

Emergency Preparedness and Domestic Security

Compiled by:

Washington Military Department
Major General Timothy J. Lowenberg, Director
(253) 512-8201
timothy.lowenberg@mil.wa.gov



Emergency Management Division
James M. Mullen, Director
(253) 512-7001
j.mullen@emd.wa.gov



Participating Agencies:

Department of Agriculture
Valoria Loveland, Director
(360)902-1887
VLoveland@agr.wa.gov



Washington State Patrol
Lowell M. Porter, Chief
(360) 753-6545
Lowell.porter@wsp.wa.gov



Department of Information Services
Mike McVicker, Interim Director
(360) 902-3129
MikeM@dis.wa.gov



Department of Ecology
Linda Hoffman, Director
(360) 407-7001
lhof461@ecy.wa.gov



Washington Department of Health
Mary Selecky, Secretary
(360) 236-4030
Mary.Selecky@doh.wa.gov



Department of Transportation
Doug MacDonald, Secretary
(360) 705-7054
MacDonD@wsdot.wa.gov



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Emergency Preparedness and Domestic Security

Emergency Preparedness and Domestic Security, although synonymous on many fronts, also pose unique challenges to achieve a state of preparedness for our citizens and our government. This booklet is designed to identify the coordinated emergency preparedness and homeland security efforts currently being performed within the state of Washington by various state agencies.

The Emergency Preparedness section provides a brief overview of the Governor's role and responsibilities in the event of a disaster, including notification, disaster proclamations, presidential declarations, and National Guard activation. This section also includes a brief synopsis of possible hazards that may occur within the first 90 days in office.

The Domestic Security sections outline the homeland security infrastructure within the state of Washington, federal homeland security funding received, current interrelated homeland security efforts within the state, Department of Homeland Security initiatives and information regarding the federal Homeland Security Advisory System. Department of Health and Washington State Patrol, in partnership with the Military Department, provide the overarching structure as the state public health, state public safety and state emergency management functions, respectively. Supplemental input was provided by Department of Agriculture, Department of Ecology and Department of Information Services.

Background

As previously noted, Washington State experiences natural hazards including floods, wind and storm damages, wildfires, and volcanic eruptions. The state is especially vulnerable to earthquakes. It also faces technological hazards, including terrorism; nuclear power plant incidents, chemical weapon stockpile incidents, and hazardous materials spills – all of which require well organized preparedness, coordination, and effective response at the state and local levels. The Emergency Management Division's focus is to work in partnership with federal, state and local agencies, volunteers, and private organizations to reduce the potential effects of these hazards as terrorism. Authority for the Emergency Management Division (EMD) includes Chapters 38.52 and 38.54 RCW and Title 118 WAC.

Vision Mission

- A disaster resistant Washington.
- Prevent, deter and minimize the impacts of emergencies and disasters on the people, property, environment, and the economy of Washington State.

Organization

Emergency Management is a division of the Washington Military Department. The other principal divisions are the Washington Army and Air National Guard. The Adjutant General, Major General Timothy J. Lowenberg, serves as the State Military Department Director. James Mullen is Director of the Emergency Management Division.

EMD coordinates emergency management programs with local and tribal governments, public agencies, private organizations, businesses, communities, and individuals to prevent, where possible, and to deter, prepare for, and respond to, all natural and man-made emergencies. In addition to the EMD Director's office, there are four units within the division: Enhanced 911; Preparedness; Mitigation, Analysis and Planning; and Response and Recovery.

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Emergency Preparedness

◆ Governor's Responsibility in a Disaster ◆

Emergency Powers

The Governor of the State of Washington has the power to proclaim a *state of emergency* pursuant to RCW 43.06. Proclamations can be made for, but are not limited to, disasters, public disorder and riots. Proclamations must define emergency boundaries and the Governor's emergency powers can be enforced only within the area described in the State of Emergency. Powers include orders prohibiting specific activities, such as public gatherings, transfer of combustible materials, public possession of firearms, and the use of public streets, highways or public ways at any time during the state of emergency. The Emergency Powers further allow the Governor to call upon the Washington National Guard and Washington State Patrol to enforce the Proclamation's emergency orders, restore order, and provide evacuation assistance or quarantine or shelter-in-place enforcement in affected areas.

The Governor also has specific authority in the areas of Public Health Emergencies, including quarantine orders. Emergency powers exist for certain Transportation Emergencies (to include Highways and other public ways, the Ferry System, Air Traffic and Air Space) and Energy Emergencies such as energy supply alerts.

**For detailed information regarding emergency powers, proclamations, emergency orders and requirements, please refer to the Governor's Emergency Powers Notebook or RCW 43.06.*

Notification

Once a disaster has occurred, the Governor will be notified by The Adjutant General or his Emergency Management Division staff via telephone.

Governor's Immediate Role

In the event of a major disaster, the Governor will coordinate activities from the EMD Emergency Operations Center at Camp Murray. In a minor event, the Governor will be apprised of the situation but may not necessarily need to report to Camp Murray.

Major Disaster Proclamation (Governor)

A proclamation of emergency will be recommended when one or more of the following occur:

- ◆ The state will pursue federal assistance for either response aid or recovery aid.
- ◆ If the National Guard is required to assist other agencies or local jurisdictions.
- ◆ When the event will potentially overwhelm the capabilities and resources of one or more affected local jurisdictions.

- ◆ When one or more local jurisdictions have proclaimed emergencies and the state is responding to assist them. (Sometimes local governments will proclaim an emergency, but do not need outside help).
- ◆ The state EOC has been activated for more than 24 hours.
- ◆ The Governor, recognizing the seriousness of the situation, wishes to assure the public that the state is responding with all available resources to protect the public health and safety.

Presidential Declaration

When damage from an event is so great it exceeds the response capabilities of local, Tribal or state government, the Governor can ask the President to declare an emergency or major disaster in the affected areas. A declaration by the President makes a variety of federal assistance programs available to help restore communities and to mitigate the affects of the current and future disasters.

