT procurement cap, above which the CBC must approve the amount to be spent.

When immediate action is necessary to protect lives, alleviate suffering, and protect resources and infrastructure threatened by disaster, the IC shall act first rather than wait for approval.   As soon as practical, s/he will notify the CBC of the actions taken so that the CBC may take timely action to approve or modify the fiscal consequences of the IC's decisions.

6.   Requisitioning

The CCT may request that equipment and associated supplies be supplied by private parties. When private parties provide such equipment or supplies, the

CCT will reimburse the owners for any use of supplies, or damage to equipment caused by its use at CCT request, during an emergency managed under this Plan. The cost of equipment operation, including fuel, oil, and an operator if provided, will be reimbursed to the owner using a standard rate schedule established for wildland fire emergency contractors or similar authority.

7. Mutual Aid Departments

Departments retain their identity and autonomy during disaster operations. When agencies assist each other, personnel remain under the supervision of their own agency. An exception is that single resources from other departments who are assisting the CCT may be directly supervised by ICS staff; however, they will not be expected to act beyond the scope of employment of their home agency.

8. Volunteers

The use of individual volunteers to assist with emergency shelters, movement of supplies and materials, post-disaster cleanup, and similar tasks is approved. Work assigned to volunteers should be matched to the ability of the volunteer to perform the work in a safe manner. Safety equipment and safety briefings should be provided to volunteers in the same manner as to paid employees.

Record keeping for individual volunteers, and the use of organized volunteer groups, are addressed under Volunteer Management, at part VI section D.

Tracking volunteer contributions is critically important; volunteer hours contributed count, at a standard hourly rate, towards the Tribes' unreimbursed 25% share of the cost when a PDD is issued. Donated food similarly counts as an "in kind" contribution towards the Tribes' share of the costs of the disaster.

9. Donation Management

For the purposes enumerated in Chapter 9-2, the "Donated Property" section of the Colville Law and Order Code, the IC or his designee is considered to be an official authorized to receive donated property on behalf of the Tribes for use for emergency and disaster relief purposes.

In-kind donations of food and other consumable supplies may be used for the needs of the affected community, as authorized by the IC. Clothing, blankets, household supplies, and similar materials may be distributed directly to those affected. Any relief supplies in excess of community needs may be made available to other residents in need, outside of the affected area; may be shared with other affected jurisdictions; and once the emergency is over, they may be stored for use during future emergencies.

Cash donations shall be receipted for and deposited into an account established at Tribal Credit or another financial institution, specific to that incident, for relief purposes. The IC may determine that some or all of such funds are needed for disaster relief purposes that cannot be supported from another funding source. Upon making that determination in writing, the IC may direct that such donated funds be expended. Such written determinations will be maintained among the records of the incident.

Any funds remaining in that account when the emergency response is over shall be spent, for the needs or benefit of the affected community, as the CBC shall direct. Appropriate uses include improvement of facilities such as Community Centers, or the purchase of recreational or other durable equipment that will benefit the entire community.

Donated gift cards shall be receipted for, and their final use/expenditure documented in writing by the logistics section. They may be used for the purchase of disaster relief or operational supplies that may not be supportable from another funding source, such as the purchase of "comfort kit" personal hygiene items that would not otherwise be available to evacuees. Gift cards not usable for this purpose (single-store cards from businesses outside of the area) may be turned over to the local Community Center if usable for future needs, or returned to the donor. The Community Center manager is required to track the use or disposition of such cards, and provide a copy for the records of the incident.

G. **Physical Locations**

EOCs: In any fast-developing emergency such as flash flooding or an imminent dam failure, the CTPD and its dispatch center may be the initial gathering point for an IMT. As soon as possible, the IMT will relocate to an EOC. Suitable locations for an EOC include the Corrections facility, fire stations, and community centers. If no physical facilities are available or they are insufficient, the CTPD or TOSHA portable command vehicle is an option.

Shelters: Evacuation shelters should be set up at the Community Centers as the first option, with Tribal Longhouses as an option or alternative. Additional options include the Paschal Sherman Indian School and other schools.

PODs: When needed, points of distribution for food, water, and other relief supplies should be established away from the EOCs. Schools, longhouses, already-established food distribution centers, and similar facilities are appropriate for PODs.

H. **Limitations**

1. The CCEMP is not intended to deal with every possible scenario that could occur during an emergency, but rather to identify the organization, processes and responsibilities of the respective participants. In any emergency there is a very real possibility that local resources may become overwhelmed. Participating organizations can only make a reasonable effort to respond based on situation(s), information and resources available at the time of an emergency.

2. This plan cannot guarantee either a perfect system or a perfect response to any emergency. Emergency situations are difficult to predict, and the circumstances of each will vary. This emergency management organization is designed to be flexible, adaptable, and able to function under a variety of unanticipated complex and changing circumstances.

3. Disaster response, relief and recovery activities may be affected by:

    a. Inability of the general public to function on their own for more than, or even the expected minimum of, three days without additional supplies of water, food, shelter and medical supplies.

    b. The limited number of police, fire, emergency medical services and public works responders in a rural jurisdiction.

    c. Shortage of critical supplies.

    d. Damage to essential services and facilities such as roads, utilities and communications.

    e. Unavailability of normally available outside resources, such as transportation to and treatment at hospitals outside the reservation. Such circumstances may require the IHS and Lake Roosevelt Clinics to function as though they are extended care facilities, because there may be no alternative if transportation to hospitals is impossible.

    f. The unprecedented and unforeseeable nature of some possible emergencies, which may be of such a type and magnitude that disaster relief, or evacuation decisions can only be made as the situation develops.

VI   Appendices

A. Incident Organization and Alternatives

B. Emergency Administrative Procedures

C. Warnings and Emergency Public Information

D. Volunteer Management

E. Emergency Preparedness

Appendix A: Incident Organization and Alternatives

Command and General Staff

The three standard staff positions, working directly for the IC, are the Public Information Officer (PIO), Safety Officer, and Liaison Officer. Smaller incidents can function with all three positions unfilled. Major operations, however, require a full time PIO to deal with the media and for dissemination of emergency public information such as evacuation announcements; require a Safety Officer to manage an incident safety program; and require a full-time Liaison Officer to gather information from other agencies, as well as share information with them.

An optional position sometimes useful is that of an Intelligence Officer. This position is not a liaison with other agencies for incident management coordination, which is the job of the Liaison Officer. Instead, an Intelligence Officer gathers information for the IC about developing problems or issues. For example, in a flu pandemic this individual would gather data from outside on infection trends and survival rates (morbidity and mortality), management or treatment innovations that have worked elsewhere, emerging supply shortages, etc. An Intelligence Officer collects information beyond the routine responsibilities of the Planning Section, to search for and share relevant information that might not otherwise be considered.

The PIO is the point of contact for public announcements and for the news media. This may include contacting radio stations with requests for emergency alert system (EAS) broadcasts for evacuations, announcing safe evacuation routes, the location of evacuation shelters, etc. Such announcements are critical for preparing residents for evacuations, giving them time (for example) to pack sleeping bags, medications, and toiletries for use in evacuation shelters or while staying with friends or relatives. Drawing up and carrying out evacuation plans remains the focus of the Planning and Operations sections; the PIO is primarily responsible for carrying out the public/media outreach portion of this work.

The PIO will respond to incident-specific media inquiries, including the status of emergency operations and interview requests. Any inquiries relating to policy matters or discretionary decisions, and any requests for information not related to the emergency, will continue to be routed and handled through the normal CCT operating procedures.

Operations Section

There are numerous field organization options, depending upon the type of incident being handled. A law enforcement operation might have single-function crowd control teams, arrest teams, and prisoner transport teams. A winter storm emergency operation could have strike teams of snowplows, but also task forces consisting of snowplows, vehicles with winches, and chain saw operators to open roads that are

blocked not just by snow but by fallen limbs and trees. A levee repair or reinforcement operation could have strike teams of bulldozers, front-end loaders, or a task force combination of the two. The options are limited only by the type of emergency faced and the creativity and organizational skills of the incident managers.

To a greater extent than in traditional off-reservation wildland fire or all-risk emergency organizations, resource advisers and the field observers working for them must be integrated into any emergency operations involving terrain modification (bulldozing fire lines, disposal pits for volcanic ash or deceased livestock, borrow sites for levee repair, etc.). Although resource advisers work for the planning section, field observers for planning must be integrated into field operations so that archeological, historic, and cultural resources are protected.

Planning Section

This section is responsible for planning the work to be accomplished during each operational period. As mentioned above under "Operations", resource advisers must be integrated into the planning effort. In addition to the usual resources at risk---lives, homes, timber, infrastructure, etc. ---the planning section must accomplish its work while preserving archeological, historic, and cultural resources.

Resource advisers should always be brought in from History and Archeology when terrain modification work is anticipated or occurring. However, depending upon the nature of the emergency and the resources at risk, resource advisers may include forestry (to advise on timber values at risk during wildland fires), Fish and Wildlife (impacts on fish populations from silting if bulldozer lines are constructed across or near streams), botanists (to advise on damage to traditional food sources from the emergency), Range (where and how to move evacuated livestock), etc.

Logistics Section

The minimum logistics staffing is one person: someone with a credit card or other contracting/purchase authority to order and obtain the necessary resources. The next need is usually for a driver/runner to pick up and deliver supplies and people.

The logistics section is responsible for ordering every non-wildland-fire supply, equipment, and service. These can include portable toilets and wash stations (and the vehicles to service/replenish them), rental vans or pickup trucks to transport supplies and personnel, boxed or sack lunches, staff and food to conduct mass feeding, etc.

If evacuation shelters are set up and operated by the CCT, their management is a logistics issue. Community center staff managing shelters will be supervised and supported by the Logistics Section Chief or a designated subordinate.

Determination of qualifications and ability to perform the duties of an emergency hire are logistics issues. A designated logistics staffer, with input (where appropriate) from

the Operations or Planning Section, will select emergency hires. The Finance/Admin Section is responsible for maintaining hiring records, timekeeping, and payment of such employees.

A TERO employee will, whenever possible, be assigned to logistics. To the greatest extent reasonably possible, emergency orders will be offered first to TERO-compliant contractors and businesses. However, as with any emergency, speed of delivery is often the primary determinant of an appropriate vendor. For example, if a TERO-compliant contractor cannot respond to an immediate need until the following day, while a non-TERO contractor can respond immediately, the non-TERO contractor should be used.

If PODs (points of distribution) are established, the location and role of such PODs are a joint planning and logistics issue; the implementation of PODs, and the supplies delivered to and through them, will be handled by logistics.

When logistics staff uses supplies already on hand and owned by the CCT, such usage should be quantified and documented. Prior to demobilization, the logistics section is ordinarily expected to procure replacements for all such in-stock supplies that were used.

All-Risk Incident Management Teams are sometimes charged with establishing and operating an incident dispatch center. Although supporting an emergency radio communications network with temporary repeaters and with radio caches remains a logistics function, to the greatest extent possible the CCT will continue to conduct life safety operations (fire, rescue, and police) through the established CTPD dispatch center. This does not preclude logistics from setting up and operating, if necessary, an entirely separate radio network and dispatch center to meet the non-fire, non-police needs of the incident; or, if the existing dispatch and radio system needs augmentation, from setting up and operating a dispatch center to meet those needs as well.

