

## Washington State Emergency Management Advisory Group

July 9, 2015

1300 – 1600

### Notes

#### Attendees:

	Present	Absent		Present	Absent		Present	Absent
Antolin	X		Green	*		McDougall	X	
Banks	X		Hardin	X		Pennington	X	
Beck		X	Heinze	X		Shipman	X	
Boggs	X		Hooper	X		Sisson		X
Brooks		X	Hubbard	X		Smith	X	
Duffey	X		Jenkins	X		Ufford	X	
Ezelle	X		Lewis	X		Wallace	X	
Fox	X		McCuen	*		Weise		X
Graff	X		McDaniel	X				

Others: \*Ute Weber representing Green, \*Randy August representing McCuen

Visitors: Chris Utzinger, Ken Neafcy (City of Seattle)

I. Start: 1305

II. **Old Business**

a. WAC 118.30

- i. Internal review done Jul 16. Local Preparedness Report (LPR) working group will meet July 17. The LPR workgroup will finalize in August.
- ii. The LPR will be open for review and comment in September.
- iii. CR 102 for WAC 118-30 in November.
- iv. Open public meetings on WAC 118-30 in December.
- v. CR 103 in January.
- vi. Biggest issue: LPR is an integral part of WAC 118.30. It is better to structure and build the LPR before sending out WAC 118-30 for comment. LPR does follow Emergency Management Program elements.
- vii. Plan:
  1. EMD internally is finalizing their part – before July 17<sup>th</sup>
  2. July 17 – Preparedness working group will meet and refine LPR
  3. August – Preparedness working group will again meeting in finalize their input
  4. September – LPR will be distributed to ALL Emergency Managers in the state for review and comment

5. October – Resolve Issues identified during review by county and city emergency managers
  6. November – File CR 102 and provide to Emergency Managers
  7. December - Public Meetings
  8. January File CR 103 and put into place
- b. Resource ordering inconsistencies between state and local forms
- i. The State worked with all jurisdictions and asked about the local needs. King County form did not meet the State needs. The State merged both and built a form within WebEOC.
  - ii. Logistics working group will be meeting and white boarding the problem on August 5.
  - iii. The process is designed to be system agnostic.
  - iv. FEMA moving towards WebEOC and EMD is working on State to Fed ordering transition.
  - v. EMAG and State were tasked separately to do the same thing.
  - vi. TASK: Pattijean and Logistics working group to bring product to August EMAG meeting from their Aug 5 work session.
- c. Standardization of activation levels
- i. Strawman (Attachment 1)
  - ii. Wildfire evacuation levels complete opposite of current system
  - iii. Recommendation: Socialize statewide as policy, State strongly recommends that all EM programs standardize their levels with state, and report back to EMAG when accomplished or when change is intended to be complete.
  - iv. EMAG approved the proposal. EMAG members will report to Chris Utzinger after they socialize it with their constituents.
  - v. TASK: Hardin and Chis Utzinger will work together on getting a report back deadline.
  - vi. TASK: EMD will provide a letter to EMAG for comment then send out statewide.
- d. Operational Rhythm
- i. (Attachment 2)
  - ii. For the elected's call, EMD takes the information from the local jurisdiction call, synthesizes the info, and provides the elected's with the info.
  - iii. Late morning meetings work better.
  - iv. Call would occur during ? to ?.

### III. EMD Briefing

- a. Fires - 10 Fire mobilizations so far to date. Eight since June 28. Mass property loss. Busy year so far. Local (Westside) Fire chiefs are reluctant to give up resources for the eastside fire fights. Weather is expected to be hot and dry throughout September.
- b. Ice Cave Collapse and other incidents are popping up as well.
- c. Cascadia Rising is rapidly coming and EMD is fully involved.
- d. Next week we will be conducting an Oil Train TTX for cabinet.

