

CONFEDERATED TRIBES of the CHEHALIS RESERVATION

Resolution No. 2020- 143

Of the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation

RE: Approving the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan ("CEMP") for the Chehalis Reservation

Whereas: The Business Committee of the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation is the duly constituted governing body of the Chehalis Tribe, in accordance with the Constitution and By-laws adopted by voting members of the Tribe and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and

Whereas: The Business Committee is responsible for protecting and enhancing the social, health, educational and economic well-being of Tribal Members; and

Whereas: The Tribe has jurisdiction over the Reservation and all trust lands in Indian Country; and

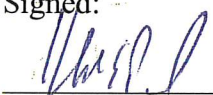
Whereas: The Business Committee has determined that the Tribe needs an up to date Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan to address potential emergency situation which threaten the health, safety and welfare of the residents of the Chehalis Reservation; and

Whereas: The Tribe has developed a CEMP to provide for emergency management on the Reservation, a copy of which CEMP is attached hereto and made a part hereof

Now Therefore Let It Be Resolved: That the Business Committee of the Chehalis Tribe does hereby approve the CEMP and authorizes its implementation on the Chehalis Reservation.

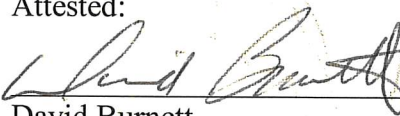
Certification: This Resolution, Number 2020- 143, was duly considered and approved at a regularly scheduled meeting of the Chehalis Business Committee held on Dec 15, 2020, at which a quorum was present. The vote being 3 For, 0 Against, with 0 Abstentions and with the Chairman not voting.

Signed:



Harry Pickernell, Sr.
Chairman

Attested:



David Burnett,
Secretary



Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation

Comprehensive

Emergency

Management

Plan 2021



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ACRONYMS

Acronym	Term
AAR	After Action Report
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AFN	Access and Functional Needs
ARC	American Red Cross
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Service
BC	Business Committee
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosives
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIKR	Critical Infrastructure, Key Resources
COAD	Community Organizations Active in Disasters
COG	Continuity of Government
COOP	Continuity of Operations
CTCR	Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation
DEM	Department of Emergency Management
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DSCA	Defense Support to Civil Authorities
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ECC	Emergency Coordination Center
EM	Emergency Manager
EMAG	Emergency Management Advisory Group
EMD	Emergency Management Department (CTCR) / Division (WA State)
EMPG	Emergency Management Performance Grant
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
FD	Fire District / Department
FE	Functional Exercise
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FOG	Field Operations Guide
FSE	Full-Scale Exercise
Haz-Mat	Hazardous Materials
HHS	Health & Human Services
HLS	Homeland Security
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IP	Improvement Plan
IPAWS	Integrated Public Alert and Warning System
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System

Acronym	Term
LNO	Liaison Officer
MAA	Mutual Aid Agreement
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTEP	Multi-Year Training and Exercise Program
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRF	National Response Framework
POD	Point of Distribution / Dispensing
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SHSP	State Homeland Security Program
SitRep	Situation Report
SO	Safety Officer
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
THIRA	Threat & Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
TTX	Tabletop Exercise
VOAD	Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster

KEY TERMS

After Action Report (AAR) - A detailed critical summary or analysis of a past event made for the purpose of reassessing decisions, identifying alternatives and areas for improvement.

Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) - Any system or asset vital to the Chehalis Tribe whose incapacity or destruction would cause a devitalizing impact on physical, psychological, or economical security, public health or safety or any combination thereof.

Core Capabilities – Thirty-two (32) distinct critical elements necessary to achieve the National Preparedness Goal.

Damage Assessment – The estimation of damages made after a disaster has occurred which serves as the basis of the Tribe's request to FEMA (or the Governor as determined by the CTRC) for a Declaration of Emergency or Major Disaster.

Emergency - "Any tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, explosion, or other catastrophe which requires emergency assistance to save lives and protect public health and safety or to avert or lessen the threat of a major disaster." (Public Law 93-288)

Emergency Alert System – System consisting of broadcasting stations and interconnecting facilities that have been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to operate in a controlled manner during emergencies.

Emergency Coordination / Operations Center (ECC/EOC) - A physical or virtual location designed to support emergency response, government continuity, community recovery, and crisis communications activities.

Emergency Management – The preparation for and the carrying out of all emergency functions, other than functions for which military forces are primarily responsible, to minimize injury and repair damage resulting from disasters caused by natural or man-made causes.

Emergency Management Advisory Group (EMAG) - A Tribal Emergency Management Advisory Group (EMAG) which provides support, direction, and expertise in development of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and all supporting documents.

Emergency Operations Plans – Those plans prepared in advance and in anticipation of disasters for the purpose of assuring effective management and delivery of aid to disaster victims, and providing for disaster prevention, warning, emergency response, and recovery.

Exercise - An instrument to train for, assess, practice, and improve performance in prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery capabilities in a risk-free environment. Exercises can be used for testing and validating policies, plans, procedures, training, equipment, and interagency agreements; clarifying and training personnel in roles and responsibilities; improving interagency coordination and communications; improving individual performance; identifying gaps in resources; and identifying opportunities for improvement.

Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) - A program that provides a set of guiding principles for exercise programs, as well as a common approach to exercise program management, design and development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning.

Improvement Plan (IP) - The IP identifies specific corrective actions, assigns them to responsible parties, and establishes target dates for their completion. The IP is developed in conjunction with the After-Action Report.

Incident Command System (ICS) – A management system designed to enable effective and efficient domestic incident management by integrating a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure.

Individual Assistance – Financial or other aid provided to private citizens to help alleviate hardship and suffering and intended to facilitate resumption of their normal way of life prior to disaster.

Joint Information Center (JIC) – A facility that is used by the affected jurisdiction to jointly coordinate the public information functions during an emergency.

Liaison Officer (LNO) - The single point of contact for those that are not part of the command staff in the ICS Command Structure.

National Incident Management System (NIMS) - The NIMS standard was designed to enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive system for incident management. It is a nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial governments; the private sector; and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity

National Preparedness Goal - The National Preparedness Goal defines the core capabilities necessary to prepare for the specific types of incidents that pose the greatest risk to the security of the Nation. The Goal emphasizes actions aimed at achieving an integrated, layered, and all-of-Nation preparedness approach that optimizes the use of available resources. Specifically, the Goal defines success as: “A secure and resilient Nation with the capabilities required across the whole community to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk.”

Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) – The joint local, state, and federal analysis of damage that has occurred during a disaster and which may result in a Presidential declaration of disaster. The Preliminary Damage Assessment is documented through surveys, photographs, and other written information.

Safety Officer (SO) – The Safety Officer works within the ICS Command Structure to monitor and assess safety hazards; develop measures for ensuring personnel safety; inspect facilities for safety hazards; participate in developing the Incident Action Plan regarding safety implications; provide safety briefings and distribute safety messages, and monitor incident operations to advise of potential safety issues.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) – A ready and continuous reference to those roles, relationships and procedures within an organization which are used for the accomplishment of broad or specialized functions which augment the Emergency Operations Plan.

Terrorist Incident – A violent act, or an act dangerous to human life, in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof in furtherance of political or social objectives.

Utility – Structures or systems of any power, water storage, supply and distribution, sewage collection and treatment, telephone, transportation, or other similar public service.

PROMULGATION

It is the policy of The Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation (hereinafter Chehalis Tribe) a sovereign jurisdiction located within Washington State to provide the emergency organization and resources necessary to minimize the effects of incidents; prepare to respond to disaster situations; maximize population survival; preserve property, and enhance recovery to ensure the orderly and expeditious return to normal community life on the Reservation in the event of a disaster.

In an effort to fulfill this policy, the Chehalis Tribe has prepared this *Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)*, which sets forth the general policies and procedures for the Tribal departments and divisions to define activities to be undertaken in an effort to minimize the disruption both on the Reservation and on all lands owned by the Chehalis Tribe, including those lands in Grays Harbor, Thurston, and Lewis Counties, or any lands which may hereafter be acquired. This document describes the measures necessary for emergency response activities after a disaster or incident by defining the roles of departments and divisions. While this plan complies with existing federal, state and local statutes and is consistent with the capabilities and resources of the various departments and divisions involved, as well as Grays Harbor, Thurston, and Lewis Counties' departments and resources, ***in no way does this document constitute a waiver of tribal sovereign immunity.***

All departments and divisions assuming responsibility under this plan have developed (or will be developing) and shall continue to improve upon detailed procedures necessary to carry out their respective responsibilities. In addition, this plan shall be revised and updated, and related training and exercise programs undertaken, as indicated herein.

All Tribal departments and divisions are directed to take appropriate actions to implement this plan and to maintain the necessary capabilities to respond effectively to emergencies and disasters.

Chairperson
Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation

Date

Arick Burnett, Manager, Emergency Management

Date

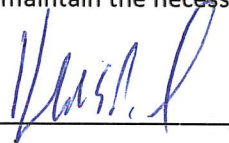
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Chairperson
Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation

12-15-2020
Date



Arick Burnett, Manager, Emergency Management

12-15-2020
Date

FORWARD

The Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) provides a foundation from which the Tribe can increase its capability to protect the safety, health, and welfare of Tribal members, staff, and visitors. It identifies and manages the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation's approach to an incident by establishing the architecture for a systematic and coordinated approach to any incident (all-hazards) with the intent of:

- Establishing the legal basis for emergency actions by the Tribal government during and following a disaster.
- Examining local hazards and the risk associated with the emergencies most likely to impact the Tribal community.
- Identifying the Tribe's management, policies, and operational responsibilities during times of emergency.
- Providing a framework for systematically executing and managing a coordinated, multi-jurisdictional, multidisciplinary, and multi-agency response.
- It sets forth lines of authority and organizational relationships, and illustrates how multi-agency actions will be coordinated; identifies personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources available.
- Addressing the Tribe's emergency management program in a comprehensive manner by defining potential mitigation, preparedness, planning, response, and recovery activities.
- Identifying operational relationships between the Chehalis Tribal government and other agencies which provide emergency response resources to the Tribe.
- Identifying roles, responsibilities, and planned actions of Tribal departments, offices, and personnel for fulfilling positions within:
 - ❖ Emergency operations functions both on-scene and in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC); and
 - ❖ Cooperating groups of public citizens - and private-sector agencies.

The CEMP is formatted in accordance with FEMA's *Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101* (V2.0/November 2010), and is consistent with the *National Response Framework (NRF)*. This Plan is intended to meet Federal and State planning requirements of the Washington Administrative Code, Chapter 118-30; the Revised Code of Washington (RCW), Title 38, Chapter 38.52.070, as revised; the Revised Code of Washington, Chapter 34.05 Administrative Procedures Act; Title III Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and Tribal authority. The Plan also supports and is compatible with the *Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan*. Although the CTCR will endeavor to make every reasonable effort to respond based on the situation and resources available at the time, the CEMP provides guidelines only, and does not guarantee a perfect response.

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1. MISSION AND SITUATION

1.1 – MISSION

It is the policy of the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation in order to protect lives, property, and the environment, to respond to all disaster and emergency events, and shall take appropriate actions to mitigate against, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects of such events.

1.2 - GOALS

The Chehalis Tribes' Emergency Preparedness Goals are as follows:

1. To coordinate the development and maintenance of the Tribe's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan that provides the framework for organizational activities during disaster operations.
2. Provide an education and preparedness program for the community, including both the public and private sectors, which enhances resiliency and self-sufficiency for 14 days after an incident.
3. Provide assistance to Tribal members and staff through training and activities to develop and enhance response capabilities.
4. Foster an atmosphere of cooperation on the Reservation, with other tribes, local jurisdictions, county, state, and federal agencies.
5. Improve responder capabilities, applicable to emergency/disaster situations and related conditions on tribal land and for assets.
6. Develop and publish Emergency Operation Plans (EOP) to guide tribal government towards a functional involvement in an emergency or disaster.
7. Create an atmosphere of inter-organizational cooperation.
8. Coordinate the use of available tribal assets, other governmental and private resources; including personnel, equipment, and supplies.
9. Maintain and improve the capabilities of the Emergency Operations Center to ensure that Tribal Government can maintain continuity of government during a disaster.
10. Provide technical and administrative support to emergency responders.
11. Partnering with local jurisdictions to coordinate Search and Rescue operations for persons in distress and/or property by providing assistance when able.
12. Provide for the continuity of tribal government and effective tribal leadership before, during, and after any event.

The Chehalis Tribe's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan provides guidance for all phases of emergency management. This guidance focuses on disaster and emergency responsibilities and procedures, as well as training and community education activities for the whole community under the guidance of the *National Response Framework*.

The *Plan*, including its appendices, checklists and supporting documents, provides for the coordination of operations during emergencies and disasters, focusing on the best utilization of all resources on the Chehalis Reservation, and its surrounding jurisdictions. Where other agencies and institutions are mentioned, the plan describes the understanding or agreements of their anticipated roles and actions.

1-3 - PRIORITIES

It is the policy of the Chehalis Tribe, in order to protect lives and property, to carry out those activities necessary to coordinate and enhance recovery efforts resulting from disaster or emergency incidents.