Finance and Administration Section

The CCT has set up an account code for emergency management. During any extended disaster, emergency overtime costs and emergency purchases will be coded to this account even if there are insufficient funds in that account to pay for those costs. The Director of Public Safety manages this account and must approve the use of it.

The primary purpose of the emergency management account is to capture FEMA-reimbursable disaster costs in one account, for ease of tracking and reimbursement. Only costs that are potentially reimbursable should be charged to it. Such costs include emergency-related overtime, Tribal AD hires, contracted equipment, relief supplies such as those needed for emergency response and shelter operations, etc.

The first and immediate responsibility of this section is to track payroll costs. All regular CCT employees should record time spent working on the emergency on SF-261 crew

time reports (CTRs), obtain supervisory signatures on them, and submit the CTRs to the Timekeeping Unit. Regular CCT employees should record all hours worked, including any non-incident hours worked on the first day of the incident; however, only overtime pay is charged to the incident account. Regular payroll costs will continue to be paid out of each CCT employee's normal payroll account.

CCT employees who are paid from a restricted contract account, such as project-specific funds from the Bonneville Power Administration, if assigned to an emergency may not charge emergency-related regular hours of work to their project account. Unless specifically authorized by the IC or the Director of Public Safety, they also may not charge regular work hours to the emergency management account. Such employees, unless another tribal funding source is made available, normally will not be assigned to work on emergencies except on an overtime basis.

However, on the initial day that an emergency affects work done by such employees, they may still charge their scheduled hours of work to that contract account even when engaged in emergency recovery or response. Contract employees are not required to charge another account if they lose an hour of work due to a fire drill, or receive administrative leave due to a winter storm and power outage; those are "overhead" costs inherent with their employment. The same is true of a single work day lost due to a disaster with an immediate need to safeguard lives and property, some of which may be necessary for their normal contract-funded work.

An employee paid from a restricted contract account, if his/her services are needed beyond that first working day spent on an emergency, may be reassigned to emergency operations. In that case, and only with the approval of the Executive Director, Director of Public Safety, or Emergency Manager, that employee's base or regular work hours may be charged to the emergency management account.

Employees should not "double dip"; that is, they should not work their normal jobs, and then work a second shift on overtime in support of the incident. There may be an occasional need for this type of scheduling, but it should be a justified exception rather than a normal practice.

Emergency hire staff, hired under the Tribal AD hiring system, should record all hours worked and submit them on a signed CTR with supervisory signature; all such hours will be paid out of the incident's accounting system. Where emergency staff is assigned to a specific crew, the supervisor of that crew should turn in one CTR each day reporting all hours worked by each individual member.

The Timekeeping Unit will transfer all CTR information to Optional Form 288 (Emergency Firefighter Time Report, sometimes known as a "red dog"). CTRs will be posted to the OF288 maintained for each emergency hire. For regular employees, overtime posted on the OF288 is what they will be paid from. The Executive Director is responsible for arranging a post-incident spot check or audit, to ensure that employees were paid only for the hours they worked.

The Finance and Admin section is not responsible for selection of emergency hires; however, they will maintain a file for each emergency hire in which will be kept a record of hours worked, hiring documentation including the I-9 form, and income tax withholding information.

Claims and potential claims against the CCT will be handled by the Finance/Admin section. If a heavy equipment owner alleges damage to equipment during its use by or for the CCT, the claims unit will handle that claim. If an employee is injured during emergency operations, the Finance/Admin section will handle the worker's compensation paperwork.

The logistics and procurement staff will maintain cumulative or running totals of the cost of the procurement actions they were responsible for, and will provide that on a daily basis to the Finance/Admin section. Effective cost containment is not possible unless costs are tracked daily, and the Finance/Admin section is responsible for maintaining running totals—including estimates, where exact costs cannot be determined---of all costs incurred.

Appendix B: Emergency Administrative Procedures

Emergency Staffing

The federal Administratively Determined (AD) wage rates, and the federal procedures for hiring and using emergency employees, are issued in an annual directive from the Secretary of the Interior before each fire season begins. There are occasional updates issued later during the fire season. The wage rates and procedures remain in effect until the issuance of an updated directive prior to the next fire season.

The applicable portions of the Secretary's annual AD wage and hiring plan are hereby adopted and made a part of the policies and procedures of the CCT; subject, however, to Tribal and Indian Preference in hiring. Such preference shall apply when the candidates for hiring are approximately equal in qualifications and availability for the position which is to be filled. In such circumstances, when there is both a qualified Indian and a qualified non-Indian candidate, a preference candidate will be brought on first.

Emergency staffing is primarily a logistics function: how many staffers and what skills are needed, and who is most reasonably qualified to perform those duties, are decisions made by the designated official within the logistics section. Those decisions are made with input from the Operations and/or Planning sections, as appropriate, but final decisions are made by Logistics.

Such determinations are not made by Finance and Admin section employees, who may not have a background in managing the tasks to be performed.   The logistics official who makes the selections will distribute the necessary forms to emergency staff. However, the administrative workload of processing emergency staff (establishing an individual file, obtaining personal and emergency contact information, tracking the I-9 and tax forms, etc.) is the job of the incident check-in unit at Finance and Admin.

The most important selection criteria are whether the potential staffer is qualified to do the work, and whether she or he is likely to perform as needed. A qualified non-Indian should be selected if the only preference eligible(s) available do not have the necessary skills, or do have the necessary skills but are not available when needed. Non-Indian emergency staff should not be automatically discharged because an Indian applicant later becomes available; continuity in operations is too important to risk disruption from constant changes in emergency personnel.

Emergency staff is subject to random drug testing, and to mandatory drug testing if indicated by circumstances, in accordance with established CCT human resources policies and procedures. However, for emergency staff selected under this authority, successful completion of drug testing with negative results is not required prior to beginning work.

Scheduling Hours of Work

During the initial 24 to 48 hours of an emergency, it may be necessary for employees to work particularly long hours to cope with the demands of the situation. However, employees should not work more than 16 hours per day during this initial period.

Following this initial response period, incident managers must ensure that employees do not work excessive hours. Shifts should not be scheduled for more than 13 hours in length, and there should be at least an eight-hour break between shifts. Work/rest restrictions will be followed to ensure that drivers, for example, are not too fatigued to safely operate their vehicles.

Purchasing

When an Incident Commander (IC) has been assigned by the Director of Public Safety or the CBC to manage an emergency, the IC may authorize the ordering of resources and supplies, committing the CCT to pay such costs necessary to meet the emergency needs of the CCT.

The logistics staff, when possible, will include CCT procurement employees who are already known to the CCT's suppliers and who have Tribal credit cards issued to them. Documentation for supplies, resources, and equipment ordered will track as closely as the situation allows to current CCT procurement procedures. The time frame in which supplies and resources are needed may not allow multiple or competitive bidding or pricing; during emergencies, the ability to provide what is needed when it is needed is often more important than price. If the usual procurement staff is not available, the ability to order supplies from established vendors who will supply now and bill later may also be more important than the price of those supplies. Emergency purchases, during a declared emergency, are exempt from normal CCT procurement practices and policies.

The logistics staff will maintain a running total of the cost of supplies, rental equipment, or other materials ordered for the incident, and provide that daily to the Finance and Administration section.

Supplies and equipment purchased during an emergency, unless directly issued as personal protective equipment (gloves, masks, goggles, etc.), or as expendables to an evacuated or supported population (personal hygiene items, food for evacuees or the homebound, etc.), remain the property of the CCT and must be turned in and accounted for at the end of the incident.

Capital equipment should not be purchased during emergency operations, because the cost of such equipment is generally not defrayed by FEMA disaster funding. Any capital equipment purchases should only be made with the understanding that the CCT will likely be paying the entire purchase costs out of its own financial resources. If capital

equipment is needed during emergency operations, the first preference should always be for rental equipment.

TERO

During all emergency operations, TERO will be requested to identify a staff member to work with the Logistics section. At a minimum, for smaller incidents where little purchasing or contracting is expected, that staffer will provide a current list of TERO-approved contractors to the Logistics staff and be immediately available to answer questions by telephone (including after normal business hours and on weekends).

During larger incidents TERO will provide a staff member who is physically assigned to the Logistics section and who will remain there during operational hours. Such incidents include, for example, floods or potential floods where heavy equipment is sought for building or reinforcing dikes or levees, or protecting culverts, road embankments, and bridge abutments.

In such circumstances, TERO will provide information on, and help secure, TERO-approved contractors who can meet the operational needs of the incident. However, if TERO-approved contractors are not available to meet those needs in a timely fashion, the logistics staff will proceed with procurement actions and secure other contractors to perform the necessary work.

Appendix C: Warnings and Emergency Public Information

The Public information officer (PIO) is intended to serve as the point of contact for public announcements. This includes contacting radio stations with requests for emergency alert system (EAS) broadcasts announcing evacuations, safe evacuation routes, location of evacuation shelters, etc. Such announcements are critical for preparing residents for evacuations, giving them time (for example) to pack sleeping bags, medications, clothing, and toiletries for use in evacuation shelters or while staying with friends or relatives. Such advance notice may save lives and reduce the logistics burden on the CCT's emergency organization.

News media contacts through the PIO are not the only way in which residents can be notified of evacuations. When evacuations begin to appear as a possibility, warning flyers should be distributed to residents as well as posted in the potentially affected area (sample below). The appropriate level in the flyer will be circled prior to distribution.

CONFEDERATED COLVILLE TRIBES

LEVEL 1 – EVACUATION WARNING

PERSONS ARE WARNED THAT CURRENT/PROJECTED THREATS FROM HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH THE APPROACHING THREAT ARE SEVERE.

THIS IS THE TIME FOR PREPARATION, AND PRECAUTIONARY MOVEMENT OF PERSONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS, MOBILE PROPERTY, AND (UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES) PETS AND LIVESTOCK.

WE WILL ATTEMPT TO KEEP YOU ADVISED AS CONDITIONS CHANGE. PLEASE MONITOR LOCAL RADIO STATIONS.

IF CONDITIONS WORSEN, WE WILL MAKE EVERY ATTEMPT TO CONTACT YOU.

LEVEL 2 – PREPARE TO LEAVE

CONDITIONS INDICATE A GOOD PROBABILITY THAT HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH THE APPROACHING THREAT WILL SEVERELY LIMIT OUR ABILITY TO PROVIDE EMERGENCY SERVICES PROTECTION. DANGEROUS CONDITIONS EXIST THAT MAY THREATEN YOUR RESIDENCE OR BUSINESS.

YOU MUST PREPARE TO LEAVE AT A MOMENTS NOTICE.

FIRE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL ARE WORKING IN THIS AREA TO PROVIDE SPECIFIC INFORMATION ABOUT WHEN TO LEAVE AND THE ROUTE(S) TO BE TAKEN. PERSONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS SHOULD LEAVE NOW.