There are three basic steps to obtaining a major disaster declaration:

- 1) Local governments, special purpose districts, certain private nonprofit organizations, and Tribal Nations conduct an inventory of damage to their public facilities such as roads, bridges, utilities and parks. County emergency management offices also collect information about uninsured damages from homeowners and businesses. All such information is sent to the Washington Military Department's Emergency Management Division (EMD).
- 2) Joint teams organized by EMD, in conjunction with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the affected jurisdiction(s), and as appropriate, the Small Business Administration, conduct preliminary damage assessments to determine the extent of damage and initial cost estimates for losses sustained by individuals, small businesses, certain private nonprofit organizations, and state and local government agencies.
- 3) The Governor, in consultation with The Military Department, uses this information to decide whether the recovery effort is beyond the capability of local and state government. If so, the Governor can request an emergency or major disaster declaration from the President. The Governor's request is prepared by the Military Department and sent to the President through the FEMA Region X office in Bothell.

If damages are sustained by small businesses, the Governor can request assistance from the U.S. Small Business Administration.

If the President declares an emergency or a major disaster, federal assistance becomes available to affected communities through the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended.

Assistance to farmers and ranchers affected by disasters is available through the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These requests are also processed by the Military Department on behalf of the Governor

If a request for federal disaster assistance is denied, the cost of recovery is borne by

National Guard Activation

the affected individuals, businesses, and local, Tribal and state government.

RCW 38.08.040 provides that upon the occurrence of certain events, the Governor has the power to order the organized militia of Washington or any part thereof into active service of the state to execute the laws and to perform such duty as the Governor shall deem proper. This power resides in the Governor or acting Governor alone by virtue of their authority as Commander-in-Chief and may not be delegated to any other person or agency.

The Adjutant General, in consultation with his Emergency Management Division staff, may recommend that the Governor activate the Washington National Guard (WNG) under either of the following conditions:

- a) Prior to receiving a request for Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA) from a local jurisdiction when the threat of an emergency or disaster is imminent (e.g., flood warnings). The Adjutant General may recommend the Governor authorize activation of the WNG in such circumstances to facilitate preplanning and/or pre-positioning of WNG personnel or other state resources in anticipation of requests for assistance.
- b) When a request is received from a local jurisdiction in time of emergency or disaster and it is determined that the local jurisdiction does not have any other timely access to needed resources and the WNG can fulfill the request.

In either case, The Adjutant General will consult with the Governor and await the Governor's final authorization.

Other National Guard Emergency Response Resources

Firefighting: The Guard has designated units and trained personnel who are prepared to alert, assemble, mobilize and deploy National Guard resources to provide transportation, base operations, and security support for wild land firefighting operations. Such missions are undertaken in support of civil authorities in Washington and/or other western states.

10th Civil Support Team (CST) Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD): Upon order of The Adjutant General, the CST assists civilian Incident Commanders by rapidly deploying to an area of operations to assess suspected chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear (CBRN) threat agents. The CST provides subject matter expertise to the Incident Commander (IC) and advises the IC concerning appropriate actions. It also facilitates requests for assistance by expediting the receipt of additional state and federal assets. The CST's purpose is to help save lives, prevent human suffering, and mitigate property and environmental damage.

Camp Murray Military Guard Force: Augments existing Camp Murray Civilian Security by conducting periodic roving patrols on Camp Murray to detect and report any threats to the installation's force protection posture. The Military Guard Force also

serves as the installation's initial response force and is prepared to conduct armed response operations as required.

National Guard CBRNE Enhanced Response Package (NGCERFP): On order of The Adjutant General, the NGCERFP responds to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or high yield explosive (CBRNE) incidents and assists local, state, and federal agencies in conducting consequence management. Its capabilities include providing personnel decontamination, emergency medical services, casualty search and extraction and perimeter security.

24/7 Joint Operations Center (JOC): The Washington Military Department's JOC conducts information fusion and operational coordination services in support of the Joint Forces Headquarters (JFHQ-WA) and all Army and Air National Guard units assigned to the state. It also assists in the mobilization and deployment of NG units and task forces in support of federal and state missions when authorized by the National Command Authority and/or the Governor.

Drug Demand Reduction/Counter Drug Task Force (DDR/CDTF): These full-time Army and Air National Guard personnel work in support of community-based drug awareness and drug demand reduction programs for Washington State youth. They work hand-in-hand with schools, local, state and federal law enforcement agencies and counter-drug task forces and related agencies at city, county, and state levels to provide role-models for our children and help them make healthy lifestyle decisions.

Military Assistance for Civil Disturbance (MACDIS): The Army and Air National Guard have primary responsibility for providing military assistance to state and local government in response to civil disturbances. These forces operate under the command of The Adjutant General, as directed by the Governor and in accordance with law.

General Support: The Guard has various types of combat and support vehicles, aircraft, tents, generators and wide variety of other equipment that can be called upon by the Governor to support a wide variety of public health and safety missions.

**Coordination of
Public
Information**

When the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is activated, Emergency Management Division (EMD) public information staff will immediately staff the center's public information desk and notify the Governor's Office Communications Staff of the EOC activation.

During the activation, the EOC's public information section works at the direction of the Governor's Communications Director or Press Secretary to assure coordination of the state's emergency public information. This coordination function includes:

- Development of information strategies and messages to reduce public anxiety and to provide support for affected Washington residents.
- Direction of state emergency public information operations at the State EOC and at other joint information centers (JIC's) involved in the emergency.

When the EOC is not activated, an EMD PIO representative is always available through the state operations officers (1-800-258-5990) to respond to questions about emergency incidents or operations.

Possible Hazards

Within the first 90 days in office, the incoming Governor should be aware of the following possible hazards:

- **Volcanic Activity:** Mt. St. Helens has experienced significant activity since early October, 2004. Although seismologists do not expect a massive eruption equivalent to the 1980 explosion, current evidence suggests that moderate activity including eruptions and ash fall may occur during the next several months. Local, state, and federal agencies are coordinating efforts to prepare for a possible volcanic event.
- **Winter Storms:** Washington has frequently been subjected to severe winter storms that have caused infrastructure damage due to ice storms, tree and debris damage, and wide spread power loss.
- **Floods:** Areas within Washington frequently flood during the late winter and early spring months. Although mitigation efforts have been implemented to reduce the effects of flooding, significant damage has occurred in prior floods, some with damage great enough to receive a Presidential Disaster Declaration.
- **Earthquakes:** Western Washington experienced a large-scale earthquake in 2001 and continues to experience smaller-scale earthquakes which generally cause no damage. Although there is no evidence that a major earthquake will occur within the first 90 days of the Governor's term of office, it should be noted that large portions of our state lie along major fault lines and we therefore continue to be vulnerable to a major earthquake.
- **Terrorism:** At the time of publication, we know of no specific credible threat of a terrorist attack in the State of Washington. However, we are pursuing a number of actions to heighten our preparedness in the event a terrorist attack occurs during the Governor's first 90 days in office.
- **Hazardous Materials:** There are ongoing hazardous materials (HazMat) incidents that routinely occur throughout the state, to include explosive remediation, spills, pipeline safety issues and illicit drug labs. These incidents, if contained, are usually coordinated by EMD Alert and Warning staff and other responsible agencies such as the Department of Ecology. The Governor is normally not notified unless the event is of an unusual magnitude or requires a higher degree of coordination due to its impact on the environment or threat to public safety.