The following list of management priorities, in order of importance, is provided to guide policy decisions during a disaster of major magnitude. In all emergencies, the Chehalis Tribes' response efforts will proceed according to these priorities:

- ✓ Protect life;
- ✓ Protect property;
- ✓ Mitigate the effects of a hazard or disaster;
- ✓ Prepare for emergencies and disasters;
- ✓ Respond to emergencies; and
- ✓ Recover from the impacts of emergencies and disasters.

1.4 – AUTHORITY

The Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation *Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan* is developed under the authority of the following local, state, and federal statutes and regulations:

1. Chehalis Tribal Code 2.35 Emergency Powers
2. Chehalis Tribal Code 2.30 Legislative Procedures
3. U.S. Codes 5121-5202 Disaster Relief Act of 1974, as amended
4. Title III Superfund Amendment and Re-authorization Act of 1986
5. The *National Response Framework*
6. Homeland Security Presidential Directives 1 - 8
7. Revised Code of Washington 38.52.070, 35.33.081 and 35.33.101
8. Washington Administrative Codes 118-30, and 296-62-41011

A full list of authorities on which this *Plan* is based are contained within Chapter 9.

SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY

Nothing in this plan is intended to waive or shall be construed or interpreted as a waiver of the sovereign

immunity of the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, its elected officials, employees, agents, or entities. No action may be maintained in tribal, state, or federal court without the express consent by resolution of the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation (hereinafter Chehalis Tribe or CTCR).

DIRECT REQUEST FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

As a sovereign nation, the Tribe has the ability to seek a President Disaster Declaration or a Declaration of Emergency directly from FEMA. Because the Tribe is a sovereign nation, it may directly request assistance from FEMA and/or other federal jurisdictions such as the Army Corps of Engineers, the Department of the Interior, other Tribes, or anyone else that might be able to provide assistance. Many of these agencies can provide aid in the absence of a Presidential Declaration of Disaster. The Tribe also has the option to go through and join in a state-level declaration. Whichever way the Tribe elects achieve its disaster declaration, to be considered in asking for assistance, it is important to recognize that FEMA funding will only reimburse expenses when a Presidential Declaration of Disaster is issued. Additional information is contained within Section 1.6 – Capability Assessment.

1.5 - SITUATION OVERVIEW

Disasters and emergencies have occurred on the Reservation and throughout Grays Harbor, Thurston, and Lewis Counties as a whole, and will likely occur again in the future. These events can present unique challenges to the public and private sectors for the efficient and effective use of resources, the protection of lives and property, the protection of the economy, and the preservation of the environment or other essential functions.

HAZARD ANALYSIS

Using the current *Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation's Hazard Mitigation Plan (2021)* as the basis on which to identify hazards that may impact the Tribe, Tribal officials identified those hazards of greatest concern. The potential effects of these hazards could disrupt public services, damage property, and cause injury or death of persons within affected areas. Additional information on the risks associated with these hazards can be found in the Tribe's *Hazard Mitigation Plan*, as well as the Grays Harbor, Thurston, and Lewis Counties' Hazard Mitigation Plan, all separately published documents. Hazards which have the ability to impact the CTCR are identified in Table 1.

Table 1 Hazards of Concern	
Natural Hazards	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Climate Change– Drought– Earthquake– Flood / Dam Failure– Severe Weather<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ High Winds○ Excessive Heat / Cold	

Table 1 Hazards of Concern	
Natural Hazards	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Volcano – Wildfire 	
Technological Hazards	Human-Caused
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cyber Failure (Intentional act) – Bridge Failure – Hazardous Materials – Infrastructure Failure (power, water) – Transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Active Threat – Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosives Attack – Civil Unrest – Cyber Attack (intentional act) – Terrorism (foreign or domestic)

The CTCR is committed to preserving the physical, psychological, and economic safety and security of the Chehalis Peoples both on and off the Reservation, its businesses, and visitors. The CTCR own Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) which may be at greater risk of being targeted or harmed by threats and hazards. It is essential to incorporate CIKR into the planning, training, and exercise process. Such structures were considered as part of the development of the CTCR's 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan. Significant events were also identified as part of the risk analysis process to ensure appropriate numbers were included with respect to the life safety of Tribal Citizens and guests either on the Reservation, or at its various business enterprises.

1.6 – CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

PREPAREDNESS CAPABILITY

- CTCR has adequate resources to provide information to residents and businesses through its Public Education and Outreach program, which includes collaboration with community partners, such as: Grays Harbor, Thurston, and Lewis Counties' Emergency Management and County Health Departments, Red Cross, and staff from County Fire Service organizations providing services through various Memorandums of Authority.
- Emergency Management Advisory Group (EMAG) - Pursuant to CTC 2.25, a Tribal Advisory Group is established by the Tribal Business Committee to provide support, direction, and expertise in development of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and all supporting documents. The group may be comprised of the Tribal Business Committee Chair or their designee, Tribal Emergency Manager, and selected Executive Team Members (e.g., Social Services Director, Health Director, Casino Manager, Police Chief, etc.) as needed.
- The EMAG meets on a quarterly basis to foster a collaborative approach to support the Tribe's emergency management system. Functions of the EMAG including identifying strengths, weaknesses, and gaps; develop goals and objectives for the overall program and yearly initiatives, and prioritize strategies to meet those goals.
- Emergency Manager and Emergency Management Coordinator regularly attend emergency

- management meetings at the surrounding counties, as well as attending meetings at WA EMD.
- CTCR ensures Tribal Staff obtain appropriate ICS training on a regular basis throughout the year. As a newly formed emergency management program, training will be expanded to ensure employees will receive appropriate levels and types of training. The Tribe has historically conducted some level of exercises annually, and participates in Statewide exercises and awareness campaigns to regularly test planning and preparedness.
 - Citizens of the CTCR have taken steps to be individually prepared during disaster events. Several citizens have received CPR training; have a supply of food, water, and medications; local and out-of-state emergency contacts; have developed escape or family plans; and have conducted mitigation efforts to help reduce the impact of hazards on themselves, families and property.

RESPONSE CAPABILITY

- The CTCR has resources in first-responder disciplines, including Law Enforcement, Tribal enterprises which conduct public works-related tasks as necessary, emergency housing capacity, and Emergency Management to effectively respond to most emergencies.
- The Health Clinic and Social Services maintain capabilities to assist in response as necessary, including doctors, nurses, mental health professionals, dentists, medical lab, and pharmacy, among other medical-related capabilities.
- With the level of medical professionals available, the Tribe could establish a field hospital.
- A large-scale incident or major disaster event will require external state and federal assistance to support local response and recovery efforts.
- Existing response resources may be supplemented by other departments and/or registered Emergency Workers.
- Additional resources may be requested through established channels, such as Mutual Aid Agreements, WA State Fire Mobilization Plans, or WA State Patrol for Hazmat Response. The Tribe also has the capabilities to request assistance from surrounding Tribes, and other Federal agencies via direct consultation, which may not be available at the local or state level.
- In the case of catastrophic incidents, interstate resource support may be requested through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).
- The Business Committee Chair, with input from the Legal Advisor, Emergency Management Advisory Group (discussed below), Incident Commander, and Emergency Manager are responsible for setting overall policies and making policy decisions for emergency response as necessary during activation and during times of coordinated activities with surrounding jurisdictions.

RECOVERY CAPABILITY

- CTCR has adequate resources to address the restoration of government services during routine emergencies and limited scope disasters.
- A large-scale or catastrophic disaster will require external assistance to aid restoration and recovery efforts.
- If the disaster event is such that it meets qualifying criteria, Public Assistance may become

available through the Stafford Act.

- The Tribe has the ability to request a Presidential Disaster Declaration direct from FEMA, or has the option to partner with local municipalities and the state to seek a Presidential Disaster Declaration.
 - Once a state-level declaration has been issued, when requests are routed through the state, the state historically has assumed 12.5% of the cost share, although such match is not mandatory. As such, while the 2013 Stafford Act authorizes tribal governments to bypass the state to request a Presidential Disaster Declaration, the Tribe will incur the entire 25% cost share responsibility for aid received directly from outside agencies.
- FEMA is a support agency, not a primary response agency. As such, FEMA's resources are generally not available in the immediate aftermath of a disaster and could be delayed for two weeks or longer depending on the severity of the damage. The Tribe will account for this potential gap by taking measures to ensure its members are prepared and by working to expand its response capacity, in part, through development of this Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, and also through utilization of mutual aid.

MITIGATION CAPABILITY

- CTCR maintains a FEMA-approved *Tribal Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan* which addresses the Tribe's known potential hazards, and provides strategies for mitigation actions intended to improve resilience. The Tribe is also in the process of developing a Threat Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, identifying in detail its Core Capabilities based on specific natural and man-made hazards of concern.
- The CTCR and its members regularly conduct mitigation efforts to help reduce the impact of hazards, including elevation of residential structures outside of the floodplain; replacing roadways and bridges in frequently flooded areas to ensure evacuation is possible; restoring frequently flooded areas to wetlands; and conducting debris clearing to ensure wildfire danger is reduced.

1.7 – AFTER-ACTION REPORTS AND IMPROVEMENT PLANS

In accordance with NIMS, the CTCR utilizes a formal process to improve its preparedness and response capabilities following an exercise or real-world incident. This process consists of evaluation of all documentation created during emergency operations or exercise conduct; collection of comments and observations received during an incident debrief; conduct of and participation in after action meetings; and development of an After-Action Report (AAR). The AAR includes an Improvement Plan (IP) that identifies observed capability gaps, the root cause of any such gaps, selected corrective actions, the individual(s) responsible for resolving each corrective action, and the timeframe for resolution. An Improvement Plan may include solutions for resolving corrective actions related to plans, procedures, organizational structure, equipment or systems, staff training, and exercise conduct.

1.8 – ASSUMPTIONS

1. Essential Tribal services will be maintained as long as possible. Some or all services may be lost in a large scale and/or severe event. If so, the Tribe will first seek to maintain important lifelines and serve special populations whose life depends on the provision of these services.
2. It is assumed that any of the noted situations could create significant property damage, injury, loss of life, panic or emotional distress, and disruption of essential services on the Chehalis Reservation and on its lands outside of the reservation boundary. These situations may also create significant financial, psychological, and sociological impact on Tribal members and citizens of the community and the Tribal government itself.
3. It is reasonable to assume that with impending incidents such as storms and floods, warnings will be issued to enable some preparation prior to the event. Other disasters will come with no advance warning. These are sudden impact incidents such as an earthquake, or human caused hazards such as an active shooter or terrorist incident.
4. In the event of a widespread disaster there will not likely be any significant assistance from nearby communities, county, state, or federal agencies for fourteen (14) days or longer. In this situation, the Tribe will need to rely on its available resources, private businesses, and residents within the Tribal boundaries or on Tribal lands for initial response operations.
5. The role of the individual Tribal members is of key importance in the response and recovery from disasters. The immediate availability of resources to respond to the emergencies associated with a disaster will be limited and responses will have to be prioritized. This will be particularly true if the event is a large-scale event, or if it is wide-spread, such as an earthquake or significant flood/severe weather event. It is assumed that there will not be enough resources to respond to every emergency need. Therefore, each citizen must be personally responsible for preparing to meet their own emergency needs for at least fourteen days. These preparedness items include having a plan, stocking supplies (including medications), learning emergency skills like first aid and CPR, and reducing hazards in the home and workplace.
6. During a widespread event, the Chehalis Tribe may be requested to provide support to other jurisdictions with both resources and sheltering during emergencies and disasters not affecting this Tribe. Likewise, the Tribe may request of surrounding jurisdictions their support for resources and sheltering during emergencies and disasters which exceed the Tribe's capabilities.
7. The Tribe may request assistance from the surrounding County's Emergency Management departments, the Washington State Emergency Management Division (EMD); the federal government, and/or other tribal entities.

1.9 – LIMITATIONS

The information and procedures included in this plan have been prepared utilizing the best information and planning assumptions available at the time of preparation. There is no guarantee implied by this plan

that in major emergencies and disaster situations that a perfect response to all incidents will be practical or possible. As the Chehalis Tribes' response resources may be overwhelmed and essential systems may be dysfunctional, the Tribe can only endeavor to make every reasonable effort to respond based on the situation, information, and resources available at the time the situation occurs.

The disaster response and relief efforts of the Tribe may be limited by:

1. Inability of the Tribal Members and other citizens on the Reservation or on Tribal owned lands to be self-sufficient for more than fourteen (14) days without additional supplies of food, water, medical, sanitation, fuel, and shelter resources.
2. The shortage of critical drugs and medicines at local medical facilities due to damage and reduced emergency storage capacities, or the inability to travel to obtain medicines (commodity flow).
3. The shortage of trained personnel and equipment to respond to requests for assistance for fire, emergency medical, police, public works, and hazardous material releases. The impact of these shortages may be felt immediately and compounded by the need for twenty-four hour operations sustained over long periods of time.
4. Damages to lifeline facilities such as roads or transportation facilities, utilities, petroleum and natural gas pipelines, and communications networks. Normal distribution of resources may be curtailed or greatly reduced, impacting the social and economic infrastructure of the Tribe.
5. Damage to responder communications by equipment damage or overloading of telephone lines into 911 dispatch centers. Communications systems are particularly vulnerable to damage and/or overload during an emergency.
6. Even small movements of people as refugees into or through the Reservation or tribal-owned facilities will stress systems, particularly shelter, food, water, and medical services. The Tribe does not and cannot have supplies and equipment on hand for long-term use should a significant or catastrophic incident occur within the Reservation's boundaries or on tribal lands. The arrival of contracted services, state and/or federal assistance may be delayed for several days from the onset of the incident. Tribal resources may supplant personal inventories for a limited period of time.
7. As a result of potential limited resources, during incidents, if access is available, the Tribe may elect to work with other local jurisdictions. If the Tribe elects to do so, the sharing of resources may include the use of a centralized EOC, or providing a Tribal liaison to a County's or State's EOC. This may enhance the capabilities of all jurisdictions impacted. As much of the area is rural with limited capacity and resources, sharing of EOC staffing may assist efforts as it will reduce the burden on all of the entities involved.