THIS MAY BE THE ONLY NOTICE THAT YOU RECEIVE.

YOU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED AS CONDITIONS CHANGE, IF POSSIBLE. PLEASE MONITOR LOCAL RADIO STATIONS.

LEVEL 3 – EVACUATE IMMEDIATELY

CURRENT CONDITIONS PRESENT SPECIFIC AND IMMEDIATE THREAT(S) TO THE LIFE AND SAFETY OF PERSONS WITHIN THIS AREA

YOU ARE ADVISED TO EVACUATE IMMEDIATELY.

FIRE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL ARE WORKING IN THIS AREA TO PROVIDE SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON THE ROUTE(S) TO TAKE.

IF A TEMPORARY SHELTER HAS BEEN SET UP, IT IS LOCATED AT_____

IF YOU CHOOSE TO IGNORE THIS ADVISEMENT, YOU MUST UNDERSTAND THAT EMERGENCY SERVICES MAY NOT BE AVAILABLE. VOLUNTEERS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO ENTER THE AREA TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE.

ROADBLOCKS AND 24-HOUR PATROLS WILL BE ESTABLISHED IN THE AREA. RESIDENTS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO RETURN UNTIL CONDITIONS ARE SAFE.

AREA RADIO STATIONS HAVE BEEN ASKED TO BROADCAST PERIODIC UPDATES.

CONFEDERATED COLVILLE TRIBES

Distribution of evacuation warning flyers, and personal contacts with residents, are normally accomplished as a joint effort of the planning and operations sections.

Sometimes during fast-developing situations there is a need to release public information without delay (such as an urgent need to evacuate people immediately). If the situation does not allow time for the PIO to handle such information releases, the IC or his/her designee may assign additional employees as needed to contact the media and release evacuation information.

A reproducible copy of the evacuation notice follows this appendix.

Disaster Welfare Inquiries

Whenever a natural or other disaster is reported by the news media, public safety agencies are often inundated by calls from out-of-the-area relatives of persons known to be in the affected area, which those relatives cannot now reach. The problem may be even more acute on the Reservation, since cell phone service is often unreliable and relatives cannot reach their evacuated family members at all.

A related issue is the gathering and sharing of names of evacuees. Evacuees and sheltered persons are encouraged, but not required, to provide names and contact information for that purpose to shelter managers. Such information is normally shared with the county Emergency Management Department for the respective county, so they can respond to disaster welfare inquiries about potentially missing persons. The more of these inquiries that can be answered by off-reservation authorities, the lighter that workload will be upon the CCT. A sample shelter check-in form follows this appendix.

Under the nationwide systems set up for disaster welfare inquiries, FEMA operates both the National Emergency Family Registry and the National Emergency Child Locator Center (operated for FEMA by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, or NCMEC). Both systems are designed to allow evacuated persons with internet access to enter their personal data into the searchable systems, in the process creating an individual log-on username and password.

These national systems require uninterrupted electrical power, computers, and a robust internet connection to allow evacuated persons to enter their data. As of the preparation of this plan, the CCT's internet connection cannot be counted upon to stay up during an emergency or disaster and there may not be emergency power to operate the necessary computers. Further, these FEMA initiatives do not allow shelter operators to collect data on-site, and then transport the information physically to an off-site location with an internet connection to enter it there. Because FEMA does not take into planning consideration remote, technologically underserved areas without reliable emergency power and robust internet infrastructure such as the Colville Reservation, the CCT may not be able to participate in these two FEMA initiatives.

CONFEDERATED COLVILLE TRIBES

LEVEL 1 – EVACUATION WARNING

PERSONS ARE WARNED THAT CURRENT/PROJECTED THREATS FROM HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH THE APPROACHING THREAT ARE SEVERE.

THIS IS THE TIME FOR PREPARATION, AND PRECAUTIONARY MOVEMENT OF PERSONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS, MOBILE PROPERTY, AND (UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES) PETS AND LIVESTOCK.

PLEASE PACK YOUR MEDICATIONS AND ANY OTHER MEDICAL EQUIPMENT NEEDS, TOILETRIES/PERSONAL HYGIENE ITEMS, A CHANGE OF CLOTHES, AND SLEEPING BAGS OR BLANKETS, SO THAT YOU ARE PREPARED FOR EVACUATION.

WE WILL ATTEMPT TO KEEP YOU ADVISED AS CONDITIONS CHANGE. PLEASE MONITOR LOCAL RADIO STATIONS.

IF CONDITIONS WORSEN, WE WILL MAKE EVERY ATTEMPT TO CONTACT YOU.

LEVEL 2 – PREPARE TO LEAVE

CONDITIONS INDICATE A GOOD PROBABILITY THAT HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH THE APPROACHING THREAT WILL SEVERELY LIMIT OUR ABILITY TO PROVIDE EMERGENCY SERVICES PROTECTION. DANGEROUS CONDITIONS EXIST THAT MAY THREATEN YOUR RESIDENCE OR BUSINESS.

YOU MUST PREPARE TO LEAVE AT A MOMENTS NOTICE.

FIRE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL ARE WORKING IN THIS AREA TO PROVIDE SPECIFIC INFORMATION ABOUT WHEN TO LEAVE AND THE ROUTE(S) TO BE TAKEN. PERSONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS SHOULD LEAVE NOW.

THIS MAY BE THE ONLY NOTICE THAT YOU RECEIVE.

YOU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED AS CONDITIONS CHANGE, IF POSSIBLE. PLEASE MONITOR LOCAL RADIO STATIONS.

LEVEL 3 – EVACUATE IMMEDIATELY

CURRENT CONDITIONS PRESENT SPECIFIC AND IMMEDIATE THREAT(S) TO THE LIFE AND SAFETY OF PERSONS WITHIN THIS AREA

YOU ARE ADVISED TO EVACUATE IMMEDIATELY.

FIRE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL ARE WORKING IN THIS AREA TO PROVIDE SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON THE ROUTE(S) TO TAKE.

IF A TEMPORARY SHELTER HAS BEEN SET UP, IT IS LOCATED AT_____

IF YOU CHOOSE TO IGNORE THIS ADVISEMENT, YOU MUST UNDERSTAND THAT EMERGENCY SERVICES MAY NOT BE AVAILABLE.
VOLUNTEERS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO ENTER THE AREA TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE.

ROADBLOCKS AND 24-HOUR PATROLS WILL BE ESTABLISHED IN THE AREA. RESIDENTS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO RETURN UNTIL CONDITIONS ARE SAFE.

AREA RADIO STATIONS HAVE BEEN ASKED TO BROADCAST PERIODIC UPDATES.

CONFEDERATED COLVILLE TRIBES

CCT Evacuation Shelter Registration

Date: _____

Location: _____

Date Arrived	Name (Last name, first name)	Age	Usual Address	Date Left	Destination/ Contact Info

Appendix D: Volunteer Management

Volunteers generally come in two forms: individuals who spontaneously want to help, and members of organized groups. The organized groups—which include the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES), the Humane Society, etc.—have written agreements with FEMA and/or State authorities to provide support in time of emergency. Their members generally have some disaster relief training and are already prepared to step in and help local disaster relief agencies. Any organized group recognized by FEMA or the State of Washington is a potential source of support to the CCT and should be able to fill an assigned role within the CCT disaster relief organization. Tribal recognition as an authorized volunteer group is hereby extended to any group recognized by FEMA or the State of Washington.

Spontaneous volunteers can be a challenge unless they are effectively managed. Discouraging them is inappropriate; they want to help, and will generally continue their efforts whether or not their self-directed assistance is useful to the local emergency management organization. A better strategy is to focus their energy and desire to help towards areas where they will be of genuine assistance, rather than working at cross purposes to the CCT disaster organization.

In any situation where there is mass feeding taking place, there is generally room for volunteer kitchen helpers, servers, and general assistant work. If supplies are being delivered to the home bound or to elders, the employee driving the delivery vehicle can often use a helper and spotter; it can be hard to spot turn-offs to isolated residences where culverts have overflowed, mile markers have washed away, and roads have been damaged. It may be necessary to hike from the site of road damage, carrying supplies, and extra hands can be helpful. The ability to put volunteers to useful work is limited only by the imagination.

Volunteers must be signed in to be considered CCT volunteer employees. Every site using volunteers must maintain a volunteer check-in and check-out log, so that their donated hours can be tracked and the CCT can later thank them for their service. The log should be forwarded on a daily basis to the Finance and Administration Section, which will track the names and hours of volunteer employees just as they do for paid employees. A sample log follows this appendix. Hours of work donated by volunteers count as a contribution towards the Tribal share of the costs of a disaster.

Volunteer employees need the same safety briefings, safety equipment, rest breaks, and support that other employees doing the same or similar work receive. It may not be a good idea to have volunteers doing exactly the same work that others are paid to do, but that does sometimes occur. However, volunteers generally should not be assigned to higher-risk work such as working on icy sloped roofs.

Date: _____

Location: _____

Name (Lastname / first name)	Age	Address / Phone	Shift Hours	Type of Work
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
Name (Lastname / first name)	Age	Address / Phone	Shift Hours	Type of Work

Appendix E: Donations Management

The Incident Commander, or his designee, is authorized to accept donations on behalf of the Tribes during emergency operations. Only those items useful for emergency response, mass care, or disaster relief may be accepted for emergency use. Inventorying donations is essential; donations may count towards the 25% Tribal cost share of the disaster, if FEMA reimbursement later becomes available.

Items that may not be accepted include motor vehicles, heavy equipment, or similar items that are normally placed on a capital equipment inventory and which require regular maintenance. At the discretion of the IC, small items that could be placed upon such an inventory may be accepted such as working generators, safely operable chain saws, computers, etc. if they can be put to immediate use during the emergency.

The logistics unit leader is responsible for seeing that all donations received are recorded onto a written log, and that detailed donation receipts are issued to the greatest extent possible. Receipts will not identify donations as "tax deductible"; such determinations are the responsibility of the persons making the donations.

Donations of cash or negotiable (gift) cards:

Cash and checks will be deposited into a special account in the name of the Tribes and designated for disaster relief use, established at Tribal Credit or another financial institution. If establishing such an account is not practical, those funds may be deposited into Tribal accounts but managed through a separate accounting code established for that disaster. Purchase cards will be accounted for, and their use to purchase supplies and materials needed for disaster relief operations will be tracked.

Donations of food and material:

Food donations may be used at an incident kitchen, or distributed directly to disaster victims, as determined by the IC to best meet the needs of the affected community.

Donations of supplies, clothing, and other goods will be received by the logistics section (by the receiving manager, if that position is in use), inventoried, and made available for issuance or use as either working supplies (for disaster relief work) or personal use items for affected persons. For example, donations of leather gloves could be used by disaster relief workers; donations of small batteries could be provided to homeowners who need flashlight batteries, to relief workers working at night, or both; and donations of warm jackets, bedding, and similar items would be issued to evacuees in need.

Clothing items will generally be issued on a "clothes closet" basis without the need for detailed records, as issuance of such items is often dictated by the sizes available. The issuance of all other items, however, will be recorded on the same basis and to the same extent as the issuance of other consumable supplies to disaster workers or affected persons.

