



## Military Department Centennial Accord Plan

### 1. Organizational Description

#### **Washington Military Department**

The mission of the Washington Military Department (WMD) is to: Provide trained professionals and operational forces who are ready to defend our state and nation, respond to emergencies and disasters, and build partnerships that improve communities and transform the lives of at-risk youth.

The Office of the Director, Washington Army National Guard, Washington Air National Guard, Washington State Guard, Emergency Management Division, and Washington Youth Academy, described below, accomplish this mission.

**The Office of the Director (Office of the Adjutant General)** functions include department policy, public information, strategic planning, homeland security, policy-level interface with executive and legislative branches of state, local, federal, and foreign governments, command of all Army and Air National Guard forces, including the Joint Forces Headquarters of the Washington National Guard and subordinate units such as the 10<sup>th</sup> Civil Support Team, and military support to civil authorities. It also includes the human resources, financial services, communications and information technology offices.

**Washington Army National Guard** commands include the following major organizations: the 81<sup>st</sup> Stryker Brigade Combat Team, 96<sup>th</sup> Aviation Troop Command, 96<sup>th</sup> Troop Command, 56<sup>th</sup> Theater Information Operations Group and 205<sup>th</sup> Training Regiment. These organizations are comprised of soldiers operating from military facilities in 31 communities across the state. The Washington Army National Guard is supported by state employees that provide state support services, capital construction, real property, facilities operations, maintenance, and environmental protection staffing.

**Washington Air National Guard** commands include the following major organizations: the 141<sup>st</sup> Air Refueling Wing, Western Air Defense Sector, and the 194<sup>th</sup> Wing. These organizations are comprised of airmen operating from military facilities located in seven communities across the state. The Washington Air National Guard is supported by state employees that provide state support services, property, facilities operations, maintenance, and environmental protection staffing.

**Washington State Guard** is an all-volunteer unit organized under the Military Department of the State of Washington and is organized, equipped, and recognized under the provisions of the State Defense Forces Act of the United States (32 U.S.C. Sec. 109, as amended.)

Members normally serve without remuneration and meet monthly, or more often as needed, within organized units stationed at strategic locations throughout the state.

**Emergency Management Division** units include: Operations Unit; Preparedness, Response, Mitigation and Recovery; Cyber and Infrastructure Unit; Preparedness Grants Unit; Financial Operations Unit and Enhanced 911 Unit. The division is comprised of 127 Washington State permanent, project, and temporary employees operating from the Washington State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) at Camp Murray.

**Washington Youth Academy (WYA)** is a National Guard Youth Challenge Program. Established under authority of both federal and state law, the WYA is a state-run residential and post-residential program for 16-18-year old youth who have dropped out of high school or are at risk of dropping out. The Washington Youth Academy is a quasi-military training and mentoring program for at-risk youth. The goal of the program is to give youth a second chance to become responsible and productive citizens by helping them improve their life skills, education levels, and employment potential. Although the WYA is part of the National Guard Youth Challenge program, there are no requirements or expectations of any participant to enlist in any military service. The program incorporates a highly structured format with an emphasis on student discipline and personal responsibility to provide a positive, safe, and secure learning environment. The first two weeks of the residential program is called the acclimation phase. Candidates are assessed to determine their potential for successfully completing the program. Candidates learn to adjust to the physical, mental, and social discipline of the program. The focus is on leadership, teamwork, code of conduct, and physical fitness training. Candidates who successfully complete the Acclimation Phase will earn the distinction of becoming a WYA cadet and proceed to the Challenge Phase, also known as the Residential Phase. The 22-week Residential Phase provides cadets opportunities to make basic lifestyle changes that are approached through a rigorous program of education, training, and service to community. Cadets focus on eight core components that develop the whole person in terms of mind, body, and personal values. Emphasis is on self-discipline, self-esteem, education, and development of healthy lifestyles. Cadets are matched with a caring, adult, volunteer mentor from their home community who works to support and encourage the youth's development of an action plan. A cadet's action plan outlines their personal education, career, housing, and transportation goals for the next phase of the program. After the cadets graduate from the Residential Phase, they return to their communities. Graduates continue to build upon their relationship with their established mentor who serves as a positive role model for the next 12 months and beyond. Mentors are committed to helping WYA graduates achieve their post-graduation goals.

