



King County
Emergency Management

King County CEMP - Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes 2020

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Emergency Support Function #1

Transportation

I. Primary Agencies

King County Department of Local Services (DLS)

King County Department of Metro Transit (Metro Transit)

II. Support Agencies

King County Airport Division

King County Bus Operations

King County Fleet Administration Division

King County Marine Division

King County Road Services

WSDOT, Sound Transit, Port of Seattle, Private Rail Carriers, and Private Transportation Services

III. Introduction

A. Purpose

The purpose of Emergency Support Function (ESF) #1 is to ensure King County transportation activities are effectively organized, mobilized, and coordinated to provide support, resources, and assistance in King County during and following an incident.

The ESF #1 Transportation Annex provides guidance for the effective coordination of county wide transportation response and recovery as well as support for other emergency support functions to the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

B. Scope

This ESF addresses the regional emergency transportation activities in response to disasters. This may include those transportation services provided directly by King County government but may also require assessment, response coordination, and recovery considerations of pipelines, marine/port infrastructure, passenger and freight rail carriers, commercial air service, and state and local partner support.

C. Policies

- King County government will support regional transportation needs during emergencies.

- King County will manage continuity of normal transportation services to the extent possible.
- Response priorities will support life and health and safety activities.
- King County supports the whole community approach to delivery of emergency services. Metro Transit accommodates handicap access and has many transit vehicles that accommodate wheelchair accessibility. When there are evacuations or other emergency transportation needs, King County will make every possible effort to provide vehicles with appropriate access.
- To the extent practical, the National Incident Management System (NIMS) will be utilized throughout incidents.

IV. Situation

A. Overview

The King County region will periodically experience situations, which may permanently or temporarily disrupt or damage transportation infrastructure inhibiting restoration of essential public services. Roadways, bridges, tunnels, railways, airports, marine facilities, and other transportation structures may be blocked, weakened, or destroyed, necessitating repair, reinforcement, or demolition to ensure safe operations. Damages and impacts to the regional transportation system may be the direct or indirect result of earthquakes, flooding, landslides, mechanical or structure failure, tsunami or seiche activity, or illegal human activity including terrorism.

B. Planning Assumptions

- During an incident, personnel, equipment, and needed supplies may be insufficient to meet even the most important demands.
- During an incident, the local and regional transportation infrastructure may sustain damage.
- Coordination of transportation response and recovery may be hampered by damaged communications infrastructure. Access to the incident area will be dependent upon the re-establishment of transportation, public safety and utility networks and services.
- Restoration of the power infrastructure may require assistance from transportation assets.
- Road Services may only be able to sand and plow 15% of the county road system. Critical routes for life-safety will remain a priority. More efficient vehicle dispatching and global positioning systems have been placed on plow vehicles to increase the monitoring and evaluation of Road Services' winter weather response capabilities.
- Metro Transit may employ snow routes or alternate transit schedules when conditions warrant.
- Previously inspected structures may require re-evaluation if subsequent incidents occur after the initial incident.
- Normal transportation services may not be available.

V. Concept of Operations

A. General

DLS and Metro Transit are responsible for coordinating emergency transportation response through ESF #1. As the coordinators of ESF #1, these departments will interact with all transportation infrastructure entities in geographic King County. They may utilize other non-King County transportation resources as necessary. If King County transportation capabilities are exceeded, assistance from the State or FEMA may be requested.

When it is necessary to activate ESF #1, the Departments' Line of Succession and the King County Office of Emergency Management (KCOEM) representatives will be notified by the King County Emergency Operations Center (KCEOC) or the KCOEM Duty Officer. Departments and Divisions that are responsible for, or provide support to ESF #1, will activate their own Department Operations Centers (DOCs) as needed.

DLS and Metro Transit, as the ESF #1 Coordinators, will manage their respective responsibilities for transportation operations from their department or division operating centers where possible and from the KCEOC when necessary.

When activated, the KCEOC will receive and coordinate requests for transportation resources and assistance with King County departments and regional partners. The KCEOC may form taskforces to support missions that require transportation assets.

Two examples are:

- The Low Land Snow and Ice Taskforce - Comprised of the Washington State Patrol, Washington State Department of Transportation, KCOEM, King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) or other local law enforcement, Road Services and Metro Transit staff or resources, and King County Information and Technology - Radio Services.
- The Utility Road Clearing Taskforce - Comprised of Road Services staff or resources, KCSO or other local law enforcement, one or more electric or gas utilities/repair crews, King County Solid Waste Division, KCOEM, and local jurisdiction emergency representatives.

DLS and Metro Transit maintain the call out contact information for the Low Land Snow and Ice Taskforce.

Washington State Utility Commission maintains the call out contact list for the Utility Road Clearing Taskforce.

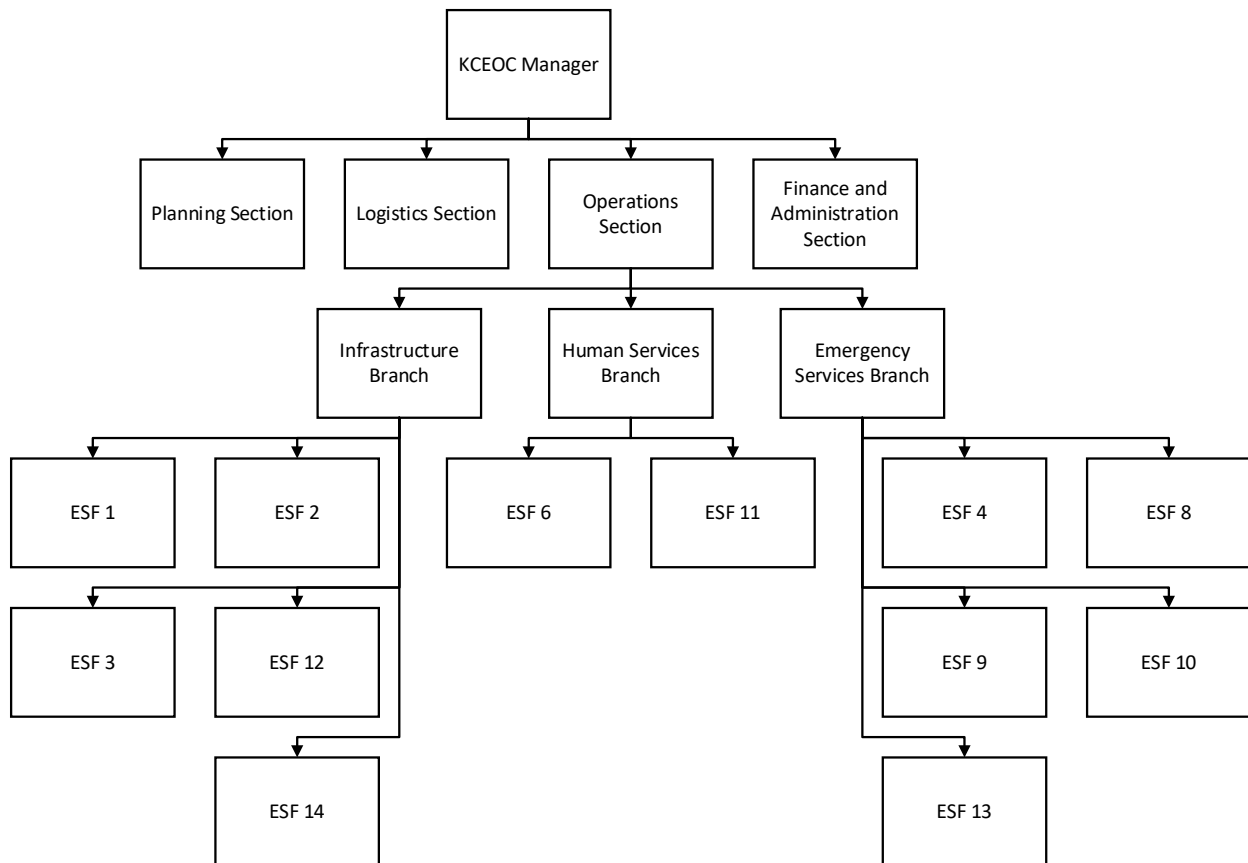
Other missions that may require transportation assets or taskforces include:

- Evacuation and temporary sheltering/warming shelters
- Transportation of supplies and equipment
- Transportation of medical personnel
- Transportation of essential workers related to some essential government services

Requests for transportation assistance may be made through KCOEM.

B. Organization

DLS and Metro Transit are jointly responsible for coordination of ESF #1 during incidents. Coordination will be directed from their respective DOCs or from the KCEOC when necessary. ESF Coordinators may be requested when the KCEOC has been activated to Level 2 or higher. When an ESF #1 Coordinator has been requested for the KCEOC, they would be part of the Infrastructure Branch of the Operations Section.



C. Procedures

Procedures for transportation services are identified in:

- King County Metro Transit - All Hazards Response Plan covers DOC activation and the use of the Transit Control Center (TCC) for 24/7 operations.
- King County Lowland Snow and Ice Taskforce Concept of Operations (CONOPS).
- Washington State Department of Transportation Utility Road Clearing Taskforce Plan.
- Memorandums of Understanding between Seattle Department of Transportation - King County Departments of Metro Transit and Local Services.
- ESF #1, Washington State CEMP.

D. Prevention & Mitigation Activities

Prevention and mitigation activities include road and vehicle maintenance, inspections of equipment and facilities supporting transportation, inspection of right of ways used as transportation conveyance, and use of procedures that adhere to safe transportation operations.

E. Preparedness Activities

The ability to respond in a timely and coordinated manner to a regional incident will require advance planning, mutual training, and reinforced communications among agencies. The primary and support organizations for ESF #1 maintain their own plans, procedures, training schedules, exercise of planning assumptions, maintenance of equipment and supply caches. Access to additional capabilities and capacity through mutual aid agreements and vendor contracts is the responsibility of each organization listed in ESF #1.

F. Response Activities

ESF #1 Coordinators response activities include but are not limited to:

Maintaining situational awareness

This includes assessing the impacts to regional transportation systems and needs, monitoring progress toward service stabilization and recovery of transportation capability and capacity, recording activity and contributing to the overall understanding of decision makers.

Resource management

Identifying, obtaining, or locating needed transportation assets for response missions. This may require notice to the King County Executive that state resources may be needed.

Seeking policy decisions

Where the authority of the ESF #1 Coordinator is exceeded a decision may be needed from the department Director, Executive, or group of elected officials. This may include recommendation of the use of specific emergency powers available to the King County Executive.

All KCEOC or field response missions will seek to use the Incident Command System.

Direction and Control

All public and private sector regional partners will retain their own internal chain of command and organizational structures. When a field response is undertaken, a unified command structure will be used. The incident commander will be consistent with any applicable state or local codes. Establishment of regional response mission or resource allocation priorities by any group will not extend to direction of field response personnel or activities.

Establishment of regional priorities may impact the use of public or private response

assets. Impacted organizations will be invited to participate in such discussions.

Communications

Public and private sector organizations in the transportation sector have very different communications tools, procedures, and policies. Organizing and directing field operations under these conditions may be very difficult. Some organizations rely on the regional 800 MHz radio network to direct field personnel while private sector organizations may rely on cell phone dispatch systems.

Logistics

Significant damages to transportation corridors, ports, and airfields may make management of incoming resources difficult. Staging area management may also be needed. When mutual aid, local and regional resources have been exhausted, transportation resource requests to the state may be required through the Logistics Section of the KCEOC under authority provided by the King County Executive. The King County Executive may make such requests directly to the governor on behalf of King County.

Resources needed to accomplish ESF #1 could include: fuel, fleet, buses, ferries and vans for moving individuals or animals, fleet repair vehicles, equipment, and staff for clearing lifeline routes, movement of supplies and resources, and providing transportation access to critical facilities.

G. Recovery Activities

All response and recovery activities are detailed in department/division procedures and Standard Operating Procedures and Guidelines, and appropriate state and federal recovery guidelines.

Each public and private sector transportation partner is responsible for implementing recovery of normal operational functions. Public sector transportation may be eligible for federal assistance where a presidential emergency or disaster declaration has been declared.

Damages, debris removal, and other incident expenses may be eligible for federal reimbursement. "On system" and "off system" roads are handled separately. On-system roads are federal or federally funded roads.

Road Services retains an archeologist on staff for those occasions where an historic or cultural site may be impacted in the county road right of way. Special documentation and considerations may be associated with such sites when federal recovery grant funds are being utilized.

VI. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency

King County Department of Local Services will:

- Ensure availability of a designated ESF #1 Coordinator for emergency assignment.
- To the extent practical, organize, set department priorities, and coordinate the incident response for the divisions in the Department of Local Services using unified command and NIMS procedures as well as division all hazard response plans.
- Ensure that training is provided in the divisions for personal preparedness and readiness to respond to emergencies and disasters.
- Establish and coordinate procedures and the use of designated facilities for department and division control centers.
- Coordinate department public information and contacts with the media for divisions and provide public information officer(s) and support personnel to the Joint Information Center (JIC), as required.
- Participate in regional recovery and hazard mitigation planning programs and plan writing.
- Develop an emergency action plan that addresses the restoration and continuity of Department services during and after an incident.
- Maintain an inventory of DLS resources.
- Support other ESF's as outlined in the King County CEMP.
- Coordinate the return of department and division activities to normal levels following the incident.

King County Metro Transit will:

- Ensure availability of a designated ESF #1 Coordinator for emergency assignment.
- To the extent practical, organize set department priorities, and coordinate the incident response for the divisions in Metro Transit using unified command and NIMS procedures as well as division all hazard response plans.
- Ensure that training is provided in the divisions for personal preparedness and readiness to respond to emergencies and disasters.
- Establish and coordinate procedures and the use of designated facilities for department and division control centers.
- Coordinate department public information and contacts with the media for divisions and provide public information officer(s) and support personnel to the JIC, as required.
- Participate in regional recovery and hazard mitigation planning programs and plan writing.
- Develop an emergency action plan that addresses the restoration and continuity of department services and activities during and after an incident.
- Support other ESF's as outlined in the King County CEMP.
- Maintain an inventory of Metro Transit resources.

ESF #1 Coordinator(s) will:

- Represent the overall transportation sector interests in King County for the duration of the incident.
- Assess the impacts of the incident to the transportation sector.

- Identify availability and necessary resources to restore minimum and normal operations.
- Identify the need for a taskforce to address solutions.
- Identify any needed policy decisions and those organizations with an interest in contributing to the discussion.
- Provide recommendations for establishing priorities.
- Provide regular updates on status of transportation emergency missions to the KCEOC.
- Provide situation reports from the KCEOC to members of the transportation sector.
- Provide public information officials timely information on the transportation sector status.

B. Support Agencies

King County Road Services will:

- Provide and report Rapid Impact Assessment (RIA) status of King County road and bridge facilities, structures, and conveyances.
- Provide a detailed assessment of damages and operational status of King County roads, bridges, and transportation facilities, structures, and conveyances.
- Make temporary emergency repairs, bypasses, or alterations to provisionally restore county road and bridge facilities, structures, and conveyances.
- Provide resources for the temporary and permanent repair and restoration of county transportation facilities, structures, and conveyances, including roads and bridges, roads maintenance facilities, and airport facilities.
- Furnish personnel, heavy equipment, engineering support, and supplies to assist King County with emergency operations in the response and recovery phases of an incident.
- Provide trained Emergency Operations Center representatives to represent the division, as required.
- Coordinate division public information and provide support to department public information officers as needed.
- Return county road services to normal levels as soon as possible following the incident.
- Assist other agencies with debris removal and clearing activities as needed.
- Coordinate with emergency funding agencies to secure funding to enable emergency repairs and negotiate prioritization of repair projects.

King County Bus Operations will:

- Within the unified command system, coordinate and provide emergency bus transportation support and services with other public and private transportation providers and jurisdictions for the movement of people, equipment, and supplies in King County and other jurisdictions.
- Provide and report RIA status of bus bases and transit facilities and equipment.

- Provide a detailed assessment of damages and operational status of bus bases and transit facilities and equipment.
- Make temporary emergency repairs or alterations to provisionally restore bus bases and transit facilities and equipment.
- Provide resources for the temporary and permanent repair and restoration of bus bases and transit facilities and equipment.
- Provide personnel, communication assistance, buses, non-revenue vehicles, and equipment to assist King County with emergency operations, in the response and recovery phases of a disaster.
- Coordinate division public information and provide public information officer(s) and support personnel to the JIC, as required.
- Return county transit services to normal levels as soon as possible following the incident.

King County Fleet Administration Division will:

- Provide maintenance support for county-owned vehicles and equipment.
- Purchase, store, track, manage, distribute, coordinate, and replenish supplies and provisions for the Road Services Division and other county agencies.
- Provide and report RIA status of fleet facilities, vehicles, and equipment.
- Provide a detailed assessment of damages and operational status of fleet facilities, vehicles, and equipment.
- Make temporary emergency repairs or alterations to provisionally restore fleet facilities, vehicles, and equipment.
- Provide resources for the permanent repair and restoration of fleet facilities, vehicles, and equipment.
- Provide emergency vehicle transportation support and services for the movement of people, equipment, and supplies in King County and other jurisdictions.
- Furnish vehicles, heavy equipment, and supplies to assist King County with emergency operations, in the response and recovery phases of an incident.
- Return county fleet services to normal levels as soon as possible following the incident.

King County Airport Division will:

- Maintain a current Airport Emergency Plan (AEP) with the overall goal of preserving life, protecting property, supporting recovery efforts, and returning the Airport to full operational status as soon as possible.
- Organize in accordance with NIMS under the Incident Command System to provide an organized, all-hazards approach to Airport emergencies.
- Assess/inspect airport facilities and airfield infrastructure after an incident.
- Provide for and coordinate temporary emergency repairs to airport/airfield infrastructure.
- Coordinate Airport public information and provide public information officer(s) and support personnel to the JIC, as required.

- Provide fire and law enforcement support as required for incident and post incident response.

King County Marine Division will:

- Within the unified command system, coordinate and provide emergency waterborne support and ferry services with other public and private transportation providers and jurisdictions for the movement of people, equipment, and supplies in King County and other jurisdictions.
- Furnish marine personnel and ferry services as able to assist King County with emergency operations in the response and recovery phases of a disaster.
- Manage and coordinate the response of the Marine Division to emergencies and disasters.
- Return Water Taxi passenger-only ferry services to normal levels as soon as possible following the incident.
- Develop a disaster recovery plan that addresses the long-term restoration and continuity of ferry services and facilities following an incident.

WSDOT, Sound Transit, Port of Seattle, Private Rail Carriers, and Private Transportation Services may:

- Coordinate activities with other transportation providers for prevention, preparedness, and response and recovery efforts.
- Provide the KCEOC and the ESF #1 Coordinator with timely information to promote situation awareness of damages, response efforts, and resource needs.
- Coordinate mass movement of people, equipment, and supplies with other agencies through the ESF #1 Coordinator when the KCEOC has been staffed.
- Provide a subject matter expert to the KCEOC when coordination requires
- Participate in taskforce formation where needed.

Emergency Support Function #2- Communications

I. Primary Agency

King County Department of Information Technology (KCIT)

II. Support Agencies

King County Office of Emergency Management (KCOEM)

All King County Departments

Regional Partners

Radio Amateurs for Civil Emergency Services/Amateur Radio Emergency Services

Regional Broadcasters

Local Cities, towns, and Tribal Nations

III. Introduction

A. Purpose

The purpose of Emergency Support Function (ESF) #2 is to describe the framework for mitigation, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery from incidents which may impact the communications infrastructure. This ESF describes the organizations involved in coordination efforts to support the response efforts, facilitate the delivery of information technology to emergency management decision makers, and assist in the stabilization and reestablishment of systems and applications.

B. Scope

This ESF describes the role of KCIT as the primary response agency for coordination within the King County Emergency Operations Center (KCEOC), and regional support through the use of the Regional Coordination Agreement (RCA) specific to voice and data communications for public and private entities. Providing assistance to stabilize and reestablish critical infrastructure quickly and efficiently, coordinating requests for additional support, identifying and integrating resources and capabilities, and coordinating information flow.

In an incident, ESF #2 has a dual focus to support the King County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and the King County Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) for response and recovery coordination.

C. Policies

KCIT uses the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS). This ESF applies Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) planning and program guidance provided under CPG-101, the National Response Framework and the National Recovery Framework, as well those directives described in federal, state, and local codes. Changes to King County Code 2.56 direct King County government to provide a regional emergency management program.

Communication systems and support of these systems are diversified throughout the region. There is no one single authority. Each Support Agency could have their own contracts, agreements, support staff, processes and procedures in the event of a disaster. The ESF #2 Coordinator within the KCEOC will collaboratively work with each Support Agency.

KCIT has established coordinators which may staff the ESF #2 position in the KCEOC when it has been staffed to level 2 or greater.

IV. Situation

A. Overview

Historically, this ESF was restricted to the capability and capacity of King County government alone. Ordinance 17075 amended King County Code 2.56 to broaden the obligations of King County government to extend its involvement in emergency considerations in regional King County and coordinate more closely with our regional public and private sector partners.

King County is subject to many incidents which have the potential to disrupt normal life by impacting utilities, transportation, public services, schools, emergency services, and numerous other local systems. When there are widespread impacts that may continue for extended periods of time, the KCEOC may require staffing levels appropriate to the incident impacts.

B. Planning Assumptions

- The use of this ESF will occur when operational communication needs have been exceeded, there are competing requests for communication service resources, local/county proclamations of emergency have been established, communications coordinators have staffed the KCEOC/ESF #2 desk, and the incident response will continue for multiple operational periods.
- All King County departments have responsibility for supporting all phases (mitigation, prevention, preparedness, response, recovery) of emergency management to the best of their abilities.
- The King County Office of Emergency Management (KCOEM) Duty Officer or the KCEOC may have a role in an incident involving communication resources when regional and state mobilization occurs.

- In the event of a major incident, outside help and support is not expected for at least 72 hours. Communications equipment, personnel, and procedures must be able to support incident needs until additional assistance is available.
- Each King County department will initiate but KCOEM and the King County Executive will coordinate the COOP, if required.
- Disruption and damage to the telecommunications infrastructure will likely occur in the event of an incident. The type and degree of damage will determine the effectiveness and efficiency of the response and recovery efforts.
- Incidents could overwhelm the private sector infrastructure.
- Emergency situational awareness of communication capabilities will be shared as soon as possible by whatever means available.
- Information sharing and situational awareness will improve as communications systems are restored.
- Communication systems and support of these systems are diversified throughout the region. There is no one single authority. Each Support Agency could have their own contracts, agreements, support staff, processes and procedures in the event of a disaster.
- The high-risk population will require a variety of warning systems (e.g. siren, EAS, King County alerts RPIN, door-to-door) that can address the population's diverse communications needs (e.g. auditory disability, visual disability, limited English proficiency).

V. Concept of Operations

A. General

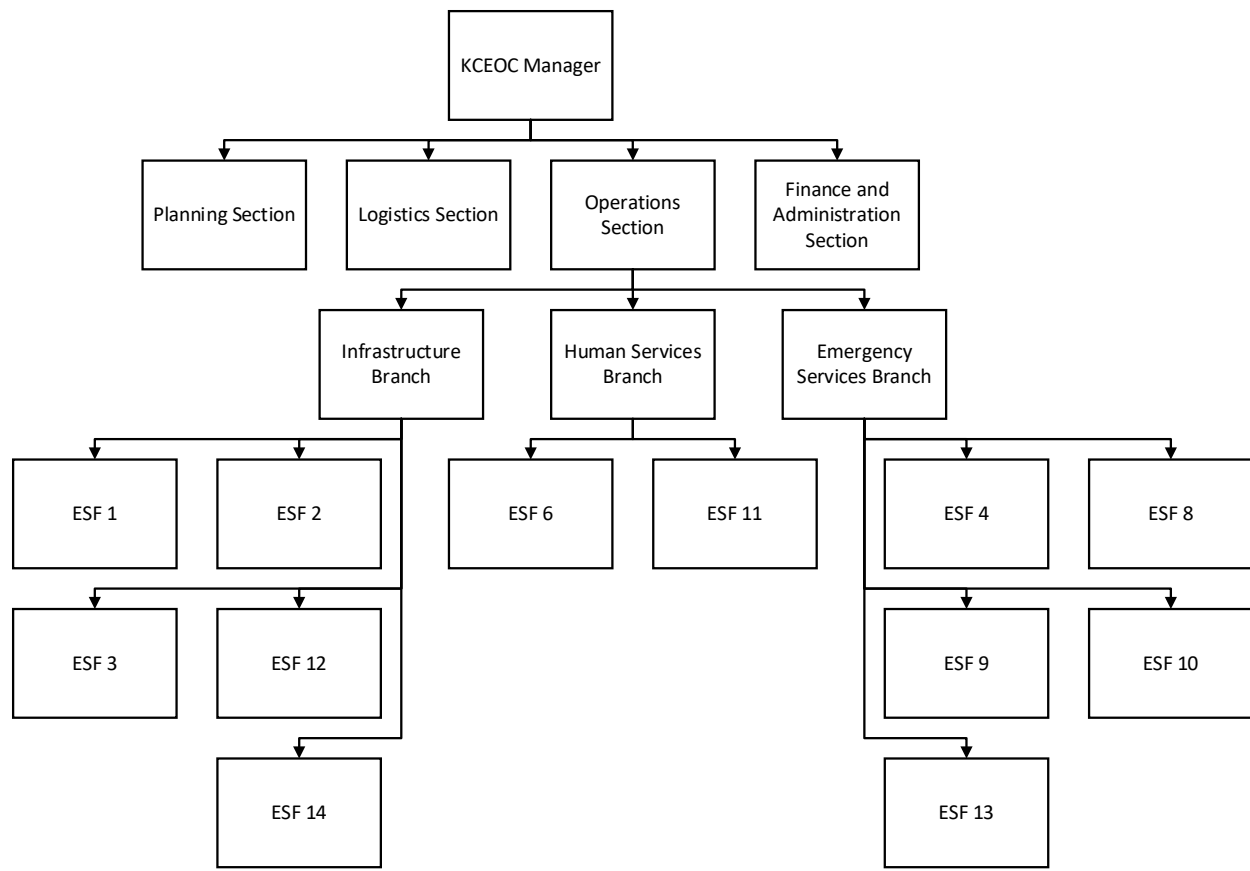
Reliable communications and information system capabilities are necessary at all levels of government for day-to-day communications, warning of impending events, response and recovery operations, search and rescue operations, and coordination with other agencies.

For day-to-day communication needs, each agency of county government will assess its needs and use in-house personnel to the extent they are available. Regional partners will manage their own day-to-day communication needs in a similar manner.

When the communication needs are greater than what an agency can provide due to resource constraints, ESF #2 will work with the agency to find additional resources.

B. Organization

KCIT is responsible for coordination of ESF #1 during incidents. Coordination will be directed from its respective DOC or from the KCEOC when necessary. ESF Coordinators may be requested when the KCEOC has been activated to Level 2 or higher. When an ESF #1 Coordinator has been requested for the KCEOC, they would be part of the Infrastructure Branch of the Operations Section.



C. Procedures

Procedures for the staffing of the KCEOC for an incident are maintained by KCOEM. The process usually begins with the KCOEM Duty Officer being notified. When the KCEOC is at a level 2 the ESF #2 Coordinator will be notified by KCOEM. The ESF# 2 Coordinator will notify their management of the activation prior to reporting to the KCEOC.

D. Prevention & Mitigation Activities

Prevention and Mitigation for the communications infrastructure is widely dispersed within the region. Each jurisdiction and tribal nation have their own Prevention and Mitigation plans for their jurisdiction.

E. Preparedness Activities

Preparedness activity in communications includes the drafting of procedures, training on those procedures, and practice of those procedures as discrete drills and tabletop exercises or as part of integrated emergency exercises. Individual agencies provide preparedness activities that vary with each agency.

- Individual support agencies have their own plans and procedures that vary with each agency.
- Organizations participate in tabletops, drills, and larger regional exercises that are conducted regularly.

- Established tools and procedures are integrated into tabletops, drills, and larger regional exercises that are conducted regularly.
- Most equipment used by communications is commonly available and used by the KCEOC when it is activated. This may include: AM/FM radio monitoring, phones and cell phones, Internet access and email, emergency notification systems, and other communications tools. These platforms allow many agencies to contribute and collaborate from locations remote to the KCEOC.

F. Response Activities

- The KCEOC and ESF #2 maintain concurrent 12-hour shifts for staffing and operations.
- KCIT will facilitate and respond to the reestablishment of communication systems of the county's COOP for essential government services.
- Until communication channels are restored, partners will continue to adapt to the changing availability of communication systems.
- While response issues related to communications are still being addressed, the incident may transition to recovery. In some cases, the recovery "phase" of the incident may be very brief but may require the involvement of KCIT. The ESF #2 Coordinator may be needed to coordinate the need for collection of damages to the communication infrastructure.
- Information needed by ESF #2 may be obtained from documents produced by the Planning Section and from the Logistics Section. Details may also be captured from the other branches within the Operations Section of the KCEOC. In a similar manner, the ESF #2 will also share information with command and general staff. WebEOC is a common method for sharing the latest information.

G. Recovery Activities

The recovery process for communications is dispersed amongst the different agency needs and requirements. ESF#2 will coordinate the diverse recovery process.

VI. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency

King County Information Technology will:

- Provide an ESF#2 Coordinator for the KCEOC.
- Restore the Information Technology components supporting the King County COOP.
- Notify and update emergency management and/or the KCOEM Duty Officer of incidents and restoration efforts.
- Coordinate efforts to restore communication systems within the scope of the KCEOC.

B. Support Agencies

King County Office of Emergency Management will:

- Maintain the KCEOC, its equipment, and staff.
- Establish, coordinate, and maintain mitigation, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activity regionally.
- Advise and assist county officials on direction and control of incident operations and act as liaison with appropriate organizations, as requested.
- Support situation awareness and logistics support for response and recovery activity.
- Maintain, operate, coordinate, and recommend the appropriate use of public warning systems as it pertains to King County.
- Ensure knowledge of all KCEOC communications equipment operations.
- Record and report equipment malfunctions.
- Announce and conduct the weekly radio check for the 800 MHz system.
- Initiate public warning through the Emergency Alert System.
- Facilitate situation awareness of regional communications capabilities between cities, tribal nations, and county operating centers.
- Maintain the communications and information management systems necessary to ensure situation awareness, decision making, and resource management.
- Staff or obtain staff to support the needs of ESF #2.

All King County Departments will:

- Restore the Information Technology components supporting the King County COOP.
- Notify emergency management and/or the KCOEM Duty Officer of incidents.
- Assist in the efforts to restore communication systems within their agency.

Regional Partners may:

- Restore the Information Technology components supporting their agency's COOP.
- Notify emergency management and/or the KCOEM Duty Officer of incidents.
- Assist in the efforts to restore communication systems within their agency.

Radio Amateurs for Civil Emergency Services/Amateur Radio Emergency Services may:

- Monitor established disaster frequencies.
- Provide assistance in transmitting communication material.

Regional Broadcasters may:

- Relay Emergency Alert System broadcasts.

Local Cities, towns and Tribal Nations may:

- Restore the Information Technology components supporting their agency's COOP.
- Notify emergency management and/or the KCOEM Duty Officer of incidents.
- Assist in the efforts to restore communication systems within their agency.

Emergency Support Function #3- Public Works and Engineering

I. Primary Agency

King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks (DNRP)

II. Support Agencies

King County Road Services Division

King County Permitting Division

Public Health - Seattle & King County

King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO)

III. Introduction

A. Purpose

The purpose of this document is to outline King County's roles and responsibilities under Emergency Support Function (ESF) #3 relating to restoration and continuity of surface water management, wastewater treatment, river and floodplain management, and solid waste management infrastructure and services impacted by an incident.

B. Scope

This ESF primarily describes King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks (DNRP) emergency actions for surface water management, wastewater treatment, river and floodplain management, and solid waste management.

General activities include technical advice and evaluations, river flood warning and patrol, engineering services, emergency contracting, or emergency repair of solid waste, storm water, flood protection and wastewater facilities. Specific actions include, but are not limited to:

- Participating in mitigation and preparedness activities (including flood preparedness outreach, drainage hazard mitigation, participation in preparing and updating the King County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, training of staff, and stocking disaster supplies).
- Participating in needs and damage assessments and coordinating resources immediately following an incident.
- Providing emergency restoration of services and temporary repair of critical public facilities including solid waste, stormwater, flood protection, and wastewater treatment systems.

- Providing timely river gage data and flood crest predictions so residents and businesses can determine when and if they need to evacuate or take other emergency measures.
- Providing flood patrol teams to inspect and monitor levee, revetment, and pump station facilities and assess flood conditions.
- Providing response teams to inspect and monitor dams, stormwater control facilities, and evaluate drainage problems.
- Providing sampling and analysis to quantify degradation to surface waters related to incidents.
- Providing emergency response coordination.

C. Policies

While it is recognized and accepted that during incidents the responding agencies must first prioritize the protection of human life and property, actions to protect Endangered Species Act listed species and critical habitat should be initiated once imminent threat to human life and property has been curtailed.

In the event of an incident, the King County Council and the Executive may authorize reduced fee or free disposal of solid waste generated by the incident.

It is the policy of the King County Wastewater Treatment Division (WTD) to, when possible; treat wastewater to specifications of its National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits.

According to provisions of the WTD's NPDES permits, in incident situations it may be necessary for the WTD to bypass wastewater flows to prevent loss of life, personal injury or severe property damage. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, or damage to the treatment facilities that would cause them to become inoperable. Examples of such incidents would be spills of hazardous materials (including radiological), either accidental or intentional, that might jeopardize employee safety, treatment processes, plant operations; as well as overflows of wastewater from the conveyance system that flood private or public property causing a health hazard.

Property owners living in flood hazard areas are responsible for obtaining sandbags, sand, and other flood-response materials to protect their property during flood incidents. Property owners are responsible for filling and placing sandbags, cleaning up sandbags after the flood incident, and meeting any other regulations related to sandbagging activity. King County may provide sand and sandbags for private property owners during flood emergencies to the extent that resources are available.

Naturally occurring accumulations of large wood debris should be repositioned or relocated for flood hazard management purposes only if one or more of the flood and channel migrations risks are present and all reasonable flood and channel migration risk reduction alternatives have been considered. Flood and channel migration risks include:

- Threats to public safety.
- Damage to public infrastructure.

- Impacts on the regional economy.
- Damage to private structures.

It is the policy of King County that accumulations of large wood debris that do not pose a life safety, safe navigation, or direct threat to eligible properties should not be disturbed. Large wood debris will only be repositioned if it can be done without endangering personnel or equipment.

Accumulations of large wood debris that create a hazard to life safety, safe navigation, or property, may be designated a restricted area by the King County Sheriff's Office, per KCC 12.44.200.

If the King County Sheriff's Office determines that there may be a life-threatening situation requiring an emergency response, they will take immediate steps to secure public safety. Emergency measures may include, but are not limited to, removing or relocating the wood, dispatching rescue personnel, or closing the waterway to recreational use until the situation can be addressed. Emergency actions do not require prior permit approval but may require subsequent mitigation actions.

At the direction of the Flood Warning Director, Water and Lands Resources Division (WLRD) will open the Flood Warning Center when the Cedar, Green, Snoqualmie, Tolt, or White Rivers or Issaquah Creek reach Phase II flood stage. Flood patrol teams will be sent out to monitor field conditions when the Cedar, Green, Snoqualmie, Tolt, or White Rivers or Issaquah Creek reach Phase III flood stage or when the Flood Warning Center receives calls reporting serious damages to river control facilities.

The Flood Warning Director may also activate the Flood Warning Center following a significant seismic incident in the region (5.5 Richter or greater magnitude) to coordinate inspection of flood protection facilities and to check with dam operators to determine the safety status of their facilities.

At the direction of the Stormwater Emergency Response Director or the Stormwater Emergency Response Lead, the Stormwater Emergency Response Protocols will be implemented. The WLRD Drainage Complaint telephone line will be staffed and answered, and response personnel will be dispatched to investigate drainage problems.

IV. Situation

A. Overview

King County will periodically experience situations that will require restoration of essential public services. See King County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA) for a description of potential disaster conditions.

B. Planning Assumptions

- Access to the incident area will be dependent upon the establishment of ground, air, and water routes. Activities related to emergency road repairs and closures, debris, snow, and ice clearance will be addressed in ESF #1 - Transportation.