Appendix F: Emergency Preparedness

Disaster management is normally broken down into four phases: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Mitigation and recovery are addressed through the CCT's Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment (HIVA, which will be replaced by a THIRA) and the CCT's Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP).

Most of the CCEMP is concerned with planning for, and carrying out, the response to an emergency; this section alone deals with other preparedness issues.

Training

CCT managers are expected and required to train their employees on their role, or potential role, in carrying out the CCEMP when disaster strikes. For many employees, that requires only an overview of the plan and how the CCT expects to meet the needs of its peoples. The CCT's Emergency Manager can assist managers in putting on this training within their departments.

However, specific units within the CCT have more specific assigned roles in time of disaster. An example is TERO which must be able at any time, with little notice, to provide an employee with an updated TERO contractor's list to the Incident Command Post.

Another example involves those who manage the community centers; those staff members are charged with setting up and operating evacuation shelters. Specific training may not exist for their role. For example, while the Red Cross will provide training in setting up and operating an evacuation center, their training is geared towards their policies and casework procedures. While such outside training may be helpful, the CCT has chosen to initially set up and operate its own evacuation shelters. This is because outside providers may operate shelters in a manner that do not meet the needs of the CCT's peoples.

In the absence of formal training courses, drills and "dry run" exercises are another way to help staff with emergency responsibilities learn what they need to prepare for a real emergency.

For these reasons, the Emergency Manager should schedule at least one annual disaster drill. Possible drills include:

- Tabletop exercises involving a dam break, other flood emergency, volcanic ash fall, wildland fire evacuation, or other disaster.

- Real-time exercises involving a mass casualty simulation, such as a school bus accident.

- An evacuation exercise, either in real-time with an evacuated population (such as student or other volunteers) playing a role, or as a simulation involving setting up bedding and arranging for delivery of all materials necessary to operate an evacuation shelter.

Pre-Positioned Supplies

The HIVA identifies needs for emergency power, emergency communication, and other emergency supplies and equipment that need to be stockpiled in advance of need. Ideally there would be one or more storage containers located at or near each community center.   The container(s) would hold emergency bedding, personal hygiene items, beds or mattresses, generators and extension cords, emergency toilets, etc. for use in an emergency shelter.

A specific item useful for evacuation shelters is a "shelter kit", often organized in a sealed trunk or sealed storage bins. The kit contents should include: evacuee registration logs; basic office supplies (pencils, pads of paper, stapler, etc.); ICS general message forms; large card stock, markers, and tape for putting up signs; flashlights and spare batteries; a basic first aid kit; etc. Such kits often contain some initial supplies for amusing or occupying children such as coloring books and pencils, decks of cards, simple games, etc.

As with any other stockpiled supplies, the shelter kit should be inspected annually so that batteries are rotated and replaced, damage or age-related deterioration is detected and repaired, and any expired materials are replaced with fresh ones.

VII   Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annex

The National Response Framework establishes fifteen standard Emergency Support Functions. These reflect broad categories of assistance that may be needed in afflicted areas. They are:

ESF-1   Transportation

ESF-2   Communications

ESF-3   Public Works and Engineering

ESF-4   Firefighting

ESF-5   Emergency Management

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

ESF-7   Logistics Management and Resource Support

ESF-8   Public Health and Medical Services

ESF-9   Search and Rescue

ESF-10   Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

ESF-11   Agriculture and Natural Resources

ESF-12   Energy

ESF-13   Public Safety and Security

ESF-14   Long-Term Community Recovery

ESF-15   External Affairs

Some planning authorities have added additional ESFs to their local plans; for example, Washington State created ESF-20, "Military Support to Civil Authorities." To remain within the standard nationwide format, this plan addresses only the standard 15 ESFs.

This section will:
- Identify the agencies or organizations with either a primary responsibility, or availability and resources, to carry out each ESF;
- Identify the potential CCT need for each type of assistance; and
- Identify the CCT's ability, if any, to assist other jurisdictions in need of resources.

ESF-1   Transportation

- Includes aviation/airspace management, transportation safety, and restoration and recovery of infrastructure including roads.

Resources:

      Army Corps of Engineers (liaison)
      BIA Roads
      CCT Department of Transportation
      Ferry County Public Works
      Okanagan County Public Works
      Washington Dept. of Transportation

Discussion:

The primary need for aviation/airspace management would occur if sightseeing or news organization aircraft interfere with disaster relief operations. This need can also be addressed through a request for an emergency airspace closure, as is sometimes required for wildland fire operations.

The CCT does not possess, or is not reliant upon, many of the types of infrastructure anticipated within this ESF. There are no petroleum pipelines, and the only rail operation is not relevant to the CCT's needs.

The primary need for assistance by the CCT would be repairing road and bridge damage of the type that occurs during a flood, major landslide, or earthquake. Needs could include:

- Professional engineering assistance, which might be needed to assess/address slope stability while clearing landslides or reopening roads.

- Road or bridge repair materials, such as large quantities of gravel for use as a road base during temporary repairs.

- Specialized equipment needed for emergency repairs, such as a portable screening plant or additional heavy equipment not available to the CCT.

The CCT, and its business arm (the Colville Federal Corporation), each have a stock of heavy equipment. These could be provided to nearby jurisdictions to repair levees, road embankments, bridge abutments, etc. The CCT may be in a position to assist other jurisdictions if they have an emergency need for heavy equipment.

Related ESFs:

      ESF 3, Public Works

ESF-2   Communications

- Includes restoration/repair of telecommunications infrastructure, including information technology resources; and emergency alternative communications such as amateur radio ("ham operator") groups.
- This does not include emergency dissemination of information such as evacuation orders under ESF-6, Mass Care, and EFS 15, External Affairs.

Resources:

Amateur radio services ("ham operators")
BIA Fire Dispatch (Mt. Tolman)
CCT Information Technology
CCT Corrections (satellite internet access)
CCT Police Dispatch and mobile command center
FEMA
National Interagency Fire Center, Boise (radio kits, portable repeaters, etc.)
Telephone providers (AT&T, Verizon, and Centurylink)

Discussion:

This ESF is commonly invoked as part of the immediate response to a major disaster, such as a hurricane that destroyed radio repeater sites over a wide area. Radio technicians and portable repeaters, often dispatched through the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) in Boise, are a common wildland fire resource used during disasters. It will likely require BIA, DOI, or FEMA intervention to obtain NIFC radio support.

The CCT has limited broadband capability provided through a relatively fragile network of buried and above-ground communications lines. An ice storm, significant flooding, or large wildland fire could destroy the communications infrastructure upon which the CCT government and economy depend. Emergency repairs to this network could be critical to the continued operation of the CCT, and may be beyond the immediate capability of the CCT to arrange when it is faced with other urgent disaster relief issues.

In the face of widespread destruction of communications infrastructure, temporary satellite-based internet access should be sought. This can include Voice over Internet Protocol (VOIP) telephones, to allow restoration of communications for the CCT government to function and carry out disaster recovery operations.

The CCT has extremely limited capacity to assist other jurisdictions with emergency communications, and that capacity is limited to radio repeater maintenance and repairs.

Related ESFs:

ESF-6, Mass Care   ESF-15, External Affairs

ESF-3   Public Works and Engineering

- Includes infrastructure protection and emergency repair, infrastructure restoration, engineering services, and emergency contracting support for life-saving services. Water and sewage systems come under this heading.
- Includes demolition of unsafe structures and wreckage clearance.

Resources:

> Army Corps of Engineers (Tribal liaison)
> CCT Environmental Trust
> CCT Public Works
> Ferry County Public Works
> Okanogan County Public Health
> Okanogan County Public Works
> Tri-County Health District

Discussion:

A common need for this type of assistance is levee repair and protection in the face of an impending flood event, or during the event, including sandbagging. Along the Okanogan River, there is CCT infrastructure as well as homes located within areas susceptible to flooding.

In addition to the type of work needed to restore and reopen roads after damage from flood or landslide (under ESF-1), a larger public works and engineering challenge is to evaluate bridges for damage and repair or replace them.

Other infrastructure restoration and repair needs addressable through this ESF include repairs to well field pumps, water tanks, and water distribution systems, as well as repairs to sewage systems such as those at Nespelem or Inchelium.

The CCT could provide assistance to other jurisdictions that may need heavy equipment and qualified water system and primary sewage system operators.

Related ESFs:

> ESF-1, Transportation
> ESF-6, Mass Care
> ESF-8, Public Health

<u>ESF-4</u>   <u>Firefighting</u>

- Wildland fire fighting operations and support, including Incident Management Teams (IMTs) and logistical support.
- Structural fire fighting assistance and protection, including during wildland fire incidents.

<u>Resources</u>:

BIA Fire (Mt. Tolman)	Okanogan Co. Fire Districts #2,
CCT Fire and Rescue	3, 5, and 8
Coulee Dam FD (City)	Omak Fire Department
Elmer City FD	Washington Department of
Grand Coulee FD	Natural Resources (DNR)
National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC)	

<u>Discussion</u>:

Wildland fire fighting within the reservation is the primary responsibility of the BIA Fire program at Mt. Tolman. In addition, Okanogan County Fire District 8 covers the southwest portion of the reservation (where fee land is concentrated) with wildland fire engines; it does not do structural fire protection other than perimeter protection from wildland fire.

The CCT Fire and Rescue is not a primary wildland fire responder within the reservation; however, it responds to wildland fires if Mt. Tolman is not operational, is depleted of resources, or cannot respond in a timely manner. The Tribal fire department can also invoke mutual aid agreements from other structural fire departments. In addition, the Paschal Sherman Indian School has contractual agreements for fire protection with Omak Fire Department.

The local fire agencies among those listed above are the ones most likely to be called for immediate assistance with a structural or wildland fire within the reservation; if the situation warrants, BIA could place resource orders through the national system as well.

CCT Fire and Rescue staff may themselves be victims of disaster, and be unable to continue working for days on end. They may also need time off to handle personal losses or issues due to disaster. If the CCT needs to augment its Fire and Rescue staff, structural fire protection support can be arranged under this ESF. Emergency Medical System (EMS) support for first response vehicles, and ambulances, can come under this ESF as well as ESF-8, Public Health.

<u>Related ESFs</u>:

ESF-5, Emergency Management	ESF-8, Public Health

ESF-5   Emergency Management

- Coordination at the State level, through the Washington EOC at Camp Murray, of resources needed for emergencies and disasters. This may include requesting assistance to support the CCT, or obtaining a "mission number" and sending Tribal resources to assist other jurisdictions.
- Coordination at the National level through an Incident Management Team (IMT). An IMT may be either a local Type 3 team, or a higher-level team obtained through either WA EOC or the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC).
- Coordination at the National level with FEMA and with DOI.
- Coordination with local jurisdictions to obtain and to deliver needed resources.