1.10- INDEMNITY

As assets and personnel may be overwhelmed, the Chehalis Tribe can only endeavor to make every reasonable effort to respond to a hazardous event based on the situation and on information and resources available at the time. For these reasons and others such as “acts of God” or “acts of nature”, and seeing that this is not and cannot be a perfect system, anyone who carries out duties on behalf of the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Tribal Business Committee, its departments, enterprises, person or volunteer supporting a Tribal emergency or Tribal Emergency Management cannot and will not be held liable for actions, or perceived inaction, that may arise from an emergency situation and the decisions made.

2. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

2.1 – WHOLE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Emergencies and disasters vary in scale, impact, and significance. The Chehalis Peoples also experience that impact in varied ways. It is essential that planning, preparedness, and response efforts take a Whole Community approach. Effective decision-making and resource management requires coordination among response agencies, service providers, and supporting organizations to successfully address the consequences of emergencies and disasters for all residents and guests to the Reservation.

The Whole Community of the CTCR includes, but is not limited to:

- Individuals, families, and households;
- Individuals with disabilities and Access and Functional Needs (AFN);
- Individuals, families, and households with pets, livestock and/or service animals;
- Immigrant communities and individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP);
- Private and non-profit agencies and organizations;
- Faith-based communities;
- Local, Tribal, State, and Federal governments

This *Plan* acknowledges that members of the CTCR may have challenges from emergency and disaster impacts. The Tribe, and its Enterprises, have practices and protocols in place to assist individuals with Access and Functional Needs (AFN). CTCR is committed to working collaboratively with partners to accommodate all community needs through all phases of emergencies and disasters, such as:

- Monitor disproportionate impacts to individuals with unique access and functional needs;
- Identify and address essential needs of children and Tribal Elders;
- Develop and distribute language and graphic translations of preparedness and incident response messaging;
- Identify and address essential needs of pets and service animals;
- Develop strategies to ensure that preparedness, response, and recovery operations address equity for all community members.

It is the policy of the CTCR that no services will be denied on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, age, gender identity, or disability. No special treatment will be extended to any person or group in an emergency or disaster over and above what would normally be expected as local government

services. Response activities will be carried out in accordance with *Title 44 CFR, Section 205.16 Nondiscrimination*. Federal disaster assistance is conditional on full compliance with this rule.

ACCESS AND FUNCTIONAL NEEDS RESPONSE

- CTCR Social Services Department and the CTCR's Health Clinic provide services to those Tribal Members with AFN.
- During a disaster or significant event, the Health Clinic along with Social Services organizes services to those residences where individuals are in need of assistance. This would include coordination with the EOC for evacuation purposes.
- When time allows, individuals with AFN are evacuated to the Marriot or Great Wolf Lodge, which have a staff nurses and contracted doctors available at those locations. This includes individuals with service animals.
- Emergency notifications are distributed through phone (CodeRED), TTY, text messages, and email notifications. Translation functions are also available.

HOUSEHOLD PET AND LIVESTOCK EVACUATION

- For the purpose of this plan and in accordance with FEMA Disaster Assistance Policy (DAP) 9523.19, household pets are defined as a domesticated animal, such as a dog, cat, bird, rabbit, rodent or turtle that is traditionally kept in the home for pleasure rather than commercial purposes, can travel in commercial carriers, and be housed in temporary facilities. Household pets do not include reptiles (except turtles), amphibians, fish, insects, arachnids, farm animals (including horses), and animals kept for racing purposes.
- When time (sudden impact vs. advanced notice) and space allow, the CTCR may coordinate evacuation or rescue of household pets and livestock with the Grays Harbor Rodeo Grounds, or the Thurston County Fairgrounds under existing Memorandums of Authority.
- The CTCR also owns a barn area which may also provide space for evacuated animals.
- Reimbursement for such may be recoverable by Public Assistance Programs as defined in Disaster Assistance Policy 9523.19 – Eligible costs Related to Pet Evacuations and Sheltering.
- The Public Information Officer will coordinate the release of sheltering information to include:
 - Safety Considerations and advisories.
 - Shelter locations, accepted animals, and owner responsibilities.

2.2 – GENERAL

It is the responsibility of the CTCR, under the auspices of its elected members, to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from incidents that threaten the lives, livelihood, and property of its Tribal Membership and Citizens, as well as limit, where possible, damage to the environment.

As identified in Section 1.3 Priorities of this CEMP, the CTCR has established the priority of response and allocation of resources during an emergency or disaster as the protection of:

- Life
- Property
- Environment
- Economy

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

- Non-essential governmental functions may be suspended in order for Tribal staff to perform emergency operations or support functions. Staff may be required to work overtime or out-of-class.
- Development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP) for all Departments is (or will be shortly) in process. In addition, Executive Leadership will also develop a Continuity of Government Plan (COG) that will facilitate the continuation of constitutional government in the aftermath of a large-scale or significant emergency or disaster pursuant to CTC, Chapter 2.35.
- The CTCR will retain the authority and responsibility for direction and control of its own disaster operations, use of resources, and application of mutual aid within its boundaries, utilizing the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs) and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) will be developed as necessary to support response and recovery operations throughout the surrounding counties as appropriate.
- The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) serves as the focal point of emergency management and coordination with and between various tribal departments and enterprises, the surrounding counties, Washington State, and the federal government.
- All requests for utilization of Tribal assets by outside agencies and jurisdictions will be coordinated through the EOC, and approved by the Tribal Business Committee Chair.

EMERGENCY PROCUREMENT

During a declared emergency, pursuant to CTC 2.35.060, Emergency Purchase Authority after Declaration of Emergency - normal procurement procedures may be waived to facilitate acquisition of necessary equipment and/or supplies.

2.3 – EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

- The CTCR Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is located at the Public Safety Building. The alternate site is located at the Lucky Eagle Casino in the event the primary location is unsafe or unusable due to disaster conditions, or the incident is regional in nature, requiring a larger footprint to adequately house larger EOC staffing.
- Emergency incidents are classified by severity as a Level 1, 2, or 3 following the National Incident Management System standards, based on potential impact and significance of the situation. Level 4 has been assigned as “Normal Operations.”
- The event’s size, scope, and complexity will determine the Level of EOC activation. The following emergency management actions undertaken within the EOC correspond with the activation Level and are intended to serve as baseline guidelines. The actual actions will be modified based on what is most appropriate in relation to the event.
- Whenever possible, the designation of a major incident’s level of emergency is made by the Incident Commander, in consultation with the Emergency Manager, and in coordination with the Tribal Chair, available Tribal Business Committee Members, and available Emergency Management Advisory Group members. The designated level for an incident may change as emergency conditions intensify or diminish.

EOC ACTIVATION

- The CTCR Emergency Management supports Tribal operations in response to an emergency or disaster impacting the Chehalis Reservation, or any tribal owned lands. In some instances, the EOC may also serve as the Incident Command Post.
- The EOC may also activate in response to surrounding community incidents occurring within Grays Harbor, Thurston, or Lewis Counties. The primary roles of the EOC are to coordinate, communicate, procure, and track resources, and to collect, analyze and disseminate information.
- CTCR identify four levels of EOC activation, based on the situation and the need for coordination support. Each level is activated as needed during planned events, disasters, and major incidents. These levels are:
 - **Level 4 – Normal Operations.** No significant activity warranting EOC activation.
 - **Level 3 – Initial Activation/Monitoring.** Situation or incident has occurred, requiring monitoring and/or coordination between EM and response departments, and/or Business Enterprises; planning section may be activated, situation reports are generated, and

operational periods may be designated. Primarily staffed from existing personnel and resources.

- Staffing for Level 3 Activation:

Minimal staffing required to monitor situation; answer EOC phone lines if opened; call in staff as needed. Provide limited support to on-scene operations as requested, otherwise situation may be handled by Incident Commander on-scene operations.

- Examples:

Weather advisories or watches, minor field incident needing minimal support, a minor, localized department or building incident. Level 3 activation is resolved quickly with existing tribal resources, or limited outside help such as fire, law enforcement back-up, or emergency medical services. A Level 3 emergency has little or no impact on personnel or normal operations outside of the locally affected area. The first arriving Police Officer on scene either handles the situation or notifies the appropriate department head of the situation and assists as appropriate

- Level 3 incident - IMT Support Members ***may be requested to provide support on a case-by-case basis.***

➤ **Level 2 – Partial Activation.** Situation or incident has developed that requires 24/7 monitoring, extended operations, and/or staffing of the EOC; incident requires response from various tribal departments, or Business Enterprises; possible emergency/disaster declaration; requires acquisition and/or use of external resources. IMT personnel activated as appropriate.

- Staffing for a Level 2 Activation:

Moderate staffing of all appropriate EOC sections to facilitate interdepartmental coordination; public information is disseminated, and information collection and distribution occurs through situation reports and regular briefings. Level 2 activations may require assistance from external organizations. These events may intensify quickly, and have serious consequences for mission-critical functions, and may threaten life safety.

- Examples:

Flooding isolating ingress and egress to the Chehalis Reservation, moderate earthquake requiring damage assessment, major wind event with significant power outages, and/or situations requiring mass evacuation.

- Notification Policy:

The Tribe's current policy is the first officer on scene calling the Police Chief/Incident Commander, who determines whether to call in additional resources; for a known weather event, the Police Chief/Incident Command may require employees be held over.

- Level 2 incident - Requested IMT Support Members ***will be expected to respond.***

- **Level 1 – Full Activation.** Situation or incident has occurred that requires extensive response and recovery efforts, coordinated across tribal department, additional levels of government and emergency services, and exceeds the Tribe's ability to respond without external assistance. This level of activation requires 24/7 operation and utilization of all IMT personnel.
 - **Staffing for a Level 1 Activation:**
Full staffing to perform all required functions of the EOC. All staff available are needed to handle the situation. (This may be an incident where the sharing of EOC resources with another surrounding EOC may be utilized.) Normal tribal operations are suspended. Effects of emergency are wide-ranging.
 - **Examples include:**
Major earthquake, major flood, multiple departments being involved in full response or support to the major incident.
Notification Policy:
The Police Chief/Incident Commander responds either to the location of the incident, or may be established in the EOC. EM works with IC to identify IMT staff members needed. EM or Human Resources (within the Admin and Finance Section) begin notifications of required IMT personnel to report to EOC.
 - Level 1 incident - All IMT Support Members ***will be required to respond***. Additional personnel may be assembled as required for specific emergency conditions.

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM

- The CTCR operates under an Incident Management Team concept. In order to provide appropriate and complete support, Incident Management Team (IMT) principals will designate a responsible individual with sufficient knowledge and authority to act in their absence. Normally, the IMT will assemble at the Emergency Operations Center designated by the Incident Commander or the Emergency Manager. This will allow for close coordination of management decisions and maximize efficient use of available resources.
- During Level 2 and Level 1 activation, the Emergency Manager and appropriate Incident Management Team Members will report to the EOC as soon as possible. In most instances, when an Incident Command Post is needed, it will be established as a separate post from the Tribal EOC to support the resources, personnel, and information at the location of the incident; however, both activities can be coordinated from one location.

ADVANCED-NOTICE INCIDENTS

Activation levels may increase either in advance of an imminent hazard, or in the aftermath of a no-notice event (sudden impact hazard). If the Chehalis Tribe receives advance notice of an imminent hazard, such as severe weather, EM may implement a sequence of preliminary/preparatory actions, such as:

- Notify persons in threatened areas through the use of the CodeRED system;

- Disseminate information to Tribal departments and business enterprises;
- Request emergency response departments or business enterprises to staff EOC and/or take preparedness actions to address the impacts of the incident; and
- Begin issuing information utilizing traditional sources.

As the situation stabilizes and the need for coordination and support decreases, the EOC will stand down to the next appropriate activation level. The decision to deactivate the EOC will be at the direction of the Incident Commander, Emergency Manager, or BC Chair.

DECISION TO ACTIVATE

- EOC activation may be initiated either in advance of a potential emergency, such as a severe winter storm, or in the immediate aftermath of an unexpected emergency, such as a wildland fire.
- The EOC may also be activated at the request of outside agency partners, such as fire districts, dispatch, or other local governments to support their operations. When activated at the request of surrounding municipalities, representatives from partner agencies respond to and operate from the EOC as necessary to coordinate their agency's response with Tribal efforts.
- The EOC may also be partially activated in minor emergencies or during the first phase of a major disaster.