## 2. Programs and Services Available to Tribes

### Emergency Management Division

The Emergency Management Division (EMD) prepares for emergencies likely to occur in the state and conducts activities necessary to implement emergency management mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. The goal is to minimize the impacts of emergencies on the people, property, environment, and economy using government, private, and volunteer resources.

Alert and warning capabilities are available 24 hours, seven days a week by the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) that can disseminate messages via a statewide fan-out procedure. The state EOC, maintained by EMD, coordinates emergency response activities in accordance with *The Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan* (CEMP) to safeguard lives, property, economy, and the environment during actual emergencies or training exercises.

EMD provides comprehensive emergency management planning, exercise, education, and training for tribal, state, and local jurisdictions. These programs aid communities in preparedness actions to respond, recover, and mitigate natural or technological (man-made) hazards. EMD offers a variety of classes, staff assistance visits, exercises, meetings, and workshops for use by leaders, emergency management professionals, the public, and businesses.

The State Enhanced 911 Coordination Office (SECO) is responsible for coordinating and facilitating the implementation and operation of 911 emergency communications systems throughout the state. The main priorities are to assure 911 dialing is operational statewide, which includes all tribal areas and to assist counties as necessary to assure they can achieve a basic service level for 911 operations. SECO also assists the counties with both technical and fiscal support where local resources are not adequate and to achieve modernization of the 911 system. Technical assistance is provided directly to tribal governments for 911 system issues when needed.

EMD administers the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) programs for Presidential Disaster Declarations.

- Individual Assistance Program – Direct grants and low interest loans to individuals and small businesses that have sustained damages to ensure their homes are safe, sanitary, and secure.
- Public Assistance Program – Reimbursement for repair and restoration costs to public infrastructure, including buildings, roads, bridges, public utility systems, debris removal and emergency work. For this program Tribes have the option of working directly with FEMA as a grantee, or they can work through EMD as a sub-grantee.
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program – Competitive grant process for mitigation planning initiatives and projects designed to prevent or minimize future damages from disasters.

In addition, EMD administers two other mitigation grant programs – Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) and Flood Mitigation Assistance to include Claims Loss. Like the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, these programs use a competitive process to fund mitigation planning initiatives and projects that prevent future disaster damage.

Tribes have the option of working directly with FEMA as a recipient, or working through EMD as a sub-recipient depending on the grant

Funding opportunities:

- Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG): EMPG funding targets emergency management activities and has a required 50 percent cost match. Funding is allocated annually for tribal emergency management projects. Eligible tribes apply to EMD during the application period which usually occurs in the summer timeframe.
- State Homeland Security Program (SHSP): SHSP funding targets terrorism preparedness efforts. SHSP funding is allocated annually to the nine Washington Homeland Security Regions. Tribes wishing to participate, would work with their applicable Region for funding.
- Operation Stonegarden (OPSG): OPSG funding supports border security. OPSG is a competitive annual funding opportunity open to counties and tribes along international borders. Tribes wishing to participate must work with U.S. Border Patrol to become an EMD subrecipient or are able to work with their participating county as a subrecipient (friendly force).

EMD has program management preparedness and mitigation responsibilities that protect the state against all hazards to include:

- Hazardous materials
- Earthquakes and tsunamis
- A radiological release at the Columbia Generating Station and the US Department of Energy at the Hanford Site
- Chemical release at the Umatilla Chemical Depot
- Terrorism

EMD provides funding to local jurisdictions, tribes, nonprofits, and state agencies to promote awareness of all potential natural and other hazards that pose a threat to the well-being of the state and its citizens. The division also provides guidance and training on how to be prepared for emergencies which may occur at any time and threaten lives and the economy of the state. Some of the key activities are distribution of public information materials on natural hazards, such as earthquakes, floods, and wildfires, as well as technological hazards, and terrorism. The materials provide people and communities with strategies for staying safe and recovering after an event.

More information about EMD programs and services can be found online at [www.emd.wa.gov](http://www.emd.wa.gov).

