EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 14
LONG-TERM COMMUNITY RECOVERY

Responsibility Summary

Primary Agencies: Columbia County Emergency Management

Support Agencies: Columbia County Commissioners
City of Dayton Mayor & Councilmembers
Town of Starbuck Mayor & Councilmembers
Fire District's 1, 2 & 3
Columbia County Sheriff's Office
City & County Public Works Departments
Energy & Utility Providers
Columbia County Public Health
County Agriculturist/WSU Extension Agent
Columbia County Assessor
Columbia County Auditor
Columbia County Planner/City Planner
County Prosecuting Attorney/City Attorney(s)
Columbia County Treasurer
Columbia County Emergency Medical Service
Local School Districts
Southeastern & Central American Red Cross
The Salvation Army
Project Timothy
Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)
Local Veterinarians/Blue Mountain Humane Society
Blue Mountain Counseling

I.   INTRODUCTION

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 14 – Long-term Community Recovery provides a mechanism for coordinating local, regional, tribal, state, federal, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector to enable community recovery for the long-term consequences of extraordinary disasters. ESF 14 accomplishes this by identifying and facilitating availability and use of sources of recovery funding, and providing technical assistance (such as impact analyses) for community recovery and recovery planning support.

ESF 14 describes a framework in which the County can facilitate disaster recovery county-wide, reduce the burden of a disaster, and return to normal operations as soon as possible. The ESF describes the roles and responsibilities of primary and support agencies in both short- and long-term recovery activities and guides interactions with external partners in recovery efforts.

It is not the intent of this document to anticipate all possible contingencies resulting from potential disasters. Rather the purpose is to establish a flexible framework from which, at the time of a disaster, recovery managers will assess recovery needs and develop a recovery strategy, based on the nature and scope of the event.

Scope

ESF 14 may be activated for incidents that require a coordinated response to address significant long-term impacts (e.g. impacts on housing, government operations, agriculture, businesses, employment, community infrastructure, the environment, human health, and social services) to foster sustainable recovery.

ESF support will vary depending on the magnitude and type of incident and this ESF applies to all agencies and organizations that have been affected by the incident.

Policies

ESF 14 recognizes the primacy of affected state, tribal, and local governments and the private sector in defining and addressing risk reduction and long-term community recovery priorities, and in leading the community recovery planning process. ESF 14 long-term community recovery and recovery planning efforts will be coordinated with state, tribal, and local level stakeholders.

Federal agencies continue to provide recovery assistance under independent authorities to state, tribal and local governments, the private sector and individuals, while coordinating assessments of need for additional assistance and identification and resolution of issues through ESF 14.

Long-term community recovery efforts build resilience focusing on disaster resistance through permanent restoration of infrastructure, housing, agricultural industry, natural resources, community well-being, and the local economy, with attention to mitigation of future impacts of a similar nature.

The lead agency in the field is designated based on the type of disaster.

II.   SITUATION

Hazard and Threat Analysis

   A.   Columbia County faces a range of natural and human-induced hazards that can
          create disaster conditions. The most common recovery issues include those
          resulting from the primary disasters likely to occur in Columbia County.
          According to the Southeast Washington Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, the highest

risk hazards, considering both frequency and potential impact, the County faces are:

- Wildfires;
- Flooding and/or Drought; and
- Severe Weather

B. Each type of disaster incident has unique characteristic and commonalities that affect the recovery process. The County can anticipate typical recovery activities, but should also be prepared to respond to a-typical events and unexpected impacts.

C. Many frequent events (winter storms, localized urban flooding, power failures, etc.) may result in interruption of utilities, communication, and traffic without affecting underlying service provision capabilities or causing extensive damage. Landslides, often a secondary hazard to winter storms and wildfires, can damage buildings and infrastructure, block roads, and can create county-wide problems if there are numerous, simultaneous ground failures.

D. Severe weather events are the most destructive hazard Columbia County is likely to encounter. These events can generate widespread structural and non-structural damage to buildings and infrastructure, and may result in injury or death. Extensive damage assessment is required, and even so, hidden damage may be found years later.