- Rapid assessment of the impacted area will be made to determine critical response issues and emergency response priorities.
- The DNRP is responsible only for initial inspection, repair, and operation of its King County-owned facilities and conveyances or to those agencies where there are contractual agreements to manage facilities.
- Previously inspected structures may require re-evaluation if subsequent incidents occur after the initial incident, or if the results of the initial inspection are inconclusive.
- Normal means of communication may not be available and repairs to communication networks could take days, weeks, or months. In those situations, non-traditional means of communication must be established and used.
- Because government agencies may be overwhelmed by a disaster, on-duty employees may be on their own for the first hours or even days after an incident.
- Critical DNRP facilities will be prepared to be self-sufficient for at least three days.
- The first priority of the WTD will be the inspection and restoration of flow through county owned wastewater conveyances and facilities. The system includes five secondary treatment plants, four combined sewer overflow stormwater treatment plants, 72 pump and regulator stations and over 391 miles of large diameter conveyance pipeline. Access to these facilities may be difficult. The speed at which inspections take place will be dependent on the condition of roads and bridges and the availability of staff.
- The first priority of the Solid Waste Division (SWD) will be the inspection and restoration of SWD facilities (eight transfer stations, two drop box stations, ten closed landfills, and one regional landfill). Access to these facilities may be difficult. The speed at which inspections take place will be dependent on the condition of roads and bridges and the availability of staff.
- The first priority of the WLRD will be activation of the Flood Warning Center and Flood Patrol inspection of high priority sites and activation of the Stormwater Emergency Response Protocols and inspection and evaluation of county-owned stormwater facilities. Access to these facilities may be difficult. The speed at which inspections take place will depend on the condition of roads and bridges, level of flood risk, and the availability of staff.
- The first concern of employees will be for their families' safety. DNRP will support the efforts of employees to communicate with their families and encourage all staff to develop family emergency response plans.
- The major flooding that King County typically experiences are on the following rivers and streams: Cedar, Green, Snoqualmie, Tolt, Raging, South Fork Skykomish, White Rivers, and Issaquah Creek.
- Public buildings, wastewater systems, solid waste, flood protection, and other facilities may have to be immediately repaired, reinforced, or demolished to ensure public safety and maintain essential services.
- Adequate numbers of personnel with engineering and construction skills and construction equipment may not be available within the incident area.

- There may be limited DNRP staff to assist local agencies (cities, local water and sewer districts, and the King County flood control district).
- DNRP depends on local fire department Hazardous Material response teams.
- King Street Center houses a large number of the DNRP employees and has limited emergency power generating capability.
- SWD provides solid waste disposal, transfer, and recycling services to King County except for the cities of Seattle and Milton. Private haulers supply solid waste collection services in franchised areas set by the Washington State Utilities and Transportation Commission for unincorporated King County and some cities, and by contract with cities in most other areas. The city staffs for Enumclaw and Skykomish provide collection services within their jurisdictions. In an incident situation, collection services will be provided as outlined in those entities' emergency plans.
- In the event of a catastrophic incident, it may be beyond the capacity of the SWD system to handle all incoming solid waste. Damage to transportation corridors could significantly affect the division's ability to perform its waste transfer/disposal functions. Should the division suffer significant damage to its facilities during an incident, even standard service may be disrupted, reduced, or limited until repairs are completed.
- Public and private properties in King County may experience flood related risk and damages. Staff may not be available to provide adequate flood warning information and flood patrol inspections. In emergency situations, services will be provided in accordance with adopted plans.
- DNRP does not operate dams on the major river systems in King County. In accordance with WAC 173-175-020, King County has developed Emergency Action Plans for stormwater facilities regulated under the State Dam Safety Program (facilities owned by King County identified to be within Hazard Class 1 and 2).
- WLRD does not have construction equipment or staff to repair levees in a major flood incident. King County Roads Services Division, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or on-call private contractors will provide staff and equipment for repairs to levee systems, stormwater control facilities or other county-owned or maintained drainage or flood protection facilities under the direction of WLRD staff.
- WTD is responsible for the regional sanitary sewer conveyance system. The local water & sewer and special purpose districts are responsible for the sanitary sewer conveyance systems within their areas of operation up to the point that they connect to the regional system. In the event of damage to wastewater equipment, facilities, conveyances, or flows beyond the capacity of the system, overflows of untreated wastewater may occur.
- Wastewater treatment facilities are designed to treat human waste through a biological process that is susceptible to accidental or intentional spills of hazardous and toxic materials that could enter the treatment plants through the influent. Such spills place the treatment process and plant workers at risk and may (depending on circumstances) be bypassed from the treatment plants.
- This ESF does not cover:

- Activities related to King County Department of Local Services and the restoration of transportation services, county roadways and bridges.
- Activities related to the provision of potable water.
- Activities related to the provision of temporary toilet facilities, or the disposal of human waste outside of the wastewater conveyance.

V. Concept of Operations

A. General

In the event of an incident, the DNRP Director will be notified and may, at his or her discretion, establish a departmental information and communications center in the Department Director's office at King Street Center or at an alternate location if necessary.

Division directors will establish their own command posts and/or emergency operations centers (EOC) as needed. The divisions will establish contact with the King County Office of Emergency Management (KCOEM) or the King County Emergency Operations Center (KCEOC), if activated. Persons designated to serve as Division Incident Commanders have the full authority and support of department and division management to determine when an incident exists and to take the actions necessary to respond to the incident.

The department director or their designee will establish communication links with the Executive, the KCEOC, DNRP Public Affairs Unit staff, and the division EOCs. The department director and division directors will evaluate damage to facilities, mobilize staff and resources, prioritize restoration of services based on resources available, and coordinate with other public agencies. The department director and division directors will ensure that divisions keep logs of actions taken and information received.

DNRP will actively support county and local jurisdiction response and recovery activities. It will be assumed that access to operations and sites will be provided by the King County Road Services Division or the respective local jurisdictions in which sites are located. Close coordination will be maintained with federal, state, and local jurisdiction officials through the KCEOC to determine potential tasks. The priority of tasks will be determined jointly with the KCEOC Manager in accordance with adopted emergency response plans.

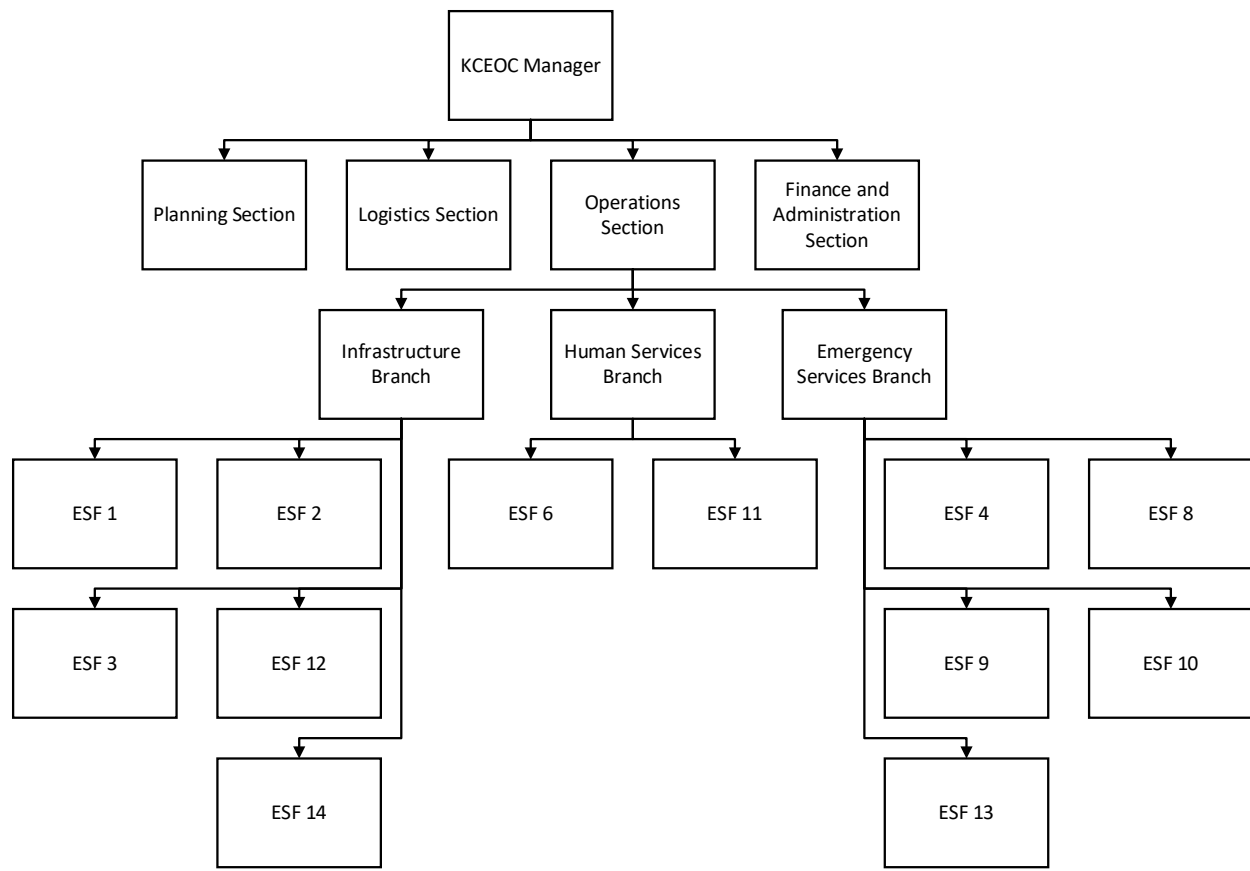
B. Organization

DNRP is responsible for the coordination of solid waste management, surface water management, river and floodplain management, wastewater treatment, and parks and trails management. The following divisions of DNRP are responsible for providing public works and engineering assistance, as resources permit, to meet county needs related to emergencies and disasters:

- WTD will manage incidents according to the provisions of their Emergency Response Plans (ERP). The plans call for the automatic establishment of EOCs or Command Posts in the main control rooms of the South (Renton), Brightwater and

West Point Treatment Plants to manage the incidents within their respective areas of operations. The on-duty Operating Supervisor or their designee becomes the Incident Commander for the plant and conveyance system under their control, until they are relieved by a higher authority as outlined in the WTDs emergency response plans.

- If the incident involves more than one treatment plant, or exceeds the capacity of a plant to respond, the division will activate the Division Incident Response and Emergency Response Team. This group, made up of senior management, will serve as Incident Command for the division utilizing area command.
- SWD will establish an EOC or command post, if appropriate to the situation.
- WLRD will manage incidents according to the Flood Warning Instruction Book, WLRD Drainage Emergency Response Protocols, and Emergency Action Plans for Hazard Class Dams. The Flood Warning Instruction Book, which establishes the Flood Warning Center as the EOC, is updated annually and is considered to be a support document to this ESF. The Flood Warning Director or a designee becomes the incident commander for flood warning center activities. WLRD Drainage Emergency Response activities are directed by the Drainage Emergency Response Director or the designated Drainage Emergency Response Lead.
- In coordinating with the local permitting jurisdiction, the Parks and Recreation Division will assess the structural integrity of public gathering spaces (such as the King County Aquatics Center) and parks and trails. Additionally, parks staff will provide support to this emergency support function and others as resources allow.



C. Procedures

When incident conditions disrupt the normal operations of the Solid Waste, Wastewater Treatment, Water and Land Resources Divisions, and Parks and Recreation Division, all issues related to the incident conditions should be routed to the appropriate county, department, or division EOC.

DNRP is responsible only for initial inspection, repair, and operation of its King County-owned facilities and conveyances unless there are contractual agreements in place obligating us to manage other facilities.

Policies and procedures addressing incident operations are maintained in various documents, including:

- King County's Department of Natural Resources and Parks Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)
- King County Emergency Procurement Ordinance #12163
- Solid Waste Division Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Site Plans
- Solid Waste Division Emergency Response Quick Reference Guides for Cedar Hills Regional Landfill, Transfer Station Operators, Scale Operators, and Truck Drivers
- Solid Waste Division Transfer Stations and Landfills Operations and Maintenance Site Plans
- King County Operational Disaster Debris Management Plan

- Wastewater Treatment Division Emergency Response Plans (plant specific)
- Wastewater Treatment Division Overflow Manual (emergency response for the conveyance system)
- The 2006 King County Flood Hazard Management Plan (January 2007)
- The Flood Warning Instruction Book (updated annually)
- WLRD Drainage Emergency Response Protocols
- Emergency Action Plans for Hazard Class I Dams
- King County Protocol for Responding to Reports of Naturally Occurring Large Wood in Navigable Rivers and Streams (King County Motion 12645 Appendix D, 2007)

D. Prevention & Mitigation Activities

The divisions of the DNRP actively apply mitigation strategies in the design and upgrade of new and existing facilities.

- The WTD has performed multiple seismic upgrades of its facilities. All new projects are built to meet or exceed seismic standards.
- The SWD has performed seismic inspections of its key facilities and is actively upgrading facilities as funds become available. All new projects are built to meet or exceed seismic standards.
- New SWD facilities are designed with a three-day storage capacity for solid waste in case there is the need to store solid waste.
- The WLRD has identified the most vulnerable levees and flood control facilities and implements a 6-year capital improvement program on behalf of the King County Flood Control District to reconstruct them. The division has also secured grants and is assisting homeowners in floodplains to elevate or relocate the occupants.

E. Preparedness Activities

The Department conducts its planning activities through the DNRP Emergency Management Committee, which is made up of planning representatives from the Director's Office, and each of the divisions. This committee makes recommendations to the DNRP Leadership Team.

F. Response Activities

The primary responsibility of DNRP is to maintain and restore the essential services under the department's area of control. The response activities of each of the Department's divisions are outlined in their respective division emergency response plans, within this document, and in ESFs, where the department is listed as a support agency.

DNRP provides ESF Representatives to the KCEOC to assist in coordinating the department and county-wide response to regional disasters or emergencies.

G. Recovery Activities

The recovery activities of the department are outlined within the King County's Department of Natural Resources and Parks COOP in the Restoration section of the plan.

The COOP is organized around the concept of "All Hazards Planning" for the continuity and/or restoration of essential services.

VI. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency

DNRP Department Director's Office shall:

- Organize, set department priorities, and coordinate the incident response for the divisions in DNRP.
- Ensure that training on incident response is provided to department staff.
- Ensure that department management and EOC representatives are trained in the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- Establish and coordinate procedures and the use of designated facilities for department and division command centers.
- Ensure maintenance of the DNRP COOP that addresses the restoration and continuity of department services after an incident.
- Support other ESFs as capabilities and resource availabilities allow.
- Direct media releases and departmental media coordination in the event of an incident in cooperation with the Joint Information Center (JIC).
- Ensure that the DNRP Emergency Management Committee conducts post- incident debriefings of incidents with the goal of improving future responses.

All divisions of DNRP will:

- Provide adequate disaster supplies and equipment for division staff.
- Ensure that training on incident response is provided to department staff.
- Assess facilities to determine structural and operational integrity.
- Ensure that division management and ESF representatives are trained in NIMS.
- Designate, maintain, and train a minimum three-person line-of-succession for each key emergency response position as outlined in the division emergency response plans.
- In times of an incident, provide ESF representatives and subject-area experts to the KCEOC as warranted by the incident and in keeping with the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
- Provide necessary notifications of situations to department management and the appropriate Federal, State, and Local regulatory agencies.
- In emergencies that impact surface water and involve compliance issues under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), the division shall notify the Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) or the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) or both of the situations as soon as possible.
- Emergency actions will include steps that reflect current environmental Best Management Practices (BMP) to minimize harm to endangered species, threatened species, or their critical habitat as outlined in the King County DLS - Roads Division Regional Road Maintenance ESA Program Guidelines.

- In situations where the KCEOC has been activated, the divisions will also notify the KCEOC of emergency actions that may affect the environment and require notification to state and federal agencies.
- Maintain and distribute current biological resources contact information and action agency notification information to field staff.
- Maintain detailed records of incident actions taken, resources expended, and information received in the course of responding to and recovering from the incident. This shall include the documentation necessary to file for federal FEMA disaster assistance.

Wastewater Treatment Division shall:

- Assess the operational status of King County wastewater treatment facilities, structures, and conveyances.
- Make temporary emergency repairs, bypasses, or alterations to the system to restore or divert wastewater flows.
- Attempt to restore treatment processes.
- Notify Public Health-Seattle & King County, Pierce County Department of Health and Washington Department of Ecology of sewer overflows according to the provisions of the division's NPDES permits and procedures outlined in the WTD Overflow Manual.
- Provide resources for the permanent repair and restoration of county owned wastewater treatment facilities, structures, and conveyances.

Solid Waste Division shall:

- Provide SWD employees with the necessary tools and materials to respond to situations at their work sites.
- Provide employees with emergency response policies and procedural materials, such as the Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Site Plans, and Emergency Response Quick Reference Guides for field staff.
- Provide safe solid waste disposal services during and after an incident when and where possible.
- Provide reduced-fee or free disposal of debris generated by an incident to disaster victims if a motion or ordinance is passed by the King County Council and signed by the Executive.
- Maintain the Debris Management Plan, determine debris management operations and response levels, and coordinate debris management activities with partner organizations and agencies.
- Maintain a recovery plan for the diversion and disposal of debris generated by disasters.

Water and Land Resources Division shall:

- Activate a four-phase system to warn residents, businesses, property owners, school districts, and emergency response agencies of impending major river floods.

- Activate the Flood Warning Center to provide critical information to residents, business, and response agencies during major river floods and significant earthquakes.
- Activate the Stormwater Emergency Response Protocols to assess the operational status of King County's stormwater drainage facilities and systems.
- Provide Flood Patrol Teams to assess the operational status of river and drainage facilities and respond to emergency flooding conditions and flood related complaints.
- Implement Emergency Action Plans for high hazard darns, as appropriate.
- Employ emergency contract services when King County Road Services Division is unavailable to respond.
- Manage emergency repairs to river and drainage facilities.
- After an incident, provide for restoration of county owned river and non-river drainage facilities.
- Provide sampling and analysis to quantify degradation to surface waters related to incidents.
- Coordinate with King County Sheriff's Office for restrictions or closures of waterways and removal of large wood debris.
- Contact the King County Office of Emergency Management (KCOEM) Duty Officer to notify of Large Wood or waterway closure situation, when warranted.

Parks and Recreation Division will:

- Perform basic assessment of parks facilities and the regional trail system, and provide staff and equipment to DNRP's other divisions, the EOC, or the region as a whole when the need warrants it and when resources are available.

B. Support Agencies

King County Road Services Division will:

- As resources allow, provide access to critical public facilities. The King County Road Services Division will provide resources to complete repairs to flow control facilities for the WLRD.
- Provide heavy equipment necessary for operations during the response and recovery phases of an incident.

King County Permitting Division will:

- As resources allow, provide staff and resources to inspect DNRP facilities to ensure their return to service or repair as soon as possible following an incident.

Public Health - Seattle & King County will:

- As resources allow, provide staff and resources to assess the health impacts of wastewater spills and overflows; to ensure that solid waste facilities return to service as soon as possible following an incident; and to assist in opening alternative facilities when necessary to do so.

The King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO), Marine Unit will:

- KCSO may choose to use its authority to close a waterway or portion of a waterway to recreational use if they determine its use may pose a significant risk to public safety under King County Code 12.44.
- KCSO may issue bulletins or news releases or disseminate informational materials to advise the public of the potential risks of the large wood debris in the waterway.
- Contact the KCOEM Duty Officer to notify of large wood or waterway closure situation, when warranted.

Emergency Support Function #4- Firefighting

I. Primary Agency

King County Department of Local Services, Permitting Division

II. Support Agencies

King County Fire Marshal's Office

King County Sheriff's Office – Fire Investigators

King County Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting Unit

King County Fire Districts and Fire Departments

King County Fire Chiefs' Association

King County Fire Commissioners Association

King County Fire Zone Coordinators

South Puget Sound Region Fire Coordinators

King County Office of Emergency Management

Public Safety Answering Points

The Boeing Company

Washington State Fire Marshal's Office

Private Sector Fire Investigators

III. Introduction

A. Purpose

The purpose of Emergency Support Function 4 (ESF 4) Firefighting is to describe the framework for mitigation, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery from emergencies that may include fire service agencies. This ESF describes the organizations involved in fire protection and their respective responsibilities. It includes a description of the organizational structure of the emergency operations center with its ESF and fire zone coordinators, and their relationship in the county to other organizations.

B. Scope

This ESF describes the role of King County government, fire response agency coordination within the King County Emergency Operations Center (KCEOC), and regional support through use of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP). This ESF

describes the services provided geographically by county government to unincorporated King County or contract cities, by the many fire agencies within geographic King County, and their relationship to each other and state agencies. This ESF also describes the delivery of fire services to that portion of the county under tribal authority.

While ESF 4 focuses on wild land and structural fire suppression related topics, the fire service in King County provides a number of other “specialty” services that may be covered briefly here and in more detail in other ESFs. Fire agencies in the region provide basic life support (BLS) and some advanced life support (ALS), varying levels of hazardous materials response capability, marine firefighting, aircraft rescue and firefighting, swift water rescue, confined space rescue, dive teams, collapsed structure rescue, and other services outside the traditional firefighter role.

This ESF adheres to the five phases of emergency management as they are described in the National Response Framework. Concepts are consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the National Recovery Framework (NRF).

The King County Fire Marshal’s Office is part of the King County Permitting Division. As an executive department of King County, the department is the designated lead for development and implementation of this ESF.

The preponderance of firefighting capabilities in King County lies within the established fire districts and departments.

C. Policies

Priority is given to life safety (firefighters and the public) and then to protecting property and the environment.

King County fire responders use the NIMS and the Incident Command System (ICS). This ESF applies Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) planning and program guidance provided under CPG-101, the National Response Framework and the NRF, as well those directives described in federal, state, and local codes. Changes to King County Code 2.56 direct King County government to provide a regional emergency management program.

The fire agencies within King County have established fire zone coordinators which may staff the ESF 4 position in the KCEOC when it is staffed to level 2 or greater.

IV. Situation

A. Overview

The county is segmented into fire zones, fire districts and fire departments. The fire districts have their own board of elected commissioners and have junior taxing authority through the levy process. Most fire districts are partly or wholly in unincorporated King County, while fire departments are part of city governments. Many fire agencies with paid professional firefighters still have a number of volunteers serving as firefighters and emergency medical technicians.

The regional fire authority concept has appeared as the consolidation of fire agencies has occurred. A regional fire protection service authority (RFPSA) is a special purpose district created by the vote of the people residing in the proposed district (chapter 52.26 RCW). Its boundaries are coextensive with two or more fire protection jurisdictions (fire district, city, town, port district, municipal airport, regional fire protection service authority, or Indian tribe) located within "reasonable proximity." King County has the following Regional Fire Authorities:

- Puget Sound Regional Fire Authority - Includes Covington, Hobart, Kent, Maple Valley, Ravensdale, SeaTac, and portions of unincorporated King County
- Renton Regional Fire Authority - Includes City of Renton and King County FPD No. 25 and 40
- Valley Regional Fire Authority - Cities of Algona, Auburn, and Pacific

King County is subject to many natural hazards which have the potential to disrupt normal life by impacting utilities, transportation, public services, schools, emergency services, and numerous other local systems. When there are widespread impacts that may continue for extended periods of time, the KCEOC may require staffing levels appropriate to the impacts.

B. Planning Assumptions

- The use of this ESF will occur when normal fire service operational needs have been exceeded, there are competing requests for limited fire service resources, local/county proclamations of emergency have been established, fire zone coordinators have staffed the KCEOC/ESF 4 desk, and the incident response will continue for multiple operational periods.
- All King County departments have responsibility for supporting all phases (mitigation, prevention, preparedness, response, recovery) of emergency management to the best of their abilities. This is reflected by their assigned roles to each ESF as Primary Agency or Support Agency(s) during an incident.
- Structural fire response is conducted by the many fire departments (associated with cities) and fire districts of unincorporated King County.
- Regional Fire Coordinators may request regional or state fire resources when local resource may be exceeded.
- The King County Office of Emergency Management (KCOEM) Duty Officer or the KCEOC may have a role in an incident involving the movement of fire resources between zones or when regional and state mobilization of fire resources occurs.
- The King County Sheriff's Office Communications Center does not dispatch fire resources.
- Only the Fire Chief of the local fire protection jurisdiction or fire chief's authorized representative has the authority to request state fire services resource Mobilization.
- A Request for Mobilization may be denied by the Chief of the Washington State Patrol, in consultation with the State Fire Marshal, Regional Coordinator or Chair of the Fire Defense Committee.

V. Concept of Operations

A. General

There are three fire zones within King County, which are aligned with the emergency management zones. Zone 1 covers the cities north and east of Seattle and fire districts of east county north of Maple Valley Highway/State Highway 169. Also covered is the area under the authority of the Snoqualmie Tribal Nation. Zone 3 covers the area south of Maple Valley Highway to the Pierce County border along with the Muckleshoot Tribal areas of the county. Zone 5 is the City of Seattle.

When large fire incidents require the movement of fire suppression resources between zones or to other counties, a process called zone or station move-up may take place. This process seeks to provide minimum fire suppression coverage for areas where resources have been deployed to active incidents outside their normal coverage area.

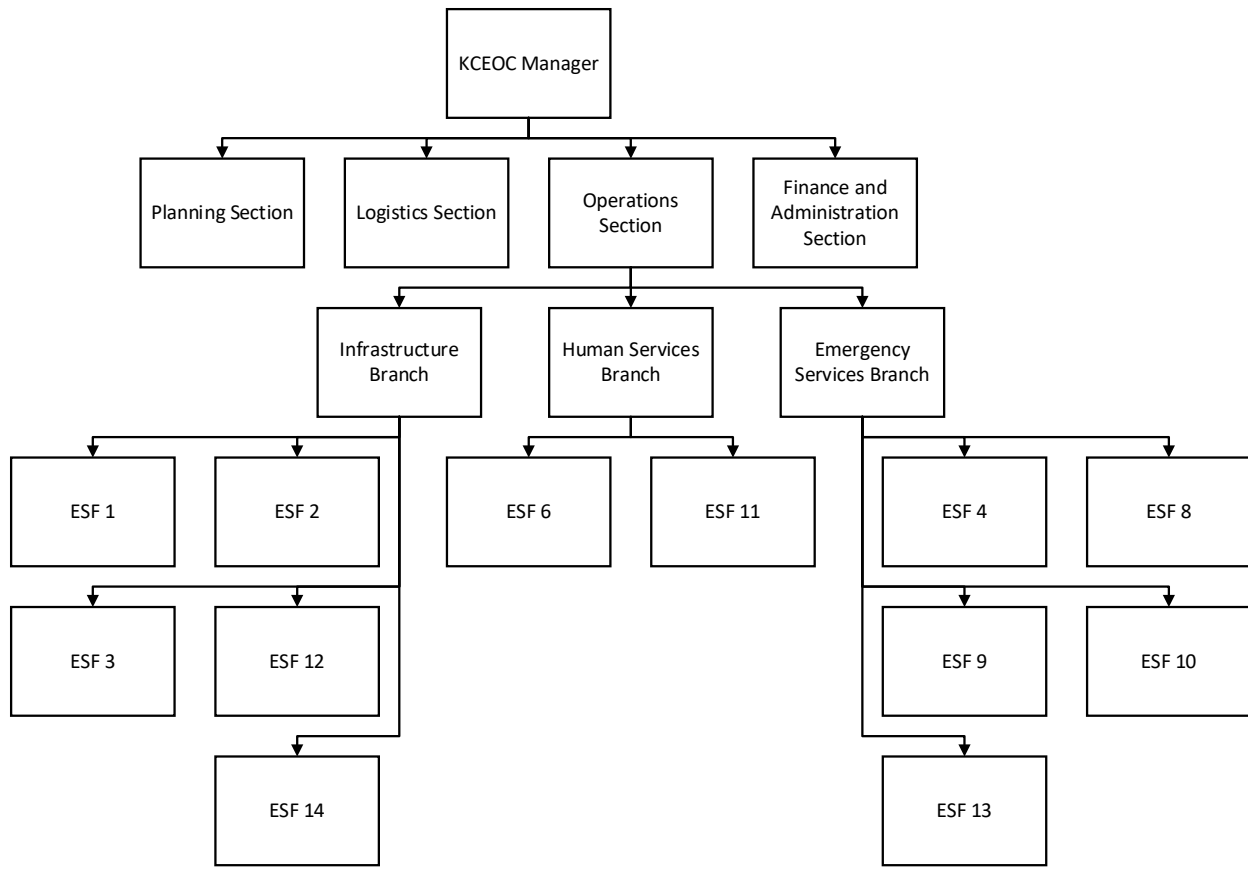
The Port of Seattle (POS) is a special purpose district that includes a marine division and an aviation division. The marine division lies wholly within the City of Seattle's fire response area. SeaTac Airport (POS) includes a fire suppression unit dedicated to the airport, operating under the dispatched and direction of the Port of Seattle.

The King County Fire Marshal is part of King County Permitting Division. Public fire agencies in King County retain their own fire marshals directly or are served through the county.

B. Organization

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) has been adapted to use in the KCEOC, when activated, with the ESF model of this CEMP. Staffing of the KCEOC for an incident is determined jointly between the impacted fire zone coordinator and KCOEM.

Responding fire units use the incident command system and may form a unified command with other fire units, private sector personnel, or operationally involved agencies as needed.



C. Procedures

Procedures for the staffing of the KCEOC for an emergency are maintained by KCOEM. The process usually begins with the KCOEM Duty Officer being notified by a fire agency, city emergency manager, or public safety answering point (PSAP-911) of a developing incident. The incident commander or the fire zone coordinator may make a request for the KCEOC to be staffed for coordination of ESF #4 activities with other ESFs and/or disciplines. The fire zone coordinator will determine who will staff the ESF #4 position in the KCEOC. Usually, the least impacted fire zone will provide the ESF #4 liaison to the KCEOC.

Fire personnel procedures are issued and maintained by their respective fire agencies.

In some cases, a fire related incident may be a secondary event resulting from an earthquake, aircraft accident, or other illegal activity. Where local and/or regional fire resources and mutual aid have been or are expected to be exhausted and the incident is expected to continue for multiple operational periods, the fire zone coordinator may request state fire mobilization.

Steps for Activation of Washington State Mobilization Plan (County or Region)

In situations where a single or multiple county disaster occurs within the South Puget Sound Region, the following procedure shall be used:

- Agency Incident Commanders will provide situational awareness and resource needs to the fire representative in the local EOC. The Zone Resource Coordinator

(Zone Coordinators) and Emergency Management representatives are activated to provide local support. Automatic/Mutual Aid resources are considered exhausted or will be.

- Local EOC fire representatives submit fire resource needs to Zone Coordinators, then to the King County Fire Representative located in KCEOC.
- The King County Fire Representative will contact the Regional Fire Coordinator and request activation of the Regional Plan for additional resources. The commitment of regional resources should not exceed 12 hours; however, the initial resources sent may be at the scene longer than 12 hours until replacements arrive.
- The Regional Fire Coordinator will contact the State Fire Coordinator and provide situation report and possible request for State Mobilization.
- Upon determination that available resources are inadequate, or will be depleted with additional operational periods, and/or specialized resources are needed, the King County Fire Representative will contact the Regional Fire Coordinator and request State Fire Mobilization.
- The Regional Fire Coordinator will complete and submit the Mobilization Form with the Incident Complexity Analysis to the State Emergency Management Division Duty Officer for processing.
- Upon approval of State Mobilization, and assigned mission & resource numbers, regional resources assigned to the incident will become mobilization resources until demobilized. State Mobilization resources are assigned to the requesting county and will be allocated in accordance with incident priorities established by the King County Fire Resource Plan or King County Fire Chiefs Association.
- Resources can also be relocated between incidents within King County without need to be formally demobilized, as in immediate need requests. These incidents will be based on situational awareness and Zone coordination with the King County Coordinator.

To request State Mobilization: For single incident/Jurisdiction

- Local Chief or designee makes the decision to call for Mobilization, in coordination with Zone & King County Fire Coordinators
- The Zone Coordinator is the liaison between KCEOC & King County Coordinators
- The King County Coordinators contact the Regional Coordinators for assistance.
- The Regional Coordinator will initiate the State Mobilization request on behalf of King County and Region.
- The local jurisdiction may go directly to the Duty Officer at the State EOC, but local/County and regional mutual aid must be utilized and expended or not available prior to state mobilization authorization, coordination with Zones and King County is required.

Specialty fire service procedures are the responsibility of each service agency and must be compliant with state codes governing the activity.

D. Prevention & Mitigation Activities

State Fire Code supports the safety of public places and special facilities serving the young (schools), old and infirmed (nursing and assisted living facilities), and a number of medical facilities. Inspection of these requirements is conducted by the combined effort of state and local fire marshal's offices. The establishment of burn bans and fireworks restrictions, fire code classifications of businesses, inspections, and installation of fire sprinkler systems, retention areas, and detection devices for heat, smoke, or hazardous chemicals contribute to the overall safety of the public.

For unincorporated King County - The King County Fire Code – Title 17 covers specifics for fire permitting, roadway access by fire vehicles, hydrant and construction requirements, key box requirements, automatic sprinkler systems, notices to fire districts, alarms, and other fire protection related systems. King County has adopted the International Fire Code (2012 edition) as the fire code for King County. Important provisions related to disaster damages and repairs connected to incidents covered under King County Code 12.52 emergencies are covered.

E. Preparedness Activities

Individual city fire departments and fire districts provide preparedness activities that vary with each agency.

The State of Washington and members of the fire service community in King County contribute to and maintain in house plans and procedures for the services they deliver as specified under international, state, and local fire codes. These plans are extended by regional plans that seek to manage fire service resources for fires, hazardous materials spills, confined space rescue, communications, swift water rescue, dive teams, aircraft response, and collapsed structure rescue.

Regional Plans include:

- Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan (TICP)
- South Puget Sound Region Fire Defense Plan
- Mass Casualty Incident Plan
- King County Fire Resource Plan
- Washington State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan
- King County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) Hazardous Materials Plan
- City of Seattle LEPC Hazardous Materials Plan

A wide range of training opportunities are provided by or through the State Fire Marshal's Office. These include basic structural and wildland firefighting, hazardous materials, drug labs, chemistry, rail safety, fire educators, fire inspector, fire investigator, airport firefighting, marine firefighting, several U.S. Department of Homeland Security counter terrorism specific trainings, and fire instructor. The State Fire Marshal's Office operates the State Fire Training Academy in North Bend, WA (King County). Other specialty classes may be available at the academy or at a fire agency on a case by case basis. These classes may include: Fire Control, Flammable Liquids, and Search and Rescue or other categories of

training. Additional specialized training may be provided at the U.S. Department of Energy training facility (HAMMER) in Pasco, WA. These trainings include courses in fire operations, radiological worker, and hazardous waste and response operations.

Each fire agency may establish or provide its own ongoing, qualified training consistent with state and federal codes where the local chief has established the inventory of local fire service capabilities. Fire Departments/Districts provide the bulk of their own training.

Each fire agency is responsible for scheduling and conducting its own menu of exercises necessary to maintain the operational capability of the organization or staff and to test the equipment or procedures used for the services provided by the fire agency.

Scheduled exercises at King County International Airport and at SeaTac Airport are scheduled to maintain field certification. Evaluations of the exercise and certification reports are conducted in compliance with Federal Aviation Administration requirements.

While most fire equipment is purchased by the local fire agency in support of primary fire services like communications, firefighting, or basic life support – some specialized equipment or materials may have been purchased with federal grant money. These pieces of equipment are maintained through the useful life of the equipment and disposed of in accordance with grant guidelines. Grant funded equipment has greatly expanded the capabilities of local fire service agencies.

Specialty services that may be provided by our regional fire agencies may include Hazmat (technician level), Structural Collapse, Swift Water Rescue, Dive Teams, and Confined Space Rescue. All firefighters in Washington State are required to be trained to the Operations (defensive tactics) Level in the area of hazardous materials response. Specialty Teams in the fire service are dispatched like other fire resources from Seattle-Tacoma International Airport, Enumclaw dispatch, Seattle Fire Alarm Center, NORCOM, or Valley Communications. Details of the hazardous materials response capability in the county are covered under ESF #10 Hazardous Materials.

Fire mobilization is available for all hazards but the decision to implement state fire mobilization is influenced by the time sensitivity of fire mobilization. Fire mobilization takes time to develop and get resources to the incident. Many incidents – like hazardous materials and mass casualties – are usually resolved before hazmat or aid unit strike teams from outside the area can arrive for deployment.