## **Army National Guard and Air National Guard**

Tribal members are eligible to join the Washington Army or Air National Guard. A member's benefits include:

- Service to community.
- College assistance
  - Money to help pay for college under the Montgomery G.I. Bill.
  - Tuition assistance from participating state colleges and universities.
  - Washington National Guard Postsecondary Grant Program.
- Training in marketable and high-tech skills.
- Pay while training and performing duties.
- Travel to interesting parts of the world.
- Use of military exchange, commissary, clubs, theater, and recreation services.
- Low Cost Life Health and Dental coverage (TRICARE).
- Low Cost Life Insurance up to \$400,000 coverage (SGLI)

More information about Washington National Guard programs and services can be found online [www.nationalguard.com](http://www.nationalguard.com). The Washington Army National Guard information is found at <https://mil.wa.gov/army-guard> and <https://www.facebook.com/washingtonguardrecruiting>. The Washington Air National Guard information is available at [www.mil.wa.gov/air-national-guard](http://www.mil.wa.gov/air-national-guard), [www.facebook.com/waangrecruiting](http://www.facebook.com/waangrecruiting), [www.instagram.com/waang\\_recruiting\\_pnw](http://www.instagram.com/waang_recruiting_pnw) and telephonically at both the 194<sup>th</sup> Western Air Defense Sector 253-512-3352 or the 141<sup>st</sup> Air Refueling Wing at 509-847-7810.

## **Installation Management Team**

The Environmental Program ensures compliance with local, state, and federal environmental regulations. The Military Department's strict adherence to the program provides a clean, healthy environment throughout the state and to tribal neighbors of the Washington Military Department. The program and services include:

- Natural and cultural resource protection
- Hazardous materials waste management
- Environmental review following the National Environmental Policy Act and the State Environmental Policy Act
- Contaminated site clean-up
- Water and air quality management

More information about environmental programs and services can be found online at [www.mil.wa.gov](http://www.mil.wa.gov).

## **Washington Youth Academy**

The WYA program is designed as an academic and life-intervention program. In addition to the program's eight core components, youth who successfully complete the residential program can earn up to eight credits to return to their high school with the potential to graduate on time with their class (depending upon credits earned at the WYA and the individuals credits earned through their home high school).

Youth who meet the following eligibility requirements are eligible to apply for admission:

- 16 - 18 years old at time of entry
- A high school dropout or at risk due to credit deficiency or other risk factors
- Citizen or legal resident of the United States and Washington
- Unemployed or underemployed
- Not currently on parole or probation for other than juvenile offenses, not awaiting sentencing, and not under indictment, charged, or convicted of a felony
- Drug free upon enrollment
- Physically and mentally capable to participate in the program
- Must voluntarily attend, cannot be under court order or any pressure to apply for admission

The program offers GED testing through Olympic College for individuals meeting GED testing requirements and who have obtained a signed release by the WYA's principal.

### **3. Funding Distribution** Methods available to tribes:

#### **Emergency Management Division**

Alert and warning, EOC support, and plans, exercise, education, and training are all services that EMD strives to provide to the entire state and tribes, at no cost, as part of the emergency management mission.

Enhanced 911 services are provided statewide. Tribal members living on tribal property may request exemption from both state and county enhanced 911 excise taxes by contacting the serving telephone company.

Tribes are eligible to participate in the Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, and Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs. The tribes have the option of working directly with FEMA as a recipient, or can work through EMD as a sub-recipient. If a tribe elects to work directly with FEMA, the tribe provides the 25 percent non-federal match. If the tribe elects to work through the state, then the state typically provides half of the non-federal match, reducing the tribe's match requirement to 12.5 percent of the eligible costs depending on the annual approval of the Legislature. This ability to choose the relationship acknowledges the tribes' unique government-to-government authority with both the federal and state government. When a tribe chooses to work through the state, they are administratively handled as a sub-recipient, similar to local jurisdictions.

For the two other mitigation grant programs – BRIC and Flood Mitigation Assistance, to include Claims Loss – the federal share ranges from 75 percent to 100 percent, depending upon the program and project. The state does not contribute to the non-federal share for these grant programs. As with other grant programs, the tribes have the option of working directly with FEMA as a recipient or through EMD as a sub-recipient.

Many of the EMD programs are supported with federal and state funds to protect against high-frequency or high-impact hazards. These programs include hazardous materials, earthquakes, tsunamis, and radiological, chemical, and terrorism hazards. The funds are generally used by state agencies to provide the services of planning assistance, exercises, education, literature, brochures, evacuation signs, and training. Some programs offer direct funding to tribes, which requires tribes to complete applications.

