

**KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 10
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND COUNTER TERRORISM
EMERGENCY RESOURCE PLAN**

PRIMARY AGENCIES

King County Office of Emergency Management
Local Fire Agency/Hazmat Taskforce
US Environmental Protection Agency
US Coast Guard
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington State Patrol
Washington State Department of Ecology
Washington State Department of Health

SUPPORTING AGENCIES

Washington State Military Dept. Emergency
Management Division
Washington State Department of Fisheries and Wildlife
Washington State Civil Support Team
King County Executive
King County Sheriff's Office
King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Public Health – Seattle and King County
King County Department of Development and
Environmental Services
King County Department of Transportation
King County Emergency Medical Services
Local Law Enforcement
Local Hospitals
American Red Cross

In compliance with Washington State and Federal Requirements of the Community Right to
Know Act under WAC 118-40 and 40 CFR 355

Note: This ESF is intended to be used as the Local Emergency Planning Committee Plan,
Counter Terrorism Plan and ESF 10. It is formatted as a 'stand alone' plan.

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DEFINITIONS and ABBREVIATIONS

BLEVE	Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion
Buddy System	Use of two or more people together for response. Typically used by the entry team and the backup team
CDC	Center for Disease Control - Atlanta
CERCLA	Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended. Regarding hazardous substance releases into the environment and cleanup of abandon hazardous waste disposal sites.
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center operated by the Chemical Manufacturers Association. Provides information and/or assistance to emergency responders
CST	Civil Support Team
Cold Zone	Also the Green Zone or Safe Zone. Site of the Command Post, observation areas, staging, etc. No PPE required
Confinement	Defensive posture. Prevention of incident spreading
Containment	Offensive posture. Stop leaks or to get material into a container
DECON	Decontamination
Device or IED	An object fabricated with explosives or destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic or incendiary chemicals designed to disfigure, destroy, distract or harass
DOE	Washington State Department of Ecology
DOT	Washington State Department of Transportation
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance, as listed in the “List of Lists” for SARA Title III
EMAC	Emergency Management Advisory Committee (of King County)
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan: Tells WHO will do WHAT. Roles and Responsibilities
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency, Primary federal agency responsible for enforcement of federal laws protecting the environment. US EPA Region X is headquartered at 1200 6 th Ave Seattle
Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG)	Published by the US Dept of Transportation and revised every three years. Information useful for identifying placards and hazards associated with hazardous materials spilled while in transportation during the first twenty minutes

Evacuation	Movement of a population from the area of a spill or release
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HVA	Hazard Vulnerability Analysis.
Hazmat	Hazardous materials: a substance which when released from its container or intended use may cause harm to humans or the environment. <u>Includes biological, radiological, or chemical.</u>
HAZWOPER	SARA TITLE I, Worker Safety under OSHA regulations
Hot Zone	Also known as 'Red' or Exclusion Zone. Area most contaminated during a spill event & requiring site security. PPE required
ICS/IMS	Incident Command System/Incident Management System
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health. Causes irreversible damage or death if exposed for 30 minutes
Incident Isolation	A chemical spill or release requiring initiation of a Response Plan Removal of a population from a room or immediate structure
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
Level A	Fully encapsulated protection. Supplied Air Breathing Apparatus is inside the suit. This protection is used for unknowns and where airborne contaminants can cause damages. This is the highest level of protection
Level B	Supplied Air Breathing Apparatus with a splash suit. Protection against exposure from inhalation of toxic gases and splash of hazardous liquids
Level C	Air Filtration Mask with Splash Protection. Useful where: the materials is known, the airborne concentration is less than IDLH, and there is enough air to support responders
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet – critical information on properties of the hazardous materials
MSO	Marine Safety Office of the US Coast Guard
Notification	A legal obligation to report a spill
NRC	National Response Center
NRT	National Response Team
OSC	On Scene Coordinator
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PIO	Public Information Officer
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment, includes: breathing protection, boots, gloves, splash suits, goggles and related appropriate items
Rehab	Rehabilitation
Release	A gas or vapor which has gone beyond the boundaries of the facility in reportable quantity during a 24 hour period
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, also the "Community Right to Know Act"
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SCBA	Self Contained Breathing Apparatus

SOP	Standard (or Standing) Operating Procedures: Tells how a response plan is implemented
Spill	Uncontrolled liquid hazardous material
Shelter in Place	Isolation of a population within a structure to protect them from an airborne hazardous materials release
SuperFund	SARA Title III
Triage	The sorting of victims done by their critical care needs
Warm Zone	Also the Yellow or Decontamination Zone. Moderately contaminated. Entry Point to the Hot/Cold Zones. PPE required
Warning	A moral obligation to communicate impending danger

Hazardous Materials and Radiological Events

Hazard Vulnerability Analysis PL 99-499, Title III, Subtitle A, Sec 303 ©(1)

I. INTRODUCTION

King County has one of the highest probabilities in Washington State for being the scene of a significant hazardous materials release. This is directly related to the high level of diverse industrial facilities and transportation routes passing through and terminating in our county. Natural disasters like floods and earthquakes might also result in spills. Illegal drug labs and dumping present yet another concern. Recent history shows an increase in the threat from terrorist use of hazardous materials. The combination of possible sources of exposure to our sizable population and workforce presents complex problems to responders. It is difficult to find a home, school, hospital or place of business in our modern society that is not vulnerable to the possibility of a hazardous materials release.

A. Vulnerability

Primarily, spills happen in the course of routine daily commerce anywhere hazardous materials are handled or transported. There are over 3000 facilities with hazardous materials located in the City of Seattle alone that are regulated under the fire code. Areas with high concentrations of hazardous materials usage include Harbor Island, the Duwamish Corridor, Redmond and the Kent Valley. Business types that commonly use hazardous materials locally include: hospitals, schools, metal plating and finishing, the aircraft industry, public utilities, cold storage companies, the fuel industries, the communication industry, chemical distributors, research, and high technology firms. Each of these facilities is required to maintain plans for warning, notification, evacuation and site security under various regulations. The majority of releases that occur during regular commerce happen at fixed facilities.

King County includes one of the largest deepwater seaports on the West Coast. Seatac Airport handles cargoes from all over the world. Local Highways that carry hazardous materials to/from/through King County include I-5, I-90, I-405, US Highway 2, State Route (SR) 18, SR 516, SR 167, US Highway 99 and others. Fuel pipelines run through the county from Whatcom County toward Portland carrying jet fuels, diesel, gasoline, etc. These lines have “spurs” going to Harbor Island and SeaTac Airport. During a natural disaster, we can expect a much larger number of spills than usual from these sources. A commodity flow study outlining hazardous materials transportation by highway was conducted in King County. A report is available from the King County Office of Emergency Management.

Harbor Island and western Washington have very large fuel storage areas. The Harbor Island area is vulnerable to earthquake damage and subsequent fuel spills into the Duwamish River and Elliott Bay. These may occur from above ground storage, pipelines or fuel transfers from tankers. Events would produce severe fire hazards and enormous environmental damages to fish, wildlife and commerce.

While the majority of incidents tend to involve petroleum products, a significant number involve extremely hazardous materials. Extremely hazardous materials are those materials which may do irreversible damage or cause death to people or harm the environment when released or outside their intended use. Examples are ammonia, chlorine and sulfuric acid. More than 250 local facilities with extremely hazardous materials report their inventories to the county under SARA Title III provisions. Efforts continue to increase the compliance rate and the education level of local facilities. In excess of 300 hazardous materials events require response in King County annually. In addition, many events are not reported or go undetected.

Hazardous materials may also be released as a secondary result of natural disasters like earthquakes and floods. In either case, buildings or vehicles can release their hazardous materials inventories when they are structurally compromised or are involved in traffic accidents. Pipelines can be exposed and ruptured from collapsed embankments, road washouts, bridge collapses and fractures in roadways. Nearly every neighborhood in urban King County includes a natural gas pipeline.

The threat from biological or radiological releases currently exists largely from terrorism and their infrequent transportation through King County. With the closing of the University of Washington research reactor in 1985, the only radiological sources in use in the county are for medical purposes. The same can be said for biological samples. No record of a release of these biological materials (beyond sewage) could be found in available files. An increase in the threat of terrorist activity in the USA may have the most widespread impact on our population if hazardous materials are used.

B. History of Events

Recent significant events in King County include: Release of 2500 gallons of fuel from Olympic Pipeline at their Renton pumping station (1993), Boeing/Auburn's release of hydrofluoric and nitric acids (1995), numerous drug lab events, metal finishing company fires at Boeing and Universal Manufacturing (1990s), a spill at UPS in Redmond (1997), numerous releases of ammonia from cold storage facilities (several annually) and the release potassium permanganate to the Sammamish River (2001).

We have been very lucky in the area of railroad incidents. Pierce County recently had a derailment, which spilled boric acid and diesel fuel into south Puget Sound. The head-on collision between two trains in Kelso escaped a major spill (mid 1990s). Two derailments in Snohomish County resulted in a fire and evacuation that lasted several days (1991). Rail lines run throughout downtown Seattle and populous areas of King County.

King County has numerous abandoned hazardous waste sites that are being cleaned up under the Superfund program. There are at least five sites in Kent and one very large site in South Seattle.