Attachment A Emergency Preparedness

◆ Washington Statewide Domestic Security Infrastructure ◆

Domestic Security Infrastructure

The State Homeland Security Domestic Infrastructure provides the mechanism for the statewide vetting and oversight of all homeland security activities to include the allocation and distribution of grant funding. Within this infrastructure, the Washington Military Department's Emergency Management Division (EMD) and the Committee on Homeland Security serve as the principle forums for synchronizing and implementing all homeland security funding and activities.

Washington Military Department:

The Adjutant General (TAG) and Director of the Military Department, General Lowenberg, is the State Administering Agent (SAA) for all grant funds provided by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Office of Domestic Preparedness (ODP). General Lowenberg is also the Chair of the Governor's Domestic Security Executive Group (DSEG).

Domestic Security Executive Group:

The Washington State DSEG is the state government executive level policy and advisory group established to advise the Governor on all matters pertaining to state domestic security. The DSEG consists of the Governor's senior staff, selected cabinet members and agency heads.

Emergency Management Council:

The Emergency Management Council (EMC) is a statutory body (RCW 38.52) that advises the Governor and The Adjutant General on all matters pertaining to state, local and tribal emergency management. To accomplish this, the EMC has three sub organizations:

- The State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) is mandated by Public Law (PL) 49-499 a.k.a. the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III or Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA). The SERC is responsible for oversight of EPCRA mandates as well as other matters concerning hazardous materials;
- The Seismic Safety Subcommittee (SSS) oversees matters concerning earthquakes, volcanoes and tsunamis; and
- The Committee on Homeland Security (see below).

The Emergency Management Council recently approved a report titled "A Study of Emergency Management at the Local Program Level" which outlines significant studies undertaken by the Washington State Association of Counties and Association of Washington Cities. This report identifies local program strengths and challenges and provides recommendations based on the analysis and conclusions of the task force to strengthen the statewide system of emergency management and improve overall disaster preparedness.

Committee on Homeland Security:

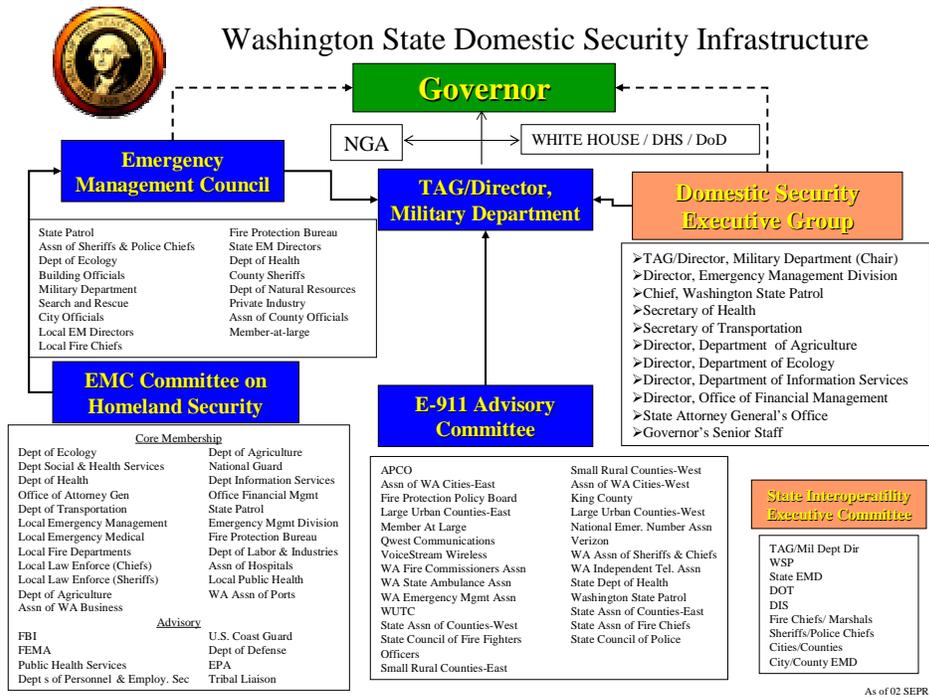
The Committee on Homeland Security (CHS) develops and recommends statewide homeland security strategies to the EMC. The CHS provides a statewide forum that fosters dialogue and information sharing among members representing a broad range of state and local emergency management, emergency responder and private sector agencies, organizations and associations.

CHS members, both core and advisory, are often involved in one or more of the CHS subcommittees and working groups. Standing subcommittees exist for equipment, prevention, training, infrastructure protection, grants and resources, and strategy development.

This organizational structure facilitates a statewide approach to planning, equipping, training and exercising our capabilities as well as building strong state and regional emergency preparedness.

The Washington State Homeland Security planning and coordination structure is divided into nine (9) intra-state regions. Each region is made up of one or more counties and includes all cities, towns, unincorporated areas and tribal nations within the regional geographic boundaries. This regional configuration was implemented to promote collaboration with regard to:

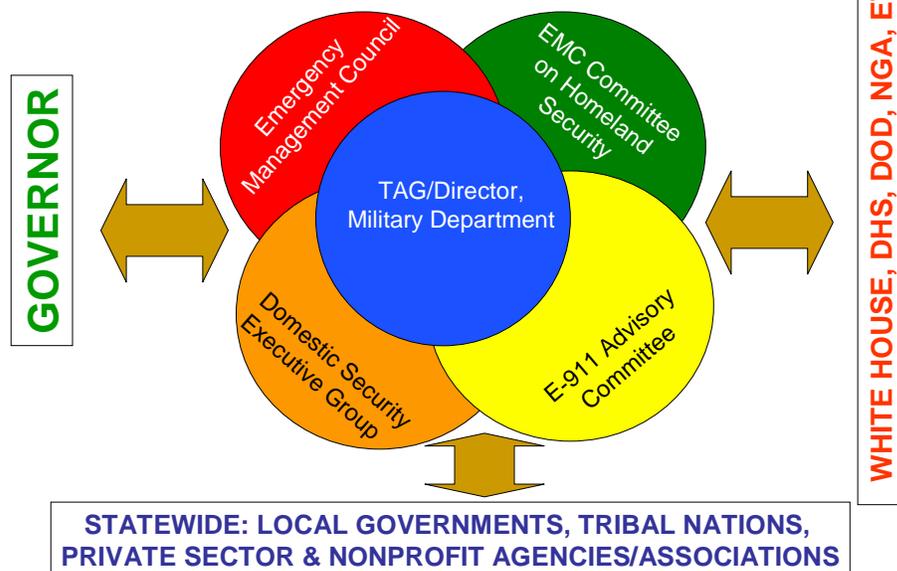
- Distribution of federal grant funds designated for local jurisdictions;
- Development of emergency equipment priority lists;
- Sharing of resources and centralized acquisition of interoperable equipment;
- Planning and analysis;
- Execution of training and exercises;
- Creation of regionally based mutual aid plans;
- Sharing information, lessons learned and best practices;
- Development of a volunteer infrastructure to support citizens' involvement in homeland security initiatives; and
- In general, executing initiatives, deliverables and objectives in the most efficient manner possible.



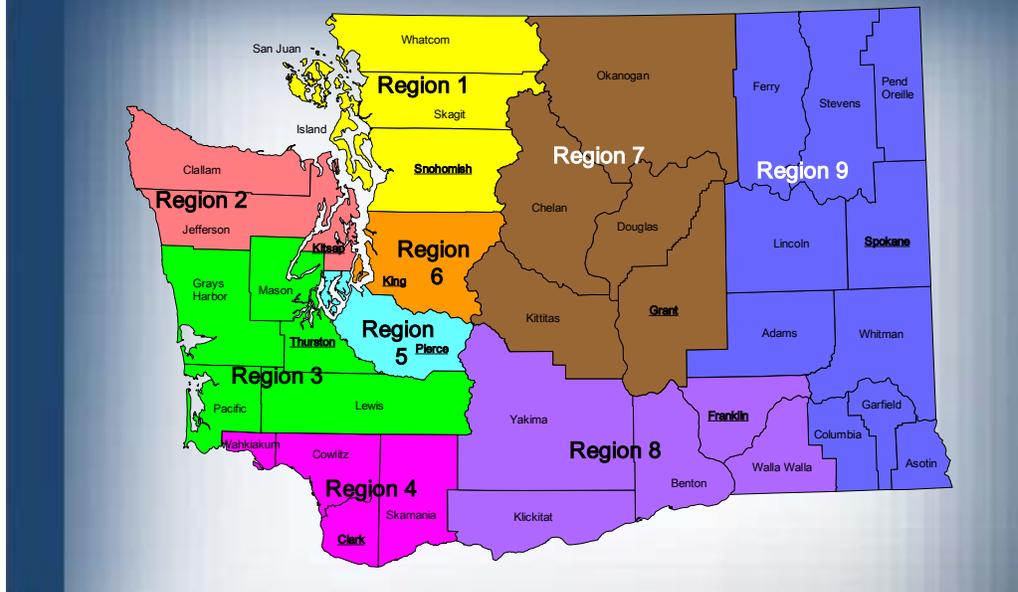
Within Washington State the many organizations that contribute to the Domestic Security Infrastructure take a “system of systems” approach to assuring a safe a secure state.

Washington State Domestic Security Infrastructure

- A System of Systems Approach -



Washington Homeland Security Regions



Within each region, a single county Emergency Management Office is designated as the Homeland Security Regional Coordinating Office (HSRCO). Through their Regional Councils, each provides the central vetting mechanism for achieving a regional consensus among the multiple emergency management offices and responder disciplines within their respective counties, cities, towns and tribal nations. While operations and physical resources are maintained at the local jurisdiction, coordination and planning are further facilitated at the regional level.

By organizing into regions, local municipal, tribal and county jurisdictions are empowered to shape program activities to best serve their unique constituencies. This concept has further facilitated the ability of the state to work more closely with local jurisdictions and other state agencies to distribute funds in an organized and expeditious manner.

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Attachment B

Emergency Preparedness

◆ Health Emergency ◆

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The Washington State Department of Health is the cabinet agency focused on improving and protecting the public's health in Washington State. Coordination with Local Health Jurisdictions in Washington and the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is the responsibility of the Department. Mary C. Selecky is the Secretary.

Notification Once a public health disaster has occurred, or an emergency is underway, the Governor will be notified by The Adjutant General or Emergency Management Division staff via telephone.

Governor's Immediate Role As with other incidents, in the event of a major public health emergency or disaster, the Governor will coordinate activities at the Emergency Operations Center at Camp Murray. In more localized or less serious events, the Secretary of Health may activate the Health Emergency Operations Center at DOH headquarters or another appropriate location. The Governor will be apprised of, but may not necessarily report to, the Health Emergency Operations Center.

Background Local Health Jurisdictions: Washington's 35 local health jurisdictions are a critical link in public health emergency response. They are usually the first to detect a problem, and it is the responsibility of local health boards and officers to direct the initial activities in response to a public health threat.

Local health officers and boards are given broad authority to "supervise all matters pertaining to the preservation of the life and health of the people within its jurisdiction." (RCW 70.05).

When a local physician detects the presence of a disease of suspected bioterrorism origin (described in WAC 246-101-010) he or she is required to report it to local health authorities or the department of health immediately (RCW 70.05.090 and WAC 246-101-010).

It is then up to the local health officer to make the initial diagnoses of whether or not the infected individual or individuals are affected by a dangerous, contagious or infectious disease. If the local officer concludes that is the case, the Department of Health's executive officer, or a physician appointed by the executive officer, examines the case and makes a final determination (RCW 70.05.100).