- e. The State budget has been approved. If cuts keep happening, EMD will have to cut programs as there are really no more people that can be cut.
- f. The Director of the Commission on Hispanic Affairs contacted us regarding issues during the most recent fires. He mentioned the following:
  - i. No Hispanic messaging went out during the recent fires.
  - ii. It is a local issue but the commission and state can help the locals.
  - iii. State needs the locals to do the strategic thinking and then to push out the messages.
  - iv. It would be beneficial for the locals and state to connect with local commissions. Antolin has offered to help facilitate.
  - v. Can help during Cascadia Rising exercise in this area.
  - vi. Do you do your social media in other languages? Grant County does not do social media.

vii. TASK: Smith will resend to the EMAG all the commission contacts. (Attachment 3)

g. TASK: EMD to bring Emilio Vella from State Independent Living Council (SILC) to the September EMAG Meeting.

- i. Several lawsuits from the vulnerable populations, the state has been approached by legal team that provide services to vulnerable populations. The state will have a meeting with the legal team. Emergency managers needs to keep this issue on their forefronts.
- ii. DAFN presentation from National Homeland Security was very good.
  - 1. TASK: Pennington to send presentation to EMAG members – No Presentation Available
- iii. Pierce County can be a resource for vulnerable population planning.
- iv. State has GIS layers for counties from DSHS.
- v. State Planners are looking at this during their local CEMP reviews.

IV. **SharePoint 2013 Show and Tell**

- a. Can everyone get access?
  - i. People are still having problems accessing. Some did not get the email.
  - ii. TASK: Smith to resend the invitation.
- b. Do we like this for collaboration? Yes,
  - i. TASK: Please send the Tel 1A link to EMAG members

V. **4/10 Impacts and How it affects EMD's working relationships**

- a. Has EMD's 4/10 schedule impacted you? How so?
  - i. Shipman – Not noticing a difference
  - ii. Randy August – It is nice to have people in the office after 1700.
  - iii. Ute Weber – If she leaves a message on Monday, she will get a return call on Tuesday
  - iv. Hubbard – getting used to the new normal
  - v. Graff – With regards to short turnaround deadlines, everyday counts
  - vi. Mon vs Fri?

1. All of the world works on Mondays, Mondays impact Seattle, Randy August likes having Fridays be a work day, Wallace has only had one large issue and several small issues with Mondays off.

VI. **EMAT After Action Report –**

- a. Ice Cave Collapse – no communications at the incident. SR 530 taught Snohomish County to listen to public solutions to problems. This really helped with this incident. Solution came from a Boeing engineer.
- b. Wildfires – (Attachment 4)
  - i. Chelan County reached out to EMD requesting assistance; Snohomish County used this as an opportunity to test the EMAT concept. They sent a 6 person EMAT to Chelan County. The EMAT assisted in the activated ESF 6 and 8 due to hazardous material leaks. They also provided much needed call center help with 911 calls and calls into the OEM.
  - ii. Deactivated less than 24 hours later.
  - iii. Lessons Learned – Would add a call specialist to standard team. Concept worked very well, EMAT was respected by local authorities.
    1. What needs improvement from AAR
      - a. Checklist at Alert and Warning Center which would include what the exact requestor needs.
      - b. Standard protocol and training with AlertSense? Need authority for reverse 911 for EMATs.
    2. Would have liked to have an A-team to help with paperwork. This team would include LSC, PSC, and PIO.
    3. Not just EOC level but tactical level.
    4. This deployment was short, sweet, and effective.
    5. It took 2 hours to pull together an EOC.
    6. Need to have common software, technology (phones, tables, computers, etc).
  - iv. Questions?
    1. Should the EMAT be a state asset?
      - a. WAMAS paperwork is cumbersome on both ends.

VII. **Regional Coordinators issues in preparedness for the August EMAG Meeting**

- a. Originally set up to facilitate the distribution of HLS grant monies. The roles have evolved since then.
  - i. Anything related to grants. As federal requirement for more data have evolved, they have work to fill these gaps.
  - ii. There was interest in looking at the process developed by a team of regional representatives to acquire, analyze and apply data relevant to evaluating emergency management activities across the state.
- b. Not clear on guidance
- c. Span of control issues – each region has a unique way of addressing these positions