C. Possible Effects

Hazardous materials spills might cause the short term or long term evacuation of an affected area. Depending on the nature of the spill and local weather conditions, residences, businesses, hospitals, schools, nursing homes, the Port of Seattle and roadways may be evacuated or closed to traffic until cleanup can be effected. When spills occur as part of an earthquake, this may compound the county's ability to move response resources and resume commerce. A Mass Casualty Incident resulting from a hazardous materials release would seriously impact the county's medical response community.

D. PURPOSE AND SCOPE PL 99-499, Title III, Subtitle A Section 303 (b) (c)

The Hazardous Materials Emergency Resource Plan is required under Washington State and federal law as part of the Community Right to Know Act (PL 99-499, 40 CFR 355 & WAC 118-40). The plan is written to cover the required jurisdictional boundaries for the King County LEPC described in the Washington Administrative Code. The King County LEPC covers all of King County EXCEPT Kent and Auburn.

This plan compliments and expands on sections in the King County Emergency Management Plan. It is intended to assist governmental agencies, businesses and response entities in their response to the release of hazardous materials within the boundaries of King County resulting from naturally occurring events like earthquakes or from industrial accidents, terrorism or illegal activities.

1. The required scope of the plan identified under WAC 118-40 is restricted to fixed facilities with specific quantities of reportable materials. Releases of hazardous materials, however, may occur as the result of transportation activities on land or in the marine environment and at facilities exempt from reporting under SARA Title III. This plan endeavors to include contingencies for a broad range of hazardous materials events including oil spills. This plan is intended to be coordinated with federal, state and other local plans, should the event require inter jurisdictional coordination.

Initiation of this Plan should be considered if:

- There are Casualties
- There are Evacuations
- A request for outside assistance with response or cleanup beyond existing agreements
- A spill or release requiring warning or notification under state or federal law
- A spill or release involves multiple jurisdictions or multiple King County Agencies

E. LEGAL AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY

Substantial organizational changes have occurred in the state and King County governmental agencies during 1995, 1996, and 2001. Washington State Emergency Management moved in 1995 from the Department of Community Trade and Economic Development to the Washington State Military Department. The King County Office of Emergency Management was reorganized and moved in 2002 from the King County Department of Information and Administrative Services to the King County Department of Executive Services.

The following is a brief summary of the applicable codes. For a more complete identification of the contents of the passage, visit the King County Legal Library in the King County Courthouse or the local law library.

King County Code (summary)

K.C.C. 1.28.010 Conduct of the County business in the event of emergency or disaster

Identifies where meetings might be held and who may call a meeting of the council.

K.C.C. 2.56.010 Declaration of Policy and Purpose

Authority to establish emergency management, emergency powers, and scope of emergency functions

K.C.C. 2.56.020 Definitions

Emergency Management, Disaster, Search and Rescue, (political) vacancy

K.C.C. 2.56.030 Emergency Management Organization – Establishment

Defines King County Department responsible for emergency management and its mission statement.

K.C.C. 2.56.040 Powers and Duties

Outlines emergency powers and obligations to respond to events and impending events. Includes mutual aid agreements.

K.C.C. 2.56.050 Use existing resources

Identifies use of county resources and use of private citizens as registered emergency workers

K.C.C. 2.56.060 Continuity of Government

Line of Succession, appointed officers, temporary vacancies

K.C.C. 2.56.070 Severability

K.C.C. 12.52.010 Definitions

Civil defense, civil defense worker, civil defense service, and injury are defined

K.C.C. 12.52.020 Emergency Powers conferred upon Executive – Mutual Aid – Compensation for civil defense workers

Specifically for compensation for injuries from emergency work

K.C.C. 12.52.030 Powers Delineated

Covers recall of employees, proclamation of emergency, evacuation, curfew, restriction of sale of firearms, gasoline and alcohol, closure of public places. Establishes penalty for violations.

K.C.C. 12.52.040 Severability

State Law WAC 118-40 (summary)

WAC 118-40-010 Introduction

Covers SARA Title III origin

WAC 118-40-020 Purpose and Scope

WAC 118-40-030 Definitions

SARA, CERCLA, Commission, Local Committee, Title III, Administrator, Environment, Extremely Hazardous Substances, Hazardous Chemical, Facility, Health Hazard, Physical Hazard, MSDS, NRT-1, OSHA, Person, Release, Toxic chemical, WISHA

WAC 118-40-040 State Emergency Response Commission – Establishment

*This item has been substantially changed. Quotation of the new passage is not currently available. Includes chairman of the SERC.

WAC 118-40-050 Commission Purpose, Responsibilities

*This item has changed with that of WAC 118-40-040. New passage is currently not available.

WAC 118-40-060 Through 080 Identities responsibilities of Washington State Patrol, Washington State Department of Ecology and Emergency Management Division of (Community Trade and Economic Development) Military Department.

WAC 118-40-150 Emergency Planning Districts – Designated

Identifies jurisdictions selection and petition

WAC 118-40-160 Local Committee – Organization Membership

Lists representatives requiring a place on the LEPC. State and Local Officials, Law Enforcement, Emergency Management, Fire Fighting, health Professional, Local Environmental, Hospital, Transportation, Media, Community Groups, Facility Coordinators

WAC 296-62-41021 identifies the training requirements for local first responders. This WISHA requirement mirrors the OSHA requirements under 29CFR1910.120. WAC 296-62-41080 to 86 covers recommended training outlines for instructors.

**Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986 PL 99-499
(summary)**

Title III Subtitle A Emergency Planning and Notification

Sec 301 Establishment of State Commissions, Planning Districts and Local Committees

Governor shall establish the state commission, local emergency planning committees, process for distributing information to the public, within 6 months. The composition of the LEPCs is established: elected state and local officials; law enforcement; first aid, health; local environmental; hospital and transportation personnel; broadcast and print media; community groups and owners/operators of facilities subject to reporting. Procedures for public notification of committee activities, and provision for receiving and processing public requests for information.

Sec 302 Substances and Facilities Covered and Notification

The list of Extremely Hazardous Substances is established, planning quantities and release quantities established. Formal notification by facilities of their inclusion under this title.

Sec 303 Comprehensive Emergency Response Plans

Each LEPC is required to have a plan by 1988 to identify at a minimum: resources, facilities subject to reports, transportation routes used by hazmat commerce, facilities subject to risk of exposure (like hospitals and utilities), procedures to be followed by owners and operators, and medical personnel, designation of community and facility coordinators, procedures for notification of releases methods used for determining releases and likely affected areas, a description of emergency equipment and personnel available in the community for response, evacuation plans, training programs for local response and medical personnel, schedules for exercise of the plan. Facilities shall provide information to the LEPC for planning as requested. The State Emergency Response Commission shall review each local plan. NRT-1 shall be followed for plan development. The plan shall be revised annually.

Sec 304 Emergency Notifications

Immediately upon release of a reportable quantity of an EHS, the LEPC, the SERC and the National Response Center shall be notified. Information shall include: the material released, the amount released, time and duration of the release, medium of the release, acute or chronic effects, precautions to take, name and phone number of the contact person. A written follow up is required as soon as practical to include: actions taken, health risks, and medical advice regarding exposed individuals.

Sec 305 Emergency Training and review of Emergency Procedures

A report to congress regarding the nation's readiness to respond.

Sec 313 Toxic Chemical Release Forms

Facilities subject to this section shall report an accounting of their routine releases and materials usage during the prior year by July 1st of the following year.

Subtitle B

Sec 311 Material Safety Data Sheets

Facilities under this title shall submit a list of MSDSs for materials reported under section 312 ONCE or when the list is amended. Lists are submitted to the LEPC. These will be made available to the public on request.

Sec 312 Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory Forms

Annual submissions of hazardous materials inventory forms are due by March 1st for the previous calendar year. Washington State requires Tier IIs only. These are to be submitted to the LEPC, local fire and the State Emergency Response Commission for threshold planning quantities. Information is made available to the public on request.

Subtitle C

Sec 321 Relationship to Other Laws

Sec 322 Trade Secrets

Facilities may request materials subject to reporting provisions of section 312 is withheld from the public based on trade secret provisions. The process is outlined for petition. Extremely few trade secrets are accepted.

Sec 323 Provision of Information to Health Professional, Doctors and Nurses

Information provision to health professionals is required under this section before and during emergencies by owners and operators

Sec 324 Public Availability of Plans, Datasheets, Form and Follow-up Notices

The Plans, MSDSs, Tier II forms and follow-up notices will be made available to the public. Annual publication of the availability will be made in local newspapers

Sec 325 Enforcement

Identifies Class I and Class II Administrative Penalties, Judicial Assessment, Civil process, and Criminal Penalties (for Sec 304 violations) are specified

Sec 326 Civil Actions

Federal, State and Local civil suits, rights provisions and intervention

II. Direction and Control of Hazardous Materials Response Activities

A. General

Public health and safety, and the protection of life and property are legal responsibilities of government. Government will perform emergency functions within their jurisdictional boundaries and, in addition, shall conduct such functions outside their jurisdictions as may be required pursuant to current resolutions, ordinances, mutual aid agreements, and RCW 38.52 (as amended).

Incident command in a jurisdiction does not imply any innate ability to provide response resources or trained response manpower within the jurisdiction. It is meant solely to provide trained leadership and management of the existing and available resources to respond to the release or impending release.

