City of Marysville

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Basic Plan

2023 - 2028

EST. 1891

MARYSVILLE

WASHINGTON

MARYSVILLE

MAYOR JON NEHRING

Date: March 11, 2024

To: Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Recipients

Subject: City of Marysville 2023-2028 Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- Letter of Promulgation

I am pleased to promulgate the 2023-2028 Comprehensive Emergency Management
Plan (CEMP) for the City of Marysville. This CEMP provides a framework for
effectively preparing for, responding to, recovering from, and mitigating the impacts
of emergencies and disasters. This plan outlines the roles and responsibilities of
various City departments, agencies, and partners throughout all phases of
emergency management.

The CEMP aligns with National Planning Frameworks, the National Incident
Management System (NIMS), and state and local emergency management plans in
order to ensure coordination and interoperability. The CEMP is a living document,
subject to regular updates and revisions as circumstances change and as new
information becomes available. This CEMP supersedes any previous versions and
will be reviewed and updated, as appropriate.

I encourage all City staff, partners, and the community to familiarize themselves
with the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan so that together, we can
support the safety and resilience of the City of Marysville.

Jon Nehring, Mayor
City of Marysville

(360) 363-8000

Civic Center
501 Delta Ave
Marysville, WA 98270

STATE OF WASHINGTON

MILITARY DEPARTMENT
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION
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Camp Murray, Washington 98430-5122
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February 8, 2024

Sarah LaVelle, Emergency Preparedness Manager
City of Marysville
501 Delta Avenue
Marysville, Washington 98292

Re: City of Marysville Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

Dear Ms. LaVelle:

Thank you for submitting the City of Marysville's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) for our review as required under Title 38.52.070 RCW. Congratulations on completing this significant accomplishment.

The enclosed documents provide a compilation of recommendations for your next planning and review cycle to meet the requirements of RCW 38.52 and WAC 118.30. Addressing the lawful requirements category will ensure your CEMP's continued consistency with the State CEMP and incorporate industry best practices. The Washington Emergency Management Division (EMD) looks forward to receiving the next iteration of the City of Marysville's CEMP in five years.

To better incorporate the use of core capabilities while also making the CEMP a more operational document, CEMP development in Washington has changed significantly. If you would like additional information or assistance, please contact EMD's Planning Section at emdcempreview@mil.wa.gov.

Sincerely,

Robert Ezelle
Director

Enclosures (2)
EMD CEMP Evaluation Checklist 2023 – City of Marysville
CEMP Review and Recommendations 2023 – City of Marysville

Record of Changes

Change Number: YR-XXX	Date of Change: MM/YYYY	Individual Making the Change	Change Summary/Sections Affected
24-001	07/2024	Emergency Preparedness Manager	• Change of position title from "Chief Administrative Officer" to City Administrator • Addition of hazardous materials incident notification and meeting requirements related to amendments from SB 6164 to Basic Plan and LEP and Inclusive Emergency Communications Plan.

Record of Distribution

Date	Recipient	Format
March 2024	Emergency Management Office – Marysville Civic Center	Printed
March 2024	Emergency Management webpage – City of Marysville website (www.marysvillewa.gov)	Digital
March 2024	City Council, Leadership, and Department Directors	Digital
March 2024	Snohomish County Department of Emergency Management	Digital
March 2024	Washington State Emergency Management Division	Digital
March 2024	Marysville Fire District	Digital
March 2024	The Tulalip Tribes Office of Emergency Management	Digital

Table of Contents

Introduction

Purpose

This Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) provides a framework for city-wide preparedness activities including prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery. It outlines how the City of Marysville (the City) will conduct emergency management functions including roles and responsibilities of City departments and partner agencies.

Marysville Municipal Code Ch. 2.12 establishes a local Emergency Management Organization and adopts the National Incident Management System (NIMS), including the Incident Command System (ICS), as the standard for managing emergency incidents.

Plan Format

This plan consists of this basic plan with general framework for how the City would handle emergencies and disasters, as well as City Department annexes that describe in greater detail the roles and responsibilities for specific departments. Additionally, the Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Inclusive Emergency Communications Plan outlines the City's responsibilities in communicating emergency information to the public.

Scope

This plan may be applied to any hazard, natural or human caused, that necessitates or may necessitate the response of multiple departments or agencies outside the scope of normal operations or with the potential to exceed normal capabilities in the City. Specific procedures for minor emergencies and incidents are covered in respective departmental, agency, or jurisdiction operation plans, policies, and procedures.

This plan considers the emergencies and disasters, both natural and human-caused, likely to occur within the City of Marysville, as described in the 2020 Snohomish County Hazard Mitigation Plan and its Marysville annex.

This plan was developed to align with National Planning Frameworks, the 2017 National Incident Management System (NIMS) document, the 2019 Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, and the 2019 Snohomish County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

Situation Overview

Marysville, Washington is located 35 miles north of Seattle, adjacent to Everett on the north side of the Snohomish River. It is the second-largest city in Snohomish County after Everett with a population of about 72,280 (American Community Survey 2022 1-Year estimate).

The 2020 Snohomish County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) identifies and ranks the hazards below based on their expected severity, magnitude, frequency, onset, and duration for "worst-case" and "most-likely" scenarios.

Table 1: Hazard ranking from the Snohomish County Hazard Mitigation Plan (2020)

Rank	Hazard
1	Earthquake
2	Epidemic
3	Hazardous Materials (train accident)
4	Weather Events (windstorm, winter storm, drought)
5	Flooding
6	Dam Failure
7	Wildfire
8	Cybersecurity Threats
9	Mass Earth Movement (landslides, mudslides)
10	Volcano
11	Active Assailant
12	Aircraft Accident
-	Tsunami

Planning Assumptions

- Emergency planning efforts cannot predict or anticipate all outcomes of a disaster. Response efforts must be flexible and scalable to address an incident.
- A disaster may overwhelm the response and recovery capabilities of the City and other partners. In a widespread disaster, resources from local, county, state, or federal agencies may not arrive for an extended period of time. Individuals, families, and businesses should be prepared to be self-sufficient for at least 14 days.
- Delivery of city services to the public will likely be affected by an emergency or major disaster and may be reduced or cease for an undetermined period of time. Continuation and restoration of services will be prioritized by the impact to the public and resources available.
- The City will likely use support and resources from other jurisdictions and community partners in a disaster. This plan discusses some roles and responsibilities for City departments if those resources are not available.
- The Plan may not cover all aspects of every disaster but is intended to provide a framework and structure for which applicable personnel may affect appropriate response.

Concept of Operations

General
Emergency management activities in the City are governed by Section 38.52 of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW), Section 118-30 of the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) and Marysville Municipal Code (MCC) Chapter 2.12. Authority and responsibility for the emergency management organization are delegated to the Emergency Manager by the Mayor through MCC 2.12.

Plan Activation
The Mayor, City Administrator, Emergency Manager, department directors, or designees have authority to activate this plan.

Operational Objectives

During an emergency incident, the top priorities will be to:

- Save lives and protect the health and safety of the public, responders, and recovery workers.
- Protect property and mitigate damages and impacts to individuals, communities, and the environment
- Protect and restore critical infrastructure and key resources.
- Facilitate the recovery of individual families, businesses, governments, and the environment.

The desired outcome of an incident will be for the City and the rest of the community to be able to return to their daily routines under either pre-incident conditions or adjusted to new post-incident conditions influenced by response, recovery, and mitigation. It is the intent of City leadership that the CEMP, and other associated plans, be designed and implemented in a way to support the desired outcome.

Whole Community Involvement

Whole Community incorporation applies to all parts of the CEMP including all annexes and appendices. The definition for Whole Community as defined by the Federal government is "a means by which residents, emergency management practitioners, organizational community leaders, and government officials can collectively understand and assess the needs of their respective communities and determine the best ways to organize and strengthen their assets, capacities, and interests. Whole Community includes individuals and families, including those identified as at-risk or vulnerable populations; businesses; faith-based and community organizations; nonprofit groups; schools and academia; media outlets; and all levels of government, including state, local, tribal, territorial, and federal partners."

State and local governments carrying out emergency response and providing disaster assistance shall comply with all applicable non-discrimination provisions contained in RCW 49.60, Discrimination - Human Rights Commission, Public Law 110-325, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 as amended with ADA Amendments Act of 2008, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

Recipients of any federal funds must acknowledge and agree to comply with applicable provisions of federal civil rights laws and policies prohibiting discrimination, including, but not limited to: Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits recipients from discriminating on the basis of race, color, or national origin. Recipients of federal financial assistance must also take reasonable steps to provide meaningful access for persons with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) to their programs and services.

People with access or functional needs are those who may have additional needs before, during, or after an incident in functional areas including, but not limited to: maintaining health, independence, communication, transportation, support, services, self-determination, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include people who have disabilities, who live in institutionalized settings, who are older adults, who are children, who are from diverse cultures, who have limited English proficiency or who are non-English speaking, or who are transportation disadvantaged (National Preparedness Goal, September 2015).

Special considerations and accommodations may be necessary to address the essential needs of children during an incident. Areas of specialized support may include but are not limited to, reunification efforts for children that are or become separated from their parents or guardians, sheltering services or medical care for unaccompanied minors, mental/emotional health concerns,

limited communication capabilities, educational sustainment, appropriate nutritional needs, and/or other identified unique aspects of supporting children during an incident.

The Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards (PETS) Act amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to ensure state and local emergency preparedness operational plans address the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals following a major disaster or emergency.

Emergency Declaration

When a disaster exceeds (or is anticipated to exceed) the City's response capabilities, the Mayor may issue a Declaration of State of Emergency and request additional assistance through the Snohomish County Department of Emergency Management (DEM). If the disaster should exceed the capabilities of the county, the County Executive may issue a proclamation of emergency and request additional assistance through the State and/or Federal government. If activated, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be responsible for notifying Snohomish County DEM of the emergency declaration.

The authority of the Mayor during a state of emergency will be in accordance with MMC 2.12.040.

Direction, Control, and Coordination

General

The Mayor or designee is responsible for overall strategic direction of emergency or major disaster operations within the City of Marysville. The Mayor has specific emergency authority as granted by the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 38.52.070(2). Strategic and tactical control of incidents is maintained by the incident commander or unified command to manage the response assets, including mutual aid or state mobilized assets. The EOC, when activated, will support and/or coordinate disaster response and recovery activities within the City of Marysville.

Multi-Jurisdictional Coordination

Coordination among emergency management agencies is critical to successful response and recovery following an emergency or major disaster. Pre-disaster preparedness, training, and exercises with local, tribal, regional, state, and private sector emergency management partners allow the best chance for efficient and effective emergency and major disaster response and recovery efforts. When multi-jurisdictional resources are activated, direction and control will be provided by the appropriate incident commander or jurisdiction.

Joint Information System

Managing public information during an emergency or major disaster requires a coordinated and consistent message from all City officials as well as other affected organizations. Public Information Officers (PIOs) shall participate in a Joint Information System for the purpose of ensuring that the public has clear and concise information and directions during all phases of emergency response, restoration of service, and recovery activities.