### **Army National Guard and Air National Guard**

Tribal members joining the National Guard are eligible for:

- Montgomery G.I. Bill-SR tuition assistance pays full time students \$397 per month/halftime students \$198 per month. Plus, additional payments are available in critical areas.
- Federal tuition up to \$4,500/year. Washington State University and Central Washington University pay an additional \$1,500 per year tuition waiver.
- Student loan repayment – up to \$7,500/year (\$50,000 max benefit) and the member must have an outstanding student loan or loans at the time of enlistment for Army National Guard.
- National Guard members earn a minimum of \$213.64 to \$272.36 during weekend training with regular pay increases.
- Training at no cost.
- Army National Guard members earn active duty pay during Basic Training and Advanced Individual Training
- Air National Guard members earn active duty pay during Basic Training and Technical Training.
- Air National Guard members are automatically enrolled into the Community College of the Air Force-Air University and earn credits from Technical Training
- Air National Guard members are eligible to obtain additional licenses/certification through the Air Force Credentialing On-Line (AFCOOL) program.

### **Washington Youth Academy**

The WYA does not distribute funds to individuals, agencies or tribes; however, there are no tuition fees for individuals selected to participate in the program. The Office of the Secretary of Defense, through the National Guard Bureau and the Washington Military Department, provide 75 percent of the funding to run the program. The remaining 25 percent of the funding required to cover the cost of attending is provided through apportionment funding from the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI.) As a state approved school, the state Legislature has authorized the WYA to receive educational funding from OSPI.

Program graduates are also eligible to apply for Washington Youth Academy Foundation (WYAF) scholarships, as well as National Foundation scholarships to assist in attending a college or university, a vocational school, or a community or technical college. The Foundation is a recognized 501(c)3, nonprofit organization.

## 4. Definitions

### **Emergency Management Division**

Emergency - An event, expected or unexpected, involving shortages of time and resources that places life, property, or the environment in danger that requires response beyond routine incident response resources.

Enhanced 911 telephone system - A public telephone system consisting of a network, data base, and on-premises equipment that is accessed by dialing 911 and that enables reporting police, fire, medical, or other emergency situations to a public safety answering point. The system includes the capability to selectively route incoming 911 calls to the appropriate public safety answering point that operates in a defined 911 service area and the capability to automatically display the name, address, and telephone number of incoming 911 calls at the appropriate public safety answering point.

Disaster - An event, expected or unexpected, in which a community's available, pertinent resources are expended or the need for resources exceeds availability; and in which a community undergoes severe danger incurring losses so that the social or economic structure of the community is disrupted; and the fulfillment of some or all the community's essential functions are prevented.

Emergency Management or Comprehensive Emergency Management - The preparation for and the carrying out of all emergency functions, other than functions for which the military forces are primarily responsible, to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies and disasters, and to aid victims suffering from injury or damage, resulting from disasters caused by all hazards, whether natural or technological, and to provide support for search and rescue operations for persons and property in distress.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) - A designated site from which government officials can coordinate emergency operations in support of on-scene responders.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) - Agency created in 1979 to provide a single point of accountability for all federal activities related to disaster mitigation and emergency preparedness, response, and recovery. FEMA manages the President's Disaster Relief Fund and coordinates the disaster assistance activities of all federal agencies in the event of a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

### Hazards

- Natural
  - Avalanche
  - Drought
  - Earthquake
  - Flood
  - Landslide
  - Severe Storm
  - Tsunami



- Volcano
- Wildland Fire
- Technological (man-made)
  - Cybersecurity
  - Abandoned Underground Mine
  - Chemical
  - Civil Disturbance
  - High-Hazard Dams
  - Hazardous Material
  - Pipeline
  - Radiological
  - Terrorism
  - Transportation
  - Urban Fire
  - Wildland Fire

Mitigation - Actions taken to eliminate or reduce the degree of long-term risk to human life, property, and the environment from natural and technological hazards. Mitigation assumes our communities are exposed to risks whether an emergency occurs. Mitigation measures typically funded by grant programs include, but are not limited to, mitigation planning initiatives that identify vulnerability to disasters and actions to reduce future damage; acquisition, elevation or relocation of flood or other hazard prone structures; retrofits to strengthen buildings or infrastructure to prevent disaster damage; and improvements to storm water management systems to reduce or prevent flooding. Other mitigation measures include, but are not limited to, building codes, disaster insurance, hazard information systems, land-use management, hazard analysis, monitoring and inspection, public education, research, risk mapping, safety codes, statues and ordinances, tax incentives and disincentives, equipment or computer tie-downs, and stocking emergency supplies.