E. Terrorist incidents may or may not cause significant physical damage directly in Columbia County, but can result in prolonged psychological and social impacts on the individual and community levels. While it is more likely a terrorist incident would occur north of Columbia County in the Spokane Valley or on the west coast, Columbia County would be a likely haven for survivors during recovery efforts occurring within those communities. A sudden increase in population will create an environment of competition for limited local resources; civil disorder may precipitate limited damage to the developed environment and require law enforcement intervention or raise political concerns that delay recovery.

Planning Assumptions

A. As a result of a disaster event, there may be long-term economic, physical, and social/psychological impacts and other hardships that face the County government, individuals, businesses and non-profits;

B. Short-term recovery begins immediately following a disaster event; long-term recovery may take several years;

C.	The extent and type of recovery activities will be driven by the impacts of the disaster event. Appropriate county departments and external organizations will be involved at different times and at different levels in the recovery process;

D.	Decisions impacting recovery will be made under great pressure of competing priorities, limited resources and the desire to bring the community quickly back to "normal";

E.	Personnel may not return to their normal assignments for a period of weeks or months, depending on the level of effort required;

F.	Extent of damage to surrounding jurisdictions may affect availability of response phase mutual aid resources. This can, in turn, delay the County's recovery operations;

G.	Depending on the extent of damage to infrastructure, housing stock, and business centers, the long-term recovery phase may provide opportunities to implement economic or redevelopment strategies that enhance portions of the County;

H.	The City of Dayton and the Town of Starbuck lead recovery activities for their respective jurisdictions. Support from neighboring jurisdictions or the County and from State and Federal agencies will be requested as needed.

I.	During disasters, government facilities can be damaged or destroyed. When altering or rebuilding after a disaster, the County will consider alterations to facilities and the design and construction of new or replacement facilities which comply will all applicable federal accessibility requirements, including Title II of the American with Disabilities Act (ADA);

J.	The State of Washington Emergency Management Division and the Federal Emergency Management Agency offer grant assistance programs to help offset the burden of disaster recovery of public and private interests following appropriate disaster declaration procedures. It is recognized that the terms and funding levels may change;

K.	The County will be guided by the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) in its interactions with state and federal agencies during the recovery process.

III.   CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

General

The focus of the long-term community recovery ESF is to build a framework for decision-making to manage the disaster recovery process effectively. Elements include anticipating resource needs, establishing procedures, and identifying a range of strategies and policies to guide recovery activities during the chaotic environment of disaster recovery.

The concept of recovery is often understood as the process of returning to pre-disaster or improved levels with reference to buildings and homes, life-line services and infrastructure, as well as economic and community vitality. Disaster recovery requires a broader expectation, including attention to a range of human needs and recognition of the vital role communications capability plays in the recovery process.

Recovery is a complex process, requiring a systems-approach. No problem exists in isolation; for example, housing restoration, economic rebuilding and infrastructure repair are all intrinsically interrelated. The recovery process inevitably takes much longer than anticipated, possibly years longer, costs much more than expected, and can involve more staff time. As an agency or community makes decisions to accomplish recovery activities, elected officials and department administrators experience public pressure to expedite decisions and quickly return to pre-disaster status, though that may be undesirable or impossible. Significant disasters may forever alter the community, creating a "new" normal.

This plan is designed around three recovery functional areas that encompass many of the expected problems that may arise:

- **Economic Recovery** involves economic impact assessment to the County and the business community, support to small businesses from federal and other sources, and economic revitalization planning;
- **Infrastructure Recovery** includes repair and reconstruction of the physical plant facilities, infrastructure, utilities, communications and other life-line services; and
- **Human Needs Recovery** encompassing disaster-related community outreach, long-term housing, health (physical and mental), human services, assistance to non-profit agencies, and problem solving to address unusual circumstances generated by the disaster for which no existing programs provide assistance.

The terms long-term and short-term recovery will be used throughout this ESF. For clarity:

- **Short-term recovery** involves the immediate restoration of services and government functions as well as:
  - Assistance to residents in resuming essential life activities.
  - Activities may include: sheltering, debris clearance, damage/impact assessment, temporary service provision, and traffic control, temporary space for displaced government/business/community functions, public information, inspections, and permitting for repairs, volunteer and donations management, and initiation of

state/federal assistance programs. Immediate mental health, public health or other community issues may also be addressed.

- o There can be no definitive time period for short or long-term recovery as the process is dictated by the type and scope of the event. Typically, a moderate incident may require 6-12 months to bring circumstances back to normal functionality.