- d. What is the assumed role of the Regional Coordinators?
  - i. Coordinate regional capabilities
  - ii. Facilitate discussions
  - iii. Grant requirements
- e. What should the role be? Instead of this question, real question should be how should this work?
  - i. SPR – State vs Regional Coordinators (friction)
    - 1. Fed requirements for THIRA and SPR (Core Capabilities) doesn't fit local jurisdictions.
    - 2. How do we build statewide capabilities vs role assumptions?
    - 3. No generic regional coordinator role and sustainment
    - 4. Staff
      - a. Span of control areas
      - b. Jointly converse to fill out and report on data to build capabilities.
    - 5. Expectations at August Meeting
      - a. Regional coordinators present their contribution to process
      - b. How do we extract talent and move forward?
      - c. Need clarity of outcomes
    - 6. There was an additional discussion about the value of examining the entire process involving, core capabilities, THIRA and the State Preparedness Report. Purpose for this discussion would be to determine what we are trying to achieve (outcomes), how the effort might best be supported and how relevant data can best serve programs across the state.
  - f. Regional Coordinators will be invited to the August 6th EMAG meeting to present their approach.

**g. TASK – Review invite responses from Regional Coordinators**

**VIII. Workgroup Report Out – Not Done**

**IX. Next Steps**

- a. August Meeting Agenda
  - i. Regional Coordinators
    - 1. Need to get expectations out to both groups before the next meeting.
    - 2. How long the need with their objectives
  - ii. Workgroups
    - 1. Leader to get to EMAG what specific objectives they want accomplished
  - iii. Need to discuss EMAG membership with ESCA dissolving and who would take the consortium seat.

**iv. TASK – Smith to send out excel membership sheet.**

- b. September Meeting



# Attachment 1

## **Standardization of EOC Activation Levels**

### **Problem Statement**

Numbering and definition of EOC activation levels varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction across the state. Standardization would facilitate establishment of situational awareness and expedite response and recovery efforts such a mutual aid.

### **Elements of Discussion**

- Number of activation levels
- Numbering/labeling of activation levels
- Differentiating between partial and full activation

### **Proposal**

#### 1. Number of activation levels

Three activation levels seem to be a de facto standard to engage EOC in monitoring, partial, and full response coordination activities.

#### 2. Numbering/labeling of activation levels

In accordance with incident complexity and resource typing conventions, the highest activation level should be level 1. The term activation "level" should be used as opposed to "phase", as the word phase implies a defined sequence, which is not the case with activation levels.

Level 1 – Full activation

Level 2 – Partial activation

Level 3 – Monitoring activation

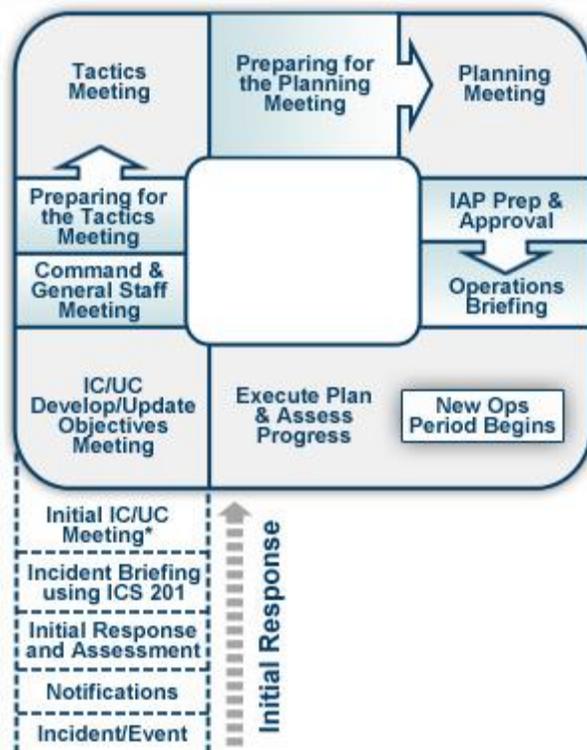
#### 3. Differentiating between partial and full activation

A full activation will include all EOC functions: command, operations, planning, logistics, and finance/administration. A partial activation will only entail a subset of these functions. In both partial and full activations, staffing levels beyond Command & General Staff positions as well as Emergency Support Functions activated will depend on the nature, size, and complexity of the incident.

## Attachment 2

### Operational Rhythm

The following is a brief description of the NIMS/ICS operational planning cycle used during full activations of the State EOC. The implementation will depend on the nature, size, and complexity of the individual incident and will be documented in the Incident Action Plan for the respective operational period.