Where resources are arriving from outside King County, staging areas will be established at a location identified by the incident commander in conjunction with the KCEOC Logistics Section, if activated. Staffing of the staging area may include a combination of first responders, county staff, city staff, and volunteers.

F. Response Activities

State and county code provide specific emergency powers and authorities for the King County Executive, the local public health official, and the incident commanders of the first responders in the community.

The authority of the King County Executive is limited to his/her emergency powers, direction of the KCEOC, coordination with other elected officials, direction of executive departments, and implementation of those authorities identified in the King County CEMP. For instance: the King County Executive may call for an evacuation of some portion of King County but does not act as the incident commander implementing the evacuation.

The authority of a local Incident Commander is limited to those items identified in state and local codes for the implementation of public safety directives and the supervision and direction of employee and mutual aid first responders at the scene. The local Incident Commander for fire incidents is always a fire officer. For hazardous materials incident response, the incident commander may be from state patrol or a fire agency as designated by each fire jurisdiction.

Record of the designated hazardous materials incident command authority is maintained by the State Fire Marshal's Office of the Washington State Patrol.

Incident command authority on King County International Airport is retained by the senior most ARFF responder on the field. A Sheriff's Office Captain is the manager of the ARFF unit and may fill this role when available. This captain's position on the ARFF unit is rotated among the Sheriff's Office command staff on a periodic basis.

The purpose of ESF 4 and the designated ESF 4 Coordinator in the KCEOC is to coordinate the efforts of incident commanders, elected officials, and the KCEOC to achieve public safety and protection of property.

Emergency communications includes 911 (dispatch) of fire first responders including specialty teams. Most King County fire agencies use 800 MHz radio communications for field operational command and control but may also use cell phones and wireless priority service, and mutual aid frequencies. Each agency maintains its own communications plans. In the staffed KCEOC the communications unit is part of the Logistics Section. Standard ICS forms are used for development of the tactical communications plan in the KCEOC. The KCEOC can monitor fire operational talk groups but is not currently authorized to use (talk on) those groups. Fire agencies may be given authority to use King County EM talk groups including KCEOCOM, KCEOCOPS, or the zone talk groups.

Communications on King County International Airport are conducted on 800 MHz talk group specific for the ARFF unit conduct of emergency operations. Airfield communications require patching communications with sheriff's deputies, Seattle and Tukwila fire and police units when these may be used on county airport property.

G. Recovery Activities

The recovery process for fire agencies is primarily part of the Public Assistance process. Each jurisdiction will establish an applicant agent for the jurisdiction responsible for the documentation and accounting for emergency expenses incurred. Any local matching funds must be accommodated by the jurisdiction – whether as a department (part of a city) or as an independent fire district with its own Commissions.

Some fire service agencies may participate in the recovery process by conducting

preliminary damage assessments broadly covering both public and private sector impacts.

VI. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency

King County Department of Local Services, Permitting Division will:

- Establish Burn Bans
- Establish and enforces fireworks permitting
- Review plans for sprinkler systems, alarm systems, fuel tank installations, and fire hydrant installations
- Be responsible for the development and update of this ESF

B. Support Agencies

King County Sheriff's Office – Fire Investigators will:

- Respond to any fire as requested when the cause of the fire is in question, large fires, where arson is suspected, or fires where there have been fatalities. The area of responsibility includes unincorporated King County and cities that have contracts with the Sheriff's Office for these services.

King County Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting Unit will:

- Be staffed by the King County Sheriff's Office but is under the authority of the King County Department of Executive Services. King County International Airport (KCIA also known as Boeing Field) is regulated under part 139 of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).
- Respond to aircraft emergencies, law enforcement activities, and airport safety inspections on King County International Airport. The airport is bordered by the City of Seattle and the City of Tukwila. The airport has a working relationship with the fire departments of the adjacent cities.
- Maintain a specific minimum response capability at the airfield for the airfield to remain operational.
- Maintain mandatory training and exercises of its capability for KCIA to remain operational.

King County Fire Districts and Fire Departments will:

- Provide fire suppression
- Provide Basic Life Support capability
- Provide Advanced Life Support capability (if contracted with King County)
- Identify Fire Zone Coordinators
- Maintain internal plans and procedures consistent with federal, state, and local codes
- Establish and maintain mutual aid agreements with partners as needed
- Provide personnel to act as the incident commander for incidents as provided under state code
- Provide state approved training for services provided

- Use NIMS
- Provide a fire representative for Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) membership

King County Fire Chiefs' Association will:

- Establish operational issues for basic firefighting and specialty teams within the county
- Guide and support training missions within the fire service
- Maintain a website providing resources including surplus equipment sales, job announcements, and legislative changes
- Promotes fire prevention through legislation and education of the fire service and the general public

King County Fire Commissioners Association will:

- Represent the fire district
- Oversee the business management, policies, budgets, and personnel issues of the fire district. Fire commissioners are elected for a set term of office.
- Hire the fire chief or appoint them

King County Fire Zone Coordinators will

- Named by the fire agencies within the Zone
- Coordinate fire resources in the KCEOC
- Make non-fire resource requests on behalf of the fire incident commanders
- Also be the South Puget Sound Region Fire Defense Board coordinator
- As the South Puget Sound Region Fire Defense Board Coordinator make request for fire mobilization to the State Fire Marshal's Office through the State Emergency Operations Center.
- Staff the ESF 4 function in the KCEOC when this is needed

South Puget Sound Region Fire Coordinators will:

- Act as the Fire Zone Coordinator in the KCEOC if an ESF 4 representative is needed
- May need to request regional fire resources or request state fire mobilization
- Makes the state fire mobilization request to the State Emergency Operations Center

King County Office of Emergency Management will:

- See that the ESF 4 position in the KCEOC is staffed, when needed
- Maintain the KCEOC, its equipment, and staff
- Establish, coordinate, and maintain mitigation, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activity within county government
- Coordinate and support regional emergency management activities
- Lead and manage the KCEOC in accordance with established procedures and protocols
- Advise and assist county officials on direction and control of emergency operations and act as liaison with appropriate organizations, as requested.
- Support situational awareness and logistics support for response and recovery activity

- Maintain, operate, coordinate, and recommend the appropriate use of public warning systems as it pertains to King County.
- Advise executive heads of political subdivisions within the county on direction and control of their emergency operations, and coordination with county operations and plans.
- Activate the KCEOC at the request of an incident commander or elected official

Public Safety Answering Points (PSAP-911) will:

- Include fire dispatch from the Port of Seattle, City of Enumclaw, NORCOM, Seattle Fire, Boeing Fire, Forest Service Fire and Valley Communications
- Take calls from the public where police, fire, or emergency medical services may be needed
- Locate fire, police, or emergency medical mutual aid resources
- Notify emergency management and/or the KCOEM Duty Officer of emergencies
- Notify the fire zone coordinator of emergencies that may require outside resources

The Boeing Company will:

- Be stationed at King County International Airport
- Augment the ARFF unit on the KCIA property
- Be used as mutual aid for specialized fire needs including coal seam fires and marine vessel fires

Washington State Fire Marshal's Office will:

- Train and test for individual and organization accreditation standards.
- Inspect nursing homes, day care centers, hospitals, boarding houses, smokeless cigarette establishments
- Participate as a voting member of the Fire Defense Board
- Evaluates all requests for fire mobilization. Fire mobilization may include reimbursement at rates established by the State Fire Chiefs' Association.
- Act as a liaison to the State Emergency Management Emergency Operations Center when activated and/or requested.

Private Sector Fire Investigators can:

- Be hired by insurance companies or attorneys related to claims made by those organizations or individuals with fire losses.
- Be hired by the public sector where the current investigation resources are insufficient to conduct surveys in a timely fashion.

Emergency Support Function #5- Information and Planning

I. Primary Agency

King County Department of Executive Services, Office of Emergency Management (KCOEM)

II. Support Agencies

All King County Executive Departments, Judicial, and Legislative Branches, private sector businesses, and the EOC Support Team Volunteers

III. Introduction

A. Purpose

The purpose of ESF 5 Information and Planning is to describe the framework for coordination of planning, situational assessment and public information and warning before, during and after an incident.

B. Scope

KCOEM is responsible for supporting King County government and regional King County. This ESF describes the use of the Incident Command System (ICS), Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), and regional support for situation assessment, response, and initial recovery missions. This ESF adheres to the five phases of emergency management as they are described in the National Response Framework. Concepts are consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the National Recovery Framework (NRF).

C. Policies

King County will adhere to NIMS and the Incident Management System. FEMA planning and program guidance provided under CPG-101, the National Response Framework and the National Recovery Plan, the Stafford Act, and federal, state, and local codes. Changes to King County Code 2.56 direct King County government to provide a regional emergency management program.

IV. Situation

A. Overview

The King County Office of Emergency Management has a direct responsibility for preparing King County government and its regional services for the response to and recovery from impacts of emergencies. Ordinance 17075 amended King County Code 2.56 to broaden the

obligations of King County government to extend its involvement in emergency measures to regional King County and coordinate more closely with our regional partners.

The King County Office of Emergency Management staffs a 24x7 Duty Officer. This staff person may be the first to be aware of a threat or incident and may recommend expansion of a response to include staffing the King County Emergency Operations Center (KCEOC).

King County is subject to many natural and human caused hazards which have the potential to disrupt normal life by impacting utilities, transportation, public services, schools, emergency services, and numerous other local systems. When there are widespread impacts that may continue for extended periods of time, the KCEOC may require staffing levels appropriate to the impacts.

B. Planning Assumptions

- All King County departments have responsibility for supporting all phases (mitigation, prevention, preparedness, response, recovery) of emergency management to the best of their abilities. One way this is reflected is by the assigned roles to each ESF of a Primary Coordinator and Support Agency(s) during an incident.
- King County residents, businesses, industry, tribes, and public sector may need to use their own resources and be self-sufficient following a disaster for a minimum of two weeks, possibly longer.
- King County may be unable to satisfy all emergency resource requests during a major incident and will need to acquire resources from mutual aid partners, the private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), tribal nations, State, Federal and international organizations.
- Staff at the KCEOC may be needed to manage information or resources from the consequences of an incident.
- The use of the Regional Coordination Agreement (RCA) and Memorandum of Understandings/Agreements (MOU/MOA) will be utilized whenever possible.
- The receipt, analysis, and dissemination of accurate disaster information is necessary to provide local, state, and federal governments with a basis for determining priorities, needs, and the availability of resources.
- Early in an incident little information will be available and initial information received may be vague or inaccurate.
- Communications outages may hamper the rapid collection and dissemination of accurate disaster information.

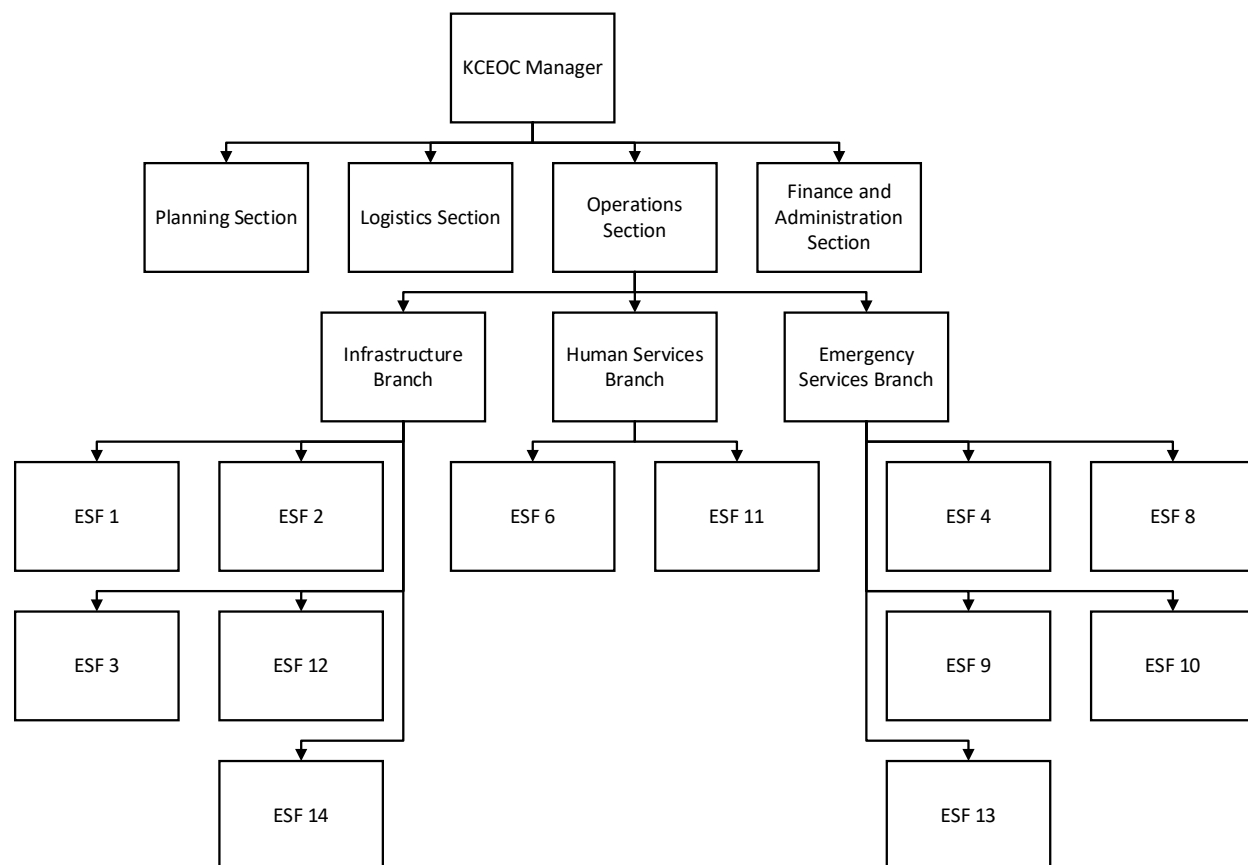
V. Concept of Operations

A. General

This Concept of Operations covers the entire emergency management programmatic cycle, including: mitigation, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery. It is the responsibility of ESF #5 to coordinate amongst all the ESFs for situational awareness.

B. Organization

The incident command system has been adapted to use in the KCEOC.



C. Procedures

Procedures for the KCOEM Duty Officer, the staffing of the KCEOC, and conduct of recovery activities can be found in the King County Duty Officer Book. The standard operating guides, phone lists, maps, and decision trees are contained in this book.

D. Prevention & Mitigation Activities

King County has been a leader in mitigation efforts – especially where flood management is concerned. King County has a flood protection district established by state code. Efforts by the flood management agency has resulted in the buyout of many properties in the flood plain, the savings of millions of dollars to taxpayers and one of the best available flood insurance premium ratings in the country. King County is also involved in land use planning, wetland mitigations, and adherence to the International Building Code. As hazards evolve King County continually evaluates preventative measures it can take to guard against impacts. This includes, but is not limited to, seismic retrofitting and air quality improvements for buildings.

E. Preparedness Activities

The Public Education program within KCOEM seeks to encourage the public to be better

prepared for emergencies. Preparedness materials for the public include alternate delivery methods for persons that are: sight impaired, hearing impaired, have cultural differences, or are in need of materials in languages other than English. Preparedness presentations to the public seek to provide people with disabilities and vulnerable populations access to information regarding preparedness and regional emergency response or recovery efforts within available resources.

Throughout the county KCOEM works with partners to collaborate on planning for incidents. This includes the working through the Emergency Management Advisory Committee and Emergency Management Coordinating Committee.

F. Response Activities

1. General

Emergency response efforts begin with KCOEM Duty Officers. Similar offices with position assignments for off-hours emergency response include:

- Seattle-King County Public Health,
- King County Facilities Management Division
- King County Department of Local Services, Roads Division, and
- King County Sheriff's Office
- Metro Transit and DNRP

When an incident is discovered that may require escalation to staffing the KCEOC, the Duty Officer initiates a process that may include:

- Warning - Warning of the public and notification to senior county management. This may include instructions for protective measures like evacuation, shelter in place, the need for sandbagging and other actions. There are levels of notice for flooding that are established by the King County Flood Warning Center. The National Weather Service may also provide notifications to the public including Weather Watches and Warnings. Emergency Alert System (EAS) or Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA) messaging may be initiated by a public-safety access point (PSAP), the KCOEM Duty Officer, the State of Washington, or the National Weather Service.
- Assessment – The assessment process begins with the Duty Officer and continues in the KCEOC should the situation escalate. Assessment is a continuous process with members of the public sector and private sectors alike contributing to situation awareness of the KCEOC staff. Assessment is part of a regular progression of activity in the KCEOC that is governed by a planning “clock”. Emergency Operating Centers are contacted for their situations at least twice daily. The Business Emergency Operating Center operates virtually only. Everyone receiving information is expected to validate and analyze that information and share it with the Planning Section of the KCEOC and all those with an interest in the information. Information may be collected through emails, phone calls or through WebEOC. That information is shared by consolidation into standardized reports like Snapshots, Situation Reports, conference calls, Operations Briefings, and/or public

informational briefings to the media. From these documents the need for a local proclamation of emergency may develop.

- Briefing Senior Management - Senior management representatives from the King County Departments and agencies conference by phone at least once daily according to the established Planning Clock for the KCEOC.
- Coordination of Communications – The King County KCEOC Communications Unit may act as a network control for communications when the KCEOC has been staffed. This may include direction of non-first responder communications on the 800 MHz talk groups or amateur radio bands. A standing communications plan exists for coordination of a number of common consequence management topics. City emergency managers and their elected officials are briefed annually on communications plan elements.

2. Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination

Information management is one of the primary assignments to the KCOEM Duty Officer and the KCEOC when it is staffed. The other assignments are seeking to maintain continuity of King County essential services, ensure regional coordination, provide resource management, and implement consequence management missions.

All KCEOC staff, regardless of position or assignment, may receive or share information during their assignment. The primary units where information is consolidated, analyzed, repackaged, and distributed are the Situation Unit of the Planning Section and the Joint Information Center (JIC). Within the Planning Section the information received is used to develop a common operating picture, which provides EOC leadership situational awareness that aids in the prioritization of resources.

A variety of tools are used for collection and distribution. These may include: WebEOC, CodeRed, the Emergency Alert System (EAS), Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA), radio, email, TTY, social media, telephone and cellular system, and Government Emergency Telephone System (GETS). These tools may include Situation Reports and Snapshots, conference calls, media briefings, web postings, and use of social media.

While information may be received and shared anytime during an incident, the Planning Clock manages the regular intervals for formal information sharing by scheduling times for receipt of situation reports from our regional public and private sector partners. News media outlets have regularly scheduled needs for information that roughly coincides with the morning and evening work commutes.

3. Communications

Emergency communications are essential to the organizational structure of the KCEOC, coordination of our regional partners, public safety, and support of first responders during any incident. A number of plans and planning efforts have been directed at ensuring good emergency communications. Plans include the Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan (TICP), the King County Communications Plan, the Central Puget Sound Regional EAS Plan, and the Green River Planning Group (Operational Action Plan).

The TICP organizes the radio frequencies and the regional communications equipment

caches expected to be used during an incident.

The King County Communications Plan organizes the use of available communications tools to specific missions. It also may include the primary, secondary, and tertiary voice and data communications systems to be used for each mission (sheltering, evacuation, resource management, etc.).

Public warning is the most important component of a communications plan. Several systems may be needed to achieve the alert of PSAPs, first responders, the public, support agencies, and adjacent jurisdictions. These may include: CodeRed, the EAS Endec, commercial media, and social media.

Also important are situation awareness and regional coordination. These are usually conducted through operational briefings in the KCEOC, with partners through sharing situation reports and snapshots, or using regularly scheduled conference calls. While traditional tools like email and phones are still commonly used, these have been supplemented with more sophisticated tools, such as CodeRed and WebEOC.

Communications with first responders to support their resource needs and coordinate with non- traditional responders are often done using radio frequencies when cell phone service is unavailable.

Resource management at the KCEOC may use many of the traditional communications tools like email and phone systems.

G. Recovery Activities

The recovery process begins the moment response starts. Where response can be described as those activities conducted to protect lives, safety, and property – response can also include temporary measures needed to continue use of infrastructure. Recovery includes steps taken to return the community infrastructure, economy, and environment to the condition or functionality available before the impacts of the incident caused damage or interruption.

VI. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency

King County Office of Emergency Management will:

- Establish plans and procedures
- Maintain the KCEOC, its equipment, and staff
- Maintain the KCEOC Duty Officer program
- Provide advice and assistance for the preparation and dissemination of emergency information.
- Collect emergency operations information, analyze data, and prepare operational reports.

- Coordinate with King County Information and Technology to ensure that a system of communications is in place that is capable of meeting the emergency operations requirements of county government.
- Maintain, operate, coordinate, and recommend the appropriate use of public warning systems as it pertains to King County.
- Manage and coordinate the Joint Information Center (JIC).
- Coordinate the Emergency Management Advisory Committee and the Emergency Management Coordination Committee

B. Support Agencies

The King County Executive will:

- Direct executive departments and their employees
- Implement any necessary emergency powers granted by King County Code
- Establish and maintain an emergency management capability for the county
- Direct activation and staffing of the KCEOC
- Coordinate with the governor and chief elected officials within King County
- Facilitate regional decision making and incident priorities

All King County Departments and Agencies will:

- Assign an executive level representative to the King County Office of Emergency Management Coordination Committee.
- Develop and train staff on a continuity of operations plan (COOP) disaster recovery plan that addresses the long-term restoration and continuity of services and facilities following an incident.
- Participate in emergency management training, drills, and exercises to test County plans and procedures.
- Following the All-Hazards Response Plan develop procedures to re-establish department operations, including notification of critical personnel, assessment of damage and resources, relocation of critical department functions, and estimated time to open for business.

Tribal Nations may:

- Interact with the county, state, and federal agencies
- Collect damage assessment for public and private sector impacts of the incident
- Provide situation awareness documents at least daily to the KCEOC
- Maintain communications capability with regional partners
- Participate in coordination of resource management and regional decision making

Cities in King County will:

- Collect damage assessment for public and private sector impacts of the incident
- Provide situation awareness documents at least daily to the county KCEOC
- Maintain communications capability with regional partners
- Participate in coordination of resource management and regional decision making

- Prioritize resource requests to the KCEOC

Special Purpose Districts in King County may:

- Collect damage assessment for public and private sector impacts of the incident
- Provide situation awareness documents at least daily to the county KCEOC
- Maintain communications capability with regional partners
- Participate in coordination of resource management and regional decision making
- Prioritize resource requests to the KCEOC

Non-Government Organizations may:

- Coordinate activity with public entities through the KCEOC or the most appropriate EOC

Emergency Support Function # 6- Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services

I. Primary Agency

King County Office of Emergency Management (KCOEM)

II. Support Agencies

Local Jurisdictions

King County Department of Community & Human Services (DCHS)

King County Department of Executive Services, Facilities Management Division (FMD)

King County Department of Executive Services, Records & Licensing Services, Regional Animal Services of King County

King County Department of Information Technology (KCIT)

King County Department of Local Services - Permitting Division (DLS – Permitting)

King County Department of Metro Transit

King County Department of Natural Resources & Parks (DNRP)

King County Sheriff's Office

Public Health- Seattle & King County

American Red Cross

Salvation Army

Other Non-Governmental (NGOs) and Religious Organizations

III. Introduction

A. Purpose

The purpose of Emergency Support Function (ESF) 6 is to define and facilitate regional roles and responsibilities in mass care, emergency assistance, and housing and human services in King County during and following an incident.

B. Scope

ESF #6 in King County is a shared responsibility between King County government,

incorporated cities, the American Red Cross, and other non-government agencies such as the Salvation Army. Incorporated cities in King County have responsibility to coordinate their own ESF #6 services using city assets, or to coordinate with the King County Emergency Operations Center (KCEOC) in the placement of mutually supported services. King County Office of Emergency Management is the lead coordinating support for ESF #6 activities and shelters in the unincorporated areas of King County.

Mass Care: Congregate sheltering, feeding, distribution of emergency supplies, and reunification of children with their parent(s)/legal guardians and adults with their families.

Emergency Assistance: Coordination of voluntary organizations and unsolicited donations and management of unaffiliated volunteers; essential community relief services; non-congregate and transitional sheltering; support to individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs in congregate facilities; support to children in disasters; support to mass evacuations; and support for the rescue, transportation, care, shelter, and essential needs of household pets and service animals.

Temporary Housing: Temporary housing options including rental, repair, and loan assistance; replacement; factory-built housing; semi-permanent construction; referrals; identification and provision of safe, secure, functional and physically-accessible housing; and access to other sources of temporary housing assistance.

Human Services: Disaster assistance programs that help survivors address unmet disaster-caused needs and/or non-housing losses through loans and grants; also includes supplemental nutrition assistance, crisis counseling, disaster case management, disaster unemployment, disaster legal services, and other state and Federal human services programs and benefits to survivors.

This plan applies to all primary and support agencies listed. Additional governmental and non-governmental agencies may also have significant roles in ESF #6 depending on the severity of the response.

C. Policies

- It is the policy of the government of King County to provide the emergency management organization and resources to minimize the loss of life, protect public property and the environment in unincorporated King County. Additionally, King County will provide support to other jurisdictions within King County to the maximum extent possible depending on the disaster conditions.
- Incorporated jurisdictions will perform emergency management functions within their jurisdictional boundaries as mandated by RCW 38.52.070. A collaborative response by public, tribal, private, and non-government organizations will greatly benefit and facilitate mass care services throughout the King County region.
- The American Red Cross will provide staff, supplies, and operate shelters as disaster conditions dictate and resources allow, in accordance with the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-288, as amended by the Stafford Act).
- An option for Disaster Welfare Information/Family Reunification is available through the American Red Cross Safe & Well Website.

- Mass care shelters are temporary in nature and are for people displaced as a result of incidents.
- All mass care and shelter services will comply with current requirements for the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Services will be provided to all according to the ADA, service animals are extensions of their owners and have the same access to public transportation and sheltering as their owners at all times.
- The National Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006 (H.R. 3858-PETS) requires local and state emergency preparedness authorities include plans for pets and service animals in disaster plans, grants FEMA the authority to assist states and local communities in developing disaster plans to accommodate people with pets and service animals, authorizes federal funds to help create pet-friendly emergency shelter facilities, and allows FEMA to provide assistance for individuals with pets and service animals, and the animals themselves following a major disaster.

IV. Situation

A. Overview

King County is vulnerable to natural and human caused disaster events. Historically, disasters in King County tend to have cumulative impacts that disrupt utility, communications, medical, transportation, and food service systems at the same time. Because of those impacts, emergency response efforts can be seriously reduced. The movement of disaster supplies and service providers, emergency workers, and volunteers can be impeded. These impacts can result in a need for food, shelters, housing, and/or other human services. The role of ESF #6 is to coordinate and support these services during a disaster.

B. Planning Assumptions

- For planning purposes, King County is divided into three Emergency Coordination Zones: Zone 1 (North and East County), Zone 3 (South County), and Zone 5 (Seattle).
- Mass Care services must incorporate and address the unique needs and circumstances of vulnerable populations. Therefore, specific measures will be taken to ensure that these populations will have accessibility to information and services.
- Evacuating, displaced and other populations will include people with disabilities, people who may need assistance, and/or people with medical or other additional needs including people who have limited English proficiency, who use service animals, who require durable medical equipment, and/or who have prescription medication requirements.
- People with access or functional needs will be culturally, functionally, and medically diverse.
- Some people may have conditions that make communication difficult (e.g., hearing or speech impairment, behavioral or cognitive impairment).

- The population with functional or access needs will include people who do not need medical support but will require support to access services or function normally in a new environment.
- There may be individuals with specific needs and issues such as cognitive disabilities, communication disabilities, disabilities and medical concerns, environmental or chemical sensitivities, hearing loss, those on life support systems, mobility concerns, psychiatric disorders, visual disabilities, and individuals with service animals that will need to be sheltered or evacuated. Every effort will be taken to accommodate individuals' functional and access needs in the shelter.
- Those who have medical needs that cannot be met by the shelter setting, ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services will coordinate appropriate care and placement.
- Public, private, volunteer organizations and the general public may have to use their own resources and be self-sufficient for an extended amount of time.
- Local jurisdictions will provide their own ESF #6 services using city staff, resources, and facilities. KCOEM is the lead agency for coordination of emergency mass care services in unincorporated King County or when mass care needs exceed the capability of one or more King County jurisdictions.
- King County Departments will support this effort with staff, resources, and facilities if available. Mutual aid resources will be used for small incidents but may be unable to meet the needs of larger incidents.
- The number of trained personnel qualified to provide mass care services, and the number of available volunteers to perform support functions, will limit the rate at which mass care services are provided.
- A partnership approach will be needed between public, private, and volunteer agencies in order to provide sheltering for large-scale incidents.

V. Concept of Operations

A. General

It is the intent of this ESF that initial response activities focus on meeting urgent mass care needs of all disaster survivors.

Recovery efforts are initiated concurrently with response efforts. Close coordination is required among public safety and relief organizations responsible for emergency response and recovery operations, and other nongovernmental organizations providing assistance.

Mass Care:

- Congregate sheltering provides life-sustaining services in congregate facilities that provide a safe, sanitary, and secure environment for individuals and households displaced by disasters.
- Feeding may provide food distribution and feeding services through mobile and/or fixed sites. Feeding services may include water, hot or shelf-stable meals, infant

formula, baby food, snacks, beverages, and food packages, as well as diverse dietary and culturally appropriate meals.

- Distribution of emergency supplies acquires and delivers life-sustaining resources, hygiene items, and cleanup items to meet the urgent needs of disaster survivors. Additional support includes transportation, warehousing, equipment, technical assistance, and other mission-critical services.
- Reunification provides facilitated assistance for children separated from their parent(s)/legal guardian(s), as well as adults from their families, due to disaster. Supports reunification efforts at the local, state, tribal, and/or territorial levels with technical assistance.

Emergency Assistance:

- Coordination of voluntary organizations facilitates the coordination of NGOs, places of worship, and the private sector to ensure that capabilities, resources, and services are integrated into local, state, tribal, territorial, and insular area response.
- Volunteer and donation management coordinates unaffiliated volunteers, unaffiliated organizations, and unsolicited donated goods to support all ESFs.
- Essential community relief services coordinates and delivers debris removal from disaster survivor residences; sandbagging; mud-out; tear-out; chainsaw work; warehouse management; transportation and distribution coordination; childcare services; emotional and spiritual care and counseling; financial assistance; financial counseling; disaster-related case work and case management; and other essential services.
- Non-congregate and transitional sheltering provides resources and technical assistance in support of jurisdictions as well as NGOs when traditional sheltering is not available or feasible or when the impact of the disaster is of such magnitude that extended shelter operations are required.
- Support to individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs in congregate facilities.
- Support to children in disasters includes working with law enforcement and legal authorities for unaccompanied children/minors and planning for reunification.
- Mass evacuation supports affected and host jurisdiction mass evacuation activities, including provision of mass care services and tracking the movement of evacuees, their household pets, service animals, and medical equipment. Deploys resources to support affected and host jurisdiction evacuation operations, including mass evacuation tracking system kits and staff to provide technical assistance. In coordination with ESF #8, provides mass care services to medical patient evacuees.
- Support for the rescue, transportation, care, shelter, and essential needs of household pets and service animals includes the coordination and provides rescue, transportation, shelter, reunification, care, and essential needs of household pets and service animals during response operations to ensure their safety and well-being. Service animals are not pets and may not be separated from the individual

with a disability or other access and functional needs; service animals should be permitted anywhere the public goes.

Temporary Housing:

- Temporary housing options including rental, repair, and loan assistance; replacement; factory-built housing; semi-permanent construction; referrals; identification and provision of safe, secure, functional and physically accessible housing; and access to other sources of temporary housing assistance.
- The King County Post-Disaster Interim Housing Plan is intended to assist residents of the unincorporated areas and to support and coordinate with local jurisdictions of King County with post-disaster housing needs. This plan works in conjunction with ESF #14 Long-Term Community Recovery. In the event of a disaster, a Post-Disaster Interim Housing Task Force will be convened by DCHS to provide a forum for coordination and agreement among agencies and King County cities in responding to housing needs. Coordination will occur with DLS – Permitting, KCEOC and other agencies to undertake strategies to identify available interim rental housing. The Task Force will work with shelter personnel and/or individual case managers to assist in providing information to households on available interim rental housing.

Human Services:

- Disaster assistance programs that help survivors address unmet disaster-caused needs and/or non-housing losses through loans and grants.
- Supplemental nutrition assistance provides eligible households with supplemental nutrition assistance through established programs when income is lost due to a declared disaster.
- Crisis counseling provides crisis counseling, mental health services, and other similar immediate, short-term psychological assistance to disaster survivors.
- Disaster case management assists eligible survivors with developing and carrying out a disaster recovery plan. Streamlines assistance, prevents duplication of benefits, and provides an efficient referral system.
- Disaster unemployment provides survivors who have lost their jobs due to a disaster with unemployment benefits.
- Disaster legal services provides low-income survivors with free disaster related legal advice.

B. Organization

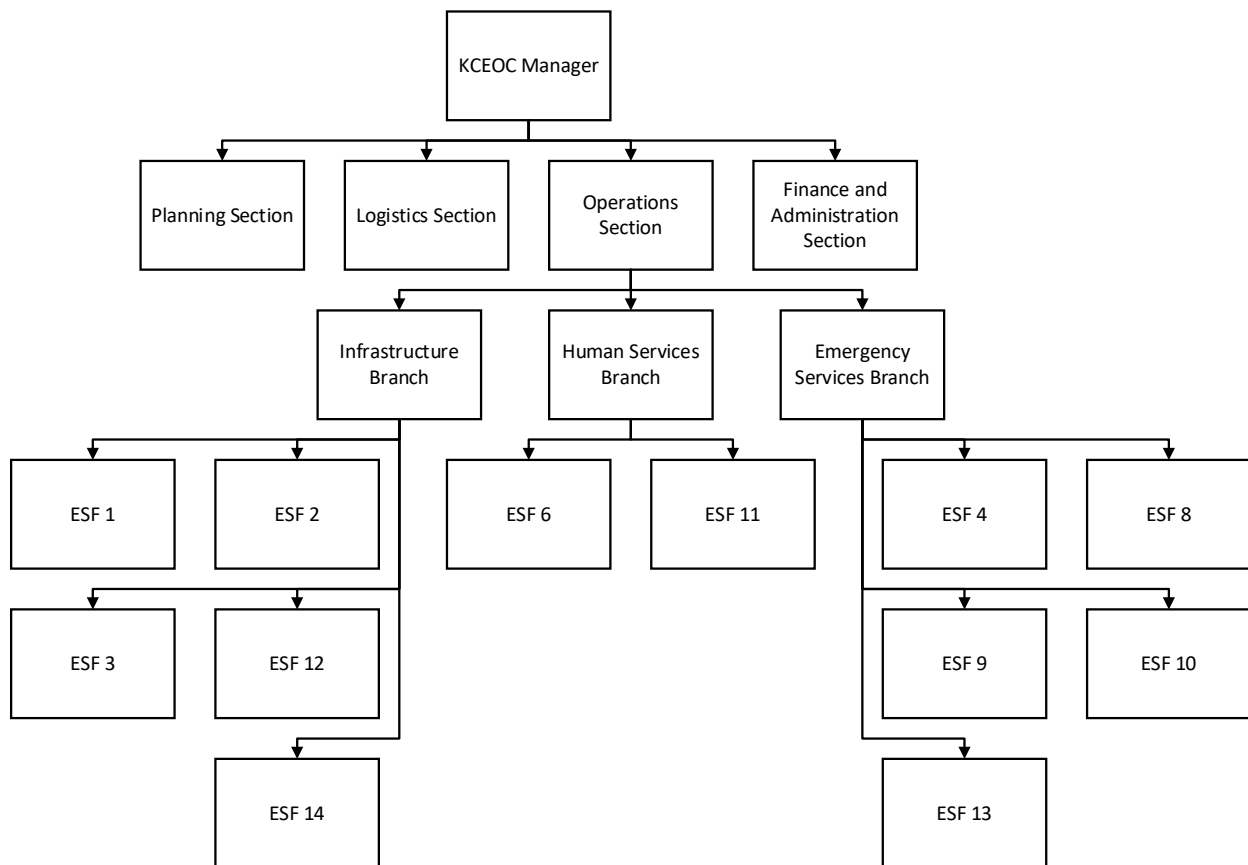
During smaller incidents when the KCEOC is not activated, the American Red Cross, in partnership with the affected city or KCOEM will provide shelter and mass care service coordination as appropriate to their operational capacity.