AUTHORITY TO ACTIVATE EOC

The EOC *may only be activated by the following Tribal Officials or their designated alternatives*. Executive Authority of the tribe during an emergency declaration lies with the Chairman or the successor identified in CTC 2.35.040. In case of his or her removal, death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of his or her office, then the succession order of the person who may exercise the powers of Chairman or the successor identified in CTC 2.35.040 pursuant to this section is as follows:

Elected Position

1. Vice-Chairman
2. Secretary
3. Treasurer
4. Fifth Council

Appointed Employees

5. General Manager
6. Assistant General Manager
7. Director of Public Safety
8. Emergency Manager

Pursuant to CTC 2.35.040, in a case where a non-Chehalis Tribal member is an appointed employee and is next in line as authorized therein to exercise emergency authority, the non-Chehalis Tribal member designee *may not* assume the authority *unless there are no tribal members listed in CTC 2.35.040 as cited*

herein who are available to perform the responsibilities. In such case where there is a Chehalis Tribal Member available, the emergency authority will pass to them in the succession order defined.

PROCEDURES TO ACTIVATE EOC

- To activate the EOC, the requesting individual should attempt to notify the following, in the preferred order:
 1. Appropriate response agency (e.g., fire, police, WSP for Hazmat, etc.)
 2. Tribal Incident Commander (Police Chief or Sergeant)
 3. Tribal Business Committee Chair (who will notify remaining Tribal Business Committee Members and Tribal General Manager)
 4. Emergency Management Director
 5. Emergency Management Advisory Group
 6. Police
- The person requesting the EOC activation shall recommend whether it is a Level 1, 2, or 3 Activation as defined herein. The first individual notified of the EOC activation is customarily the Emergency Manager, after consult with the Tribal Business Committee Chair, or the Incident Commander, all of which may confirm the level of activation.
- The Emergency Manager will begin communicating with the remaining departments concerning the situation within the Tribal boundaries or on Tribal lands.
- The Tribe will execute their respective emergency response operations plans within the framework of the Incident Command System.
- Surrounding County Communications (911), the County Offices of Emergency Management, and Washington State Emergency Management Division should be advised that the Chehalis Tribe is activating their EOC, obtaining a Mission Number from State EOC to help with resource tracking.

EMERGENCY PROCLAMATIONS AND POWER

- Pursuant to CTC 2.35.030, the Proclamation of Declaration of Disaster or of a Tribal Emergency is made by the Tribal Business Committee Chair or their successor as identified in the Lines of Succession with CTC 2.35.040.
- The Proclamation of Tribal Emergency authorizes the Tribe to take necessary measures to combat a disaster, protect persons and property, provide emergency assistance to victims of the disaster, and exercise Tribal powers without regard to formalities prescribed by law (except mandatory constitutional requirements). These include, but are not limited to rationing of resources and supplies, curfew, budget limitations, competitive bidding process, publication of notices, provisions pertaining to the performance of public work, entering into contracts, incurring obligations, employment of temporary workers, rental of equipment, purchase of supplies and materials, levying of taxes and the appropriation and expenditure of public funds. It is the legal method by which the use of these measures to accomplish tasks associated with disaster response is authorized.

- The Proclamation is a prerequisite to state and federal disaster assistance as determined appropriate by the Tribe. The Proclamation of Declaration of Disaster must be ratified by the Tribal Business Committee as soon as practical following the emergency.
- The 2013 Stafford Act amendments authorizes Tribal governments to directly request a Presidential Declaration of Disaster, without working through a State government. [NOTE: If the Tribe seeks and obtains a Presidential Declaration of Disaster on their own, the Tribe assumes 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.]
- As a tribal entity, requests for disaster declaration may be made in three ways:
 1. Direct to FEMA by the Tribal Chair.
 2. Tribal government seeks assistance through a State Declaration.
 3. Tribal Government requests its own declaration for one type of assistance, and seeks another type of assistance through the State declaration.
- The Tribal Chair or their designee shall be responsible for the preparation of Emergency Proclamations.
- Pursuant to CTC 2.35.040, "it is the intent of the Chehalis Business Committee to allow the Chairman or the successor to immediately respond during a proclaimed declaration of emergency by temporarily waiving or suspending other statutory obligations or limitations prescribing the procedures for conduct of tribal business, or the orders, rules, or regulations of any tribal agency, if strict compliance would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action in addressing the health, safety and welfare of the residents of the Chehalis Reservation." (See CTC 2.35.040 for additional qualifying information.)

REQUEST FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

- As a sovereign government, the Chehalis Tribe has the ability to go directly to FEMA to request assistance; it is not required to go through the State of Washington.
- In the event a situation is beyond the capability of the Tribe and local and pre-designated mutual aid resources, the Tribal Chair, BC Member, Emergency Manager, or Police Chief may request additional resources either directly to the Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division, or through the surrounding counties Emergency Operations Center (EOC) for county, state, and federal assistance as necessary.
- The Chehalis Tribe may pursue assistance by directly contacting and requesting help from other unaffected jurisdictions, or federal entities such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), or

the Department of the Interior (DOI), among others; other Tribes, or anyone else that might be able to provide assistance.

- Many entities may be able to provide assistance, even in the absence of a Presidential Declaration of Disaster. For example, the US Army Corps of Engineers is specifically charged with providing some types of engineering and mitigation assistance, whether or not a disaster has been declared. However, any help provided by FEMA, or by other agencies at FEMA's request, may require payment or reimbursement by the Tribe. Only when a Declaration of Emergency or Presidential Declaration of Disaster has been issued is FEMA funding potentially be available to reimburse Tribes for any portion of disaster relief costs.

TERMINATION OF PROCLAMATION

A Proclamation of a Declaration of Emergency is effective upon the Chairman or the successor. The declaration of emergency shall cease to exist upon the issuance of a proclamation of the Chairman or the successor declaring its termination: PROVIDED, That the Chairman or the successor should terminate said declaration of emergency proclamation whenever the conditions which has prompted the declaration has been resolved in the area affected.

2.4 – MISSION AREA ACTIVITIES

The CTCR delivers emergency management services within the five Mission Areas defined by the National Preparedness Goal: prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery. These Mission Areas and the development and sustainment of associated Core Capabilities are the foundation for all-hazards preparedness.

PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

Preparedness activities are actions taken to plan, organize, equip, train, and exercise in an effort to develop and sustain FEMA's Core Capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate the effects of, respond to, and recover from threats and hazards. These actions include, but are not limited to:

- Development of policies, plans, and procedures to guide response and recovery activities;
- Identify roles and responsibilities for Tribal government and departments, outside supporting organizations, and non-tribal government;
- Develop, implement, and sustain an integrated training and exercise program that supports delivery of the Core Capabilities relevant to the Tribe's identified threats and hazards; and
- Maintain response assets, including vehicles, equipment, and facilities in readiness condition

PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

Prevention activities involve actions necessary to avoid, reduce, prevent, or stop a threat (or actual act of terrorism). These actions include, but are not limited to:

- Implement measures known to reduce the impacts of the hazards of concern;
- Provide timely, accurate, and appropriate information relating to known or anticipated incidents;
- Integrate physical (including security) design elements in the construction/renovation of buildings and facilities; and
- Implement security and safety procedures and protocols to identify or locate threats or hazards.

PROTECTION ACTIVITIES

Protection activities involves capabilities necessary to secure an organization or jurisdiction against acts of terrorism, manmade, or natural disasters. These actions include, but are not limited to:

- Implement guidelines and protocols to verify identity and control access to sensitive locations, information, and networks;
- Implement guidelines and procedures to safeguard information systems and information;
- Implement guidelines and physical security measures to protect critical infrastructure, materials, systems, and personnel;
- Implement proactive strategies to identify and measure risks based on known or anticipated hazards/threats, and implement appropriate risk reduction strategies; and
- Implement proactive strategies to increase the security and resilience of the supply chain to include methods of production, storage, and transport.

MITIGATION ACTIVITIES

Mitigation activities are long-term actions taken to lessen the impacts from hazards of concern prior to their occurrence, through reducing risk and vulnerabilities, thereby reducing loss of life and property. These actions include, but are not limited to:

- Maintain and update the *Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation All-Hazards Mitigation Plan*, a separately published document;
- Maintain and update the *Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation Threat Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment*;
- Conduct education and outreach necessary to foster loss reduction and preparedness programs; and
- Actively pursue grants and other programs to support the strategic mitigation priorities of the Tribe.

RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Response activities are those actions taken to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs following an emergency or disaster. These actions include, but are not limited to:

- Take emergency actions to safeguard employee health and safety;
- Take emergency actions to protect life, property, the environment, and the economy;
- Implement emergency operations plans; and
- Activate the EOC for the coordination of all necessary and appropriate Incident Command System or Emergency Support Functions.

RECOVERY ACTIVITIES

Recovery activities are those actions taken to restore, redevelop, and revitalize the health, social, economic, natural, and environmental fabric of the community following an emergency or disaster. These actions include, but are not limited to:

- Compile damage assessment and fiscal records in response to emergency proclamation evaluation and determination;
- Identify minimum resource needs for the resumption of essential services as identified in the COOP/COG;
- Determine short and long-term recovery goals;
- Identify recovery funding sources (and complete grant applications);
- Identify potential opportunities for future mitigation activities;
- Conduct After Action and post-disaster analysis; and
- Revise and update internal response plans.

3. DIRECTION, CONTROL AND COORDINATION

3.1 - DIRECTION

Statutory authorities and policies provide the basis for the direction of emergency management activities and actions within the context of incident management. The CTCR is guided by the foundational principles established by the National Incident Management System (NIMS), National Response Framework (NRF), Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-5 – Management of Domestic Incidents, and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (Stafford Act). The Tribe may also potentially address relevant State laws and ordinances to provide a comprehensive, all-hazards approach. Nothing in this *Plan* alters the existing authorities of the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, its departments, and its Business Enterprises.

STRATEGIC DIRECTION

- The CTCR Business Council, Incident Commander, Emergency Manager, and the Emergency Management Advisory Group are responsible for establishing objectives and policies for emergency management and providing general guidance for disaster response and recovery activities. The Emergency Manager, under guidance and approval of the Tribal Chair and the EMAG, is responsible for coordinating the emergency management program for the Tribe.
- Strategic direction may include the prioritization of mission assignments and resource allocation. Command authorities include only those fundamental services provided by the Tribe throughout the Reservation and on Tribal lands, such as: water, sewer, solid waste, roads, medical, law enforcement, and detention services. In addition to these services provided by Tribal Departments, several agencies of County government deliver contracted services to the Reservation or Tribal Owned lands. These are services that are necessary for responding to, or recovering from, an emergency or disaster.
- The Tribal Business Committee Chair, or their identified successor pursuant to CTC Chapter 2.35.040, makes all policy decisions that affect the Chehalis Tribe, whether on Reservation or off. The Tribal Chair may establish priorities affecting services delivered by Tribal government, as well as supporting County service providers after advising the relevant Tribal Department Directors.

TRIBAL BUSINESS COMMITTEE MEETINGS

In the event the Tribal Chambers are not useable or accessible, or if it is deemed in the best interest as determined by the Tribal Chair, the Tribal Business Committee may meet at any place as deemed appropriate by the majority of the Committee. During disaster incidents, Committee meetings may also take place via electronic methods, including conference calls or web-based meetings. All other requirements such as minimum meeting attendance (quorum of four) as identified in Chapter 2.30.100 must be met.

In the event a quorum or majority cannot be met, the Business Committee may, at its discretion, determine that the situation warrants the immediate enactment of emergency interim legislation to protect and preserve the Tribal community as identified in Chapter 2.30.110 of the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation's Code.

In the event that a special meeting of the Committee is called, the Tribal Business Committee Secretary, or their designee, is primarily responsible for coordinating the notification of each Committee member.

OPERATIONAL DIRECTION

- The Executive Branch is the operational arm of Tribal Government and is responsible for the day-to-day processes of those essential functions that sustain the Tribe's infrastructure, equipment, workforce, and customer services.
- The Tribal Chair, or their successor pursuant CTC Chapter 2.35.040, the Incident Commander, Emergency Manager, and EMAG are responsible for the direction and control of the Emergency Management organization. Overall operational direction of Emergency Management's response activities and actions will take place at the EOC. A Delegation of Authority for Management of the Incident will be executed by the BC Chair, delegating authority for management of the incident. (Sample provided at the end of the *Plan*.)
- Emergency response actions at the incident site will be managed by the on-scene Incident Commander (IC), assisted by a staff sufficient for the tasks to be performed.

3.2 - CONTROL

- Department Directors are solely responsible for the operations of their individual department during emergencies and disasters. Each department has its own organizational structure for direction and control of their operations. Because emergency operations will correspond to, or otherwise reflect the normal operations of any given department, these lines of authority will remain during emergency operations.
- During activation of the EOC, Department Directors may be required to fill positions within the EOC, or in response to an event. In such cases, the successors identified may be required to assume the responsibilities of the department head within their respective department.
- Each department should establish its own set of Standard Operating Procedures, which identify the tasks completed within their respective departments, as well as tasks associated with EOC or incident response activities. If a Department Director is unavailable or otherwise assigned during an emergency, an interim successor is appointed as identified in Table 2.

Table 2 Chehalis Tribe Appointed Officials Lines of Succession		
Department Director	First Successor	Second Successor
TO BE COMPLETED UPON COMPLETION OF COOP		

3.3 - COORDINATION

Emergencies and disasters may affect multiple communities, reducing available resources, requiring a coordinated response. The Reservation and land mass of the CTCR incorporates three counties – Grays Harbor, Thurston, and Lewis. Within those counties are numerous municipalities (cities and towns), special purpose districts (fire, flood, etc.), and a military installation. Within the region, there is also land under the sovereignty of four additional federally recognized Tribal nations in proximity of the Chehalis Tribe. Those include the Quinault Tribe (Grays Harbor County), Shoalwater Bay Tribe (Pacific County), Squaxin Island Tribe (Mason County), and the Nisqually Tribe (Pierce and Thurston Counties).