### Concept of Operations

- Operational periods range between one day and one week depending on the volatility of the situation.
- An operational period consists of one or more 12-hour shifts. The nature of the incident determines the need for night shifts.
- Day shifts run from 0700 to 1900. Night shifts run from 1900 to 0700.
- In Incident Briefing (ICS 201) will be developed during the initial response.
- An Incident Action Plan is developed in advance for each operational period.
- A Situation Report is published after each operational period.
- The Objectives Meeting, the Command & General Staff Meeting, the Tactics Meeting, and the Planning Meeting serve to develop the Incident Action Plan for the next operational period. They occur in the sequence listed above on the last day of the current operational period.
- The number of Operations Briefings per shift will depend on the volatility of the situation.

## Attachment 2

- The Local Jurisdiction Conference Call serves to obtain a status update from local or tribal emergency managers as well as a heads-up on requests for assistance that may be forwarded to the state.
- The Elected Officials Conference Calls serve to inform the elected officials on current response and recovery efforts.
- The exact times of the events in the Operational Rhythm will be set to accommodate the operational needs of the incident and published on the Message Schedule of the respective Incident Action Plan.

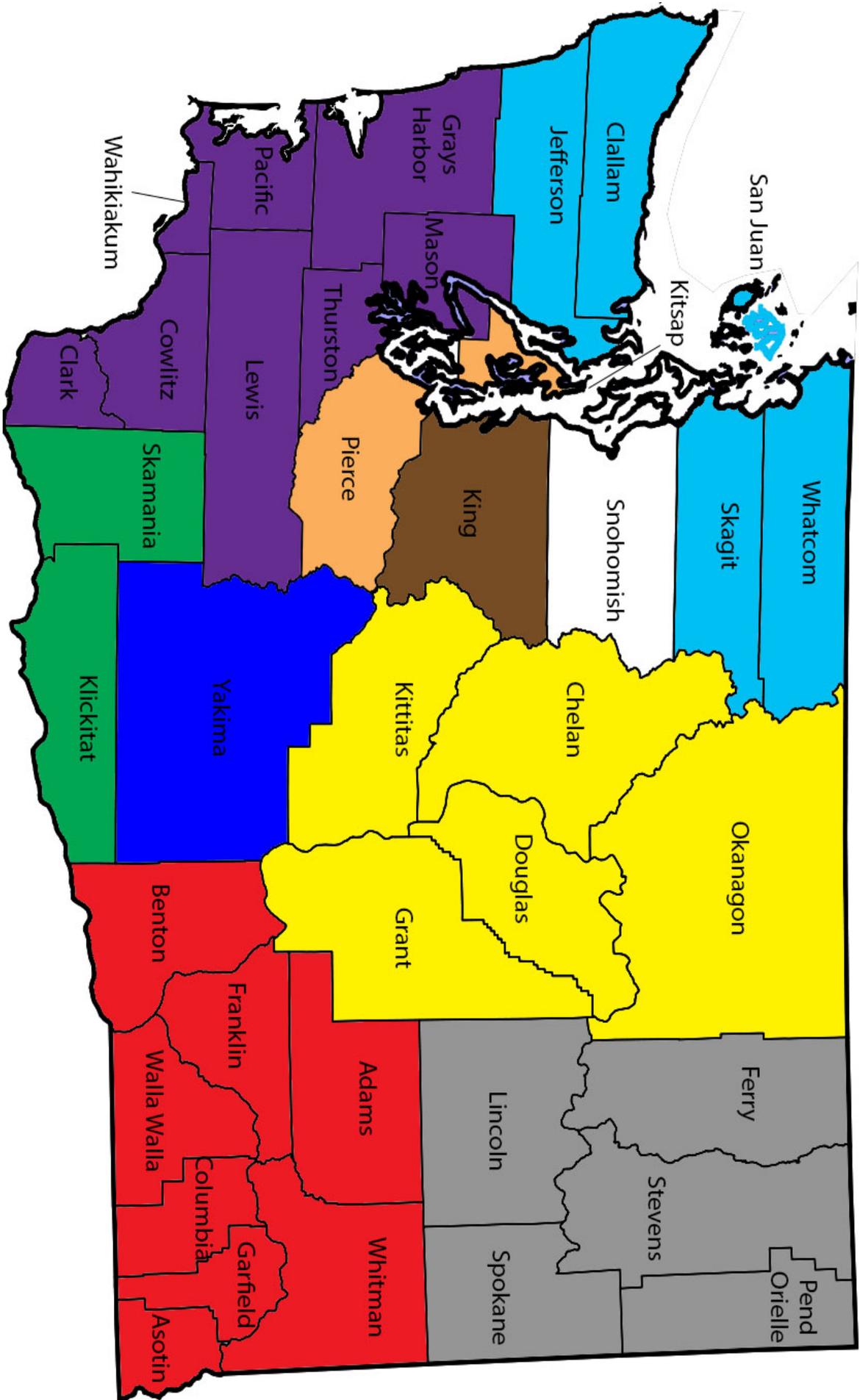
### Initial Response

Time	Event
Incident dependent	Incident
	Notifications
	Initial Assessment & Elevation of EOC Activation Level
	Incident Briefing
	Initial Disaster Manager / EOC Supervisor Meeting

### Operational Rhythm

Time	Event
See IAP	Operations Briefing
	Disaster Manager / EOC Supervisor Objectives Meeting
	Command & General Staff Meeting
	Publishing of the Situation Report (for previous operational period)
	Local Jurisdiction Conference Call
	State & Local Elected Officials Conference Call
	Federal Elected Officials Conference Call
	Operations Briefing
	Tactics Meeting
	Planning Meeting
	Publishing of the Incident Action Plan (for next operational period)

# Washington State Commission on Hispanic Affairs Commissioner's Designated Areas



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***State of Washington***  
**Emergency Management Assistance Team**

**Concept Paper**

John E. Pennington  
Director  
Snohomish County Department of Emergency Management

July 9, 2015



# Attachment 4

## Emergency Management Assistance Teams (EMAT)

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### Background

Emergency Management Assistance Teams (EMATs) are deployable entities comprised of current emergency management professionals and select support functions/staff in the State of Washington.