On scene organization will utilize the Incident Command System (also called the Incident Management System) as published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). In King County, the designated incident commander is:

- On state and interstate roadways, the senior Washington State Patrol officer on the scene will assume the incident command/incident management role except on the portion of I-5 within the City of Seattle.
- On I-5 in the city limits of Seattle the senior fire official from Seattle Fire Department will assume the incident command/incident management role.
- In areas of King County other than roadways and waterways, the senior Washington State Patrol officer on scene or the senior fire official on a jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis may assume incident command.
- On Coastal Navigable Waterways – The senior United States Coast Guard Officer may assume the role of incident commander/incident manager*
- On Inland Waterways – The US EPA On Scene Coordinator or other designated official may assume the incident command/incident manager role*
- For terrorist incidents, the FBI is the designated Incident Command authority. Usually, this is managed within a unified command structure including local agencies.
- For non-terrorist incidents, the local public health department may direct consequence management of a biological/disease outbreak. The State Dept. of Health may assist.

*By letter of understanding, the USCG jurisdiction ends in the Mountlake Cut and US EPA jurisdiction begins at that point inland for Lake Washington and connected waterways. On the Duwamish River upstream from the 102nd street bridge is US EPA, downstream is USCG.

Normal day-to-day organizational structures and chains of command will be maintained in government and supporting organizations. For the designated Incident Command Agency in your area, see the List of Incident Management Agencies in its Appendix.

B. Legal Designation of Incident Command Authority

RCW 70.136.030 Incident Command Agencies – Designation by Political Subdivisions

The governing body of each applicable political subdivision of this state shall be designate a hazardous materials incident command agency within its respective boundaries, and file this designation with the director of community, trade and economic development. In designating an incident command agency, the political subdivision shall consider the training, manpower, expertise, and equipment of various available agencies as well as the Uniform Fire Code and other existing codes and regulations. Along state and interstate highway corridors, the Washington State Patrol shall be the designated incident command agency unless by mutual agreement an agency assures the incident command role within its political boundaries. See Incident Command Appendix.

C. Responsibilities – Federal

Three federal agencies may be designated as the Incident Command authority at a hazardous materials incident. These are: US Coast Guard, US Environmental Protection Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

US Coast Guard

The United State Coast Guard is the incident command agency for navigable coastal waterways and will coordinate cleanup, provide technical support. They may provide site security, personnel and equipment to the emergency efforts. They may participate as part of the Regional Response Team (RRT).

United States Coast Guard shall:

- Act as the Incident Commander for spills of hazardous materials or petroleum products occurring on navigable waterways
- Direct the response to such spills
- Provide training on hazardous materials issues, including computer software
- Participate in the Regional and National Response Teams
- Exercise the Geographic Response Plan
- Maintain Regional and Geographic Area Response Plans
- Provide PIO support in conjunction with the Joint Information Center
- Provide a representative to the Emergency Operations Center as requested

US EPA

The US Environmental Protection Agency is the incident command agency on inland waterways and will work within the unified command structure with the United States Coast Guard, responsible party, Washington State, Washington State Patrol, and local fire agency. The US EPA may provide technical assistance teams (START) contractors, On Scene Coordinators (OSCs) and limited cleanup funding where the responsible party is not identified or is unable to fund cleanup.

United States Environmental Protection Agency shall:

- Act as the Incident Commander for spills of hazardous materials or petroleum products occurring on inland waterways – when requested or when local agencies cannot manage the incident.
- Provide site assessment assistance via the START contractor in the region
- Review annual SARA 313 reports
- Provide PIO support in conjunction with the Joint Information Center
- Provide a representative to the local or state Emergency Operations Center as requested

FBI

The FBI is the designated Incident Command authority for releases identified as terrorist incidents. The FBI has minimal response capability that may be many hours away. This necessitates reliance on local response capabilities and integration of local responders into a Unified Command response. Department of Justice grants have been utilized to augment local response capabilities in King County with the addition of equipment useful in terrorist incidents.

FBI shall:

- Assume Incident Command authority for Crisis Management at identified or credible suspect terrorist incidents
- Manage the law enforcement investigation of terrorist incidents, threats and suspected terrorist incidents
- Work with local response agencies in a Unified Command
- Take custody and process suspected terrorist incident evidence
- Notify federal agencies with roles in a terrorist incident
- Request federal assets required to manage the incident
- Provide PIO support in conjunction with the Joint Information Center
- Send a representative to the EOC when requested

D. Responsibilities – Washington State

The governor is legally responsible for directing and controlling all state activities to protect the lives and property of citizens from the effects of disasters. The governor may exercise the primary coordination role for implementing emergency preparedness measures, and is responsible for coordinating support from adjacent states and the federal government.

The Emergency Management Division within the Washington State Military Department is responsible for coordinating operational support and resources from adjacent states and the federal government. Line agencies of state government departments are responsible for providing various services in support of state and local government emergency operations. The initial contact with Washington State is the State Emergency Operations Officer (SEOO).

The Department of Ecology (WDOE) is the lead environmental agency in Washington State. In cleanup related to hazardous chemicals or oil spills, WDOE may assume On Scene Incident Coordination roles in conjunction with other state, federal and local agencies and the incident commander in the political jurisdiction. In small incidents, WDOE may be the first responder. In some cases, where the responsible party is unidentified or unable to cleanup the release, WDOE may provide limited funding for the cleanup. The Washington State Department of Ecology does not expect to have a role in response to or cleanup of terrorist oriented releases of chemical, radiological or biological releases.

Washington State Emergency Management Division when contacted regarding a hazardous materials release or terrorist incident shall:

- Contact all applicable Washington State Agencies. This may include Washington State Department of Ecology, Washington State Patrol, Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington State Health Department, the Governor's Office, Labor & Industries and the Washington State Civil Support Team
- Contact all applicable Federal Agencies. This may include the NRC, FBI, US Department of Health, Center for Disease Control, the US EPA, FEMA X and the US Coast Guard
- Activate the State EOC and Initiate an EAS Message only upon request and authorization of the local Director of Emergency Management
- Contact appropriate local, county or adjacent state emergency management agencies
- Participate in Joint Information Center coordination
- Record and process a request for State Fire Mobilization
- Adjutant General approves or disapproves fire mobilization request

The Washington State Department of Ecology shall:

- Respond to the release of hazardous chemicals that may injure the environment
- Act as the clean up coordinator for industrial chemical spills
- Maintain Community Right to Know Tier II reports for the SERC
- Review Section 313 reports and maintain files
- Provide technical assistance to the Incident Commander and responsible party for chemical spills
- Notify the US EPA of reportable spills
- Provide a representative to the Emergency Operations Center as requested
- Participate as a member of the State Emergency Response Commission Activities

Washington State Patrol shall: Title III, Subtitle A Sec 303 ©(7)

- Act as the incident commander on state and interstate roadways for hazardous materials events, except in the city limits of Seattle
- Act as the incident commander in other jurisdictions identified for hazardous materials events
- Assist with evacuations, scene security, crowd and traffic control for hazardous materials events
- Coordinate with other state and local officials, including law enforcement, transportation, environmental and health agencies as well as the American Red Cross and emergency workers
- Provide hazardous materials training classes from time to time
- Transport suspected Bioterrorism samples to the Washington State Health Labs for testing
- Support terrorism investigations where appropriate
- Provide PIO support in conjunction with the Joint Information Center
- Provide a representative to the appropriate Emergency Operations Center(s) as requested

Washington State Department of Fisheries and Wildlife shall:

- Work with other Washington State and local agencies where fish kills or habitat damage has been identified from hazardous materials releases
- Investigate cause and responsible parties where hazardous materials releases with environmental impacts have been identified
- Provide PIO support in conjunction with the Joint Information Center
- Send a representative to the appropriate Emergency Operations Center as requested

Washington State Department of Health shall:

- Act as Washington State lead on disease outbreaks and radiological issues
- Provide monitoring and lab support to incident commander
- Provide PIO support in conjunction with the Joint Information Center
- Monitor and coordinate with local public health departments and hospitals
- Obtain needed federal medical personnel and resources when needed
- Support disease vector control (water supply, rats, ticks, etc.)
- Direct National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) response when needed
- Make recommendations for unprotected site re-entry
- Provide a representative to the appropriate Emergency Operations Center as requested

Washington State Military Department – Civil Support Team shall:

- Deploy on direction of the Governor
- Assess sites through recon, sampling, on site lab testing
- Evaluate suspected chemical, biological or nuclear threat
- Provide decontamination and ALS medical support for the team only
- Monitor and support local response
- Coordinate with local, state and federal officials
- Operate within a Unified Command

E. Responsibilities – King County and Local Governments

Local governmental agencies are the primary provider of emergency management resources for response. The following is a partial list to illustrate the scope of possible emergency services needed during a hazardous materials incident* :

Law Enforcement	Transportation
Fire Prevention and Suppression	Roads Maintenance
Emergency Medical Services	Search and Rescue
Public Health Services	Human Resources Support
Sewer and Water Services	Utility Services
Welfare Services	Communication Support
Warning & Emergency Information	Evacuation

*These services are provided by fire districts and municipalities

The Home Rule Charter for King County establishes the organization, responsibilities and authorities of the Legislative and Executive branches of county government. The Washington State Constitution and state statute establish the organization, responsibilities and authorities of Courts in King County. For greater detail on responsibilities, see the King County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

The Legislative branch, composed of the County Council, is the policy determining body of government. The Council exercises its power by the adoption and enactment of ordinances and motions, and the appropriation of revenues and expenditures.

The Executive branch is composed of the County Executive, the County Administrative Officer, the Directors and the employees of the offices and departments. The Executive branch executes and enforces all County ordinances and statutes within the County, and provides services to the public.

