

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #13 – PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

RESPONSE PLANNING FUNCTION



FOR CHIEF K.M. O'TOOLE

Name, Police Chief

02/22/17

Date



Barb Graff, Emergency Manager

3/9/17

Date

Note: This ESF is part of the Response Planning Function from the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and this version includes the 2016 updates. City of Seattle Police Department acts as the ESF Coordinator and collaborated with many partners for respective updates.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|------------|
| 1. STAKEHOLDERS | 1-1 |
| 2. INTRODUCTION..... | 2-1 |
| 2.1 Purpose | 2-1 |
| 2.2 Scope..... | 2-1 |
| 2.3 Mission..... | 2-1 |
| 3. SITUATION | 3-1 |
| 3.1 Overview..... | 3-1 |
| 3.2 Emergency Conditions and Hazards | 3-1 |
| 3.3 Planning Assumptions..... | 3-2 |
| 4. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS..... | 4-1 |
| 4.1 Organization | 4-1 |
| 4.2 Normal Operations | 4-1 |
| 4.3 Disaster Response..... | 4-3 |
| 5. RESPONSIBILITIES..... | 5-1 |
| 6. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS | 6-1 |
| 6.1 Logistical Support | 6-1 |
| 6.2 Communications and Data | 6-1 |
| 7. ADMINISTRATION | 7-1 |
| 7.1 Cost Accounting and Cost Recovery | 7-1 |
| 7.2 Annex Maintenance..... | 7-1 |
| 8. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS | 8-1 |
| 9. REFERENCES..... | 9-1 |

TABLES

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| Table 1..... | 1-1 |
| Table 2..... | 1-1 |
| Table 3..... | 7-1 |

FIGURES

No table of figures entries found.

1. STAKEHOLDERS

Table 1

| PRIMARY DEPARTMENT | ESF COORDINATOR |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Seattle Police Department | Seattle Police Department |

Table 2

| SUPPORT DEPARTMENT AND AGENCIES | |
|---|---|
| Seattle Information Technology Department | Washington State County and City Law Enforcement Agencies |
| Finance and Administrative Services | Washington State Patrol |
| Seattle Fire Department | Federal Bureau of Investigation Seattle Field Office |
| Seattle Department of Transportation | |

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose

This annex describes law enforcement roles and responsibilities during a disaster or major emergency, which include but are not limited to: Threat Mitigation, Security, Investigation, Intelligence, Logistics, Emergency Operations Center Operation, Seattle Police Operations Center (SPOC) operations, Department Operating Center (DOC) Coordination, and Information management within the Police Department and among other government agencies.

2.2 Scope

- This annex applies to all members of the Seattle Police Department, sworn and civilian.
- It serves as department guidance for situations that require the department to become the lead agency in managing a major emergency or disaster, or when the department supports another City department in a major emergency or disaster.

2.3 Mission

Prevent crime, enforce the law and support quality public safety by delivering respectful, professional, and dependable police services.

3. SITUATION

3.1 Overview

- The Seattle Police Department is the primary law enforcement agency in the City, providing services on a 24/7 basis. The City of Seattle encompasses approximately 84 square miles with a resident population of 586,200 citizens that increase to over 723,000 during the business day. In addition, the City hosts approximately 7 million tourists each year.
- The Department responds to over 800,000 calls annually. These calls are for a wide variety of services ranging from in-progress emergencies, criminal investigations, and marine life safety response to searching for lost children.
- The City of Seattle Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan specifies which agency shall be lead when more than one agency responds to an emergency. In those emergencies where criminal acts are the cause the police department shall be the lead agency.
- In those situations where more than one agency on the scene has jurisdictional responsibility, a Unified Command will be established.

3.2 Emergency Conditions and Hazards

Seattle faces a range of natural and human-induced hazards that can create disaster conditions. The most common recovery issues include those resulting from the primary disasters likely to occur in Seattle. According to the Seattle Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Annex (SHIVA), the highest risk hazards, considering both frequency and potential impact, the City faces are: Earthquakes; Snow & Ice Storms; Windstorms.

- Each type of disaster incident has unique characteristics and commonalities that affect the recovery process. The City can anticipate typical recovery activities, but should be also be prepared to respond to a-typical events and unexpected impacts.
- Many frequent events (winter storms, localized urban flooding, power failures, etc.) may result in interruption of utilities, communication, and traffic without affecting underlying service provision capabilities or causing extensive damage. Landslides, often a secondary hazard to winter storms, can damage buildings and infrastructure, block roads, and can create city-wide problems if there are numerous, simultaneous ground failures.
- Earthquakes are the most destructive hazard Seattle is likely to encounter. Earthquakes can generate widespread structural and non-structural damage to buildings and infrastructure, and may result in injury and death. Extensive damage assessment is required, and even so, hidden damage may be found years later.
- Terrorist incidents may or may not cause significant physical damage, but can result in prolonged psychological and social impacts on the individual and community levels. Civil

disorder may precipitate limited damage to the built environment but require law enforcement intervention or raise political concerns that delay recovery.