When larger incidents impact and overtax individual cities, cities will request support from the KCOEM, thus activating the KCEOC.

The KCEOC has three levels of activation depending on the size and complexity of the incident:

- Level 3: Duty Officer monitoring with support of KCOEM staff
- Level 2: Limited Activation, KCOEM Staff, specific King County Departments, and partner agencies
- Level 1: Full Activation

The KCEOC is organized using Incident Command System and the National Incident Management System. The KCEOC also consists of several Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), one of which is ESF #6.



C. Procedures

KCOEM designates the ESF #6 Coordinator who has primary responsibility for maintaining situational awareness of mass care services needed during an incident. This is completed through communication with American Red Cross representatives and Zone Coordinators to assess status of mass care activities within the region.

The ESF #6 Coordinator has responsibility to:

- Track status of all mass care activities in the region (i.e. shelter locations and population, CPOD locations, etc.)
- Submit and/or fill resource requests in support of mass care services, as needed, by utilizing existing MOUs and conveying appropriate information to ESF #7 (Logistics Management and Resource Support) in the KCEOC, if activated

- Submit resource requests for resource assignments as needed, including activation of plans for mass feeding, regional shelters, or Community Points of Distribution (CPODs)
- Coordinate mass care operations regionally to ensure appropriate distribution of resources and services along with anticipation of needs

D. Prevention & Mitigation Activities

Refer to the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

E. Preparedness Activities

KCOEM hosts and facilitates the Mass Care Workgroup on a regular basis to share information and lessons learned, develop processes and plans, coordinate response activities, and conduct annual exercises.

F. Response Activities

As noted above, the ESF #6 Coordinator within the KCEOC has responsibility to:

- Track status of all mass care activities in the region (i.e. shelter locations and population, CPOD locations, etc.)
- Submit and/or fill resource requests in support of mass care services, as needed, by utilizing existing MOUs and conveying appropriate information to ESF-7 (Logistics Management and Resource Support)
- Submit resource requests for mission assignments as needed, including activation of plans for mass feeding, regional shelters, or Community Points of Distribution (CPODs)
- Coordinate mass care operations regionally to ensure appropriate distribution of resources and services along with anticipation of needs
- Make every effort to ensure services for all vulnerable populations are addressed

All participating agencies are requested to coordinate with activated EOCs on regional responses.

G. Recovery Activities

Shutting down shelters; emergency assistance (flush out more; what can we do?); transition to ESF #14; tracking of costs and recuperation; supporting DRCs if stood up; donations?

VI. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency

King County Office of Emergency Management will:

- Be responsible for coordinating mass care that comprises shelters, feeding, and emergency first aid in unincorporated King County and when King County jurisdictions request support.

- Maintain this plan and coordinate with King County Government, local and regional government partners, the State of Washington, and non-governmental partner organizations.
- Support events such as tabletop exercises, plan review workshops and review of resources.
- Take the lead in coordinating, promulgating and/or maintaining all Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) between King County and partner non-governmental, private, and public organizations critical to the implementation of this plan.

B. Support Agencies

Local Jurisdictions should:

- Coordinate with the KCEOC on the establishment of mass care operations and services to include the following:
 - Location/Facility
 - Transportation
 - Staffing
 - Support Services
 - Equipment
 - Pet Sheltering
- (include verbiage on responsibilities of cities for their people; copy from Scope)

King County Department of Community & Human Services (DCHS) will:

- Provide representatives in the King County KCEOC for ESF #6 (coordination of mass care services)
- Coordinate crisis counseling with contracted community mental health providers, American Red Cross, Public Health-Seattle and King County, and the volunteer medical reserve corps
- Implement Post-Disaster Interim Housing Annex.

King County Department of Executive Services, Facilities Management Division (FMD) will:

- Provide representatives in the King County EOC for ESF #6, coordination of mass care services.
- Support DCHS in identifying temporary shelter facilities in County owned, FMD managed buildings.
- Provide building security at County owned, FMD managed facilities used for temporary sheltering.
- Support OEM and RASKC by identifying and leasing properties needed for animal sheltering.

King County Department of Executive Services, Records & Licensing Services, Regional

Animal Services of King County will:

- Designate and approve local volunteer animal care groups to staff the KCEOC
- Act as the primary King County agency for animal rescue, mass care, sheltering and logistical support.
- If needed, request assistance and coordinate with other local/regional animal shelters and non-governmental organizations.

King County Department of Information Technology (KCIT) will:

- Provide representatives in the King County KCEOC for ESF #2 (coordination of communication support)
- Manage and provide communications infrastructure and deployable equipment (laptops, data ports, etc.) in direct support of mass care operations

King County Department of Local Services - Permitting Division will:

- Perform pre-occupancy shelter facility inspections
- Coordinate the implementation of the Post-Disaster Interim Housing Annex with DCHS

King County Department of Metro Transit will:

- Provide representatives in the King County KCEOC for ESF #1 (coordination of transportation support)
- Support ESF #1 with evacuations from the affected areas to designated shelter sites, safe areas and/or rally points located in a variety of jurisdictions.
- Provide and/or coordinate transportation service from designated shelter sites to established transportation routes and/or transit centers.
- Provide and/or coordinate special assistance transportation at the request of the KCEOC on an as needed basis.

King County Department of Natural Resources & Parks (DNRP) will:

- Provide representatives in the King County KCEOC for ESF #11
- Provide assistance with distribution of food and water resources in unincorporated King County

King County Sheriff's Office will:

- Provide and/or coordinate security for King County mass care operations
- Provide management oversight of overall security operations
- Coordinate with staffing for Unique Population Shelter operations. Unique Population Shelters have populations that need to be segregated from General Population and Alternate Care Facilities.

- Provide and/or coordinate staffing for the shelter Security Units

Public Health- Seattle & King County will:

- Provide representatives in the KCEOC for ESF #8 (coordination of health and medical services)
- Coordinate and provide public health technical assistance for mass care and feeding operations, including first aid teams
- Coordinate movement of individuals with medical needs from general shelters to appropriate healthcare facilities
- Assist with environmental health assessments and conduct inspections to ensure that environmental controls are provided to assure safe and healthy mass care facilities
- Support DCHS and American Red Cross in meeting the demands for mental health services
- Provide guidance and direction for the care of deceased shelter occupants

American Red Cross should:

- Provide mass care for small emergencies or localized incidents not requiring activation of the KCEOC.
- Provide representatives in the KCEOC for ESF #6 (coordination of mass care services).
- Offer the following standard services during emergencies and disasters:
 - Sheltering - Open temporary, mass care, congregate shelters which provide meals, recovery information, emergency supplies and a place to rest. Support other shelters run by government or community partners with supplies and feeding, if resources permit.
 - Feeding- Work through the ESF #6 Coordinator to provide emergency feeding for persons in shelters and those returning to their homes, either at fixed sites or through mobile delivery of food appropriate for the situation and population being served.
 - Coordinates with ESF #6 to meet the needs of persons returning to their homes after a disaster.
 - Promote the Safe and Well website - The American Red Cross Safe and Well website allows internet inquiries on the status of colleagues, friends, and relatives. It provides only the registrant's name, a date/time stamp, and the safe and well messages the registrant chose using check-boxes. No personal or location information is shown. This site is continually available for use.

- Case workers - meet with each family individually to determine how they were affected by the disaster and the course of recovery to best meet their immediate needs.
- Disaster Mental Health Professionals - provide psychological triage; crisis intervention; psychological support; instrumental support (i.e., taking action in support of an individual); advocacy (i.e., an intervention made on behalf of an individual and intended to benefit the person or cause being supported); problem solving and referrals during relief operations.
- Disaster Health Professionals - available in shelters for emergency first aid, medical assessment, triage, and replacement of emergency medications.
- Disaster Health Services Teams meet these needs through item distribution, financial assistance, or referrals to community partners.

Salvation Army should:

- Provide disaster services and mass feeding operations.

Other Non-Governmental Partners should:

- Provide resources and communication networks for vulnerable populations or persons with disabilities.
- Provide spiritual support and assistance with case management.

Emergency Support Function #7- Logistics

I. Primary Agency

King County Office of Emergency Management (KCOEM)

II. Support Agencies

Office of the King County Executive

Department of Executive Services, Finance & Business Operations Division,

Department of Human Resources,

Department of Executive Services, Facilities Management Division,

Department of Natural Resources & Parks

Department of Transportation

WAVOAD

Washington State Military Department - Emergency Management Division

III. Introduction

A. Purpose

The purpose of this Emergency Support Function (ESF) is to provide logistical and resource guidance and support following an incident.

B. Scope

Resource and logistics support involves the provision of services, personnel, equipment, commodities, and facilities by King County government to County departments, and if possible, cities, tribes, and special purpose districts during the response and recovery phases of an incident. Medical supplies and personnel are addressed in ESF 8-Public Health and Medical Services.

Logistical and resource coordination under this ESF will be through:

- The three King County Emergency Coordination Zones and the King County Emergency Operations Center (KCEOC)
- Efficient and prudent management of available resources within the King County region
- Use of a standard system for requesting, obtaining, and deploying additional resources, such as WebEOC and job aids.

C. Policies

- The King County Executive or his/her designee has the authority for decisions on resource priorities and distribution.
- As stated in the Base Plan, King County government priorities for this CEMP are to protect life, health, and safety, public property, the economy, and the environment.
- Equipment, supplies, and personnel needed by King County Departments should be sought from other King County departments and local sources first, then within the King County Fire/Emergency Management zone. Resource needs beyond the capacity of the local level and within King County will be forwarded to the State of Washington or through the State to the Federal Government.
- Other jurisdictions or Regional Coordination Agreement (RCA) signatory organizations will follow the legal and financial guidelines established.
- In situations where a Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) is activated, overall regional priorities for resource management may be set by the MACS representatives. The King County Executive, or his/her designee, still retains the authority for King County government resource priorities and distribution.
- King County departments may operate under existing authorities and regulations.
- King County Ordinance 17522 amended King County Code (KCC) 2.93.080 Emergency Purchases to accommodate circumstances in which emergency purchases may be authorized.
- Memorandum of Understanding for Procurement Cards (P-Cards) for Emergency Procurement Response Staff, allows higher dollar expenditures and daily transaction limits to be used only when the KCEOC has been activated.
- Donated goods will not be accepted by the KCEOC due to the high overhead costs and staff time required for processing. Donated goods may be managed and processed through other agencies depending on the incident.

IV. Situation

A. Overview

Disasters can have an immediate impact on local resources depending on the type and size of the disaster, and the size and capability of the affected organization. Specialized equipment and resources may also be required to save lives and protect and restore property during response operations. Expeditious identification, procurement, and allocation of resources are vital to ensure effective emergency response operations. A significant incident may severely damage and limit access to the resource infrastructure.

The architecture for how King County government and participating organizations collectively respond to disasters is addressed in the Base Plan. King County government is responsible for government services and unincorporated King County. The use of geographic divisions of King County (Emergency Coordination Zones) is integral to resource management for jurisdictions, tribes, and special purpose districts. The King County Emergency Zone Coordinators for Zone 1, Zone 3, and Zone 5 are responsible for

situational awareness to include current or potential resource needs within their zones. See the Base Plan for a current map of King County zones and jurisdictions. The RCA defines the legal platform for resource sharing among King County cities, tribes, special purpose districts, and private sector signatories.

B. Planning Assumptions

- King County's support of response to an incident event may be severely impacted. No guarantee of a perfect response system is expressed or implied by this ESF. King County can only endeavor to make every reasonable effort to respond based on the situation, information, and resources available at the time of the disaster.
- Specific resources may be exhausted due to impacts of disasters. Extraordinary measures may have to be taken in order to resupply King County departments.
- The normal forms of communication and utilities may be severely interrupted during the early phases of an incident.
- Transportation providing resources to affected areas may be cut off or delayed because of damage to roads, bridges, airports, seaports, rail lines, and other transportation means.
- Following an incident, there may be a need to provide resources, goods, and services, to the affected areas.
- Fundamental resources such as water, food, first aid, shelter and sanitation supplies, fuels, and hand tools may be needed.
- King County does not maintain a stockpile of supplies and equipment.
- Disaster response and recovery may be impacted by the inability of the general population to be self-sufficient for more than two weeks without additional supplies of food, water, medical, and shelter resources
- There may be delays in all normal services such as police, fire, EMS, public works, transportation, and water/sewer and utilities response due to damage to facilities and equipment and shortages of personnel.
- Request for medical supplies will be elevated to the State EOC for fulfillment
- The management and logistics of resource support is highly situational and is dependent upon the event, resource accessibility, transportation systems availability, and location of vendors and suppliers.
- If the incident involves multiple locations, a Multi-Agency Coordination, System (MACS) may be activated. The key function of the MACS is to facilitate resource allocation decisions based on incident management priorities.
- The MACS group typically consists of principals from organizations with significant incident management support/resource responsibilities and will establish resource priorities between multiple events.
- The cost of responding to an incident should not inhibit the actions necessary to address the situation or circumstance.
- Resource inventories will vary and maintaining current resource lists will be most effectively managed at the department, city, agency, and organizational level first.

V. Concept of Operations

A. General

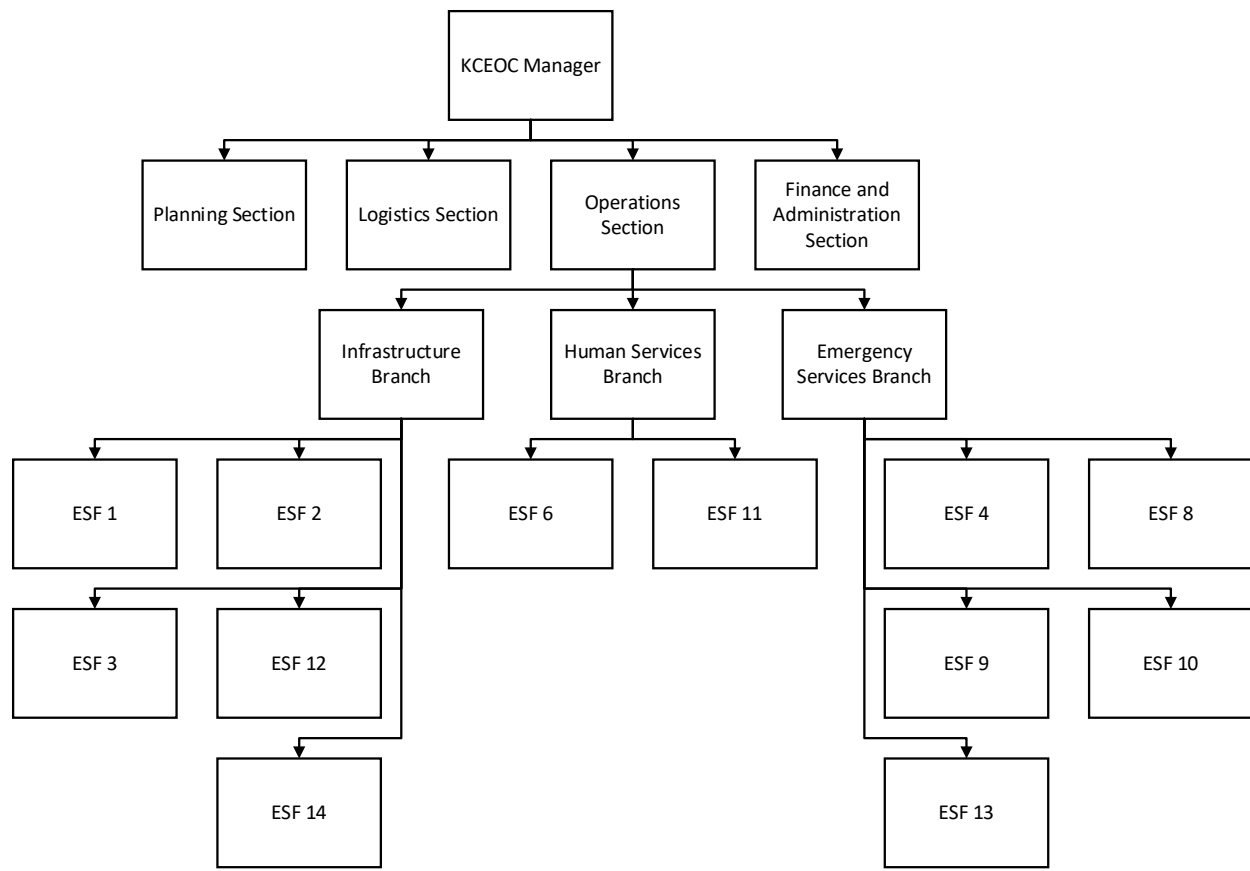
- When the KCEOC is staffed for emergencies or disasters, it will be the focal point for resource management for King County government and unincorporated areas during the event. After an individual jurisdiction issues a disaster proclamation, the KCEOC may provide support for incorporated areas, cities, special purpose districts (fire, school, water/sewer, drainage, and hospital), ports, and tribes if needed or available.
- Department representatives in the KCEOC serve as specialists and advisors for their respective departments and organizations. They will assist in the coordination, management, distribution, and conservation of supplies and resources necessary to King County government's emergency operations.
- Elected and appointed heads of King County government departments and offices will operate under County Codes authorizing normal and emergency purchase of supplies, equipment, and services. Established procedures for procurement, distribution, and management of resources will be followed by all departments and offices. All departments should maintain vendor and supply lists of the most critical supplies, equipment, and services that enable them to operate under disaster conditions.
- Local jurisdictions (cities, special purpose districts, ports, tribes) shall officially proclaim a disaster or emergency and expend available resources (including, mutual aid, and private sector procurement) prior to seeking assistance through the KCEOC.
- The RCA is a voluntary quasi-mutual aid agreement. Those jurisdictions, tribes, special purpose districts, and other signatories that have signed onto the RCA should have exhausted their resources through the RCA process.
- When resource requests exceed the capability of King County government, the Finance and Business Operations Division (FBOD) and the Department of Human Resources (DHR) representatives in the KCEOC will coordinate requisitions and requests for supplemental supplies, equipment, and personnel through mutual aid agreements, and with private contractors. The determination of whether to use public or private sector resource providers is based on critical need, availability, and delivery times of the particular resource. The KCEOC Manager or designee will request support from the Washington State Emergency Operations Center (State EOC), as needed. The State EOC can provide state, mutual aid, the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), access to WAVOAD partners or federal resources.
- Resource requests to King County will be made through WebEOC or the WA State Request Form (213R). Requesting agencies should make every effort to utilize resource typing when submitting the form.
- The type, location, and extent of the disaster event will determine geographical locations for Logistics Staging Areas (LSAs) for resources and donated goods receipt, and management. There are limited identified LSAs in King County that have been

communicated to the State. A listing of identified LSAs can be obtained from the KCOEM.

- Some jurisdictions have identified and trained Community Points of Distribution (CPODs) teams for set up and distribution of life-sustaining supplies to individuals in the event of an incident.

B. Organization

- ESF #7 will be managed by KCOEM and assisted by FBOD, with personnel support from DHR, and from the King County EOC Logistics section.
- FBOD is responsible for managing incident procurement and contracting issues. Additionally, FBOD will provide assistance to KCOEM, departments and regional partners, as necessary with the accounting of donated money and/or goods and services. FBOD may also assist non-county government agencies and/or organizations with purchasing of supplies and equipment, when requested by the KCEOC Manager.
- The Director of each County department and office determines quantities and use of equipment, supplies, and personnel.
- DHR is responsible for assisting KCOEM with personnel resource requests for incident operations, including KCEOC staffing, and managing emergent volunteers, as needed.
- It is incumbent on cities, tribes, and organizations to inform the KCEOC of resource requests that have been sent directly to the State. Preferably, State and Federal resource requests will be sent through the KCEOC.



C. Procedures

- Resource requests beyond the capacity of day to day operations will be received and processed through the KCEOC. The requests, tracking, use and demobilization of resources will be coordinated by the KCEOC.
- FBOD and DHR will provide personnel to manage resource requests in the KCEOC Logistics Section when needed.
- Normal supply procedures of King County government will be used whenever possible. Existing procedures for purchasing and contracting during an incident shall be followed in accordance with King County Code (KCC) 2.93.080 Emergency Purchases, and other relevant KCC modifications as covered under King County Ordinance 17522.
- All requesting King County departments, as well as all other jurisdictions, tribes, or organizations, are responsible for paying for requested resources.
- All County departments will maintain purchasing and financial records of any expenditure used for response or recovery from the incident.
- Multiple departments and jurisdictions may be asked to determine availability of specific resources in support of impacted departments or jurisdictions. Providing departments or jurisdictions will not deploy resources without a specific request and authorization in writing from the requesting agency or jurisdiction.

Movement of Resources:

- Resource movement will occur through the specific request of the affected organization(s). In cases where there is a known or impending threat, participating organizations may pre-position certain resources, though this will occur in coordination with the potentially impacted organizations or jurisdictions.
- Upon receiving and responding affirmatively to a resource request, it is incumbent on the lending organization to mobilize and transport the requested resource if possible. The resource mobilization and transportation effort, whether with owned or rented vehicles or through third-party services, are services that can be invoiced to the borrower organization.
- The borrower organization should provide specific information to the lender organization on where the incoming resources should be staged. The borrower should provide a point of contact at the staging area and a communication link. In cases where equipment or material resources are sent without accompanying personnel, the shipment papers should be signed by a staging area manager or equivalent to establish the chain of custody of transitory resources.

Resource Use:

- All organizations that request resources will manage them according to the Incident Command System. Response activities will be driven and tracked via written Incident Action Plans. The borrowing organization will maintain status and resource information for effective and efficient resource use. Resources committed to an event will remain available to that incident site until they are released by the on-scene command structure or re-called by the lending organization.

Resource Demobilization:

- Resources and personnel that are loaned can be requested for recall by their organization, with notice to the KCEOC and the requesting organization. When resources are no longer needed, they will be released and demobilized by the on-scene Incident Commander as coordinated by the organization that made the initial request, or the KCEOC Manager. DHR will be notified of King County government personnel status.

Resource Reimbursement:

- All organizations requesting Federal reimbursement for disaster related costs must carefully document personnel activities (names, work performed, location of work, date/time of work, work completion date, release date for personnel, etc.) and keep receipts for all expenses. They must also maintain records of all expended resources, (such as equipment,, materials, supplies and personnel hours) and resources borrowed from participating organizations, and appropriately charge for lending resources at "Actual Cost," "Standardized Rates", or "Contractor Force Rates" maintained by FEMA, trade organizations, and industry publications.

D. Prevention & Mitigation Activities

All primary and support agencies will ensure that personnel and equipment are protected

from the effects of disasters by complying with the King County CEMP Base Plan, and that appropriate emergency procedures and operating plans address and comply with local, state, and federal response and recovery guidelines.

E. Preparedness Activities

KCOEM coordinates throughout the year with partners to ensure consistency during incident operations. This includes trainings on forms, processes and systems. If needed, KCOEM provides assistance to partners in resource typing their assets.

Job aids are kept up to date for staff supporting the KCEOC.

F. Response Activities

Response and recovery activities are detailed in department/division procedures and Standard Operating Procedures and Guidelines and appropriate state and federal recovery guidelines.

Logistics requests are processed by the KCOEM. Resource requests may be submitted through WebEOC or may be received by the Logistics Section of the KCEOC by phone, fax, email, or radio communications. Attempts are made to locate resources within the King County government, jurisdictions, within the zone, and from RCA partners before making a request to the State Emergency Management Division and the Governor. When the state cannot locate the needed resources, they may use the EMAC (Emergency Management Assistance Compact) or contact FEMA for federal assistance.

G. Recovery Activities

Upon the conclusion of the incident the KCEOC will ensure all needed requests for resources are fulfilled and collect appropriate documentation. Once demobilization is completed, KCOEM will work to restock and restore resources to appropriate levels.

VI. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency

King County Office of Emergency Management:

- Use and procure resources upon request using RCA.
- KCEOC will request support and resources from the State EOC as needed using WebEOC or the Washington State Resource Request Form.
- Process requests from requesting agencies, jurisdictions and organizations in a timely manner and provide the status of requests
- Determine geographic locations and procedures for Logistics Staging Areas (LSAs) for resources and donated goods receipt and management.
- Maintain a listing of pre-identified LSAs in King County.
- Work with and assist jurisdictions and tribes for life-sustaining resources and CPODs if available.
- Facilitate messaging with the public for appropriate agencies accepting donations.

B. Support Agencies

Department of Executive Services, Finance & Business Operations Division (FBOD) shall:

- Coordinate, supervise, and manage the procurement of supplies and equipment in an incident through the KCEOC.
- Establish procedures for procurement of emergency supplies and equipment not covered in existing County codes and emergency procedures.
- Determine priorities for procurement of supplies and equipment in support of the incident objectives in coordination with the Logistics Section Chief in the KCEOC, who will coordinate with the KCEOC Manager.
- Maintain purchasing and financial records of any expenditure used for response or recovery from the disaster or incident.
- Provide resources (personnel, supplies, equipment, services, and vendor information), from division stocks, as coordinated by the KCEOC.
- Coordinate, supervise, and manage procurement, of supplies and resources available for use by County government in supporting recovery.
- Compile and bill requesting agencies and organizations for resources requested.

Office of the King County Executive:

- The King County Executive, or his/her designee, has the authority for decisions on resource priorities and distribution for King County agencies.

Department of Human Resources shall:

- Coordinate and manage the identification, acquisition, and distribution of personnel resources for County disaster operations.
- Provide staffing for the KCEOC for 24 hour, 7 days per week operations.
- In coordination with KCOEM, establish procedures for managing emergent volunteers as part of the ECC Logistics section.
- Determine priorities for contracting of personnel based on justification provided by requesting agencies.
- Develop an inventory list of essential department personnel requirements and sources/vendors that may be used in an incident in support of ESF #7.
- Maintain purchasing and financial records of any expenditure used for response or recovery from the disaster incident.

King County Department of Executive Services, Facilities Management Division (FMD) shall:

- Assist with identification of locations and sites for logistics and alternate worksite facilities.

Department of Natural Resources & Parks shall:

- Assist the KCOEM with pre and post identification of Logistics Staging Sites (LSAs).
- Assist with Community Points of Distribution (CPODs) for distribution of life-sustaining supplies (food, water, blankets, ice) for residents in unincorporated King County, as needed in support of mutual aid partners.
- Work with other agencies for logistics, resource acquisition and distribution.

All King County Agencies shall:

- Develop division procedures that increase capabilities to respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters. The procedures may include the identification and notification of critical staff, allocating equipment and supplies, preparedness training of employees, and procurement and storage of emergency supplies, and inventory of resources by department.
- Support internal agency resource requirements in emergencies or disasters.
- Support FBOD and DHR in the accomplishment of ESF #7.
- Determine additional supplies and equipment required for conducting essential operations, i.e., food, fuel, batteries, tires, etc.
- Establish emergency procedures for the distribution, conservation, and use of essential supplies.
- Provide resources (supplies, equipment, services, and vendor information), from department stocks, as coordinated by the KCEOC.
- Maintain purchasing and financial records of any expenditure used for response or recovery from the disaster event.
- Document all expenditures for supplies, equipment, and services, for budget and accounting purposes.

Emergency Support Function #8- Public Health and Medical Services

I. Primary Agency

Public Health Seattle & King County (Public Health)

II. Support Agencies

American Red Cross

Healthcare Organizations

Hospitals

King County Department of Community and Health Services and Other Mental Health and Substance Abuse Providers

King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks

King County Department of Local Services - Metro Transit

King County Fire Chiefs Association

King County Office of Emergency Management/ Regional Communications Emergency Coordination Center

King County Sheriff's Office and Local Law Enforcement

Local Emergency Management

Mortuary Service Providers

Northwest Healthcare Response Network

Non-Governmental Organizations

Public & Private Emergency Medical Service (EMS) Providers

Bloodworks Northwest

Local Human Services Departments

Local Parks and Recreation Departments

Washington State Department of Health (DOH)

Washington State Poison Center

III. Introduction

A. Purpose

The purpose of Emergency Support Function #8 – Health, Medical and Mortuary Services (ESF #8) is to provide for the direction, coordination and mobilization of health and medical resources, information and personnel during emergencies and disasters.

B. Scope

The health, medical and mortuary services of ESF #8 include public health, inpatient services, medical surge (medical needs shelters, and volunteer management systems), outpatient services, home health services, community mental health services, mortuary services and emergency medical services within King County, Washington. This plan adopts an all hazards approach to coordinating disaster mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery for public health, medical providers, and support service organizations in King County. Activities within the scope of ESF #8 include:

- Organizing, mobilizing, coordinating, and directing health, medical and mortuary services, and medical surge capacity plans during disasters
- Supporting the delivery of mass care to trauma victims consistent with the Central Region EMS and Trauma Council Plan
- Coordinating medical and environmental surveillance and monitoring activities
- Coordinating the surveillance for and treatment of diseases
- Implementing measures to prevent the spread of disease or environmental contamination
- Coordinating the recovery of fatalities, conducting forensic investigations, and determining the cause and manner of death
- Establishing and maintaining effective and reliable means of communication with health services agencies, healthcare providers, support agencies, community-based organizations, the general public, and the media
- Establishing partnerships and coordinating response to ensure that all aspects of the response service the entire community, with special considerations for vulnerable populations.
- Coordinating and supporting crisis intervention and mental health services during and following emergencies and disasters
- Coordinating the health and medical system's transition from normal operations to surge operations and back
- Coordinating the distribution of health information during a disaster

C. Policies

The Director of Health or designee, as the county health officer, is authorized to implement measures as necessary to control communicable disease exposure or contamination of food, water, and environmental resources (RCW 70.05).

All policies will be NIMS/ICS compliant.

IV. Situation

A. Overview

King County has experienced an increase in health inequities. Some areas of King County lack adequate systems, policies, and support to meet challenges.

While accounting for populations suffering from health inequities, Health and Medical response operations must be prepared to address the needs of vulnerable populations such as children (requiring pediatric care), medically dependent/medically compromised, physically or developmentally disabled, immigrants, chemical and alcohol dependent, homeless and those who need palliative care and behavioral health services.

Public Health's Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis identifies the following hazards as posing the greatest risks to the region's health in terms of frequency and impact:

- Severe weather (windstorm, snow/ice, excessive heat)
- Active Shooter
- Cyber Incidents
- Disease Outbreaks (influenza)
- Earthquakes
- Fires
- Flooding / Atmospheric River
- Terrorism (mass violence, bioterrorism)
- Transport Incidents
- Water Shortages

Additionally, the Regional Healthcare Hazard Vulnerability Assessment prepared by the Northwest Healthcare Response Network in 2017 identifies the following hazards as posing the greatest risks to the region's health in terms of frequency and impact:

- Earthquake
- Geomagnetic Storm
- Health (epidemic, pandemic)
- Power Outage (Regional)
- Severe Weather (Storm)
- Technology Threats
- Terrorism (Small)
- Terrorism (Large)
- Volcano

Each type of disaster has potential health impacts, including illness; injury; death; psychological trauma; exposure to environmental hazards; disruption of the region's healthcare system; and others. Within the context of all-hazards planning, King County places special attention on preparing for those events that pose the greatest risk.

B. Planning Assumptions

- The Local Health Officer (LHO) may implement such measures as necessary to protect the public's health as authorized by state law.
- ESF #8 agencies will commit resources and expertise as needed to address health and medical consequences of emergencies and disasters.
- Public demand for health information and health and medical services will increase during disasters.
- Public health emergencies may require implementation of public health measures to contain and control communicable diseases or spread of environmental hazards.
- Infrastructure impacts such as damage to bridges or road closures may limit the ability to transport staff, patients, and supplies through the region, which will limit the ability to respond.
- Essential goods and services, such as food, water, and medical supplies may be in short supply or unavailable.
- The availability of emergency response resources and personnel could be limited in a regional disaster.
- Healthcare organizations will have plans in place to manage critical functions for a minimum of 96hrs.
- Healthcare and public health emergencies may also impact neighboring counties and health departments thereby limiting the availability of mutual aid.
- A medical disaster may require the triage and treatment of large numbers of individuals (surge) which will have a direct impact on healthcare facilities
- Routine emergency medical services may not be accessible through 911 dispatch centers.
- Preparedness, response, and recovery efforts must incorporate and address the unique needs and circumstances of vulnerable populations that are economically disadvantaged, homeless, have limited language proficiency, have disabilities (physical, mental, sensory, or cognitive limitations), have special medical needs, experience cultural or geographic isolation, or are vulnerable due to age, as well as those of incarcerated persons. Therefore, specific measures will be taken to ensure that these populations will have accessibility to information and health services.
- The capability of local jurisdictions to coordinate local response activities and fulfill non-medical resource requests from ESF #8 agencies varies.
- The King County Medical Examiner has jurisdiction over disaster related fatalities. First responders, cities, and other partners will work collaboratively to manage disaster related fatalities based on guidance provided by Public Health, including coordinating releases of public information.

V. Concept of Operations

A. General

While emergencies and disasters may vary in size and significance, the population density,

multi-jurisdictional environment, and concentration of critical infrastructure in King County can magnify their impacts. An effective decision making and resource management structure, along with coordination among health and medical service providers and supporting agencies is critical to successfully addressing the consequences of emergencies and disasters

The Public Health Duty Officer is the central point of notification for events requiring response by ESF #8 agencies. Public Health, hospitals, EMS, and the King County Medical Examiner's Office have the capability to respond to an emergency 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

As needed, Public Health will conduct a situation assessment, initiate surveillance and monitoring activities, and notify appropriate ESF #8 Primary and Support agencies. When the KCEOC, Seattle EOC, or other EOCs are activated, Public Health will coordinate staffing of these facilities with appropriate ESF #8 representatives.

Incident response will be guided by the ESF #8 Basic Plan and annexes such as the Emergency Communication Plan, Infectious Disease Response Plan, Region 6 Healthcare Emergency Response Plan, All-Hazards Mass Fatality Plan and others, as well as the response plans of supporting agencies, which are all consistent with the National Response Framework.

ESF #8 response partners in King County will follow the National Incident Management System (NIMS) in its entirety using the Incident Command System (ICS) principles as mandated in RCW 38.52.070, and will strive to incorporate the NIMS into all plans, protocols, and training.

Public Health will activate Incident Command and Area Command, as appropriate, to establish overall health and medical response and recovery objectives, coordinate incident information with ESF #8 agencies, and manage the acquisition and use of medical resources. Most regional hazards include health consequences which would trigger an ESF #8 response. Any incident managed under Health and Medical Area Command (HMAC) – the ESF #8 regional response structure – will likely require coordination of emergency response efforts across jurisdictions and agencies. Therefore, a decision to activate HMAC will also serve as a decision to activate the ESF #8 plan.

HMAC will prioritize and manage medical resources in support of the regional health and medical response. If resource needs cannot be met locally or through local mutual aid, HMAC will transmit a request for assistance through the KCEOC to the State EOC. The State may access state agency resources, interstate mutual aid, private industry resources, or turn to federal agencies to accomplish the mission.

Public Health will activate the health and medical Joint Information System (JIS) as needed to coordinate the content and timing for release of accurate and consistent health and medical information to the public, media, and community response partners. The JIS will connect public information officers in Public Health with counterparts in ESF #8 primary and support agencies, local EOCs and the Washington Department of Health.

ESF #8 agencies will collaborate with local, state, tribal, and federal governmental agencies, as well as local community-based organizations to assure an effective and efficient response.

Public/private partnerships will be leveraged to improve situational awareness, increase availability of resources, and speed recovery efforts. ESF #8 agencies will support recovery activities aimed at restoring health and medical services to pre-event status. Public Health will coordinate with emergency management and response agencies in providing assistance to community recovery efforts.

B. Organization

Public Health – Seattle & King County, under the legal authority of the Local Health Officer, will establish and lead an appropriate incident command structure for the healthcare system response during emergencies and disasters. The specific command structure established for a given incident may vary depending on the type of incident, threat and risk posed, jurisdictions involved, suspected criminal activity, and legal responsibilities and authorities of participating agencies.

1. Single Command

Single Command will be used to establish ICS and conduct the initial situation assessment. The situation assessment will determine whether a Single Command led by an ESF #8 agency Incident Commander can meet the direction and control requirements of an incident. The response needs of these incidents can be met primarily by the resources of individual ESF #8 agencies.