The Judicial branch of County government includes state Superior Courts and other courts of limited jurisdiction. The Judicial branch exercises its power by adjudicating disputes, oversees cases involving violations of the law, and maintaining the due process of law in criminal and civil matters.

The following are basic primary and support responsibilities for hazardous materials operations provided by and through King County government. Detailed responsibilities and essential activities checklists are found in the appropriate sections of the King County Emergency Management Plan and Departmental Emergency 12-Hour Checklists.

The agencies and entities described in this section may be called upon to send a representative(s) to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) of the King County Office of Emergency Management. The Emergency Operations Center is a focal point for coordination of response efforts and resources during an emergency such as flooding, large earthquakes or hazardous materials releases.

The King County Executive shall:

- Establish and make policy decisions
- Preserve the continuity of the executive branch of County government
- Warn and inform the public
- Make emergency proclamations as needed
- Coordinate emergency operations and provide liaison, as required
- Direct the implementation of the emergency response and recovery plans
- Provide PIO support to the Joint Information Center through Communications Director
- Evaluate the need for Evacuations Orders as described under emergency powers
- Direct the use of the County Emergency Operations Center

The King County Council shall:

- 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 post audit of emergency financial operations of County government and for emergency performance audits
- Assist in public information and dissemination of emergency information through County Council offices, coordinate with the Emergency Operations Center, Joint Information Center and Public Information Officers of affected jurisdictions

Manager, KC Office of Emergency Management shall: Sec 303 ©(3)(4)(5)

- Advise and assist County officials on direction and control of emergency operations and act as liaison with appropriate organizations, as requested.
- Act as coordinating agent and prepare requests for emergency resources to State EMD
- Provide advice and assistance for preparation and dissemination of emergency information
- Collect emergency operations information, analyze data and prepare operational reports
- Coordinate with the King County Executive's Office 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 the Emergency Alert System (EAS) as it pertains to King County.
- Coordinate with the executive heads of political subdivisions within the County concerning the direction and control of their emergency operations and coordination with County operations and plans.
- Advise County officials on emergency fiscal and administrative procedures and requirements
- Establish and manage the Emergency Operations Center

- Develop and coordinate the preparation and use of emergency operations plans necessary to County government's accomplishing essential emergency management phases of mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.
- Support Joint Information Center Operations

KC Emergency Management Staff and Duty Officer shall: Sec303©(3)(4)(5)

- Follow Duty Officer Hazardous Materials and Terrorism guidelines
- Collect information regarding damage, casualties, evacuation needs, warning requirements
- Contact emergency management staff and brief officials as possible or necessary
- Act as liaison to field command or another EOC as needed
- Open, staff and/or manage the Emergency Operations Center when appropriate
- Obtain or confirm a state mission number for the incident
- Record information received by the Office of Emergency Management 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 EOC activation team
- Initiate an EAS message if appropriate
- Develop Emergency Plans & Procedures related to hazardous materials emergencies
- Contact impacted cities with notifications and for situation reports and resource needs
- Contact applicable King County Departments. This may include the King County Sheriff's Office, Public Health-Seattle and King County, Department of Natural Resources, King County DOT, Courts and Judicial, Department of Environmental Services, Adult and Juvenile Detention, and the King County Executive's Office.
- Contact dispatch centers
- Support the management of available response and recovery resources
- Identify locations for Center for Disease Control (CDC) pharmaceutical stockpile resource staging and distribution
- Participate in LEPC activities

King County Sheriff's Office shall: Title III, Subtitle A, Sec 303©(7)

- Contact appropriate responder dispatch agencies and emergency management
- Contact the FBI if incident is a confirmed or highly credible threat of release
- Contact the Seattle-King County Department of Public Health for evaluation of potential bio- terrorist incidents
- Contact the Seattle-King County Department of Public Health for access to sample evaluation of suspect Bioterrorism samples by the State Health Lab in Shoreline
- Transport appropriate samples to the State Health Lab for testing
- Assist with evacuation and site security for hazardous materials releases
- Participate in the Unified Command System
- Participate in decontamination as necessary
- Provide crowd and traffic control, emergency aid and safety programs
- Assist with warning and emergency information

- Provide for self-protection monitoring and reporting of environmental and other hazards
- Conduct druglab related activities where hazardous materials may be found
- Support investigation and evidence collection for terrorist activities
- Provide Special Operations Unit support for explosive devices
- Provide a representative to the Emergency Operations Center as requested

King County Department of Natural Resources & Parks shall:

- Contact local law enforcement and emergency management if a legally reportable spill or release occurs or a terrorist device has been observed if a terrorist device has been observed or is suspected.
- Manage the disposal of hazardous materials or contaminated debris from its facilities
- 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 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
- Maintain regulatory required hazardous materials plans
- Provide information, directories, advice, spill prevention and handling education to businesses that are small quantity generators of hazardous waste.
- Assist in providing for the care and welfare of people displaced from their homes due to disasters. Making available County park facilities, equipment and personnel for emergency housing and feeding needs in coordination with the American Red Cross
- Provide personnel to conduct damage assessment inspections of DNR&P and other King County facilities with available staff
- Provide limited amounts of available heavy equipment for emergency use under proclaimed emergencies
- Provide representatives to the Emergency Operations Center as requested

KC Department of Transportation shall: Title III, Subtitle A Sec 303 ©(1-7)

- Contact local law enforcement and emergency management if a legally reportable spill or release occurs or a terrorist device has been observed if a terrorist device has been observed or is suspected
- Maintain a liaison and 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 other first responders by assisting with barricades and other traffic related activities
- Assess damages to roads bridges, streets and County facilities

- Provide heavy equipment required by all County departments for emergency operations as available
- Provide a representative to the Emergency Operations Center as requested

KC Finance & Business Operations Division, shall:

- Contact local law enforcement and emergency management if a legally reportable spill or release occurs or a terrorist device has been observed if a terrorist device has been observed or is suspected Provide emergency procedures for purchasing of equipment and supplies needed by all King County Departments and other outside governmental agencies required to provide County governmental emergency services

Seattle-King Department of Public Health shall: Title III, Subtitle A Sec 303 ©(2)

- Contact local law enforcement and emergency management if a legally reportable spill or release occurs or a terrorist device has been observed if a terrorist device has been observed or is suspected
- Prioritize, coordinate and provide emergency health services, including disease control, immunizations, quarantine procedures and first aid
- Assist emergency medical service providers with coordination of basic and advanced life support services
- Coordinate provision of emergency supplies and equipment to hospitals
- Monitor, coordinate and provide medical examiner services, including investigating causes of sudden, unexpected or unnatural deaths, body identification and disposal or burial
- Monitor Hospital Emergency Rooms for unusual patterns or admissions
- Coordinate health issues with local hospital control and/or control alternate
- Certify reoccupancy following evacuation of a drug lab scene
- Provide Environmental Health Support to Incident Commanders
- Identify and request appropriate State Health Department resources
- Identify and request DMAT and DMORT resources when needed
- Authorize testing of suspected bio-terrorism samples by State Health Lab
- Notify hospitals of suspected or anticipated health incidents
- Notify local responders, emergency management and municipalities of State Lab results
- Request pharmaceutical support from local supplies and CDC stockpile as need
- Coordinate staging and distribution of pharmaceutical stockpile resources
- Provide PIO Support to the Incident Commander and the Joint Information Center
- Obtain lists of people possibly exposed and share with law enforcement
- Coordinate and provide inspections for food & water contamination, inspections of temporary housing & disposal of solid waste
- Conduct public information and education programs on emergency health treatment, prevention and control programs
- Coordinate and provide Critical Incident Stress Debriefing services for emergency services workers after emergency operations, as resources allow

- Coordinate the operation and use of radio communications (MEDCOM) system for physician/paramedic control as required to support County emergency operations
- Provide a representative to the Emergency Operations Center as requested

The King County Assessor's Office shall:

- Contact local law enforcement and emergency management if a legally reportable spill or release occurs or a terrorist device has been observed if a terrorist device has been observed or is suspected
- Coordinate and compile essential disaster analysis and damage assessment activities for King County
- Assess property damage and provide assessments to the executive, operations and support groups of the EOC
- Assist the Office of Emergency Management in preparing damage assessment reports in support of potential recovery funding
- Provide a representative to the King County EOC when requested

KC Department of Development and Environmental Services shall:

- Contact local law enforcement and emergency management if a legally reportable spill or release occurs or a terrorist device has been observed if a terrorist device has been observed or is suspected 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
- Provide a representative to the Emergency Operations Center as requested

KC Facilities Management Division shall:

- Contact local law enforcement and emergency management if a legally reportable spill or release occurs or a terrorist device has been observed if a terrorist device has been observed or is suspected
- Provide for maintenance, custodial services and security at all County facilities used for emergency operations
- Coordinate the rehabilitation and restoration of damaged or destroyed County public works facilities
- Assist in the planning, upgrading and construction of emergency public shelters by providing personnel, equipment and engineering support
- Provide a representative to the Emergency Operations Center as requested

King County Superior and District Courts shall:

- Contact local law enforcement and emergency management if a legally reportable spill or release occurs or a terrorist device has been observed if a terrorist device has been observed or is suspected
- Operation the County courts to adjudicate disputes and oversee cases involving violations of the law in a fair and orderly manner
- Maintain due process of law in civil and criminal justice matters
- Perform duties necessary to ensure efficient operation of the judicial system
- Perform proper coordination with Judicial Administration, Human Services, the Prosecuting Attorney and Adult Detention to insure efficient trial operations
- Provide administrative and judicial support in conducting inquests
- Provide a representative to the Emergency Operations Center as requested