- **Long-term recovery** involves:
    - o Permanent repair and reconstruction of infrastructure, facilities, or property;
    - o Area-specific or city-wide/county-wide redevelopment planning;
    - o Economic and business recovery, and social/community restoration;
    - o Long-term recovery topics include temporary and permanent housing, transportation, economic development, historic preservation, and community revitalization;
    - o Due to the nature of restorative activities involved, long-term recovery often requires years. A typical time frame would be 1-10 years.

Recovery operations begin immediately after a disaster event, concurrent with response operations. ESF 14 will be activated to the level required by the incident. It will be expanded into branches, units, teams for larger incidents as determined by the ESF lead.

Initial recovery operations will be structured around the National Incident Management System (NIMS) principles. Although recovery differs significantly from response in many respects, the organizational structure can be adapted to serve the recovery process.
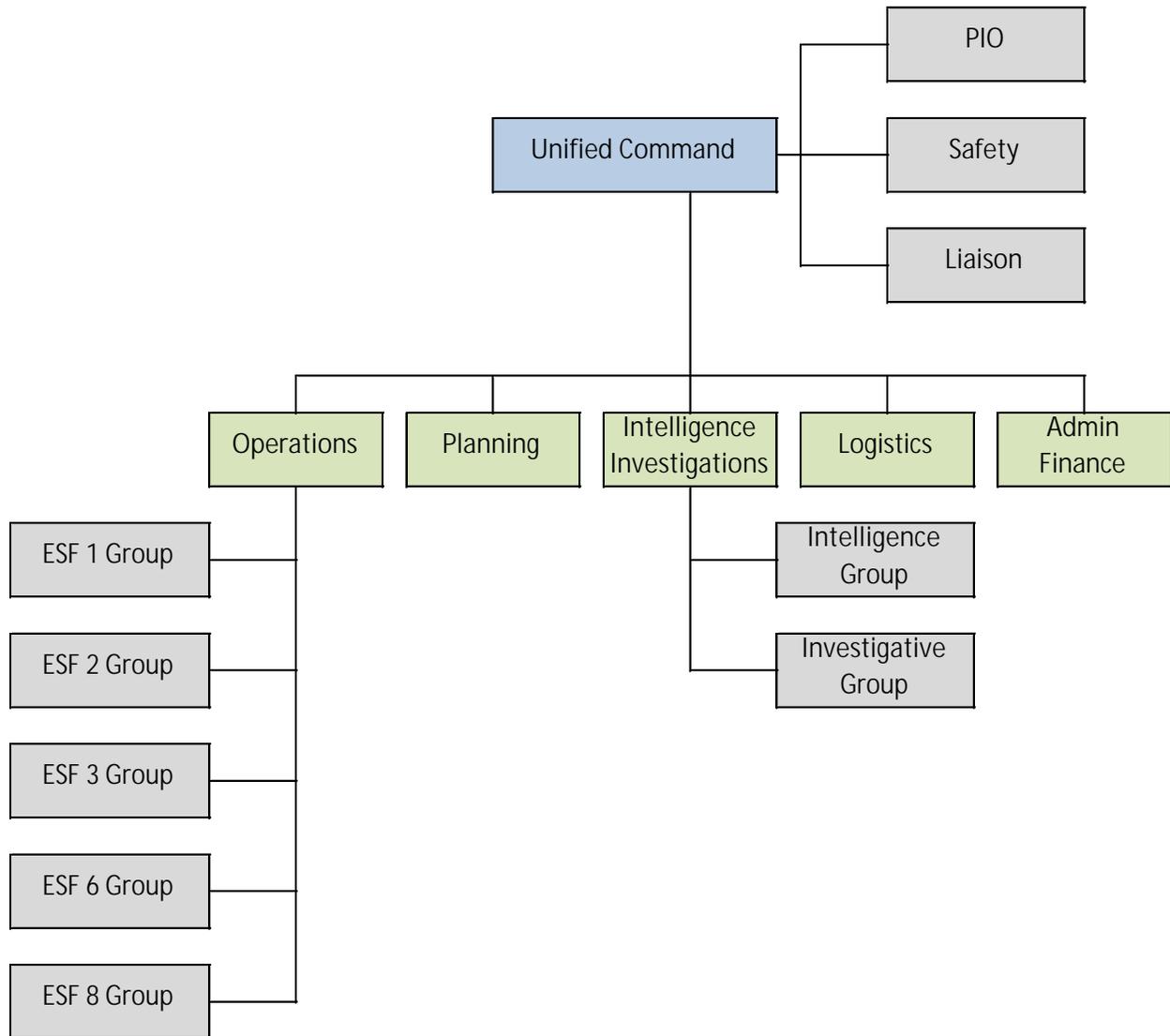
Recovery operations will take place within the ECC as space permits. It is assumed that as response operations scale down, recovery operations will scale up. The ECC will remain open for recovery operations as long as necessary and as agreed to by the ESF 14 lead and the ECC Director.

