

ESF 13: Public Safety, Law Enforcement and Security

PRIMARY AGENCIES:

Fire Services
Law Enforcement
Walla Walla County Emergency Management
Walla Walla County Emergency Medical Services

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

Amateur Radio Emergency Services
American Red Cross Serving Central and Southeastern Washington
HAZMAT Team/Walla Walla Fire Department
Public Works Departments
Valley Transit
Walla Walla County Agriculturist/WSU Extension Office
Walla Walla County Emergency Public Information Officer
Walla Walla Emergency Services Communications Center

LAW ENFORCEMENT

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The purpose of this portion of the Emergency Support Function (ESF) is to effectively coordinate local, county and state law enforcement operations, including law enforcement agencies outside of Walla Walla County that are included in the Washington Mutual Aid Peace Officers Powers Act, Chapter 10.93 Revised Code of Washington (RCW). These policies also address the coordination between law enforcement and other agencies such as fire service, emergency medical service, or other agencies that may be involved with emergencies or disasters requiring a law enforcement response.

B. Scope

The intent of this Emergency Support Function is to outline the law enforcement procedures required to effectively respond to a local, county, or regional emergency or disaster. The specific actions required will be determined by the event.

II. POLICIES

A. Law enforcement agencies will, within the limits of their resources and authority, coordinate with other local, state, and federal law enforcement organizations to support essential law enforcement operations. In addition to other state and local regulations and ordinances, law enforcement also functions under applicable portions of Chapter 38.52 RCW (Emergency Management), and Chapter 70.136 RCW (Hazardous Materials Incidents).

- B. It is understood that emergencies and disasters can overwhelm local resources and prevent agencies and jurisdictions from fulfilling all their roles and responses to requests for assistance.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards

1. Emergencies or disasters can occur in rural or heavily populated areas, and can occur at any time or any season. The management of multiple law enforcement officers and agencies can be quite complex. Law enforcement emergencies or disasters can occur independently, or along with other man-made or natural disasters.
2. Walla Walla County has a wide variety of roads and highways, private, public, and government buildings, schools, hospitals, county jail, city temporary holding facilities and the state penitentiary. There are rivers and streams of various sizes and flow, and a wide variety of geographical features, from the desert areas, to the mountains. Walla Walla County is vulnerable to high winds, dust storms, winter storms, extreme heat, significant thunderstorms, and power outages. There are areas that are vulnerable to flooding, and there are fault lines that pass through the County. The Hazardous Materials Hazard Identification Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA) has shown that there is a significant risk of a transportation related or a fixed site hazardous materials incident.

B. Planning Assumptions

1. Local jurisdictions will utilize all their law enforcement resources before requesting assistance from the state.
2. State agency personnel and resources will provide assistance, as available, during an emergency or disaster.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. In time of an emergency or disaster, law enforcement agencies are called upon to perform a wide range of functions. These include, but are not limited to, warning and evacuation, search and rescue, emergency medical services, communications access, traffic control, enforcement of emergency traffic regulations and security of both private citizens and responders.
2. Assistance between law enforcement agencies within the state are facilitated by the Washington Mutual Aid Peace Officers Powers Act, Chapter 10.93 RCW, and where applicable, by signed law enforcement mutual aid agreements.
3. When local law enforcement resources are exhausted, supplemental assistance may be requested through local and state emergency management channels.
4. Law enforcement units provided by other levels of government will remain under the command of the parent agency.

5. The Washington State Patrol will coordinate statewide emergency or disaster law enforcement activities.
6. In order to facilitate coordination between and among the participating units and agencies, the Incident Command System will be utilized.
7. The Incident Commander, regardless of rank, has the authority to request support and assistance from the Walla Walla County Emergency Management Department (WWEM) Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
8. Law enforcement agencies have the right to have a representative at the Walla Walla County EOC. The primary law enforcement jurisdiction, or jurisdiction in which the emergency or disaster originates, will send a representative to the EOC unless they have authorized another agency to represent them.