Representatives from Public Health may assume the role of Incident Commander for health or medical incidents under specific circumstances:

- Legal authorities identify the local health department as the lead agency for the response
- Specific health consequences require the leadership and expertise of Public Health in the command function
- Public Health is the only responding agency to the incident
- An example of an incident warranting Single Command incident response would be response to a food borne illness outbreak at a known location.

2. Unified Command

Public Health, EMS and healthcare agencies may be identified as participants within a unified command and Joint Information Center during multi-agency incidents and will identify and train staff to serve as needed. Unified Health and Medical Area Command will be responsible for establishing a common set of objectives and strategies in a single Incident Action Plan.

3. Area Command

The size, complexity and geographic dispersion of emergencies and disasters may require the establishment of Health and Medical Area Command to direct and manage the healthcare system response. Area Command is established when multiple incident or

response sites, each being managed by an ICS organization, require central coordination and direction. This management tool is activated to coordinate emergency response efforts among multiple agencies vying for the same resources. When activated, this organizational structure will be led by the ESF #8 Area Commander, who reports to the Local Health Officer. The Area Commander establishes direction (objectives) for the ESF #8 response, supervises section chiefs and command staff, and ensures continuity with the Local Health Officer.

HMAC serves as a single coordination point to set overall strategy and priorities for the healthcare system response, allocate critical resources, ensure that response activities are properly managed, objectives are met, and policy decisions are implemented. Based on the hazards, vulnerability and complexity that may affect the continuity and response of healthcare operations in King County, Health and Medical Area Command is the incident management structure that will most often be utilized to manage ESF #8 activities during emergencies and disasters.

HMAC is responsible for:

- Establishing health and medical incident related objectives and priorities
- Deploying ESF #8 Liaisons to field command locations, local EOCs and other operational settings for enhanced coordination
- Facilitating access to non-medical resources and services by ESF #8 agencies when local EOCs will/cannot respond
- Collaborating with local EOCs to provide logistical support for medical needs shelters, alternate care facilities, medication centers, mortuary operations, family assistance centers, and other field response locations
- Implementing local medication distribution strategies directed by the Local Health Officer
- Coordinating with the Disaster Medical Control Center (DMCC) to provide assistance on bed availability and patient tracking, as needed
- Overseeing regional healthcare surge capacity measures associated with added capacity or mobilization of volunteer personnel
- Managing the health and medical Joint Information System to ensure consistent, accurate health messaging across King County
- Activating and facilitating discussions among members of the ESF #8 Multi-Agency Coordinating Group
- Track costs associated with managing Area Command functions and regional medical surge activities

HMAC will serve as coordinating body for health-related decision-making. To support healthcare and public health operations the Local Health Officer (LHOs) may require assistance from various subject matter experts including clinical providers, community leaders and healthcare executives.

If local EOCs or the KCEOC have competing non-medical requests, or need assistance prioritizing non-medical resource assistance for healthcare organization, the Health and

Medical Area Command, working under the authority of the Local Health Officer, will assist with those resource prioritization decisions.

4. Other Incident Command Roles for ESF #8 Agencies

Public Health will assign appropriate staff to ESF #8 functions in the Seattle Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and the King County EOC (KCEOC) and other emergency operations centers as needed. ESF #8 agencies may also be requested to serve as liaisons to an Incident Commander (usually a Fire Department or Law Enforcement agency) at a site-specific incident command post during incidents that include health and medical consequences.

Pre-hospital care

The King County Fire Chiefs' Association will coordinate private and public EMS basic and advanced life support response during emergencies and disasters within King County as a whole. The ESF #4 Fire Coordinator within the Emergency Services Branch at the King County EOC will coordinate county-wide EMS resource mobilization.

Mental Health

The King County Department of Community and Human Services will coordinate the response to community mental health needs during emergencies and disasters according to the King County Mental Health Response Plan. The American Red Cross and other disaster assistance agencies will provide additional resources needed to address community mental health needs.

Fatality Management

Investigation into the cause and manner of death resulting from an emergency or disaster is the domain of the King County Medical Examiner (KCMEO). The KCMEO, within Public Health, has jurisdiction over all human remains resulting from the emergency or disaster and the responsibility of communicating information about the deceased to family members.

KCMEO will supervise the recovery, identification, and final disposition of all fatalities.

Death certificates for all emergency or disaster related deaths in King County will be managed and issued by the Vital Statistics Office in Public Health.

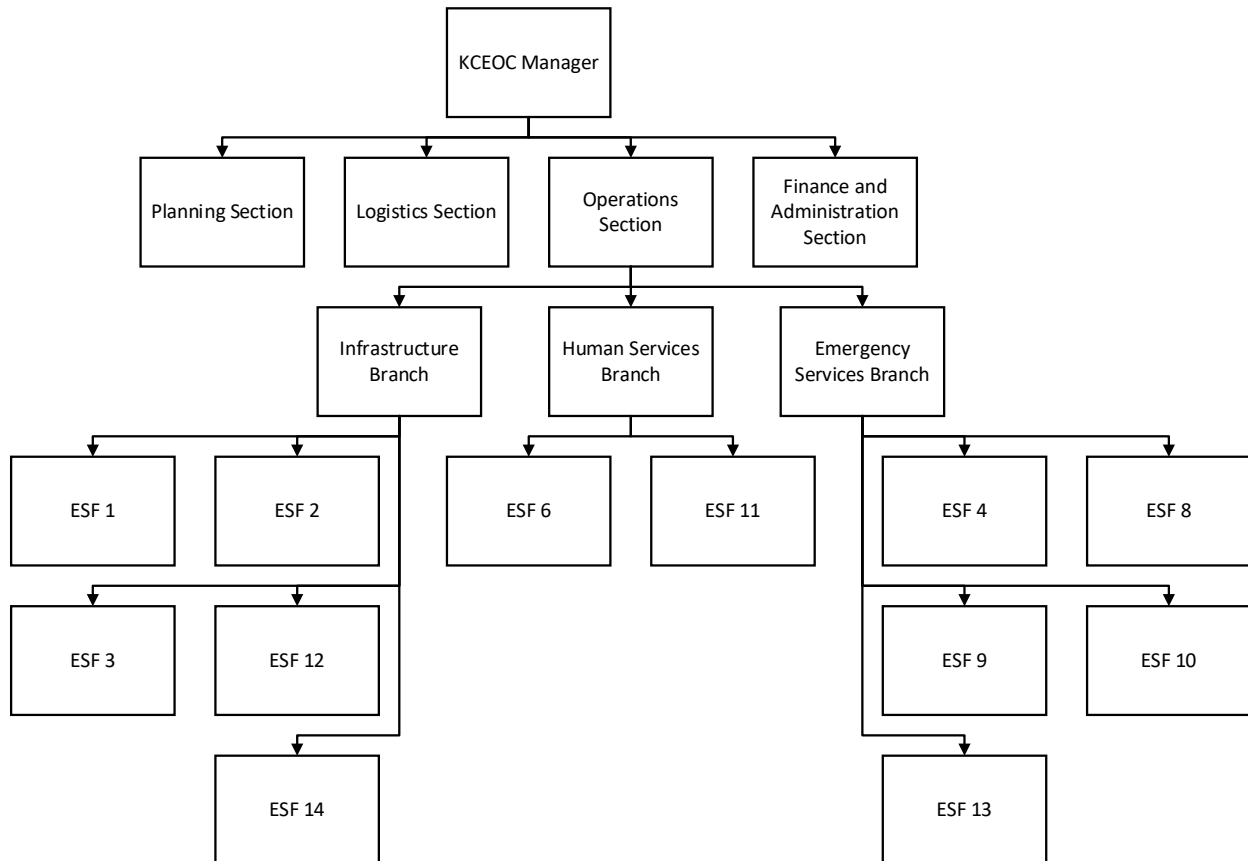
Local jurisdictions are responsible for temporarily managing disaster-related fatalities until remains under the jurisdiction of the King County Medical Examiner's Office can be collected for investigation and identification.

Disaster Medical Control Center (DMCC)

Harborview Medical Center (HMC) will function as the Disaster Medical Control Center (DMCC) for King County. In this capacity, HMC directs the distribution of EMS patients to appropriate hospitals in King County in an emergency or disaster. HMC will also maintain voice and data communications with regional hospitals. Overlake Hospital Medical Center is the designated back up DMCC facility.

Healthcare System Support

The Northwest Healthcare Response Network will activate the Healthcare Emergency Coordination Center (HECC) to establish healthcare system response and recovery objectives, coordinate incident information with HMAC and to manage the acquisition and use of medical resources.



C. Procedures

- Protocols for activating and managing HMAC are maintained in the Health and Medical Area Command Procedures Manual
- Procedures for sustaining Public Health and Medical Examiner's Office operations during emergencies are maintained in the Public Health Continuity of Operations Plan, and division business continuity plans Procedures for emergency medical services are identified in:
 - Internal procedures for each city and fire district
 - King County Multiple Casualty Incident Plan
- Procedures for other ESF #8 organizations' emergency operations are outlined in individual agency disaster plans and regional plans
- Procedures for activating Mutual Aid Agreements and other Memoranda of Understanding are embedded in the individual agreements

D. Prevention & Mitigation Activities

Public Health activities in the Prevention and Mitigation phase attempt to prevent hazards from developing into disasters, or to reduce the effects of disasters when they occur. Activities include communicable disease surveillance, investigation, and community containment; environmental health protective actions such as vector control, environmental sampling, and food product embargoes; and development of medical stockpiles.

E. Preparedness Activities

Pre-incident coordination and planning activities conducted by Public Health in the Preparedness Phase include developing operational and tactical plans, training and exercising, and conducting vulnerability assessments. This phase also includes ongoing health protection activities such as vaccinations, provider education, and food and water safety assurance.

F. Response Activities

Public Health activities in the response phases are event specific, aligned with the responsibilities outlined in this plan.

G. Recovery Activities

The recovery phase of an event begins with the planning process at individual ESF #8 partner organizations. ESF #8 organizations will incorporate and plan for the following key components of their recovery:

- Make necessary adjustments to resume normal operations
- Complete necessary facility decontamination
- Re-stock essential equipment and supplies
- Ensure operability of Information Technology systems
- Conduct follow up communications and debriefings
- Schedule and conduct follow up and monitoring of staff exposure
- Complete cost analysis and file for reimbursement
- Address psychological aftermath of the event by promoting psychological recovery and resilience in their workforce

Health, medical, and mortuary services will be restored during the recovery period as soon as practical and within the limitations and capabilities allowed of affected agencies following the emergency.

VI. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency

Public Health Seattle & King County (Public Health) will:

- Provide leadership and direction in responding to health and medical emergencies across King County consistent with the authority of the Local Health Officer

- Activate HMAC Center, Joint Information System as appropriate.
- Staff jurisdictional EOCs as needed and establish and maintain ongoing communication with response partners
- Maintain 24 / 7 Duty Officer program and serve as the primary point of notification for health and medical emergencies in King County
- Implementing community containment measures to limit the spread of disease
- Maintaining and reporting on situational awareness regarding health impacts, casualties, and fatalities through communication with the HECC
- Coordinating Health and Medical resource needs through the Seattle and King County offices of Emergency Management and the NWRHN HECC
- Provide trainings for HMAC staff and responders on their role and ESF #8 plan and functional annexes

B. Support Agencies

All Organizations

- Activate organizational emergency response plans to manage emergency events
- Cooperate with Public Health in monitoring, surveillance, and reporting activities
- Advise HMAC on policy issues that may arise during emergencies and disasters
- Coordinate with HMAC to request medical resources, conduct impact assessments, and distribute medical resources
- Activate and support regional medical evacuation and surge plans as appropriate.
- Collaborate with Public Health Public Information Officer through the JIS on developing and releasing health and fatality information to the public
- Coordinate directly with local EOCs for non-medical equipment, supply, or service needs
- Training staff to organizational preparedness and response priorities. Participate in regional exercises testing plans and skill levels while interfacing with response partners throughout the region

American Red Cross

- Provide support, as resources permit, to field operations including medical needs shelters, isolation and quarantine operations and medication centers
- Assist in disseminating health information released by the HMAC
- Provide emergency first aid and Disaster Health Services, as availability, training, and skills allow according to American Red Cross Health Services protocols
- In coordination with King County Department of Community and Human Services, provide Disaster Mental Health Services to the community

Hospitals

- Implement response measures, including surge capacity strategies, consistent with those outlined in the King County Healthcare System Emergency Response plan, as capacity and resources allow
- Develop all-hazards hospital emergency plans which include procedures for facility evacuation

- Follow communications protocols outlined in the Central Region Trauma Council Communications Plan, and the Regional Healthcare Emergency Response Plan
- Maintain communications with DMCC and provide information upon request.
- Collaborate with HMAC and DMCC to assure the effective use of available hospital bed capacity
- Report reportable conditions to Public Health – Seattle & King County, Communicable Disease Epidemiology and Immunization Program
- Assure that healthcare professionals receive relevant communications from Area Command in a timely and efficient manner

King County Department of Community and Health Services and Other Mental Health and Substance Abuse Providers

- Coordinate with Public Health, Seattle Human Services Department, and mass care agencies across King County to address the human services and behavioral health needs of disaster victims
- Coordinate the delivery of community behavioral health services and crisis response consistent with the King County Mental Health Division Disaster Response Plan.
- Provide involuntary detention services for persons who suffer from reactions to the disaster, as staffing allows
- Coordinate with the American Red Cross regarding the provision of disaster behavioral health services
- Support contracting agencies that provide behavioral health, substance abuse and inpatient psychiatric services to maximize continuity of care
- Collaborate with Public Health and ESF #8 JIS for consistent messaging to behavioral health providers and the public
- Coordinate with licensed opioid substitution providers to create and support regional continuity of care plans

King County Department of Metro Transit

- In support of hospital facility evacuations, provide vehicles to transport ambulatory patients between hospitals, as needed.
- Provide transportation for medical personnel, supplies and equipment to locations as needed.
- Coordinate with Public Health to support evacuation of medically fragile residents
- Provide public transportation between response service locations, such as shelters, alternate care facilities, medication centers, and family assistance centers

King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks

- Make parks facilities and equipment not otherwise occupied as shelters available for use as temporary treatment facilities for injured patients or medical needs shelters, as requested by HMAC.

King County Fire Chiefs Association

- The King County Fire Chiefs will coordinate private and public EMS basic and advanced life support response during emergencies and disasters.

- The Fire Zone Coordinator at the KCEOC will coordinate county-wide EMS resource mobilization.

King County Office of Emergency Management

- Activate the EOC, as needed, to coordinate the activities of county government agencies in support of Public Health
- Process resource requests from HMAC according to standard resource request procedures
- Serve as the regional coordination center to enhance information flow to city EOCs
- Coordinate security for dispensing operations if needed through the Sheriff's office
- Ensure sites are accessible to use for HMAC field operations
- Determine secure routes for transportation of SNS and other assets and communicate information to Public Health

King County Sheriff's Office and Local Law Enforcement

- Provide security for health and medical field operations.
- Participate as a part of Unified Command for incidents having a regional impact
- Provide resources for rescue task forces
- Establish a traffic control plan at the site of health and medical field operations in coordination with local law enforcement.
- Participate with Public Health in the development of a regional law enforcement team to assist the delivery and enforcement of isolation and quarantine orders.
- Coordinate with the KCMEC regarding incident site preservation, crime scene investigation, and removal and identification of human remains. Work through KCMEC for release of any public information about disaster related fatalities

Local Emergency Management

- Coordinate fulfillment of non-medical resource requests from ESF #8 partners, as outlined within individual city and King County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans
- Coordinate security for ESF #8 field operations through local law enforcement agencies
- Coordinate services to vulnerable and at-risk populations with HMAC
- Support the ESF #8 Joint Information System mobilized in response to the incident
- Facilitate damage inspections and reopening of structures needed for ESF 8 response operations

Mortuary Service Providers

- Manage final disposition of human remains per normal operations
- Contact the KCMEC directly or via the FAC to schedule a time to collect the remains of disaster victims
- Work with KCMEC and the family to determine how the remains of disaster victims identified as the response/recovery progresses will be handled

Non-Governmental Organizations

- Coordinate with Health and Medical Area Command to share information and provide services or resources as needed to assist the health and medical response, consistent with regional response plans such as the Regional Disaster Plan and Regional Sheltering Annex

Northwest Healthcare Response Network

- Coordinate the gathering, analysis, and distribution of healthcare situational awareness information
- Support medical and non-medical resource requests and mutual aid requests for local healthcare organizations
- Coordinate regional patient tracking with DMCC

Public & Private Emergency Medical Service (EMS) Providers

- The King County Fire Chiefs will coordinate private and public EMS basic and advanced life support response during emergencies and disasters.
- The ESF 4 Fire Coordinator within the Emergency Services Branch at the King County ECC will coordinate county-wide EMS resource mobilization.
- Provide initial patient assessment, treatment triage and transport of ill or injured patients to hospitals or points of care.
- Utilize the King County Multiple Casualty Incident Plan to prioritize treatment and transport of patients from multiple casualty incidents. DMCC will identify the designated trauma center hospital or other hospital able to receive injured patients.
- Support hospitals as needed in planning for and responding to evacuations of hospital facilities.
- Coordinate with HMAC and the appropriate local EOC for the evacuation of non-hospital facilities.
- Coordinate mental health support to emergency medical service providers.
- Report fatalities to the King County Medical Examiner before moving or transporting fatalities from an incident site in accordance with RCW 68.050
- Work through KCMEIO for release of any public information about disaster related fatalities.

Local Parks and Recreation Departments

- Make parks facilities and equipment not otherwise occupied as shelters available for use as temporary treatment facilities for injured patients or medical needs shelters, as requested by HMAC

Local Human Services Departments

- Coordinate, and when feasible co-locate, with HMAC to jointly address impacts suffered by disaster victims that encompass health and human services issues

Washington State Department of Health (DOH)

- Represent ESF #8 at the Washington State EOC
- Interface with Federal and State partners including Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division, other health jurisdictions in

Washington State, EPA, and Centers for Disease Control to support the local response

- Support local communicable disease response by processing samples through the Washington State Public Health Lab
- Provide state assistance, when available, and request federal assistance to support the local health and medical response
- Support public messaging
- Coordinate statewide surveillance activities
- Receive antiviral medicines and other medical supplies from the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) and immediately deploy these supplies to local health departments based on population

Washington State Poison Center

- Provide 24-hour telephone information to healthcare providers and the public with information regarding chemicals, “poisons”, and suspected poisonings
- Provide on-line poison information and first aid intervention to non-English speakers in 140 languages utilizing Language Line Services
- Provide information regarding environmental and toxicological concerns to ESF #8 response agencies

Emergency Support Function #9- Search and Rescue

I. Primary Agency

King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO)

II. Support Agencies

KCSO Marine Unit

Washington State Urban Search and Rescue Taskforce 1

Fire Zone Coordinator

King County Sheriff's Office Communications Center

King County Sheriff's Office Air Support Unit

Medic One

King County Department of Local Services, Road Services

King County Department of Metro Transit

King County Department of Executive Services, Fleet Administration

King County Department of Executive Services, Emergency Management

King County Fire Departments and Fire Districts

Washington State Aeronautics Division of the Washington State Department of Transportation

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

Washington State Animal Response Team (WASART)

III. Introduction

A. Purpose

The purpose of this ESF is to identify roles and responsibilities for search and rescue activities within King County.

B. Scope

ESF 9 – Search and Rescue discusses land and waterborne search and rescue capabilities within King County. While local law enforcement has authority for conducting search and rescue of lost persons in urban and wilderness spaces, the fire service provides search and rescue in collapsed structures and specialized urban environment searches. Both the fire

service and law enforcement have capabilities to contribute to swift water and dive related search and rescue operations.

C. Policies

The King County Sheriff's Office is only responsible for those search and rescue operations identified under the section: Responsibilities/King County Sheriff's Office.

The King County Sheriff's Office is the lead/authority directing search and rescue of lost persons in urban and wilderness spaces.

The fire service is the lead/authority for specialized urban environment searches like collapsed structures and hazardous environment field operations.

Either the King County Sheriff's Office or a fire service representative may be the ESF 9 coordinator in the KCEOC depending on the circumstances. Both law enforcement and a fire service representative may collaborate on search and rescue missions and resource allocations while in the KCEOC.

King County Sheriff's Office Search and Rescue Unit (KCSAR) will manage incidents using the Incident Command System and coordinate with other federal, state, and local organizations when providing search, rescue, and recovery functions.

King County SAR will manage search and rescue operations within unincorporated King County, King County Sheriff's Office contract cities, and other incorporated jurisdictions requesting SAR response.

King County SAR volunteers are members of KCSARA and are registered Washington State Emergency Workers (WAC 118-04) and follow guidelines and procedures established by the command structure of the Sheriff's Office.

Where King County SAR is called to assist another agency within King County, KCSAR leadership will coordinate activities with the requesting agency and may assume the role of Incident Commander for the event.

Where King County SAR is called to assist another agency outside of King County, KCSARA volunteers will respond and be assigned activities by the lead agency. King County SAR Unit deputies may also respond to assist in missions outside of King County as requested or required by policy.

King County SAR will follow normal policies and procedures whenever possible, realizing that extraordinary circumstances may dictate some adjustments. King County SAR resources will comply with all federal, state, and local laws governing search and rescue activities.

Active search operations and training operations must be conducted under state established mission numbers. Registered emergency workers/search volunteers will work under the supervision of a King County Sheriff's Deputy. Liability for injuries and claims for property damages to registered KCSARA volunteers may be covered by the State of Washington under this assigned mission number.

KCSAR will obtain the needed mission number for training or actual SAR mission deployments.

The search for and recovery of bodies may be conducted only after the rescue of survivors has been completed, it is determined that no criminal incident has occurred or investigation is required, and the environment will allow for safe operation by search and recovery personnel.

IV. Situation

A. Overview

Historically, this ESF was restricted to the capability and capacity of King County government alone. Ordinance 17075 amended King County Code 2.56 to broaden the obligations of King County government to extend its involvement in emergencies to regional King County and coordinate more closely with our regional public and private sector partners. Both the fire service and local law enforcement have resources that can contribute to search and rescue operations.

King County will periodically experience emergency situations, which may overwhelm current search, rescue, and recovery capabilities. Equipment and personnel may be damaged or unavailable at times when they are most needed. The King County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis describes situations that affect our area that may impact search and rescue operations. Mountainous terrain, rivers, vast wooded areas, inland lakes, Puget Sound waters, mixed with urban areas, provide challenges for the periodic use and testing of existing search and rescue services. See the King County CEMP Basic Plan for the detailed Hazard Analysis Summary.

Search and Rescue operations may occur as the result of structural collapse, flooding, land movement, avalanche, missing aircraft, summer or winter recreational incidents, or persons that may wander off from their normal living environments. Statewide, more search and rescue missions are conducted annually than any other mission.

B. Planning Assumptions

- Search and rescue operations in a disaster will require the use of existing trained search and rescue personnel (reference RCW 38.52) and specialized equipment. Many search and rescue personnel are volunteers.
- During normal circumstances, an adequate number of volunteers can be recruited for general search and rescue purposes from within existing County groups.
- King County recognizes that it cannot provide all necessary equipment or personnel to cope with every search and rescue mission during a major emergency or disaster.
- Support from assets such as helicopters, specialized dogs, and outside search and rescue groups may be required from adjoining political subdivisions or from state resources to ensure maximum search and rescue effectiveness. Weather conditions may prevent use of air assets for extended periods.

- Hazardous environments related to emergency conditions may impede search, rescue, and recovery operations. These may include but are not restricted to: the presence of hazardous materials including chemicals or biological materials, fire or fire conditions, unstable terrain or snowpack, active shooter(s), live electrical wires, or other conditions.
- During an emergency/disaster the number of requests for air support may quickly overwhelm the search, rescue, and recovery capabilities along with the additional requests for damage assessments.
- When search and rescue activities result in the discovery of a deceased person or search and rescue workers assist in the recovery of human remains, the King County Sheriff shall ensure compliance with RCW 68.08.

V. Concept of Operations

A. General

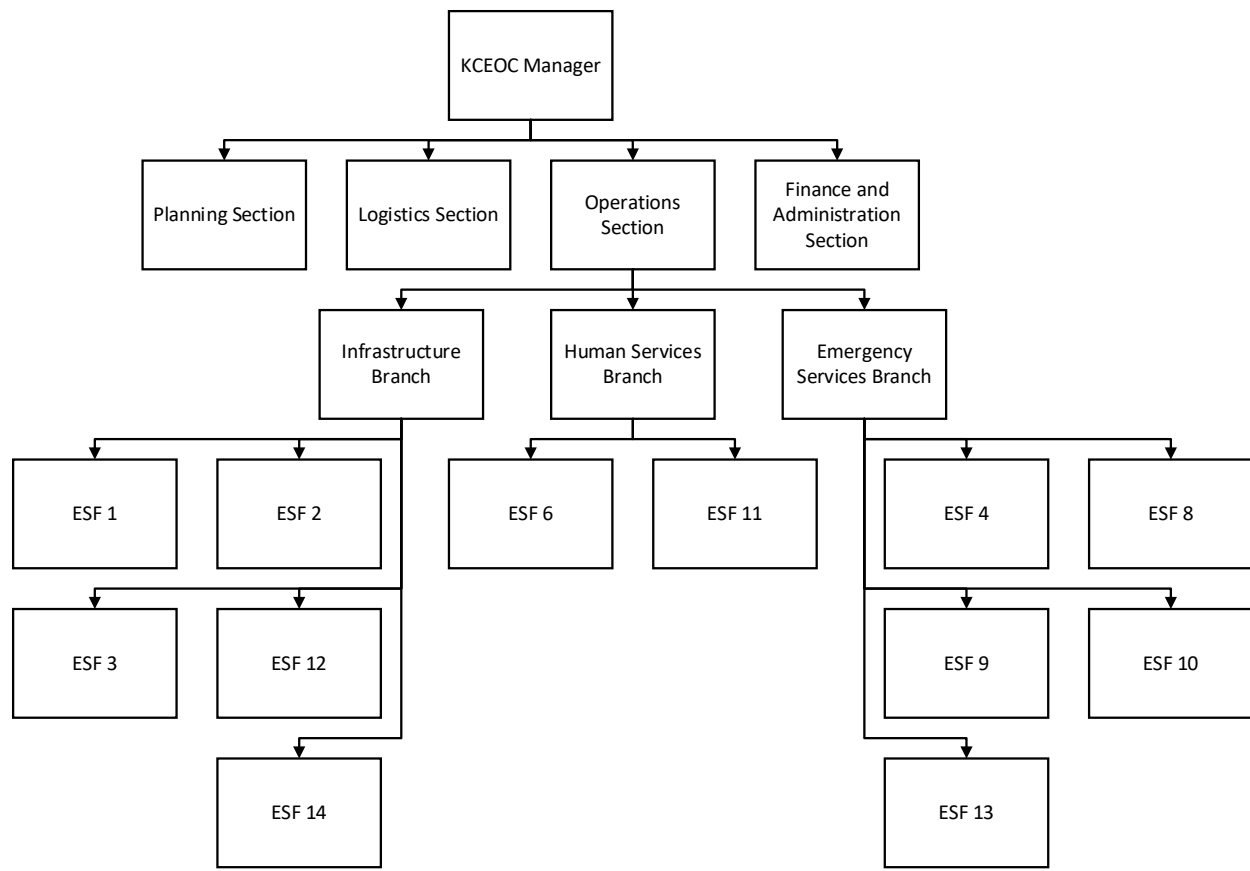
The King County Sheriff's Office will have responsibility for land and waterborne searches using local resources as available. When local search and rescue resources are exhausted, or if needed resources are not locally available, assistance will be requested through mutual aid and the Washington State Division of Emergency Management.

"Search and Rescue" means the acts of searching for, rescuing, or recovering by means of ground, marine, or air activity any person who becomes lost, injured, trapped, or is killed as a result of a natural or manmade incident. Evidence searches of crime scenes may be so vast or complex that they require search and rescue resources.

B. Organization

The King County Sheriff's Office is responsible for land and waterborne search and rescue operations within its jurisdictional authority. The Office of Emergency Management supports the Sheriff's Office registration of volunteers as state emergency workers. In the KCEOC, ESF 9 is part of the Emergency Services Branch of the Operations Section.

Search and rescue volunteer units are organized under the authority of King County Sheriff's Office. Volunteers are all registered as emergency workers and follow guidelines established by RCW 38.52 and WAC 118-04. Volunteers used specifically in air search and rescue missions are registered by Washington State DOT, Aviation Division under RCW 47.68 and WAC 468.200.



C. Procedures

When a report of a land-based search and rescue incident is received by the King County Sheriff's Office, a Sheriff's patrol unit will be dispatched to the scene to evaluate the need for King County SAR. The deputy will notify the King County Sheriff's Office Communications Center who will then alert the King County SAR Duty Officer of the pending mission.

The King County SAR Duty deputy will notify KCSARA units and volunteers, and initiate search and rescue operations. A state mission number will be obtained from Washington State Emergency Management Division prior to activating KCSARA volunteers.

A SAR deputy will be sent to the area where the search and rescue operations are to be conducted, establish a command post, initiate the investigations, coordinate mission goals and objectives, and provide support required for search and rescue operations.

Existing King County SAR personnel are current in department policy, procedures, and federal NIMS requirements. KCSARA volunteer search and rescue units are qualified in accordance with RCW 38.52 and WAC 118.04. Each KCSARA unit has and maintains training for its members in accordance with their individual mission related procedures and processes.

Urban Search and Rescue Taskforce 1 members are state resources that may be deployed within the state on missions. The taskforce is activated by FEMA for missions outside

Washington State. FEMA provides oversight of taskforce standards and protocols.

D. Prevention & Mitigation Activities

E. Preparedness Activities

All primary and support agencies will ensure that personnel and equipment are protected from the effects of disasters. Caches of equipment for SAR are maintained in locations in King County. USAR equipment caches are located in both King and Pierce Counties. Each USAR Task Force conducts its own training and practice for the necessary skills and knowledge. All USAR Task forces must be available to deploy within 6 hours of notice.

Initial training for urban search and rescue, technician level requires 80 hours of coursework. Refresher training must be maintained to retain certification. Specialized heavy rescue equipment is maintained by fire departments throughout King County.

F. Response Activities

All response and recovery activities are detailed in department/division procedures and SOPs, and appropriate state and federal recovery guidelines. Personnel and units prepare after action reports against the deployment or training mission number.

For large incidents, a King County Sheriff's Office representative may be deployed to the KCEOC to coordinate ESF 9 activities. Under some situations, the ESF 9 coordinator may also be the ESF 13 (Public Safety) Coordinator.

The chief law enforcement official of political subdivisions (cities and towns), located in King County shall be responsible for search and rescue activities within respective jurisdictional boundaries, unless they request the King County Sheriff's Office to handle the mission.

The King County Sheriff's Office SAR Deputy or other law enforcement official may act as the incident commander at the field command post. Mutual aid resources may be requested directly by the field incident commander to regional partners or to/through the King County Office of Emergency Management Duty Officer or the KCEOC Logistics Section when the KCEOC has been staffed. Documentation of resource requests is conducted at all levels of the response – in the field and in the KCEOC as appropriate. The search and rescue mission remains active until closed out by the incident commander (usually the KCSO SAR Coordinator).

G. Recovery Activities

Depleted supplies and damaged equipment may be replaced or repaired from available funds. Claims for injuries or damage personal property are submitted and processed for KASARA by the King County Office of Emergency Management Emergency Worker Program Manager.

VI. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency

The King County Sheriff is responsible for search and rescue operations in the unincorporated area of the County, and selected cities that contract with KCSO for police services.

KCSO SAR may:

- Seek a state mission number for the operational or training assignment.
- Take command of SAR missions within a city of King County at their request.
- Assign a deputy to search and rescue coordination.
- Register SAR volunteers as emergency workers.
- Coordinate and monitor SAR operations including government and volunteer organizations.
- Ensure SAR volunteers managed by KC SAR are trained in accordance with RCW 38.52 and WAC 118-04.
- Track volunteer training requirements under WAC 118.04.
- Establish ground support for air operations.
- Establish a communications plan for management of SAR operations.
- Seek support or mutual aid from appropriate agencies.
- Staff ESF 9 in the KCEOC as needed.
- Collaborate with local fire where USAR or hazardous materials conditions exist.

B. Support Agencies

KCSO Marine Unit will:

- Seek a state mission number for the operational or training assignment when working with KCSARA volunteers.
- Conduct law enforcement actions on the navigable waters of unincorporated King County and contract cities.
- Conduct search and rescue operations for drowning victims and missing persons.
- Conduct evidence searches in bodies of water under KCSO or contract city jurisdictional authority.
- Provide and/or seek and accept mutual aid assistance for missions.
- Work in conjunction with other KCSO SAR assets.
- Coordinate search and rescue operations with other SAR, law enforcement and fire resources.

The Washington State Urban Search and Rescue Taskforce 1 will:

- Seek and maintain staffing levels consistent with FEMA requirements.
- Ensure training to FEMA established standards.
- Maintain supplies and equipment needed for deployment.
- Replace damaged or used equipment and supplies for the USAR Taskforce.

- Be deployed within 6 hours of FEMA request.
- Be self-contained/self-supporting for four days.

Fire Zone Coordinator may:

- Staff ESF 9 in the KCEOC where USAR operations are being conducted.
- Support or collaborate with the King County Sheriff's Office ESF 9 coordinator in the KCEOC as needed.

King County Sheriff's Office Communications Center will:

- Identify SAR missions and notify the SAR Duty Officer or Marine Unit of those missions.
- Seek needed responders and resources consistent with SAR incident commander requirements.
- Notify King County Office of Emergency Management Duty Officer of SAR operations.

King County Sheriff's Office Air Support Unit will:

- Seek a state mission number for the operational or training assignment.
- Conduct life safety missions during an emergency/disaster conditions.
- Manage operational and tactical personnel involved with the SAR mission.
- Seek additional resources needed for the SAR mission.
- Coordinate with the State for both air tactical and air support resources.
- Direct King County SAR and KCSARA volunteer units in the conduct of ground or marine rescue and/or recovery operations of persons in downed aircraft within King County or at the request of Washington State DOT aeronautics and FAA.
- Assist the Aeronautics Division of the State DOT for air search operations.

King County Medic One

- Provides ALS services for search and rescue operations to the King County Sheriff's Office Air Support Unit.

King County Department of Local Services, Road Services

- Provide assets for road closure in support of SAR.

King County Department of Metro Transit

- Provide transportation assets in support of SAR.

King County Department of Executive Services, Fleet Administration

- Provide transportation assets in support of SAR.

King County Department of Executive Services, Emergency Management may:

- Provide support through activation of the Emergency Coordination Center.
- Obtain state mission numbers for training or SAR operational missions.

- Process injury and real property damage claims over \$2000 from volunteers used in the SAR missions.
- Provide reverse 9-1-1 support for SAR missions when requested.
- Seek non-responder resources for SAR operations when requested.
- Provide a liaison to field operations when requested.

King County Fire Departments and Fire Districts may:

- Conduct searches in collapsed structures
- Coordinate with law enforcement as situations dictate.
- Support SAR missions with appropriate life support medical units.
- Support SAR missions with overhead team members.
- Support SAR missions with decontamination units.
- Act in a unified command structure or under the direction of the SAR incident commander.
- Provide swift water, dive team, and some marine search and rescue capability.
- Lead specialized urban environment searches like collapsed structures and hazardous environment field operations

Washington State Aeronautics Division of the Washington State Department of Transportation may:

- Assume responsibility for search of downed civilian aircraft in the State of Washington.

Federal Aviation Administration may:

- Assume responsibility for search of downed aircraft.

WASART may:

- Provide specialized response and rescue personnel and equipment for animals and their owners in urban, rural, and back country environments.

Emergency Support Function #10- Hazardous Materials

I. Primary Agency

King County Office of Emergency Management (KCOEM)

II. Support Agencies

King County Local Fire Agencies/Hazardous Materials Taskforce

King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO)

Local Law Enforcement

King County Emergency Medical Services (KCOEMS) Local Hospitals

Seattle & King County Public Health

King County Department of Community & Human Services (DCHS)

King County Department of Transportation (KCDOT)

King County Executive

King County Council

King County Department of Natural Resources & Parks (DNRP)

King County Department of Permitting & Environmental Review

King County Department of Executive Services

Other King County Departments Utility Districts & Industry

Washington Military Department (WMD)

Washington State Department of Ecology (ECY)

Washington State Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW)

Washington State Patrol (WSP)

Washington State Department of Health (DOH)

U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

American Red Cross (ARC) Serving King & Kitsap Counties

King County Municipalities

Responsible Party (Owner or Shipper)

NOAA NWS Seattle

III. Introduction

This Plan/ESF #10 establishes the policies and procedures under which King County Government will operate in the event of a hazardous materials release. It ensures a coordinated response to such an incident in unincorporated King County, cities, and special purpose districts to minimize the effects of such an incident on the people and environment of King County. The Plan designates King County Government agency responsibilities for reporting and managing emergent oil spills, and hazardous materials (hazmat) incidents.