If the disease is found to be a public health threat, it remains the duty of the local health jurisdiction to control its spread. To accomplish this, local health officials are required to institute disease prevention and infection control measures, including isolation, detention and quarantine (WAC 246-100-036). Local health authorities may also direct local law enforcement to assist in matters pertaining to isolation, detention and

quarantine, among other control measures (RCW 43.20.050 and RCW 38.52). Local Emergency Operations Centers are also given broad authority to act during a public health emergency (RCW 38.52). RCW 38.52.070 allows local emergency operations centers to rent equipment, enter into contracts, hire workers and purchase supplies and materials “without regard to time-consuming procedures and formalities prescribed by law (except mandatory constitutional requirements)” during a public health emergency.

Citizens are also required “to cooperate with public health authorities in the investigation of cases and suspected cases, or outbreaks and suspected outbreaks of notifiable conditions (defined in WAC 246-101-010) or other communicable diseases” and to “cooperate with the implementation of infection control measures, including isolation and quarantine” (WAC 246-101-425).

Role of the DOH, the Secretary, and the State Health Officer

The Revised Code of Washington (RCW) authorizes DOH to respond to public health emergencies. DOH is required to provide leadership and coordination in identifying and resolving threats to the public health by:

- Working with local health departments and local governments to strengthen the state and local governmental partnership in providing public protection;
- Developing intervention strategies;
- Providing expert advice to the executive and legislative branches of state government;
- Providing active and fair enforcement of rules;
- Working with other federal, state, and local agencies and facilitating their involvement in planning and implementing health preservation measures;
- Providing information to the public; and
- Carrying out such other related actions as may be appropriate to this purpose.

The secretary is authorized to act in lieu of the local boards of health. Local health officers may request state help, or “if the safety of the public health demands it in an emergency,” the Secretary of Health steps in to oversee the management of the emergency (RCW 43.70.130).

The powers of the secretary are likewise broad in a public health emergency. The secretary can step in to manage a situation if state management is critical to the preservation and protection of the public health. The secretary is directed to “investigate outbreaks and epidemics of disease that may occur and advise local health officers as to the measures to be taken to prevent and control the same;and take such measures as the secretary deems necessary in order to promote public health” (RCW43.70.130).

The secretary has broad investigative powers, with the authority to “investigate, examine, sample or inspect any article or condition constituting a threat to the public health,” and, very important in the event of a major public health disaster, enjoy “free and unimpeded access to all buildings, yards, warehouses, storage and transportation facilities or any other place” as needed to carry out an investigation into a public health

threat (RCW 43.70.170).

The State Health Officer provides medical advice to the Secretary and other decision makers.

The State Board of Health has adopted rules (pursuant to RCW 43.30.050) for the imposition and use of isolation and quarantine, as well as for the prevention and control of infectious and noninfectious diseases. Local health officers and the Secretary of Health have broad enforcement powers, including the power to quarantine.

Declaration of an Emergency

A proclamation of emergency will be recommended to the Governor by the Secretary of Health, after working through the recommendation with the EOC, under the same conditions as for a general emergency or disaster, to include requesting medications or vaccines from the Strategic National Stockpile managed by the National Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Presidential Declaration

When damage from an event is so great it exceeds the capability of local and state government or Tribal Nations to repair, the Governor can ask the President to declare an emergency or major disaster in the affected areas. A declaration by the President makes a variety of federal assistance programs available to help restore communities and to mitigate the affects of future disasters.

Support Agencies

Under the state's comprehensive emergency management plan, several agencies support DOH in planning for and providing medical and public health assistance to local jurisdictions affected by an emergency or disaster.

1. Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture assists in the areas of food safety and disease surveillance as provided for in state law and in agency plans, policies, procedures, and/or practices

2. Department of General Administration

The Department of General Administration assists by providing facilities for operation of the reception, storage, and staging facility for the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) as provided for under an interagency agreement with DOH.

3. Department of Labor and Industries

L&I is the lead agency for worker health and safety issues as provided for in state law and in agency plans, policies, procedures, and/or practices.

4. Department of Licensing

DOL regulates funeral directors, embalmers, and funeral establishments. It maintains a plan for use in response to a mass fatality event and operates as part of ESF # 8 when required and as provided for in state law and in agency

plans, policies, procedures, and/or practices.

5. Department of Social and Health Services

- a. DSHS is the lead state agency for mental health issues as provided for in state law and in agency plans, policies, procedures, and/or practices.
- b. DSHS maintains healthcare facilities that may be available to state or local public health officials in an emergency.

6. Military Department

- a. The Emergency Management Division maintains and operates the State EOC and assists the Military Department's National Guard divisions with coordinating and providing necessary military support under Emergency Support Function (ESF) #8 of the State's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
- b. The Washington National Guard includes the 10th Civil Support Team which, when deployed, may support ESF # 8 through the collection and transportation of field samples of potential biological agents to the Public Health Laboratories for definitive analysis.
- c. The National Guard also operates readiness centers which may be made available to public health officials to facilitate the emergency distribution of drugs or vaccine.

7. Washington State Patrol

- a. The services of the State Patrol may be required to facilitate the movement of emergency medical supplies over the highways to locations identified by public health authorities.
- 1. The State Patrol coordinates security requirements of the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) with the U.S. Marshal Service and other law enforcement agencies.

8. Washington State Department of Transportation

- a. WSDOT assistance may be required to support DOH and WSP in facilitating the movement of emergency medical supplies over the transportation system; and to provide necessary traffic control and access control as determined by DOH, WSP and Incident Command, if appropriate.

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Attachment C

Emergency Preparedness

◆ Public Safety ◆

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The Washington State Patrol (WSP) is the Cabinet Agency with the responsibility to effectively coordinate statewide law enforcement activities including response and operations, and to support local law enforcement during a statewide emergency or disaster. The wide range of functions performed by law enforcement include, but are not limited to, warning and evacuation, search and rescue, emergency medical services, communications, access control, and enforcement of emergency traffic regulations. Lowell M. Porter is the Chief.

Background

The WSP has the following assets available for terrorism response and field support:

- Trained and operational Incident Management Team (IMT)
- Statewide Crime Laboratory Network
- Crime Scene Response Team
- Bomb Squad/Explosive Team
- Explosive Detection K-9 Unit
- Aviation Division – Fixed Wing
- Major Accident Investigation Team
- Special Weapons And Tactical Team (SWAT)

In addition, the WSP responders are all trained in Terrorism/WMD awareness and concepts, Incident Command System (ICS) to include Unified Command and Hazardous Materials awareness and operations to satisfy the Legislative responsibility (RCW 70.136) of being designated the Incident Command Agency on Interstates, State Routes and all Political Subdivisions that have delegated their responsibility to the State.