The primary objective of an EMAT is to provide structured support to emergency management directors/coordinators and their respective Emergency Coordination Centers (ECC) when requested **and/or** work in conjunction (interface) with Incident Management Teams (IMTs) or other field elements when conducting tactical operations for the affected jurisdiction.

EMATs are not intended (or designed) to usurp the authorities and responsibilities of local emergency management organizations, rather to supplement these organizations as a **supplemental resource** for more effective coordination.

Additionally, EMATs are not intended to be a replacement or alternative to existing or future Incident Management Teams (IMTs), rather they exist as a **strategic compliment** to the well-established tactical roles and responsibilities that IMTs fulfill during incidents or disasters.

Intent: EMATs are designed to afford local emergency management professionals at varying degrees of size, shape, and capability the opportunity to perform emergency management functions consistently and within the system of emergency management that is currently under design from the State of Washington's Emergency Management Division (EMD) and working within the framework of the Washington Intrastate Mutual Aid System (WAMAS).

### Concept

There should be three \*\*\*initial EMATs in the State of Washington, each based within strategically pre-designated regions of the state and comprised of members (specialists) from any combination of cities, counties and tribes.

In order to support a *statewide* system of emergency management, this concept should eventually expand to include a total of **no less than** seven EMATs in the State of Washington.

Proposed EMAT region and designation:

- 1) \*\*\***Northwest Washington (NW-EMAT)**: Snohomish, Skagit, Whatcom, Island, San Juan and Affiliated Tribes
- 2) \*\*\***King County EMAT (KingCo-EMAT)**: King & Affiliated Tribes
- 3) \*\*\***Pierce County EMAT (PierceCo-EMAT)**: Pierce & Affiliated Tribes

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- 4) **Coastal Washington (Coastal-EMAT):** Clallam, Jefferson, Kitsap, Grays Harbor, Pacific, Mason & Affiliated Tribes
- 5) **Southwest Washington EMAT (SW-EMAT):** Thurston, Lewis, Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, Clark, Skamania & Affiliated Tribes
- 6) **Central Washington EMAT (CW-EMAT):** Okanogan, Douglas, Chelan, Grant, Klickitat, Kittitas, Yakima, and Affiliated Tribes
- 7) **Eastern Washington EMAT (EW-EMAT):** Spokane, Ferry, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Lincoln, Whitman, Adams, Garfield, Asotin, Columbia, Walla Walla, Franklin, Benton, and Affiliated Tribe

### Assumptions

Emergency Management Assistance Teams will contain a roster of individuals from existing government and select non-governmental organizations. Composition will ideally be from existing emergency management organizations and their primary stakeholder organizations.