KC Department of Executive Services shall:

- Contact local law enforcement and emergency management if a legally reportable spill or release occurs or a terrorist device has been observed if a terrorist device has been observed or is suspected
- Perform major administrative decisions necessary for the continuity of County government
- Coordinate the purchase and installation of telephone service required by all County departments and offices for emergency operations
- Provide for the use of County computer resources to record and maintain emergency operations information and management
- Provide for duplicating, printing and copying service for County departments and offices for emergency operations
- Establish records management system for retention
- Provide a representative to the Emergency Operations Center as required

King County Prosecuting Attorney shall:

- Contact local law enforcement and emergency management if a legally reportable spill or release occurs or a terrorist device has been observed if a terrorist device has been observed or is suspected
- Advise King County government officials on legal matters relating to emergency authority and responsibility
- Represent King County government in all criminal and civil proceedings in which it may be part as a result of emergency planning and operations
- Provide a representative to the Emergency Operations Center when required

KC Department of Community and Human Services shall:

- Contact local law enforcement and emergency management if a legally reportable spill or release occurs or a terrorist device has been observed if a terrorist device has been observed or is suspected
- Coordinate with the American Red Cross, the Salvation Army and volunteer resources

- Provide mental health counseling and psychological support programs as required
- Coordinate with Courts, Adult Detention and the Prosecuting Attorney
- Provide a representative to the Emergency Operations Center as requested

KC Department of Adult & Juvenile Detention shall:

- Contact local law enforcement and emergency management if a legally reportable spill or release occurs or a terrorist device has been observed if a terrorist device has been observed or is suspected
- Provide emergency jail operations as required
- Provide for shelter and/or congregate care of adult persons institutionalized in King County Adult Detention facilities
- When the needs of the detainees have been met, provide assistance such as food service to the EOC
- Coordinate with Human Services, judges of County Courts, Judicial Administration and the Prosecuting Attorney to ensure an efficient operations of the court
- Provide a representative to the Emergency Operation Center as requested

E. Responsibilities of other Local Agencies

Fire Service shall: Title III, Subtitle A Sec 303 ©(7)

- Provide emergency response to hazardous materials incidents within King County
- Act as the incident commander where identified by local ordinance
- Respond in mutual aid response to hazardous materials incidents to jurisdictions with mutual aid agreements
- Assist with evacuation of populations affected by hazardous materials incidents
- Provide equipment for decontamination and emergency medical aid at the hazardous materials incident scene
- Act as Public Information Officer where appropriate and participate in the Joint Information Center
- Perform search and rescue when protective equipment is required
- Contact the appropriate emergency management agency (s)
- Contact the Seattle-King County Dept of Public Health when a bio-terrorist incident is suspected
- Request initiation of EAS when appropriate
- Request additional resources through the appropriate EOC when needed
- Work with Bomb technicians when appropriate
- Request dispatch notification of local law enforcement and/or the FBI when necessary
- Provide a Fire Zone representative to the Emergency Operations Center for activations as needed or requested

Utility Districts and Industry shall:

- Provide for timely evacuation and site security for 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
- Coordinate activities with emergency management when releases affect utilities
- Provide information to media
- Notify the KCLEPC and NRC as may be required by law
- Maintain and coordinate plans per law
- Provide a representative to the Emergency Operations Center as requested

The Seattle-King Chapter of American Red Cross shall:

- Provide temporary housing and feeding facilities for displaced persons in partnership with King County, cities, and special purpose districts
- Provide information & financial assistance for essential immediate needs to evacuees
- Perform preliminary “windshield” damage assessments in affected areas
- Provide feeding stations for first responders to hazardous materials incidents Coordinate with the Salvation Army, King County Department of Human Services and other volunteer organizations through the American Red Cross Office
- Provide a representative to the Emergency Operations Center as requested

Municipalities shall:

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

Hospitals shall:

- The local Office of Emergency Management, local law enforcement if a legally reportable spill or release occurs or a terrorist device has been observed if a terrorist device has been observed or is suspected and the Health Department
- Ensure decontamination capability for a minimum of one patient
- Coordinate with Hospital Control and the Seattle-King County Health Department
- Provide protective measures and site security for the hospital facility
- Request appropriate needed non-health resources through emergency management

Local Law Enforcement shall:

- Contact dispatch/911, Local Emergency Management, and the FBI if a device or release has been observed or is expected
- Local Law Enforcement Agencies may assist with site security, crowd and traffic control, public warning, assistance with evacuations, and search and rescue where protective equipment is not required

Emergency Medical Services shall:

- Contact dispatch, Seattle-King County Health Department and/or Hospital Control if a victim may be contaminated, has symptoms resembling terrorist weapon material exposure or medics have been impacted
- Use appropriate protective measure and equipment if chemicals or terrorist weapons are expected
- Coordinate with the Incident Commander and other first responders

King County LEPC shall:

- Maintain records of annual Tier II reports and Clean Air Act documents provided by facilities
- Provide information on facilities & phone numbers to responders, the public and EOCs
- Provide technical information on chemical compatibility's & health concerns

III. ADMINISTRATION OF THE PLAN

A. UPDATING THE PLAN PL 99-499, Title III, Subtitle A, Sec 303(a)(b)

The plan shall be updated at least annually by the King County LEPC or following each test/exercise of the plan. This provision complies with state and federal regulations under SARA Title III and the Community Right to Know Act. Changes will be reviewed by the King County Office of Emergency Management and all named and involved response entities. Changes in personnel assignments, emergency phone listings and resources shall be reviewed for accuracy and functionality.

All revisions to the King County Hazardous Materials Emergency resources Plan will originate from the Local Emergency Planning Committee. Before revisions are finalized, the chairperson or co-chairpersons will approve the revisions recommended by the LEPC or its subcommittee.

Revision to the plan shall be distributed by first class mail to all agencies, organizations, and facilities, which hold copies of the plan within 30 days of each revision. Three copies of the revised plan will be forwarded to the State Emergency Response Commission per WAC 118-40 for plan review and comment.

B. Responsibility for Distribution of Updates

The chairperson or co-chairpersons of the KCLEPC or their designee shall provide for the plan to be updated following each test/exercise by the subcommittee of the KCLEPC appointed by the chairperson(s) or their designee. The chairperson(s) or their designee is also responsible for the distribution of the final revisions to all plan holders and the accurate maintenance of the directories of those plan holders. The plan is currently under revision with expected distribution in late spring 2001

C. Availability of the Plan

The King County Hazardous Materials Emergency Resource Plan is available at the main branch of the King County, Seattle and Renton Public Library Systems. Inquiry may be made for further information regarding hazardous materials inventories or information regarding the hazard of a particular chemical or reporting facility by King County Office of Emergency Management at (206) 296-3830.

D. Testing the Plan PL 99-499, Title III, Subtitle A Section 303 (b)(c) (9)

Testing refers to the exercise of all or part of the Hazardous Materials Emergency Resource Plan to improve the harmony of all work elements. All or part of the agencies involved may be active participants in the testing process. After the test, a critique by the participants shall be held to identify any elements in the plan that need to be revised or updated. This process shall support sound operational concepts and identify resource needs to carry out necessary functions in hazardous materials emergencies. Agencies, organizations and SARA planning facilities may be informed of the testing and may be invited to participate or observe, as appropriate, for the type of test planned. The King County Local Emergency Planning Committee is responsible for the annual exercise of the Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan. This exercise may be a tabletop, functional, drill, or full-scale exercise. Exercise of the Hazardous Materials Emergency Resource Plan is part of the four-year rotation schedule FEMA requires for SLA grants. Go to www.metrokc.gov/prepare for the schedule of the LEPC exercise.

IV. Emergency Response to Hazardous Materials Events

Community Planning and Response to Hazardous Materials Releases

Summary of Response PL 99-499, Title III, Subtitle A, Sec 303(b)(c)

Emergencies are divided into four major areas:

- ⇒ Mitigation Those things done before an emergency to reduce the impact or eliminate the source of the event
- ⇒ Preparedness Those things done before an emergency to ready a response
- ⇒ Response Those things done during an emergency in reaction to the event
- ⇒ Recovery Those things done during and after the event to return the “community” to pre-disaster conditions

Introduction - Planning Requirements and Assistance

Many regulations require facilities to produce and maintain emergency plans for their facilities with hazardous materials inventories. These regulations include: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Dangerous Waste Regulations, OPA 90, the Uniform Fire Code of 2000, Clean Air Act Amendments, HAZWOPER, and others. In 1996, the

King County Office of Emergency Management began a program designed to assist businesses develop plans consistent with the King County Hazardous Materials Emergency Resource Plan and the response capability of the community. Targeted are those facilities having reportable quantities of extremely hazardous substances. Small and medium sized businesses will be targeted for employee training at the awareness level and in the incident command system. Citizens have been invited to participate as well. It is hoped that this assistance will support safety in local business and the surrounding community. It is the goal of the King County LEPC to have a current plan on the EOC shelf from every facility with SARA Title III reportable quantities of extremely hazardous substances.