B. Organization

1. Law enforcement operations are conducted by local jurisdictions and agencies within the limits of their resources and authority. They are governed by their jurisdictions ordinances, as well as the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) and Washington Administrative Code (WAC). There are RCWs relating to emergency and disaster operations. (Chapter 38.52 RCW, Chapter 70.136 RCW, etc.).
2. Coordination of any state level law enforcement support will be performed by the Washington State Patrol.

C. Procedures

Law enforcement response will be in accordance with their SOPs, and the Walla Walla County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

D. Mitigation Activities

Each law enforcement agency should identify hazards and risks in their jurisdiction. Actions to reduce the likelihood of these events occurring, and/or reducing the impact if they were to occur can then be identified and implemented. Law enforcement can also implement safety and crime prevention programs, so that citizens are better prepared. Some potential emergencies or disasters will provide advance warning, allowing law enforcement to obtain additional resources, have personnel and equipment strategically placed, or take other preventative actions.

E. Preparedness Activities

1. Each law enforcement agency can help prepare for emergency and disaster situations by keeping their policies and procedures current and associated with identified potential hazards and risk analysis. Also, each agency needs to be involved with the development and maintenance of this emergency plan.
2. Law enforcement agencies can train personnel, try out and test equipment and communications, and evaluate this emergency plan by actively participating in emergency exercises and drills.

3. Develop and maintain lists of resources of other agencies such as Washington State Department of Corrections, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Washington State Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization or other local agencies that could assist law enforcement during emergency or disaster incidents. Law enforcement will establish and maintain liaison with these agencies for the use of their personnel and equipment for special emergency assignments. Law enforcement will assure that these resource lists are shared with WWEM.

F. Response Activities

Based on the type and size of incident, a variety of outside resources may be needed. It is critical for law enforcement or any other emergency services provider first on the scene to provide an accurate and timely size up. An Incident Commander (or Liaison with other agencies Commander) must be identified. The Incident Commander (IC) needs to promptly identify a staging area, and assign a staging officer. The IC will assign personnel to specific areas or tasks, and coordinate and assign resources. Law enforcement may need to coordinate their command with fire service or emergency medical service command, and special groups such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB), or other government agencies may also be involved.

G. Recovery Activities

1. Each department, agency and individual shall maintain accurate records of the incident. They will be responsible for maintaining disaster and recovery expense records for future possible reimbursement. Financial issues such as supplies used, equipment lost or damaged, wages for hours worked including overtime, and other costs require documentation before reimbursement is issued. If emergency vehicles, communications equipment, or stations are damaged, special contracts may be needed for their quick repair or replacement, and temporary or long-term arrangements may be needed. During the recovery phase, it is imperative to maintain communication and coordination with the EOC. Law enforcement departments may provide public information regarding safety issues as people return to their homes and businesses. Departments, districts, and individuals involved in the emergency or disaster should participate in post event reviews and critiques, and contribute to written reports regarding observations and recommendations.
2. Temporary or long-term arrangements may be needed for alternate station locations and/or housing of prisoners. Each jurisdiction will be trying to return to normal operations as soon as possible by working to get roads and streets open, emergency signs or traffic lights back in service, and resolving other traffic related issues.
3. Law enforcement will attempt to keep business and home owners/occupants informed of the status of their property, and will

continue to provide security for evacuated or damaged areas until the owners can secure their property or resume occupancy. Law enforcement may provide public information to citizens regarding returning to their homes and businesses. During the Recovery phase, it is imperative that law enforcement maintains communication and coordination with the EOC.

4. Support for the law enforcement personnel is also part of recovery and returning to normal operations. This support may include counseling, or Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM). CISM is available, at no charge, through the office of the Walla Walla County EMS Director. Law enforcement departments will continue to communicate with the EOC and coordinate recovery activities, as priorities and resources allow. They will continue to assist with damage assessment reports and other requirements necessary for obtaining financial assistance for the County and involved cities or towns.