Mission Areas, Core Capabilities, and Community Lifelines

The National Preparedness Goal establishes 32 core capabilities that are grouped into five mission areas used to guide preparedness activities. By conducting activities to strengthen these capabilities, we improve the resiliency of our community. Community Lifelines outline the fundamental services provided for the community. The interrelationship of department roles, Core

Capabilities, and lifelines can be thought of in terms of means, ways, and ends. The departments (and/or ESFs described below) are the means by which agencies deliver the Core Capabilities (the ways) that re-establish or protect the lifelines (the ends).

Mission Areas

Prevention
Prevent, avoid or stop an imminent, threatened or actual act of terrorism.

Protection
Protect our citizens, residents, visitors, and assets against the greatest threats and hazards in a manner that allows our interests, aspirations, and way of life to thrive.

Mitigation
Reduce the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of future disasters.

Response
Respond quickly to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs in the aftermath of a catastrophic incident.

Recovery
Recover through a focus on the timely restoration, strengthening and revitalization of infrastructure, housing and a sustainable economy, as well as the health, social, cultural, historic and environmental fabric of communities affected by a catastrophic incident.

Core Capabilities by Mission Area (from the National Preparedness Goal, 2nd edition)
The following table show the 32 core capabilities and the mission areas they apply to. Each core capability has critical task(s) that are distinct elements that describe how a core capability is met. The Core Capability Critical Tasks and Department Responsibilities table (Appendix A) lists all critical tasks and which City departments they are associated with.

Prevention	Protection	Mitigation	Response	Recovery
Planning				
Public Information and Warning				
Operational Coordination				
Intelligence and Information Sharing		Community Resilience	Infrastructure Systems	
Interdiction and Disruption		Long-term Vulnerability Reduction	Critical Transportation	Economic Recovery
Screening, Search, and Detection			Environmental Response/Health and Safety	Health and Social Services
Forensics and Attribution	Access Control and Identity Verification	Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment	Fatality Management Services	Housing
	Cybersecurity	Threats and Hazards Identification	Fire Management and Suppression	Natural and Cultural Resources
	Physical Protective Measures		Logistics and Supply Chain Management	
	Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities		Mass Care Services	
	Supply Chain Integrity and Security		Mass Search and Rescue Operations	
			On-scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement	
			Operational Communications	
			Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services	
			Situational Assessment	

Figure 1: Core Capabilities by Mission Area

Community Lifelines

The 4ᵗʰ Edition of the National Response Framework defines community lifelines as a fundamental services that enable the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and is essential to human health and safety and economic security. Assessing and monitoring the condition of these lifelines can assist in decision making throughout an incident. The Community Lifelines and their components are shown below:
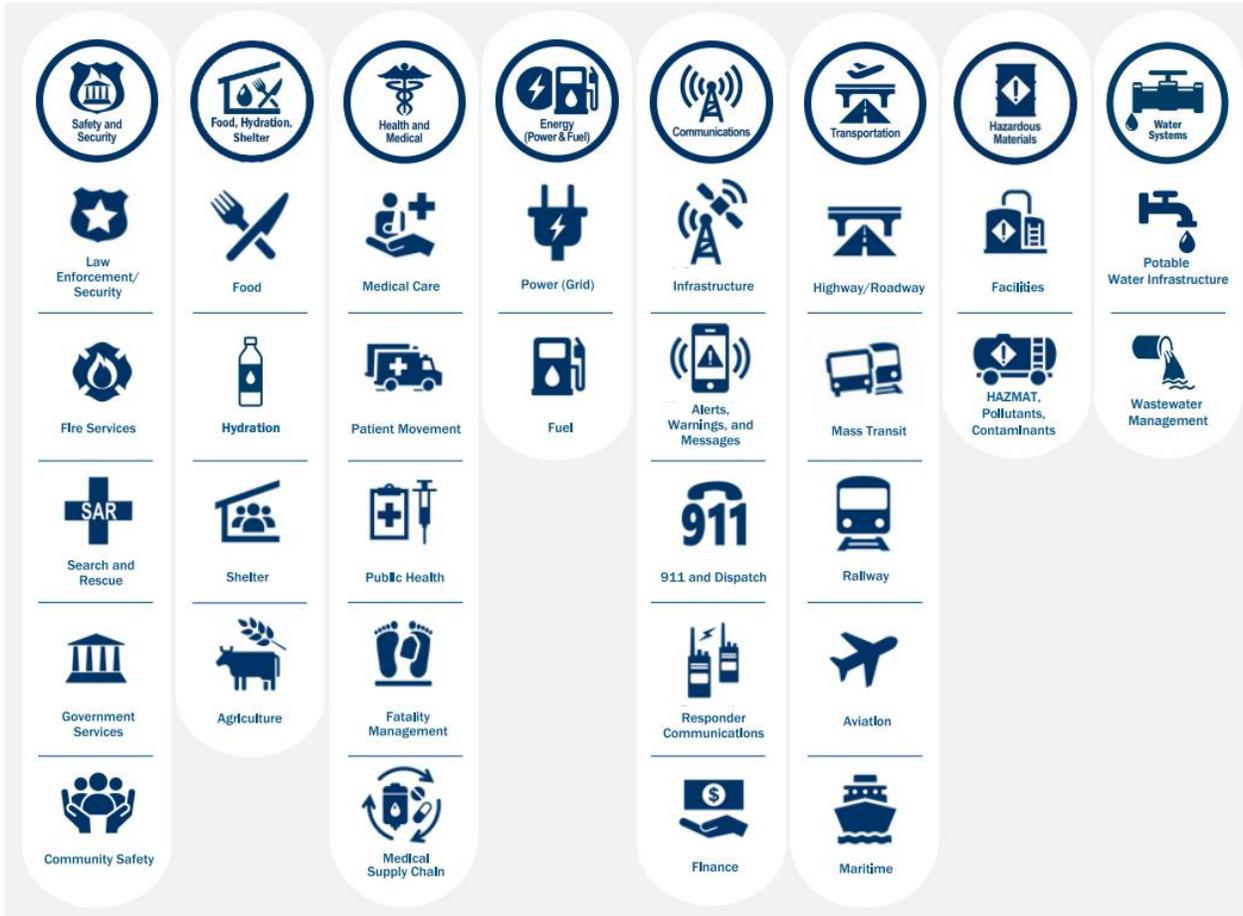

Figure 2: Community Lifelines and their components

Continuity of Government and Succession of Authority

In support of the City of Marysville's efforts to prepare for emergencies and/or disasters, and to assure the continued operation of government during such events, provisions are included within this plan to address the succession of authority during the Mayor's absence or unavailability, and the appointment of temporary interim successors to elected offices other than the Office of the Mayor.

The line of succession for persons with the power to declare a state of emergency and issue directives and prohibitions during the state of emergency shall be as follows:

1. Mayor
2. Council president/mayor pro tem
3. Most senior council member, with seniority determined by including all years served on the city council, regardless of whether there was a gap in years served on the council. Or if the city council is in session, a council member will be appointed by vote of the council.

In the event the mayor and entire city council is not available due to injury or absence, the line of succession with emergency powers shall be as follows:

1. Chief administrative officer [*City administrator*]
2. Police chief
3. Public works director
4. Most senior member of the police command staff

Each department director shall designate an order of succession for his or her department in consultation with the mayor and chief administrative officer [*city administrator*] and advise the emergency manager (MMC 2.12.040).

Organization

Jurisdictional Organizational Structure

The City of Marysville operates under a mayor-council government with an elected mayor and elected city council. The council is the legislative and policy-making body that serves on behalf of Marysville citizens. A City Administrator is appointed by the Mayor and approved by the City Council to coordinate City operations.

A Marysville emergency management organization (EMO) was created to carry out emergency management functions. The EMO will be headed by a director, known as the emergency manager. The emergency manager will be appointed by the mayor and report to the chief administrative officer [*city administrator*]. The emergency manager will be directly responsible for the organization, administration, and operation of the EMO (MMC 2.12.020).
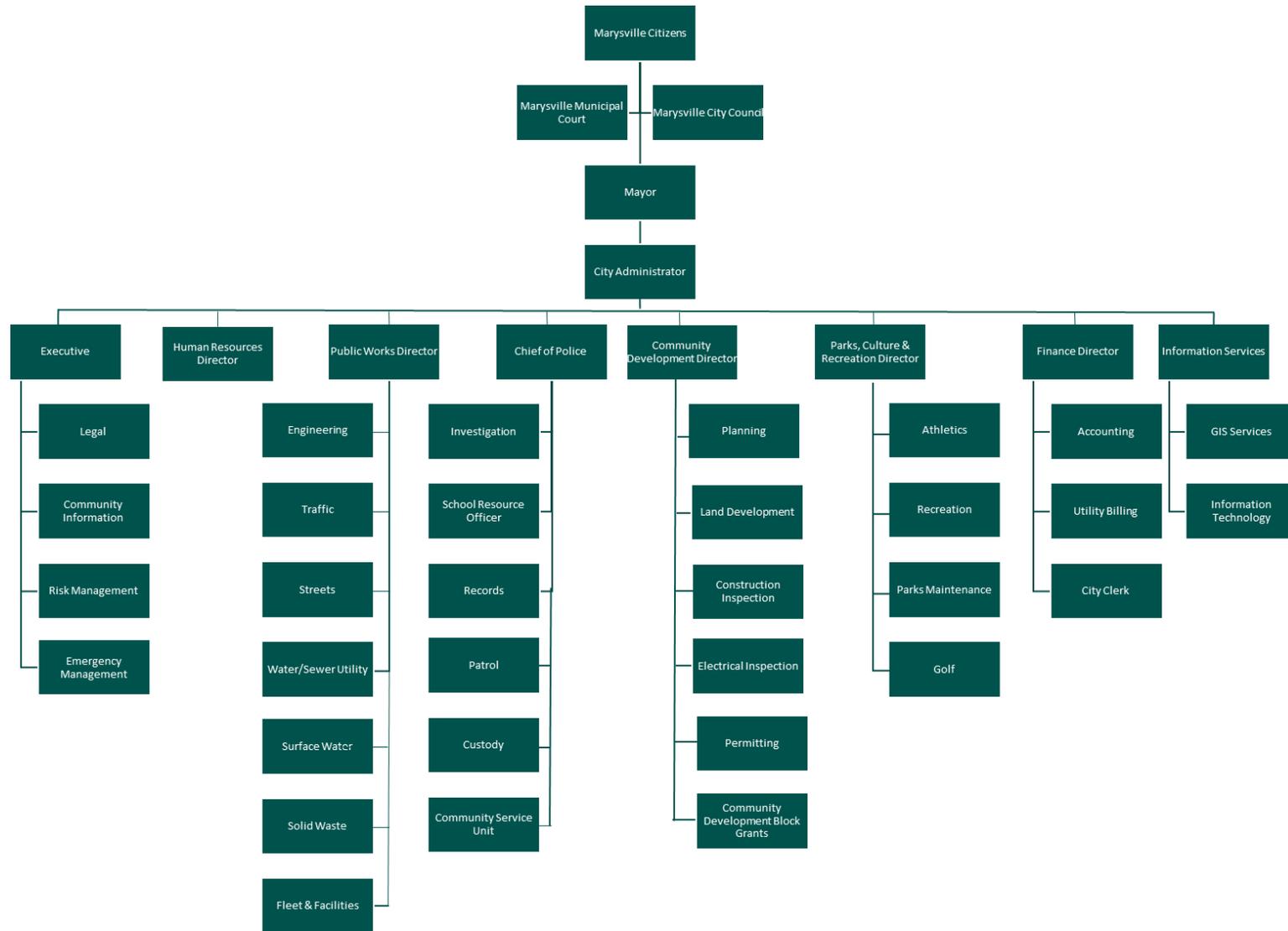
City of Marysville Day-to-Day Organizational Chart