All of those entities at some level prepare for emergency operations, which could require coordination, particularly in the case of shared resources, or potentially, shared tasks. By maintaining open lines of communication on a regular basis, coordinated efforts can be identified in advance in some cases.

This cooperation builds and sustains the relationships necessary for effective coordination of emergency operations and resource management during incidents. Such coordination will also allow the development of MOUs and MOAs in advance of an incident, ensuring contractual language required not only to gain FEMA reimbursement, but also allowing for an expedited process at the time of need. An excellent example of this which includes all regional partners are educational programs, training, and exercise opportunities.

When additional resources are needed by the CTCR, beyond those locally available, the EOC may request assistance from other Tribes outside of the immediate area, or the Washington State EOC. The State then

will then attempt to locate resources either within the State, or coordinate with other neighboring states and federal agencies for assistance.

There may be instances where, due to the immediacy of resource need, a federal agency will coordinate response activities directly with the Tribe.

INCIDENT COMMAND – EOC INTERFACE

When the EOC is activated, it is essential that a division of responsibilities be established between the Incident Command Post (ICP) and the EOC.

The **Incident Commander (IC)** is generally responsible for field operations, including:

- Isolation of the scene;
- Direction and control of the on-scene response to the emergency situation, and management of the response resources committed;
- Determination and implementation of protective measures for the population in the immediate area of the incident and for emergency responders in and around the incident site;
- Implementation of traffic control measures around the incident site; and
- Requesting additional resources from the EOC.

The **EOC** is generally responsible for:

- Multi-agency coordination and incident command support;
- Coordination and implementation of policy decisions (as identified by the Tribal Chair or the Business Committee) that protect life and property, and the dissemination of those decision to all concerned agencies and individuals;
- Assembly and management of accurate information on the emergency situation and current resource data to allow the Tribal Chair and/or Business Committee to make informed decisions on courses of action;
- Working with representatives of partner agencies to determine and prioritize required response actions and coordinate implementation;
- Requesting assistance from the surrounding Tribal entities, counties, state, federal agencies, and/or other external sources; and
- Providing resource support for emergency operations.

4. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 – ROLES OF GOVERNMENT

TRIBAL GOVERNANCE

Effective emergency management relies on the Tribe's governing body to establish effective policy, provide adequate budget support, and to establish clear guidance. Therefore, the Tribal Business Committee is ultimately responsible for establishing the Tribe's level of commitment to emergency preparedness and maintaining the capabilities needed to adequately manage emergencies. This also means the Business Committee is ultimately responsible for the effectiveness of public services provided to the Tribal community they represent.

Pursuant to CTC 2.35, it is the policy of the Chehalis Tribe to carry out those activities necessary to coordinate and enhance recovery efforts resulting from disaster or emergency incidents. The CTCR have established the following priorities on which to base its emergency management and public safety activities:

- Protect life;
- Protect property;
- Mitigate the effects of a hazard or disaster;
- Prepare for emergencies and disasters;
- Respond to emergencies; and
- Recover from the impacts of emergencies and disasters.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

As established by Congress on January 29, 2013 under the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013, which amended the Robert T Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, federal assistance may be requested by the Chehalis Tribe directly as a sovereign nation for a Disaster or Emergency Declaration. As a sovereign nation, the CTCR may also seek a disaster declaration by joining with Washington State if the CTCR elects to do so. The following provide guidance and information on the process to gain a Presidential Declaration of Disaster or Emergency.

- Request for Presidential Disaster Declaration – Major Disaster or Emergency available at: https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/presidential-declaration-request_fema-form_010-0-13.pdf
- Tribal Request for Presidential Disaster Declaration Cover Letter Template available at: <https://www.fema.gov/disasters/request-for-presidential-disaster-declaration>

If the request for federal assistance is approved, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will coordinate the provision of assistance. The National Response Framework (NRF) describes the

structures and mechanisms the federal government will use to respond to emergencies and disasters, and deliver federal disaster assistance. The disaster declaration process is codified in 44 CFR Part 206, Subpart B, available at:

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=5a67508b6441bcdafc43c537b610741c&mc=true&node=sp44.1.206.b&rgn=div6>

STATE GOVERNMENT

The Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division (WAEMD), through the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) coordinates emergency management activities throughout Washington State and responds to emergencies and major disasters as described in the State's *Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan* (CEMP).

The Governor is responsible for proclaiming a state of emergency and responding to local government requests for assistance with available State resources. When State resources become overwhelmed, the Governor is responsible for requesting a federally declared emergency or disaster to initiate the provision of federal assistance.

The Governor's request must be based on a finding that the situation is beyond the capability of the State and the impacted entities, and that federal assistance is necessary to save lives, protect property, environment, public health and safety, or lessen the impact of the disaster.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Each County Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) is responsible for proclaiming the existence, or threatened existence of a disaster, and terminating such proclamations when appropriate. When the County's capabilities have been exceeded or exhausted, the BOCC formally requests assistance from the Governor of Washington.

County Emergency Management is the local organization for emergency management. As such, each County is responsible for developing and maintaining their own respective Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans (CEMP), as well as being responsible for activating their respective EOC. When appropriate with respect to the CTCR, this may include coordinating emergency management activities within their respective municipal boundaries. It is wholly the determination of the CTCR whether they will elect to seek assistance from the local municipality.

CITIES AND TOWNS

As a political subdivision of the Washington State, each city and town must either establish their own local organization for emergency management, or join another local organization.

SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICTS

Special Purpose Districts are defined as limited purpose local governments, separate from a county, city, or town, created to perform a single function. These entities provide a wide range of services that are not otherwise available, including, but not limited to: fire protection and emergency medical services, flood control, transportation, schools, and water/wastewater. The areas served by special purpose districts may overlap the geographic boundaries of the CTCR, the three surrounding counties, and their cities and towns. Given the essential nature of the services these districts provide, they are critical partners and stakeholders in the emergency management system of the CTCR. As such, separate Memorandum's of Agreement or Memorandum's of Understanding have been established with those service providers and the CTCR.

OTHER AGENCIES AND SECTORS

Many non-governmental, private sector, and volunteer organizations provide vital response and recovery services and incident support actions. The CTCR relies on these partners to meet the needs of the Chehalis Peoples not addressed by the Tribe.

What follows are generalized responsibilities associated with the CTCR's organizational structure.

4.2 – ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

TRIBAL BUSINESS COMMITTEE - ELECTED OFFICIALS

As elected in accordance with CTC 2.10, the Tribal Business Committee (BC) is the official governing body of the CTCR. The BC is ultimately responsible for overseeing the Tribe's emergency management efforts and providing governance level support to the EOC. During a major event, the Council maintains their governance role, and is responsible for the public policies associated with emergency management. During events, the BC may be called upon to alter, suspend, or implement changes to Tribal policy. The Tribal Council's general emergency management responsibilities include:

- Preservation of the continuity of operations of the Tribe's legislative branch and temporarily filling any vacancy of an elected member by appointment as provided by Tribal Code.
- Conduct public hearings and take action to assist in informing the Tribal Citizens and to identify emergency needs.
- Adopting emergency management related resolutions and governance policies.
- Supporting emergency management efforts by developing and issuing policy statements.
- Providing the Tribe's political representation to visiting federal (and state) officials during times of disaster.
- Serve as the Tribe's political liaison with other tribes or jurisdictions.
- Acting on requests to fill emergency funding and resource needs.
- Recommending Tribal staff to be prepared and participate in volunteer organizations and preparedness training courses.

TRIBAL BUSINESS COMMITTEE CHAIR

Elected by the Tribal Business Committee as the lead representative, the Business Committee Chair also serves as the Committee's lead spokesperson during major events, representing the Council in matters of policy. The Committee Chair may be called upon to authorize unbudgeted expenditures, address EOC requests to alter, suspend, or implement changes to the Tribe's policy, etc. The Tribal Chair's emergency management responsibilities are established in accordance with CTC 2.35, and generally include:

- Supporting Tribal staff as they participate in response and mitigation efforts within the Reservation and on tribal lands, which may include both Tribal and non-tribal public safety interests (as appropriate for the circumstances).
- Supporting overall emergency preparedness in terms of assuring adequate budgetary support and organizational commitment.
- Ensuring that all Tribal departments are adequately prepared for managing emergencies by assuring they develop, maintain, and regularly exercise their respective areas of this plan.
- Ensuring that plans are in place for the protection and preservation of the Tribes operational and historical records.
- Supporting emergency preparedness by encouraging Tribal members and staff to be fully prepared both at work and home, and to actively participate in applicable training courses and emergency management exercises.
- Unless extended by the Business Committee through concurrent resolution, no order or orders concerning waiver or suspension of statutory obligations or limitations may continue for longer than 30 days (see CTC 2.35.040(4)).

INCIDENT COMMANDER

The Tribe's Chief of Police or their designee (customarily a sergeant) is responsible for the following:

- Overall management of the incident:
 - This includes functions of PIO, SO, and LNO when not staffed;
- Assessment of incident priorities:
 - Establish immediate priorities
 - Establish Incident Command Post
 - Determine Strategic goals
 - Develop and/or approve and implement the Incident Action Plan (IAP)
- Communication with Tribal BC Chair or Emergency Manager when EOC is activated;
- Direction and control of the on-scene response and application of ICS structure;
- Determine potential need for evacuation of surrounding community;
- Tracking of the resources and personnel on scene;

- Determination and implementation of protective measures for the on-scene responders and surrounding population; and
- Requesting additional resources from the EOC, when activated in response to incident.

EMERGENCY MANAGER

The Tribe's Emergency Manager is responsible for the following:

- Providing direction for emergency management functions for the CTCR in accordance with Chapter 2.35 of the Chehalis Tribal Code (CTC), NIMS, and when appropriate, Chapter 38.52 of the Revised Code of Washington.
- Implementing the Incident Command System (ICS) as the standard management format used for all incidents.
- Providing assistance and resources to the Incident Commander (IC).
- Leading and supporting the EOC as established by policies and procedures in compliance with NIMS.
- Evaluating conditions during emergencies and disasters and advise the BC and IC of potential actions to preserve the public health and safety.
- Representing the CTCR as the coordinating agent and prepare requests for assistance.
- Maintaining and operating the appropriate use of CodeRED notification system.
- Coordinating with Tribal Information Technology to ensure communications systems are ready and capable to fulfill the emergency operations needs of Tribal government and the EOC.
- Coordinating the development and use of emergency plans necessary for Tribal government to achieve preparedness through building and sustaining capabilities in the prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery mission areas

GENERAL MANAGER

The Tribe's General Manager is responsible for:

- Assuming the role of Applicant Agent for during the recovery process following an emergency or disaster declaration.
- Advising Tribal officials on emergency administrative and financial recovery procedures and requirements.
- Acting as the point of contact for requesting disaster assistance from other governmental agencies (except Mutual/Automatic Aid).
- Advising and assisting Tribal officials in obtaining and using defense support to civil authorities.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICE

Emergency Management is responsible for:

- Coordination, collection, and consolidation of damage assessment, incident, or disaster analysis reports, as necessary and required.
- Coordinating the emergency alert and warning to the public, including provision of adequate instructions before, during, and after emergencies.
- Coordinating the use of all available resources.
- Providing public information and education to support disaster preparedness, response, and mitigation activities and efforts to all Tribal Citizens and Tribal Employees.
- Maintaining current EOC operation procedures.

(APPOINTED) DIRECTORS AND DEPARTMENT HEADS

Department Directors/Heads are responsible for:

- Ensuring that the department's Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) and related programs maintain viable continuity capability within four hours of a continuity event occurring during regular business hours, or within 12 hours outside of normal business hours.
- Establish procedures for the preservation of essential records and data technology.
- Determine internal chain of command and succession authority to ensure continuity of leadership and operations.
- Designate staff and equipment, as available, for field operations in support of Incident Commander, and/or other agencies or organizations during emergencies and disasters.
- Ensure that emergency management training and exercises for department personnel reflect agency expectations based on assignment within the EOC, or as described within specific specialty plans.
- Designate employees to serve as either staff of the EOC or as a department representative in the EOC.
- Make employees available for appropriate training, planning, exercise conduct and emergency assignments.
- Provide staffing to support EOC operations, damage assessments, and/or liaison with other departments, or outside agencies and organizations when requested by the Tribal Chair, Incident Commander, or Emergency Manager.
- Maintain accurate emergency contacts with phone numbers and update as needed.
- Establish policies and procedures for tracking disaster operations, overtime, and other associated costs to ensure damage recovery.
- When necessary, activate internal emergency operation procedures, including internal communications, conducting roll-call and accountability of personnel, conducting a damage assessment, evaluating resource needs, and continually communicating all related information to the Incident Commander or Emergency Manager, or their designees.

- Establish mutual aid agreements, contracts, and/or other contractual relationships necessary to maintain tribal and departmental operations.

TRIBAL ENTERPRISES AND CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Leadership of tribal enterprises and critical infrastructure service providers are responsible for:

- Ensuring that entity's Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) and related programs can achieve a viable continuity capability within four hours of a continuity event occurring during regular business hours, or within 12 hours outside of normal business hours
- Developing and maintaining procedures specific to their functional responsibilities and obligations.
- Developing of plans for the protection of personnel, infrastructure, and facilities.
- Developing and exercising of facility emergency operations plans.
- Collaborating with Emergency Management personnel before an incident occurs to ascertain what assistance may be necessary and appropriate for their entity to provide.