It is likely the same organization will be used to address short-term recovery, and expanded to address long-term recovery and redevelopment.

Organization

During activations, the ECC uses the Incident Command System (ICS). This includes the concept of unity of command/coordination which will most likely be utilized should this ESF be activated. This structure is of modular organization and is scalable based on the size and magnitude of the recovery mission. Sections and/or Supervisors are added as necessary to ensure a manageable span of control during the incident and activities are managed through the establishment and execution of S.M.A.R.T objectives. Due to the high level of coordination in recovery efforts, it is likely, the Columbia County Emergency Management Director or designee

will act as the Incident Commander and assign a designee for ECC coordination and control during any activation. All section chief positions are staffed as requested by the IC.

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As noted earlier, recovery efforts start immediately after the disaster occurs and obtaining situational awareness quickly is critical in order to effectively mitigate and coordinate recovery efforts.

As permitted by local, tribal, state and federal law the IC may initiate intelligence/investigations activities while ensuring that life safety operations remain the primary incident objective. The intelligence/investigations function operates concurrently with, and in support of, life safety operations to protect evidence at crime and investigative scenes.

The mission of Intelligence/Investigations is to ensure that all intelligence/investigations operations and activities are properly managed, coordinated, and directed in order to:

- Prevent, deter potential unlawful activity, incidents, and/or attacks;
- Collect, process, analyze, secure, and appropriately disseminate information and intelligence;
- Identify, document, process, collect, create a chain of custody for, safeguard, examine, analyze, and store probative evidence;
- Serve as a conduit to provide situational awareness (local and national) pertaining to an incident; and
- Inform and support life safety operations, including the safety and security of all response personnel.

To accomplish the mission of intelligence/investigation, the IC will determine the incident objectives and strategies and then prioritize them. These priorities may shift as an incident changes. Ultimately, life safety operations are the highest priority, with intelligence/investigations operations being initiated concurrently. The IC ensures provisions are made for the safety, health, and security of responders and intelligence/investigations operations contribute toward a safer, healthier, and more secure life safety operation.

Recovery efforts will be coordinated by the Emergency Manager from Incident Command or Unified Command depending upon the magnitude of the incident. The Command structure will be scaled and staffed to meet the demands of the specific incident(s), as well.

Procedures

The primary goal of emergency response is to protect lives and property, which is accomplished by executing an intensely coordinated effort. Functions and roles are delegated and/or shared between the County, other jurisdictional agencies within the County, and other private sector and non-profit organizations to ensure all required actions are completed in an efficient and timely manner. It is critical, with the potential for several different agencies to be involved in response and recovery activities that all agencies and key personnel understand the Incident Command System (ICS) well enough to communicate with other agencies and bridge any potential gaps during an incident.

During ECC activations, WebEOC is used for end-to-end management including situational reporting, all resource requests to ECC logistics, and after action reporting. In the event WebEOC is unavailable, then required reporting should be submitted using manual forms. Hard copies are maintained within the individual ESF folders at the EMD and transported to the ECC when activated.

Providing the residents and first/second responders with timely and accurate lifesaving information during major incidents is of highest priority. The maximum extent possible and in

coordination with ESF 2 – Communications, under emergency conditions, communication and warning functions will be performed in compliance with existing telecommunications regulations and requirements. Radio systems operated by Columbia County will conform to the conditions of the applicable FCC license(s).