Figure 3: City of Marysville Organizational Chart

Emergency Organizational Structure

During emergency operations, the Marysville Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will operate with a hybrid ICS-like/departmental structure. For minor emergencies (ex. monitoring/level III EOC activations) the City and departments will likely maintain their day-to-day structures. For larger incidents or activations of the EOC, the ICS-like structure is used to coordinate support for the incident and field personnel. This structure aligns with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) guidance and references the EOC structure of Snohomish County to support regional coordination. A disaster policy group may be established with relevant representatives to provide overall policy direction in a response or collectively resolve issues that arise. The disaster policy group representatives will vary depending on the incident but generally will include Mayor, Council members, the City Administrator, Legal, and select Directors or other subject-matter experts. It will be convened and led by the City Administrator or designee.
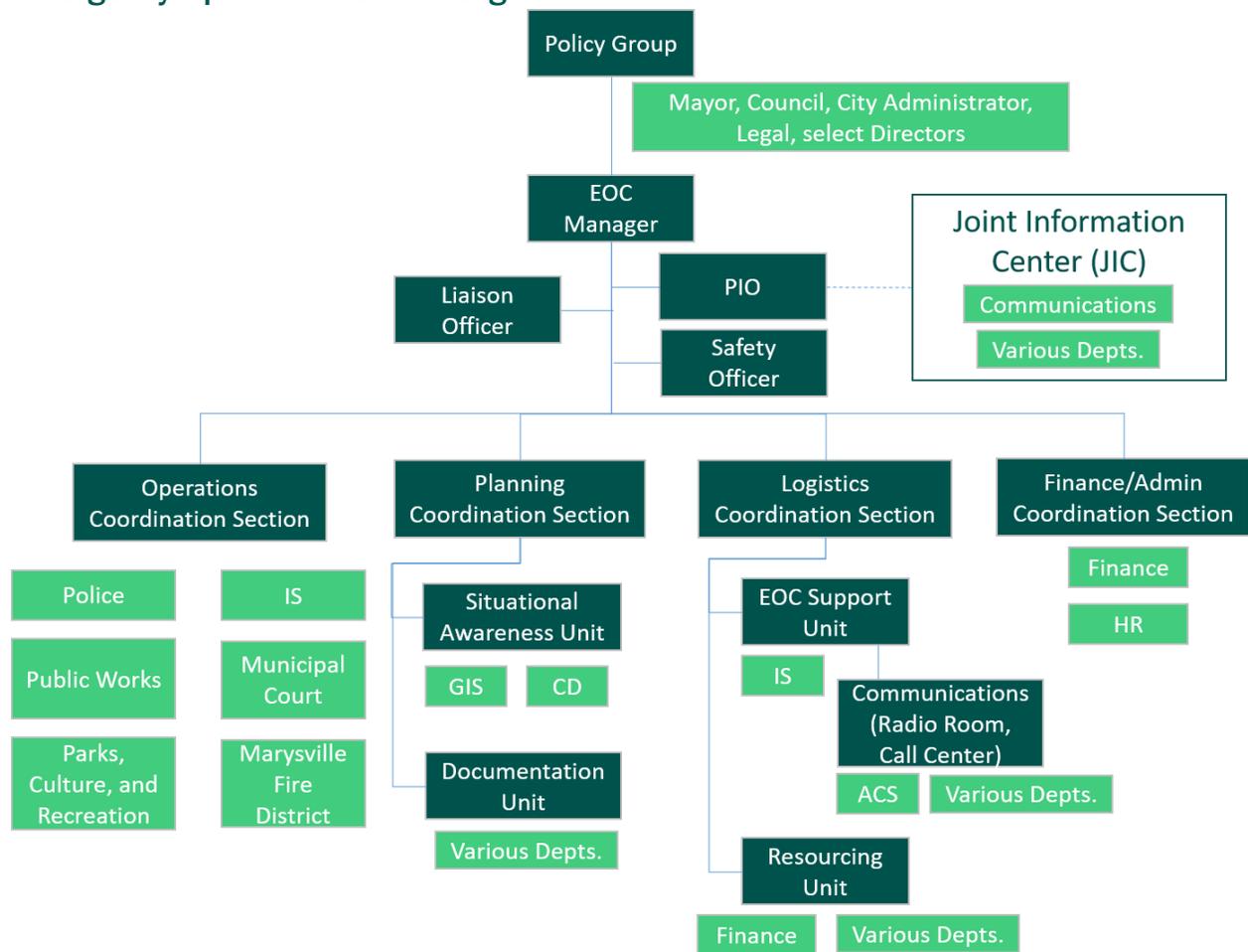
Emergency Operations Center Organizational Chart

Figure 4: Emergency Operations Center Organizational Chart

Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The City of Marysville EOC is a location where staff from multiple departments and/or agencies come together to address imminent threats and hazards and to provide coordinated support to incident

command, on-scene personnel, and/or other EOCs. The EOC may be a fixed location, temporary facility, or virtual structures with staff participating remotely.

EOC Location

The primary EOC is located at the Sunnyside Treatment Plant. The EOC will be in the downstairs conference room with a policy room located in the upstairs training room. The Joint Information Center (JIC) and radio room supporting the EOC will be located at Marysville Fire District Station #66 adjacent to the Sunnyside Treatment Plant.

The alternative EOC location is located at the Marysville Civic Center. When appropriate, the City may activate the EOC virtually and conduct coordination activities remotely.

EOC Activation

The decision to activate the EOC may be made when an incident is occurring or is expected to occur, there is an increased need for additional coordination, and/or at the discretion of the Mayor, the City Administrator, the Emergency Preparedness Manager, or any Department Director (or designee).

The EOC activation level should correspond to the situation and need for coordination and support. EOC activation levels listed below are consistent with the levels utilized by Snohomish County EOC and the Washington State EOC:

Level III (Monitoring)

Emergency Management (or EOC Manager) and applicable department head(s) monitor the situation. Staff may conduct monitoring activities from the EOC or other location based on the situation. The normal City of Marysville department structure is utilized for these operations.

Level II (Partial)

Emergency Management plus incident specific representatives and support staff as needed. The EOC may activate on a limited basis to assist with coordination of incoming assets, to request county or state assistance, or if the incident would benefit from coordinated response support from the EOC.

Level I (Full)

City department representatives and support staff positions filled. The EOC is activated normally to coordinate support for incident commanders, logistics, planning, administration, and finance; set city priorities; coordinate requests for county, state, or federal resources; and manage restoration and recovery activities.

Emergency Management Roles

Local Government

All incidents within the City of Marysville will be under the operational control of City department responders unless officially delegated under the incident command system. Emergencies should first be handled by the responding departments utilizing traditional mutual aid agreements and do not require activation of the EOC. Mutual aid agreements are negotiated and maintained by the individual City departments. When activated, the City EOC will support emergency and major disaster response and recovery activities. The City may coordinate emergency management activities with neighboring entities such as the Tulalip Tribes or Lake Stevens. Other local jurisdictions, non-governmental organizations, and private sector representatives may be requested to provide support to the City under existing mutual aid agreements or ad hoc agreements as required.

County Government

Snohomish County DEM will be the primary point of contact for requesting emergency or major disaster support, except for existing departmental mutual aid agreements. Coordination with the County for emergency or major disaster information or assistance will be through Emergency Management or EOC (when activated).

Regional

Regional resources may be requested and utilized. The Marysville Fire District (MFD) is a regional fire authority that provides fire suppression and prevention, emergency medical response, technical rescue, hazardous material response, surface water rescue, and other service to the City of Marysville and surrounding areas. The City coordinates closely with MFD in emergency planning. Regional partners may also include those related to critical infrastructure or utility providers (ex. Snohomish County Public Utility District, Puget Sound Energy, Cascade Natural Gas, BP - Olympic Pipeline Company, AT&T, Snohomish County 911, etc.). These are normally accessed by existing mutual aid agreements maintained by city departments. Regional resources may also be requested through Snohomish County DEM.

State Government

Normally, requests for State assistance will be submitted to the Snohomish County DEM. Coordination with the State for emergency or major disaster information or assistance will be through Emergency Management or EOC (when activated).

Federal Government

Requests for Federal assistance will be processed in accordance with the National Response Framework. Normally, the request will be processed through Snohomish County Department of Emergency Management to the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and subsequently to the Federal Emergency Management Agency in major disasters.

Nongovernmental and Volunteer Organizations

For emergencies and major disasters confined within the city limits of Marysville, a liaison from nongovernmental and volunteer organizations may be requested to report to the EOC. For emergencies and major disasters impacting areas to include those outside the city limits and when the Snohomish County EOC is activated, liaisons will normally be assigned at the county level. The City EOC will then coordinate with Snohomish County DEM for support.

Private Sector

The City may develop emergency or major disaster contracts with private businesses to provide goods, services, or equipment. Businesses may donate goods, services, or equipment following an emergency or major disaster which will be processed in accordance with donation procedures. Businesses are encouraged to have their own continuity and emergency response plans.

Residents

Residents may volunteer to provide support prior to an emergency or major disaster. Following volunteer training for the purpose of support, residents may be registered as emergency workers. Residents may donate goods or equipment following an emergency or major disaster which will be processed in accordance with donation procedures. The City incorporates residents into preparedness and mitigation efforts by providing training and opportunities to contribute to planning efforts.

City Department Roles and Responsibilities

The City has established an emergency management organization to carry out emergency management functions. The emergency manager is directly responsible for the organization, administration, and operations of the emergency management organization (MMC 2.12.020).

An Emergency Management Committee is led by the emergency manager and consists of executive staff, department directors or designees, and other key staff. The purpose of this committee is to provide input on and guide the direction of emergency management functions.

