

**Pierce County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan**

**INCIDENT ANNEX 1:  
BIOLOGICAL INCIDENT**

**REGIONAL HOSPITAL RESPONSE PLAN;  
PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE FOR BIOTERRORISM AND OTHER  
BIOLOGIC EVENTS  
(Published separately)**

**Pierce County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan**

**INCIDENT ANNEX 2:  
CATASTROPHIC INCIDENT**

**The MT. RAINIER VOLCANIC HAZARDS RESPONSE PLAN  
(Published separately)**

# Pierce County Department of Emergency Management

## INCIDENT ANNEX 3: CYBER

### PRIMARY AGENCY

Pierce County Information Technology Department

### SUPPORT AGENCY

Pierce County Department of Emergency Management

## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Background

Cyber or cyberspace can be compared to the nervous system – the control system – of the nation’s critical infrastructure. Cyberspace is comprised of hundreds of thousands of interconnected computers, servers, routers, switches, and fiber optic cables that allow our critical infrastructure to work. The nation’s economy and national security are fully dependent upon information technology and the information infrastructure. At the core of the information infrastructure is the internet.

### B. Purpose

This incident annex will briefly outline the fundamental steps the Pierce County Information Technology Department (ITD) and other supporting agencies will take in preparations for and respond to a cyber incident.

## II. POLICIES

A. Pierce County ITD will take actions to prepare, within staffing and fiscal constraints, to respond to and recover from all emergencies and disasters impacting the information technology (IT) systems and services within Pierce County government.

B. All Pierce County government end-users are responsible for familiarizing themselves with, and complying with all Pierce County policies, procedures, and standards, dealing with information security.

## III. SITUATION

### A. Emergency / Disaster Hazards and Conditions

The vulnerability of Pierce County ITD to an emergency, hazard or threat, is based on the combination of the probability of an incident occurring and the impact the incident would have on operations.

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Refer to the Pierce County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis (published separately).

- B. Planning Assumptions
  - 1. Cyber attacks occur with or without warning.
  - 2. In spite of sophisticated technologies that block many cyber attacks, vulnerabilities exist.
  - 3. An organized cyber attack has the potential to debilitate critical infrastructure, economy, or national security.

### **IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

- A. Pierce County ITD provides four main functions:
  - 1. Software development
  - 2. Administration and strategic planning
  - 3. Information technology operations
  - 4. Geographic Information Services
- B. Pierce County ITD works with all thirty county departments and over 160 other government jurisdictions and agencies.
- C. Pierce County ITD has implemented county-wide policies that address internet access, security, and multiple other related policies.
- D. Pierce County ITD has internal continuity of operations and emergency response plans. These documents address specific essential functions, personnel, and emergency actions required to maintain the essential functions required to keep Pierce County government operational.
- E. Pierce County ITD maintains vigilant monitoring to detect malicious codes and bots that can negatively impact the county's IT capabilities.

### **V. RESPONSIBILITIES**

- A. Primary Agency

Pierce County Information Technology Department

## **Pierce County Department of Emergency Management**

1. Provide staffing for the PCEOC that are a part of all PCEOC activations.
2. Maintain a method of information technology oversight in the form of an Information Technology Committee. This committee is intended to be a forum for county departments to give direction and provide oversight by making resource and priority decisions for the work done by the PCITD and to provide discussion on products and services provided by the department.
3. Work with appropriate law and legal authorities in the investigation phase of the cyber incident.

### **B. Support Agency**

Pierce County Department of Emergency Management

1. Maintain a functioning IT work station in the PCEOC.
2. Open the PCEOC in support of a cyber incident.

## **VI. REFERENCES**

- Pierce County Charter, Article 9, Section 9.60 – Information Management
- Pierce County Information Technology Department Continuity of Operations Plan
- Pierce County Information Technology Department Emergency Response Plan

## **VII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS**

See Appendices 1 and 2

## **VIII. ATTACHMENTS**

None

# Pierce County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

## INCIDENT ANNEX 4: NUCLEAR / RADIOLOGICAL RESPONSE

### PRIMARY AGENCY

Washington Department of Health; Office of Radiation Protection  
Pierce County Joint Information Center