H. Response plans for specific situations:

1. Aircraft Incidents

The FAA is to be notified immediately if there is an aircraft accident or unusual event. The FAA is the Command Agency. The Airport Fire Department assumes Incident Command on the flight line of the Walla Walla Regional Airport. The remainder of the airport property is under the jurisdiction of Fire District #4. Local law enforcement will secure the area and protect the scene until the FAA investigators arrive, or the FAA gives permission via telephone or radio, to clear the scene and/or move the aircraft. The law enforcement commander should establish a Unified Command with fire service/EMS immediately. The various agencies can then extinguish any fire, and care for any patients, while protecting the scene as much as possible.

2. Bomb Threats/Bomb Found, Acts of Terrorism

Local law enforcement is the Command Agency if a bomb threat or terrorist threat is made. If something believed to be an explosive device is found, the Washington State Patrol is to be notified. The Washington State Patrol will become the command agency at that time. They may offer advice to the local law enforcement command. The Washington State Patrol has a bomb team and equipment to handle such hazards. While law enforcement may request fire service and/or EMS standby or other assistance, law enforcement is responsible for establishing safety zones and other safety, site, and evidence protection measures. Law enforcement should establish a Unified Command with fire service or other departments or agencies involved. Fire service personnel are not trained in identification of explosive devices or other terrorist dangers, so are not the primary agency to look for such devices.

3. Civil Unrest, Crowd Control

Local law enforcement is the Command Agency for these types of hazards. The Incident Commander (IC) may request assistance from other law enforcement agencies as needed. If other departments or agencies are requested, a Unified Command may need to be established. If the situation exceeds local capabilities, the commander may request assistance from the Washington State Patrol, who can then liaison with the state officials if further assistance is needed. The commander may request standby or other assistance from fire service and/or EMS. However, law enforcement is responsible for assuring that fire and/or EMS personnel and equipment are staged in a safe area. Fire and EMS personnel are not to be asked to make any aggressive type of actions toward those involved in the civil unrest or crowd control situation. They are there to extinguish fires and provide medical assistance to emergency workers and the public.

4. Fire

Fire Service is the Command Agency for fire related emergencies. Example: a large ground cover fire may result in fire and /or smoke traveling across a road or highway, the fire may be spreading rapidly and areas may need to be cleared or evacuated, fire units may have hoses stretched across streets or roads, or emergency vehicles may need traffic control for safe entry and exit. Law enforcement and the Washington State Department of Transportation have the authority to re-route traffic, close streets and roads, and perform other traffic related activities. The law enforcement agency of the involved jurisdiction(s) may request further law enforcement assistance as needed. The Washington State Patrol is responsible for state highways, the Sheriff's Office is responsible for county roads, and city police departments are responsible for roads within their jurisdictional boundaries. On potential criminal charges law enforcement works closely with fire investigation personnel with respect to fire cause determination, protection of possible evidence of any type of crime, and other legal issues.

5. Hazardous Materials

- a. The Command Agency may be the fire department or the Washington State Patrol, depending on the jurisdiction and location of the incident. If law enforcement is the first agency on scene, a quick size-up is critical. Identification of the hazardous material may be possible by reading placards (with binoculars if possible) or interviewing the responsible party. Initial actions may include clearing people away from the area, and securing the perimeter. Law enforcement on scene may receive helpful information from the fire department or hazardous materials team while they are still en-route.
- b. Law enforcement must work closely with fire command, to assure that law enforcement and the public is not in a danger zone. Walla Walla Fire Department has a hazardous materials team, and will

respond to any incident within Walla Walla County, if requested. Fire District 5 boundaries are covered by the Tri-County hazardous materials team. However, Fire District 5 can request Walla Walla Fire Department team if they are needed. The Tri-County team will not respond to areas of Walla Walla County outside of Fire District 5 boundaries.