Further, on September 16, 2003 the WSP implemented its Homeland Security Advisory System/Threat Conditions Guide that is consistent with State and Federal Homeland Security Advisory Systems.

The WSP is also responsible for the activation of the Fire Services Mobilization Plan and the Law Enforcement Mobilization Plan (RCW 43.43). This includes the location, coordination and reimbursement of necessary and requested resources from a local jurisdiction during a disaster. Note: The Law Enforcement Mobilization Plan is still in the review process with the Washington State Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs.

WSP is heavily involved with intelligence gathering and information sharing to prevent terrorist and criminal activity. WSP plays a major role in the Washington Joint Analytical Center (WAJAC).

What is the WAJAC?

The Washington Joint Analytical Center (WAJAC) is a product of the State-Wide Integrated Intelligence Proposal. The proposal was developed by the Committee on Homeland Security (CHS) subcommittee on Intelligence and subsequently agreed to by the general CHS, Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC), Washington State Patrol (WSP), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) - Seattle Division, and the State's Adjutant General. There were several stakeholders that had input to the proposal and all agreed it was a joint effort to maximize law enforcement efforts to prevent crime and potential terrorist attacks.

The proposal has two general concepts:

1. A central anti-terrorism intelligence/analytical center.
2. Regional intelligence groups.

Law enforcement recognizes a wide variety of criminal activities may precede a terrorist incident. The discovery and interruption of these activities can prevent or disrupt a terrorist act. Thus, the WAJAC takes an "all crimes" approach to terrorism prevention. The WAJAC will be overseen by an Advisory Board comprised of ten members: FBI, another federal law enforcement agency, the U.S. Attorneys for the eastern and western district, WSP, a police chief and sheriff, county prosecutor, State Attorney General, and State Adjutant General.

The WAJAC is co-located and integrated with the Northwest Joint Analytical Center (NWJAC) located at the FBI - Seattle Division. The Joint Analytical Centers directly support the multi-agency Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFS). This close proximity to our federal partners allows for efficient networking, collaborative problem solving, joint cooperation, and enhanced information sharing.

The WAJAC gathers information from local agencies and shares that information statewide and with federal agencies. Information can be analyzed more effectively and should increase our ability to "connect the dots."

The WAJAC/NWJAC is disseminating analytical products to law enforcement, incorporating intelligence leads to and from the regional intelligence groups, the federal intelligence community and providing investigative support to the JTTFS.

Washington State Ferry Security

The WSP is also responsible for safeguarding our states' vessels and terminals against terrorist and criminal acts.

Since 1993, the Washington State Patrol has been providing Vessel and Terminal Security (VATS) to the citizens of Washington. The goal is to assure the security and safety of the traveling public. With the nation's largest ferry system, it is imperative to take appropriate measures to ensure the safety of all those that use the ferry system.

The WSP, working with federal and state partners continues to enhance security as

deemed appropriate and necessary.

The state ferry system and U.S. Coast Guard have determined that through the use of canine explosive detection teams, in conjunction with troopers and officers, are the most effective and efficient security measures at ferry locations. This includes random vehicle searches as required by the U.S. Coast Guard.

On September 9th 2004, the Department of Homeland Security and the U.S. Coast Guard directed WSP to comply with new security levels and minimum performance standards. The Washington State Patrol is working in partnership with the Washington State Ferries to meet these performance measures.

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Attachment D

Emergency Preparedness

◆ Other State Agency Initiatives ◆

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Department of Agriculture:

Agriculture and related industries in Washington account for nearly 13 percent (\$29 billion) of the annual gross state product. The state has approximately 37,000 farms producing more than 300 commercial crops with a farm gate value of \$5.5 billion.

In February 2004, the President signed Homeland Security Presidential Directive #9, establishing a national policy to defend the vital agriculture sector against terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. Working with local, state and federal agencies, and private sector stakeholders, WSDA has initiated the process to begin addressing the requirements of Homeland Security Presidential Directive #9, and protection of our vital food supply. The Governor's Domestic Security Executive Group (DSEG) approved an award of \$331,000 from FFY04 Homeland Security Grant Program to WSDA to establish a viable Agriculture Homeland Security Program. An additional \$165,000 was awarded by the Legislature to supplement WSDA's new Homeland Security Program. Homeland Security Areas of focus for WSDA include development of plans that address the agroterrorism threat; equipping and training WSDA animal, crop, and food safety response teams; and heightening awareness of agriculture private sector stakeholders through a comprehensive public education and outreach program.

Department of Ecology:

The Department of Ecology is responsible for or participates in a wide variety of emergency response functions:

- Responsible for oil and hazardous materials spills that affect or threaten waters.
- Serves as the responsible agent for facilities such as chemical storage, refineries, bulk oil storage plants and pipelines.
- Supports Washington State Patrol during responses to hazardous material spills on state highways.
- Provides coordination of dam safety for over 850 non-power producing dams.
- 24-hour on-call response system (hazardous materials teams) from Olympia, Bellevue, Yakima and Spokane.
- Spill responders are trained to operational and technical levels for Weapons of Mass Destruction and radiological responses.
- Access to 150 Washington Conservation Corps employees trained in basic hazardous materials post-emergency response to supplement first responder capabilities and perform necessary clean up efforts.

In the event of a homeland security event involving the above facilities, Department of Ecology will serve as the lead coordinating agency.

Department of Ecology also serves as a voting member on the Committee on Homeland Security and the Domestic Security Executive Group. Ecology works closely with the Military Department, the Washington State Patrol and other agencies in daily preparedness, prevention and response efforts.

For more information, please visit the Department of Ecology website at www.ecy.wa.gov or contact Linda Hoffman, Director of Ecology at (360) 407-7001 or lhof461@ecy.wa.gov.

Department of Information Services:

The Department of Information Services (DIS) provides telecommunications, computing and digital government services to more than 700 customers including state agencies, boards and commissions, local governments, tribal organizations and qualifying non-profits. DIS operates a secure, statewide standards-based telecommunications network providing reliable, economical voice, data and video communications. The DIS data center is one of the largest in the Northwest, combining both client server and mainframe computing in a secure, controlled environment. DIS also operates the state's Internet portal, *Access Washington* <http://access.wa.gov>, offering a single point of entry for citizens and business to government information and services. In general, DIS operations are financed from a revolving fund for which fees are collected from state agencies and local government customers who purchase DIS technology services. For more information, visit the DIS Web site at <http://www.wa.gov/dis>.