### SUPPORT AGENCIES

Department of Ecology  
Environmental Protection Agency  
Pierce County Department of Emergency Management  
Pierce County First Responders

## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Radiation

Radiation is energy traveling through space. Sunshine is one of the most common forms of radiation. There would be no life on earth without sunshine but too much is dangerous. We control its effect on us with sunglasses, hats, sunscreen, etc. Beyond sunshine there are higher energy kinds of radiation, ionizing radiation, used in medicine. At low doses it is not harmful, but is dangerous at higher levels. Ultraviolet radiation exposure is a common cause of skin cancer.

Ionizing radiation also comes from man-made sources, mostly from medicine. Other man-made sources are from consumer products, such as televisions, smoke detectors, natural gas heating, and gas lantern mantles, and facilities using radioactive material including research and teaching institutions, nuclear reactors and their supporting facilities such as uranium mills and fuel preparations plants, and federal facilities involved in nuclear weapons production as part of their normal operation. People who smoke receive additional radiation from radionuclides in tobacco smoke.

### B. Nuclear Energy

Another major form of energy is nuclear energy, the energy that is trapped inside each atom. One of the laws of the universe is that matter and energy can't be created nor destroyed. But they can be changed in form. Splitting an atom (fission) and joining smaller nuclei to make a larger nucleus (fusion) becomes, when controlled, nuclear energy. When not controlled it becomes an atomic bomb. The process of fission and fusion produces radioactive material.

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## II. POLICIES

- A. The Office of Radiation Protection of the Washington Department of Health is the radiation control agency for the state.
- B. No public safety personnel will be expected to expose themselves to situations where radioactive material is suspected or confirmed.

## III. SITUATION

### A. Emergency / Hazardous Conditions and Hazards

- 1. In the recent past, radiation exposure was assumed to be from accidental causes; an x-ray technician got too much exposure while conducting medical procedures, an earthquake caused a leak in a nuclear reactor (fixed nuclear facility), or a fire occurred in a laboratory conducting experiments resulting in radioactive material.

Although rare, radioactive materials are transported through Pierce County. This is usually done by ground transportation. Appropriate notice is made to county officials so they can prepare for the event.

- 2. In today's work, the risk now includes intentional radiation exposure such as a "dirty bomb". A "dirty bomb" is a conventional weapon which also disperses relatively common radioactive materials.
- 3. Radiation exposure may result in radiation illness. Radiation sickness may be fairly mild and transitory, consisting of weakness, loss of appetite, vomiting, and diarrhea. Since even in a mild dose of radiation the blood-forming tissue is destroyed to some extent, there is a reduction in the supply of blood cells and platelets. This increases the tendency to bleed and reduces the body's defense against infection. After a massive dose of radiation the reaction may be so severe that death quickly ensues. This is usually due to severe anemia or hemorrhage, to infection, or to dehydration. Extremely high doses damage the tissues of the brain, and death usually follows within 48 hours. There is no treatment for radiation sickness, although it is sometimes possible for persons to survive otherwise lethal doses of radiation if bone marrow transplants are performed.

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### **B. Planning Assumptions**

1. Radiation exposure can be accidental or intentions, resulting in either no harm or death.
2. Transportation containers (truck, rail, etc.) will have correct and clearly visible placards.
3. Pierce County has no fixed nuclear facilities within its boundaries; therefore, the risk of exposure from this source is remote. The closest facility is Hanford Nuclear Reservation in Benton County, Washington.

### **C. Limitations**

This incident annex does not apply to war or terrorist incidents that involve nuclear / radiological release.

## **IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

- A. Public safety responders must have a heightened level of suspicion when responding to incidents that have the potential of radiation exposure. A “size-up” of surroundings is critical.
- B. The Office of Radiation Protection will be called by the first responding public safety agency, immediately after recognizing the potential or actual radiation exposure potential.