(See ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials Response)

6. Washington State Penitentiary, Walla Walla County Jail, Juvenile Justice Center, or Other Temporary Holding Facilities

- a. The Washington State Penitentiary has its own special response teams to deal with fires, uprisings, or other emergencies. Their plan also addresses the potential need for assistance from Walla Walla Fire Department for fire suppression, specialized rescue, and/or EMS. Their plan also addresses potential problems such as power outages, loss of water, and other issues. However, there may be events involving the Penitentiary that could result in crowd control and/or civil unrest problems or threats of terrorist acts. These events may require assistance from other law enforcement agencies.
- b. The Walla Walla County Jail and Juvenile Justice Center rely on the Walla Walla Fire Department for fire suppression, EMS, and other specialized services. They too, could have events resulting in crowd control and/or civil unrest problems or threats of terrorist acts outside of the building, in addition to potential problems inside the facility.
- c. City temporary holding facilities rely on law enforcement officers working with fire service and EMS in the event of a problem inside their facilities. Again, they may need assistance from other law enforcement for security of prisoners, as well as problems such as terrorist threats.
- d. Incidents involving jails or the Washington State Penitentiary may occur independently, or along with other man-made or natural disasters, so plans need to be flexible. If there is a need to evacuate and transport prisoners, the penitentiary buses, Walla Walla County Jail vans, and Juvenile Justice Center vans may be used. If those buses and vans are not adequate for the number of prisoners needing transport, buses from Valley Transit and/or the school districts may be used.

7. Incidents involving Prisoners being Transported

The Washington State Penitentiary owns its own prisoner transport buses. The driver has radio contact with the facility and the Washington State Patrol via radio and cellular phone. If the driver is able to do so, he will notify the penitentiary and/or the State Patrol as soon as possible if there is any kind of problem. However, if the driver can't make the call, the first

arriving law enforcement or other emergency agency unit needs to do so. The penitentiary staff will then respond with another bus to pick up the prisoners. If a bus is involved in an accident, law enforcement and the penitentiary staff will need to work together to assure that there are staff available to accompany any injured prisoners to the hospital. A Unified Command needs to be established to coordinate law enforcement and fire/EMS, due to potential problems with security, extrication, and patient care. The Walla Walla County Jail and Juvenile Services have their own vans. The vans can have radio contact with the Walla Walla Emergency Services Communications Center (WESCOM) if needed. The same basic safety, specialized extrication, and security issues that apply to the penitentiary buses apply to these vans as well.

8. Search and Rescue, Mountain Rescue and/or EMS

As per RCW 38.52.400, the chief law enforcement officer of each political subdivision is responsible for search and rescue activities in their jurisdictions. Walla Walla County Sheriff's Office is the Command Agency for Search and Rescue within the County. (See ESF 9 – Search and Rescue) The Sheriff's Office frequently requests assistance from fire districts and departments and utilizes their knowledge of the area, personnel for searching and providing EMS, and whatever equipment and radios they have that are needed and available. The Incident Commander may authorize use of resources such as the volunteer Search and Rescue group, search aircraft, and/or a rescue helicopter. Walla Walla Police Department and College Place Police Department are responsible for searching for lost persons in their respective jurisdictions. They too, may request assistance from other law enforcement agencies, fire service, and EMS. A Unified Command needs to be established to coordinate the various agencies and activities.

Walla Walla Fire Department has a Tactical Response Team of comprised of firefighters and EMS personnel that are trained in high angle and mountain rescue. Once the missing subject has been located, and it is determined that specialized rescue or medical attention is needed, fire/EMS assumes command of the EMS and rescue portion, while maintaining a Unified Command with law enforcement, as all agencies need to continue working together as a team. This will facilitate safe and timely medical care, extrication, and transport to the appropriate medical facility. After the rescue and medical care is completed, command will transfer to law enforcement and other investigative officials for the investigation phase.

9. Mass Casualty Incidents

The Incident Command System needs to be established and implemented quickly so that all agencies will work as a team. The Incident Commander needs to notify the Walla Walla Emergency Services Communications Center of the situation and identify who is in command, etc. The Command Agency will typically be fire/EMS, with law enforcement being

included in the Unified Command in a support function. However, if law enforcement is first on the scene, they will be responsible for some of the initial actions. These initial actions may include a size-up and updates as available, identifying the best access for emergency vehicles and potential staging sites, as well as starting to establish scene security and traffic control. Once fire/EMS has assumed command, law enforcement will need to continue working closely with them during the rescue and overhaul. After the rescue and medical care is completed, command will transfer to law enforcement and other investigative officials for the investigation phase.