DIS serves as a lead in the Washington Statewide Homeland Security Strategic Plan specifically as it relates to cyber issues and participates in the Committee on Homeland Security. Specific DIS responsibilities are documented in the Action Plans of the Washington Statewide Homeland Security Strategic Plan.

DIS is focused on the delivery of high-value infrastructure services for Washington State. Working cooperatively with its state local government partners, DIS has established key government infrastructure and services for computing, telecommunications and cyber security. These include, but are not limited to, the State Government Network (SGN), the Intergovernmental Network (IGN), the state Security Layer and Secure Gateway Services, an enterprise Business Continuity Strategy and the Washington Computer Incident Response Center (WACIRC). WACIRC was established to implement a process for communicating critical information on cyber security related emergencies, threats and incidents. Washington participates in the newly established Multi-State ISAC (MS-ISAC) to support cyber incident information sharing across the nation.

The goal is a geographically diverse computing infrastructure that is supported by a multi-route, redundant telecommunications network configured to support full business continuity and cyber incident response capability. State and local jurisdictions are connected through the SGN and IGN networks, which facilitate efficient and effective communication. A strong network security fabric is fully operational and ensures the continuity of government services to the public.

DIS serves as staff to the State Interoperability Executive Committee (SIEC). The SIEC is responsible for coordination of radio interoperability and frequency management for state and local public safety communication systems.

In order to meet the objectives articulated in the goal above, DIS has the following initiatives underway:

1. Implement a hierarchical model for core network
2. Execute network and security infrastructure upgrades
3. Deploy IT infrastructure based on a business continuity strategy
4. Develop a master agreement for disaster recovery services in Eastern Washington
5. Replace the IGN perimeter routers
6. Continue the cycle of systematic cyber threat exercises, penetration tests and vulnerability assessments

Links for Additional Information

- [State Interoperability Executive Committee \(SIEC\)](#)
- [DIS Internet Web Site](#)
- [WACIRC Web Site](#)

For more information, please contact Nancy Jackson, DIS Communications Director, (360) 902-3553 or Mike McVicker, DIS Interim Director, (360) 902-3129.

Department of Transportation:

WSDOT has prepared and exercises a comprehensive all-hazards Disaster Plan (M54-11) that addresses the full-range of natural and technological/security threats to citizens of the State. The WSDOT Disaster Plan is written to carry out any tasks required of the agency under the WA State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

WSDOT's principal emergency response policies are:

- Minimize loss of life and property;
- Protect the integrity of the State's transportation system and related facilities;
- Restore transportation system functions as quickly as possible to facilitate response and recovery;
- Cooperate and coordinate with other agencies at the local, state and federal levels.

To effectively coordinate emergency response, WSDOT maintains Regional emergency

operations centers (EOC) in Spokane, Wenatchee, Yakima, Seattle, Olympia and Vancouver as well as EOCs at Headquarters in Olympia, and at our Aviation, Bridge and Ferry system units. WSDOT's EOCs are managed and operated according to the Incident Command System (ICS). WSDOT personnel involved in emergency response activities to include incident response crews, maintenance crews and all staff involved with EOC operations have been provided with ICS training.

WSDOT also has a 24/7 designated State Agency Liaison to the State Emergency Operations Center. This position is the initial point of contact for the SEOC Duty Officers who initiate any warning or emergency alert notifications to state agencies.

During any natural or human-caused emergency, WSDOT has the authority and responsibility to:

- Exercise all the powers necessary for the protection of the State transportation system;
- Provide assistance to designated hazardous materials incident command agencies (principally the WSP) upon request;
- Provide assistance to WSP and local law enforcement in traffic control, access control, re-routing as necessary; and provide equipment, operators and materials as needed;
- Serve as the primary State agency for the implementation of Emergency Support Function 1- Transportation, as defined in the National Response Plan (the Federal Reponses Plan);
- Provide public information personnel to support State emergency public information efforts, as requested;
- And, provide coordination for air search and rescue operations to include providing air or ground transportation for state emergency response personnel.

WSDOT is also a voting member of the State Committee on Homeland Security and the Governor's Domestic Security Executive Group. WSDOT maintains continual communication and cooperation with other State emergency response agencies, to include WSP, Ecology, WA National Guard et al to improve and refine the state's preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities.

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Homeland Security Funding in Washington State:

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Recent reports from the U.S. Census Bureau estimate that Washington State received or expended over \$267 million in homeland security funds in 2003. Although a majority of these funds remained at the federal level to support federal salaries for the Department of Homeland Security, including Customs and Border Patrol, Immigration and Customs Enforcement and other federal activities, the state of Washington has received and contracted or expended a significant amount of federal homeland security funds at the state and local levels.

Many grants are awarded directly to local jurisdictions, first responder disciplines and special purpose districts with no notice to or coordination with state authorities. The State of Washington, therefore, does not have a method to identify each federal homeland security dollar received or expended in the state, but does track all funds that are awarded through a state agency. The following chart accounts for the grants that have been awarded to the Military Department and the Department of Health. These funds have been obligated (specified for a specific jurisdiction, entity or use) and/or expended. For detailed information about any of the listed grants, please contact the agency responsible for coordinating the grant(s).

Military Department/Emergency Management Division

Fiscal Year	Grant	Amount	Status
2000-2001	State Domestic Preparedness Program	\$2,993,000	Fully expended
2002	State Domestic Preparedness Program	\$6,276,000	Fully expended
2003	State Homeland Security Grant Program – Part I	\$11,294,000	Obligated and being expended thru 3/05.
	State Homeland Security Grant Program – Part II	\$29,917,000	Obligated and being expended thru 4/05.
	Urban Areas Security Initiative – Part II (Seattle/King/Pierce Snohomish)	\$18,186,668	Obligated and being expended thru 6/05.
2004	Homeland Security Grant Program	\$44,015,000	Obligated and being expended thru 11/05.
	Urban Areas Security Initiative (Seattle/King/Pierce/Snohomish)	\$17,413,842	Obligated and being expended thru 11/05.