3.3 Planning Assumptions

- The Seattle Police Department will play a major role in any response to large-scale event, incident or disaster.
- Calls for service may overwhelm the City's primary Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) radio communication may be limited due to increase radio use.
- Accidents and natural events evolve in a generally predictable pattern, whereas the effects of deliberate criminal acts, including terrorist acts are more difficult to predict and may include steps to hinder the response.
- Due to an already overwhelmed road network, during a disaster or major incident, rapid access will be severely limited, supplies and mutual aid may have difficulty reaching the scene and patients and evacuees may have difficulty moving to hospitals or shelters.

4. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

4.1 Organization

The Seattle Police Department is organized to effectively respond to emergencies each day. Uniformed patrol officers are assigned to precincts which are organized into five geographic areas throughout the City, called precincts. In addition, a Harbor Patrol provides continuous emergency and routine marine patrol on the waterways throughout and surrounding the City.

- The Police Chief reports directly to the Mayor. Deputy Chiefs, Assistant Chiefs, Captains, Directors, Lieutenants, Sergeants and Officers constitute the rank structure of the department.
- Command rank officers are assigned each day to specific emergency positions to represent the department and provide immediate command response.
- Critical to the organization are the civilian employees who fill the remainder of the emergency organizational structure, they are highlighted within the unit or section plan.

4.2 Normal Operations

- Response Priorities
 - Life Safety; Incident Stabilization; Property Conservation; and Environmental Protection.
- Patrol
 - Uniformed patrol staffing is deployed over three, nine-hour shifts. Staffing is reduced during the start of First Watch and increases throughout the day.
 - Patrol officers are generally deployed in one-officer units. These units are organized into Squads and the Squads into Watches. Each Squad is commanded by a Sergeant and each Watch by a Lieutenant. (Unit, Squad, Watch, Precinct)
 - Although each Precinct generally is responsible for calls for service in its response area during emergencies, a patrol Strike Team can be rapidly assembled.
- Investigations
 - Investigative units are generally at work during normal business hours. During emergencies, and following pre-established protocols, investigative resources can respond to the field using on-call personnel.
- Specialty Units
 - Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT): The SWAT team provides coverage during days, nights and weekends. The team provides tactical support to patrol, responds to barricade/hostage incidents, deploys in support of crowd control situations, high risk emphasis & arrests and provides security for dignitaries. The SWAT team is Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Level B capable.
 - Arson Bomb Squad (ABS): The ABS is responsible for the response and investigation of arson and bomb incidents. The squad can deploy to simultaneous bomb incidents. The ABS is PPE Level A capable.
 - CBRNE Support Squad (CSS): The CSS is responsible for the operation of the SPD Communications Vehicle, which, as a regional resource, is capable of enhanced

communications at the scene using satellite, mobile gateway, and microwave technologies. It also is capable of providing and monitoring remote radiation and chemical sensors, and transmitting live video transmission from the scene. In addition the CSS maintains the Mobile Unified Command Vehicle, and maintains the PPE Cache for the police department and the Seattle/King County Public Health Department. The CSS is PPE Level B capable.