10. Disruption to Transportation and or Communication

- a. It is imperative that there is law enforcement representation at the WWEM EOC if there is widespread or significant disruption to transportation and/or communication. There also needs to be a representative from public works, and possibly the Washington State Department of Transportation (DOT) at the EOC. Law enforcement and the DOT are the Command Agencies regarding traffic control. Actions will need to be coordinated through all law enforcement agencies, city and county public works, and the Department of Transportation. Accurate, timely identification and reporting of road or bridge damage, debris blocking roadways, or other hazards to motorists and emergency vehicles is a high priority. Equally important is the identification and reporting of routes that are safe and passable, and which routes are only to be used by emergency vehicles. By coordinating with public works agencies, priorities for clearing of debris or emergency road repairs, and resources to do them, can be determined.
- b. Communication may be supplemented with a variety of portable repeaters, battery powered radios, radio relays, and incorporation of Amateur Radio equipment and operators. Amateur Radio operators will be operating under the national Amateur Radio Emergency Services protocols, and will be coordinated through liaison between their Emergency Coordinator and the WWEM EOC. If agencies, departments or units have communication needs, those requests must go directly to the EOC. Other communication systems may be used as well, such as if the military becomes involved.
- c. If telephone services are disrupted, it may be necessary to establish communication points throughout the involved community(ies). Citizens living near fire or police stations can go there to directly request emergency assistance. In other areas, it may be helpful to send trained radio operators and portable or mobile radios to churches, schools, or businesses that would allow their facilities to be communication points. These facilities would need to be

identified in some way, and the public would need to be informed of their location.

11. Water Rescue and Recovery

Water rescue in the Columbia and Snake rivers may involve the Coast Guard, the Walla Walla County Sheriff's Office, and Columbia Basin Dive Rescue. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers may be able to provide information or other assistance in their areas of responsibility. Walla Walla Fire Department Tactical Response Team is the Command Agency for water rescue in the Mill Creek channel or other swift water areas. Their swift water rescue team will coordinate with law enforcement regarding traffic and crowd control, establishing monitoring points downstream, and other actions deemed necessary.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Law enforcement may be the primary agency involved in an emergency or disaster, or they may be the support agency.
- B. When law enforcement is designated as the primary or command agency, The Incident Commander is typically from the jurisdiction involved. The IC is responsible for coordinating all the law enforcement agencies involved, as well as coordinating with support agencies.
- C. When law enforcement is designated as a support agency, the law enforcement commander(s) will coordinate with, and provide assistance to the designated command agency.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

The primary and support agencies will provide their own internal support, such as vehicles, and equipment for their staff. Support agencies will provide enforcement and commissioned officers, vehicles, and equipment, as requested, if available.

EVACUATION AND MOVEMENT

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The purpose of this section of the Emergency Support Function (ESF) is to provide guidance for the evacuation of all or part of the population stricken by, or threatened by, a disaster within Walla Walla County to locations providing relative safety and shelter.

B. Scope

- 1. Evacuation and movement involves coordination of multiple agencies and emergency functions; may require significant Warning and Emergency Public Information activities. It also requires close coordination with mass care and sheltering functions.
- 2. An evacuation could involve the movement of citizens from one part of the county to a safer portion of the county or, out of the county.
- 3. This ESF is also applicable in the event Walla Walla is designated a "Host County". That is, when people from another county are evacuated into Walla Walla County.

II. POLICIES

- A. The Incident Commander (IC) of an emergency scene has the authority to call for an emergency evacuation to protect the life and health of the population immediately threatened.
- B. The respective law enforcement agency of an affected jurisdiction is in charge of evacuation operations.
- C. The legislative authority of each jurisdiction has the ultimate responsibility for any and all evacuations, especially for any evacuation that has the potential to be long term; could pose negative economic impacts; or is not immediately threatening the health and safety of the populace.
- D. While an IC and chief elected officials have the authority to order an evacuation, in the State of Washington, no one can force an adult property owner to leave their property. However, once someone has left their property they can be prevented from re-entry until the area has been cleared for re-entry.