The process of getting information to the public during an incident, including the recovery phase, is an ongoing cycle of gathering, verifying, coordinating, and disseminating information. Information will be received from the IC and assigned field PIO personnel, through attending briefings and reports being issued. Media coverage is observed for accuracy of reporting and rumors. Information obtained is verified as accurate. Messages are coordinated with other PIOs whether in the JIC or in the field and approval is obtained from the IC for dissemination to the public.

Mitigation

Mitigation refers to a range of both structural and non-structural strategies designed to reduce exposure to disaster damage. Mitigation actions taken before disaster moderate damage, and thus reduce the recovery burden on a community. Post disaster, the recovery period often offers unique opportunities to protect against future damage and save lives by integrating mitigation, e.g. though the enhancement of/integrating building codes/zoning into repair and reconstruction plans.

The goal of risk reduction is to reduce the risk to life and property, which includes existing structures and future construction, in the pre and post-disaster environments. This is achieved through regulations, local ordinances, land use, and building practices and mitigation projects centered on reducing or eliminating long-term risk from hazards and their effects. These are reviewed periodically to ensure their effectiveness in risk reduction.

Agencies must understand the full impact of local natural hazards using applied multi-hazard engineering science and advanced technology in order to effectively plan to reduce natural hazard effects.

Hazard mitigation is most effective when implemented under a comprehensive, long-term mitigation plan. The County's Southeast Washington Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies risks and vulnerabilities associated with natural disasters specific to the area, and should be utilized to develop long-term strategies for protecting people and property from future hazard events. The County Mitigation plan is instrumental in breaking the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage and is reviewed and updated periodically to ensure its applicability and effectiveness.

Columbia County EMD provides education and awareness programs around threats, hazards and vulnerabilities and works to build partnerships for risk reduction involving government, organizations, businesses, and the public.

Preparedness

All agencies should develop and maintain SOPs and other plans and procedures necessary for primary and support activities to operate efficiently.

All agencies should develop, maintain and provide to Columbia County Public Safety Communications, notification lists that include emergency contact information. As received, these are entered into the County's Mass Notification System.

All agencies should develop and maintain equipment and personnel lists. These lists should be provided to the Columbia County Emergency Management Department for efficient coordination of resource requests and activation.

All agencies should establish mutual aid agreements and memorandums of understanding with support agencies, ancillary or contract support services and resources.

All agencies should develop and conduct awareness training and exercise programs for response and recovery personnel.

All agencies should ensure working communication networks among personnel, with Columbia County Public Safety Communications, and the County ECC.

All agencies should participate in multi-agency exercises of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan utilizing the Incident Command System.

Response

Response activities will be occurring concurrently with short- and long-term recovery efforts. They will be focused specifically to the needs of the incident and will likely require activation of many other emergency support functions.

ESF 14 may be activated concurrent with disaster response, and may remain activated long after response operations are concluded and at a level appropriate to the event.

Recovery operations will typically be managed out of the County ECC unless or until another facility is identified. ESF 14 may be activated by Columbia County Emergency Management or any local jurisdiction official (mayor/commissioner).

Gather information from federal, state, local, and tribal governments to assess the impacts and needs.

Initial Assessment Activity

Once the County EOC is activated it needs to ensure that initial damage assessments are made and reported back to the ECC. As data is compiled on the state's damage assessment forms, that information must be sent to the State Public Assistance Program Manager (for public facility damages) or to the state Human Services Program Manager (for private property damages). Individuals and organizations normally called upon to provide personnel for damage assessment teams are:

- Cities and County Building Officials.
- Cities and County Public Works Departments.
- Community Emergency Response Teams.
- American Red Cross, which generally limits their damage assessments to private property.
- Search and Rescue Council which may be asked to provide transportation for survey teams in hard to reach locations.
- Amateur Radio (ARES), which may be asked to provide radio operators in areas where other communication might not be available.

Convene multi-jurisdictional/agency meetings/briefings to develop an incident-specific county-level action plan delineating specific agency participation to support specific community recovery and mitigation activities and to avoid duplication of planning activities, assistance to recipients, and recovery efforts.

Damage Verification

If sufficient damage is documented during the initial damage assessments, the State and FEMA will send personnel to work with local representatives to conduct a formal joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) to verify the eligibility of the reported damages.