The following responsibilities are shared by all City departments:

- Provide personnel, facilities, and equipment to support emergency management functions to the best of their abilities.
- Ensure staff are aware of their roles in emergency management functions and they complete the appropriate related trainings (including NIMS and ICS training).
- Develop and maintain relevant plans to carry out their emergency response functions.
- Establish primary and alternative communication methods with staff to communicate with one another, between City departments, and with other partners.
- Collect and provide documentation related to emergency and disaster incidents.
- Encourage personal and family preparedness for all staff.

The following table outlines the roles and responsibilities that City Departments have in emergency management through all mission areas; prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery. This list is not exhaustive and departments may have different roles depending on the situation. Core Capabilities that apply to each department are listed for reference.

Table 2: City Department emergency management roles and responsibilities

City Department	Roles and Responsibilities	Related Core Capabilities
City Administrator	• Provide overall policy direction of emergency management functions • Provide overall coordination of City operations and guidance in executing emergency response priorities • Convene and lead the disaster policy group	Planning, Operational Coordination, Community Resilience, Operational Communication, Economic Recovery
City Council	• Provide policy approval for funding support/allocation • Approve appropriate motions, ordinances, or other required legislation to facilitate an expedient response	Community Resilience, Economic Recovery
Communications	• Provide emergency information to the public before, during, and after emergency incidents • Lead and staff the Joint Information Center during an activation • Coordinate all media interactions	Planning, Public Information and Warning, Operational Coordination, Community Resilience, Operational Communications, Situational Assessment, Economic Recovery, Health and Social Services

City Department	Roles and Responsibilities	Related Core Capabilities
Community Development	• Coordinate and conduct damage assessments and inspections • Support long-term efforts to promote building/rebuilding, sustainability, and other aspects of community recovery • Conduct permit reviews for emergency and permanent repairs • Integrate planning efforts with emergency management activities where appropriate and assist with emergency plan development (ex. hazard mitigation plan)	Planning, Operational Coordination, Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment, Threats and Hazards Identification, Operational Communications, Situational Assessment, Economic Recovery, Housing, Natural and Cultural Resources
Economic Development	• Supports long-term efforts to promote building/rebuilding, sustainability, and other aspects of community recovery • Provide information and guidance on business recovery assistance services	Planning, Operational Coordination, Community Resilience, Long-term Vulnerability Reduction, Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment, Operational Communications, Economic Recovery
Emergency Management	• Staff and coordinate the activities in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) • Facilitate communication and operational coordination for response agencies during a disaster • Coordinate with County DEM, State EMD, and other agency emergency management organizations • Conduct emergency preparedness outreach and public education • Maintain emergency management plans and assist with planning in other city departments • In coordination with Communications, provide emergency information to the public	Planning, Public Information and Warning, Operational Coordination, Community Resilience, Long-term Vulnerability Reduction, Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment, Threats and Hazards Identification, Critical Transportation, Logistics and Supply Chain Management, Mass Care Services, Operational Communications, Situational Assessment, Economic Recovery, Housing
Finance	• Ensure disaster related expenditures are made in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and accounting procedures • Support procurement and disaster-related expenditures • Support donations management activities	Planning, Operational Coordination, Logistics and Supply Chain Management, Economic Recovery
Human Resources	• Oversees personnel needs or issues during emergency management activities • Monitors activities to ensure they comply with safety standards • Coordinates spontaneous volunteer management	Planning, Operational Coordination, Operational Communications, Environmental Response/Health and Safety, Health and Social Services

City Department	Roles and Responsibilities	Related Core Capabilities
Information Services	• Support response operation use of IT resources • Provide emergency assistance for mission-critical activities • Lead cybersecurity programs for the City • Stand up the EOC when activated and provide IT support • Coordinate situational assessment through Geographic Information System (GIS) resources • Assist with emergency communications including amateur radio	Planning, Operational Coordination, Intelligence and Information Sharing, Access Control and Identity Verification, Cybersecurity, Physical Protective Measures, Infrastructure Systems, Operational Communications, Situational Assessment
Legal	• Provide legal counsel for emergency response activities • Supports development and approval of emergency declarations • Review and approve contracts as needed • Provide legal review of relevant emergency plans and agreements • Secure public records as necessary	Planning, Operational Coordination, Operational Communications
Mayor	• Provide overall policy direction of emergency management functions • Make emergency declarations • Provide briefings to and coordinate the activities of the City Council • Share information with the public in coordination with Communications and the Joint Information Center (if activated)	Planning, Operational Coordination, Community Resilience, Operational Communication, Economic Recovery
Municipal Court	• Coordinate with legal and law enforcement to maintain critical and required aspects of court proceedings	Planning, Operational Coordination, Operational Communications
Parks, Culture, and Recreation	• Coordinate the use of Parks facilities for emergency management functions • Coordinate shelter activities for City-operated shelters and assist shelter operations of external agencies • Assist in mass care activities to provide services and supplies for the public • Support donations management activities	Planning, Operational Coordination, Community Resilience, Mass Care Services, Operational Communications
Police	• Conduct law enforcement operations in all mission areas • Provide command and control for field operations through established Incident Command Posts as appropriate • Lead or support active assailant, mass casualty, or mass fatality incidents	Planning, Public Information and Warning, Operational Coordination, Intelligence and Information Sharing, Interdiction and Disruption, Screening, Search, and Detection, Forensics and

City Department	Roles and Responsibilities	Related Core Capabilities
	• Provide guidance for emergency traffic control and maintain site security of critical facilities or response areas • Direct or support evacuation efforts as appropriate • Provide support in the dissemination of emergency warning information to the public • Maintains operations at the Marysville jail	Attribution, Access Control and Identity Verification, Cyber Security, Physical Protective Measures, On-scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement, Operational Communications, Situational Assessment
Public Works	• Maintain transportation infrastructure and designate emergency traffic routes • Maintain operations of and implement repairs to water, storm, and sewer systems • Conduct debris removal activities • Provide traffic control personnel and equipment as needed • Maintain and/or provide vehicles, equipment, and operators to assist in emergency situations • Provide support to evacuation planning and operations • Assist with traffic control for incident locations and key facilities • Coordinate and conduct damage assessments and inspections	Planning, Operational Coordination, Physical Protective Measures, Risk Management Protection for Protection Programs and Activities, Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment, Infrastructure Systems, Critical Transportation, Operational Communications, Situational Assessment, Natural and Cultural Resources

Emergency Support Function (ESF) Reference

Snohomish County uses Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) in their emergency organizational structure. If a City staff member is deployed to the County EOC or assigned to aid in coordination activities, it is helpful to understand the ESF roles. The following table lists ESFs and their primary tasks as well as which City departments might be related to the County ESF.

Table 3: Emergency Support Function (ESF) tasks (from Snohomish County CEMP) and associated City Departments

Emergency Support Function	Primary Tasks (not all inclusive)	City Department
ESF 1 Transportation	• Monitor, assess, and report the status of transportation systems and infrastructures • Coordinate temporary alternative transportation solutions • Coordinate restoration and recovery of transportation systems and infrastructures	Public Works

Emergency Support Function	Primary Tasks (not all inclusive)	City Department
ESF 2 Communications	• Coordination of emergent communications • Coordination with telecommunications and information technology industries • Protection and repair of telecommunications infrastructure • Radio Communication Support Management (RACES/ARES)	IS, Marysville ACS
ESF 3 Public Works & Engineering	• Infrastructure protection, emergency repair, and restoration • Debris / solid waste management • Engineering services and flood fighting operations	Public Works
ESF 4 Fire Service	• Coordinate public fire and life safety services • Support to wildland, rural, and urban firefighting operations	Marysville Fire District
ESF 5 Emergency Management	• Coordination of incident management and response efforts • Information collection, analysis, and planning for emergent operations	Emergency Management
ESF 6 Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services	• Mass Care (non-medical), feeding, and sheltering of persons displaced by a disaster • Emergency assistance including registration, tracking and reunification of families, support to medical shelters, coordination of donated goods & services, and coordination of voluntary agency assistance • Disaster housing assistance. Human services - crises counseling, special needs case management, referral to state and federal assistance programs • Community and Volunteer organization coordination	Parks, Culture, and Recreation
ESF 7 Logistics & Resource	• Support provision of logistic support to include facility space, equipment, supplies, and contracting	Finance, IS, various departments
ESF 8 Public Health & Medical	• Assessment and support of public health and medical needs • Mental health services • Mass causality / fatality management	Marysville Fire District, Emergency Management
ESF 9 Search & Rescue	• Search and rescue operations (wilderness) – ESF 13 • Search and rescue operations (urban) – ESF 4	Marysville Fire District
ESF 10 Hazardous Materials Response	• Coordination of response to oil and hazardous materials spills/incidents	Marysville Fire District
ESF 11 Agriculture & Natural Resources	• Nutritional assistance • Animal and plant disease and pest response • Food safety and security • Protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties • Safety and well-being of household pets	Public Works, Community Development

Emergency Support Function	Primary Tasks (not all inclusive)	City Department
ESF 12 Utilities	• Energy and utility sector coordination • Assessment, repair, and restoration of energy and public utilities	Public Works
ESF 13 Public Safety	• Law Enforcement, public safety, and security support • Support to access, traffic, and crowd control	Police, Municipal Court
ESF 14 Private Sector	• Business and Private Sector	Economic Development
ESF 15 Public Affairs	• Emergency public information and protective action guidance • Media and community relations	Communications

Communications

Operational Communications

During an emergency situation, day-to-day means of communication should be used to the greatest extent possible. Day-to-day communications include email, phones, cell phones, and two-way radios, in addition to Snohomish County 911 which serves as the Public Safety Answering Point for the County. The City may use back up means of communication if day-to-day methods are not operational including amateur radio or runners. When activated the City EOC will communicate with other activated EOCs (county, state, local) via phone and email as well as amateur radio as needed. The EOC Radio Room is located at Marysville Fire District Station #66 and would be activated when needed to provide communication support.

The City may utilize the Marysville/Tulalip Auxiliary Communications Service (ACS) to support communications and response operations. As resources are available, ACS can deploy operators to the EOC, key facilities or locations, and/or in conjunction with responders to further facilitate the communication. The City also maintains a cache of radios that can be used by responders to aid in communication.

Community Communications

Public notification during emergencies and major disasters is critical to provide safety information. All persons should be informed of emergency notifications in a manner in which they can understand so that they may be informed of the danger and appropriate actions they should take to protect themselves and their families. Multiple methods of public notification should be used to provide maximum reach into the public. The City will strive to make every reasonable effort to take actions that are compliant with applicable laws related to individuals with disabilities, Access and Functional Needs (AFN), and Limited English Proficiency (LEP). When conducting after-action reviews, the City will evaluate the effectiveness of communication of life safety information and will inform Washington State EMD of technological challenges which limited communications efforts and will identify recommendations or resources needed to address those challenges.

Emergency communications are required to be translated into languages spoken by "significant populations" which are defined as those that exceed 1,000 people or 5% of the population (RCW 38.52.070) whichever is less. In Marysville, the only language to fall into this category is Spanish.