CITIZENS, FAMILIES, AND HOUSEHOLDS

Citizens and residents can support emergency management, response, and recovery by:

- Developing and practicing an emergency plan for their household.
- Reducing hazards in and around their home.
- Preparing an emergency supply kit for all household members, including pets and service animals.
- Being prepared to utilize personal resources and be self-sufficient for a minimum of 14 days following an emergency or disaster.
- Monitoring emergency communications to reduce risk of injury, keep emergency routes open for response personnel and apparatus, and reduce demands on landline and cellular communication systems when emergency situations occur.
- Register for the CodeRED notification system available on the Tribe's website to ensure that emergency messaging is received.
- Consider volunteering for emergency management or a local organization that supports resilience.

4.3 - INCIDENT COMMAND STRUCTURE

FIELD OPERATIONS

Field Operations occurring in field locations or at the incident command post and will direct and coordinate disaster field operations.

1. In compliance with the NIMS, on-scene management of emergencies will normally follow the Incident Command System (ICS). The functions of the ICS include, but are not limited to:
 - Incident Commander - Directs on-scene operations.
 - Emergency Manager – Direct EOC coordination activities to support incident command.
 - Safety Officer - Oversees safety of operations at the scene.
 - Liaison Officer - Coordinates information with support function groups.
 - Public Information Officer - Coordinates media relations and emergency public information.
 - Operations Section - Implements strategic and tactical actions at the incident scene, perimeter control, evacuation, fire suppression, rescue, clean-up, emergency medical, decontamination.
 - Logistics Section - Responsible for communications, transportation, supplies, and special equipment.
 - Planning Section - Responsible for situation and resource status reports, documentation, incident planning, technical advisors, and demobilization.
 - Finance/Administration Section - Responsible for contracts, time keeping, cost analysis, compensation, claims.
2. The Incident Commander is responsible for direction and control either at the scene of the incident, or in the EOC. The Incident Commander shall utilize the positions within the Incident Command System as deemed necessary at the time of the incident and shall remain responsible for all ICS functions until delegated. The Incident Command System should only be activated to the level necessary for efficient operations. It is the responsibility of the Incident Commander to:
 - Assess the situation.
 - Develop incident organization objectives, action plans and priorities.
 - Ensure safety issues are addressed.
 - Contact appropriate agencies, dispatch, or the Emergency Operations Center to request necessary resources.
 -
3. When more than one agency is involved in response at the scene, if on Tribal lands, the CTCR remains the primary agency unless otherwise determined by the Incident Commander, in coordination with the Business Committee Chair. The Incident Commander and other responding agencies should coordinate to ensure each agency's objectives are identified. As necessary, an area or unified command should be implemented. Personnel working in support of the Incident Commander will maintain the normal chain of command through their respective agency and will carry out tasks through on-site command personnel or the Emergency Operations Center when instructed.
4. With approval from the Tribal Business Committee, the Incident Commander may appoint a Public Information Officer when the situation warrants, work with the news media at the

incident scene. This may include coordinating media releases and arranging contacts between the media and response agencies. When possible, information released to the media shall be coordinated through the Emergency Operations Center. The Public Information Officer shall be responsible for communicating released information to the Emergency Operations Center.

COMMAND STAFF / INCIDENT COMMAND POST:

- Public Information (PIO)
Responsible for dissemination of information related to the disaster situation, response, and mitigation activities.
- Liaison (LNO)
Responsible for maintaining contacts and cooperation with inter-organizational contacts and other agencies participating in the response effort.
- Safety (SO)
Responsible for the assessment and mitigation of hazardous and unsafe situations associated with response personnel. Participates in risk-benefit analysis in developing response strategy and tactics.
- EOC Support
Responsible for the logistical, administrative, and facilities needs for the operation of the Chehalis Tribe's Emergency Operations Center when activated for an emergency event. These may include planning, finance, logistics, and operations positions as needed.

Although field Incident Command will control on-scene activities related to the disaster, the EOC will coordinate the overall Tribal response to the disaster. The Emergency Manager, other emergency management staff, designated Tribal staff, agency representatives, and trained volunteers shall provide staffing to the EOC when activated rather than the incident site. The Emergency Manager or his/her delegate will coordinate the activities of the EOC in the role of the EOC Director as directed by the Tribal Business Committee Chair, or their successor as identified above.

In an Area or Unified Command situation where multiple agencies are involved, the Chehalis Tribe's Incident Commander will represent the Tribe's interests as part of a joint or area command operation with other jurisdictional/agency commanders, with guidance and input from the Business Committee Chair, or their successor.

Figure 1 illustrates a sample Incident Command Structure which may be utilized based on the incident type, with EOC activation. The ICS structure allows for scalable response based on the needs of the incident.

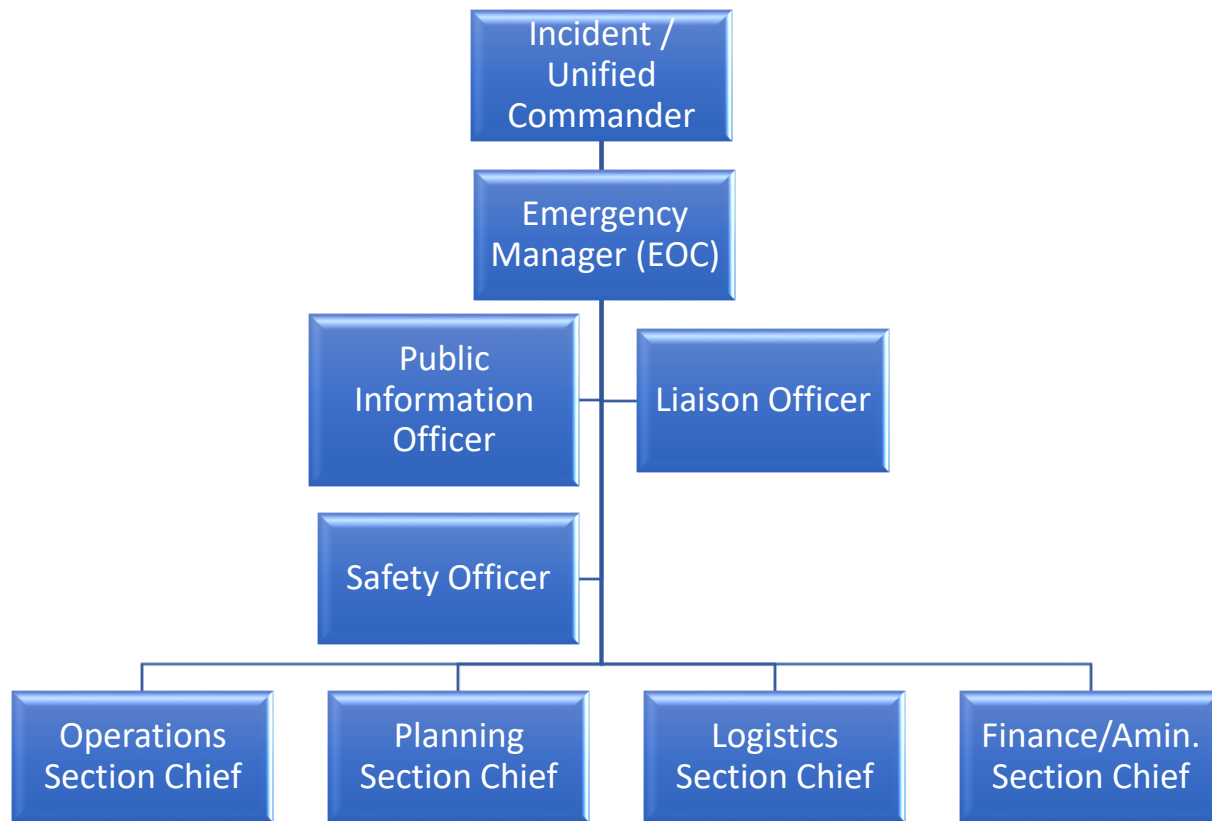


Figure 1 Incident Command Structure

4.4 – EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) LEADS

TABLE 3 Emergency Support Function Leads	
Emergency Support Function (ESF)	Lead Agencies/Organizations
ESF #1 - Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Planning • Local (County) Transit • Emergency Management
ESF #2 – Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Management • IT Department • ARES/RACES • Lucky Eagle Casino • Communications service providers
ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chehalis Construction Company • CTCR Building & Planning • Dept. of Facilities & Infrastructure • Contracted Services
ESF #4 – Fire Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. Public Safety • MOU Grays Harbor Fire District 1 • West Thurston Regional Fire Authority • CTCR Dept. of Natural Resources • WA State Department of Natural Resources • BIA
ESF #5 – Information Management and Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Management • Dept. of Planning • IT Dept. • Public Relations
ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. of Social Services • CTCR Housing Authority • Lucky Eagle Casino • Tribal Hotels and Business Enterprises • Dept. of Community & Culture • Dept. of Education & Development • Wellness Center Dept. • Dept. of Behavioral Health • Red Cross • Grays Harbor Rodeo Grounds (Animal) • Thurston County Fairgrounds (Animal) • Emergency Management • Public Relations (Donations) • Enterprises – Hotels (Housing)
ESF #7 – Logistics and Resource Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Management • Dept. of Finance (Procurement)

TABLE 3 Emergency Support Function Leads	
Emergency Support Function (ESF)	Lead Agencies/Organizations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tribal Enterprises – End of the Trail 1, 2, 3 • Lucky Eagle Casino
ESF #8 – Public Health, Mortuary, and Medical Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wellness Center Dept. • Dept. of Behavioral Health • Dept. of Social Services • Oakville Fire & AMR • West Thurston Regional Fire Authority • County Medical Examiner / Coroner
ESF #9 – Search and Rescue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. of Public Safety • County Sheriff's Office (in county in which incident occurred) • State of WA SAR
ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Fire Departments and Fire Protection Districts (via MOU) • WA State Patrol • Contracted services for Lucky Eagle Casino
ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Management • Dept. of Natural Resources • Health Department or District • County / Regional Animal Protection Service
ESF #12 - Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dept. of Facilities & Infrastructure • Electric Utilities • Fuel Pipeline Companies
ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chehalis Tribe Public Safety (Police) • Lucky Eagle Casino Security Officers (Unarmed) • CTCR Fish & Wildlife Officers • Grays Harbor and/or Thurston Counties Sheriff's Office • Tribal Enterprises - End of Trails 1, 2, 3 (Vehicle fuel)
ESF #14 – Long-Term Community Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tribal Business Committee • CTCR Housing Authority • Dept. of Social Services • Dept of Behavioral Health • Dept. of Education & Development • Trust Services • Dept. of Finance • Dept. of Community & Culture

TABLE 3 Emergency Support Function Leads	
Emergency Support Function (ESF)	Lead Agencies/Organizations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CTCR Emergency Management • Dept. of Facilities & Infrastructure • Public Relations • Dept. of Natural Resources • Dept. of Planning
ESF #15 – External Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CTCR Public Relations • Emergency Management
ESF #20 – Defense Support to Civilian Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Safety Dept. • Emergency Management • Tribal Business Committee

5. INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION

The accurate and timely collection, analysis, and sharing of information is critical in developing situational awareness during an emergency or disaster. Information must be shared with all response agencies and partners to ensure that all stakeholders share a Common Operating Picture (COP) of the emergent situation from which appropriate response actions can be determined.

5.1 – INFORMATION COLLECTION

The CTCR Public Relations, Police Chief, and Emergency Manager (or their designee) actively collect information concerning conditions observed throughout the planning area from various sources, including social media posts from residents, calls to the Thurston County Communications Center (Dispatch), reports from impacted communities, state agencies, National Weather Center, and news media. This information helps determine response actions and resource delegations. The Police Chief as Incident Commander and the Emergency Manager analyze and compile information regarding changing conditions for use by the Incident Commander and other stakeholders to inform their incident objectives and decision-making.

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION

Essential Elements of Information (EEI) represent a comprehensive list of impact-related information needed by the EOC from surrounding county and state EOCs, tribal departments, and field incident command sites to develop situational awareness and create a Common Operating Picture (COP).

Essential Elements of Information items which are normally required for both emergency response and recovery include, but are not limited to:

- Boundaries of the disaster area
- Social, economic, political, and environmental impacts
- Jurisdictional boundaries
- Status of transportation systems
- Status of communications systems
- Access points to the disaster area
- Status of operating facilities
- Hazard-specific information
- Weather data affecting operations
- Status of critical facilities
- Status of key personnel
- Status of local ECC/EOC activations
- Status of emergency declarations
- Major issues and/or activities of local or regional ESFs
- Resource shortfalls
- Overall priorities for response

- Status of upcoming activities
- Status of aerial operational or reconnaissance activities
- Status of donated resources
- Pertinent historical information

INFORMATION COLLECTION MATRIX

Table 4 illustrates information requirements, sources, and reporting frequency common to emergency and disaster response. The table should not be considered all-inclusive as other information may be required based on the situation, and is considered a guide only.