III. SITUATION

- A. Emergency/Disaster Conditions and Hazards
Any emergency or disaster situation could require the need for evacuation. Specific local hazards that may require evacuation activities include: wildfires, urban fires, dam failures, flooding, and hazardous materials transportation and facility incident spills or release or a major accident at the nuclear power plant in Benton County.
- B. Planning Assumptions
 1. If a large-scale evacuation becomes necessary, the WWEM EOC will be activated and will coordinate the event.
 2. The American Red Cross serving Central and Southeastern Washington (ARC) will be the coordinating agency for sheltering and feeding evacuees. (See ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services)
 3. When an evacuation is ordered there will be a number of persons who will refuse to leave their property. Of those that do evacuate only a small percentage will actually go to a public shelter.
 4. The public will be advised of areas to be evacuated, as well as where shelters are being opened, by media releases from the WWEM EOC. (See ESF 15 – Public Affairs)
 5. Private vehicles will provide the means of movement for the majority of people in the evacuation zone. Public transportation resources will be utilized to evacuate those without other means of transportation.
 6. Certain facilities may require specific plans for evacuation operations, such as hospitals, nursing homes, jails and the Washington State Penitentiary. These facilities should develop internal evacuation plans and identify any special resources they need to accomplish their tasks.

C. Limitations

An emergency or disaster could require the evacuation of a large number of people in or near a threatened or stricken area. The operation of a major evacuation may be difficult, especially in rural areas, due to compromising factors like the isolation of an area, the difficulty of providing adequate and timely warning and limited transportation routes and capabilities. Operations could be further complicated for those individuals who are at risk medically, the elderly and the handicapped.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. The Incident Command System will be utilized for all evacuation decisions.

B. Evacuation and movement is the responsibility of the public safety agencies and the elected legislative authority of a jurisdiction.

C. If the WWEM EOC is not activated, an Incident Commander may direct evacuations of individual residences, or areas, where an immediate threat to life is occurring.

D. Unless an evacuation is of immediate urgency in nature, the legislative authority for the affected political sub-division will coordinate with the responsible law enforcement agency and WWEM regarding evacuation decisions.

E. If the WWEM EOC is activated the decision to conduct a large scale evacuation, or to evacuate an area as a preventative measure to an impending threat, will be made by the Emergency Management Executive Board (EMEB) or its member that is in the EOC at the time.

F. The responsible law enforcement agency working with the other responding agency officials, will establish operational priorities from the field command post, other established command center or the WWEM EOC.

G. It is critical that evacuation information for the public is timely and accurate. The PIO will be kept informed of all relevant information. All public warnings and announcements about an evacuation will be made by PIO, by media releases, after coordination within the WWEM EOC. (See ESF 15 – Public Affairs)

H. Stages of evacuation operations have been established as follows:

Stage 1 - Public is advised by local media and other available means of a hazardous situation that has the potential for an evacuation.

Stage 2 - Public is advised on scene by public address systems, sirens and/or by door-to-door contact and media that an area will probably be evacuated soon and all citizens within that area should be ready to evacuate.

Stage 3 - An area is being evacuated, the public is requested to leave that area immediately and there will be no further alerts or warnings issued.

Stage 4 - The public will be allowed to return to evacuated areas, either on a limited basis or with no restrictions.

I. Warning and alerting will be accomplished by any means available.

- J. WWEM will coordinate with the Washington State Department of the Military, Emergency Management Division (WAEMD)/State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) for additional state or federal assistance, if required.
- K. Organization
 - 1. The Incident Commander (IC) (primarily the responsible law enforcement agency official) is responsible for establishing the need for evacuation and conducting operations.
 - 2. WWEM EOC will establish the necessary coordination to provide all necessary support functions.
 - 3. The legislative authorities will establish overall policy for evacuation operations, if necessary.
- L. Procedures
 - 1. The IC will determine the need for emergency evacuation and immediately assure that the responsible law enforcement agencies and WWEM are notified.
 - 2. WWEM EOC is responsible for assuring all necessary functions to carry out such activities have been alerted.
 - 3. Establish a reception area.
 - 4. Emergency evacuation instructions must be established, coordinated and given to the public by all available means. Initial instruction to the public should include:
 - a. Reason for evacuation.
 - b. Evacuation routes.
 - c. Location of reception area to register for accountability and to provide additional assistance and instructions to evacuees.
 - d. Possible duration of evacuation.
 - e. Provisions for security of area.
 - f. Re-entry provisions, if appropriate.
 - g. Accommodations for animals.
 - 5. All evacuation information and instructions will be coordinated with the Walla Walla County Emergency PIO.
 - 6. ARC will conduct reception, registration, shelter, and mass care activities.
- M. Mitigation Activities
 - None specific.
- N. Preparedness Activities
 - 1. Primary Agencies
 - a. Develop and maintain evacuation procedures and ensure that personnel are familiar with and trained in the implementation of those procedures.
 - b. Identify hazards and potential evacuation activities that may be required.