Resources:

> Washington EOC at Camp Murray
> National Interagency Fire Center
> DOI through the Interior Operations Center (IOC)

Discussion:

During disasters, the CCT can and should request resources from neighboring jurisdictions for emergency rescue, firefighting, and similar emergencies. These are provided on the same mutual aid basis under which Tribal resources would respond to an emergency in an adjacent jurisdiction. During wildland fires where lives or structures are threatened, the CCT will seek mutual aid without waiting for a BIA request.

During a more widespread disaster, neighboring jurisdictions would likely have their hands full and would themselves be looking for resources and assistance. The EM or the IC staff's first contact beyond neighboring jurisdictions is the state EOC at Camp Murray. If Camp Murray is unable to provide resources, or is unable to provide them in time, the CCT can go directly to the Department of the Interior (DOI) for assistance. The CCT can also go through the BIA chain of authority to request NIFC support for a non-fire emergency; it may require persistence to induce BIA to act.

The IOC should be advised as soon as possible of an emergency facing the CCT, the need for immediate assistance, and the general type(s) of assistance needed.

Once the CCT's immediate emergency needs are addressed, the EM or IC staff is responsible for notifying Camp Murray EOC of any resources available to assist nearby jurisdictions, for arranging financial tracking of incident costs by CCT staff, and for obtaining a State or FEMA mission number.

Related ESFs:

> ESF-4, Firefighting   ESF-13, Public Safety

- Arranging the evacuation, sheltering, and tracking of evacuees.
- Disaster housing assistance.
- Emergency assistance.

Resources:

Listed in sequence of anticipated need during evacuations:

>   CCT Tribal Police, evacuation notification and road access management
>   CCT Natural Resource Enforcement (NRE) Officers, for evacuation notification
>   and roadblocks
>   TOSHA, for evacuation notification and shelter management support
>   CCT Corrections, for assistance with staffing roadblocks
>   Tribal Health, for evacuation assistance with the ill, disabled, and elderly
>   CCT Fire and Rescue, for evacuation assistance with ill or disabled persons
>   Community Center staffs, for shelter operations
>   CCT Diabetes Program, for portable kitchen equipment
>   School Districts, for buses
>   Head Start, for buses
>   CCT Animal Control, for pet assistance at shelters
>   Indian Health Service, for shelter medical care
>   Lake Roosevelt Clinics, for shelter medical care
>   CCT TERO, for identifying TERO-compliant contractors
>   CCT Procurement, for emergency contracting support
>   Humane Society of the United States, for pet assistance at shelters
>   American Red Cross, shelter management, if CCT does not manage shelters
>   Amateur radio operators, if communications are out

Discussion:

This ESF addresses immediate needs to evacuate and shelter populations at risk; and to assist them with immediate post-disaster needs for housing and human services. The initial burden of managing an evacuation and operating shelters will fall almost entirely upon the CCT.

Tribal police, assisted by NRE officers, TOSHA, and Corrections officers if needed, are responsible for notifying people of evacuation requests and for immediate staffing of roadblocks to keep people out of evacuated areas. As soon as practicable, such security duties should be turned over to security guards, calling first upon qualified Tribal members paid under the Tribal AD emergency staffing authority.

During wildland fire emergencies, staffing roadblocks is the responsibility of the fire Incident Management Team. Wildland fire officials may request support from Tribal Police for that purpose to keep sightseers or evacuees out, but after the initial operating period police should no longer be made available to the incident and should be replaced by security personnel.

The four community centers at Inchelium, Keller, Nespelem, and Omak are the primary evacuation shelters, and will be opened and initially operated by the respective Community Center staffs. Alternate shelter possibilities include the longhouses and schools, which will also be initially operated by Community Center staffs. Shelters may continue to be operated by the CCT, or the Red Cross may be requested.

If an evacuation is ordered in the southwest portion of the reservation, the Red Cross will be requested to identify and staff a shelter as needed; a likely location would be Bridgeport, although the lobby area of the fish hatchery near Chief Joseph Dam could function as a reception area.

The North Cascades Chapter of the Red Cross has four trailers stocked with blankets, bedding, comfort kits (toiletries), and camp beds, prepositioned at Chief Joseph Dam, Okanogan, and other locations to the West and South of the CCT. The Spokane Red Cross has additional resources. These resources are normally available to Red Cross-operated shelters. The Tribes have four small caches, each of which includes limited bedding and some other materials useful for mass care.

Tribal Health will help identify people with medical or age issues in need of evacuation assistance, and assist Tribal Police and Fire/Rescue staff in evacuating them. Buses may be needed for school or camp evacuations. Vans and ambulances may be needed to evacuate the convalescent center.

An issue in any evacuation and mass care situation is service animals and family pets. Legitimate service animals must be allowed the same access as the people they assist. CCT Animal Control is expected to assist with issues involving family pets brought to evacuation shelters; Red Cross-operated shelters do not normally allow pets to stay with their owners. The Humane Society of the United States, which also operates a national disaster animal response team, may be able to provide assistance with animal rescue, handling, and transport.

In multi-day shelter situations, assistance from IHS, Tribal Health, and/or the clinics may be needed to assist evacuees with pre-existing medical issues. They may also be needed to help prevent and treat communicable illnesses common in crowded temporary living conditions with inadequate communal bathing and washing facilities.

CCT procurement staff and TERO may be needed for immediate contracting of portable toilets and hand-washing stations to augment those at evacuation shelters and EOCs, and to contract for other needs. Longer-term support may require portable shower and portable laundry facilities. Both may be obtained by placing a request through the Washington EOC and/or Washington DNR; however, Tribal procurement staff will need to finalize those contractual arrangements once the equipment has arrived.

The EM will be the initial contact with the State and FEMA for additional mass care needs, other immediate relief needs, and for temporary housing assistance for those whose homes are destroyed or uninhabitable.

Related ESFs:

       ESF-2, Communications
       ESF-7, Logistics
       ESF-8, Public Health and Medical Services
       ESF-14, Long Term Community Recovery

ESF-7   Logistics Management and Resource Support

- National logistics planning, management, and support, tailored to the needs of the incident; can range from radio caches to portable kitchens, portable showers, and temporary warehouse operations for supplies.
- Staffing support for contracting, including short term leasing of modular buildings.

Resources:

BIA Mt. Tolman Fire Center (only for wildland fire-related emergencies)
CCT Procurement, for issuing contracts and purchasing supplies
CCT TERO, for identifying TERO-compliant contractors
FEMA, for authorizing ESF support under the National Response Framework
National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC), for supplies and/or an IMT
Washington State EOC at Camp Murray, for resource support and/or an IMT

Discussion:

In a reservation-wide disaster, CCT internal resources will need to be supplemented by emergency purchase and rental of needed supplies and equipment. Foreseeable needs include food, water, shovels and other hand tools, sandbags and filling equipment, generators, and everyday operating supplies. There will likely be a need for contractors, for everything from heavy equipment to building and utility repairs.

In a regional disaster, CCT will be competing with adjacent jurisdictions for a limited pool of supplies in local stores and warehouses, and a limited pool of contractors for heavy equipment, emergency repairs to infrastructure, etc.

The CCT may request an outside Incident Management Team (IMT) from NIFC or through Washington EMD; it will be easier to obtain one (in a non-wildfire emergency) if a state or federal mission number has been issued. The advantage of an IMT is that it comes with its own contracting and logistics staff, freeing up CCT resources to focus on normal duties, and it can order the additional staff that it needs. The risk is that, if a presidential declaration is not issued, the CCT will have to pay all costs incurred by the IMT.

The CCT can elect to manage the incident itself; in a regional disaster, the CCT could still obtain logistical support through WA EMD or an IMT Area Command, if one has been established.

Related ESFs:

ESF-2, Communications
ESF-6, Mass Care
ESF-8, Public Health and Medical Services

<u>ESF-8</u>　　　<u>Public Health and Medical Services</u>

- Public health, including sanitation, emergency immunizations, and sheltered population care; EMS beyond the capacity of local providers; disaster-related mental health services; and mass fatality management.

<u>Resources</u>:

　　　CCT Fire and Rescue
　　　Adjacent counties, for mutual aid ambulances
　　　Okanogan County Health Department
　　　Tribal Health, Lake Roosevelt Clinics, and IHS for immediate health needs
　　　Tri-County Health District
　　　Washington EMD, for supplies or mortuary support for mass fatality incidents

<u>Discussion</u>:

The CCT has substantial in-house resources to manage public health issues during the initial phase of disasters. These include Tribal Health, with a nursing staff that already does community outreach; the two Lake Roosevelt Clinics in Keller and Inchelium; and IHS, with a primary clinic at the Colville Agency and a satellite clinic in Omak.

In the context of long-term sheltering or displacement of evacuees, outside assistance may be needed if an outbreak of disease requires mass inoculation or quarantine to stop it from spreading. Medication, supplies, and staffing assistance would be needed to handle a pandemic.

A traditionally overlooked aspect of disaster response and recovery is disruption in services to persons receiving mental health assistance, often not seen as an emergency need in the same way that other health care issues are. Their care, appointments, and both their medication supplies and administration schedules may be disrupted by the emergency. Disasters also increase the need for mental health services among a population that may have lost relatives, friends, homes, or jobs.

Outside help may also be needed in the event of a mass fatality incident. Mass fatality assistance includes refrigerated storage for human remains, assistance identifying remains, and assistance in searching for and recovering human remains.

The CCT may be able to assist other jurisdictions with EMS support from CCT Fire and Rescue, or with qualified nursing staff from Tribal Health or the Lake Roosevelt Clinics.

<u>Related ESFs</u>:

　　　ESF-3, Public Works (potable water and sewage systems)
　　　ESF-9, Search and Rescue (victim recovery)
　　　ESF-7, Logistics (portable toilets, drinking water, medical supplies)

ESF-9   Search and Rescue

- Life saving assistance, primarily urban search and rescue; and support for other search and rescue missions.

Resources:

Ferry County Sheriff's Office
Okanogan County Sheriff's Office
National Park Service (NPS)
Natural Resources Enforcement
Spokane Fire Department, the nearest heavy rescue unit
Washington EOC at Camp Murray, for mutual aid/specialty resources

Discussion:

SAR operations within the CCT during disasters will be managed by the Incident Command staff, working as needed with Ferry and Okanogan Counties.

ESF-9 primarily refers to live-saving assistance in the immediate aftermath of disasters involving collapsed structures, also known as "urban search and rescue." This may involve rescue dogs to find persons trapped in debris; and rescue techniques including cribbing, trenching, shoring, and other specialty skills. Such rescue teams are generally run by large fire departments as "heavy rescue" units.

The CCT possesses some large structures which, if collapsed, could require heavy rescue skills. The nearest such unit is in Spokane; it could respond much more quickly under a mutual aid request than the nearest FEMA team. However, if there is wide-spread earthquake damage it could take a day or more before assistance arrives.

Assistance is available for land SARs requiring specialty skills/equipment. Examples include the rescue of someone who fell into an open mine shaft, and cave rescue.
If nearby agencies cannot assist, military air support for land SARs can be requested through the Camp Murray EOC. They coordinate requests statewide for military rescue support through the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center at Tyndall AFB, Florida, obtaining mission numbers and aircraft assignments. Military air units can be contacted directly to check on availability, followed by formal requests through channels.