- Crime Scene Investigation Squad (CSI): CSI supports criminal investigation by providing evidence collection and documentation. CSI typically is assigned under the Investigation Team at the scene. CSI personnel are PPE Level B capable.
 - Intelligence Operation Center (IOC): The IOC is responsible for the collection, analysis and dissemination of intelligence related to an incident and serves as the point of contact with other intelligence agencies outside of the City. The IOC is activated as needed to support the response to an incident, disaster or special event. When activated, all City Departments are expected to send intelligence information to the IOC.
 - Harbor Patrol: The Harbor Patrol Unit provides law enforcement, rescue, recovery and firefighting services in the waters in around the City. Harbor Patrol personnel are qualified in dive rescue and recovery, firefighting and emergency medical care. The unit is a member of the regional law enforcement dive team and can deploy a remotely operated vehicle (ROV) to search or patrol critical infrastructure and high value locations.
 - Mounted Patrol Unit: The Mounted Patrol Unit provides horse patrol throughout the City. Mounted Patrol officers are often assigned to assist with crowd control duty.
 - Rapid Deployment Force: A team of patrol officers who have received additional training, and equipment supporting an All-Hazards Law Enforcement approach to manmade and natural disaster incidents and events.
 - Prisoner Processing Team: The Prisoner Processing Team is responsible for processing all arrests in support of an Incident Command. The team can deploy van and bus teams to pick-up and transport prisoners. A Precinct team provides for processing and transport to the jail.
 - Emergency Support Function 13 Team (ESF-13): ESF-13 personnel are responsible for providing the law enforcement function at the City Emergency Operations Center (EOC) during emergency activations.
 - Seattle Police Operations Center (SPOC): The SPOC is the Operations Center for the Department. When activated the SPOC has command and control over all department resources. When activated, all law enforcement mutual aid requests are coordinated through the SPOC.
- Response
 - The response to disasters, incidents, and special events will follow the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Command System (ICS), and maintain the capacity to effectively receive, integrate and support supplemental and outside assistance from other jurisdictions, in addition to the state and federal governments.
 - In addition to responding to patrol emergencies the Department also is responsible for proactive crime prevention, evaluating threats and developing a response strategy.
 - All City originated 9-1-1 calls for service are first received through the Seattle Police Department Communications Center. Those that relate to fire, hazardous materials (HAZMAT) releases, and emergency medical calls are routed to the Fire Alarm Center

(FAC), the City's secondary PSAP. Law enforcement calls are classified by priority and referred to a dispatcher who will coordinate a response by patrol officers.

- Each Precinct has an assigned dispatcher.
- The Seattle Police Department has numerous procedures that guide the response to an emergency. These include when to request supervisory personnel and when to activate specialty and investigative units.
- The Chief Dispatcher supervises the response activity throughout the City and is authorized to activate additional command personnel, request mutual aid, and mobilize on-duty resources and specialty units.
- During normal business hours the Precinct Captain or Watch Commander will be the law enforcement Incident Commander at incidents. During non-business hours the Duty Commander is responsible for commanding the police response with the support of the Watch Commander.
- For most SPD responses, a Single Command will be formed with Command and General Staff functions staffed to match the requirements of the incident.
- Whenever there are overlapping jurisdictional issues to contend with in a multi-agency incident, the senior on-scene officials from those departments or agencies that are part of the initial response will jointly decide if and when a Unified Command will be established.
- The SPOC may be activated as part of daily response emergencies.

4.3 Disaster Response

- Overview-The Seattle Police Department has three Stages of Alert. Each Stage has detailed procedures for Department personnel to follow.
 - Stage I Alert-Normal Operations
 - Stage II Alert-At this stage either: The City has received a threat that is assessed as credible; or The Department has modified normal dispatch protocol in response to a special event or incident, heavily impacting a single precinct or involving two or more Precincts.
 - Stage III Alert-At this stage either: The Mayor has declared at State of Civil Emergency; or To meet the needs of the Department an emergency mobilization of Department personnel is needed.
- Command Assignments-The Police Department maintains a roster (day and night shifts) of law enforcement command personnel for the following assignments: SPOC Assistant Chief; ESF-13 Captain; EOC Director; DHS OPS Captain; Intelligence/JTTF Liaison; Duty Commander
- Threats-The Criminal Intelligence Section will be responsible for evaluating and notifying command personnel of any threats.
 - The Police Department will coordinate the response to threats. The Chief of Police or the Homeland Security Bureau Assistant Chief will determine which city department(s) will be notified. Notification may be limited to protect the investigation.
 - For significant threats the SPOC will be activated and an Incident Action Plan written.