## **V. RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **A. Primary Agencies**

1. Department of Health; Office of Radiation Protection
  - a. Maintain “The Emergency Response Plan” that sets forth the policies that the state of Washington will follow in the event of a radiological emergency. The plan outlines the criteria for the various levels, or classifications of an accident, and the roles and responsibilities of the state and the involved counties and facilities at the various accident classifications.
  - b. Maintain a 24-hour notification line (206-NUCLEAR or 206-682-5327) for the sole purpose of reporting any radiation emergency.

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- c. Emergency response:
    - Staff emergency response centers with appropriately trained staff
    - Allocate state resources
    - Provide information and education to the public
    - Perform radiological assessments including public dose assessments and environmental assessments
    - Issue protective action decisions
    - Accept the leadership of activities outside of the nuclear facility
    - Maintain contact with federal agencies and requesting federal resources
  - d. Routine operations:
    - Organize and conduct training
    - Participate in and coordinate emergency drills and exercises
    - Provide and maintain instrumentation and equipment
    - Conduct or participate in audits, both internal and external
2. Pierce County Joint Information Center
    - a. Lead responsibility for the dissemination of warning and emergency information for Pierce County responders and public.
    - b. See ESF 15: External and Public Affairs
- B. Support Agencies
1. Department of Ecology
    - a. Support the first responders and DOH operations
    - b. Assist unified command in making decisions regarding appropriate emergency actions
  2. Environmental Protection Agency
    - a. Support local and state response and recovery efforts
    - b. Assist unified command in making decisions regarding appropriate emergency actions

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3. Pierce County Department of Emergency Management
  - a. On direction and advice from DOH, DOE, and EPA determine the need for sheltering and / or evacuation of first responders and public.
  - b. Coordinate sheltering and evacuation operations with appropriate first responder agencies.
  - c. Disseminate sheltering and / or evacuation orders via the PCJIC.
4. Pierce County First Responders
  - a. Take appropriate personal life safety actions
  - b. Respond to public while preserving personal safety

### **VI. REFERENCES**

None

### **VII. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS**

Shelter – A designated location that will house displaced persons for the purpose of preserving health and life safety.

Evacuation – A process of removing persons in harms way to a location preserving health and life safety.

See Appendices 1 and 2

### **VIII. ATTACHMENTS**

None

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## INCIDENT ANNEX 5: TERRORISM INCIDENT LAW ENFORCEMENT and INVESTIGATIONS

### I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Definition: The United States Code of Federal Regulations Chapter 28 [28 CFR, Section 0.85(l)] defines *terrorism* as “the unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.”
- B. Purpose: The purpose of this plan is to outline a concept of operations for coordinated awareness, prevention, preparedness, response and recovery related to terrorism/weapons of mass destruction incidents and to define technical and resource support roles and responsibilities of responding / assisting agencies.
- C. Situation: Within Pierce County, there are a number of facilities, special events, and population groups that are vulnerable and could be potential targets for terrorist attacks. The awareness, prevention, preparedness, response and recovery related to terrorism will involve local, tribal, state, federal, and private entities. No single agency/organization has the expertise or resources to unilaterally act in the complex situations associated with terrorist threats, physical and cyber acts of terrorism, or the use of weapons of mass destruction (chemical, biological, radiological/nuclear and explosives [CBRNE]). Terrorist acts may include, but are not limited to: kidnappings, hijackings, shootings, arsons, conventional bombings, suicide bombings, attacks involving chemical, biological, nuclear/radiological weapons, cyber attacks, sabotage, assassination, extortion, contamination of food, agricultural crops, livestock, water, and the air, and threats to commit such acts.
- D. Terrorism awareness, prevention, preparedness, response and recovery can generally be categorized into two major components, which may operate concurrently. They are:
  - 1. Crisis management (awareness, prevention and preparedness) includes measures to anticipate requirements and to react effectively to stop an incident from occurring, or to mitigate an incident’s effects, and to build and sustain performance across all other domains. Law enforcement is a major aspect of crisis management. The FBI has primary responsibility for the investigation of all domestic and international terrorism incidents. In addition, local and tribal law enforcement agencies, the Washington State Patrol (WSP), and the FBI assets in the State of Washington play key roles in investigating potential terrorist activity.