If the President declares Columbia County a disaster area, teams of state and federal inspectors, Procurement Disaster Assistance Team (PDAT) will be sent to the County to help prepare Project Worksheets (PW). A PDAT Team can consist of varying numbers of local, state, and federal personnel depending upon the magnitude of the project.

Facilitate sharing of information among agencies and ESFs and coordinate early resolution of issues and the timely delivery of any assistance.

Coordinate identification of appropriate federal, state, local programs to support implementation of long-term community recovery. Identify programs, waivers, funding levels, requests for additional authorities, and possible program gaps which may need to be addressed.

Identify agencies/organizations to provide technical assistance such as impact analyses, economic revitalization, and recovery planning support.

Coordinate with ESF 6 – Mass Care Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services, ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services including identifying long-term recovery needs of special needs populations and incorporate these into recovery strategies.

Coordinate with ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering, ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response, to identify long-term environmental restoration issues.

Coordinate with animal welfare and agricultural stakeholders and service providers in long-term community recovery efforts.

Facilitate recovery decision making across ESFs and increase awareness of the communities' existing development and hazard mitigation plans.

Recovery

As noted earlier, recovery operations will be organized into three task areas to address anticipated disaster related issues:

- Economic;
- Infrastructure;
- Human Needs

Economic: Economic recovery and business assistance, with an emphasis on facilitating small business resumption. Tasks include:

- Financial impact assessment and revenue forecasting;
- Economic impact assessment to the business community;
- Small business outreach & support;
- Federal/State/Local public assistance, financial recovery;
- Federal/State/Local assistance to businesses (Small Business Administration (SBA));
- Re-entry (open for business) support;
- Liaison with major industries and employers;
- Economic revitalization planning;
- Tourism promotion;

Infrastructure: Physical repairs and restoration to buildings, infrastructure, utilities, life-line systems and the environment. Tasks include:

- Damage assessment (continued from response);
- Building inspection and permitting;
- Debris management;

- Threat abatement;
- Restoring government facility functions;
- Utility and transportation service restoration;
- Information technology and communications restoration;
- Historic preservation;
- Environmental impacts.

Human Needs: Address individual and community needs in areas including human services, housing, community recovery events, mental health, and special needs of vulnerable populations. Tasks include:

- Social and community impacts;
- Temporary and permanent housing assistance;
- Service to vulnerable populations;
- Assistance to Human Service providers;
- Public Health, including mental health, issues;
- Community Recovery Events;
- FEMA Individual Assistance Program.

The IC serving as the strategic manager of recovery operations and reporting to local officials (Mayors, Commissioners), prioritizes recovery actions and advises on policy. Policy guidance will be issued by the Elected Officials, as needed.

The Prosecuting and/or City Attorney will advise on contracting, purchasing, public works, code enforcement, civil lawsuits, and recovery ordinances/resolution development.

The Public Information function will be staffed by ESF 15 – Public Information and External Affairs to manage press releases, media interactions, etc., to support all aspects of recovery.

An Intergovernmental Liaison, as needed, will be staffed to advise on interactions with local, state and federal entities outside to complement established department contacts, e.g. Emergency Management and State EMD/FEMA.

The Recovery Operations Section manages short and long-term recovery operations to restore the County, City of Dayton and Town of Starbuck around the three major task areas. Uses integrated problem-solving to address disaster-related problems. Essentially, this section is responsible for restoring the jurisdiction(s) back to normal day-to-day operations. Tasks may include:

- Appointing managers for the three major task areas (economic, infrastructure, human needs). Additional resources will be added for special issues, geographic areas (heavily impacted neighborhoods), and/or liaisons to major partner agencies and institutions.

The Recovery Planning Section is responsible for information analysis to support recovery decision-making by the recovery IC. Tasks may include:

- Collect, evaluate and analyze information;
- Develop impact assessments;
- Incident action planning;
- Documentation of recovery process;
- Situation and status reports;
- Assist with long-term recovery plan development; and
- After action reports.

If activated, depending upon the type and size of the incident, the Intelligence/Investigation Section may be activated to perform some information gathering and investigative tasks.

The Recovery Logistics Section assists and fills needs for space, labor, equipment, supplies and services needed for recovery. Specific procurement issues include:

- Emergency contracting for government operations;
- Disaster Recovery Center set up;
- Volunteer Management coordination;
- Donations management operations;
- Utilizing mutual aid, including state-to-state Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC);
- Sourcing recovery supplies and equipment; and
- Sourcing vehicles and personnel.