The City has access to translation and interpreter services to assist in outreach to LEP communities. More details can be found in the City's LEP Inclusive Emergency Communications Plan.

When necessary, expeditious notifications will be provided to citizens who can reasonably be determined to be at risk during a hazardous materials spill or release (RCW 38.52.070). Notifications will be issued using methods described in this plan and in the LEP Inclusive Emergency Communications Plan. In addition, the City will participate in required public meetings as appropriate. A representative from the local organization for emergency services or management where the spill or release occurs is required to attend a public meeting for type 1 or 2 hazardous material spills or releases (RCW 70.136.080).

Alerts and Warnings

Emergency alert and warning systems are designed to allow public safety officials to warn the public of potential or current threats or emergencies. Public alerts and warnings may be issued for events that necessitate shelter-in-place, evacuation, or other protective actions for life safety or property preservation.

City Alert and Warning Capabilities

The City can issue warnings and other emergency public information via social media, notifications through the City website, news releases, mass notification platform (reverse 911, opt-in emergency alerts), printed materials, or in-person. When possible, the City will coordinate alerts and other messaging with relevant agencies. Police personnel may initiate public alerts through Snohomish County 911. The City maintains its own emergency alerting opt-in platform called Marysville Alerts.

Other Alert and Warning Options

There are additional methods for issuing alerts and warnings that the City can request but does not have access to. These include county-wide emergency alert opt-in systems, wireless emergency alerts, the Emergency Alert System (EAS), Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) reader boards, and weather radios. Requests to utilize these methods should be coordinated through the Snohomish County or State EOC/Duty Officer.

Administration

Disaster-Related Documentation

All departments with disaster responsibilities should establish and maintain files of disaster-related documentation. Documentation allows the City to submit reimbursements and recover costs, create historical records, apply for grants, address insurance needs, develop mitigation measures, highlight practices to continue, and identify areas for improvement. All departments will maintain and protect files of all disaster-related directives, forms, reports, requests for assistance, expenditures, and correspondence, in accordance with the record retention program as defined in RCW 40.10.010.

Essential files include, but are not limited to the following:

- sign-in sheets/staffing patterns
- media releases
- situation reports
- emergency declarations
- requests for assistance
- offers of assistance

- damage assessment reports
- financial documentation (including receipts, payroll records, etc.)
- after-action reports

Finance

City Financial Management

Emergency expenditures are not normally integrated into the budgeting process of state and local jurisdictions. Nevertheless, events occur on a periodic basis requiring substantial and necessary unanticipated obligations and expenditures.

The City of Marysville, as all other local jurisdictions in Washington State, will incur disaster-related obligations and expenditures in accordance with the provisions of RCW 38.52.070(2), applicable state statutes and city local codes, charters and ordinances, which include but may not be limited to the following:

- Emergency expenditures for towns and cities with populations less than 300,000. RCWs 35.33.081, 35.33.091, and 35.33.101
- Emergency expenditures for code cities. RCWs 35A.33.080 and 35A.34.140

The Finance Director or designee shall develop effective administrative methods to keep detailed records distinguishing disaster operations activities and expenditures from routine activities and expenditures.

City departments will use their own budgets for emergency costs or paying for contract work. A single project code that is specific to the incident will be used by all departments to track costs. Budget amendments will be used if a department does not have enough funds in their budget to cover costs. Every City department shall be responsible for maintaining detailed records from the onset of an incident or event to include, but not limited to the following:

- work that is performed by force account
- appropriate extracts from payrolls, with any cross references needed to locate original documents including timesheets or payroll reports, verification of wage and benefits, overtime or comp time approvals, and copies of union contracts
- a schedule of equipment used on the job
- invoices, warrants, and checks issued and paid for materials and supplies used on the job
- work that is contracted out
- copies of requests for bids
- invoices submitted by the contractor
- work done under Mutual Aid Agreements

Additionally, the City of Marysville Finance Department is responsible for verifying all City departments' disaster financial records and maintaining complete, city-wide disaster financial records.

Cost Recovery

Disaster-related expenditures and obligations of local jurisdictions and organizations may be reimbursed under a number of federal programs. The federal government may authorize reimbursement of approved costs for work performed in the restoration of certain public facilities

after a major disaster declaration by the President of the United States under the statutory authority of certain federal agencies.

Public Assistance (PA) Program

Provides supplemental financial assistance to state, local governments, and certain private and non-profit organizations for response and recovery activities as a result of a presidentially declared disaster. The PA Program provides federal grant assistance for the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned, and uninsured facilities. This grant funding is provided at a 75% federal share to 25% applicant share for expenses that are approved during the application process. The PA process is coordinated by Emergency Management or other City department if costs or damages are limited.

Individual Assistance (IA) Program

Following a presidentially declared disaster, the IA program assists individuals who are experiencing difficulties post-disaster. If the disaster declaration includes IA, Snohomish County will coordinate the efforts and the City will support as appropriate.

Small Business Administration (SBA)

Following a presidentially declared disaster, the SBA can loan money to homeowners, renters, and business owners for disaster related repairs and personal property replacement.

Other Needs Assistance (ONA)

Following a presidentially declared disaster, the ONA can provide financial assistance to individuals and households who have no applicable insurance and may have been denied by the SBA Disaster Assistance Program.

Other event-specific reimbursement and grant opportunities may also be available. When multiple opportunities are available, the City will closely track costs to ensure that they are not being applied to multiple sources.

Logistics and Resource Management

During a major event, coordination for maximum utilization of a limited supply of disaster-related resources is a primary duty of the EOC. During an emergency or major disaster, the EOC will likely need to provide logistics and resource management beyond the capabilities of the local Incident Commander and to City departments once they have exhausted their supplies and capacity for the provision of services, personnel, and commodities during response and recovery phases. Departments/agencies responding to emergencies and disasters should first use their available resources. Scarce resources should be allocated according to established priorities and objectives of the EOC. Resource requests will be received, processed, and tracked through the EOC throughout their entire lifecycle and, when possible, be coordinated with other jurisdictions and agencies.

The private and non-profit sectors are an important part of any disaster response and recovery. Businesses and non-profits (including faith-based organizations, community based organizations, and non-governmental organizations) may provide valuable support and resources before, during, and after a disaster. Private and non-profit resources should be coordinated through the EOC.

Each City department is responsible for tracking, compiling and submitting accurate and complete disaster-related expenditures to the EOC throughout the response and recovery period. These will be

used to assist with the development of the Preliminary Damage Assessments that go to the County and State to aid in the State's application for federal assistance under the Stafford Act.

Resource Typing

Resource typing defines and categorizes incident resources by capability. Resource typing definitions establish a common language for discussing resources by defining minimum capabilities for personnel, teams, facilities, equipment, and supplies. Resource typing enables communities to plan for, request, and have confidence that the resources they receive have the capabilities they requested. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) leads the development and maintenance of resource typing definitions for resources shared on a local, interstate, regional, or national scale. Jurisdictions can use these definitions to categorize local assets. City departments are responsible for typing their assets.

Mutual Aid

Mutual aid assistance requests can be made by direct request between jurisdictions/agencies or through the Washington Intrastate Mutual Aid System (WAMAS). Established in RCW 38.56, WAMAS provides for in-state mutual assistance among member jurisdictions, to include every county, city, and town of the state. Members of WAMAS are not precluded from entering into or participating in other mutual aid agreements that are authorized by law. WAMAS does not replace current mutual aid agreements; it is a mutual aid tool to use when other agreements do not exist. The chief executive officer of a requesting jurisdiction, or authorized designee, must request assistance directly from the chief executive officer, or authorized designee, of another member jurisdiction. If this request is verbal, it must be confirmed in writing within thirty days after the date of the request. A requesting jurisdiction shall reimburse a responding member jurisdiction for the true and full value of all assistance. However, if authorized by law, a responding member jurisdiction may donate assistance.

Out-of-state mutual aid resources are requested through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), established in Public Law 104-321, or the Pacific Northwest Emergency Management Arrangement (PNEMA), established in Public Law 105-381, both coordinated through Washington State Emergency Management Division.

Credentialing is a process for qualifying and certifying personnel for incident-related positions. It enables jurisdictions to plan for, request, and have confidence in personnel assigned from other organizations through mutual aid agreements. The City will coordinate with local and State efforts to implement qualification standards for appropriate deployable personnel. Resources should deploy only when appropriate authorities request and dispatch them through established resource management systems. Resources that authorities do not request should refrain from spontaneous deployment to avoid overburdening the recipient and compounding accountability challenges.

Volunteers and Donations Administration

The City may utilize emergency workers (volunteers) in accordance with RCW 38.52 and WAC 118-04. "Emergency Worker" is defined in RCW 38.52.010 (4) while the rules and regulations concerning coverage, classification, and registration of workers are addressed by RCW 38.52.310 and Chapter 118.04 WAC.

The EOC is responsible for the management, coordination, and logistical support of donated goods and services which are provided to the City during an emergency or major disaster. The City will coordinate with local non-profit organizations with experience in donations management. When

appropriate, donations offers will be directed to those organizations. Considerations for donations management may include public information, intake procedures, storage, and distribution.

Training and Exercise Program

Training

The City follows NIMS guidance to inform its emergency management training program for City staff. City staff are informed of their training requirements upon employment, promotion, or a change in requirements. The requirements, course links, and certificates are available through the City's learning management system. Additional trainings are offered periodically for staff and/or general public, including personal preparedness, Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training, and other trainings related to emergency management activities.

Exercises

Emergency Management, with support from other departments, designs, develops, and conducts exercises in accordance with this plan. Exercises also utilize Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) principles and concepts. Different portions of this plan will be exercised throughout the year using drills, tabletops and/or functional exercises.

After-Action Reports

Following incidents or exercises, the City will conduct after-action meetings to evaluate response activities. These evaluations may be done through in-person meetings or electronic means. The information gathered will be used to generate After-Action Reports (AAR) that describe what was successful and where gaps may occur. This report will inform an Improvement Plan (IP) that identifies efforts that can be made to lessen gaps in future exercises or incidents. The IP is the means by which the lessons learned from the exercise are converted into concrete, measurable steps that result in improved response capabilities. The IP also identifies the resources needed to meet the gaps which informs future planning and training.

Plan Development and Maintenance

Planning Process

The process used to develop this plan included reviewing county, state, and federal plans and the guidance provided by the state and federal government. This plan complements existing plans at each level. The CEMP has been written to align with the federal, state and county guidance while integrating with City disaster prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery activities and concepts. The state emergency management division has reviewed the plan in accordance with the state planning guide and WAC 118-30-060.

Plan Availability

This plan will be made publicly available on the Marysville Emergency Management webpage or in printed form at the Marysville Civic Center.

Revision Process

The CEMP Basic Plan and Annexes will be revised at a minimum of every five years from the date of last submission to the State. Notwithstanding the regular update schedule, Emergency Management staff will review the Plan on an annual basis and collate suggested updates from other sources such

as local, state, and federal agencies. Each year, at least one exercise will be held to evaluate the Plan and appropriate updates will be made to the Plan as necessary.