- Potential strategies for addressing a threat: Increasing security at likely targets; Conducting an investigation; Increasing intelligence collection, analysis and dissemination; Staging key resources; Activating command centers; Redeployment of departmental resources; Close coordination with other response partners; Dispersal of key resources; Closure or limitation of access to certain critical infrastructure; Provide direct communication, prevention or mitigation information or engagement with affected sites or venues; Modification of the transportation network security measures; Closure of schools; Cancellation of public events; Activation of mutual aid; Requests for state or federal resources; Public information.
- Notification of Seattle Police Department Personnel
 - Seattle Police Department SPOC personnel are authorized to respond during disasters and large-scale incidents.
 - Off-duty department employees are to monitor television and radio for instructions.
 - If television/radio are inoperative sworn personnel have instructions on how to report.
- SPOC Operations
 - When activated, the SPOC will: Monitor resources; Coordinate mobilization of on-duty and off-duty resources; Arrange for mutual aid; Provide command and field incident commanders with situational awareness i.e. Common Operating Picture; Provide logistical support to incident commands and patrol operations; Provide documentation for actions taken during the activation; Implement deliberate plans; Organize communications; Coordinate with other department Control Centers; Provide updates to EOC via ESF-13; Arrange for protection of critical infrastructure as needed.
- Mass Fatality Incidents
 - No human remains, personal items or other evidence will be removed from the scene.
 - The Medical Examiner's Office will, in coordination with the Seattle Police Investigation, be responsible for processing fatalities.
- Response
 - The response to a major incident or disaster will build on the initial response listed above in normal operations. Options for response may include: Law enforcement will secure the incident scene; Establish ingress and egress routes for responders; Operate a credentialing system; Protect critical infrastructure; Evacuate involved areas; Conduct an investigation; Provide bomb sweeps and render safe procedures; Coordinate public information; Provide traffic control; Provide interdiction capabilities in and around the affected areas; Provide security "Overwatch" for first responders within and around the affected area.; In conjunction with ESF1, ESF4, ESF5, and ESF15, ensure that when performing door-to-door notifications during evacuations, officers understand the process for accommodating persons without transportation.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES

This section is under development. Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery responsibility activities are currently included in Section 4.

6. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

6.1 Logistical Support

- The Department maintains a Quartermaster supply system based out of the Park 90/5 complex. The Quartermaster is responsible for supplying all operational activities.
- Each Precinct has an assigned Stationmaster who coordinates all support activity at their precinct.
- When the SPOC is activated the Quartermaster and Stationmasters report to the Logistics Section in the SPOC.
- In support of Incident Command, mobile Logistic Support Teams provide delivery of batteries, beverages and snacks.
- The SPOC maintains a cache of essential supplies capable of supporting two platoons in an emergency.
- The Logistics Section regularly provides hot meals, snacks and beverages to officers deployed at emergencies and special events.

6.2 Communications and Data

- The Police Department Communications Center is the Primary PSAP for the City.
- The 800 MHz radio system is the primary communication system for operations. This system can be patched to other communication networks through a fixed gateway installed in the dispatch console.
 - The Telecommunication Interoperability Communications Plan governs the patching of radio systems in King, Snohomish and Pierce Counties.
- The Police Department Communications Vehicle has a mobile gateway to patch radio systems.
 - The AlertSeattle system can be used to notify either the public or responders over telephone lines.
- The Police Communication Center will be able to access this system for activating Police Department personnel.
- Alternate Communications: Blackberry; Pagers; Text Message; Cell Phones; Satellite Phones; Military Communication Systems.
- The City Information and Technology Department maintains the various systems and assists with Cyber threat response.
- The Police Department Information Technology Section maintains a department wide computer network that includes desktop and portable computers.
 - IT personnel assist the CBRNE Support Squad with the Communication Vehicle.

7. ADMINISTRATION

7.1 Cost Accounting and Cost Recovery

Departments, organizations or agencies with lead or support role for this ESF will track all costs based on guidance provided by their organization and the Seattle EOC. Reimbursement of costs is not guaranteed and if provided will likely not cover all costs incurred.

7.2 Annex Maintenance

The previous standard of updating the CEMP every five years has changed to updates being done on an ongoing basis. With information constantly changing, coupled with rapid innovations in technology and science, it only makes sense to favor a dynamic approach to planning.

City of Seattle Police Department ESF Coordinator is responsible in maintaining this annex. The annex will be reviewed and updated annually as prescribed in the Seattle CEMP or when deemed necessary by either the ESF Coordinator and/or the Seattle Office of Emergency Management.

Table 3

| RECORD OF CHANGES | | | |
|-------------------|--------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| DATE | TYPE | CONTACT | SUMMARY |
| December 2016 | Update | C Fowler L Meyers | Completed annual update |
| May 2015 | Update | K Neafcy | Completed annual update |
| | | | |
| | | | |

8. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

- Seattle Police Operations Center (SPOC): Department Operating Center used in disasters, unusual occurrences and special events to coordinate planning, strategy and resources. The SPOC communicates directly with the City EOC, and other City DOCs.
- Duty Commander: The Duty Commander is the senior law enforcement commander on duty during nights and weekends.

9. REFERENCES

- City of Seattle Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- Seattle Terrorism Annex
- Seattle Police Department Manual
- Seattle Police Department Training Manual
- Seattle Police Department Emergency Operations Manual
- Seattle Municipal Code
- Revised Code of Washington Title 9A
- National Response Plan