Although ESF-9 is concerned with life saving assistance, once the rescue phase is over urban and other specialty SAR teams also help recover deceased victims.

Related ESFs:

ESF-5, Emergency Management

ESF-10   Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

- Oil and hazardous materials response, including chemical, biological, and nuclear hazards; short and long-term environmental cleanups.

Resources, in sequence for response:

     CCT Tribal Police
     CCT Fire and Rescue
     CCT TOSHA
     CCT Environmental Trust
     Ferry or Okanogan County Sheriff's Offices
     Washington State Patrol (WSP)
     Washington State Department of Ecology (WA DE)

Discussion:

The first responders to any incident within the reservation are likely to be Tribal police or NRE officers, and CCT Fire and Rescue. When petroleum products or hazardous materials are involved, TOSHA (to assist with employee safety and with scene control) and Environmental Trust (to protect Tribal resources) should also be called.

Transportation accidents are the primary cause of hazardous materials incidents. On any State or U.S. Highway through the reservation, the WSP is the responsible incident command agency; upon arrival, it assumes control. CCT resources may be needed to assist. WA DE is responsible for damage assessment, containment, and cleanup.

On any county road, the respective Sheriff's office is responsible for managing the incident. If that agency cannot or does not respond, and the WSP does not respond, the WA DE is still responsible for providing an on-scene coordinator. A spill of 50 gallons of diesel from an overturned truck's fuel tank may not result in a response; a tanker truck accident should.

Because of the location of the railroad line, spills from any rail transportation accidents within the reservation would likely threaten freshwater in the Okanogan River. The WA DE is responsible for responses to incidents threatening fresh waters pursuant to their agreement with the Coast Guard (USCG) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). If WA DE fails to respond to a reservation incident, the CCT may request assistance directly from the USCG and the EPA.

CCT Environmental Trust is responsible for monitoring mitigation and cleanup managed by other agencies, in order to protect Tribal resources.

Related ESFs:

     ESF-5, Emergency Management

ESF-11   Agriculture and Natural Resources

- Nutrition assistance.
- Outbreak of economically devastating plant pest or disease, or animal disease
- Natural and cultural resources protection and restoration
- Safety/well-being of household pets during emergencies or evacuations.

Resources:

      CCT Animal Control
      CCT Environmental Trust
      CCT History and Archeology
      Camp Murray EOC
      FEMA
      Tribal Health (nutrition issues)

Discussion:

This function is multi-faceted. It includes response to specific portions of the problems that arise from natural disasters, which are addressed elsewhere among the ESFs.   For example, addressed within ESF-11 are the needs for emergency food stamps, surplus commodity foods, or both. Additionally, ESF-11 addresses the need to support the safety and well-being of household pets belonging to evacuees. For the CCT's planning purposes, immediate food needs and household pet assistance are managed as part of ESF-6, Mass Care. Requests for outside assistance, however, would be made under ESF-11.

Natural, cultural, and historic (NCH) resource assistance is coordinated under ESF-11. If archeological sites have been damaged by flooding and there is an immediate need for salvage archeology; if the Tribes' cultural resources collection is flooded and requires immediate conservation and curation to minimize loss of artifacts; if historic structures are damaged and require immediate stabilization to prevent further loss; or if any combination of these possibilities occur, outside assistance under ESF-11 may be needed.

Reforestation or watershed damage caused by wildland fire is typically not a part of this ESF. However, stream or hillside stabilization to protect NCH resources may be requested under this ESF. This ESF only applies in the event of a PDD; while major flooding might trigger a PDD, it would take an unusual fire disaster to reach that threshold.

In the event a plant disease or pest affects agriculture, or an animal disease or pest threatens livestock, assistance to recover from this type of economic disaster may not be available from FEMA unless there is a PDD. However, there are other programs and emergency plans developed at both the national and state levels designed to deal

with crop or animal diseases and pests. Actions taken could range from inspection, to quarantine, to destruction of animals or crops in an effort to curtail the spread of a disease or pest. Such programs may include payment provisions to farmers and livestock owners for crops or animals deliberately destroyed to keep a disease from spreading, or financial assistance to recover from losses due to such diseases.

Related ESFs:

        ESF-6, Mass Care
        ESF-7, Logistics and Resource Support

<u>ESF-12   Energy</u>

- Energy infrastructure repair and restoration.

<u>Resources</u>:

Avista Energy   Nespelem Valley Electric Co-Op
Bonneville Power Administration   Okanogan County PUD
Ferry County PUD

<u>Discussion</u>:

On the national level, this ESF deals with energy supply forecasting, coordinating the efforts of utility companies, and other issues not relevant to the CCT. It addresses wide-spread power outages due to natural or other disaster, such as: failure of one or more hydropower or other power facilities; destroyed electrical switchyards and power lines; or other damage requiring regional- or national-level support for restoration. Major electrical switchyards may require months to restore, leaving the CCT without reliable electricity for an extended period. The national ESF emphasizes priority-setting for power infrastructure restoration; however, all work is done by utility owners.

During a wide-spread power failure, the primary need of the CCT will be emergency generators and staff to connect them to critical infrastructure. This critical infrastructure includes the water systems, sewage lift stations, community centers, and emergency facilities with either inadequate generators or none at all. For example, although the Lake Roosevelt Clinics have emergency power, their generators are insufficient to maintain normal operations year-round. Those needs fall under ESF-7, Logistics.

Cellular phone towers and land-line telephone systems cannot operate indefinitely on backup power. A disaster that takes down electrical distribution may also destroy above-ground telephone and internet lines, making it difficult or impossible for the CCT to conduct even its normal business, without even considering disaster relief operations. Satellite communications with voice-over-internet protocol (VOIP) telephones may be necessary, for which assistance may be available under ESF-2. Assistance in repairing other communications infrastructure also falls under ESF-2.

A related logistics issue is fuel. Fuel deliveries will be needed to operate generators, and for the public to allow residents to fuel their vehicles and generators. No gas station on the reservation has an emergency generator to allow it to function when the power is out.

<u>Related ESFs</u>:

ESF-2, Communications
ESF-3, Public Works
ESF-7, Logistics

<u>ESF-13</u>   <u>Public Safety and Security</u>

- Facility and resource security; technical assistance; and public safety and security support.

<u>Resources</u>:

    BIA
    Other Tribal Police Departments
    U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

<u>Discussion</u>:

During routine emergencies, all local law enforcement (LE) agencies provide mutual aid to each other. Providing assistance in responding to major crimes or incidents, or the need to close off an area before a criminal escapes, are examples of routine public safety cooperation across Reservation boundaries.

During disasters, most LE agencies will have their hands full at home; support from adjacent jurisdictions to the CCT is likely to be unavailable if the disaster affects areas outside the Reservation.

Tribal police and NRE officers cannot function for long hours for days on end without a break. In addition, they and their families may have losses from disaster, and need time to deal with personal and family issues. For these and other reasons, outside LE support may be needed to augment CCT resources.

Other Tribal Police Departments should be the first solution because they understand Tribal policing. Temporary assistance from BIA police is another possible source of staff used to working in a Tribal law enforcement environment.

Other Interior law enforcement agencies may be able to provide staff. Some have Tribal LE experience, and most are used to rural environments and rural LE issues. All are used to federal jurisdiction and would readily understand Indian Country jurisdictional issues.

The CCT should avoid requesting LE support through either the Camp Murray EOC or FEMA, and work through DOI to find a suitable source of officers. A simple request to FEMA for LE support is likely to result in state patrol or urban police support, which may not be a good match for the CCT's population and needs.

<u>Related ESFs</u>:

ESF-14   Long-Term Community Recovery

- Support to communities to recover from the long-term consequences of extraordinary disasters. Includes identifying sources of recovery funding and facilitates their use.
- Technical assistance for recovery planning.

Resources:

   FEMA

Discussion:

The key word for this ESF is "facilitation". FEMA and the federal agencies that support it, along with voluntary groups, provide advice and technical assistance but not funding. Housing assistance, which may be one of the most pressing needs following a disaster, is provided under ESF-6 rather than under this category.

Assistance under this ESF may include assistance in identifying sources for grants, recovery loans, or outside investment. A variety of federal agencies have grant or other supporting funds available for specific purposes. For example, the Department of Agriculture makes both emergency grant and emergency loan funding available for agricultural recovery.

Direct, non-financial technical assistance emphasizes mitigation planning so that future disasters are less destructive.

Related ESFs:

   ESF-6, Mass Care

ESF-15   External Affairs

- Emergency public information (EPI) and guidance to the public; media relations.

Resources:

      CCT Incident Command System (ICS) staff
      CCT Incident Public Information Officer (PIO)
      CCT Office of Reservation Attorney

Discussion:

During an emergency, the EM or Incident Commander (IC) and staff have an immediate need to disseminate emergency information. This includes protective information such as might be needed during the sudden occurrence of a contagious human or animal disease; protective information such as might be needed prior to, during, or after a volcanic ash fall; production and distribution of evacuation warning flyers and notices; and similar needs.

Every ICS operation requires an incident public information officer (PIO) as a point of contact for public announcements and for the news media. This includes contacting radio stations with requests for emergency alert system (EAS) broadcasts with information about evacuations, safe evacuation routes, location of evacuation shelters, etc. Such announcements are critical for preparing residents for evacuations, giving them time (for example) to pack sleeping bags, medications, and toiletries for use in evacuation shelters or while staying with friends or relatives. Such advance notice may save lives and reduce the logistics burden on the CCT's emergency organization.

EPI will not be routed past the Office of Reservation Attorney for approval, as any delay may result in loss of property, injury, or even loss of life. The PIO will respond to factual inquiries about emergency operations; inquiries relating to policy matters or discretionary decision making, and any inquiries not related to the emergency, will continue to be routed and handled in accordance with normal CCT operating procedures for public information.

A related issue is the gathering and sharing of names of evacuees. Evacuees and sheltered persons are encouraged, but not required, to provide names and contact information to shelter managers. The CCT can disseminate that information to other EOCs, to the Red Cross, and to the National Emergency Family Registry and the National Emergency Child Locator Center.