Facilities with hazardous material inventories are obligated under OPA 1990, the Hazard Communication Standard, Dangerous Waste Regulations, the Uniform Fire Code and other regulations to produce plans for the safety of facilities, the employees and the community potentially affected by a release. These plans typically call for the inclusion of some, all or more than the following:

• Alarm Systems	• Emergency Shutdown Procedures
• Warning and Legal Notifications	• Identification of the released material
• Employee Accountability	• Identification of potential health & environmental effects
• Evacuations, Isolation and Site Control	• Cleanup of the affected area
• Emergency Medical	• Follow-up reports
• Site Plans and Topography	

If a facility is involved in an “**active response**” to the release, other provisions may apply per OSHA Regulations in SARA Title I, also known as HAZWOPER. Active response usually involves attempts to: stop a release, divert its impact, or otherwise enter the area of immediate danger. A recognized hazardous material going beyond the boundaries of the facility, container or intended use, in reportable amounts, in a 24-hour period, is considered to be a **release**.

This plan attempts to provide a delineation between a routine spill (chronic impact) and an emergency (acute impact). Most regulations have specific amounts for spills of particular materials that trigger response.

Transportation companies like railroads, trucking firms and pipelines are not required to participate in the report of inventories in transportation under SARA Title III sec 312. The Local Emergency Planning Committee is required to make provision for emergencies involving these areas of risk in its plan and exercise activities. Resources in the form of names, phone numbers and marine response “co-ops” are included in the response section for your reference.

Common Response Issues might include:

- Public Information - Warning and Notification
- Evacuation and Isolation
- Human Services, Sheltering, Psychological Counseling
- Public Sector Response Capability
- Private Sector Response Capability
- Emergency Medical
- Personal Protective Equipment
- Training Levels
- Monitoring

A. Public Information PL 99-499, Title III, Subtitle A, Sec 303 ©(4)

Warning and Notification (see King County ESF 2, Communications and Warning)
Warning is defined as: a moral obligation to identify to a population at risk of an impending or possible imminent danger. This is different from **notifications**: a legal obligation to identify the occurrence of an event. A citizen is warned, a regulatory body is notified.

Warning Systems PL 99-499, Title III, Subtitle A, Sec 303 ©(4)

King County has no warning system specifically for hazardous materials releases. Citizens can expect to be notified of a major release by the Emergency Alert System, local news reports or door to door by local police, fire or personnel from a facility with hazardous materials. Pierce County and other jurisdictions have attempted to install a siren system, but this system suffers from a serious need for public education on using the system and from the expense of installing the system. Following an earthquake, door-to-door warning may be hampered by collapsed roads, overpasses and bridges. King County uses the Emergency Alert System (EAS) and traditional media contacts to distribute **warnings** and information regarding hazardous materials releases to the public. Other methods of **warning** might include: telephone contact with facilities or businesses at risk, use of public address systems, or door-to-door **warnings**. Typically, the media might assist in releases that involve injuries or fatalities and/or are a threat to human health or the environment. The routine reporting of the occasional oil sheen on a local lake is not called to the media's or the public's attention. The Local Emergency Planning Committee is required to have a representative from local media in its membership to advise on these issues. KIRO Radio is the EAS warning point in King County.

Public Information Officers (PIO) are maintained by most agencies in King County including: fire districts and municipalities, police departments, public works and natural resources organizations, environmental agencies (Washington State Dept of Ecology, US EPA), the US Coast Guard, and NOAA. For King County government, the PIO is most likely to be from the King County Executive's Office for major events. Smaller events

may involve a PIO from a public works agency, the local police or fire jurisdiction, or a utility. Where the US EPA is involved in a response, the PIO function is typically

deferred to the local governmental body. Where a major spill of petroleum products enters a navigable waterway, the US Coast Guard may be involved in the PIO function for the event.

Information provided to the public is most useful for evacuations, shelters or sheltering in place, to establish confidence in the water supply, reoccupancy of evacuated areas or to inform the public of other emergency procedures.

Notifications are the obligation of the party responsible for the material(s) released. These **notifications** might be identified under federal, state or local codes. These might include but are not restricted to: the US Coast Guard, Washington State Department of Ecology, the National Response Center, Washington State Department of Transportation, the Emergency Management Division of the Washington State Military Department, Washington State Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, Local Indian Tribes, Puget Sound Air Pollution Control, US Environmental Protection, local health departments and local utilities.

B. Isolation and Evacuation PL 99-499, Title III, Subtitle A, Sec 303 ©(7)

It is essential that citizens and workers of the community be protected to the highest degree possible from the adverse effects of a hazardous materials release. Protective measures taken to preserve the health and safety of the public during a hazardous materials event are: **isolation**, **evacuation**, and **shelter in place** or a combination of all three.

Isolation involves the immediate area affected or the structure (building) only. Example: a spill in the lab might include the removal of personnel from the room and/or building but would not effect the neighbors. **Evacuation** would involve a larger area, like: a facility or a building with multiple tenants. **Evacuation** implies movement of that population to a safe area other than the original location. In some cases, it may be impractical or unwise to move a large population during a hazardous materials event. Where this is the case, it may be practical to **shelter in place**. **Shelter in place** requires the prior education of a population to be successful.

The procedure involves the following steps:

- Go inside a building and remain until you are notified by television, radio, or other means that the danger has passed. Use the downwind side of the building, up/downstairs
- Close all doors and windows.
- Shut off all ventilation, heating and cooling systems.
- Use wet towels over mouth and nose as instructed.

- Do not use fireplaces or woodstoves. Put out any burning fires and close the damper.
- Listen to your local radio or television stations for further instructions.
- Additional information will be provided to citizens

This technique is useful where the population is unable to evacuate before an airborne material “plume” arrives but where the plume will pass the location in a brief period of time. As would be expected, this involves evaluations of the material, its properties and the local weather conditions. The incident commander in conjunction with the safety officer and technical experts in the planning group make the decision to use one or more of the three outline protective measures.

Evacuation has the inherent problem of moving people on short notice. How the population will be moved and to where, is the problem facing first responder. Transportation available might include: personal vehicles, police cars/vans, fire command vehicles, or mass transportation vehicles from Metro Transit, Laidlaw transportation or other private source. Provision for disabled, elderly, children and pets makes this a difficult challenge at best.

In the event that **evacuation** is the choice of the incident commander, the following instructions may be given to citizens:

- **Evacuation**, act immediately
- Turn off main switches for utilities before leaving
- Gather only what you most need: example – medications
- Do not use phone unless it is an emergency
- Do not call your children’s school
- Do not pick your children up from school, they will be the first moved if **evacuation** is necessary. You will be notified where they are by radio or television
- Lock the house or building before you leave
- Car-pool if possible. Keep vehicle windows closed, ventilation off, turn on radio for information
- Follow direction given by officials along **evacuation** routes

Evacuation routes should be directed upwind or crosswind from the effected area. Shelter locations for evacuees shall be created at a safe distance from the event. The American Red Cross is the designated shelter management agency in King County. It is not possible to pre-identify shelters in King County prior to a release. Traffic patterns, weather conditions and road damages make pre-designation of routes impossible. Damage assessment following an earthquake will be needed to determine available routes and sites.

C. Mass Care and Sheltering

The King County Office of Emergency Management teaches 3-day preparedness to the citizens of incorporated King County. Citizens may need to remain away from home for extended periods of time and are encouraged to be prepared for this possibility.

Persons who have been evacuated from their homes or businesses due to impending danger to life and/or health may be provided with mass care services. These essential services should include but are not limited to food clothing and shelter. In the event of an emergency situation requiring mass care, the Manager of Emergency Management or their designee shall activate the EOC, or call the American Red Cross and/or the Salvation Army for assistance in this area.

Seattle-King Chapter of American Red Cross

The American Red Cross will provide temporary housing, mass care shelter and feeding facilities (in partnership with King County and cities), emergency first aid and medical services, welfare inquiries, information services and financial aid for essentials based on the immediate need at the time of the emergency. The American Red Cross maintains agreements with many schools, churches and miscellaneous facilities around the county to use their buildings as a shelter resource in emergencies.

Salvation Army

The Salvation Army will assist the community with food collection and distribution, provide clothing, bedding, essential furnishings, and spiritual and family counseling for displaced individuals during an emergency. The Salvation Army is well known for its mobile feeding capabilities. These are often made available to first responder's at large fires and other events.

Other Agencies

Other local agencies may be called or may volunteer to assist with human services during times of emergency. These agencies or citizen groups may include civic organizations, church groups, businesses, etc. These agencies may provide human services support of shelter, food, clothing or other immediate needs during and emergency.

Critical Incident Stress Management

King County Emergency Medical Services provides assistance with the psychological impacts experienced by first responders, victims, friends and relatives involved in response to hazardous materials events. Critical Incident Stress Management can be obtained from King County EMS.

D. Public Sector Ability to Respond to Hazmat Events PL 99-499, Title III, Subtitle A, Sec 303 ©(6)

Incident Command for hazardous materials incidents lies with Washington State Patrol on most state roads (see exceptions) and local fire or Washington State Patrol elsewhere in the state. This does not imply a responsibility to respond; rather, it is to coordinate response and/or request assistance.

King County is fortunate to have nine (9) hazardous materials response teams. These are housed in the fire departments of Seattle, Tukwila, Kent, Auburn, Renton, Fire Zone One (Bellevue, Redmond, Kirkland, Woodinville, Bothell and Issaquah), the Port of Seattle and Federal Way. Informal mutual aid agreements exist between these jurisdictions for response.