Revisions may result from a variety of causes:

- new procedures, policies, or technologies
- changes from local, state, or federal agencies
- lessons learned from an actual event
- feedback from training/exercises or case study reviews
- to accommodate new organizations or organizational structures
- after-action review meeting results

Authorities and References

City of Marysville
Marysville Municipal Code Chapter 2.12 - Emergency Management Organization
Resolution No. 2486 - City Procurement Procedures

State
RCW 35A.33.080, 35.33.081, 35A.34.140, 35.33.091 - Emergency expenditures-Nondebatable
RCW 38.52 - Emergency Management
RCW 38.56 - Intrastate Mutual Aid System
RCW 43.88.250 - Emergency Expenditures
RCW 49.60 - Discrimination – Human Rights Commission
RCW 70.136 - Hazardous Materials Incidents
WAC 118-04 - Emergency Worker Program
WAC 118-09 - Criteria for Eligibility and Allocation of Emergency Management Assistance Funds

Federal
Public Law 104-321 - Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
Public Law 109-308 - Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards (PETS) Act
Public Law 110-325 - The ADA Amendments Act of 2008
Public Law 93-112 – The Rehabilitation Act of 1973
Title 44, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 206 - Federal Disaster Assistance
Public Law 93-288 and 100-707 - The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1974, as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, (Public Law 106-390), and Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013 (SRIA), (PL 113-2)
Presidential Policy Directive 8 - National Preparedness
Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 - Management of Domestic Incidents

References
Snohomish County Hazard Mitigation Plan (and Marysville Annex)
Snohomish County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
National Incident Management System
Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101
FEMA National Planning Frameworks

Glossary

Definitions

Active Assailant – An individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area; in most cases, active assailants use firearms and there is generally no pattern or method to their selection of victims.

Aircraft Accident – An occurrence associated with the operation of an aircraft which takes place between the time any person boards the aircraft with the intention of flight and all such persons have disembarked, and in which any person suffers death or serious injury, or in which the aircraft receives substantial damage.

Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) – A program educates volunteers about disaster preparedness for the hazards that may occur where they live.

Community Lifeline – A lifeline enables the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and is essential to human health and safety or economic security. Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function.

Core Capability – An element defined in the National Preparedness Goal as necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk.

Cyberattacks – Malicious attempts to access or damage a computer system using computers, mobile phones, gaming systems, and other devices to steal identities, block access or delete documents and pictures, target children, or cause problems with business services, transportation, and power.

Dam Failure – An uncontrolled release of impounded water due to structural deficiencies in the water barrier.

Earthquake – The shaking of the ground caused by an abrupt shift of rock along a fracture in the earth or a contact zone between tectonic plates. Earthquakes are typically measured in both magnitude and intensity.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) – The physical location where the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) – The grouping of governmental and certain private sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide capabilities and services most likely needed to manage domestic incidents.

Epidemic – An increase, often sudden, in the number of cases of a disease above what is normally expected in that population in that area.

Flood —Inundation of normally dry land resulting from rising and overflowing of a body of water.

Hazardous Materials – Substances or materials that pose an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property, and include hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, marine pollutants, elevated temperature materials, and others.

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

Incident Command Post – The field location where the primary functions of incident command are performed.

Incident Command System (ICS) – A standardized approach to the command, control, and coordination of on-scene incident management, providing a common hierarchy within which personnel from multiple organizations can be effective.

Incident Commander – The individual responsible for on-scene incident activities, including developing incident objectives and ordering and releasing resources. The Incident Commander has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations.

Joint Information Center (JIC) – A facility in which personnel coordinate incident-related public information activities.

Joint Information System (JIS) – A structure that integrates overarching incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, accurate, accessible, timely, and complete information during crisis or incident operations.

Limited English Proficiency (LEP) – A limited English proficient individual is one who does not speak English as his/her primary language and who has a limited ability to read, write, speak or understand English.

Mass Movement – A collective term for landslides, debris flows, falls and sinkholes.

Mutual Aid Agreements – A written or oral agreement between and among agencies/organizations and/or jurisdictions that provides a mechanism to quickly obtain assistance in the form of personnel, equipment, materials, and other associated services. The primary objective is to facilitate the rapid, short-term deployment of support prior to, during, and/or after an incident.

National Incident Management System (NIMS) A systematic, proactive approach to guide all levels of government, NGOs, and the private sector to work together to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the effects of incidents.

National Planning Framework – Guidance documents for each of the five preparedness mission areas that describe how the whole community works together to achieve the National Preparedness Goal.

Public Information Officer (PIO) – A member of the ICS Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media and/or with other agencies with incident-related information needs.

Severe Weather – Dangerous meteorological or hydro-meteorological phenomena of varying duration with risk of causing major damage, serious social disruption, and loss of human life, and requiring measures for minimizing loss, mitigation, and avoidance. This can include severe thunderstorms, flash floods, damaging winds, extreme heat, large hail, and winter storms.

Tsunami – A long high sea wave caused by an earthquake, submarine landslide, or other disturbance.

Type 1 Hazardous Materials Spill or Release - a spill or release of national significance, requiring the activation of the department of ecology's crisis management team, incident management team, command, and general staff; involvement of the governor's office and federal agency officials; establishment of area command; and active involvement of the department of ecology spills program manager. It may require the establishment of a national incident commander.

Type 2 Hazardous Materials Spill or Release - a large or major incident of long duration, requiring the activation of the department of ecology's crisis management team, incident management team, unified command at an appropriate command post, and most or all of the command and general staff positions. It may require other incident management teams, such as industry, federal, or local; cascading of resources from other states; and establishment of area command. The incident will go into multiple operational periods, and requires significant product spilled and numerous sensitive sites threatened. A written incident action plan will be required for each operational period.

Unified Command – An ICS application used when more than one agency has incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions.

Volcano – A vent in the earth's crust through which magma, rock fragments, gases, or ash are ejected from its interior.

Wildfires – Fires that result in uncontrolled destruction of forests, brush, field crops, grasslands, and real and personal property in non-urban areas.

Acronyms

Acronym	Expansion
AAR	After-Action Report
ACS	Auxiliary Communications Service
ADA	American's with Disabilities Act
AFN	Access and Functional Needs
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Service
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
DEM	Department of Emergency Management (Snohomish County)
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMD	Emergency Management Division (Washington State)
EMO	Emergency Management Organization
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
JIC	Joint Information Center
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GIS	Geographic Information System
ESF	Emergency Support Function
HMP	Hazard Mitigation Plan

Acronym	Expansion
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
IA	Individual Assistance
ICS	Incident Command System
IP	Improvement Plan
LEP	Limited English Proficiency
MFD	Marysville Fire District
MMC	Marysville Municipal Code
NIMS	National Incident Management System
ONA	Other Needs Assistance
PA	Public Assistance
PETS	Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards
PIO	Public Information Officer
PNEMA	Pacific Northwest Emergency Management Arrangement
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SBA	Small Business Administration
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WAMAS	Washington Intrastate Mutual Aid System

Appendix A: Core Capability Critical Tasks and Department Responsibilities

The following table lists the Critical Tasks associated with each of the Core Capabilities. They are sorted by Mission Areas (Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery). The primary and supporting departments are listed for each critical task as applicable. Critical tasks that do not have a department listed are the responsibility of other agencies.

Mission Area: Prevention				
Core Capability	Core Capability Description	Core Capability Critical Tasks	Primary Department	Supporting Department
Planning	Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or tactical-level approaches to meet defined objectives.	Identify critical objectives during the planning process, provide a complete and integrated picture of the sequence and scope of the tasks to achieve the objectives, and ensure the objectives are implementable within the timeframe contemplated within the plan using available resources for prevention-related plans.	Emergency Management	Police, Public Works, Information Services
		Develop and execute appropriate courses of action in coordination with local, state, tribal, territorial, Federal, and private sector entities in order to prevent an imminent terrorist attack within the United States.	Police, Information Services	Emergency Management
Public Information and Warning	Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard, as well as the actions being taken and the assistance being made available, as appropriate.	Share prompt and actionable messages, to include National Terrorism Advisory System alerts, with the public and other stakeholders, as appropriate, to aid in the prevention of imminent or follow-on terrorist attacks, consistent with the timelines specified by existing processes and protocols.	Communications, Police	Information Services
		Provide public awareness information to inform the general public on how to identify and provide terrorism-related information to the appropriate law enforcement authorities, thereby enabling the public to act as a force multiplier in the prevention of imminent or follow-on acts of terrorism.	Communications, Police	Emergency Management, Information Services
Operational Coordination	Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.	Execute operations with functional and integrated communications among appropriate entities to prevent initial or follow-on terrorist attacks within the United States in accordance with established protocols.	Police, Emergency Management	
Intelligence and Information Sharing	Provide timely, accurate, and actionable information resulting from the planning, direction, collection, exploitation, processing, analysis, production, dissemination, evaluation, and feedback of available information concerning physical and cyber threats to the United States, its people, property, or interests; the development, proliferation, or use of WMDs; or any other matter bearing on U.S. national or homeland security by local, state, tribal, territorial, federal, and other stakeholders. Information sharing is the ability to exchange intelligence, information, data, or knowledge among government or private sector entities, as appropriate.	Anticipate and identify emerging and/or imminent threats through the intelligence cycle.	Police	
		Share relevant, timely, and actionable information and analysis with local, state, tribal, territorial, Federal, private sector, and international partners and develop and disseminate appropriate classified/unclassified products.	Police	Communications, Emergency Management
		Ensure local, state, tribal, territorial, Federal, and private sector partners possess or have access to a mechanism to submit terrorism-related information and/or suspicious activity reports to law enforcement.	Police	Information Services

Mission Area: Prevention (continued)				
Core Capability	Core Capability Description	Core Capability Critical Tasks	Primary Department	Supporting Department
Interdiction and Disruption	Delay, divert, intercept, halt, apprehend, or secure threats and/or hazards.	Maximize our ability to interdict specific conveyances, cargo, and persons associated with an imminent terrorist threat or act in the land, air, and maritime domains to prevent entry into the United States or to prevent an incident from occurring in the Nation.		Police
		Conduct operations to render safe and dispose of CBRNE hazards in multiple locations and in all environments, consistent with established protocols.		Marysville Fire District
		Prevent terrorism financial/material support from reaching its target, consistent with established protocols.		Police
		Prevent terrorist acquisition of and the transfer of CBRNE materials, precursors, and related technology, consistent with established protocols.		Police
		Conduct tactical counterterrorism operations in multiple locations and in all environments.		Police
Screening, Search, and Detection	Identify, discover, or locate threats and/or hazards through active and passive surveillance and search procedures. This may include the use of systematic examinations and assessments, bio surveillance, sensor technologies, or physical investigation and intelligence.	Maximize the screening of targeted cargo, conveyances, mail, baggage, and people associated with an imminent terrorist threat or act using technical, non-technical, intrusive, or non-intrusive means.		
		Initiate operations immediately to locate persons and networks associated with an imminent terrorist threat or act.		
		Conduct CBRNE search/detection operations in multiple locations and in all environments, consistent with established protocols.		
Forensics and Attribution	Conduct forensic analysis and attribute terrorist acts (including the means and methods of terrorism) to their source, to include forensic analysis as well as attribution for an attack and for the preparation for an attack in an effort to prevent initial or follow-on acts and/or swiftly develop counter-options.	Prioritize physical evidence collection and analysis to assist in preventing initial or follow-on terrorist acts.		
		Prioritize chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNE) material (bulk and trace) collection and analysis to assist in preventing initial or follow-on terrorist acts.		
		Prioritize biometric collection and analysis to assist in preventing initial or follow-on terrorist acts.		
		Prioritize digital media, network exploitation, and cyber technical analysis to assist in preventing initial or follow-on terrorist acts.		