Recovery Finance and Administration Section support is critical to the funding of recovery operations county-wide. Financial issues include:

- Emergency funding and budgeting;
- FEMA Public Assistance Program – application and documentation;
- Other state/federal grant sources, e.g. Federal Highway Administration; and
- Tracking on risk management & insurance settlements.

IV.   RESPONSIBILITIES

Primary Agency

Columbia County Emergency Management
- Develop and maintain active liaison with private non-profit groups and the business community to facilitate the provision of recovery and restoration resources and services;
- Assist in the arrangement for establishment of a Disaster Recovery Center when requested by state or federal emergency management personnel;
- Maintain files of disaster related recovery and restoration information provided during previous disasters, including that of state and federal agencies and other jurisdictions;
- Develop ECC procedures for coordinating recovery and restoration activities and public information with state and federal emergency management agencies;

- In coordination with the PIO, inform the public of available services and assistance programs;
- Develop and maintain a system for registering emergency volunteer workers for recovery and restoration activities;
- Assist other organizations in identifying recovery and restoration activities and training opportunities;
- Include recovery and restoration coordination as part of the countywide emergency management training program. Coordinate Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan review after each activation to incorporate lessons learned;
- Assist other organization in identifying damage assessment resources, including training opportunities;
- Develop a list of critical facilities, incorporate the information within the GIS system for printing and use during response and recovery activities. Critical facilities are those needed for continuity of government and public safety such as disaster management and control facilities, shelters, firehouses, and hospitals;
- Develop ECC procedures for soliciting, receiving, recording, evaluating, and disseminating damage assessment information;
- Include damage assessment administration and reporting as part of the countywide emergency management training programs; and
- Develop and maintain a system for registering damage assessment emergency volunteer workers.
- Ensures that Disaster Declarations and damage assessment data is transmitted to the State EMD Public Assistance Program Manager and the Human Services Manager, as appropriate.

Support Agencies

All County/City/Town Departments
- Include damage assessment activities in organizational training programs and participate in countywide drills and exercises to evaluate procedures and to maintain and/or refine damage assessment skills;
- Implement damage assessment procedures following a hazardous event, as appropriate;
- Make damage assessment information available to the County ECC;
- Assist those organizations with specific damage assessment responsibilities as requested;
- Include recovery and restoration activities in organizational training programs and participate in countywide drills and exercises to evaluate recovery and restoration activities and procedures;
- Implement recovery and restoration procedures following a hazardous event, as appropriate;
- Provide the ECC PIO with relevant information for distribution to the public;
- Provide a competent liaison to coordinate, with state and federal assessors, the development and tracking of federal reports through the damage assessment process;
- Support and assist those organizations with specific recovery and restorations responsibilities as requested.

Southeast and Central Chapter – American Red Cross (ARC)

- Activate mass care facilities and individual assistance programs as needed and identified ARC staff or in coordination with requests from the ECC.
- Send an ARC representative to the ECC for mass care and individual assistance coordination, as appropriate.
- Coordinate pet care with the local veterinary services.

Local Veterinarians and Blue Mountain Humane Society

- Develop plans and procedures to provide animal specific disaster response and recovery services specializing in the care, feeding, and sheltering of animals on a daily basis.
- May assist ARC mass care efforts by arranging for the care of pets brought to shelters.
- May assist individuals with animals in distress, arranging for animal transportation and care as necessary.
- May activate animal shelters as necessary.

Columbia County Assessor

- Provide property valuation data to assess damages as requested.
- Process citizen requests for property reassessment or reduction of assessments due, as a result of losses or damages cause by a disaster.

County Auditor's Office/City Clerk

- In meeting the requirements of RCW 36.22 & 36.40, provide financial and accounting services to departments and offices for FEMA and other related loans and grants.
- Provide financial information regarding available emergency funds.
- Process disaster related authorized expenditures.