The Plan provides guidance for: hazardous materials incident notification and response, off-site emergency planning/notification procedures as required by Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III of 1986, also known as the Emergency Planning & Community Right-To-Know Act. This act shall hereafter be referred to as EPCRA. This plan also complies with Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 as amended.

The situation and planning assumptions sections contain materials reprinted from King County (KC) Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment (HIVA) prepared for the LEPC. The King County Hazard Identification & Vulnerability Assessment can be requested from King County Office of Emergency Management.

A. Purpose

B. Scope

- While this plan is part of the King County Office of Emergency Management Plan it is intended to stand alone if /when removed and used independently from the Emergency Management Plan. This plan is to be used in conjunction with the Washington State CEMP, all relevant Federal & Tribal plans including the National Response Framework (NRF).
- This plan describes the policies, situation, planning assumptions, concept of operations and responsibilities of a hazardous materials response.
- This plan applies to all Agencies responding to a hazardous materials release within unincorporated King County, its contracted cities, and cities in the King County LEPC jurisdiction.
- The City of Kent and the City of Seattle have their own Local Emergency Planning Committees. They maintain their own Community Right-to-Know program and plan covering response within the jurisdictional boundaries of each respective city.
- Agencies responding to a hazardous materials release will have their own Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), policies & procedures. This Plan does NOT supersede those procedures; instead it is designed to coordinate the efforts of the various agencies responding to the same incident.

- An effort is made to relate program efforts of the (King County) Local Hazardous Waste Management Program where their mitigation and cleanup efforts may contribute to overall community safety from uncontained hazardous materials.

C. Policies

- This Plan was developed in coordination with public sector agencies (fire, hazmat, law enforcement, EMS), private sector firms, volunteer groups, and citizen committees); most of whom have a duty to act in a hazardous materials release per the following King County Codes, State Statutes & Regulations, and Federal Statutes & Regulations.
- Federal Statutes and Regulations are: Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 300, 355 and 370; 44 CFR Part 302.2(p); 29 CFR Part 1910.120; Title 42 US Code, Chapter 116, Sections 11003 a-g and EPCRA Sections 301- 303, and Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 as amended (Title I, 11, III, and V of Title 42 Chapter 126 of the United States Code).
- State Statutes and Regulations are: Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 4.24.480; RCW 38.52.070; Chapter 49.70 RCW; RCW 69.50.511; Chapter 70.136 RCW; RCW 70.136.030; Chapter 90.48 RCW; Chapter 90.56 RCW; Chapter 118-40 Washington Administrative Code (WAC); Chapter 173-180 WAC; Chapter 173-303 WAC; Chapter 296-62 WAC and Chapter 296-824 WAC.
- King County Code (KCC): KCC 1.28.010; KCC 2.56.010; KCC 2.56.030; KCC 2.56.040; KCC 2.56.050; KCC 2.56.060; KCC 12.52.010; KCC 12.52.020; KCC 12.52.030; KCC 12.52.040.

IV. Situation

A. Overview

Hazardous materials and hazardous waste are commonly generated, compounded, used, and transported in King County

Hazardous materials incidents may occur along any transportation route including air, sea, rail, land, and pipeline or at fixed facilities, processing or compounding points

The local Fire Agency in conjunction with the local Hazmat Team will be the lead on scene agency except where the Washington State Patrol has been so designated

King County's hazardous materials response capabilities are located in a three (3) Zone organizational structure, based on the Fire Zone Response Plan

The first responding unit to the scene of a hazardous materials incident shall notify their Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) or dispatch center of the situation and request appropriate resources

The following is a non-exclusive list of hazardous materials transportation routes: Local highways: 1-5; 1-90; 1-405; US highway 2 & 99; State Route (SR) 18; SR 516; SR 167. There are numerous rail lines, pipelines, waterways, and flight paths that cross unincorporated

King County and its contracted cities that pose a threat of a hazardous materials incident. If evacuation is necessary, routes of egress will be determined at the time of incident depending on wind direction and what the area traffic flow is at that time.

There are many different hazardous materials and hazardous waste streams that are manufactured, used, stored, and transported throughout unincorporated King County cities, and special purpose districts. The list that follows is NOT all inclusive: ammonia, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, toluene, jet fuel, chlorine, methane, and chromic acid. The Local Hazardous Waste Management program under the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks works to mitigate the impact to the community from hazardous waste production, use, and disposal. Other agencies that have a contributory role in the mitigation of hazardous materials include environmental health and industrial waste agencies of King County Government.

If a responding agency is unable to handle a hazardous materials incident it may use The Agreement or its own mutual aid and/or MOA/MOU agencies for help.

The King County LEPC is responsible for providing assistance to the KCOEM in hazardous materials pre-planning and preparation activities.

Hazardous materials or hazardous waste may be released in the course of an emergency at a residence, business, or in transportation. A release of hazardous materials may be a secondary result of a damaging earthquake, flood, or other primary incident.

King County Airport Hazmat Team can assist nearby communities; however, the airport will have to terminate airport services in the interim.

B. Planning Assumptions

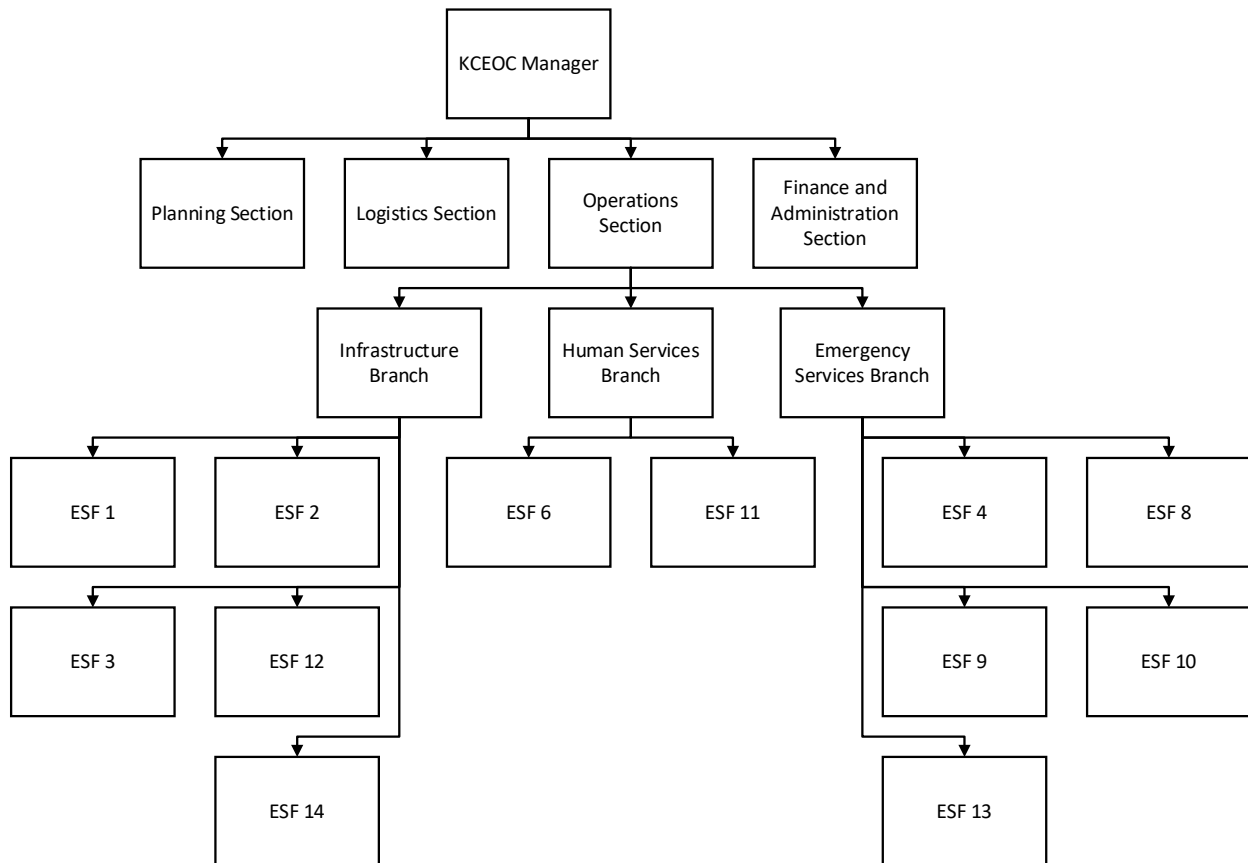
- An oil spill or hazardous materials/waste release may develop slowly or occur rapidly without warning and pose a threat to the local population and/or environment. These releases may be caused by or occur during another emergency, such as volcanic eruption, earthquake, flooding, major fire, or terrorist incident.
- A major hazardous materials incident may require the evacuation of citizens at any location within unincorporated King County, cities, and special purpose districts.
- The length of time needed to determine the scope and magnitude of a hazardous materials incident will impact protective action recommendations.
- During the course of an incident, wind shifts and other changes in weather conditions may necessitate changes in protective action recommendations.
- Citizens may be told to evacuate and choose to disregard evacuation orders.
- Every reasonable attempt will be made to help evacuate citizens with special needs in an orderly and expedient manner, as resources and time allows. Residents may need to shelter-in-place, if there are no other alternatives.
- Hazardous materials could enter the water or sewer system and may necessitate the shutdown of these systems or modification of the operations of these systems.
- Some medical practice facilities do not have adequate decontamination capabilities for every hazardous situation.

V. Concept of Operations

A. General

- All King County government departments and agencies will read this Plan and implement, as appropriate. Other jurisdictions may implement complementary plans according to local needs
- Facilities regulated under the Community Right-to-Know Act will report chemical inventories to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), LEPC, and local Fire Department or Fire District
- After notifying proper emergency response authorities that a hazardous materials incident has occurred, the authorized representative of the regulated facility and/or transportation company will promptly notify the SERC, LEPC or Tribal jurisdiction of the incident and make recommendations to the local emergency responders on how to contain the release and protect the public and/or environment
- In the event of a hazardous materials incident, the on-scene Incident Commander (IC) will determine appropriate protective action recommendations (PARs) for the public, disseminate such recommendations, and implement them. KCOEM can assist in public dissemination of the IC's PAR recommendations only the highest elected official, such as the King County Executive or Mayor of a city, or their designee has the authority to request an evacuation (KCC 12.52). This will be done in conjunction with the on-scene IC.
- The LEPC will assist the KCOEM in preparing and reviewing hazardous materials response plans and procedures
- All responders will assist with the collection of information for the identification of the party responsible for the hazardous materials incident

B. Organization



C. Procedures

D. Prevention & Mitigation Activities

E. Preparedness Activities

F. Response Activities

G. Recovery Activities

VI. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency

King County Office of Emergency Management shall:

- Ensure LEPC and Community Right-to-Know compliance is observed
- Direct the preparation of requests for emergency resources to Washington Emergency Management Division (WAEMD)
- Advise County officials on emergency fiscal and administrative procedures and requirements
- Support King County Joint Information Center (JIC) operations

- Follow Duty Officer Hazardous Materials and Counter-Terrorism guidelines
- Collect information regarding damage, casualties, evacuation needs, warning requirements
- Contact emergency management staff and brief officials as required.
- Duty Officer shall make recommendation for activation of the KCEOC appropriate to the given circumstances
- Act as liaison to field command or other Emergency Operating Centers (EOCs) if so directed
- Open, staff and/or manage the KCEOC when appropriate
- Obtain or confirm a State mission number for the incident
- Record information received by the KCOEM related to hazardous materials described in the section on Response
- Distribute the information and messages related to the hazardous materials incident to appropriate members of the KCEOC, impacted cities, and elected officials
- Initiate public warning through issue of an EAS message, if appropriate or utilize other communication systems and TTY systems for notification of residents

B. Support Agencies

King County Local Fire Agencies/Hazardous Materials Task Force shall:

- In unincorporated King County fire districts and city fire departments, fire marshals and hazardous materials teams shall conduct building and facility fire safety inspections and prepare pre-fire plans
- Develop, test, and maintain SOPs for responding to hazardous materials incidents in coordination with this Plan
- Train personnel to identify potential hazardous materials incidents through the use of the North American Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG), integrate the Globally Harmonization System (GHS) labeling, additional advanced training offered through the WSP, fire service, and other vendors
- Train personnel to the principals identified in National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- Act as IC where so designated
- Effectively deploy appropriate fire jurisdiction equipment and staffing, to include the jurisdiction's hazardous materials team.
- Request mutual aid per the individual fire agencies mutual aid agreements or Memorandum of Understanding/Memorandum of Agreement (MOU/MOA)
- Obtain or provide coordination and control of staffing and equipment through the communications center and at a command post near the scene
- Obtain or provide manpower and equipment for decontamination and emergency medical aid at the scene of a hazardous materials incident
- Acquire or provide manpower and equipment for control and containment of a hazardous materials release or fire involving hazardous materials whenever possible
- Provide a representative to the KCEOC as requested

King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO), shall:

- Contact appropriate responder dispatch agencies and emergency management when a hazardous release has been identified
- Seek to initiate public warning through the issue of an EAS, or other messaging resource where warranted
- Contact the FBI if an incident is a suspected release due to illegal activity in its areas of authority
- Assist with evacuation and site security for hazardous materials releases when requested
- Participate in decontamination as necessary
- When necessary and so directed, provide crowd and traffic control, emergency aid and safety programs
- Assist with warning and emergency information through the King County Sheriff's Office Communications Center or the KCEOC
- Provide for self-protection monitoring and reporting of environmental and other hazards
- Conduct drug lab related activities where hazardous materials may be found
- Provide support for explosive devices
- Provide a representative to the KCEOC as requested

Local Law Enforcement will:

- Follow appropriate reporting procedures to King County Office of Emergency Management for any significant hazardous materials incident
- Comply with their local policies and procedures for hazardous materials response
- when appropriate, assist with site security, crowd and traffic control, public warning, and assist with evacuations where protective equipment is not required

King County Emergency Medical Services (KCOEMS) will:

- Contact 9-1-1 dispatch, Public Health -Seattle & King County, Washington Poison Center and Hospital Control for assistance or technical support, as necessary
- Use appropriate protective measure and equipment if chemicals are expected
- Coordinate with the IC and other first responders
- Develop, test, and maintain SOPs for responding to hazardous materials incidents in coordination with this Plan
- Train personnel to identify potential hazardous materials incidents through the use of the North American Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG), integrate the Global Harmonization System (GHS) labeling training, and additional advanced training offered through the WSP, fire service, and other vendors
- Train personnel to the principals identified in National Incident Management System (NIMS)
- Support decontamination and emergency medical aid at the hazardous materials incident scene

Local Hospitals will:

- Follow appropriate reporting procedures for any hazardous materials incident
- Provide available protection for personnel conducting decontamination capability for ambulatory and non-ambulatory patients
- Coordinate as appropriate with Disaster Medical Control Center (Harborview Medical Center) and the Washington Poison Center
- Provide protective measures and site security for the hospital facility.
- Develop, test, and maintain SOPs for responding to hazardous materials incidents in coordination with this Plan
- Provide manpower and equipment for decontamination and emergency medical aid at the hospital during a hazardous materials incident

Public Health - Seattle & King County will:

- Follow appropriate reporting procedures for any hazardous materials incident
- Coordinate provision of emergency medical supplies and equipment to hospitals
- Monitor, coordinate and provide medical examiner services, including investigating causes of sudden, unexpected, or unnatural deaths, body identification and final disposition
- Conduct surveillance across the community in conjunction with healthcare partners to identify unusual patterns of illnesses
- Provide Environmental Health Support in all jurisdictions of King County
- Identify and request appropriate State Health Department resources
- Identify and request Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) and Disaster Mortuary Team (DMORT) resources when needed
- Request pharmaceutical support from local supplies and Strategic National Stockpile as needed
- Coordinate staging and distribution of pharmaceutical stockpile resources
- Coordinate and provide inspections for food & water contamination, inspections of temporary housing & inspections of temporary debris or solid waste disposal sites
- Provide a representative to the KCEOC as requested

King County Department of Community & Human Services (OCHS), shall:

- Follow appropriate reporting procedures for any hazardous materials incident
- Coordinate with the American Red Cross (ARC), the Salvation Army (SA) and other volunteer resources
- Provide mental health counseling and psychological support programs as required
- Provide a representative to the KCEOC as requested.

King County Department of Local Services

- Follow reporting procedures for any hazardous materials incident
- Assist first responders with barricades and traffic related activities
- Assess damages to roads bridges, streets, and county facilities

- Provide or operate heavy equipment required by all county departments for emergency operations as available
- Provide a representative to the KCEOC as requested
- King County Fire Marshal Services enforce code for unincorporated King County and the jurisdictional fire marshals enforce code for their respective areas of authority
- Provide an emergency permitting and inspection program for repair and reconstruction of damaged buildings during the recovery period
- Provide personnel and equipment to support emergency operations as needed
- Provide assistance in preparation and dissemination of emergency information.
- Assist in fire prevention planning, inspections, and coordination
- Assist in monitoring and reporting environmental hazards
- Coordinate the abatement of dangerous buildings and structures
- Assist in planning and design of public shelters by providing engineering and architectural support

King County Department of Metro Transit

- Follow reporting procedures for any hazardous materials incident
- Coordinate emergency transportation services, with transportation providers for the movement of people, equipment, and supplies
- Assist with transportation of evacuated populations affected by hazardous materials incidents
- Re-route bus traffic as necessary
- Assist first responders with barricades and traffic related activities
- Assess damages to roads bridges, streets, and county facilities
- Provide or operate heavy equipment required by all county departments for emergency operations as available
- Provide a representative to the KCEOC as requested

King County Executive, shall:

- Establish and make policy decisions
- Preserve the continuity of the executive branch of county government
- Inform and warn the public as needed
- Coordinate emergency operations and provide liaison, as required.
- Direct the implementation of the emergency plans
- Provide PIO support to the King County JIC through the Communications Director
- Coordinate with the on-scene Incident Command for the need to invoke Evacuations Orders as described under emergency powers.
- Direct the use of the KCEOC
- Make emergency proclamations as needed. Exercise Emergency Powers outlined in KCC 12.52

King County Council will:

- Adopt and enact ordinances and motions, and appropriate emergency expenditures
- Conduct public hearings and actions to assist in reassuring and informing the public, and identify public needs
- Provide for continuity of the King County Council and temporarily fill any vacancy of elected positions by appointment
- Provide for auditing of emergency financial operations of County government and for emergency performance
- Assist in public information and dissemination of emergency information through County Council offices; coordinate with the KCEOC, Joint Information Center (JIC) and Public Information Officer (PIO) of affected jurisdictions
- Review and/or approve emergency expenditures as may be requested. by the King County Executive

King County Department of Natural Resources & Parks (DNRP) will:

- Follow appropriate reporting procedures for any hazardous materials incident
- Manage the disposal of hazardous materials or contaminated debris from its facilities. (Solid Waste and Local Hazardous Waste Management Program)
- Prohibit the disposal of hazardous wastes at King County Solid Waste Facilities
- Evaluate and regulate the potential for disposal of spilled materials and cleanup residue to sanitary sewer and require pretreatment when necessary. Cooperate with EPA criminal investigators on deliberate dumping incidents
- Train personnel in handling hazardous materials and Incident Command System (ICS)/NIMS appropriate to their job assignments
- Mitigate, cleanup or provide for cleanup of spills or releases on county property under its control where appropriate
- Provide guidance or temporary locations where contaminated debris may be accumulated
- Provide information to the public on safety, handling and disposal of hazardous waste, provide directories and advice, spill prevention, and handling education to businesses that are small quantity generators (SQG) of hazardous waste (Local Hazardous Waste Management Program)
- Make available county park facilities and equipment for emergency shelter needs in coordination with the KC EOC
- Provide limited amounts of available equipment for emergency use
- Provide representatives to the KCEOC as requested

King County Department of Executive Services will:

- Follow reporting procedures for any hazardous materials incident
- Provide a representative to the King County EOC as required

All other King County departments will:

- Follow reporting procedures for any hazardous materials incident
- Provide a representative to the KCEOC when required

Entities with Hazardous Materials will:

- Provide for timely evacuation and site security for their facilities affected by hazardous materials incidents
- Provide for worker safety and shutdown of operations as needed during hazardous materials incidents
- Provide timely public warning & notifications of hazardous releases from facilities to/via local authorities
- Coordinate activities with local EOC's when releases affect utilities
- Provide information to media
- Notify the King County LEPC, local fire via 9-1-1, and the National Response Center (NRC) of reportable spills as may apply
- Maintain and coordinate plans per law
- Provide a representative to the KCEOC as requested
- Designate a Facility Emergency Coordinator and notify the King County LEPC through the King County OEM Duty Officer and local fire of the designation and the coordinator's contact information

American Red Cross {ARC} will:

- Provide temporary housing and feeding facilities for displaced persons within available resources
- May provide information and financial assistance for essential, immediate needs to evacuees
- Will not perform preliminary "windshield" damage assessments in areas affected by hazardous materials releases
- May provide feeding stations for first responders to hazardous materials incidents
- Coordinate with the King County Department of Community and Human Services and other volunteer organizations through the ARC Office
- Provide a representative to the KCEOC as requested

King County Municipalities will:

- Have a designated emergency manager per Chapter 38.52 RCW
- Coordinate response efforts to hazardous materials incidents within their jurisdiction
- Request assistance from adjacent jurisdictions and use mutual aid agreements
- Notify the KCEOC of the local situation and coordinate assistance as needed
- Proclaim an emergency as appropriate, move the city EOC if threatened

Emergency Support Function #11- Agriculture and Natural Resources

I. Primary Agency

King County Department of Executive Services (DES), Office of Emergency Management

II. Supporting Agencies

King County Water Districts and other providers

King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks

King County 4Culture

King County Historic Preservation Program (HPP)

King County Agricultural Commission

Community Service Areas (CSAs)

King County Department of Local Services Division

Public Health - Seattle & King County

Washington State Department of Agriculture

Washington State Department of Health

Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Food and Drug Administration

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Washington State Public Health Laboratories

WSART- Washington State Animal Response Team(s)

Tribal Nations

III. Introduction

A. Purpose

The purpose of ESF 11 Agriculture and Natural Resources is to describe the framework for the continued safety of our food and water supplies when they may be affected by emergency conditions.

B. Scope

The King County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) is responsible for supporting King

County government and regional King County. This ESF describes the food chain and potable water systems, assessment of the food and water supplies, testing, disposal or treatment of tainted material, recall, preservation and protection of cultural and historic resources, and other related topics.

This ESF adheres to the five phases of emergency management as described in the National Response Framework. Concepts are consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the National Recovery Framework. The content and scope of this ESF is consistent with federal and state requirements described in Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG) 101 Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans -version 2.0, November 2010.

C. Policies

It is the policy of the government of King County to provide the emergency management organization and resources to minimize the loss of life, protect public property and the environment in unincorporated King County. Additionally, King County will provide support to other jurisdictions within King County to the maximum extent possible depending on the disaster conditions and resources available.

All King County departments will operate under existing authorities and regulations unless superseded by the emergency powers granted to the County Executive.

It is the policy of King County government to educate its staff, unincorporated communities, businesses, incorporated cities, and special purpose districts, regarding their responsibility to provide for their own food and water for at least two weeks following a natural or technological disaster.

IV. Situation

A. Overview

The food and water supply may be directly or indirectly impacted by local emergencies. Within the geographic boundaries of King County are ranches, dairy farms, small specialty and organic produce farms, U-pick farms, fisheries, wholesale food storage sites, rail transport of grains, farmers' markets, box store retailers, and any number of small/medium/large grocery outlets. The water supply is a mixture of large water supply utilities like Seattle Public Utilities and smaller supply sources like utility districts, community wells, and private wells. The food and water supply in King County is a complex network of public agencies and private entities. With Seattle being a fishing port, deep water port, and a rail hub, a huge volume of food stuffs and raw materials begin/end their journey to consumers here or pass through on their way to Pacific Rim markets and the interior of the western United States.

King County is part of the State of Washington's Agricultural Region 1.

The preservation and protection of the cultural resources and historic sites within King County have advocates within formal and informal parts of county government. There are

two federally recognized tribal nations within the geography of King County and countless archeological sites that range from prehistoric sites to early pioneer settlements. Efforts have been made to catalogue and register known sites and to be aware of artifacts when they are discovered during road construction, building excavations, and accidental discovery.

Cultural and historic resources include archaeological sites, buildings, structures, objects, districts, historic sites, and burials. Significant resources are protected under federal, state, and local law. The King County Historic Preservation Program (HPP) is responsible for preserving and protecting resources in unincorporated areas and in cities that contract for these services.

The cities of Seattle, Bothell, and Mercer Island have their own preservation programs with similar responsibilities. The State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) is primarily responsible for protecting archaeological resources. Other organizations and agencies actively supporting roles in conducting and/or funding preservation-related activities, including Historic Seattle, 4Culture, and the Washington Trust for Historic Preservation. In addition, Native American tribes located within or active in King County take a direct interest in preservation, particularly protecting the hundreds of archaeological sites in the county.

B. Planning Assumptions

- The emergency food and water distribution needs of the King County population are covered under ESF 6 - Mass Care and Sheltering.
- The inspection and testing capability and authority of King County government officials is very limited.
- Language and cultural challenges may prevent emergency messaging from reaching significant portions of the population.
- Small water utilities, community wells, and users of private wells may not be aware of impacts to their water supplies.
- Local or state testing facilities or personnel may be unavailable or unable to assess water quality samples or report findings in a timely fashion.
- Diseases impacting local agricultural production or compromise of the food/water supply may be introduced from sources outside King County.
- Immediate life safety impacts/priorities may delay food supply and water supply inspections for some time.
- Crops, animals, and agricultural products raised for private consumption may be impacted.
- Many of the food emergencies in Washington do not occur at a level that triggers the implementation of the State Emergency Operations Center or the use of the State CEMP.
- Food and water supply emergency issues may be localized or widespread.

- No one agency has the entire responsibility or jurisdiction for food or water safety and intervention. As a result, a unified command structure may be implemented to facilitate response or recovery from such an incident.
- Resources from outside the county or state may be needed to assist with food or water supply emergency impacts.
- The regional water supply includes interties between water systems that may assist with water delivery should one or more sources are unavailable.
- The majority of Tacoma's potable water supply comes from in-city wells and water stored behind the Howard Hansen Dam in King County.
- Resources from Washington State Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of Agriculture may be needed to augment local capabilities.
- WSART resources may be insufficient or unavailable to respond to all animal rescue emergencies.
- Damage to cultural and historic resources may be caused by precipitous or uninformed action to demolish resources following flooding, seismic or other emergency events. Stabilization and repair of resources may require funding and special expertise over an extended period of time.

V. Concept of Operations

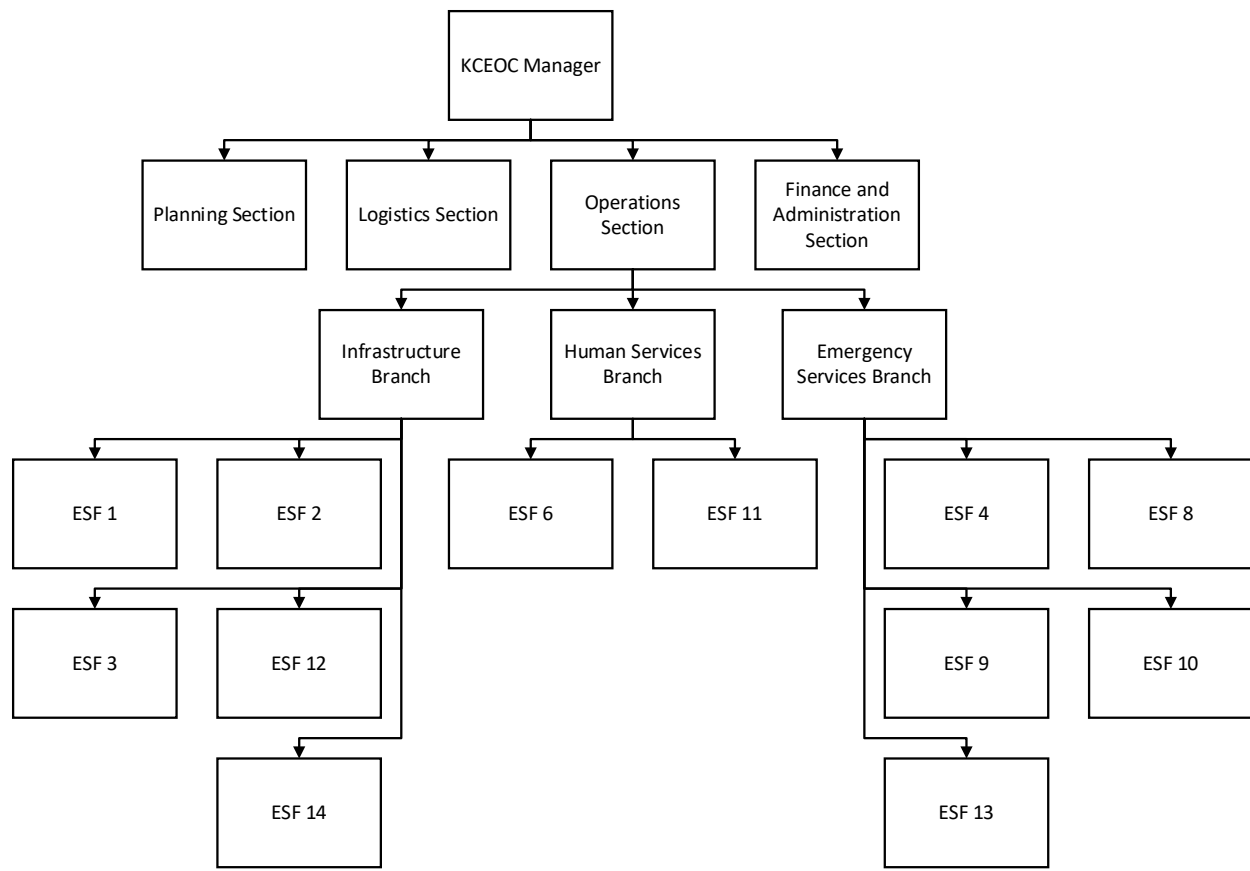
A. General

This Concept of Operations covers the entire emergency management programmatic cycle, including: mitigation, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery.

If an emergency overwhelms local resources or affects multiple counties, the state Departments of Agriculture and/or Health will coordinate, direct, and control the response utilizing a Unified Command including federal, state, and local entities. The State EOC may be asked to locate needed resources when local and state resources have been exhausted. Regardless of the incident scale, all response and recovery activities will be consistent with the CEMP. Not all food or water emergencies will include activation of the State EOC or proclamation of a state of emergency at the county, state, or federal levels.

B. Organization

The King County EOC is organized under the principles of the Incident Command System and the ESF model used in the construction of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. Procedures for the inclusion of ESF 11 Agriculture and Natural Resources representatives in the staffing pattern of the KCEOC are part of the KCEOC Operations Plan. A single individual may represent the entire ESF or subject matter experts may be called in to support or assess ESF 11 impacts and response. Specialized procedures for each of the ESF 11 interests like: agriculture and food supply, water supply, tribal or other cultural issues are maintained by specific support agencies listed in the title here.



C. Procedures

D. Prevention and Mitigation Activities

Protection of the food supply chain may include the inoculation of livestock and poultry, treatment of hatchery fish stocks, spraying of fruit trees and food crops, quarantine or restriction of the movement of homegrown fruits, disposal of tainted plant material or animal remains, or law enforcement counter terrorism measures. Protection measures for the potable water supply include fencing and surveillance of reservoirs and wellheads as well as treatment and testing of water supplies before they enter the pipeline delivery to homes and businesses in the county.

Commercial agricultural, food and water supply facilities are tested and inspected against quality standards. This may include routine sampling of high-risk food commodities like shellfish and dairy products.

Local environmental health inspectors are in regular contact with restaurants and retail food outlets to ensure food holding temperatures, handling, storage, and any "pull dates" are utilized to prevent distribution of unhealthy food products. Some inspections are routine while others are prompted by customer complaints or patterns recognized by medical personnel.

Most mitigation of impacts to the local food crops and animal stocks is done by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and may include cooperative efforts with the State Department

of Agriculture.

Water quality testing frequency varies from one Group A (25 people or more served) utility to the next. Some conduct testing weekly, some as-frequently as every other day. Some utilities maintain a water quality "hotline" for customer calls. Group B includes small community wells and private wells. Group B is required to test water quality annually, but enforcement of this standard is inconsistent. Testing is done at labs chosen by the water utility or well operator.

Water treatment by Group A prior to delivery to customers utilizes one of the following methods: Chlorine, Sodium Hypochlorite, ozone, or ultraviolet treatment. Most systems employ a method to remove suspended solids from the water supply. Testing include screening for lead, copper, arsenic and other metals as well as screening for organics and microbes.

Several organizations within King County government have roles in the preservation of cultural and historic resources. The HPP provides technical assistance and 4Culture, and other outside agencies, may provide funding for measures to mitigate, prevent or repair damage to cultural and historic resources.

E. Preparedness Activities

Not all emergency impacts can be avoided. The individual water utilities, food producers and distributors, health and agricultural organizations, tribal nations, and people with registered historic or cultural sites will maintain their individual plans and procedures for ESF 11 obligations.

Plans and Procedures

Most planning efforts for the food and water supply chains are at the state level like the Washington State Food Emergency Response Plan - FERP (2012). A specialized plan was developed for the Green River Valley when a threat of failure of the Howard Hansen Dam was possible 2009-2012. The later title is: Multi-Agency Response Plan for Food Inspection in a Flooding Event in the Green River Basin (2010).

For water, the Coordinated Water Supply Plan (1987) describes how the intertie water system will share water when water sharing is necessary. Each private utility maintains their own internal plans and procedures for activation of response measure and mutual aid within the regional water utility system.

F. Response Activities

Most response efforts related to the food supply are the responsibility of the U.S. Department of Agriculture supplied by the Washington State Department of Agriculture. These responsibilities migrate to the state and local health authorities when the supply chain impact is at the consumer level or disposal of animal and crop remains may pose a significant health risk. Solid waste haulers and processors as well as landfill agencies have regulations regarding the characterization of the waste and the amount above which special

considerations may apply.

Response to emergencies affecting cultural and historic resources should be coordinated with the HPP to ensure that resources are appropriately evaluated and treated to allow later stabilization and restoration. Premature and pre-emptive demolition of damaged resources should be avoided.

G. Recovery Activities

Not all food, water, or agricultural emergencies will follow traditional state emergency operations procedures nor will they all include a presidential disaster declaration. Where a food, water, or agricultural emergency is part of a larger emergency impact, the following steps may occur. Often, historical sites may become damaged during the flooding or windstorm events that are common to the northwest. Assessment of the impacts to local historical and cultural sites is an important part of damage assessment and recovery efforts.

Our two federally recognized tribal nations in King County have the authority to act independently of regional and state response and recovery efforts. Where they choose to interact with King County and regional municipalities, they may provide assessments of damages or impacts to special cultural and historic sites or may seek assistance for their preservation by contacting the KCEOC or the OEM Duty Officer for such occurrences. Each of the tribes may provide a liaison to the KCEOC or may act through their most appropriate zone coordinator or city emergency operations center.

The recovery process consists of several fundamental steps. Greater detail may be available in the county or regional recovery plan as these are available.

Governor request/proclamation - Before the governor can request federal assistance, a Washington State Proclamation of Emergency must be declared. This can only happen when thresholds are exceeded, and/or the resources of the state can reasonably be expected to be exceeded for the incident.

Waste disposal (animals and food) - While disaster debris may be located in cities and unincorporated areas of the county, coordination for collection and disposal is done by the King County Solid Waste Division of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks. Special restrictions exist for disposal of large quantities of food solids or liquids and animal carcasses. Food products, including beverages, which are outdated, off-specification or damaged and are in excess of one cubic foot of solids and/or five gallons of liquids, must be approved in writing by the King County Solid Waste Division prior to disposal. Waste Clearance is required if disposal at Cedar Hills Landfill is needed. Roadkill and livestock (both commercial and pets) may be accepted at the landfill but most large animals are directed to a rendering plant. Individual dead animals weighing less than 15 pounds may be disposed of in the waste stream.