2. Support Agency – American Red Cross serving Central and Southeastern Washington
 - a. Maintain mass care capabilities per ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services.
 - b. Develop and maintain procedures for registering and handling of displaced persons from an evacuation.
 3. Other Support Agencies
 - a. Develop and maintain procedures on their roles and responsibilities during an evacuation.
 - b. Ensure personnel are trained in the implementation of their roles and responsibilities during an evacuation.
- O. Response Activities
1. Primary Agencies: Incident Commanders, Law Enforcement and Emergency Management.
 - a. Implement and coordinate the emergency evacuation of any threatened areas.
 - b. Alert and coordinate mass care functions and advises the Elected Legislative Authorities of the situation.
 - c. Establish Emergency Public Information function and operations.
 - d. Provide alerting, warning and emergency evacuation instructions to all persons in the evacuation area.
 - e. Document all cases where persons refuse to comply with evacuation orders.
 - f. Provide traffic control and evacuation routes.
 - g. Provide crowd control.
 - h. Provide security for evacuated areas.
 - i. Establish in cooperation with the WWEM EOC and the PIO, a public contact point for inquiries regarding evacuation instructions and information.
 - j. Establish operational guidelines to determine essential access to the evacuation area and when and how the public can re-enter the evacuated area.
 - k. Report and coordinate information with the WWEM EOC and the PIO on a continual and timely basis.
 2. Support Agencies - Public Safety
 - a. Respond per established procedures.
 - b. Provide support for warning and alerting, traffic and crowd control, barricades and barriers, evacuation routing, transportation operations, and other assigned activities.
 3. Support Agencies – American Red Cross serving Central and Southeastern Washington

Establish reception and registration, shelter, and mass care functions as appropriate and outlined in ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services.

- P. Recovery Activities
 - 1. Primary Agencies
 - a. Provide a detailed log of actions taken during the evacuation operations.
 - b. Continue to monitor and evaluate the safety of an evacuated area during re-entry activity.
 - 2. Support Agencies
 - Perform assigned recovery activities as outlined in plans and procedures.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Incident Commanders
 - The IC at any incident has the authority to order an evacuation if there is an immediate threat to human life. Any evacuation ordered must be reported to the Walla Walla Emergency Services Communications Center (WESCOM).
 - 1. If the WWEM EOC has been activated any evacuation ordered by an IC needs to be coordinated with the WWEM EOC.
 - 2. An IC may recommend an evacuation, as a preventative measure, due to an impending threat. However, such an evacuation should be approved by the chief elected official of that jurisdiction or by the Walla Walla County Board of Commissioners if the WWEM EOC has been activated.
- B. Emergency Management Executive Board (EMEB)
 - 1. The chief elected official of each jurisdiction represented on the EMEB has the authority to order an evacuation within their jurisdiction.
 - 2. When the WWEM EOC has been activated, the Walla Walla County Commissioner, present in the EOC, has the authority and responsibility for ordering an evacuation anywhere within the County.
 - 3. The EMEB will establish the limits of the area to be evacuated and designate the area to where the evacuees are to go.
 - 4. The EMEB will designate an overall coordinator for the evacuation depending on the circumstances at the time. However, if more than one political jurisdiction is involved the coordinator will normally be the Sheriff.
 - 5. The EMEB has the responsibility of determining when individuals may re-enter an area that they have ordered evacuated.
- C. Walla Walla County Emergency Management Department (WWEM)
 - 1. The WWEM Director coordinates with and makes recommendations to the Walla Walla County Board of Commissioners, or the elected official of the affected jurisdiction, regarding the need for an evacuation.
 - 2. WWEM will maintain this ESF including a listing of potential routes that might be used for evacuation of citizens.