County and City Public Works

- In coordination with County, City, Town and State organizations develop emergency policy and procedures for addressing storm water, surface water, and drainage issues on private property.
- Identify critical county and city facilities and provide a listing to the ECC.
- Assist City and County Planning Departments with entry and inspection of governmental facilities.
- Develop and maintain procedures for both urgent and detailed assessment of damage, other than structural building inspections, to county facilities and property, but not including roads, bridges or associated rights-of-way. Enter buildings only after a determination that they are safe to enter.
- In coordination with Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT), remove debris from rights-of-way and repair and restore roads and bridges damaged during a disaster; initial focus should be on major or critical routes.
- Develop and maintain procedures for both urgent and detailed inspections of bridges, roads and transportation rights-of-way.

- Ensure adequate resources and trained personnel are identified to conduct inspections. Develop plans and procedures to register and use resources of other county jurisdictions and government agencies, professional and educational organizations, and volunteers.
- Develop and maintain procedures for work crews and personnel to support rapid damage assessment by surveying their work areas immediately following a hazardous event and reporting the situation to the ECC. Critical facilities within the work area should receive highest priority for assessment.

City and County Planning (Community Development/Code Enforcement) Departments

- Review development standards and building codes as a result of lessons learned from a disaster, as appropriate.
- Assist and provide advice to the public with relevant recovery activities including building and safety inspections, land use and zoning information, and permit assistance.
- In coordination with other county organizations, identify temporary storage locations for disaster related debris.
- Inspect and if necessary, abate abandoned structures.
- Develop policy and procedures for the collection and disposal of disaster debris from public and private property, including the pick-up and disposal of hazardous materials.
- Develop policies and procedures for accepting disaster debris at the Transfer Station.

Public Health, Blue Mountain Counseling and Human Services

- Advise the public through the ECC PIO, of pertinent Public Environmental Health issues and concerns raised through activities such as on-site sewage systems, wells and sanitation.
- Provide for coordination of the collection and disposal of hazardous materials.
- Ensure adequate resources and trained personnel are identified to conduct Public Environmental Health activities. Develop plans and procedures to register and use resources of other jurisdictions, professional organizations, the business communities, and volunteers.
- Advise the public through the ECC PIO of pertinent Public Health issues such as disinfection, food and water safety, and disease.
- Assist in coordination as necessary mental health and stress counseling to disaster victims.
- Ensure adequate resources and trained personnel are identified to conduct public health activities.
- Assist as required in coordination of the distribution of, emergency drinking water and sanitation facilities to stricken areas, as necessary.

Public Information Officer

- Coordinate public information and instructions and media relations as defined in ESF 15 – Public Information and External Affairs.

Sheriff's Office

- Develop and maintain procedures for field personnel to support rapid damage assessment by surveying their patrol areas immediately following a hazardous event and reporting the situation to the ECC. Critical facilities within the patrol area should receive highest priority for assessment.
- As available, provide inmate work crews to assist other organizations with recovery and restoration activities.
- Provide traffic control activities as appropriate.

Fire District's 1, 2 & 3

- Develop and maintain procedures for to support rapid damage assessment by surveying the fire district immediately following a hazardous event and reporting the situation to the ECC. Critical facilities within the fire district should receive highest priority for assessment.
- Provide fire and emergency medical services, as appropriate.

State/Federal Agencies (if activated to incident)

- Dispatch assessment teams to document and/or verify public and private damage.
- If Individual Assistance is authorized, establish a local Disaster Recovery Center to assist qualified citizens with claims for housing and/or financial assistance.
- If Public Assistance is authorized, dispatch assessors to develop, in coordination with local representatives, Disaster Survey Reports for public damage and response costs.
- Provide technical assistance and advice on recovery and mitigation activities, to both citizens and public agencies, as appropriate.
- Coordinate public information and assistance activities with local ECC PIO. Keep local authorities informed of assistance provided to local residents, businesses, and public entities.

V.   RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

The resource(s) needed will be dependent on the particular incident, however, the Columbia County EMD/EOC will assist EMEB in ensuring facilities and logistical support are provided for any JFO or DRC sent into Columbia County.

VI.   REFERENCES

     A.   ESF 5: Emergency management

     B.   Columbia County CEMP Basic Plan

     C.   Washington State Disaster Assistance Guide:

     D.   Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Process and Form

     E.   Disaster Cost Tracking Process and Form:

     F.   FEMA "Guide To The Disaster Declaration Process and Federal Disaster Assistance"

     G.   44 CFR 206