Problems arise for earthquake related hazardous materials events. It is possible that fire crews assigned to hazmat teams may be called to medical emergencies, fires, etc. making organized response to hazmat scenes difficult. Earthquake damage may make roads impassable for the hazmat team, making response difficult for any requests for assistance. Exercises are regularly conducted within each response agency and at least annually at the county level.

The Washington State Emergency Management Division of the Military Department provides no additional response capability for hazardous materials incidents beyond notification requirements. The State Emergency Management SEOO is the after-hours, weekend and holiday point of contact for notification of the Department of Ecology Spill Response teams. If local fire resources are exhausted, the SEOO may initiate request for Fire Mobilization or the Civil Support Team. The Washington State Department of Ecology does have a spill response "team" located in the northwest regional offices specifically for minor incidents and response support. The US EPA does provide START (technical teams) on request from the jurisdiction response agency, with a ceiling of \$2,000,000 per event. A Regional Response Team is based in San Francisco and can be requested for catastrophic events. Several private companies maintain in-house response teams, notably: Weyerhaeuser, The Boeing Company and Foss Environmental.

In King County, there are nine public hazardous materials response teams. They provide training to their own staffs at various levels which is augmented at time with training from the Washington State Patrol and private sources. The fire service trains to the same described levels above per NFPA 472 Standards. Washington State Patrol trains its staff at various levels and the King County Police trains its field officers to Awareness. The King County Office of Emergency Management currently has provided training to field personnel in Roads, Parks and Natural Resources up to the Operations Level and includes a basic Incident Command System Class. These classes will vary from year to year and may include individuals from industry, free or at a nominal charge. Call King County Office of Emergency Management for dates and times of available training at (206) 296-3830.

The **Seattle Fire Hazmat Team** covers the city limits of Seattle and I-5 in the city limits of Seattle. Seattle is fire Zone 5 in King County. They are available for mutual aid response with jurisdictions having similar capabilities. (56 level A technicians plus equipment)

The **Tukwila Fire Hazmat Team** covers the city of Tukwila. Tukwila is in Fire Zone 3 in King County. They are available for mutual aid response with jurisdictions having similar capabilities. (14 level A technicians plus equipment)

The **Renton Fire Hazmat Team** covers the city of Renton. Renton is in Fire Zone 3 in King County. They are available for mutual aid response with jurisdictions having similar capabilities. (27 level A technicians plus equipment)

The **Kent Fire Hazmat Team** covers the city of Kent. Kent is in Fire Zone 3 in King County. . They are available for mutual aid response with jurisdictions having similar capabilities. (15 level A technicians, a mobile command post and miscellaneous equipment).

The **Auburn Fire Hazmat Team** covers the city of Auburn and contract jurisdictions in south King County and northern Pierce County including Buckley and Pacific/Algona. They are available for mutual aid response with jurisdictions having similar capabilities. (14 level A technicians plus equipment)

The **King County Fire District #39 Hazmat Team** covers the city of Federal Way and parts of unincorporated King County in the Federal Way area. KC Fire District #39 is in Fire Zone 4 in King County. They are available for mutual aid response with jurisdictions having similar capabilities. (9 level A technicians and 9 level B technicians plus equipment).

The **Port of Seattle Fire Hazmat Team** is housed at Seatac Airport with their fire units. They are primarily tasked with the airport property but respond in mutual aid with other units, notable KCFD #39 hazmat team to cover most of Fire Zone 4. They are available for mutual aid response with jurisdictions having similar capabilities. (35 level A technicians plus equipment).

The two **Eastside Fire Hazmat Teams** are comprised of equipment and personnel from Bothell Fire, Redmond Fire, Kirkland Fire, Bellevue Fire, Issaquah and Woodinville Fire. The Eastside Team covers most of Fire Zone 1, with some exceptions. They are available for mutual aid response with jurisdictions having similar capabilities. (45 level A technicians plus equipment).

Other Public Response Resources

The **Washington State Department of Ecology** has a spill response team based in the NW Regional Offices in Bellevue. They have the capability to respond 24 hours a day to

minor spills in the regional jurisdiction of WDOE. These include abandon drums, drug labs, fish kills and oil spills. The unit consists of a regional supervisor, four full-time spill responders, four plan reviewers and a secretary. Six part time responders augment the team. They also assist RP with technical cleanup of the spill. Equipment on the response van includes level A entry gear, air supply, gloves and some cleanup pads, booms and socks. The unit and associated personnel might respond with or in support of other emergency response agencies. (425) 649-7000

The US EPA maintains a contract with Ecology and Environment as the local Technical Assistance Team for US EPA Region 10. They respond with local responders on site entry. The winner of the five-year contract was Ecology and Environment, Inc. of Seattle Washington at (206) 624-9537.

E. Private Sector Response Capabilities

Many larger firms with hazardous materials inventories have private response teams trained to various levels. Notably these include: several locations of the Boeing Company, Foss Environmental and the Weyerhaeuser Company. Several local cleanup contractors have equipment and personnel able to perform hazardous materials response with or without fire service support.

F. Emergency Medical PL 99-499, Title III, Subtitle A, Sec 303 ©(2)

Emergency medical services during hazardous materials events are provide by a number of agencies. Their jobs are complicated by contaminated patients, difficulty in acquiring access to the event scene, distribution of victims to medical facilities and existence of medical facilities capable of accepting victims with hazardous materials trauma.

Ambulance Services and Triage

Ambulance transportation shall be provided by local ambulance services and fire department aid vehicles when appropriate. Mutual aid services for ambulance transportation may be requested at the discretion of the incident commander. Paramedics responding to the scene of a hazardous materials release should be trained to at least the awareness level. Victims should be decontaminated by On-Scene First Responders prior to dispatch to medical facilities in a vehicle. Failure to decontaminate a victim prior to transportation can render the vehicle “out of service” until it is itself decontaminated as well as cross contaminate the paramedics. For Mass Casualty Incidents, Harborview Hospital will distribute patients to local hospitals based on the facility’s ability to care for hazardous materials patients.

Other Health and Medical Assistance

Where health considerations involve radiological events, the Washington State Department of Health is the lead agency. The medical facilities in King County, Pierce County and Snohomish County available in the event of a local hazardous materials

release can be found as **Appendix 3**. Avail-ability of each facility might be based on other emergencies concurrent with the releases.

G. Personal Protective Equipment

Personal protective equipment for hazardous materials events has limitations in practical use. These limitations include: compatibility with the material(s), susceptibility to tears, abrasion, and heat degradation, limited time in the hot zone and the expense of keeping a full inventory of suits. Protective equipment is classified into Level A, Level B, Level C, and Level D.

Level A Protection

Fully encapsulated suit covering all body parts is made of a material resistant to the particular chemical released. The air breathed by the person wearing the suit comes from a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) inside the suit. The objective of Level A protection is to protect the occupant from airborne contaminants that may be adsorbed through the skin or can cause exposure by inhalation. This or Level B must be worn in an IDLH atmosphere or where an oxygen deficiency may exist.

Level B Protection

A splash suit covers all body parts is made of chemically resistant material for the particular chemical released. The air breathed by the person wearing the suit comes from an SCBA worn outside the suit or from a Supplied Air Respirator (SAR). The objective of the protective equipment is to prevent contact with liquids/solids that may be corrosive to the skin or from airborne toxic substances that may be inhaled. This or level A must be worn in an IDLH atmosphere or where an oxygen deficiency may exist.

Level C Protection

A splash suit covers all body parts and is made of chemically resistant material for the particular chemical released. The air breathed by the person wearing the suit comes from a mask with filters specific to the material that may be airborne. This equipment may only be worn where the material(s) released is known, cartridges for the material are available, the air contains at least 19.5% oxygen, and no IDLH atmosphere exists.

Level D Protection

Ordinary street clothes. Offers no specific protection from hazardous materials releases. Includes firefighting turnout bunkers, coveralls and rain suits without breathing protection.

Even chemically resistant suits must be maintained and inspected regularly. Exposure to light or chemicals can cause cracking, softening or a general reduction in the chemical resistance of the material. Flashover suits are specialized for resistance to fire up to 1500° for 20 seconds. This does not protect the occupant from the underlying suit melting onto the occupant. Chemically resistant suits might be made from: butyl rubber,

Viton, Saranex, Teflon, or other substance. Some suits are layered with various materials to increase their protective nature. These tend to be more expensive. The response industry is tending toward disposable suits rather than reusable suits because of the expense involved and fear of later contamination from earlier events.

H. TRAINING LEVELS/SCHEDULES-PL99-499, Title III, Subtitle A, Sec 303(a)(c)

Training on the use of the King County Hazardous Materials Emergency Resources Plan is done annually with staff of the King County Office of Emergency Management. The duty officer of the King County Office of Emergency Management is trained to follow the procedures set out in the section titled “Emergency Response/King County Duty Officer Procedures”. Members of the staff participate in the annual exercise of the King

County Hazardous Materials Emergency Resource Plan. Duty officers rotate on a two-week schedule.

FEMA also has three home study classes:

IS 346 Orientation to Hazardous Materials for Medical Personnel

Q 534 Emergency Response to Terrorism

IS 5 A Citizen’s Orientation to Hazardous Materials

WAC 296-62-41021 and 29 CFR 1910.120 identifies the following recognized levels of training:

Awareness – Covers basic recognition of a hazard, identification of the hazard (chemical released), evacuation and isolation of the area, calls for assistance, notifications required. Any person who may witness a hazardous materials spill in their profession is required to have at least this training. Requires employer certification and annual competency.