Table 4 Information Collection Matrix – General Requirements			
What is Needed	When Needed	Comes From	Reported To
Incident Summary	Immediately	Incident Commander(s)	Tribal Ops Section; possibly local and County ECC/EOC or State EMD
Incident Needs	Immediately	Incident Commander(s)	Tribal Ops or logistics center; if outside support needed, to local and County ECC/EOC
Major Issues/Activities	Immediately	Incident Commander(s)	Tribal EOC – EM Manager or Ops Section who distributes to BC
Personnel Accountability	Within first two hours; Once each Ops period thereafter	Department Head or Designee	To Tribal EOC
Communications System Status	Within first two hours; Once each Ops period thereafter	Department Head or Designee	To Tribal EOC and LE; To Municipal EOC to County ECC/EOC
Evacuation or Relocation	Within first two hours; Once each Ops period thereafter	Incident Commander(s); Law Enforcement; Public	To Tribal EOC; to County ECC/EOC if evacuation route is off reservation; to Town of Oakville or Thurston County for fairground use of pets and livestock;

Table 4 Information Collection Matrix – General Requirements			
What is Needed	When Needed	Comes From	Reported To
Facility Damage Assessment	Within first four hours; Once each Ops period thereafter	Department Heads or Designees	To Tribal EOC; once compiled EOC transmits to
Utility Status	Within first four hours; Once each Ops period thereafter	Facilities & Infrastructure; Department Heads or Designees Utility Partners; Public	Tribal EOC – Ops Section; To Municipal EOC or County ECC/EOC or service provider
Transportation Route Damage Assessment	Within first four hours; Once each Ops period thereafter	Facilities & Infrastructure; Chehalis Construction Company; Dept. of Planning; Local Transit providers; Public	To EOC - Plans Section; EOC may notify local LE; Facilities & Infrastructure, Planning Dept; and Municipal EOC and County ECC/EOC
Department Continuity Status	Within first six hours; Once each Ops period thereafter	Department Head or Designee	To BC Chair or Tribal EM
Shelter Requirements	Within first six hours; Once each Ops period thereafter	Incident Commander(s); Red Cross; Dept. of Social Services	To Tribal EOC; Dept. to County ECC/EOC
Casualty Summary	Within first six hours; Once each Ops period thereafter	Incident Commander(s); Fire (MOU); Law Enforcement; Wellness Center Dept.	To EM, BC, Municipal EOC and County ECC/EOC
Emergency Declaration Status	As soon as possible	BC Chair, IC, EM	Tribal EOC – EM for distribution to FEMA or County ECC/EOC

5.2 – INFORMATION ANALYSIS

Emergency Management utilizes the information it collects to produce a variety of reports which include the Essential Elements of Information for the Common Operating Picture, as well document the decisions made and actions taken in response to the emergency.

INFORMATION REPORTING MATRIX

Table 5 illustrates reporting requirements, sources, and reporting frequency common to emergencies and disasters. This list of reports should not be considered all-inclusive, as other types of reports may be required based on the situation.

Table 5 Information Reporting Requirements			
Report	Frequency	Comes From	Reported To
Information Snapshot	Within 4 hours of event	Tribal IC and local agency Ops centers	Tribal EOC; potentially to County and State EOC
Situation Report (SitRep)	Daily	Tribal Ops	BC and potentially County ECC/EOC and State EOC
Resource Requests	As Needed	Incident Commander(s)	Tribal EOC Logistics
Preliminary Damage Assessments for Public Assistance (PA)	As directed by SEOC, usually daily	Departments and Enterprises	EOC, and possibly to FEMA, or County and State EOC
Preliminary Damage Assessments for Individual Assistance (IA)	As directed by SEOC, usually daily	Individuals and Businesses	Tribal EOC and possibly County ECC/EOC to State EOC
Local Proclamation of Declaration of Emergency	Once per major emergency event	Tribal BC Chair or BC	Tribal EOC to FEMA or County ECC/EOC to State EOC
Supplemental Justification	Once per major emergency event	Tribal BC Chair or BC	Tribal EOC to FEMA or County ECC/EOC to State EOC

5.3 – INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

- Information dissemination may occur by phone, radio, television, internet, social media, or in-person. During emergencies and disasters, CTCR will disseminate information through any and all methods available.
- Thurston County Dispatch, Grays Harbor Dispatch, or Lewis County Dispatch (depending on area involved) is the primary conduit of initial notification to first response agencies arriving at incidents which threaten lives or property within the Chehalis Reservation, or surrounding areas of concern.

- Tribal EOC utilizes the CodeRED system to directly disseminate emergency information to either specifically targeted areas on the Reservation, or to all subscribers, depending upon the situation. The EOC may also utilize its webpage and social media platforms to disseminate information.
- Release of all public information is coordinated through Tribal Public Relations, Newsletter Editor.

WEBEOC USE FOR TRANSMITTING INFORMATION TO STATE AND LOCAL COUNTIES:

- State supported WebEOC is the formal communications tool which may be utilized to communicate with the WA EMD and local EOCs; however, WebEOC does not interface with non-federal entities.

6. EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Providing current and accurate information to the public is of great importance following an emergency or disaster. The Chehalis Tribe shall strive to provide both emergency and general information in a timely and coordinated manner. A coordinated approach to disseminating critical emergency announcements will provide quick, reliable and consistent information to the Tribal community, and will reduce general demand on vital emergency communications lines.

For the purposes of this plan, the Chehalis Tribe defines “emergency information” as information which has direct relevance to the safety and/or health of the Tribal Members and visiting citizens of the Reservation, i.e. evacuation orders and routes, boil water orders, shelter-in-place notices, curfews, etc. “General information” may consist of information such as debris pick-up schedules, permit fee schedules, facility hours of operation, etc.

The following guidelines and applications apply:

- In the event that emergency conditions suspend power and telephone service, emergency information, along with all emergency communications, will be profoundly restricted. The Internet, Messengers, cellular phones for text messages, and radios (police, citizen’s band and/or Amateur Radio) will be used until systems can be restored.
- Communications utilized during emergency and disaster operations will include all systems now in use by all response agencies and emergency support units, provided they are available.
- Agency two-way radio communications will be the primary means of communications used to direct, control, and coordinate emergency operations. Telephones, text messages, and amateur radio systems will be used to support communications when necessary and available.
- The EOC will accomplish interjurisdictional and interagency coordination with Incident Command Post(s) using designated communications systems. The specific circumstances of each incident will determine the extent of use for each communications system.
- During an incident, use of specific communications systems will conform to the ICS 205 form for a given operational period.
- When the EOC is activated with outside representatives in the EOC, having agency representatives physically present facilitates all aspects of interagency communication, with the representatives providing that essential link to coordinate between the EOC and their respective organizations at both the administrative level and field operations.
- The PIO/Office of Public Relations is the central distribution point for communicating with the news media and the public.
- The Tribe relies on the hazard warning capabilities of federal and state government, industry, and the media.
- Tribal members and visitors to the reservation are expected to be aware of hazardous situations for which there is significant media attention, such as severe weather events, or potential flooding risks.

- When there is demonstrated need, particularly if timeliness is crucial to protect life and property, the Tribe may supplement existing warning systems in place. Supplemental measures will depend on the nature of the hazard, the quality and quantity of information available, resources available, media attention, or other situational factors. Supplemental measures include, but are not limited to the use of ADA compliant technology, and will focus on enhancing information being provided through existing sources and participatory systems activated at the community levels.
- Other supplemental systems for communicating with Tribal Citizens, residents and visitors to the Reservation or tribal facilities include CodeRED.
- CodeRED is the emergency notification system that allows the Tribe to send critical messaging to all subscribers or only to those within geographically defined areas. The system supports Emergency Alert System (EAS) messaging, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio, and Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) through the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) program.
- The CTCR has a fully functional and operational amateur radio capability.
- The Tribe maintains a limited supply of hand radios.
- Immediately following the cessation of emergency operations, a debriefing of the Emergency Management Advisory Group, departments, and the affected Tribal community will be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of the emergency response and recovery efforts. Results of the debriefing will be used to identify improvements to tribal plans.

7. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE AND LOGISTICS

7.1 – ADMINISTRATION

- The Emergency Manager administers the day-to-day functions of the Tribe's organization of Emergency Management, as well as operations of the EOC. During emergencies and disasters, Emergency Management will request damage assessment and emergency expense information from impacted departments and enterprises.
- It is the decision of the Business Committee Chair to determine whether the Tribe will elect to seek a disaster declaration direct from FEMA, or elect to go through the State based on the situation and the level of impact. Until such decision has been made, at the onset of the event or disaster, Emergency Management will utilize the state mission number, provided by a State Emergency Operations Officer (SEOO) for a specific incident, to structure files and organize documents and reports created for, and track all activities in response to, that incident. If the incident receives an emergency or major disaster declaration, FEMA will issue a unique disaster number, and Emergency Management will cross-reference the state mission number to the federal disaster number.
- During recovery from federally declared emergencies and major disasters, thorough and complete documentation is necessary for eligible entities to receive reimbursement under FEMA's Public Assistance program. Through this program, a percentage of eligible costs is recoverable from the federal government. Proper documentation of costs, such as date/time when incurred and the reason(s) for the costs, is required to receive reimbursement. All organizations with disaster responsibilities shall establish and maintain files of disaster-related directives and forms. Documentation, at a minimum, should describe and summarize the actions taken, resources expended, impact, to include economic, human, and environmental, and lessons learned.
- Each department and enterprise has, through their Department SOPs, determined the basic structure of their department's operations. During emergencies and disasters, departments will attempt to maintain these administrative and operational processes as much as possible. Depending upon the size of the emergency or disaster and the departments involved, non-essential administrative activities may be suspended. Essential activities of each department should be identified in the individual department's COOP.

7.2 – FINANCE

- Emergency expenditures are not normally integrated into the budgeting process of the Tribe; however, disasters may occur which require substantial and necessary unanticipated obligations and expenditures. The financing of emergency response and recovery actions is provided for in Chapter 2.35 of the Chehalis Tribal Code, with authorization for emergency expenditures by the Tribe's EOC under CTC 2.35.060.

- Records shall be kept for disaster-related expenditures and obligations which can be readily identified from regular or general programs and activities. A specific series of budget accounting numbers shall be established for disaster or emergency operations to allow for immediate tracking to ensure recovery of funds, when possible. If multiple disaster events are occurring simultaneously, each disaster shall be assigned its own identifying number to ensure appropriate assignment of costs and expenditures.
- Each department and enterprise is responsible for tracking, compiling, and submitting accurate and complete disaster-related expenditures to be used in the development of the Supplemental Justification and the Preliminary Damage Assessments to aid in the Tribe's (or State's) application for federal assistance under the Stafford Act. Any eligible entity desiring federal disaster must comply with these documentation requirements.
- Audits of the Tribe's disaster-related emergency expenditures will be conducted in the course of normal audits of federal (or state) records. Audits of projects approved for funding with federal disaster assistance funds are necessary at project completion to determine the propriety and eligibility of the costs claimed by the applicant. These audits are performed by the federal government.
- The Tribe's/EOC's Finance Section will also track donated goods (in coordination with the Office of Public Relations), services, and volunteer hours to use towards the cost-sharing requirements for federal disaster assistance.

7.3 – LOGISTICS

- The coordination of a limited supply of disaster-related resources to provide for maximum utilization during an emergency or disaster is a primary responsibility of Emergency Management.
- Each department and enterprise shall keep a current inventory of all resources. This inventory shall be provided to Emergency Management upon request and updated as necessary. Resource information should include procedures/guidelines and points of contact to facilitate rapid acquisition of needed resources.
- Departments and enterprises to emergency or disaster incidents should first use their available, internal department resources.
- During activations, the EOC's Logistics Section will manage the resources provided in support of emergency operations, beginning with the receipt of resource requests from field personnel, such as the Incident Commander, or other authorized official. Procurement of resources may occur through:
 - Direct purchase from a supplier or vendor
 - Contract
 - Local Mutual Aid, such as WAMAS
 - EMAC request submitted through the State EOC

- When immediate procurement of resources is necessary, the Tribe's emergency proclamation allows for temporary suspension of the normal procurement process. When there are multiple competing resource requests for a limited supply of resources, the Incident Commander or Emergency Manager prioritizes resource acquisition and/or distribution according to the Incident Action Plan (IAP). The scale or complexity of the incident, competing requests, ongoing threats to life safety, current or expected conditions, location of the resource relative to the incident scene, and the means of distribution and delivery are all factors that can influence prioritization of resource requests. In instances where a determination of priority cannot be made by the Incident Commander or Emergency Manager, the EMAG will be convened to provide resolution and direction.
- The EOC will track all resources provided for responding to and recovering from emergencies and major disasters. Whenever possible, resources are returned to their original condition upon demobilization.
- All departments and enterprises are expected to maintain an inventory of all non-consumable items, to include their disposition after the conclusion of the emergency proclamation. Items that are not accounted for, or that are placed into general inventory as an asset may not be eligible for reimbursement.
- Pursuant to WAMAS: The executive heads of local political subdivisions are "directed to utilize the services, equipment, supplies, and facilities of existing departments, offices, and agencies" of their political subdivision and "all such departments, offices, and agencies are directed to cooperate with and extend such services and facilities to the emergency management organizations of the state upon request notwithstanding any other provision of law." (RCW 38.52.110(1))

8. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

8.1 – PLAN DEVELOPMENT

- As situations change, new hazards are identified, agencies are restructured, population grows, and new laws and regulations take effect, emergency operations plans must undergo constant review and update in order to reflect the evolving environment within which they must work. This version of the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation's *Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan* (CEMP) is a complete revision of the prior 2011 document. This revision was necessary to incorporate changes made to the Tribe's internal organizational structure, its programmatic elements, and its contracts for services provided by stakeholders.
- Tribal Emergency Management utilized a core planning team of the members of the Emergency Management Advisory Group (EMAG) who represent many of the Tribe's executive leadership, department heads, partner agencies, and stakeholder organizations. This Team reviewed and provided comment on each section of the Basic Plan. The various Departments and other agencies/organizations identified in the Emergency Support Function (ESF) Table reviewed the duties identified in relation to each applicable ESF. The planning team incorporated comments received into this new document. Some of the Annex documents are reviewed on a separate cycle, and include other separately-published plans.