3. WWEM will notify Washington State Department of the Military, Emergency Management Division (WAEMD)/State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) of any evacuation and keep them advised of its status.
 4. Assist primary and support agencies in developing procedures for evacuation.
 5. Alert and coordinate activities to provide registration, shelter, mass care and emergency public information.
- D. Law Enforcement Agencies.
1. The chief law enforcement officer of each jurisdiction is responsible for developing evacuation procedures and carrying out emergency evacuation operations.
 2. Establish traffic control and expedite movement of vehicles and pedestrians from the evacuation area.
 3. Provide security for the evacuated area.
 4. Establish staging areas for persons needing transportation out of the evacuation area. Normally these will be at churches or schools in the area. The WWEM EOC will need to be kept advised of the number of persons needing transportation.
 5. Establish procedures to handle persons refusing to evacuate.
 6. Establish procedures to handle abandoned and disabled vehicles. Normally, wrecker service will not be sent into an evacuation area to retrieve vehicles until the area is cleared for re-entry.
- E. Fire Departments and Districts.
1. Develop and maintain procedures to support evacuation operations.
 2. Provide support for alerting and warning, and other assigned operations.
 3. Assist law enforcement with making notifications to those in the evacuation area of the need to leave the area.
 4. Assist with the transport of handicapped, elderly, medical patients, and others who may need the use of ambulance service.
- F. County and City Public Works Departments
1. Develop and maintain procedures to support evacuation operations.
 2. Provide barricades to limit access to the evacuated areas.
 3. Assist the law enforcement agency in their jurisdiction with traffic control and other assigned operations.
 4. Provides assistance in moving resources that might be needed in opening and operating public shelters.
- G. Transportation Coordinator
- Arrange for buses to move individuals from the evacuation area to public shelters and other transportation that may be necessary for the handicapped and elderly. (See ESF 1 – Transportation)

- H. American Red Cross serving Central and Southeastern Washington (ARC) Provide mass care functions. (See ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services)
 - 1. The ARC will establish agreements with potential shelter sites for use on their facilities during an emergency or disaster. (See ESF 6, Mass Care, Housing and Human Services)
 - 2. Provide for registration and accounting of evacuated persons.
- I. Emergency Public Information Officer
Designate a telephone information number where evacuees may obtain evacuation instructions and status reports. (See ESF 15 – Public Affairs)
- J. County Public Health Officer
 - 1. Makes recommendations to the EMEB on health hazards in the area, the need for evacuation, and the feasibility for re-entering an evacuated area.
 - 2. Coordinates with appropriate state and federal health agencies regarding monitoring and/or assisting with health hazards.
- K. Washington State Penitentiary
Any necessary movement of inmates will be under the direction and control of the superintendent at the penitentiary and the Washington State Department of Corrections.
- L. Other local State and Federal Law Enforcement Agencies
 - 1. Establish procedures to support evacuation operations.
 - 2. Provide personnel and support to responsible agency evacuation operations.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Any requirements for buses to evacuate personnel will be made available by Valley Transit, or alternate transportation company (school district) in the area involved.
- B. If vans are needed they will be made available from county and city resources before school districts, colleges, and others are asked for their support.

VII. REFERENCES

- A. Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), website: <http://www.emd.wa.gov/>
- B. Walla Walla County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, Emergency Support Function (ESF) 1 – Transportation
- C. ESF 2 – Communication
- D. ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering
- E. ESF 5 – Emergency Management
- F. ESF 6 – Mass Care, House, and Human Services
- G. ESF 15 – Public Affairs
- H. Chapter 10.93 Revised Code of Washington (RCW)

- I. Chapter 38.52 RCW
- J. Chapter 70.136 RCW

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