Participation on an EMAT will be voluntary and in addition to an individual team members' existing role and responsibility to his/her home organization.

The State of Washington will support this concept for the purposes of supplementing disaster assistance in anticipation of foreseeable events or when an emergency or disaster occurs.

Deployment of an EMAT may be in conjunction with an Incident Management Team (IMT) or via a standalone mission assignment, depending on the specific needs of the requesting jurisdiction.

### EMAT Composition

Emergency Management Assistance Teams are established with set staffing, established procedures for activation and deployment, and the initial supplies required to support the requesting organization's emergency management director/coordinator and his/her incident in an EOC environment for no less than 7 days.

Staffing for deployed EMATs shall be consistent in order to meet the intentions of a state-wide system of emergency management and to meet the basic expectations of the requesting jurisdiction. However, this standardization does not preclude an EMAT from adapting to the specific needs of the requesting jurisdiction upon arrival and assessment of the incident **and** in conjunction with the Emergency Management Director or Coordinator.

The functional composition of each EMAT shall be consistent with widely accepted doctrine contained within the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the principles of the Incident Command System (ICS), enabling the most effective and seamless interaction between

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# Emergency Management Assistance Teams (EMAT)

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affected jurisdictions, potential Incident Management Teams, and other EMATs that may eventually be requested.

There shall be three types of EMATs available for deployment:

- **EMAT-A (Advanced)**
- **EMAT-Type 2**
- **EMAT-Type 1**

### **EMAT-A**

An EMAT-A may be deployed when time allows or for a foreseeable incident that requires pre-planning for potential long term activation of an ECC. EMAT-A roster includes:

- **EMAT Team Leader**
- **Logistics Section Specialist**
- **Planning Section Specialist**
- **Public Information Specialist**

Primary responsibilities for an EMAT-A should include (but not be limited to) conducting an emergency management needs assessment, developing situational awareness, establishing when appropriate a memorandum of understanding or delegation of authority (mission assignment).

### **EMAT-Type 2**

An EMAT-Type 2 will consist of an 8 member roster:

- **EMAT Team Leader**
- **Finance Section Specialist**
- **Logistics Section Specialist**
- **Operations Section Specialist**
- **Planning Section Specialist**
- **Public Information Specialist**
- **Call Center Specialist**
- **Strategic Advisory Specialist**

Primary responsibilities for an EMAT-Type 2 may include developing Situational Awareness for the jurisdiction and emergency management partners, establishing/augmenting an EOC, conducting public information and warning as required, liaison with tactical field teams, establishing/augmenting a Call Center.

### **EMAT-Type 1**

An EMAT-Type 1 will consist of 15 members:

- **EMAT Team Leader**

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# Emergency Management Assistance Teams (EMAT)

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- **Finance Section Specialist**
  - 2 Finance/Admin Support Specialists
- **Logistics Section Specialist**
  - 2 Logistics Support Specialists
- **Operations Section Specialist**
  - 2 Operations Support Specialist
- **Planning Section Specialist**
  - 2 Planning Support Specialists
- **Public Information Specialist**
- **Strategic Advisory Specialist \***

### **\*Strategic Advisory Team**

For complex incidents or disasters that have the capability to overwhelm a jurisdiction or region for an extended period, and where an EMAT has been requested by that jurisdiction, the activated EMAT may contain a **Strategic Advisory Specialist** (formerly Think Tank or Synthesis Group concept) whose primary task is providing strategic advice or guidance for the affected Emergency Management Director or Coordinator. In this capacity, the specialist may be tasked with establishing a Strategic Advisory Team (SAT) for the purposes of structuring long term, critical thinking and strategic planning for the incident or disaster.