Operations – Goes beyond awareness. Requires a knowledge of Personal Protective Equipment defensive mitigation techniques, the incident command system, decontamination and emergency medical procedures and the employer’s plan. Requires employer certification and annual competency. Eight hours minimum classroom work.

Technician – Goes beyond the Operations Level. Requires knowledge of Offensive mitigation techniques, the local emergency plan and knowledge of the national response plan in addition to skills and knowledge at the Operations Level. Requires employer certification and annual competency. Twenty four-hour minimum classroom work.

Incident Commander – Involves knowledge beyond the Operations level in preparation for command of a hazardous materials incident. Requires employer certification and annual competency. Requires 24 hours training beyond the Operations Level.

Other - Search and Rescue

Search and Rescue is the legal obligation of the local law enforcement agency. In the event of a hazardous materials release involving missing persons or the need for a rescue, the involvement of local law enforcement may not be practical because of safety issues. Personal protective equipment may be required to effect entry of the hot zone to effect

search and rescue. Specific training is required as well as equipment and an adequate medical condition of members of the entry team must be established. The SEOO may be contacted for specialized resources including the FEMA Region X Urban Search and Rescue Task Force.

I. Monitoring the Site and Reoccupancy

Response agencies have limited means of monitoring a hazardous materials emergency. While the fire department hazardous materials team has the responsibility for this function, they will only do so to their level of capability. If the fire service's ability is exceeded, the US EPA START contractor may be requested to monitor the site. In some instances, the facility may have a greater ability to monitor their site and should be used in that instance.

Several agencies have an interest in the level of contamination at a site. These include:

Washington State Department of Health	Radiological and Occupancy*
Washington State Department of Labor and Industries	Worker Safety and Business Occupancy
Public Health – Seattle & King County	Occupancy
Washington State Department of Ecology	Environmental Impact

*The WAC identifies the local health department as the agency with authority to certify reoccupancy of a residence following drug lab cleanup.

Civil Support Team (only)* & Fire Departments

MSA Combustible Gas and Oxygen Sensing Instruments
Photo-ionization Detection Units
Flame-Ionization Detection Units
Ludlum Radiacmeter 2241-2 with accessories
Radiological Monitoring Kit V-777
Colormetric Tubes and Hazcat Kits
APD 2000
M256A1*
Mass Spectrometers*
Bio Assay Tickets*

J. Recovery and Cleanup

It is the obligation of the responsible party to arrange cleanup of a release site. If the site is abandon, the responsible party is unable to pay for cleanup or if the responsible party cannot be identified, the Washington State Department of Ecology and/or United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) take the lead. Gross cleanup is performed to protect the life, safety and health issues that may exist. A list of cleanup contractors is maintained in the King County Hazardous Materials Emergency Resource Plan.

While local fire agencies, law enforcement and/or Washington State Patrol may play a part in emergency response, they do not remain on the scene for the cleanup. The responsible party (RP) must pay for cleanup and where the RP is not identified or is unable to pay for cleanup, some funding may be available from the Washington State Department of Ecology or from US EPA under the Superfund Act. Some funding may be available to local jurisdictions for response activities.

Cleanup and Disposal

The cleanup and disposal of hazardous materials is the responsibility of the owner or transporter of the material per Title 4 RCW 4.24.314. Cleanup and disposal measures must be coordinated between the responsible party and the state /federal/local regulatory agencies or private cleanup and disposal contractors as determined by the nature and severity of the release.

Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE) is the lead agency for overseeing the cleanup and disposal of hazardous chemicals and chemical waste. The US EPA is the Incident Command agency for inland waterway spills and shares that oversight with Washington State Department of Ecology.

The Seattle/King County Department of Public Health is the lead agency for screening suspect hazardous and non-regulated small quantity hazardous materials for proper disposal that might be generated from cleanup sites. Reference: King County Board of Health Title 10, Solid Waste Regulation, Chapter 10.80.

RCW 69.50.511 (covers the cleanup of hazardous substances at illegal drug manufacturing facilities):

“Law enforcement agencies who during the official investigation or enforcement of any illegal drug manufacturing facility... shall notify the department of ecology for the purpose of securing a contractor to identify, cleanup, store, and dispose of suspected hazardous substances,... The department of ecology shall make every effort to recover costs from the parties responsible for the suspected hazardous substances. All recoveries shall be deposited in the account of fund from which contractor payments are made. ...”

The State of Washington maintains a Toxic Control Account, which is, managed by Washington State Department of Ecology per Chapter 70.105D (Washington State Model Toxins Control Act) and RCW 82.21. This fund/account is similar in intention to the federal CERCLA (Superfund) account. Cleanup is effected by state hired contractors under this act. Oil spill cleanup cost recovery is authorized by RCW 90.56.350. RCW 90.56.360 Liability for expenses. Any person who unlawfully discharges oil or hazardous substances into the water of the state shall be responsible for the necessary expenses incurred by the state in carrying out a project or activity authorized under RCW 90.56.350.

WAC 174-303-145 (3) Mitigation and Control. *The person responsible for a spill or a non-permitted discharge (of a dangerous waste or hazardous substance into the environment) must take appropriate immediate action to protect the human health and the environment (e.g. diking to prevent contamination of state waters, shutting of open valves). (a) In addition, the person responsible for a spill or discharge must: (I) Clean up all released dangerous wastes or hazardous substances, or take actions as may be required or approved by federal, state or local officials acting within the scope of their official responsibilities. This may include complete or partial removal of released dangerous wastes or hazardous substances, as may be justified by the nature of the released dangerous wastes or substances, the human and environmental circumstances of the incident, and protection required by the Water Pollution Control Act, chapter 90.48. RCW*

Investigative Procedures

Investigative follow up shall be the responsibility of the individual and/or company responsible for the release and state, local or federal regulatory agencies per standard

operating procedures, as appropriate for the specific incident. The FBI is the lead investigative agency for terrorist incidents. Local law enforcement may be the lead investigative agency for druglabs or assist Washington State Patrol but may assist with FBI investigations for terrorist incidents.

Title 4 RCW: Civil Procedures

4.24.314 Persons transporting hazardous materials – Responsibility for Incident Cleanup
Liability for the cleanup is with the person causing the hazardous materials incident.

Any person transporting hazardous materials shall cleanup any hazardous materials incident that occurs during transportation, and shall take such additional action as may be reasonable necessary after consultation with the designated incident command agency in order to achieve compliance with all applicable federal and state laws and regulations.

Any person responsible for causing the hazardous materials incident, other than operating employees of the transportation company, is liable to the state or any political subdivision thereof for extraordinary costs incurred by the state or the political subdivision in the course of protecting the public from actual or threatened harm resulting from the hazardous materials incident.

“Extraordinary costs” as used in this section means those reasonable and necessary costs incurred by the government entity in the course of protecting life and property that exceed the normal and usual expenses anticipated for police and fire protection, emergency services, and public works. These shall include, but not be limited to, overtime for public employees, unusual fuel consumption requirements, any loss or damage to publicly owned equipment, and purchase or lease of any specific equipment or services required to protect the public during the hazardous materials incident [1984 c 165,3].

K. KING COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

The King County Emergency Operation Center (EOC) is the focal point for coordination of a response to emergencies in King County including: fires, earthquakes, floods, severe weather events, civil unrest, mass casualty incidents (plane crashes, etc.) and hazardous materials incidents. The EOC can be activated at the request of the King County Executive, a municipality, a fire service incident commander, the manager of the Office of Emergency Management or, in the absence of the manager, the King County Office of Emergency Management Duty Officer. The King County EOC is located at 7300 Perimeter Road S, Seattle.

The King County EOC might be activated when: the incident occurs in unincorporated King County, when two or more King County agencies are affected or when the impact of an event overwhelms a city and its mutual aid resources.

When the King County Emergency Operations Center is activated, representatives from all relevant agencies are requested to send representatives to the EOC. Once there, they coordinate their activities and acquire resources to maximize the effect of the response according to their plans and procedures. Operations are maintained 24 hours a day if needed.

The emergency management staff sets up the EOC initially and oversees the operation of the center. This includes: provision for off-hours parking and as appropriate, food and toilet facilities. The emergency management staff rotates 12 hours per shift during the activation of the Emergency Operations Center. During that time their objective is to: manage the communications traffic in the EOC, provide periodic briefings of the EOC

representatives, act as an advisor to King County officials, prepare disaster proclamations and EAS messages as appropriate, prepared damage assessment and operational documents as required, support the EOC representatives with information, communication capabilities and resource databases, and foster the coordinated response in the county.

In an EOC activation for a hazardous materials event, the following representatives would likely be requested in the EOC:

Primary – Fire Zone Coordinator, American Red Cross, Law Enforcement, Transportation, Public and Environmental Health, King County Fire Marshal’s Office, Washington State Department of Ecology, Facility Coordinator or responsible party, Public Information Officer(s).

Possible – Hospitals, Department of Transportation, Roads, Risk Management, Washington State Patrol, US Coast Guard, US EPA, Emergency Medical Services, Surface Water Management, Pollution Control, Solid Waste, city representatives,

Washington State Fisheries and Wildlife, Washington State Department of Labor and Industries, FBI and others.

Once the response phase of the disaster or emergency has passed, the objective of the EOC changes to recovery. From the damage assessment data collected from the public (governmental and government like bodies) and the private sector (businesses and residences), efforts are made to obtain federal and state financial support as well as assistance from the American Red Cross.

AGENCY APPROVAL:

DATE:

Office of Emergency Management