Preparedness - Actions taken in advance of an emergency to develop operational capabilities and facilitate an effective response in the event an emergency occurs. Preparedness measures include, but are not limited to, continuity of government, emergency alert systems, emergency communications and emergency operations centers, emergency operations plans, and emergency public information materials, exercise of plans, mutual aid agreements, resource management, training response personnel, and warning systems.

Presidential Declaration - Formal declaration by the President that an emergency or major disaster exists based upon the request for such a declaration by the governor and with the verification of FEMA preliminary damage assessments.

Recovery – Activity to return vital life support systems to minimum operating standards and long-term activity designed to return life to normal or improved levels, including some form of economic viability. Recovery measures include, but are not limited to, crisis counseling, damage assessment, debris clearance, decontamination, disaster application centers, disaster insurance payments, disaster loans and grants, disaster unemployment assistance, public

information, reassessment of emergency plans, reconstruction, temporary housing, and full-scale business resumption.

Response - Actions taken immediately before, during, or directly after an emergency occurs to save lives, minimize damage to property and the environment, and enhance the effectiveness of recovery. Response measures include, but are not limited to, emergency plan activation, emergency alert system activation, emergency instructions to the public, emergency medical assistance, staffing the emergency operations center, public official alerting, reception and care, shelter and evacuation, search and rescue, resource mobilization, and warning systems activation.

### **Washington Youth Academy**

Apportionment Funds - The state distributes money to school districts and public schools monthly based on apportionment formulas. Enrollment is the main driver of the funding formulas. Funding increases or decreases with the actual enrollment reported during the school year. For more information, the *Washington School Finance Primer* provides a brief overview of how public schools in Washington State are financed.

Core Components - The residential phase of the WYA program contains eight core components that guide the educational and training activities at the academy. The eight core components are: Academic Excellence, Physical Fitness, Leadership/Followership, Responsible Citizenship, Job Skills, Service to the Community, Health and Hygiene, and Life Coping Skills.

National Guard Bureau – established as a joint bureau of the Department of the Army and the Department of the Air Force and is responsible for the administration of the United States National Guard.

National Guard Youth ChalleNge Program (NGYCP) – a community-based program that leads, trains, and mentors at-risk youth so they may become productive citizens in America's future. This award-winning program has been recognized as one of the nation's most effective and cost-efficient programs for targeting youth who are at the greatest risk for substance abuse, teen pregnancy, delinquency, and criminal activity.

States currently with Youth ChalleNge Programs include: Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Several other states are currently in the planning process to develop a program within their respective state.

## **5. Consultation Process-Procedures**

**Emergency Management Division:** Each tribe threatened or potentially threatened by a natural or technological (man-made) hazard can coordinate or liaison with the state EOC and EMD for program support and services.

State EMD E911 Program Office will respond to and provide assistance for technical issues and questions from tribal governments and officials on issues related to the E911 operations.

EMD is responsible for administering the Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program once a Presidential Disaster Declaration is approved. The process is initiated by conducting applicant briefings that provide a thorough background of the program requirements, deadlines, fund distribution, and information required to participate in the program.

For the two other FEMA mitigation grant programs – BRIC and Flood Mitigation Assistance, to include Claims Loss, which are available on an annual basis, EMD conducts a variety of outreach activities to inform tribes of the availability of funding, program requirements, application process, and other information required to participate in these programs.

**Installation Management Team:** The Military Department consults with tribes, as well as any affected party, in the event they are adversely environmentally impacted.

**Washington Youth Academy:** The WYA has Outreach & Admissions staff who regularly visit schools, tribes, and social service-type agencies to brief them on the benefits to youth who attend the WYA. Tribes can request visitations by staff to learn more about the Academy. Over the past year, Outreach & Admissions staff have provided all tribal contacts from the Washington State Tribal directory with newsletters, informational material and an invitation to our Zoom information sessions for professionals in the youth services field. Additionally, when the campus can open back up for visitors, Tribal Council members or educational staff can arrange for a tour of the Academy.

## **6. Dispute Resolution Process**

### **Emergency Management Division**

For Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, and other federally funded programs administered by EMD, federal guidelines allow for an appeal process regarding funding issues. Typically, an appeal includes a letter from the applicant that provides the rationale for the appeal and any new data required for a dispute resolution decision.

### **Military Department**

For resolution of issues regarding all other Military Department programs and services, contact The Adjutant General of Washington State, Director of the Washington Military Department, Building 1, Camp Murray, Washington 98430.