The total composition of a Strategic Advisory Team will be determined by each incident and its location, but the team shall be activated, developed and led by the Strategic Advisory Team **Specialist**, who preferably is an existing emergency management professional, a critical thinker, and one who can assertively coordinate the development of a strategic support framework for the affected jurisdiction.

Additional SAT members should be primarily sought from within the local impacted community and may consist, for example, of members from local chambers of commerce, educational institutions and academia, or other fields or disciplines that can **effectively contribute to the strategic decision making process** in an EOC and in support of an emergency management director/coordinator.

### **EMAT Training Requirements (General)**

All members of an Emergency Management Assistance Team should have completed the following training upon acceptance of a position within the team:

- ICS 100-400, 700, 800

Preferred long term requirements of EMAT members should include the following training or, at a minimum, be planned for training for the individual or the team as a whole:

- EOC-IMT Interface (L-947)

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# Emergency Management Assistance Teams (EMAT)

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Incidents requiring assistance from an EMAT will require **leadership** from each individual member of the team. Such leadership will likely be required within the requesting jurisdiction (the EOC) and potentially with external elements in the field (the IMT). Therefore, all EMAT members should attend, for personal and professional development, the following training.

Washington State Emergency Management Division should place a high priority in supporting these specific individuals as they apply for this critical long-term training:

- National Emergency Management Basic Academy (EO-101 Foundations, EO-105 Public Information and Warning)
- National Emergency Management Advanced Academy (formerly FEMA Leaders Academy) EO-451, EO-452, EO-453, EO-454

### **EMAT Training/Education Requirements (Position Specific)**

It is the intent of this section to describe and develop the necessary credentials and training required for each EMAT position. It is understood that this section will require a lengthy process and period of time before development and acceptance occurs. However, each EMAT should strive to have members that have accomplished the following training or education as much as possible:

EMAT Team Leader:

- Emergency Management Director (or Deputy)/Coordinator in Washington State (current or former).
- Demonstrated and/or documented experience in a team or organizational leadership position.
- Qualifications as any ICS Section Chief or Emergency Support Function (ESF) Lead.
- Letter of Support from home organization authorizing participation and deployment.

Finance Section Chief:

- Qualifications as a Finance/Admin Section Chief
- Letter of Support from home organization authorizing participation and deployment.

Logistics Section Chief:

- Qualifications as a Logistics Section Chief

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- Letter of Support from home organization authorizing participation and deployment.

### Operations Section Chief:

- Qualifications as an Operations Section Chief
- Letter of Support from home organization authorizing participation and deployment.

### Planning Section Chief:

- Qualifications as a Planning Section Chief
- Letter of Support from home organization authorizing participation and deployment.

### Public Information Officer:

- Completion of the FEMA Advanced Public Information E-388 Course or equivalent experience.
- Letter of Support from home organization authorizing participation and deployment.

### Strategic Advisory Specialist:

- Current or former Emergency Management Director/Coordinator with demonstrated disaster experience.
- Recognized emergency management leader with demonstrated strategic coordinating capabilities.
- Degree in Emergency Management and/or Certified Emergency Manager.
- Letter of Support from home organization authorizing participation and deployment.

### Section Support Specialists:

- Completion of ICS 100-400
- Demonstrated experience in their respective section or the skill set required that supports the specific section.
- Letter of Support from home organization authorizing participation and deployment.

## **EMAT Membership Selection**

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# Emergency Management Assistance Teams (EMAT)

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Selection of EMAT members for each team shall be determined from within the respective EMAT region (ex. Coastal EMAT); however, the EMAT Leader position shall be appointed on an interim basis by the State of Washington Emergency Management Division (EMD) for the purposes of team recruitment and development. It is anticipated that once an EMAT Leader position is appointed, that individual will recruit and develop the teams from within the respective region with the most appropriate and balanced roster available and willing to serve.

### **Rotation**

Individual members of an EMAT may be subject to rotation, but it is not a mandatory process. Regional teams will determine their own rotational process and application of that process as necessary.

### **Activation and Mobilization Considerations**

Activation and mobilization of EMATs to support affected jurisdictions shall occur via a request from the receiving jurisdiction to the Emergency Management Division, and through the Washington Intra-State Mutual Aid System (WAMAS). Each EMAT shall develop an internal process for mobilization and, at a minimum; each EMAT roster and primary point of contact shall be available to the Washington State Emergency Management Division Duty Officer.