Related ESFs:

      ESF-2, Communications
      ESF-7, Logistics

VIII   Resources

Reference Materials

1. **Glossary**
2. **Sample Delegation of Authority**
3. **TERO-Approved Contractor List**

Phone Lists

4. **BIA**
5. **Emergency Management Contacts**
6. **EMS , Medical Facilities, and Tribal Health**
7. **Fire Agencies**
8. **Fuel Suppliers**
9. **Law Enforcement Agencies**
10. **News Media Contacts**
11. **Utility Companies**

Glossary

ACOE   Army Corps of Engineers, operator of Chief Joseph Dam
ARC   American Red Cross
BIA   Bureau of Indian Affairs
BOR   Bureau of Reclamation, operator of Grand Coulee Dam
BPA   Bonneville Power Administration, operator of power lines and switchyards
BLEVE   Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion, the flash detonation of a cloud of vapor expanding from a railroad tank car or tractor-trailer tanker fire
CBC   Colville Business Council, the legislative body of the CCT
CCT   Confederated Colville Tribes
CEMP   Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, a document addressing how emergencies will be managed.
CDP   Census Designated Place, a discrete geographical area used for aggregating census data.
CIKR   Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources, that infrastructure critical to the continuation of daily activities, economic life, and governance of the reservation; also abbreviated as CI/KR
COOP   Continuity of Operations Plan
CTPD   Colville Tribal Police Department
DHS   Department of Homeland Security
DOI   Department of the Interior
DNR   Washington State Department of Natural Resources
DSR   Damage Survey Reports, also known as a "windshield survey" to identify damaged roads, homes, etc. for a disaster declaration
DTO   Drug Trafficking Organization
EAS   Emergency Alert System (replaced the Emergency Broadcast System or EBS)
ED   Executive Director; the highest-level executive in Tribal government
EM   Emergency Manager
EMD   Washington State Emergency Management Division
Emergency Management Council
                       An oversight body established during disasters, consisting of the CBC Chairman or designee, the ED, the BIA Superintendent, and Division Directors
EMS   Emergency Medical Services
EOC   Emergency Operations Center
EPI   Emergency Public Information, such as evacuation notices
FEMA   Federal Emergency Management Agency, a unit of DHS
HAZMAT   Hazardous Materials
HIVA   Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment, sometimes

referred to as a "threat assessment"; the first step in the emergency planning process, now replaced by a THIRA.

HMA	Hazard Mitigation Assistance, a FEMA grants program
HMP	Hazard Mitigation Plan, also known as the "All Hazards Mitigation Plan"
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
IHS	Indian Health Service
IMT	Incident Management Team
IOC	DOI Operations Center, formerly known as the Watch Office
IT	Information Technology, which includes telephone and radio communications in addition to computers and networks.
NCH	Natural, Cultural and Historic; abbreviation refers to ESF-11 support
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOC	Network Operations Center; typically a bunkered structure (such as the CCT's Agency NOC) with emergency power in which data servers and the connection to an internet pipeline are located.
PIO	Public Information Officer
PUD	Public Utility District (power company)
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SAR	Search and Rescue
THIRA	Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment; replaces HIVA
Trust status	Lands in trust status are owned by individual Indians, or by the CCT itself, are not taxed, and are restricted from transfer into non-Indian ownership.
USC	United States Code, the nationwide code of federal law
USGS	United States Geological Survey, a bureau of the DOI
WA DSHS	Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
WA EMD	Washington State Emergency Management Division

Delegation of Authority
for
Management
of the
_____ Incident

To: _____, Incident Commander

From: Chairman, Colville Business Council, on behalf of the Confederated
Colville Tribes

Effective at _____ hours on _____, _____, 20__ you are hereby delegated authority for management of this incident. You are responsible for protecting lives and property, as well as protecting the natural and cultural resources upon which the Tribes depend.

Costs, and the rehabilitation of affected areas directly associated with this incident, shall be controlled as specified in the approved decision document(s) for the *[insert incident name(s) here]* on the Reservation of the Confederated Colville Tribes.

Your Incident Command Team will work within all legal restrictions and current policy of the responsible agencies, the broad direction provided at your in-briefing, in accordance with priorities and issues addressed in the Colville Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, mitigation measures identified in the Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment, and their annexes, and in accordance with the attached Letter of Leader's Intent.

/s/_____   /s/_____
[insert name]   *[insert name]*
Chairman   Incident Commander
Colville Business Council   _____ Incident Management Team

_____   _____
Date   Date

TERO-Approved Contractor List

The following inserted pages contain the complete TERO-approved contractor list, downloaded from the CCT web site on December 13, 2013.

TERO contractor listings are not internally consistent in their page numbering, which is why one section is paginated 1 through 7 and another paginated 1 through 10.

The Table of Contents, below, provides the page numbers of this section for each type of contractor.

BIA

Colville Agency

		Office	Cell
Superintendent	Debra Wulff	509-634-2432	
FMO	Ike Cawsten	509-634-3108	509-322-8070

Mt. Tolman Fire Center

	Front Desk	509-634-3100
	Fax	509-634-3149
	Training Center	509-634-3171
Expanded Dispatch		509-634-3169
	Fax	509-634-3167
	Crew desk	509-634-3173
	Equipment desk	509-634-3164
	Overhead desk	509-634-3171
	Supplies	509-634-3177 or 509-634-3163

Northwest Regional Office

Portland   503-231-6702

Emergency Management
Susan King   Susan.King@bia.gov   503-231-2360   202-604-7146

Regional Special Agent
Glen Melville   Richard.Melville@bia.gov

Washington, D.C.

Chief, Division of Emergency Management
Sid Caesar   Sid.Caesar@bia.gov   202-208-3555   202-297-9817

Emergency Management Contacts

#	Contact	Location	Phone	Notes
1	Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (SAR Military Aircraft)	TyndallAFB,FL	800 - 851 - 3051	
2	Army Corps of Engineers EOC	Seattle	206 - 764 - 3406	
3	BPA (Bonneville Power Administration) System Ops Dispatch	Dittner	360 - 693 - 4703	
4	Cascade and Columbia Railroad (RailAmerica Dispatch, 24 hr)	Vermont	802 - 527 - 3590	
5	Cascade and Columbia Railroad, Trainmasters Office	Wenatchee	509 - 826 - 3752	
6	Chief Joseph Dam / Army Corps of Engineers Control Room (24 hr)	Brewster	509 - 686 - 3518	
7	Chief Joseph Dam / Army Corps of Engineers Switchboard	Brewster	509 - 686 - 5501	x211 control
8	Chief Joseph Dam / Security Manager	Brewster	509 - 686 - 2241	
9	DOE Hanford Patrol Operations Center	Hanford	509 - 373 - 3800	
10	Emergency Management Chelan County	Wenatchee	509 - 664 - 5347	
11	Emergency Management Douglas County	Waterville	509 - 884 - 1535	
12	Emergency Management Ferry County Sheriff	Republic	800 - 342 - 4344	
13	Emergency Management Grant County	Ephrata	509 - 762 - 1462	
14	Emergency Management Lincoln County (24 hr)	Davenport	509 - 725 - 3501	
15	Emergency Management Okanogan Co. Glenda Beauregard Office	Okanogan	509 - 422 - 7206	
16	Emergency Management Okanogan Co. Scott Miller Cell	Okanogan	509 - 846 - 7217	
17	Emergency Management Okanogan Co. Scott Miller Office	Okanogan	509 - 422 - 7206	fax 7217
18	Emergency Management Stevens County (24 hr)	Colville	800 - 684 - 2555	
19	Fairchild AFB Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)	Spokane	509 - 247 - 2716	
20	Fairchild AFB switchboard	Spokane	509 - 247 - 1212	
21	FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) Region X	Bothell	425 - 487 - 4600	
22	FEMA Helpline		800 - 621 - 3362	
23	Ferry County Roads Dept	Republic	509 - 775 - 5225	x2507
24	Grand Coulee Dam / BOR Powerplant Dispatch (24 hr)	Coulee Dam	509 - 633 - 9234	
25	Grand Coulee Dam / BOR Switchboard	Coulee Dam	509 - 633 - 9507	
25	Grand Coulee Dam / BOR Switchboard	Coulee Dam	509 - 633 - 9507	
26	Grand Coulee Dam Security	Coulee Dam	509 - 633 - 9311	
27	Interior Operations Center (DOI Watch Office)	D.C.	877 - 246 - 1373	
28	Interior Operations Center (fax)	D.C.	202 - 208 - 3421	
29	Interior Operations Center e-mail: doi_watch_office@ios.doi.gov	D.C.	202 - 208 - 4108	
30	Okanogan County Roads Dept	Okanogan	509 - 422 - 7300	
31	Red Cross, Apple Valley Chapter including Chelan Co.	Wenatchee	509 - 663 - 3907	
32	Red Cross, North Cascades Chapter, Okanogan Co.	Okanogan	509 - 422 - 3440	
33	Red Cross, Inland Northwest Chapter, including Ferry Co.	Spokane	509 - 326 - 3330	
34	Washington State DOT	Electric City	509 - 633 - 1940	
35	Washington State EMD EOC (when activated)	Camp Murray	253 - 912 - 4900	
36	Washington State EMD EOC Duty Officer (when activated)		253 - 912 - 4901	
37	Washington State EMD for PIOs	Camp Murray	800 - 688 - 8955	
38	Washington State EMD for SAR	Camp Murray	888 - 849 - 2727	
39	Washington State EMD Switchboard	Camp Murray	253 - 512 - 7000	

DOI Watch Office (commercial)   202-208-4108

EMS, Medical Facilities, and Tribal Health

EMS:

Ambulance Services	Location		Phone # or 911	For Dispatch
CCT EMS	Nespelem and Keller	EMT	509-634-2440	509-634-2472
CCT EMS	Inchelium	EMT	509-722-6831	509-634-2472
Fire District 5	Brewster	EMT	509-997-2812	509-422-7232
Lifeline Ambulance	Omak	Paramedic	509-826-3715	509-422-7232
Republic Ambulance	Republic	EMT	509-775-3631 or 3132	
Wilbur Ambulance	Wilbur	EMT	509-647-5531	
Medstar Critical Care	Spokane 1-800-422-2440	Direct	509-455-5493	Fax: 509-455-4734
(Air transportation)		Paramedic		
Washington Poison Center			1-800-562-6010	

Hospitals:

Hospitals	Location			Phone #	Helipad	Burn Center
Central Washington	Wenatchee	47'24"28N,	120'19"10W	509-662-1511 665-6163	yes	no
Lower Valley	Brewster	48'06"10N,	119'46"90W	509-689-2517	yes	no
Mid Valley	Omak	48'43"43 N,	119'32"47W	509-826-1760	yes	no
Upper Valley	Tonasket	48'43"46N,	119'27"92W	509-486-2151	yes	no
Coulee Community	Grand Coulee	47'57"00N,	119'32"47W	509-633-1753	yes	no
Ferry County Memorial	Republic	48'37"90N,	118'44"80W	509-775-3333	yes	no
Mt Carmel	Colville	48'33"00N,	117'53"60W	509-684-2561	yes	no
St Joseph	Chewelah	48'17"49N,	117'42"56W	509-935-8211	yes	no
Lincoln Hospital	Davenport	47.654N	118.148W	509-725-7101	yes	no
Deaconess	Spokane	47'39"07N	117'25"26W	509-458-5800	yes	no
Sacred Heart	Spokane	47'38"56N	117'24"46W	509-455-3131	yes	no
Harborview	Seattle	47'36"30N,	122'19"40W	206-223-3000	yes	yes

Clinics:

		Phone
Lake Roosevelt Clinics:	Inchelium	509-722-7006
	Keller	509-634-7300
IHS Clinics:	Nespelem	509-634-2913
	Omak	509-722-7416

Tribal Health:

		Cellular	Home
Pakootas, Laura	Manager	509-978-8014	509-634-4709
Charette, Laurie		509-690-0589	509-422-4220
Corbriere, Julie		none	
Desautel, Alice (Wheatie)		509-631-0771	
Hutton, Sally		509-322-2748	509-486-4074
Joseph, Bill		509-631-1856	
Joseph, Lori		509-634-1252	509-634-2943
Mellon, Diane		509-631-1171	
Nee, Brenda		509-633-1321	
Orr, Lionel		509-322-0979	
Seyler, Joleen		509-936-5882	509-722-3153
Rios, Angela		509-322-2771	
Wapato, Karen		509-322-0670	509-847-9134

Fire Agencies

Contact List, Names and Phone Numbers — Fire Departments

Last Name	First Name	Department	Location	Type	Area Code				
Prepared by:	Del Ostenberg		Date:	January 6, 2012					
Webster	Mike	Fire Chief	Brewster	Home	509	-	689	-	9408
Webster	Mike	Fire Chief	Brewster	Work Ofc	509	-	689	-	2714
Lindsey	Lynn	2nd Lieutenant	Brewster F. D.	Home	509	-	689	-	3503
Shaw	Tom	1st Lieutenant	Brewster F. D.	Home	509	-	689	-	2889
Vallance	Bill	Assistant Chief	Brewster F. D.	Work Ofc	509	-	689	-	2507
Vallance	Bill	Assistant Chief	Brewster F. D.	Home	509	-	689	-	2027
Vallance	Bill	Assistant Chief	Brewster F. D.	Cell	509	-	670	-	2730
Alling	Ben	Assit. Fire Chief	Coulee Dam F.D.	Home	509	-	633	-	0663
Jackson	Robert	Fire Chief	Coulee Dam F.D.	Home	509	-	633	-	0859
Miley	Bill	Fire Chief	Electric City F.D.	Home	509	-	633	-	2478
Payne	Mark	Safety Officer and	Electric City F.D.	Home	509	-	633	-	2441
Payne	Mark	Safety Officer,Training	Electric City F.D.	Work Ofc	509	-	633	-	9627
Payne	Mark	Safety Officer,Training	Electric City F.D.	Cell	509	-	631	-	0163
Finch	Dave	Fire Chief	Elmer City	Home	509	-	633	-	
Wendt	Chuck	Asst. Chief	Elmer City Fire	Home	509	-	633	-	0841
Carrier	Dale	USBR Security	Grand Coulee Dam	Work Ofc	509	-	633	-	9598
Paris	Rick	Fire Chief	Grand Coulee Dam	Home	509	-	633	-	2200
Henning	Gordon	Fire Chief	Okanogan	Fire Hall	509	-	422	-	5757
Henning	Gordon	Fire Chief	Okanogan	Home	509	-	422	-	2192
Sutton	Les	Assistant Chief	Okanogan	Fire Hall	509	-	422	-	3770
Sutton	Les	Assistant Chief	Okanogan	Home	509	-	422	-	3393
Bowling	Kevin	Fire Chief	Omak	Work Ofc	509	-	826	-	0760
Bowling	Kevin	Fire Chief	Omak	Home	509	-	826	-	3741
Garrison	Bob	Assistant Chief	Omak	Work Ofc	509	-	826	-	0760
Garrison	Bob	Assistant Chief	Omak	Home	509	-	826	-	5081
Hinger	Mike	Fire Chief	Mallott	Home	509	-	422	-	6144
Ingran	Billy	Assistant Chief	Mallott	Home	509	-	422	-	2594
Townsend	Ed	Fire Chief	Fire District 8	Cell	509	-	322	-	2262
Townsend	Ed	Fire Chief	Fire District 8	Home	509	-	422	-	4113

Fire District 8:

Townsend	Ed	Fire Chief	Fire District 8	Cell	509	-	322	-	2262	Unit 2
Townsend	Ed	Fire Chief	Fire District 8	Home	509	-	422	-	4113	Unit 2
McCuen	James	Resource Advisor	Fire District 8	Personal Cell	509	-	322	-	0634	
Wells	Ed	Commissioner	Fire District 8	Cell	509	-	322	-	4284	Unit 5
Wells	Ed	Engine Boss	Fire District 8	Cell	509	-	429	-	0283	Unit 5
Wells	Ed	Commissioner	Fire District 8	Home	509	-	422	-	0722	Unit 5
Archer	Cynthia	Driver	Fire District 8	Home	509	-	422	-	2429	Unit 6
Archer	Vincent	Operator	Fire District 8	Home	509	-	422	-	2429	
Boober	Debbie	EMT/ Fire Fighter	Fire District 8	Home	509	-	422	-	2854	
Boober	Jim	Engine Boss	Fire District 8	Home	509	-	422	-	2854	Unit3
Boyd	Larry	Driver	Fire District 8	Home	509	-		-		
Cole	Wes	Operator	Fire District 8	Home	509	-		-		Unit3
Derking	Brad	Engine Boss	Fire District 8	Home	509	-		-		Unit 7
Fadden	Dennis	Driver	Fire District 8	Cell	509	-	429	-	1757	Unit3
Fadden	Dennis	Driver	Fire District 8	Home	509	-	422	-	5046	Unit3
Featherly	Barry	Operator	Fire District 8	Cell	509	-		-		
Featherly	Barry	Operator	Fire District 8	Home	509	-		-		

Fuel Suppliers

Business	First Name	Last Name	Location	Gas	Diesel	Bulk	Containers	Repair	Area Code	Work	Fax
Amerigas			Omak			x		x	509	826-7989	509 -
CCT Rainbow Beach	Kathy	Desautel	Inchelium	x			x		509	722-7079	509 -
CCT Trading Post			Nespelem	x	x		x		509	634-4632	509 -
CCT Trading Post	Regina	Wippel	Keller	x	x		x		509	634-4632	509 -
CCT Trading Post			Inchelium				x		509	722-7076	509 -
Coulee Hardware			Grand Coulee			x	x		509	633-	509 -
Ferrellgas			Omak			x		x	509	826-2257	509 -
Good Deal Foods		Ducloss	Coulee Dam				x		509	633-	509 -
Greens			Inchelium	x					509	722-	509 -
Jackpot			Omak	x					509	826-	509 -
Jackson's Chevron	Gary	Jackson	Nespelem	x	x	x			509	634-4222	509 -
Log Cabin Resort	Moose's		Inchelium	x					509	722-	509 -
Nothern Energy						x		x	800	683-0529	509 -
Okanogan County Energy			Okanogan			x		x	509	996-2228	888-710-2228
Oxarc			Omak				x		509	826-3205	509 -
Precision Gas		609 Locust st	Omak			x	x		509	846-0059	509 -
Short Stop	Joe	Pakootas	Inchelium	x					509	722-	509 -
Whitley Fuel	Brian	Whitley	Omak	x	x	x			800	955-3835	Office 422-3120
Whitley Fuel after hours	Travis	Autry	Omak	x	x	x			509	826-2355	509-322-2355

Law Enforcement Agencies

Local Police Chiefs and Sheriffs

	Office
Brewster, Ron Oules	509-689-2331
Coulee Dam, Pat A. Collins	509-633-1234
Ferry County Sheriff, Pete Warner	509-775-3132
Grand Coulee, Melvin Hunt	509-633-1411
Okanogan County Sheriff, Frank Rogers	509-422-7200
Omak, Larry Schreckengast	509-826-0383
Oroville, Clay Warnstaff	509-476-2913
Republic, Jan Lewis	509-775-3893
Tonasket, Rob Burks	509-486-4677
Twisp, Paul Budrow	509-997-6112
Washington State Patrol, Okanogan	509-826-7400 or 509-422-3800

Other Agencies

ATF, Seattle	206-389-6860
BIA Drug Enforcement, Spokane	509-353-2964
Border Patrol, Oroville	509-476-3622
Douglas County SO, Waterville	509-686-9131
FBI, Spokane	509-747-5195
Grant County SO, Ephrata	800-572-0119
Lincoln County SO, Davenport	509-725-3501
National Park Service, Coulee Dam	509-633-9441
Dispatch (Lincoln County SO)	509-725-3501
Postal Inspection Service, Spokane	509-647-1727
Spokane Tribe, Welpinit	509-258-4400
Stevens County SO, Colville	800-572-0947

News Media Contacts

Radio

KCVL, AM 1240	187 Mantz Ricky Rd.	509-684-5031
KCRK, FM 92.1	Colville, WA 99114	
	news@kcvl.com	M-F, 0600-1700

KEYG, FM 98.5 (Grand Coulee)	58053 Spokane Blvd.	509-633-1490
KEYG, FM 97.7 (Omak area)	Grand Coulee, WA 99133	Fax 633-1014
KEYG, AM 1490	KEYGfm@nwi.net	M-F, 0900-1700

North Cascades Broadcasting	320 Emery Drive	509-826-0100
KOMW, AM 680	Omak, WA 98841	
KNCW, FM 92.7		
KZBE, FM 104.3	news@komw.net	M-F, 0800-1700 only

KOZI, AM 1230	123 East Johnson	509-682-4033
KOZI, FM 93.5	Chelan, WA 98816	Fax 682-4035
	kozi@kozi.com	

KCSY, FM 106.3	109 S. Glover	509-997-5857
	Twisp, WA 98856	Fax 997-5859

Newspaper	Phone #s			Address	City	Zip
Colville Tribal Tribune	509	634	2223	P.O. Box 150	Nespelem	99155
Star Publishing	509	633	1350	219 Main	Grand Coulee	99
Omak Chronicle	509	826	1110	109 North Main	Omak	98841
Okanogan Valley Gazette Tribune	509	476	3602	1422 Main Street	Oroville	98844
Quad-City Herald	509	689	2507	525 W Main Ave	Brewster	98812
Republic News Miner	509	775	3558	70 W Delaware Ave	Republic	99166
Spokesman Review	509	456	7355	999 W Riverside Ave	Spokane	99201
Wenatchee World	509	422	3848	124 2nd Street	Okanogan	98840
Wenatchee World	800	572	4433		Wenatchee	
Columbia Basin Herald	509	765	4561	815 W 3rd Ave	Moses Lake	98837

Utility Companies

Contact List, Names and Phone Numbers			Power Companie		
	Date: January 6, 2012		Prepared by: Del Ostenberg		
Department		Location	Phone #s		
Public Utility District #1 of Okanogan County		Okanogan	509 - 422	-	3310
Public Utility District #1 of Okanogan County		Okanogan	800 - 922	-	7011
Nespelem Valley Electric Co-op		Nespelem	509 - 634	-	4571
Okanogan County Rural Electric Co-op		Winthrop	509 - 996	-	2228
Ferry County PUD		Republic	509 - 775	-	3325
City of Grand Coulee Dam		Grand Coulee	509 - 633	-	1091
Avista Utilities		Spokane	800 - 227	-	9187

IX   Annex: Operational Plans and Checklists

12.   **Dam Emergencies**
13.   **Disease—Animal**
14.   **Disease—Human**
15.   **Disease—Plant**
16.   **Earthquake**
17.   **Evacuations**
18.   **Flooding**
19.   **Heat Emergencies**
20.   **Shelter Operations**
21.   **Storms—Rain and Wind**
22.   **Storms—Winter**
23.   **Volcanic Eruption**