8.2 – PLAN MAINTENANCE

- CTCR Emergency Management is responsible for plan maintenance and change management.
- Portions of this *Plan* will be tested during annual exercises conducted by the Tribe. As needed changes are noted, they will be incorporated and revisions sent to the relevant agencies. Following emergencies or disasters where specific sections of the *Plan* are implemented, recognized problems, either internal or external to the *Plan* will be evaluated and changes made to the *Plan*.
- Changes may include additions of new or supplementary material and deletions. No proposed change can contradict, or override, authorities contained in statute, order, or regulation. The CTCR Business Committee is the approving and adopting entity for this *Plan*.
- Any department or organization with assigned responsibilities within the *Plan* may propose a change to the *Plan*. The Emergency Manager is responsible for coordinating proposed changes with other Lead Agencies, Support Agencies, and other impacted stakeholders. EMAG will coordinate review and approval for proposed modifications prior to submission to the BC for adoption.
- CTCR will issue official Notice of Change announcements for each approved change to the *Plan*. The notice will include the effective date of the change, purpose of the change, actions required

due to the change, and provide the change language on one or more numbered and dated insert pages. Once published, the changes become part of the CEMP for operational purposes pending a formal revision and re-issuance of the entire document. Interim changes can receive further revision using this process.

9. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

9.1 – AUTHORITIES

TRIBAL AUTHORITIES

- Chehalis Tribal Code 2.30 Legislative Procedures
- Chehalis Tribal Code 2.35 Emergency Powers
- CTCR Continuity of Government Plan (COG), in development
- CTCR Continuity of Operations Plans, in development

STATE AUTHORITIES

- Chapter 38.52 RCW: Emergency Management
- Chapter 38.56 RCW: Intrastate Mutual Aid System
- Chapter 118-30 WAC: Local Emergency Management/Services Organizations, Plans, and Programs
- RCW 36.40.180: Emergencies subject to hearing – Nondebtable emergencies
- RCW 36.40.190: Payment of emergency warrants

FEDERAL AUTHORITIES

- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), Public Law No. 101-336, 104 Stat. 327 (Codified as amended at 42 USC ss 12101 (2008))
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-5, “Management of Domestic Incidents,” (2003 comp.)
- Civil Rights Act of 1964, Public law No. 88-352, 78 Stat. 241 (1964)
- Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987, Public Law No. 100-259, 102 Stat. 28 (1987)
- Clinton, William J. Executive Order 13166, “Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency,” *Code of Federal Regulations*, Title 3 (2001 comp.)
- Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), Public Law No. 106-390, 114 Stat. 1552 (2000)
- Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018 (DRRA), Division D of Public Law No. 115-254, 132 Stat. 3438 (2018)
- Homeland Security Act of 2002 (HAS), Public Law No. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002)
- Presidential Policy Directive/PPD-8, “National Preparedness,” (2011 comp.)
- Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006 (PETS), Public Law No. 109-308, 120 Stat. 1725 (2006)
- Disaster Assistance Policy 9523.19 – Eligible costs Related to Pet Evacuations and Sheltering
- Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (PKEMRA), Title VI of Public Law No. 109-295, 120 Stat.1394 (2006)
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 (Stafford Act), Public Law No. 100-707, 102 Stat. 4689 (codified at 42 USC 5121 et seq. (1988))

- Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013 (SRIA), Division B of Public Law No. 113-2, 127 Stat. 39 (2013)
- US Department of Homeland Security. *National Incident Management System, Third Edition*. Washington D.C.: DHS 2017

9.2 – REFERENCES

- Federal Emergency Management Agency. *Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101: Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans, Version 2.0*. Washington D.C.: DHS-FEMA, 2010
- Federal Emergency Management Agency. *Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 201: Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and Stakeholder Preparedness Review (SPR) Guide, Third Edition*. Washington D.C.: DHS-FEMA, 2018
- US Department of Homeland Security. *National Preparedness Goal, Second Edition*. Washington D.C.: DHS, 2015
- US Department of Homeland Security. *National Response Framework, Fourth Edition*. Washington D.C.: DHS, 2019
- US Department of Homeland Security. *Planning Considerations: Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place*. Washington D.C.: DHS, 2019
- Washington State Military Department- Emergency Management Division. *Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan*. Camp Murray, WA: WMD-EMD, 2019

10. EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

Table 6 Emergency Support Functions Scope Descriptions	
Emergency Support Function	Primary Tasks (Not all inclusive)
ESF #1 - Transportation	Monitor, assess, and report the status of transportation systems; coordinate temporary alternative transportation solutions; coordinate restoration and recovery of transportation systems and infrastructure
ESF #2 – Communications	Coordinate emergent communications; coordinate with telecommunications, broadcasters, and information technology industries
ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering	Infrastructure protection, emergency repair, and restoration; debris and solid waste management; engineering services
ESF #4 – Fire Service	Coordinate public fire and life safety services; provide support to wildland, rural, and urban firefighting operations
ESF #5 – Information Management and Planning	Coordination of incident management and response efforts; information collection, analysis, and planning for emergent operations
ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing and Human Services	Mass care feeding, and sheltering of persons displaced by disaster; safety and well-being of household pets; provision of emergency assistance to families; coordination of donated goods and services; human services
ESF #7 – Logistics and Resource Support	Provision of logistic support to include facility space, equipment, supplies, and contracting
ESF #8 – Public Health, Mortuary, and Medical Services	Assessment and support of public health and medical needs; mental health services; mass casualty and fatality management
ESF #9 – Search and Rescue	Search and rescue operations

Table 6 Emergency Support Functions Scope Descriptions	
Emergency Support Function	Primary Tasks (Not all inclusive)
ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response	Coordination of response to oil and hazardous materials spills and incidents
ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources	Nutritional assistance; animal and plant disease and pest response; food safety and security; Protection of cultural resources and historical properties
ESF #12 - Energy	Energy and utility sector coordination; assessment, repair, and restoration of energy and public utilities
ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security	Law enforcement, public safety, and security support; support access, traffic, and crowd control
ESF #14 – Long-Term Community Recovery	Coordination of community restoration; support of local economy
ESF #15 – External Affairs	Emergency public information and protective action guidance; media and community relations
ESF #20 – Defense Support to Civilian Authorities	Coordination of support from military departments to civil authorities

11. APPENDICIES AND SUPPORT ANNEX DOCUMENTS/INFORMATION

The following identifies existing and/or planned Annexes (stand-alone documents) or Appendices (supporting information) for the Chehalis Tribe's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Those items for which the Tribe relies on Grays Harbor, Thurston or Lewis Counties, or other jurisdictions to provide the essential service are indicated as such. All references to other plans and documents are incorporated by reference as though the entire body of the document is part of this CEMP.

COMMUNICATIONS PLAN ANNEX (MOU, CERTIFIED HAM OPERATOR)

The Chehalis Reservation utilizes Thurston County 911 for their dispatching services, with backup or redundant systems provided under contract by Gray's Harbor County 911. There are areas of the Reservation which have difficulties with access and cell tower connectivity. There is a repeater located on the Reservation, and the Tribe does have Ham Radio capabilities, with a certified user. Communications between casino security and law enforcement is through the telephone. No interoperable communications exist. The Tribe also does not possess enough hand-held radios beyond EOC staffing of section chiefs.

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLAN - ANNEX (FUTURE SEPARATE DOCUMENT)

Portions of COOP information are contained within this document. Some departments, such as Finance, do maintain elements of a COOP in their policies and procedures. This is a document which the Tribe anticipates completing within the next 1-2 years.

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT ANNEX

The Chehalis Tribe follows the protocols established by FEMA or the State of Washington for Damage Assessment, and may work with the corresponding county offices of Emergency Management in this capacity, or may elect to report damages independently. The Tribe follows those protocols established for its facilities and structures within its boundaries and under its jurisdiction, and provides that information when requested and as appropriate. However, the Tribe also has the option to request a disaster declaration directly with FEMA.

DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN - ANNEX (ANTICIPATED IN NEXT 5 YEARS)

The Tribe currently manages a satellite dump site through LeMay, but has no direct refuse pickup. Elders on the reservation get refuse picked up through a tribal maintenance program. During disaster incidents, the Planning Department contracts with the Chehalis Construction Company for clean-up and debris removal. The Tribe anticipates completing a draft of a Debris Management Plan within the lifecycle of this CEMP; however, there are elements which will require policy changes and direction, and therefore the exact timeline is undetermined.

DONATIONS MANAGEMENT PLAN (SEE THURSTON COUNTY PLAN)

The Chehalis Tribe has never received excessive donations from outside sources for goods, and therefore, no such plan exists. Should such a need arise, the Tribe will utilize the protocols established by Thurston County Emergency Management for donations management. At present, the Office of Public Relations is tasked with Charitable Contributions, and would interface with Thurston County as appropriate.

EVACUATION PLAN - ANNEX (FUTURE)

The Tribe anticipates completing an evacuation plan within the next five years.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE PLAN - ANNEX (FUTURE)

At present the Chehalis Tribe has no HazMat response capabilities. The Casino does have a contract in place for response and cleanup.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE 2021 - ANNEX

The CTRC has developed the 2021 Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) concurrent with the update of this CEMP. The HMP is a separately published document.

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

FEMA ICS Fillable Forms: <https://training.fema.gov/icsresource/icsforms.aspx>

PANDEMIC INFLUENZA INCIDENT PLAN (TRIBAL HEALTH ANNEX – SEPARATE DOCUMENT)

The Chehalis Tribe does have very active Health- and Service-related departments which provide services to Tribal and Non-Tribal Members. In addition, the Tribe also utilizes some services through the local County Health Departments. The Tribe has identified appropriate Points of Distribution on the Reservation and surrounding tribal lands to ensure those areas are pre-identified. That information is captured in Tribal Health plans, which are maintained separately.

PET EVACUATION AND PET SHELTER PLAN - ANNEX

The Chehalis Tribe does have a barn and land which could be used for large animal. They also have dog kennels and cat cages which could be utilized. In addition, the Grays Harbor Rodeo site in Oakville has offered the use of its facility. To date, there is no official agreement in place for use of the Oakville site; however, there are existing MOUs with Thurston and Grays Harbor Counties for use of the fairgrounds for livestock. To date, that MOU has never been utilized.

RECOVERY PLAN – LONG TERM (FUTURE)

Currently, the Tribe does have a concept of development in place through various plans; however, there is no formal long-range or long-term recovery plan in place. Over the course of the life cycle of this plan, the Tribe may begin the process of developing a Recovery Framework.

RESPONSE PLANS (FUTURE)

The Tribe has no existing functional or response plans in place, but will develop plans as appropriate for inclusion in the CEMP over the lifecycle of this edition of the plan.

SHELTER PLAN - ANNEX (FUTURE)

The Tribe has identified the three tribal owned hotels as shelters, as well as the community center. The Community Center does have a supply of cots and bedding; all facilities have feeding capabilities, including serving as backup for the Tribe's jail facility, and the feeding of first responders. There is no management system in place for any of the facilities. The Tribe is looking to partner with American Red Cross to assist in this regard. In addition to a shelter facility, the Tribe is also looking at a temporary/portable kennel system for non-service pets to accompany owners to shelters, but as yet, nothing has been acquired.

THREAT HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT (2021)

Separately published Annex not for public disclosure.

**Delegation of Authority
for Management of the
_____ Incident**

Date: _____

To: _____, Incident Commander; and

To: _____, Emergency Manager.

From: Chairman, Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation Business Committee

Effective at _____ hours on _____, _____, 20__ you are hereby delegated authority for management of the above-referenced incident. In that capacity, you are tasked with taking those measures necessary to protect the lives and property of the Chehalis Peoples, as well as protecting the natural and cultural resources on which the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation (CTCR) depend.

Costs and the rehabilitation of affected areas directly associated with this incident shall be controlled based on information specified in the SitRep, Incident Action Plan, or other decision-making document(s) which specify the priorities of the Business Committee as established for the incident occurring on the Chehalis Reservation.

Your Incident Command Team and the Incident Management Team within the EOC will work within all legal restrictions and policies established within the Chehalis Tribal Code (CTC), and specifically CTC 2.35, including procurement policies. Responsible departments are directed to assist as deemed necessary for incident management under the direction provided to you.

Mitigation measures to ensure the life safety of our citizens and protection of property shall be instituted as appropriate for all hazards of concern, whether identified in the CTCR's Hazard Mitigation Plan or not, and whether natural, technological, or man-made in nature.

This authorization shall remain in full force and effect until Demobilization of the incident, or until such time as authorization is removed by notice from the CTCR Business Committee Chair, or their designee.

Chairman, Business Committee
Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation

Acknowledgement of Receipt:

Incident Commander
Dated: _____

Emergency Manager
Dated: _____