Assessment and recovery of cultural and historic resources should be coordinated with the HPP to ensure that all relevant measures are taken, including but not limited to technical assistance and financial support, for stabilization and repair of damaged resources

following an emergency

VI. Responsibilities

The following represent organizations that may be involved in preparedness, response, or recovery activity related to food or water supply emergencies. The primary coordination authority for planning is the King County Office of Emergency Management.

Primary and support agencies have not been defined for this ESF as these may vary widely from one emergency to the next. Many food or water emergencies may not require activation of the KCEOC or involve more than a single agency and their public information officer support. Most emergency capabilities are with the US Department of Agriculture and the State Department of Agriculture and the State Department of Health.

U.S. Department of Agriculture may:

- Conduct routine surveillance sampling of high-risk food commodities
- Activate the department operating center or request activation of the state emergency operations center.
- Obtain and provide states with commodity foods for supplemental nutrition when necessary (distributed under ESF 6).

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Food and Drug Administration Seattle District Office, Investigations Branch may:

- Conduct routine surveillance sampling of high-risk food commodities
- Activate the department operating center or request activation: of the state emergency operations center.

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) may:

- Analyze reports of human illness for unusual clusters or patterns.

Washington State Department of Health may:

- Work with local agencies and private sector to ensure Food Safety
- Work with local public health and medical community to conduct communicable disease epidemiology
- Work with local water utilities if a potable water supply is endangered
- Activate the department operating center or request activation of the state emergency operations center
- Lead the SEOC for human health surveillance

Washington State Department of Agriculture may:

- Participate as a member of the Rapid Response Team with U.S. Department of Agriculture
- Diagnosis, provide preventative measures, and assist with control of foreign animal diseases
- Assist with the disposal of dead animals

- Represent animal health concerns of the state
- Conduct routine surveillance sampling of high-risk food commodities
- Analyze reports of animal illness for unusual clusters or patterns
- Activate the department operating center or request activation of the state emergency operations center.
- Lead SEOC for food related (non-retail) emergencies

Washington State Public Health laboratories may:

- Analyze reports of human illness for unusual clusters or patterns

Washington Food Emergency Rapid Response Team may:

- Be deployed where incidents include overlapping jurisdictional authority
- Include response to both human food and animal feed
- Include traceback/forward of the source or impacted populations
- Use unified command where multiple agencies are involved

Washington State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) may:

- Staff the SEOC for the coordination of state departments
- Recommend state proclamation of emergency where warranted
- Collect situation reports from cities and counties and analyze for needed action
- Seek resources when impacted jurisdictions have exhausted response capability and capacity
- Support state department emergency obligations
- Use the Incident Command System and the State CEMP

King County Agricultural Commission may:

- Provide input on land use decisions
- Provide input on policy recommendations

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (WDAHP) may:

- Issue permits for disturbance of State-registered archaeological sites
- Oversee treatment of disturbed or discovered historic and prehistoric burials
- Provide technical assistance regarding treatment of damaged historic and prehistoric burials
- Provide technical assistance regarding treatment of damage to historic buildings, sites, objects, districts, and structures
- Coordinate efforts with other preservation agencies and organizations

Public Health - Seattle & King County may:

- Provide food and drinking water safety consultation and disease prevention information to providers of emergency mass food and water distribution.
- Evaluate mass food and water distribution and preparation centers to assure proper sanitation/safe food handling practices.

- Formulate and distribute food and drinking water safety communications to the public.
- Investigate possible food and water borne illness and zoonotic disease outbreaks.
- Analyze reports of human illness for unusual clusters or patterns
- Characterize food materials bound for disposal through the Waste characterization Program
- Provide well test kits and water quality testing for small public and private water wells
- Activate the department operating center or request activation of the KCEOC
- Implement King County Code Title 12 and 13

King County Department of Natural Resources and Park/Solid Waste Division may:

- Characterize food waste needing destruction with the Waste Clearance Program
- Issue Certificate of Destruction for materials that cannot be salvaged
- Activate the department operating center or request activation of the KCEOC
- Dispose of food material and/or animal remains at Cedar Hill in a method appropriate for the material
- Support ESF 11, if activated, in the KCEOC for response or recovery

King County Historic Preservation Program may:

- Issue permits for treatment of damage to designated county and city/county landmarks
- Review and require conditions for permits affecting historic properties in the county's Historic Resource Inventory
- Provide technical assistance, loans, and other incentives to landmark stewards to support stabilization and repair of damaged resources

King County 4Culture may:

- Provide funding assistance to stewards of significant properties requiring stabilization and repair

King County Department of Local Services, Roads Services may:

- Manage emergencies affecting cultural and historic resources in the county road system (bridges, roads, buildings etc.)

King County Office of Emergency Management will:

- Be the planning coordinator for ESF 11 support agencies
- Request an ESF 11 Coordinator for the KCEOC when impacts related to the ESF are recognized
- Provide information and resource management support when there have been impacts to the food or water supply and historic or cultural impacts have been identified.

King County EOC will:

- Assign staff when the activity exceeds the ability of the duty officer to support
- Staffed at the direction of the King County Executive, the County Administrative Officer, or the King County Director of Emergency Management
- Seek to obtain information to establish situation awareness and a common operating picture
- Seek to locate resources in support of first responders and public entities in King County
- Manage regional registration of emergent volunteers when necessary
- Operate around the clock within operational periods
- Establish an internal feeding plan where necessary
- Operate within the operational period using the "Planning P"
- Seek to facilitate regional decision making for consequence management
- Seek to provide a location from which coordination can be conducted
- Gather damage and emergency cost information
- Manage regional communications between cities, tribal nations, and county operating centers
- Support continuity of King County government essential services
- Provide situation reports and snapshots to tribal nations, the State of Washington, and regional public and private sector providers
- Use the incident command system and ICS forms
- Maintain the communications and information management systems necessary to ensure situation awareness, decision making, and resource management
- Staff or obtains staff to support the emergency support functions needed for the response and recovery
- Escalate or de-escalate staffing an appropriate for the incident
- Support Operations and public information
- Gather damage information from the private sector
- Transition back to duty officer and/or to recovery operations

FERN - Food Emergency Response Network may:

- Provide surge capacity for food testing laboratories involving biological, chemical, or radiological contamination of food
- Provide prevention, preparedness, and recovery support

LRN - Laboratory Response Network (Part of CDC) may:

- Provide support for chemical and biological terrorism, emerging infectious diseases, and other threats

ERLN - Environmental Response Laboratory Network (part of US EPA) may:

- Provide assistance to characterize contaminants in drinking water or wastewater

NPDN -National Plant Diagnostic Network (part of USDA) may:

- Provide support for rapid detection, diagnosis, and early communication of outbreaks of potentially damaging pests of food, feed, fiber, fuel crops, and forest trees.

NAHLN - National Animal Health Laboratory Network (partnership with USDA) may:

- Provide assistance on animal related emergencies, bioterrorism, emerging diseases, and foreign animal diseases

Local agricultural, food processors, and fisheries may:

- Identify issues in the food supply
- Notify local health authorities
- Request sampling and testing

Local water utilities will:

- Maintain a safe water supply for customers
- Identify issues in the water supply
- Notify local health authorities
- Request sampling and testing
- Rectify any issues found with the water supply
- Comply with requirements of WAC 246-29

Community Well and Private Well Operators will:

- Have their wells tested
- Rectify any issues found with the water supply
- Comply with requirements of WAC 173-160

Tribal Nations may:

- Choose to conduct independent response and recovery efforts
- Conduct assessments and communicate same to the KCEOC and/or State EOC
- Make resource requests to the KCEOC as regional partners or signatory partners to the Regional Coordination Agreement (mutual aid plan)
- Share resources with neighboring governments

WASART (Washington State Animal Response Team may:

- Help animals and animal owners through disaster preparedness, education, and emergency response where resources for such assistance is available

Emergency Support Function #12- Energy

I. Primary Agency

King County Office of Emergency Management (KCOEM)

II. Support Agencies

Puget Sound Energy

Seattle City Light

Tanner Electric

King County Department of Local Services (DLS)

Williams NW Pipeline Olympic Pipeline

Enumclaw Gas Utility

Washington State Military Department

Washington State Department of Commerce

Washington State Utility and Transportation Commission

US Department of Energy

Federal Emergency Management Agency

III. Introduction

A. Purpose

The purpose of Emergency Support Function (ESF) 12 is to support continued delivery of electric power, natural gas, and petroleum-based fuels necessary for the life, health, safety, and economic welfare of King County before, during and after impacts from an incident.

B. Scope

The types of public and private utilities addressed in this ESF are electric, natural gas, and fuel pipelines. Most energy is delivered by the private sector. Where King County government does not own or operate a power utility, the City of Seattle does have power utility (Seattle City Light - SCL).

The primary electric utilities in King County include Puget Sound Energy, Seattle City Light, and Tanner Electric. They are interconnected to the Northwest Power Pool. Relying on the power pool concept, the electric power industry has developed the capability to provide power even under the most extreme conditions.

Increasingly, private citizens, hospitals, nursing homes, detention facilities, 911 Centers,

and other important public facilities are acquiring backup generation capabilities. Some citizens are acquiring solar panels, small wind generators, and gas- or diesel-powered generators to supply their primary or alternate power needs.

Natural gas is provided by Puget Sound Energy Company, Williams Pipeline Company and Enumclaw Gas. The odorant usually associated with natural gas is actually injected into the natural gas lines when it moves from the Williams pipeline to the local distributors like Puget Sound Energy.

Liquid fuel (jet fuel, gasoline, diesel, and biodiesel) is provided by Olympic Pipeline for distribution by a wide range of retail fuel companies, SeaTac Airport and King County Airport. As much as 85% of the fuels used in the Seattle-Tacoma area originate from refineries in Anacortes and Cherry Point.

C. Policies

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has the responsibility of working with the electric power industry to ensure maximum generation, transmission, and distribution of electric power to meet essential needs within the state of Washington, as well as other states which depend on common sources of electric power by virtue of interconnection.

The U.S. Department of Energy has the responsibility for working with the natural gas industry to ensure maximum production and for the release of natural gas in transmission systems to meet the most essential needs.

The Washington State Administrative Code (Chapter 194) covers plans and policies for the curtailment of electric power when insufficient supply exists. Such plans would be activated by the Washington State Department of Community Trade and Economic Development when emergency conditions require long term management of electric power.

Coordination and support of restoration of electric and natural gas service is a high priority of King County.

IV. Situation

A. Overview

A significant emergency or disaster may severely damage and limit access to the energy distribution infrastructure. Emergencies that may require assistance include: pipeline rupture and refinery damages, windstorms, ice and snowstorms, damaging earthquakes, terrorism and sabotage, or cyber-attacks. Many incidents occur without warning.

Electricity generation is provided by Seattle City Light and Puget Sound Energy. Natural gas is provided by Puget Sound Energy.

B. Planning Assumptions

- The County's support of the response to the emergency, disaster, or incident may be severely impacted. No guarantee of a perfect response system is expressed or

implied by the King County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) or this ESF.

- The KCEOC may be staffed to coordinate the regional response to an emergency. This may include the need for a representative of ESF 12 and a power taskforce to coordinate with utilities related to the restoration of power to the region.
- Coordination of direction of repair efforts may be hampered by damaged communications infrastructure.
- Supplies, parts, and personnel needed to repair the power infrastructure may not be immediately available.
- There may be delays in all normal power services when roads are blocked and unsafe conditions impact repair personnel.
- Loss of power may result in impacts to heating or cooling, light, security system, functioning water and sewer systems, financial system and telecommunications system failures, transportation, and industrial operations.
- Interruption of fuel supplies may hamper operations of local emergency services, commercial aviation, and public transportation.
- Delivery of needed fuel or generator capability may not be immediately available. Prioritization may need to occur as resources become available to meet demands.
- Response may require the establishment of public shelters with heating or cooling capability. These will require gas or electric power for heating and light.

V. Concept of Operations

A. General

When the KCEOC is staffed for incidents, it will be the focal point for receipt of information on actual or projected damage to energy supply and distribution systems and requirements for system design and operations, and on procedures for preparedness, restoration, recovery, and mitigation. Through ESF #12 in the KCEOC communication and coordination is maintained with utility providers regarding restoration efforts within geographic King County.

Depending upon the utility outage, both private and public utility purveyors will be invited to work in the KCEOC to facilitate streamlined communication and coordination efforts. The KCEOC will provide utilities with situation and damage reports to facilitate the return to service of utilities as soon as possible.

When the requirement for coordinated with public and private utility and fuel providers is necessary, an ESF 12 coordinator will be requested to work with regional utility and fuel operations. The coordinator may seek to establish needed taskforces from county or regional partners to restrict access to areas where damages to electric or natural gas utilities present a danger to the public and to assist with road and debris clearance to allow access by repair crews.

All utilities, whether publicly or privately owned, are responsible for managing and operating their utility, providing emergency service repairs and restoration based on their

requirements and capabilities. Each utility has its own mutual aid agreements and contractor lists to facilitate repairs in a timely fashion. If adequate resources are not available, the utility may request additional resources through the KCEOC. Support resources may also be requested for road clearance and debris removal or other government services.

ESF #12 in the KCEOC will assist partners in locating fuel for transportation, communications, and emergency operations. Requests for resources that cannot be filled locally will be forwarded through emergency management channels to state government.

To the maximum extent practicable, and within the limitations imposed by either the federal or state government, public utility systems will continue to provide service through their normal means. If curtailment of service is required, the systems will comply with such curtailment.

The King County Department of Local Services (DLS), through the Road Services Division, may provide labor and equipment necessary to support restoration efforts and ensure public utilities compliance with state statutes and local codes through inspections, review of designs, and construction management. The county is divided into a number of utility districts for the management of permitting. The individual utilities also have a districting concept for management of operational repairs and establishment of priorities.

Where a state of emergency has been proclaimed, the permitting and inspection process conducted by DLS - Road Services for King County Right of Ways and by the King County Division of Permitting may occur after emergency repairs have been affected.

When local fuel supplies or backup power supplies are needed and unavailable for critical, life safety operations, the KCEOC may make a request for assistance to our mutual aid partners in the public sector or make a request to the State of Washington for such assistance.

Mutual Aid between Power Utilities

Seattle City Light is a party to three separate mutual assistance agreements that we can use to either request assistance from another utility partner or respond to a request from another member utility:

- The Northwest Mutual Assistance Agreement includes gas and electric utilities, both public and private, in British Columbia, Alberta, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, and Idaho
- The Western Regional Mutual Assistance Agreement includes both public and private utilities in the US and Canada. The Western Energy Institute has been designated the custodian of this agreement.

Puget Sound Energy Mutual Aid:

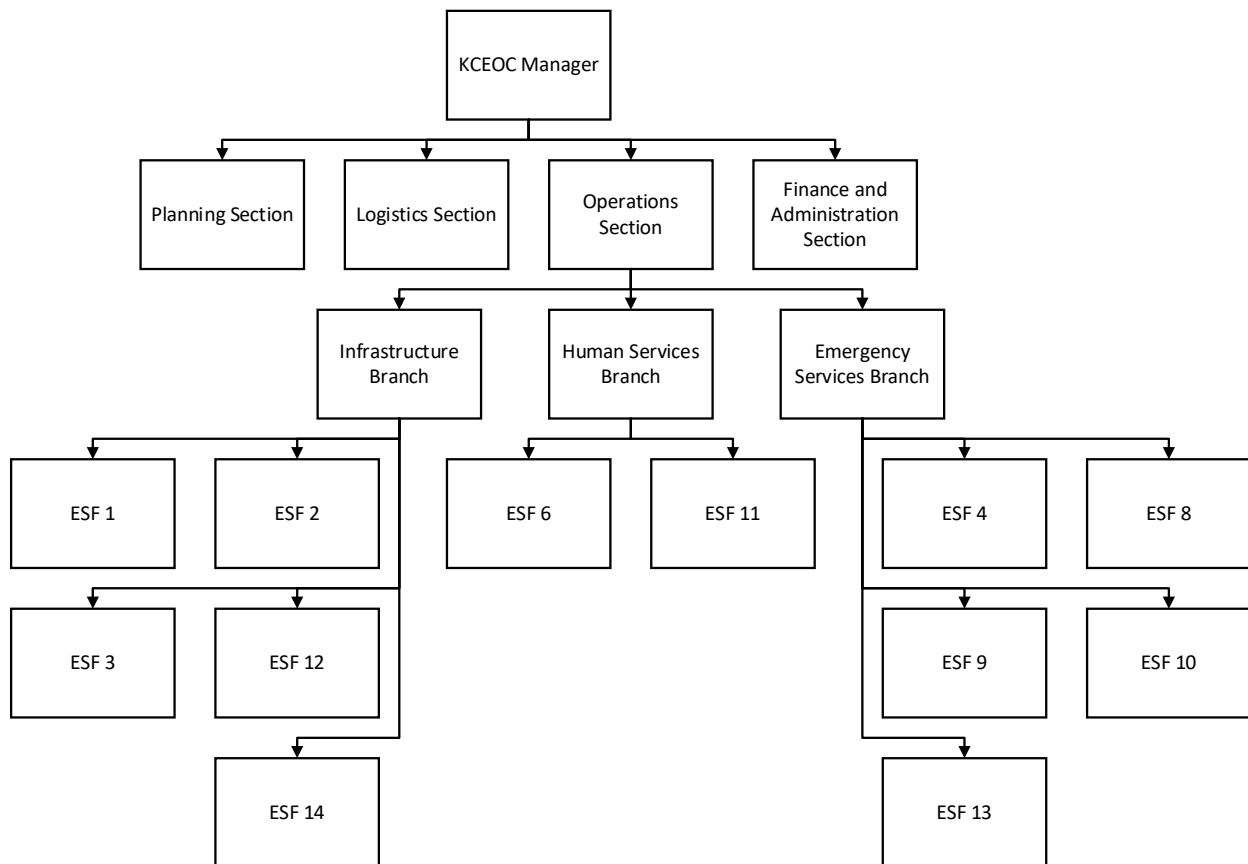
- The Western Regional Mutual Assistance Agreement includes both public and private utilities in the US and Canada. The Western Energy Institute has been designated the custodian of this agreement. American Gas Association Mutual Agreement

Olympic Pipeline Mutual Aid:

- The need for assistance for Olympic Pipeline will come from their parent companies and regional contractors with which they have an-agreement.

B. Organization

Where ESF 12 has been staffed in the KCEOC, the ESF coordination person does not represent a single organization or utility but rather must act as a coordinator for all energy interests identified in this ESF. Some support personnel to this ESF may represent the specific interests of an energy provider.



C. Procedures

All King County department, ESF coordination staff, and utility organizations will utilize their own internal procedures. Any taskforce that may be created for the repair, protection, or support of energy infrastructure, may develop processes or procedures for the duration of that activity. Procedures specific to the management of the emergency by KCEOC staff will be disseminated to all representatives working within the KCEOC.

Like all other activities in the KCEOC, the National Incident Management System principles, organization, processes, and forms are used to guide and manage the information flow and documentation.

D. Prevention & Mitigation Activities

One Call Concepts Inc., through its Utility Notification Center will provide notice to public utilities and government agencies of contractor's intent to excavate anywhere in the county so that utilities can field mark their facilities before excavation.

All King County departments will reduce the effects of disasters by providing safe work environments for their staff members, to include seismic tie-downs, emergency supplies, and selected operational training as mandated by each department's procedures.

Backup power supplies have been installed for those King County government locations where critical services are delivered. This includes the KCEOC, where the Sheriff's 9-1-1 center is located, adult and juvenile detention facilities, and other locations. A limited amount of fuel for the Sheriff's Office patrol cars and other emergency vehicles is available through the county Roads Maintenance Shops. Alternate power sources are usually available for hospitals, telecommunications, banking and finance, and some local business operations.

E. Preparedness Activities

Preparedness activities include plan and procedure development, training of the KCEOC ESF 12 staff, and practice sessions. Energy utilities maintain their own plans, communications and call out lists, vendor lists and contracts, mutual aid agreements, and decision-making algorithms.

Periodic meetings are conducted with those organizations that might contribute to taskforces involved in power restoration. Puget Sound Energy, Olympic Pipeline, and Williams Pipeline all participate in regular responder trainings and exercises to improve response effectiveness.

F. Response Activities

Response activities will always include an assessment of the available resources and the extent of damages and impacts to the energy system.

If shortfalls in available energy are identified, prioritization of resources will be key to ensure lifesaving services are sustained. A taskforce(s) may be formed to identify priorities and/or alternate sources of assistance. Taskforces may also evaluate and communicate restoration support priorities, locate needed resources, provide staging areas, distribution points, and policies for the distribution of scarce resources.

Some of the steps may require implementation of specific emergency powers available to the King County Executive and/or the Washington State Governor under an established proclamation of emergency.

The response may require the evacuation or temporary sheltering of displaced residents while repairs are conducted and safety is an issue. Power lines that are still active present serious hazards to the public and to repair personnel. Also, leaking natural gas lines may present fire and explosion hazards to the public and to repair personnel.

Perishable food supplies may present health risks to the public and large quantities of solid waste requiring special handling and disposal. Spoiling food and uncollected garbage may result in an increase in vermin and other health vectors. Response may require considerable expense in the management of the solid waste generated and surveillance of food related diseases.

Response to large scale impacts to the energy production or distribution network may require temporary solutions until long term recovery strategies can be affected. It can be assumed that emergencies with impacts to the energy network would affect more than one jurisdiction of King County.

Some emergencies may require establishment of identification systems for repair crews to access restricted areas. When this may occur, coordination with the local law enforcement, city or county emergency management organization, and the energy organization will be required.

Direction and Control

Emergency powers afforded the King County Executive may include restrictions to the distribution of fuels (KCC 12.52). While the executive may have such authority, he/she will seek to confer with other regional elected officials, the governor, and representatives of the energy network.

All public and private sector organizations that are part of the energy network will retain their autonomy for direction of their resources and staff. Some may elect to establish their own operating centers from which to direct their restoration efforts. Some may elect to form joint operating centers or use the KCEOC as a location from which to work.

Communications

Public and private sector organizations in the energy network have very different emergency communications tools, procedures and policies. Organizing and directing field operations under these conditions may be very difficult. Radio, cell phone, and internet communications are also reliant on sources of power to continue operations. Exchange of portable radio hardware, establishment of patching systems, or including liaisons at critical work locations may be needed to continue effective coordination of resources and efforts.

Logistics

When significant damages to transportation corridors make management of incoming resources difficult, resource staging areas may be needed. Also, lengthy restoration operations may require rest periods for repair crews and maintenance of repair equipment. Rest and feeding locations for off duty repair crews may be needed. Where these support services are usually managed by the energy organization, some assistance may be needed from the public sector to sustain restoration efforts. Support may include delay of the formal permitting process, closure of roadways and snow or debris clearance.

G. Recovery Activities

All public and private sector contributors to the energy network are responsible for their

own costs associated with long term recovery to normal operations. The public and private sectors may collaborate on recovery strategies for extremely damaging emergencies to develop priorities for those efforts. Established priorities may themselves result in outcomes with different price tags.

VI. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency

King County Office of Emergency Management (KCOEM) shall:

- Identify the need for coordination with energy response and restoration organizations
- Identify an individual or organization to furnish an ESF 12 coordinator
- Provide a working area in the KCEOC when it has been activated
- Seek to support the utility with taskforce information
- Facilitate discussions on County prioritization for utility restoration
- Establish Call Out procedures for staffing the ESF 12 position

The ESF 12 Coordinator shall:

- Represent the overall energy sector interests of King County in the KCEOC for the duration of the emergency
- Assess the impacts to the energy sector
- Identify available and necessary resources to restore minimum and normal operations
- Identify the need for a taskforce to address solutions
- Evaluate the time needed to complete needed repairs
- Identify any needed policy decisions and those organizations with an interest in contributing to the discussion
- Provide updates on status of energy restoration to the KCEOC and provide general situation reports from the KCEOC to the members of the energy network
- Provide public information officials timely information on the energy network status
- Provide any specialized communications tools not already available in the KCEOC

B. Support Agencies

Department of Permitting and Environmental Review (DPER), shall:

- Provide utilities assistance in ensuring compliance with state statutes and local codes through inspections, review of design, construction management, and issuing required permits.

Department of Transportation (KCDOT) shall:

- Provide for the review of design and construction plans for utility services to be installed on county road right of ways.
- Provide for the inspection of public utility services to ensure proper implementation of permits affecting public utility service in county road right of ways.

- Support clearance of debris from roadways to allow utility repair crew access.
- Provide road closure support when sections of roadway are unsafe.

Energy Providers (Puget Sound Energy, Tanner Electric, Seattle City Light, Enumclaw Natural Gas, Williams Pipeline, Olympic Pipeline) shall:

- Provide liaisons and/or 24x7 phone contacts to the KCEOC when requested.
- Provide situation updates to the KCEOC when requested.
- Understand restoration priority requests from KCEOC and provide information on capabilities and realistic estimated timeframes required to support those priorities.
- Coordinate resource requests for public sector resources and services through the KCEOC.

Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division shall:

- Coordinate with local jurisdictions the identification of supplemental local energy resources such as emergency lighting or generators.
- Coordinate with the State Department of Commerce and the Washington State Utility and Transportation Commission.
- Maintain an inventory of statewide public and private sector energy resources.
- Assist locals with their unmet energy needs.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) shall:

- Coordinate the activities of federal agencies having supplemental energy, utility, and petroleum resource capabilities during a presidentially declared emergency or disaster.

U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE) shall:

- Gather, assess, and share information on energy system damage and estimates of impact on affected areas. Work closely with, and aid in, meeting requests for assistance from local energy officials, suppliers, and deliverers.

Emergency Support Function #13- Public Safety and Security

I. Primary Agency

King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO)

II. Support Agencies

King County Sheriff's Office - Communications Center

King County Department of Adult & Juvenile Detention

Washington State Patrol

King County Office of Emergency Management

Washington State Fusion Center

Contract Agencies

Muckleshoot Tribal

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

III. Introduction

A. Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) #13, Public Safety and Security, integrates King County public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of incident management activities associated with potential or actual emergencies or disasters. The primary purpose of this ESF is to establish procedures for the coordination of King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) personnel and equipment to respond to incidents within the jurisdiction of the county or support regional or local law enforcement agencies.

B. Scope

ESF #13 capabilities support incident management and operational functions to include: evacuation, limiting access to hazardous or isolated areas, force protection, critical infrastructure protection, security planning, specialty services, and public safety in both pre- and post-incident situations. Search and Rescue operations are covered under ESF 9. Hazardous materials operations involving law enforcement (i.e. clandestine labs) are covered in ESF 10.

ESF #13 generally is activated in situations requiring public safety resources beyond those available for normal activity and in situations in which municipal government resources are inadequate, or in pre-incident or post-incident situations that require protective solutions

or capabilities unique to the regional government.

The jurisdictional scope of ESF 13 includes unincorporated King County, cities that contract for services provided by the King County Sheriff's Office, contracted services to tribal nations, and mutual aid response to our regional partners. They will coordinate law enforcement activities in geographic King county with the inclusion and consultation of impacted cities.

C. Policies

All requests for Federal and State law enforcement augmentation of local assets should be coordinated by the KCSO EOC Representative responsible for this ESF.

Local municipalities have the primary responsibility for public safety and security, and typically are the initial responders and support agencies in these functional areas during an incident or an incident with the potential or actual threat to public safety and security.

Local jurisdictions have primary authority and responsibility for law enforcement activities, utilizing the Incident Command System (ICS) on scene. In large-scale incidents, additional resources should first be obtained through the activation of mutual aid agreements with neighboring localities which may include other local and State agencies, with incident operations managed through a Unified Command (UC) structure.

Through ESF #13, all resources at the local, tribal, State, or Federal level when requested or required, as appropriate, and are integrated into the incident command structure using the National Incident Management System (NIMS) principles and procedures.

KCSO as the primary agency for ESF #13 will facilitate coordination among supporting agencies to ensure that communication and coordination process are consistent with incident management missions and objectives.

ESF #13 does not supersede the policies or mutual aid agreements of any county or municipal jurisdiction or government, tribal, State government, or Federal agency. Law enforcement activities and criminal investigations are conducted with existing laws.

If sufficiently trained law enforcement personnel are not available from other government agencies for the sole purpose of security or force protections functions, public or private sources within the community will be sought. These sources include reserve and limited commission law enforcement, Washington State National Guard or Washington State Guard, commercial security personnel, private security firms, or other qualified personnel as available.

IV. Situation

A. Overview

Historically, this ESF was restricted to the capability and capacity of King County government alone. Ordinance 17075 amended King County Code 2.56 to broaden the obligations of King County government to extend its involvement in emergency considerations in regional King County and coordinate more closely with our regional public

and private sector partners.

B. Planning Assumptions

- The King County Sheriff's Office maintains a 24-hour operational capability in unincorporated King County, contract cities or tribal jurisdictions, and transportation departments (King County International Airport, Metro Transit and Sound Transit) for basic law enforcement and specialty services.
- The King County Sheriff's Communications Center does not dispatch fire resources.
- The Department of Adult & Juvenile Detention shall maintain a 24-hour operational capability to provide jail services for police agencies and courts.
- Municipal law enforcement agencies will exhaust local resources before requesting help from other municipal and county resources.
- Assistance between law enforcement agencies is facilitated by mutual aid agreements in effect for all law enforcement agencies, which operate in the County and neighboring jurisdictions.
- The Washington State Patrol maintains jurisdiction for traffic enforcement and control on all state and interstate roadways within the county, except some local jurisdictions to include the City of Seattle.
- Local law enforcement agencies may be unable to deal with the magnitude of the situation, which may arise, prompting the request for additional law enforcement resources at the State and Federal level.
- When essential resources become depleted or exhausted, operations are managed with the resources available. Staffing changes are adjusted to spread the available resources over acceptable hours of emergency operations.
- Specialty services resources may not be available or may detract from normal service levels.

V. Concept of Operations

A. General

The King County Sheriff is the chief law enforcement official within King County and is responsible for coordinating all law enforcement activities during a county wide incident. In the event that an incident is entirely within an incorporated municipality, the chief law enforcement official of that jurisdiction is the Chief of Police.

When ESF #13 is activated, KCSO, with assistance from supporting departments and agencies, assesses and responds to requests for public safety and security resources to include planning or technical assistance from other local, State, tribal, or Federal agencies, or other ESFs.

ESF #13 coordinates with Federal, State, tribal, and local officials to determine public safety and security support requirements and to jointly determine resource priorities.

ESF #13 maintains communication with supporting agencies to determine capabilities, assess the availability of resources, and track resources that have been deployed as a result

of approved and funded mission assignments.

When ESF #13 is activated other appropriate support ESFs will be activated to support the incident.

Each supporting agency is responsible for managing its assets after receiving direction from the ECC Representative managing this ESF.

B. Organization

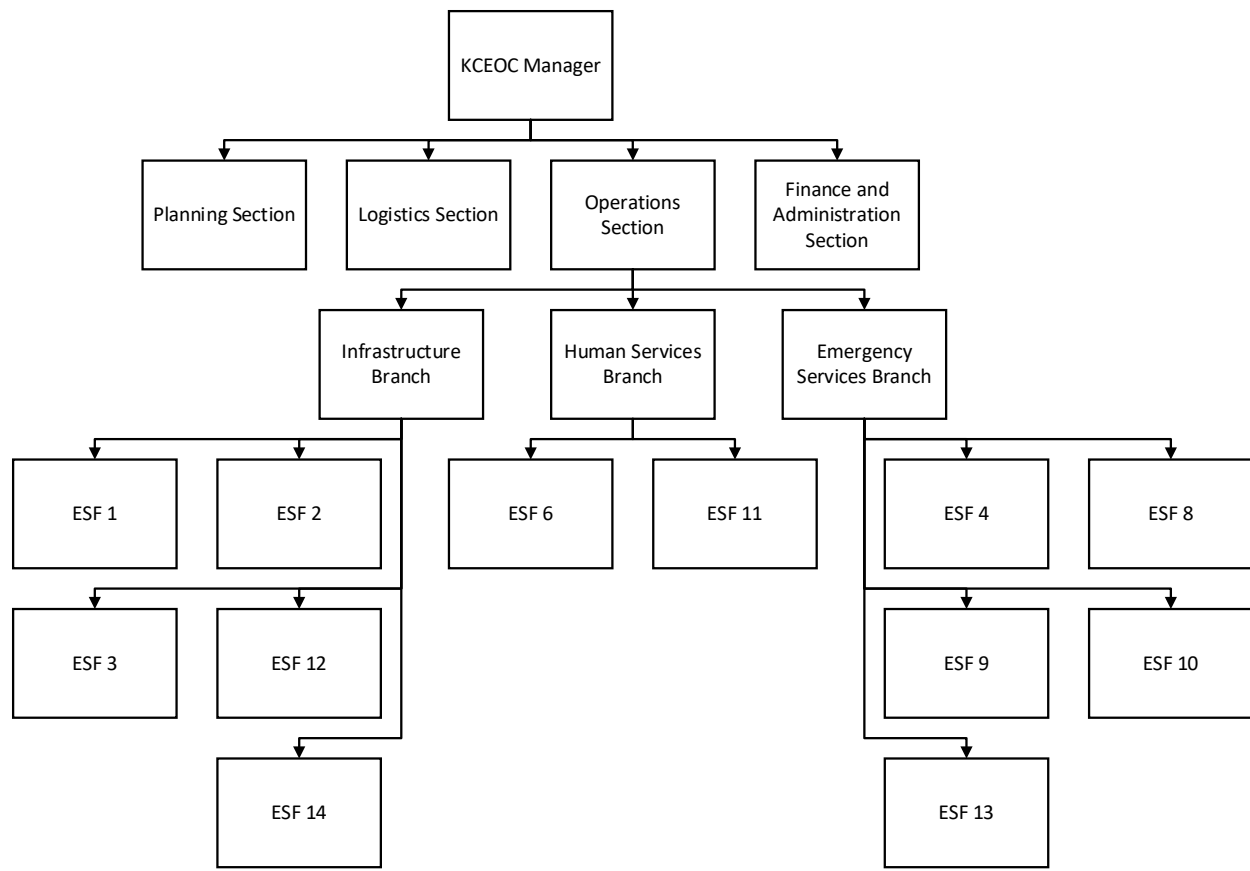
KCSO is the primary agency responsible for overall coordination of ESF #13 in the EOC and deployment of county law enforcement assets to affected unincorporated areas or contract agencies while maintaining liaison with affected police chiefs.

KCSO is divided into precincts from which local operations are conducted in coordination with KCSO Headquarters in Seattle, WA.

During incidents involving KCSO and other law enforcement agencies, coordination may be limited to the Sheriff's Office Coordination Center (SOCC) through coordination with the King County Emergency Operations Center (KCEOC).

ESF #13 operations will be accomplished by mobilizing county law enforcement resources and coordinating State and Federal law enforcement resources in support of the affected local jurisdiction (upon request by local government).

When ESF #13 (KCSO) is the only member of the Emergency Services Branch in the EOC, KCSO may also serve as the Branch Director.



C. Procedures

KCSO may deploy an EOC Representative(s) to the EOC when activated, to coordinate and exchange information with on-scene personnel and other county departments depending upon the emergency priorities and if resources are available.

The EOC Representative will assess the need for ESF #13 resources and coordinates response assistance and support in close cooperation with local, State, and Federal regional and field ESF #13 elements.

The EOC Representative may convene ESF #13 support agencies at the KCEOC or by conference call to coordinate public safety and security efforts.

ESF #13 may provide subject-matter experts, upon request, to national/regional response teams, or other entities, as may be establishes in the future.

When local law enforcement initially responds to an incident and requires immediate county assistance, other municipal, tribal, and State law enforcement agencies may contact the regional commanders of KCSO to request assistance. Those regional KCSO Commanders will notify the Sheriff's Office Coordination Center, if activated, or the EOC Representative responsible for this ESF.

D. Prevention & Mitigation Activities

Pre-incident Coordination: Developing operational and tactical public safety and security

plans, conducting technical security and/or vulnerability assessments, and deploying local public safety and security response in response to specific threats or potential incidents.

Technical Assistance: Providing expertise and coordination for security planning efforts and conducting technical assessments (e.g., vulnerability assessments, risk analyses, IED mitigation)

Mutual Aid Agreements: KCSO has established mutual aid agreements with other law enforcement organizations. KCSO conducts special planning activities with other agencies, facilities, or community events which require special security, public safety, or traffic control operations.