Department of Health

Fiscal Year	Grant	Amount	Status
1999-01	Public Health Preparedness & Response for Bioterrorism	\$2,278,825	Fully expended
2002	Public Health Preparedness & Response for Bioterrorism	\$17,902,197	Fully expended
	Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program	\$2,533,418	Fully expended
2003	Public Health Preparedness & Response for Bioterrorism	\$18,602,131	Obligated and being expended through

			8/05
	Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program	\$10,039,141	Obligated and being expended through 8/05
2004	Public Health Preparedness & Response for Bioterrorism	\$16,978,969	Obligated and being expended through 8/05
	Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program	\$10,069,141	Obligated and being expended through 8/05

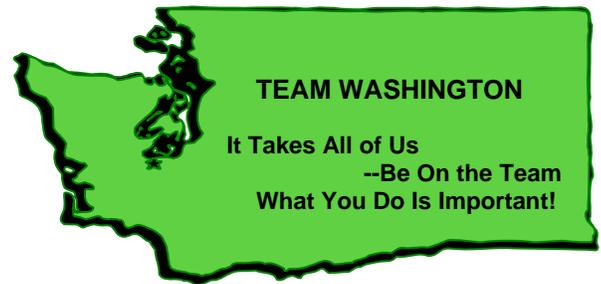
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Homeland Security Strategic Planning in Washington State:

"Ensure a safe and secure Washington for the 21st Century."

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The Washington Statewide Homeland Strategic Plan provides the framework through which we will strengthen our ability to defend against, deter, dissuade and ultimately respond to and recover from terrorist attacks in the State of Washington. It sets the direction and priorities by which we will measure our success in protecting citizens from the dangers that now confront us.



The Strategic Plan is a historic and unprecedented undertaking. We are indebted to the hundreds of private citizens, community and business leaders, tribal representatives, elected officials and federal, state and local government partners whose vision and commitment are reflected in this document.

By following this plan and working together as TEAM WASHINGTON, we assure our preparedness for contingencies and have a "road map" to guide wise investment as resourcing becomes available for initiatives and projects that will increase our statewide capabilities and capacities to assure the safety and security of our state.

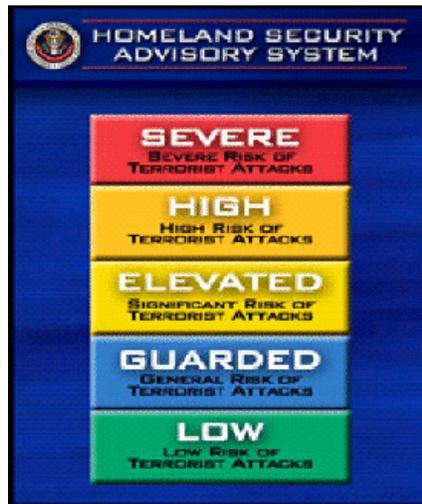
Following the strategic plan development (17) state agencies, associations and commissions now lead the (76) implementation plans and have developed (75) supporting action plans with high priority initiatives now selected for business plan development. Performance will be tracked using the balanced scorecard methodology.

The Washington Statewide Strategic Plan, action plans, references, resources, baseline balanced scorecard and homeland security update newsletters can be found at: <http://www.emd.wa.gov/site-general/wahsas/wa-hsas-idx.htm>

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Homeland Security Advisory System Information

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The Homeland Security Advisory System is binding on the executive branch of the federal government. **Adoption by all other levels of government and the private sector is highly encouraged.** There are five Threat Conditions and the following guidelines apply:

- The higher the Threat Condition, the greater the risk of a terrorist attack.
- Risk includes both the likelihood of an attack occurring and its potential gravity.
- Threat Conditions are determined by the U.S. Attorney General in consultation with the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security.
- Except in dire circumstances, the Attorney General seeks the views of the appropriate Homeland Security Principals or their subordinates, and other parties as appropriate, on the Threat Condition to be assigned.
- Threat Conditions may be assigned for the entire Nation, or they may be set for a particular geographic area or industrial sector.
- Assigned Threat Conditions are reviewed at regular intervals to determine whether adjustments are warranted

Elevated Condition (Yellow) An Elevated Condition is declared when there is a *significant risk of terrorist attacks*. In addition to the Protective Measures taken in the previous Threat Conditions, Federal departments and agencies consider the following general measures in addition to the Protective Measures that they will develop and implement:

- a. Increasing surveillance of critical locations
- b. Coordinating emergency plans as appropriate with nearby jurisdictions
- c. Assessing whether the precise characteristics of the threat require the further refinement of pre-planned Protective Measures
- d. Implementing, as appropriate, contingency and emergency response plans.

High Condition (Orange) A High Condition is declared when there is a *high risk of terrorist attacks*. In addition to the Protective Measures taken in the previous Threat Conditions, Federal departments and agencies consider the following general measures in addition to the agency-specific Protective Measures that they will develop and implement:

- Coordinating necessary security efforts with Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies or any National Guard or other appropriate armed forces organizations
- Taking additional precautions at public events and possibly considering alternative venues or even cancellation
- Preparing to execute contingency procedures, such as moving to an alternate site or dispersing their workforce
- Restricting threatened facility access to essential personnel only.

Severe Condition (Red) A Severe Condition reflects a *severe risk of Terrorist attacks*. Under most circumstances, the Protective Measures for a Severe Condition are not intended to be sustained for substantial periods of time. In addition to the Protective Measures in the previous Threat Conditions, Federal departments and agencies also consider the following general measures in addition to the agency-specific Protective Measures that they will develop and implement:

- Increasing or redirecting personnel to address critical emergency needs
- Assigning emergency response personnel and pre-positioning and mobilizing specially trained teams or resources
- Monitoring, redirecting, or constraining transportation systems
- Closing public and government facilities.

Governor's Homeland Security Advisory System Directive

Per a Governor's Directive (02-01), each state agency was mandated to prepare agency-unique plans and procedures that define agency specific activities and actions associated with the various levels of the HSAS system. The Washington Military Department, at the request of Governor Locke, developed guidelines for all levels of government and the general public which contain specific recommended "protective action measures" for each level of the system.

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Conclusion

The collaborative process the State of Washington has developed for preparing for, responding to, and recovering from natural disasters and acts of terrorism encourages information sharing, cooperative planning and maximum unity of effort and utilization of all available resources. In an actual disaster, any number of state agencies may be called to respond, either in a planning function or by direct integration into operations at the State Emergency Operations Center at Camp Murray. As additional resources become available, these domestic security processes will continue to mature and the State of Washington will continue to become a safer place to live, work and raise our families.

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