Mission Area: Protection				
Core Capability	Core Capability Description	Core Capability Critical Tasks	Primary Department	Supporting Department
Planning	Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or tactical-level approaches to meet defined objectives.	Develop protection plans that identify critical objectives based on planning requirements, provide a complete and integrated picture of the sequence and scope of the tasks to achieve the planning objectives, and implement planning requirements within the timeframe contemplated within the plan using available resources for protection related plans.		
		Implement, exercise, and maintain plans to ensure continuity of operations.	Emergency Management	Police, Public Works, Information Services
Public Information and Warning	Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard, as well as the actions being taken and the assistance being made available, as appropriate.	Use effective and accessible indication and warning systems to communicate significant hazards to involved operators, security officials, and the public (including alerts, detection capabilities, and other necessary and appropriate assets).	Communications, Police, Public Works	Information Services
Operational Coordination	Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.	Establish and maintain partnership structures among Protection elements to support networking, planning, and coordination.	Emergency Management	
Intelligence and Information Sharing	Provide timely, accurate, and actionable information resulting from the planning, direction, collection, exploitation, processing, analysis, production, dissemination, evaluation, and feedback of available information concerning physical and cyber threats to the United States, its people, property, or interests; the development, proliferation, or use of WMDs; or any other matter bearing on U.S. national or homeland security by local, state, tribal, territorial, federal, and other stakeholders. Information sharing is the ability to exchange intelligence, information, data, or knowledge among government or private sector entities, as appropriate.	Anticipate and identify emerging and/or imminent threats through the intelligence cycle.	Police, Communications	Information Services
		Share relevant, timely, and actionable information and analysis with local, state, tribal, territorial, Federal, private sector, and international partners, and develop and disseminate appropriate classified/unclassified products.	Police, Communications	Emergency Management
		Provide local, state, tribal, territorial, Federal, and private sector partners with or access to a mechanism to submit terrorism-related information and/or suspicious activity reports to law enforcement.	Police	Communications, Information Services
Interdiction and Disruption	Delay, divert, intercept, halt, apprehend, or secure threats and/or hazards.	Deter, detect, interdict, and protect against domestic and transnational criminal and terrorist activities that threaten the security of the homeland across key operational activities and critical infrastructure sectors.	Police	
		Intercept the malicious movement and acquisition/transfer of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNE) materials and related technologies.	Police, Marysville Fire District	

Mission Area: Protection (continued)				
Core Capability	Core Capability Description	Core Capability Critical Tasks	Primary Department	Supporting Department
Screening, Search, and Detection	Identify, discover, or locate threats and/or hazards through active and passive surveillance and search procedures. This may include the use of systematic examinations and assessments, bio surveillance, sensor technologies, or physical investigation and intelligence.	Screen cargo, conveyances, mail, baggage, and people using information-based and physical screening technology and processes.	Police	Municipal Court
		Detect WMD, traditional, and emerging threats and hazards of concern using: a. A laboratory diagnostic capability and the capacity for food, agricultural (plant/animal), environmental, medical products, and clinical samples b. Biosurveillance systems c. CBRNE detection systems d. Trained healthcare, emergency medical, veterinary, and environmental laboratory professionals		Police
Access Control and Identity Verification	Apply and support necessary physical, technological, and cyber measures to control admittance to critical locations and systems.	Implement and maintain protocols to verify identity and authorize, grant, or deny physical and cyber access to specific locations, information, and networks.	Police, Information Services	Public Works
Cybersecurity	Protect (and if needed, restore) electronic communications systems, information, and services from damage, unauthorized use, and exploitation.	Implement risk-informed guidelines, regulations, and standards to ensure the security, reliability, integrity, and availability of critical information, records, and communications systems and services through collaborative cybersecurity initiatives and efforts.	Information Services	Police
		Implement and maintain procedures to detect malicious activity and to conduct technical and investigative-based countermeasures, mitigations, and operations against malicious actors to counter existing and emerging cyber-based threats, consistent with established protocols.	Information Services	Police
Physical Protective Measures	Implement and maintain risk-informed countermeasures, and policies protecting people, borders, structures, materials, products, and systems associated with key operational activities and critical infrastructure sectors.	Identify, assess, and mitigate vulnerabilities to incidents through the deployment of physical protective measures.	Public Works, Police	Information Services
		Deploy protective measures commensurate with the risk of an incident and balanced with the complementary aims of enabling commerce and maintaining the civil rights of citizens.	Public Works, Police	
Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities	Identify, assess, and prioritize risks to inform Protection activities, countermeasures, and investments.	Ensure critical infrastructure sectors and Protection elements have and maintain risk assessment processes to identify and prioritize assets, systems, networks, and functions.	Public Works	Police
		Ensure operational activities and critical infrastructure sectors have and maintain appropriate threat, vulnerability, and consequence tools to identify and assess threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences.	Public Works	Police
Supply Chain Integrity and Security	Strengthen the security and resilience of the supply chain.	Secure and make resilient key nodes, methods of transport between nodes, and materials in transit.		Public Works, Emergency Management

Mission Area: Mitigation				
Core Capability	Core Capability Description	Core Capability Critical Tasks	Primary Department	Supporting Department
Planning	Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or tactical-level approaches to meet defined objectives.	Develop approved hazard mitigation plans that address relevant threats/hazards in accordance with the results of their risk assessment within all local, state, tribal, territorial, and Federal partners.	Emergency Management	Public Works, Information Services
Public Information and Warning	Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard, as well as the actions being taken and the assistance being made available, as appropriate.	Communicate appropriate information, in an accessible manner, on the risks faced within a community after the conduct of a risk assessment.	Communications	Emergency Management
Operational Coordination	Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.	Establish protocols to integrate mitigation data elements in support of operations with local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area partners and in coordination with Federal agencies.	Emergency Management, Public Works, Community Development	
Community Resilience	Enable the recognition, understanding, communication of, and planning for risk and empower individuals and communities to make informed risk management decisions necessary to adapt to, withstand, and quickly recover from future incidents.	Maximize the coverage of the U.S. population that has a localized, risk-informed mitigation plan developed through partnerships across the entire community.	Emergency Management	Communications
		Empower individuals and communities to make informed decisions to facilitate actions necessary to adapt to, withstand, and quickly recover from future incidents.	Emergency Management	Communications, Executive, City Council
Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction	Build and sustain resilient systems, communities, and critical infrastructure and key resources lifelines so as to reduce their vulnerability to natural, technological, and human-caused threats and hazards by lessening the likelihood, severity, and duration of the adverse consequences.	Achieve a measurable decrease in the long-term vulnerability of the Nation against current baselines amid a growing population base, changing climate conditions, increasing reliance upon information technology, and expanding infrastructure base.	Community Development, Economic Development	Emergency Management
Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment	Assess risk and disaster resilience so that decision makers, responders, and community members can take informed action to reduce their entity's risk and increase their resilience.	Ensure that local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area governments and the top 100 Metropolitan Statistical Areas complete a risk assessment that defines localized vulnerabilities and consequences associated with potential natural, technological, and human-caused threats and hazards to their natural, human, physical, cyber, and socioeconomic interests.	Emergency Management	
Threat and Hazards Identification	Identify the threats and hazards that occur in the geographic area; determine the frequency and magnitude; and incorporate this into analysis and planning processes so as to clearly understand the needs of a community or entity.	Identify the threats and hazards within and across local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area governments and the top 100 Metropolitan Statistical Areas, in collaboration with the whole community, against a national standard based on sound science.	Emergency Management	

Mission Area: Response				
Core Capability	Core Capability Description	Core Capability Critical Tasks	Primary Department	Supporting Department
Planning	Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or tactical-level approaches to meet defined objectives.	Develop operational plans that adequately identify critical objectives based on the planning requirement, provide a complete and integrated picture of the sequence and scope of the tasks to achieve the objectives, and are implementable within the timeframe contemplated in the plan using available resources.	Emergency Management	
Public Information and Warning	Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard, as well as the actions being taken and the assistance being made available, as appropriate.	Inform all affected segments of society of critical lifesaving and life- sustaining information by all means necessary, including accessible tools, to expedite the delivery of emergency services and aid the public to take protective actions.	Communications	Emergency Management
		Deliver credible and actionable messages to inform ongoing emergency services and the public about protective measures and other life-sustaining actions, and facilitate the transition to recovery.	Communications	Emergency Management
Operational Coordination	Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.	Mobilize all critical resources and establish command, control, and coordination structures within the affected community, in other coordinating bodies in surrounding communities, and across the Nation, and maintain as needed throughout the duration of an incident.	Emergency Management, Police, Marysville Fire District	All departments
		Enhance and maintain command, control, and coordination structures consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery.	Emergency Management, Police, Marysville Fire District	All departments
Infrastructure Systems	Stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.	Decrease and stabilize immediate infrastructure threats to the affected population, to include survivors in the heavily damaged zone, nearby communities that may be affected by cascading effects, and mass care support facilities and evacuation processing centers with a focus on life sustainment and congregate care services.	Public Works	
		Re-establish critical infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing emergency response operations, life sustainment, community functionality, and a transition to recovery.	Public Works	
		Provide for the clearance, removal, and disposal of debris.	Public Works	
		Formalize partnerships with governmental and private sector cyber incident or emergency response teams to accept, triage, and collaboratively respond to cascading impacts in an efficient manner.	Information Services	Public Works