Specialized Public Safety and Security Assessment: Identifying the need for ESF #13 support and analyzing potential factors (e.g., mapping, modeling, and forecasting for crowd size and other conditions) that may affect resource allocations and requisite actions affecting public safety and security.

King County Sheriff's Office will comply with facility, property, and personnel protection mitigation plans promulgated by King County.

E. Preparedness Activities

Develop and maintain emergency management plans and participate in emergency response public education outreach, training, and exercises. KCSO will develop operational procedures for the effective use of resources.

KCSO maintains an inventory of equipment needed to deliver primary services and specialty services to its service areas.

Seeks and utilizes federal grant funds to enhance KCSO and regional capabilities.

Designate a group of EOC Representatives, who will respond to the EOC or other areas of coordination or operation.

F. Response Activities

King County Sheriff's Office may conduct the following response activities when resources are available.

General Law Enforcement Assistance: Providing basic law enforcement assistance to federal, state, tribal, contract agencies, and local agencies during incidents that require a coordinated response. Such assistance may include conducting routine patrol functions and making arrests as circumstances may require.

Access Control: Providing security forces to support State, tribal, and local efforts to control access to the incident site and critical facilities.

Site Security: Providing security forces and establishing protective measures around the incident site, critical infrastructure, and/or critical facilities.

Traffic and Crowd Control: Providing emergency protective services to address public safety and security requirements.

Force Protection: Providing for the protection of emergency responders and other workers operating in a high-threat environment, and for the operational security of emergency response operations wherever they may occur.

Specialized Service Resources: The King County Sheriff's Office maintains a capability for services above those listed above. These can include: Major Crimes Unit, Major Accident Review, K-9, Marine, Search and Rescue, Hostage Negotiation Team, Critical Incident Preparedness & Response, Bomb/Haz-Mat Unit, SWAT, and an Air Support Unit.

Washington State Fusion Center (WSFC): The King County Sheriff's Office shares information with the WSFC for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and distributing law enforcement intelligence for the mitigation, prevention, and response to potential terrorist threats.

Mutual Aid and State Law Enforcement Mobilization: Crafted to accommodate the sharing of law enforcement personnel and resources statewide, WAC 43.43.97x is similar to the state fire mobilization code. The state law enforcement mobilization plan is reviewed by the Chief of the Washington State Patrol. The Chief of the WSP will determine if law enforcement mobilization is warranted. The state is partitioned in the same fashion as the fire mobilization regions with King County belonging to the south Puget Sound law enforcement region. Mason, Kitsap, and Pierce County are all part of the south Puget Sound Region.

ESF #13 may provide personnel to staff the Emergency Operations Center, Joint Information Center (JIC), the Sheriffs Coordination Center (SOCC), the Incident Command Post, and the operation centers.

KCSO may contribute to damage assessment and evacuation efforts in unincorporated King County.

Air Support Unit (ASU) - provides support to other law enforcement, responders, or emergency management efforts with three helicopters. ASU supports any patrol operations or search and rescue mission. Emergency management may use this unit for damage assessment in hard to reach locations especially when roads are impassible (flooding, earthquake, or debris strewn). Helicopter video downlink capabilities allow remote viewing of assessments in the King County Emergency Operations Center, the mobile command post, and other locations.

Washington State Patrol and other agencies may provide air support mutual aid with fixed wing aircraft.

King County Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting Unit will:

- Be staffed by the King County Sheriff's Office but is under the authority of the King County Department of Executive Services. King County International Airport (KCIA also known as Boeing Field) is regulated under part 139 of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).
- Respond to aircraft emergencies, law enforcement activities, and airport safety inspections on King County International Airport. The airport is bordered by the

City of Seattle and the City of Tukwila. The airport has a working relationship with the fire departments of the adjacent cities.

- Maintain a specific minimum response capability at the airfield for the airfield to remain operational.
- Maintain mandatory training and exercises of its capability for KCIA to remain operational.

TAC 30/SWAT- SWAT is described as: Special Weapons and Tactics. The SWAT unit provides response to active shooter, supports hostage negotiations and rescue, or maritime response. The unit has five specialized vehicles available and may respond with similar units from local law enforcement or the Washington State Patrol. Other regional partners with similar capability include: Washington State Patrol, the City of Seattle, City of Bellevue, Valley (Kent, Auburn, Renton, and Port of Seattle), and Small Cities Coalition.

Bomb\HazMat Unit - Respond to incidents involving explosives, improvised explosive devices (IEDs), incendiaries, suspicious packages, chemical, biological, nuclear, and radiological materials involved with possible crime scenes. Their capability extends to white powder incidents, clandestine drug labs, and hydrogen sulfide suicides. The unit has trained technicians that interact with fire hazardous materials teams. The unit may work with the civil support team from the Washington State National Guard or in mutual aid with other local police units, Seattle Police, Bellevue Police, Port of Seattle Police, Federal Way Police and WSP.

Marine Unit - Provides response to search, rescue, recovery, swift water rescue, dive operations, oil spill response, water borne security and containment, assistance to sinking vessels, water medical transport, limited firefighting, deployment of SWAT, Bomb, Search and Rescue, or K-9 Units. The Marine unit includes four vessels ranging from 21 to 38.5 feet plus four smaller vessels.

Search and Rescue - Provides response through professional and volunteer personnel. SAR includes search, rescue, and recovery of missing persons, steep angle or high angle rope rescue, avalanche searches, evidence searches, cadaver searches, water searches, ELT/EPIRB alarm signal investigation, disaster related searches, and runaway screenings. A large number of volunteers are incorporated into SAR mission - that may include animal search and rescue organizations. The Marine and Air Support units may also contribute to SAR success.

Hostage Negotiation Team - Provides response to hostage situations, barricaded individuals, or suicidal persons.

Mobile Command Post or CIPR - Critical Incident Preparedness and Response Unit - Provides command and control response support for incidents that may continue for 8-12 or more hours. The unit is centered on the mobile command post that may also provide a backup location for the Emergency Operations Center when that facility cannot be reached or cannot be occupied. The command post includes on board power generation, a radio patching unit, TV downlink, and helicopter video downlink capability.

Major Crimes Unit - Provides investigative services for Homicides, Suspicious Deaths,

Robberies, Kidnappings, Felony Assaults, Felony Animal Cruelty, shootings involving deputies, and other similar incidents.

Major Accident Response - Provides response to traffic fatalities, sheriff's office collisions, bicycle collisions, vehicle/flood fatalities, light aircraft and train accidents involving deaths, hit and run incidents, and request to assist other agencies.

K-9 Unit - Provides response to narcotic detection, trace explosive detection, transit explosives, and general support for suspect apprehension.

G. Recovery Activities

KCSO EOC Representative will maintain continuous communications with the Communications Center throughout the incident, so as to ensure the allocation of needed resources from other agencies with capabilities to assist in the recovery procedures.

KCSO, in conjunction with KC Roads, may allocate resources for staffing traffic control point for re-entry into previously evacuated areas, if resources are available.

Prepare an after-action report related to the scope of this ESF. The after-action report identifies key issues, resolutions, and recommendations for improving ESF response operations. All ESF #13 agencies should assist in preparing the after-action report.

KCSO will participate in any other recovery effort as they relate to law enforcement and overall King County Government recovery efforts.

KCSO may be tasked with investigation of fires where fatalities or large property losses, or suspicious circumstances exist.

VI. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency

King County Sheriff's Office will:

- Coordinates emergency traffic control with the KC Roads to implement evacuation traffic control measures.
- Conduct and direct all county emergency law enforcement services.
- Assist State, contractual cities, tribal and local municipal police agencies in law enforcement activities.
- Support the emergency transportation of medical personnel and supplies.
- Secure perimeter around disaster area(s).
- Provide security at facilities supporting forward area of operations.
- Support re-entry control points.
- Act as the primary law enforcement agency for designated contract agencies and tribal nations.
- Provide specialty services like: bomb disposal, SWAT, hazmat, aviation, etc. as budget and staff allow.
- Seek or provide mutual aid or law enforcement mobilization as needed.
- Act as the primary emergency alert system activation point in King County.

- Staff and maintain the Sheriff's Communication Center (9-1-1).
- Participate in the Low Land Snow taskforce with other public and private sector organizations.
- Provide fire investigators where specific circumstances may exist, and resources allow.

B. Support Agencies

Each supporting agency will adhere to mutual aid agreements or any other action necessary to protect the safety and welfare of people and property.

King County Sheriff's Office - Communications Center will:

- Take calls for 9-1-1 within the prescribed service area
- Route calls for fire or EMS service to the appropriate call center
- Seeks mutual aid law enforcement resources when needed
- Seeks specialty service support when required
- Acts as the primary Emergency Alert System (EAS) agency 24x7
- Performs some warning and notification actions for flooding

Public Safety Answering Points (PSAP-911) will:

- Include fire dispatch from the Port of Seattle, City of Enumclaw, NORCOM, Seattle Fire, Boeing Fire, Forest Service Fire and Valley Communications
- Take calls from the public where police, fire, or emergency medical services may be needed
- Locate fire, police, or emergency medical mutual aid resources
- Notify emergency management and/or the KCOEM Duty Officer of emergencies

Department of Adult & Juvenile Detention will:

- Maintain and coordinate all operations necessary to provide for the security and basic human needs of the population within its facilities.

Washington State Patrol will:

- Act as the Incident Command Authority on state and federal highways
- Provide direct mutual aid law enforcement support to the KCSO on request
- Provide specialty law enforcement services (aviation, SWAT, BDU) on request
- Oversee the Washington State Fusion Center
- Oversee the State Law Enforcement Mobilization Board
- Determine the need for statewide law enforcement mobilization and approve such as needed

The Office of Emergency Management will:

- Activate/staff the KCEOC in support of the public or first responder needs
- Request an ESF 13 coordinator when necessary
- Notify the KCSO Communications Supervisor when the KCEOC has been activated/staffed

- Through the KCEOC seek non-law enforcement resources needed to conduct the emergency law enforcement mission

Washington State Fusion Center will:

- Collect, analyze, and disseminate law enforcement information/intelligence to local law enforcement and emergency management personnel

Contract Agencies will:

- Establish an emergency program including a plan and procedures for the assessment of needed law enforcement
- Establish an emergency operations center from which to coordinate and support law enforcement response during an emergency proclaimed by the chief elected official
- Support KCSO law enforcement services with needed non-law enforcement resources as needed
- Provide an ESF 13 component to their Emergency Operations Center

Muckleshoot Tribal Nation will:

- Act as an independent jurisdiction, coequal with the U.S. Federal government
- Coordinate internally, with contract law enforcement, and seek additional law enforcement assistance as needed

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) will:

- Become involved in the investigation of some criminal and all terrorist or suspected terrorist incidents
- Be part of a unified command response to certain criminal activity

Emergency Support Function #14 – Disaster Recovery

I. Primary Agency

King County Office of Emergency Management

II. Support Agencies

King County Department of Community and Human Services

King County Department of Information Technology

King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks

King County Department of Permitting and Environmental Review

King County Department of Transportation

King County Executive Office

Public Health – Seattle and King County

King County Sherriff's Office (KCSO)

Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division (EMD)

III. Introduction

A. Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide an overview of how county agencies will facilitate recovery efforts following an incident. ESF 14 leads the development of a recovery-focused common operating picture and the coordination of county agencies with other jurisdictions, citizens, non- governmental organizations, and private sector agencies responsible for the restoration of economic, health, housing, infrastructure, natural and cultural resources systems.

B. Scope

This ESF forms the foundation for the county and its external partners in overcoming the difficulties inherent in post-disaster recovery. This ESF covers both short-term and long-term recovery issues. The plan is intended to form a foundation that can be used to guide the county's recovery from any of the myriad disasters that may occur beginning with the restoration of critical functions, services, vital resources, facilities, programs and infrastructure and continuing through long-term recovery.

C. Policies

ESF 14 functions as a coordinating entity to facilitate collaboration and information sharing among county agencies and local jurisdictions in support of county-wide recovery priorities. King County recognizes the primacy of local governments and supports local recovery coordination efforts at their request.

Local governments engaged in disaster assistance and recovery will comply with all applicable non-discrimination provisions contained in RCW 49.60, Discrimination – Human Rights Commissions, as well as Public Law 110-325, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 as amended with ADA Amendments Act of 2008.

ESF 14 is organized in accordance with the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF).

Emergency Management and recovery in King County is based on the Emergency Management Act (RCW 38.52) and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C 5121 et. Seq.) at the federal level.

IV. Situation

A. Overview

The King County Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) as found in the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan is the foundational document for all emergency planning in the county. The HIRA identifies both natural and human-caused hazards that may impact the county. ESF 14 should be implemented during incidents where recovery may require the coordination of multiple jurisdictions or agencies, where a local jurisdiction may lack the capacity to manage recovery without technical assistance, or during any incident where a Presidential Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration may be requested.

B. Planning Assumptions

- The HIRA provides an accurate picture of King County's vulnerabilities.
- Recovery will not recreate the same community that was in existence prior to the disaster.
- Substantial federal assistance will be made available to King County in the event of a presidential disaster declaration.
- Many organizations and businesses, such as utility companies, have their own recovery plans that will assist them in their recovery and that of the community.
- Normal operations by law enforcement, fire departments, medical providers, and other emergency personnel may be delayed or hindered for a period of time.
- With just-in-time inventories, many businesses will not be able to supply basic necessities for a period of time after some disasters and many of them could go out of business due to lost revenue.

V. Concept of Operations

A. General

This ESF defines the role of government, private sector, and non-governmental organizations in promoting recovery. Its intent is to reinforce the principle that short- and long-term recovery activities quickly emerge from initial response operations.

B. Relationship to Response Operations

Actions to promote short-term and long-term recovery should commence concurrently with response operations if possible. In any event, steps to promote recovery shall commence as soon as life-saving efforts are completed. In the wake of a disaster or emergency EOC leadership will set priorities for recovery of critical functions, services, vital resources, facilities, programs and infrastructure. Evaluation of the incident's impact on the public occurs throughout the response phase and influences the direction of recovery operations related to individuals and businesses.

Damage assessment activities begin in the response phase and are intended to support functions such as mapping locations of damaged property and the subsequent application for federal disaster assistance funds. (See KCOEM Finance & Administrative Policies and Procedures, Chapter 16 Emergency Coordination – Response & Recovery, Individual Assistance and Public Assistance).

C. Short-term Recovery

Short-term recovery begins early in the response phase and is focused on restoring critical services and infrastructure such as utilities, government operations, medical services, transportation routes, cleanup, debris removal, abatement of dangerous buildings and providing support to residents and businesses.

1. King County Office of Emergency Management is the convening agency to coordinate restoration efforts amongst King County departments – including Community and Human Services, Emergency Management, Executive Services, Information Technology, Natural Resources and Parks, Permitting and Environmental Review, Transportation, Public Health – Seattle and King County, and the Sheriff's Department.
2. The King County EOC will activate the Donations Management Annex and the Volunteer Management Annex as soon as possible through the Operations Section, in order to assist with fulfilling individuals and families' unmet needs.
3. The King County EOC, through its Joint Information Center (JIC), will disseminate information about the government response to the disaster. The JIC will also provide information about the FEMA disaster assistance registration process and about specific local, state, and federal programs for citizens and small businesses (Individual Assistance).
4. King County EOC will activate a damage assistance call center to receive telephone damage reports from homeowners and businesses and requests for assistance from the public.

5. KC OEM and the EOC will assist all county departments, cities, special purpose districts, outside agencies, and relevant non-profit organizations in the initial requirements to assist the state in obtaining a Presidential Disaster Declaration and subsequently receive the aid that comes with it.
6. King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks (DNRP) is the lead agency for utilities and infrastructure restoration. DNRP will coordinate with other utility companies to assess impacts, determine plans for debris management, and determine sequencing for utilities restoration.
7. King County Department of Transportation (DOT) is the lead agency to alleviate transportation and mobility impacts. DOT will coordinate with other transportation agencies to determine regional transportation recovery strategy, including alternate modes of transportation and critical lifelines.
8. Public Health – Seattle and King County (PHSKC) is the lead agency to set recovery priorities for restoration of the healthcare system.
9. PHSKC will coordinate with the Northwest Healthcare Response Network and all other healthcare stakeholders to evaluate needs, capabilities, and service gaps.
10. King County Department of Permitting and Environmental Review (DPER) will coordinate with local jurisdictions to do safety evaluations of structures and tag them as required using ATC-20, ATC-45 or other relevant damage evaluation standards.
11. King County Department of Community and Human Services (DCHS) is the lead agency to coordinate interim housing. DCHS will coordinate with King County Housing Authority and local jurisdictions to determine interim housing needs. (See DCHS Post-Disaster Interim Housing Annex)

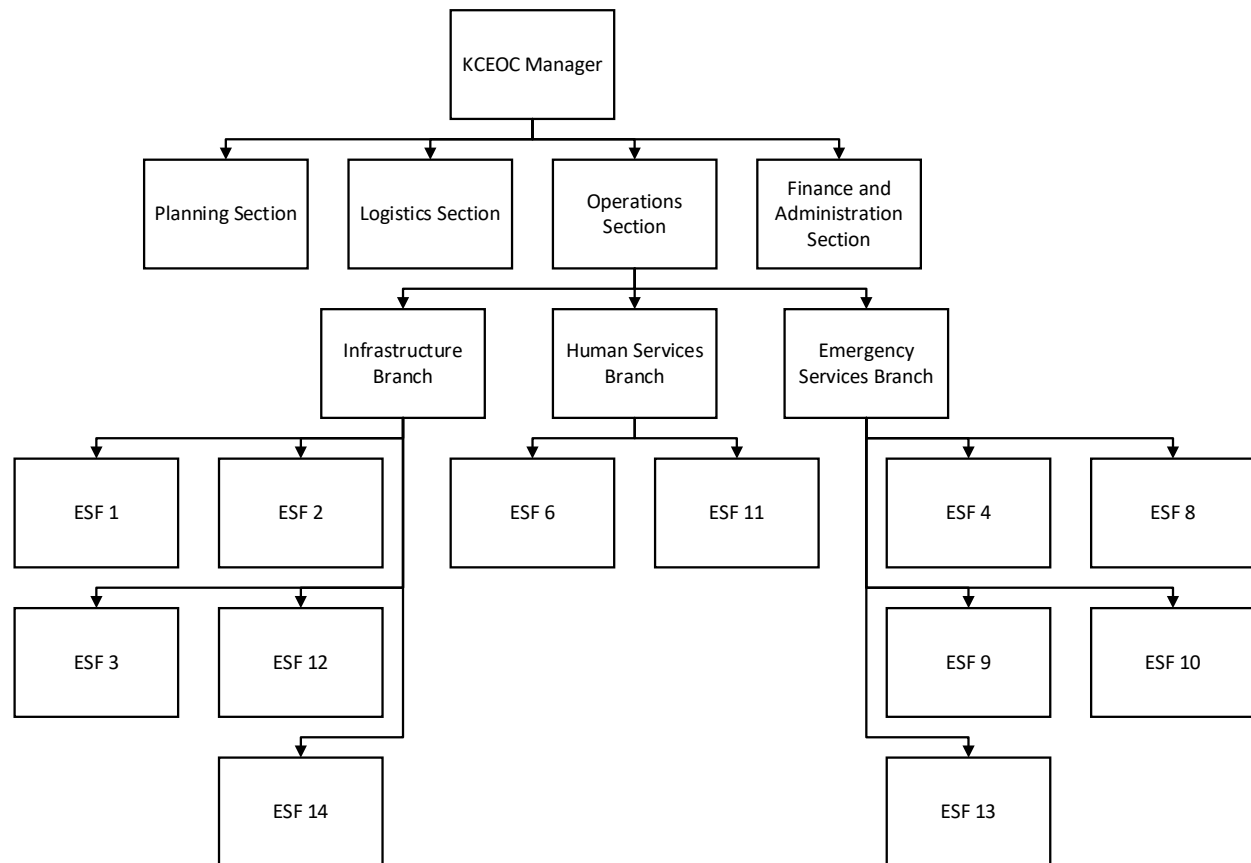
D. Long-term Recovery

Long-Term Recovery is focused in a larger sense on establishing a “new normal” for an economically sustainable King County. Components include rebuilding public infrastructure, ensuring adequate housing stock, coordinating delivery of social and health care including mental health services, refined land-use planning to include mitigation goals and lessons learned from the disaster, support for business to help the economy rebound and maximal utilization of federal and state aid to recover disaster costs.

1. Many of the processes included in Short-Term Recovery continue under Long-Term Recovery, albeit with different priorities and emphasis. For example, emergency road repairs made during or immediately after the response phase might suffice for a time but will ultimately need to be brought up to normal road standards during the Long-Term Recovery phase.
2. King County Executive Office will establish leads and task forces for economic recovery, community engagement, and growth management/regional planning. These task forces will work with each of the established task forces under Short-Term Recovery (Utilities and Infrastructure, Transportation, Health, Permitting, and Housing) to implement long-term recovery priorities.

E. Organization

KCOEM is responsible for coordination of ESF #14 during incidents. Coordination will be directed from its respective Department Operating Center (DOC) or from the KCEOC when necessary. ESF Coordinators may be requested when the KCEOC has been activated to Level 2 or higher. When an ESF #14 Coordinator has been requested for the KCEOC, they would be part of the Infrastructure Branch of the Operations Section.



F. Procedures

Procedures for the staffing of the KCEOC for an incident are maintained by KCOEM. The process usually begins with the KCOEM Duty Officer being notified. When the KCEOC is at a Full Activation the ESF #14 Coordinator will be notified by KCOEM. The ESF# 14 Coordinator will notify their management of the activation prior to reporting to the KCEOC.

VI. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency

King County Office of Emergency Management:

- Coordinate the various governmental entities' recovery efforts through the collection and dissemination of information, coordination of resource logistics and the facilitation of inter- governmental/departmental communication. The EOC is the focal point for triage and prioritization decisions regarding the restoration of critical services and infrastructure such as utilities, government operations, medical services, transportation routes, cleanup, debris removal, abatement of dangerous buildings and providing emergent support to residents and businesses.
- Collect, compile and coordinate damage assessment information from public, private and business sectors. This information will be used to support the state's effort to obtain a Presidential Disaster Declaration, which makes available a wide range of federal funding. (Detailed information on the process of seeking a Presidential Declaration – including links to standard operating procedures – can be found in KCOEM Finance & Administrative Policies and Procedures, Chapter 16)
- Coordinate meetings among local public jurisdictions, Washington EMD, and FEMA to fulfill the documentation requirements for obtaining federal recovery program assistance.
- Activate the Donations Management Annex and Volunteer Management Annex to assist individuals and families with unmet needs.
- Activate the King County BEOC for business liaisons to help coordinate special needs of businesses and industries after a disaster.

B. Support Agencies

King County Department of Community and Human Services

- Evaluate housing needs and establish a housing recovery strategy
- Coordinate with local jurisdictions to determine interim housing solutions
- Coordinate with local jurisdictions to ensure the provision of affordable, safe housing for all impacted residents

King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks

- Assess impacts and determine recovery and restoration strategy for utilities
- Determine plan for debris management

King County Department of Permitting and Environmental Review

- Coordinate with other jurisdictions for safety inspections
- Evaluate disaster impacts and identify re-entry, priority rebuilding, and land use concerns
- Work closely with Community Engagement Lead to obtain feedback on the community's vision for rebuilding
- Work closely with Growth Management Planning Council and other key stakeholders to revise Countywide Planning Policies based on new plans and visions

King County Department of Transportation

- Evaluate mobility and transportation needs and establish recovery strategy

- Work closely with DNRP to determine access for restoration of critical infrastructure
- Work closely with PHSKC to determine access for critical services
- Work closely with DCHS to determine access for interim housing

King County Executive Office

- Establish leads for community engagement, economic recovery, and growth management/regional planning.
- Provide policy guidance to ESF 14 for long-term recovery goals, priorities, and objectives.

Public Health – Seattle and King County

- Evaluate needs, capabilities, and service gaps and set health recovery priorities
- Advance the restoration of the healthcare system

King County Sheriff's Office

- Coordinate with local jurisdictions to ensure security is provided during the response, and throughout the recovery process
- Coordinate re-entry procedures with Department of Permitting and Environmental Review and other law enforcement agencies

Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division (WA EMD)

- Coordinate statewide recovery and restoration activities following an emergency or disaster
- Coordinate the collection and evaluation of damage information
- Initiate Emergency Proclamations and Presidential Declaration requests
- Coordinate with other State and Federal agencies for local recovery support and implementation

Local Cities, towns and Tribal Nations may:

- Coordinate the various local governmental entities' recovery efforts through the collection and dissemination of information, coordination of resource logistics and the facilitation of inter- governmental/city communication. The Local Jurisdiction are responsible for triage and prioritization decisions regarding the restoration of critical services and infrastructure such as utilities, government operations, medical services, transportation routes, cleanup, debris removal, abatement of dangerous buildings and providing emergent support to residents and businesses within their geographic boundaries.
- Collect, compile and coordinate damage assessment information from public, private and business sectors to submit to KCOEM.

VII. Logistics and Support Requirements

King County's Logistics Section will coordinate logistical support for the Emergency Coordination Center (EOC) or any alternate work sites during emergencies, including

recovery and the activation of ESF 14, in conjunction with King County Facilities Management Division. Specific responsibilities of the Logistics Section include:

- Defining security procedures including access provisions and restrictions, security staffing, and identification requirements for staff and visitors.
- Implementing protocols for transporting appropriate equipment, supplies, and files to the EOC or alternate work sites to ensure resumption of services.
- Coordination with KCIT to identify, install and activate appropriate voice and data communications systems. This function includes assessing the viability of cellular phone service, wireless data capabilities, radio systems and internet connectivity. Voice and data systems will be identified and activated to meet the minimum communications requirements for each function housed at the site.
- Coordinate existing contractor and vendor relationships to expedite and streamline ordering, resupply, and delivery processes.

VIII. References (published separately)

- King County Post-Disaster Interim Housing Annex
- King County Donations Management Annex
- King County Volunteer Management Annex
- KCOEM Finance & Administrative Policies & Procedures, Chapter 16

Emergency Support Function #15- External Affairs

I. Primary Agencies

King County Executive's Office

King County Office of Emergency Management

II. Support Agencies

King County Executive Branch Agency Public Information Officers

King County Public Information Officers of Separately Elected Officials

Public Information Officers for cities and special purpose districts

Public Information Officers from the private sector

Public Information Officers from non-profit organizations

Fire Public Educators

III. Introduction

A. Purpose

The purpose of ESF #15 External Affairs is to describe the roles and responsibilities of King County government and our regional partners to inform the general public about the dangers associated with emergencies and how to mitigate the impact of those emergencies. The overall goal of public information is to protect lives and property in King County. External Affairs is also called Public Information.

This ESF includes a description of the organizational structure of the Joint Information Center (JIC) within the King County Emergency Operations Center (KCEOC), the relationship with the other emergency support functions in the KCEOC and relationship in the county to other organizations. Capabilities and processes described here are complimentary to state emergency plans, the Regional Coordination Agreement (RCA) and the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan (KCRHMP).

B. Scope

The King County Office of Emergency Management (KCOEM) is responsible for supporting King County government and regional King County. This ESF describes the, Joint Information System (JIS), Joint Information Center (JIC), personnel/assignments, and regional support through use of the Regional Coordination Agreement (RCA) for situation assessment and keeping the public informed. Concepts are consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the National Recovery Framework (NRF).

C. Policies

The Executive Branch Agencies of King County government will address public information needs directly and collaboratively until the King County Executive has proclaimed a state of emergency in the county. Thereafter, messaging will be coordinated thru the JIC as long as the KCEOC is activated.

All separately elected officials and branch agencies of King County government retain and manage their own independent public information officials and spokespersons.

During disasters, the flow of King County Government continuity of operations/government information to employees will be disseminated at the direction of the King County Executive's Office communications staff in coordination with the Employee Communications Team which is organizationally matrixed to the Department of Human Resources (DHR).

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) has the broadest means to give an initial warning to the public. It will be used where time-sensitive, life-threatening situations may impact the public, and immediate action is needed for their safety.

The Joint Information System and the Joint Information Center are cooperative constructs that will be used to coordinate public messaging for emergencies in the county. All public and private organizations of King County are welcome to participate. When the KCEOC has been staffed to Level 2 or higher, a physical public information presence will be available in the KCEOC.

The Joint Information Center will usually be located at the KCEOC but may operate virtually (remotely) when conditions demand or allow.

The King County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) participates in the education of the public on hazardous materials risks in its jurisdictional footprint of King County except Seattle and the area covered by Puget Sound Regional Fire Authority.

Fire educators and other public education staff may also be part of the day-to-day effort to inform the public of hazards in their community.

The Employee Communications Team in DHR has the role of informing employees of county government status and actions.

The authority of the King County Executive is limited to his/her emergency powers, direction of the KCEOC, coordination with other elected officials, direction of executive branch agencies, and implementation of those authorities identified in the Regional Coordination Agreement and the King County CEMP. The King County Executive's Communications staff may serve as the spokesperson for the county. The DHR Employee Communications Team will ensure county employees receive information related to continuation of essential government services.

Cities, special purpose districts, nonprofit organizations, and businesses retain their authority over personnel and emergency actions conducted in their individual interests.

The Joint Information Center Manager oversees the JIC when it has been activated.

Usually, the JIC Manager is a county employee. The Executive's Communications staff supports and reinforces incident-specific information, communicates policy decisions, and reinforces incident-specific key messages.

IV. Situation

A. Overview

King County is subject to many incidents that have the potential to disrupt normal life by impacting utilities, transportation, public services, schools, emergency services, and numerous other local systems. When there are widespread impacts that are likely to continue for extended periods of time, the KCEOC may require increased staffing levels.

The KCEOC and the Joint Information Center is the location from which information is gathered, processed, and disseminated. The means of dissemination include news media (radio, television, cable, print), websites, social media, and if warranted by situation, hand distribution.

B. Planning Assumptions

- All King County departments have responsibility for supporting all phases (mitigation, prevention, preparedness, response, recovery) of emergency management to the best of their abilities. This is reflected by the assigned roles to each ESF of a Primary Coordinator and Support Agency(s) during an emergency or disaster.
- Most King County executive branch agencies and separately elected agencies and branches have their own designated public information staff.
- Most jurisdictions and stakeholder agencies have their own designated public information staff.
- A proclaimed emergency may involve impacts and response from public and private sector partners at the local, regional, state, or national level.
- Normal means of communications may not be available. The most appropriate tools for communication will be used. These may include a combination of: broadcast television and cable networks, radio, electronic billboards, flyers, newsprint, social media, email, telephone or cell phone, and reverse 9-1-1 programs.
- Once the initial warning has been delivered, the Joint Information System in conjunction with the King County Sheriff's Office 9-1-1 Center or the KCOEM Duty Officer may be needed to provide timely warning and safety messaging to the public.
- Rumors or misinformation can cause unnecessary distress. Rumors may provoke inappropriate responses by the public or impede response and recovery efforts.
- The Joint Information System and the Joint Information Center will support the collection of damage assessment information from the public and support the recovery process.

V. Concept of Operations

A. General

For day-to-day public information needs, each agency or branch of county government will assess its needs and use in-house personnel to the extent they are available. Regional partners will manage their own day-to-day public information needs in a similar manner.

Emergency public information may be needed for the general public or for employees of King County and local government(s). Continuity of essential government services includes communicating important information to the county workforce. The information or instructions needed by critical county personnel may be different from that needed by the general public, or by other county employees.

The Joint Information System and the Joint Information Center may both include efforts of cities; special purpose districts; non-government organizations; other counties; state, federal, and international representatives; tribal representatives; utilities; and businesses.

Public Information includes, but is not limited to, rumor control, informing populations with access and functional needs, public instructions to avoid hazards, shelter advisories, and coordination with local media outlets.

If individual agencies of county government need specific public information support, it will be coordinated by the King County JIC/JIS. Some agencies (e.g. Public Health – Seattle and King County, Department of Natural Resources and Parks) may run separate hazard-specific information centers and will coordinate their messaging with the King County JIC/JIS, as appropriate.

B. Organization

The incident command system has been adapted to use in the KCEOC as a hybrid with the ESF organizational model of this CEMP.

C. Procedures

The procedures for the staffing and operation of the Joint Information Center are drafted by the KCOEM Communications Manager.

D. Prevention & Mitigation Activities

Public education is the primary prevention and mitigation arm of the public information system.

E. Preparedness Activities

Preparedness activity in public information includes the drafting of procedures, training on those procedures, and practice of those procedures as drills and tabletop exercises or as part of integrated emergency exercises.

- The organizations that participate in the Joint Information System and Joint Information Center meet and train at least annually or on an “as needed” basis.
- Established tools and procedures are integrated into tabletops, drills, and larger regional exercises. JIC and JIS concepts are included in public information officer trainings and workshops offered through various resources. Anytime the JIC/JIS functions are tested, evaluations and comments are provided by attending PIOs. JIC/JIS processes are reviewed on an ongoing basis, incorporating new technologies and lessons learned.
- The Joint Information Center uses equipment that is commonly available at the KCEOC. This may include: AM/FM radio monitoring, phones and cell phones, Internet access and email, emergency alert system, and other communications tools. These platforms allow public information officers to contribute and collaborate from locations remote to the KCEOC.

F. Response Activities

A variety of tools are used for information collection and distribution. These tools include, but are not limited to, emergency alert systems, radio (primarily 800 MHz and amateur radio), conference calls, media briefings, social media, and telephones. Distribution products include email, media releases, web updates, and social media posts.

Several systems may be used by first responders, Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs), support agencies, and adjacent jurisdictions to alert and warn the public or their employees of critical information.

- Media briefings are provided as often as needed.
- Social media posts and website updates occur on an ongoing basis.
- The KCEOC and Joint Information Center maintain concurrent 12-hour shifts for staffing and operations.
- The JIC, in coordination with the Executive's Office, facilitates policy decision-making and assists in the coordinated communication of the County's COOP.

G. Recovery Activities

The management of public messaging is integral to a successful recovery from disasters. The recovery process begins the moment response starts. Recovery is a process with unique public information needs.

VI. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency

The Office of Emergency Management shall:

- Organize and coordinate the public information efforts for King County to include the preparation and maintenance of the King County JIC
- Conduct training for County department personnel who would be called upon to staff the King County JIC during incidents

- Establish and coordinate procedures and the use of a King County Joint Information System (JIS) during incidents
- Provide a location and equipment for the JIC

B. Support Agencies

The County Executive's Communications staff shall:

- Support the KC JIC by directing King County Executive Branch Agency PIOs to staff the KC JIC as requested
- Coordinate King County employee and public messaging with the KC JIC when activated

The DHR Employee Communications Team shall:

- Provide King County Government specific information to King County employees before, during, and after disasters
- Coordinate King County employee messaging with the KC JIC when activated

All King County Executive Branch Agencies may/shall:

- Ensure that agency KCEOC representatives and emergency management and response staff have taken the appropriate and required National Incident Management System (NIMS) training for NIMS compliance, and retain certification documents at the agency level for audit purposes
- Develop a continuity of operations plan (COOP) disaster recovery plan that addresses the long-term restoration and continuity of services and facilities following an emergency or disaster
- Conduct public information activities related to the agency
- Participate in the Joint Information Center coordination of information
- Have and maintain their own public information staff during an emergency
- Provide the KCEOC and the JIC with agency-specific information

Tribal Nations may:

- Interact with county, state, and federal agencies
- Establish an emergency management organization as directed by state law
- Staff and direct an emergency operations center or other coordination location
- Collect damage assessment for public and private sector impacts of the emergency
- Provide situation awareness documents at least daily to the KCEOC
- Maintain communications capability with regional partners
- Have and maintain their own public information staff during an emergency
- Participate in coordination of public information through the Joint Information Center when it has been staffed

Cities in King County may:

- Collect damage assessment for public and private sector impacts of the emergency
- Provide situational awareness to the county KCEOC
- Have and maintain their own public information staff during an emergency

- Participate in coordination of public information through the Joint Information Center when it has been staffed

Non-government Organizations may:

- Coordinate activity with public entities through the KCEOC or their own operating center
- Have and maintain their own public information staff during an emergency
- Have discipline-specific representation in the KCEOC and/or in the Joint Information Center

Separately Elected King County Officials and Branches may:

- Retain their own public information officers
- Participate in the Joint Information Center/JIS as necessary