Although a request could be initiated for non-traditional emergency management incidents (ex. pre-planned events that require extraordinary support and in conjunction with an Incident Management Team) it is anticipated that requests will normally be “triggered” by the following:

- Significant or large scale incidents that are current or imminent
- Complex incidents requiring multi-agency coordination for response and transition-to-recovery
- Events that have the potential to overwhelm the jurisdiction and/or region
- Events that could, if unaddressed, negatively impact the statewide system of emergency management

It is anticipated that a deployed EMAT will work under the authorities and guidelines under RCW 38.52 and the Washington Intrastate Mutual Aid System. However, it is not inconceivable that an EMAT may request from the affected jurisdiction (or be tasked) a Delegation of Authority that defines mission requirements and responsibilities, as well as potential limitations upon the deployed team.

### **EMAT member deployment equipment**

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# Emergency Management Assistance Teams (EMAT)

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It is the intent of this section to have each EMAT to develop specific personal and team equipment requirements (ex. uniform radio cache) necessary for a 7 day deployment; however, each individual team member should have at the minimum the following:

- Personal supplies including medicines, hygiene, spare clothing, sleeping bag.
- Cell phone and independent charging capability
- Government issued identification (ex. County EM Director badging) and licenses as applicable
- Basic office supplies for their specific position

It is intended that the Finance/Admin Specialist on the EMAT will coordinate lodging or on site support as required for the members of the EMAT.

### **Deactivation Considerations**

Deactivation of an EMAT should occur when the emergency management director/coordinator and the EMAT Team Leader concur that the incident/disaster has been stabilized and can be maintained from within the affected jurisdiction.

In the event that an incident requires long-term support from the EMAT, the EMAT Team Leader may coordinate with the State of Washington's Emergency Management Division for the purposes of relieving the current EMAT with another team, when practicable, or seeking alternative regional or state assistance.

### **Guiding Principles and Core Values of EMATs/Team Members**

#### *A Consistent Framework for Support*

EMATs require consistent structure, staffing, training and capabilities to be an effective tool for requesting jurisdictions. **Any jurisdiction or tribe in Washington should be able to request any EMAT, under any scenario, and receive the same support capability.**

#### *Supporting Role*

Activated and deployed EMATs exist to **support** a state wide system of emergency management, by providing any jurisdiction or tribe emergency management support when requested. This support is not intended to usurp or impede upon the emergency management director/coordinator or his/her jurisdiction. In short, EMATs work at the request of and directly for the emergency management director/coordinator of the requesting jurisdiction.

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### *Collaboration*

In concert with well-established and accepted guiding principles of emergency management, EMATs will only support in a collaborative and coordination role. Any tasking of an EMAT beyond that coordination role (e.g. command and control) should be considered cautiously and alternative solutions should be explored.

### *Interface with Tactical Field Teams*

Deployed Emergency Management Assistance Teams will work collaboratively with deployed tactical field teams (ex. IMT) to create a seamless interface between emergency management coordination and tactical operations that may be occurring simultaneously.

### *Competence*

Deployed EMAT members are highly skilled leaders and strategic thinkers, willing to support (and take direction from) an emergency management director/coordinator during his/her time of need. Individuals are well versed on the concepts of Emergency Coordination Center coordination and the strategic nature of EOCs in the overall response to incidents and disasters.

### *Committed*

EMAT members are dedicated to the cause of supporting requested jurisdiction(s) and ensuring that a high degree of consistency exists from one ECC to another in the State of Washington. These teams and their individual members are committed to solving problems and supporting the affected jurisdiction without individual, professional, or personal needs and egos. This commitment is reflected by the documented support of their parent organization.

### *Inclusive*

Membership in a State EMAT is inclusive and collaborative. In order to be an effective support component of any incident or disaster, the emergency management and stakeholder professionals comprising EMATs comprehend and embrace the diverse nature of Washington's population, geography, and associated hazards.

## **State Authorities and Related Legislation**

Attachment 4  
Emergency Management Assistance Teams (EMAT)

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Emergency Management Teams will deploy and operate under the authorities governing emergency management and Washington State Intrastate Mutual Aid System (RCW 38.52; RCW 38.56).