		Mission Area: Response (continued)		
Core Capability	**Core Capability Description**	**Core Capability Critical Tasks**	**Primary Department**	**Supporting Department**
Critical Transportation	Provide transportation (including infrastructure access and accessible transportation services) for response priority objectives, including the evacuation of people and animals, and the delivery of vital response personnel, equipment, and services into the affected areas.	Establish physical access through appropriate transportation corridors and deliver required resources to save lives and to meet the needs of disaster survivors.		Public Works, Emergency Management
		Ensure basic human needs are met, stabilize the incident, transition into recovery for an affected area, and restore basic services and community functionality.	Emergency Management, Parks, Culture, and Recreation	Public Works
		Clear debris from any route type (i.e., road, rail, airfield, port facility, waterway) to facilitate response operations.	Public Works	
Environmental Response/ Health and Safety	Conduct appropriate measures to ensure the protection of the health and safety of the public and workers, as well as the environment, from all-hazards in support of responder operations and the affected communities.	Identify, assess, and mitigate worker health and safety hazards, and disseminate health and safety guidance and resources to response and recovery workers.	Human Resources	
		Minimize public exposure to environmental hazards through assessment of the hazards and implementation of public protective actions.	Human Resources, Marysville Fire District	
		Detect, assess, stabilize, and clean up releases of oil and hazardous materials into the environment, including buildings/structures, and properly manage waste.	Marysville Fire District	
		Identify, evaluate, and implement measures to prevent and minimize impacts to the environment, natural and cultural resources, and historic properties from all-hazard emergencies and response operations.		Community Development, Public Works
Fatality Management Services	Provide fatality management services, including decedent remains recovery and victim identification, working with local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and federal authorities to provide mortuary processes, temporary storage or permanent internment solutions, sharing information with mass care services for the purpose of reunifying family members and caregivers with missing persons/remains, and providing counseling to the bereaved.	Establish and maintain operations to recover a significant number of fatalities over a geographically dispersed area.		Marysville Fire District
		Mitigate hazards from remains, facilitate care to survivors, and return remains for final disposition.		
Fire Management and Suppression	Provide structural, wildland, and specialized firefighting capabilities to manage and suppress fires of all types, kinds, and complexities while protecting the lives, property, and the environment in the affected area.	Provide traditional first response or initial attack firefighting services.	Marysville Fire District	
		Conduct expanded or extended attack firefighting and support operations through coordinated response of fire management and specialized fire suppression resources.	Marysville Fire District	
		Ensure the coordinated deployment of appropriate local, regional, national, and international fire management and fire suppression resources to reinforce firefighting efforts and maintain an appropriate level of protection for subsequent fires.	Marysville Fire District	

Mission Area: Response (continued)				
Core Capability	Core Capability Description	Core Capability Critical Tasks	Primary Department	Supporting Department
Logistics and Supply Chain Management	Deliver essential commodities, equipment, and services in support of impacted communities and survivors, to include emergency power and fuel support, as well as the coordination of access to community staples. Synchronize logistics capabilities and enable the restoration of impacted supply chains.	Mobilize and deliver governmental, nongovernmental, and private sector resources to save lives, sustain lives, meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery, to include moving and delivering resources and services to meet the needs of disaster survivors.	Emergency Management	Finance
		Enhance public and private resource and services support for an affected area.	Emergency Management	
Mass Care Services	Provide life-sustaining and human services to the affected population, to include hydration, feeding, sheltering, temporary housing, evacuee support, reunification, and distribution of emergency supplies.	Move and deliver resources and capabilities to meet the needs of disaster survivors, including individuals with access and functional needs.	Emergency Management, Parks, Culture, and Recreation	Public Works
		Establish, staff, and equip emergency shelters and other temporary housing options (including accessible housing) for the affected population.		Emergency Management, Parks, Culture, and Recreation
		Move from congregate care to non-congregate care alternatives and provide relocation assistance or interim housing solutions for families unable to return to their pre-disaster homes.		Emergency Management, Parks, Culture, and Recreation
Mass Search and Rescue Operations	Deliver traditional and atypical search and rescue capabilities, including personnel, services, animals, and assets to survivors in need, with the goal of saving the greatest number of endangered lives in the shortest time possible.	Conduct search and rescue operations to locate and rescue persons in distress.		Marysville Fire District
		Initiate community-based search and rescue support operations across a wide, geographically dispersed area.		Emergency Management
		Ensure the synchronized deployment of local, regional, national, and international teams to reinforce ongoing search and rescue efforts and transition to recovery.	Emergency Management, Marysville Fire District	

	Mission Area: Response (continued)			
Core Capability	Core Capability Description	Core Capability Critical Tasks	Primary Department	Supporting Department
On-Scene Security, Protections, and Law Enforcement	Ensure a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for people and communities located within affected areas and also for response personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations.	Establish a safe and secure environment in an affected area.	Police, Marysville Fire District	Public Works
		Provide and maintain on-scene security and meet the protection needs of the affected population over a geographically dispersed area while eliminating or mitigating the risk of further damage to persons, property, and the environment.	Police	Public Works
Operational Communications	Ensure the capacity for timely communications in support of security, situational awareness, and operations by any and all means available, among and between affected communities in the impact area and all response forces.	Ensure the capacity to communicate with both the emergency response community and the affected populations and establish interoperable voice and data communications between Federal, tribal, state, and local first responders.	Information Services, Communications, Emergency Management	Police, Marysville Fire District
		Re-establish sufficient communications infrastructure within the affected areas to support ongoing life-sustaining activities, provide basic human needs, and a transition to recovery.	Information Services	
		Re-establish critical information networks, including cybersecurity information sharing networks, to inform situational awareness, enable incident response, and support the resilience of key systems.	Information Services	Emergency Management
Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services	Provide lifesaving medical treatment via Emergency Medical Services and related operations and avoid additional disease and injury by providing targeted public health, medical, and behavioral health support, and products to all affected populations.	Deliver medical countermeasures to exposed populations.		
		Complete triage and initial stabilization of casualties, and begin definitive care for those likely to survive their injuries and illnesses.	Marysville Fire District	
		Return medical surge resources to pre-incident levels, complete health assessments, and identify recovery processes.		
Situational Assessment	Provide all decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the hazard, any cascading effects, and the status of the response.	Deliver information sufficient to inform decision making regarding immediate lifesaving and life-sustaining activities, and engage governmental, private, and civic sector resources within and outside of the affected area to meet basic human needs and stabilize the incident.	Emergency Management	All departments
		Deliver enhanced information to reinforce ongoing lifesaving and life-sustaining activities, and engage governmental, private, and civic sector resources within and outside of the affected area to meet basic human needs, stabilize the incident, and transition to recovery.	Emergency Management, Communications	

Mission Area: Recovery				
Core Capability	Core Capability Description	Core Capability Critical Tasks	Primary Department	Supporting Department
Planning	Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or tactical-level approaches to meet defined objectives.	Convene the core of an inclusive planning team (identified pre-disaster), which will oversee disaster recovery planning.	Emergency Management	Community Development, Executive, Communications
		Complete an initial recovery plan that provides an overall strategy and timeline, addresses all core capabilities, and integrates socioeconomic, demographic, accessibility, technology, and risk assessment considerations (including projected climate change impacts), which will be implemented in accordance with the timeline contained in the plan.	Emergency Management	Community Development, Economic Development
Public Information and Warning	Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard, as well as the actions being taken and the assistance being made available, as appropriate.	Reach all populations within the community with effective actionable recovery-related public information messaging and communications that are accessible to people with disabilities and people with limited English proficiency; protect the health and safety of the affected population; help manage expectations; and ensure stakeholders have a clear understanding of available assistance and their roles and responsibilities.	Communications	
		Support affected populations and stakeholders with a system that provides appropriate, current information about any continued assistance, steady state resources for long-term impacts, and monitoring programs in an effective and accessible manner.	Communications	Emergency Management
Operational Coordination	Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.	Establish tiered, integrated leadership and inclusive coordinating organizations that operate with a unity of effort and are supported by sufficient assessment and analysis to provide defined structure and decision-making processes for recovery activities.	Emergency Management, Executive	
		Define the path and timeline for recovery leadership to achieve the jurisdiction's objectives that effectively coordinates and uses appropriate local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal assistance, as well as nongovernmental and private sector resources. This plan is to be implemented within the established timeline.	Executive, Economic Development, Community Development	
Infrastructure Systems	Stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.	Restore and sustain essential services (public and private) to maintain community functionality.	Public Works, Information Services	
		Develop a plan with a specified timeline for redeveloping community infrastructures to contribute to resiliency, accessibility, and sustainability.	Public Works, Community Development	Emergency Management
		Provide systems that meet the community needs while minimizing service disruption during restoration within the specified timeline in the recovery plan.	Public Works	

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Mission Area: Recovery (continued)				
Core Capability	Core Capability Description	Core Capability Critical Tasks	Primary Department	Supporting Department
Economic Recovery	Return economic and business activities (including food and agriculture) to a healthy state and develop new business and employment opportunities that result in an economically viable community.	Conduct a preliminary assessment of economic issues and identify potential inhibitors to fostering stabilization of the affected communities.	Economic Development	
		Return affected area's economy within the specified timeframe in the recovery plan.	Economic Development, Executive	City Council
		Ensure the community recovery and mitigation plan(s) incorporates economic revitalization and removes governmental inhibitors to post-disaster economic sustainability, while maintaining the civil rights of citizens.	Executive, Economic Development	City Council, Emergency Management
Health and Social Services	Restore and improve health and social services capabilities and networks to promote the resilience, independence, health (including behavioral health), and well-being of the whole community.	Identify affected populations, groups, and key partners in short-term, intermediate, and long-term recovery.	Emergency Management	
		Complete an assessment of community health and social service needs; prioritize these needs, including accessibility requirements, based on the whole community's input and participation in the recovery planning process; and develop a comprehensive recovery timeline.	Emergency Management, Communications	
		Restore health care (including behavioral health), public health, and social services functions.		
		Restore and improve the resilience and sustainability of the health care system and social service capabilities and networks to promote the independence and well-being of community members in accordance with the specified recovery timeline.		
Housing	Implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community and contribute to its sustainability and resilience.	Assess preliminary housing impacts and needs, identify currently available options for temporary housing, and plan for permanent housing.		Emergency Management
		Ensure community housing recovery plans continue to address interim housing needs, assess options for permanent housing, and define a timeline for achieving a resilient, accessible, and sustainable housing market.		Community Development
		Establish a resilient and sustainable housing market that meets the needs of the community, including the need for accessible housing within the specified timeframe in the recovery plan.		Community Development

Mission Area: Recovery (continued)				
Core Capability	Core Capability Description	Core Capability Critical Tasks	Primary Department	Supporting Department
Natural and Cultural Resources	Protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties through appropriate planning, mitigation, response, and recovery actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, and restore them consistent with post-disaster community priorities and best practices and in compliance with applicable environmental and historic preservation laws and executive orders.	Implement measures to protect and stabilize records and culturally significant documents, objects, and structures.		Community Development
		Mitigate the impacts to and stabilize the natural and cultural resources, and conduct a preliminary assessment of the impacts that identifies protections that need to be in place during stabilization through recovery.	Community Development	
		Complete an assessment of affected natural and cultural resources, and develop a timeline for addressing these impacts in a sustainable and resilient manner.	Public Works, Community Development	
		Preserve natural and cultural resources as part of an overall community recovery that is achieved through the coordinated efforts of natural and cultural resource experts and the recovery team in accordance with the specified timeline in the recovery plan.		Community Development