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2. Consequence management (response and recovery) includes measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to affected communities and governments, commercial businesses, agricultural industries, and individuals affected by an act of terrorism, and bring perpetrators of an intentional incident to justice. Response and recovery will primarily occur at the local jurisdictional level with the state playing a supporting role by assisting in the coordination of state and federal supplemental resources.

### II. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Terrorists seek to inflict the maximum impact with the minimal expenditure of resources.
- B. Local and state EOCs will likely be activated, and NIMS / ICS) implemented should a terrorist event occur.
- C. The federal government will determine whether an incident is a terrorist event. Multiple sites of foreign animal disease (FAD) incursions may be considered a terrorist act.
- D. Local and tribal police, fire, medical, and health personnel will be the first to respond to an incident.
- E. Incident management cannot be event driven. Preventing an incident from ever occurring reaps far more dividends than simply reducing the costs of post-incident response and recovery.
- F. Awareness, prevention and preparedness must be given similar emphasis to that traditionally afforded to response and recovery. Efficient awareness, prevention and preparedness require effective public and private partnerships.
- G. Response to an emergency or disaster caused by a terrorist act will involve many of the same organizations and skills used in other emergency responses. In any incident, responses must address the possibility or actuality of CBRNE materials that are not typically encountered in natural disaster response operations.
- H. Response to a terrorist incident will be determined by the CBRNE material involved and by the authorities, plans, and operations triggered by the event.
- I. In a terrorist incident, the area of operations may be a crime scene, a hazardous materials site, and a disaster area, and it may involve multiple jurisdictions.

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- J. Pierce County and its municipalities may need assistance to monitor, clean up, and dispose of hazardous materials and debris, including animal carcasses, after terrorism / weapons of mass destruction incidents.
- K. In the event of a large-scale incident, federal assistance may arrive before local and / or state declarations are made.
- L. For biological agents and radiological materials, the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department (TPCHD) and the Washington State Department of Health (DOH) public health guidelines will apply. In FAD cases, the Washington State Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture will assist in the primary agency responsibilities.
- M. Biological agents pose a unique threat since their effects are not readily detected until well after an agent has been released. Bio-terrorism awareness, prevention, preparation, response, and recovery issues will be addressed by the TPCHD and DOH.

### **III. RESPONSIBILITIES**

- A. Local and tribal law enforcement will be the lead agency for terrorism crisis management.
- B. PCDEM will be the lead agency for terrorism consequence management within unincorporated Pierce County and contract cities.
  - 1. PCDEM will act as liaison between the Pierce County Executive and state and federal agencies.
  - 2. PCDEM, in cooperation with local law enforcement, will coordinate priorities and action plans for the on-scene consequence management response.
  - 3. PCDEM will take the lead in preparing situation reports and briefings with the support of local law enforcement.
  - 4. PCDEM will assist in the coordination of Pierce County response measures.
- C. Local and tribal agencies' responsibilities are generally the same for a terrorist incident as they are for any other emergency or disaster (see Emergency Support Function Annexes in the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan [CEMP] for further details). There are, however, the added complications of protecting a potentially large crime scene and securing CBRNE contaminated materials.

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- D. The incident commander (IC) on the scene operating under the NIMS / ICS will determine the local response. As other county, regional, state and federal assets arrive to assist; the command system may change to a unified command structure in accordance with the NIMS / ICS.
- E. During a terrorism incident, a critical element is the information released to the news media for further release to the general public. All designated public information officers (local, tribal, state, or federal) should work in cooperation with each other to coordinate the release of accurate, timely, and non-contradictory emergency information to the media and the public.

### IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Awareness, prevention and preparedness activities include:

- 1. Identification of threat and threat organizations

The first step in any preventive operation is to identify possible threats. In today's environment, Pierce County recognizes that threats may be either domestically or internationally-based and may be posed by a wide-range of adversaries from well-known organizations to unknown individuals acting alone, the so-called "lone wolf" terrorist.

- 2. Identification of Critical Infrastructure

- a. An objective of Pierce County's all-hazards emergency management and Homeland Security strategy is to identify the County's critical infrastructures and key assets. Approximately 80-85% of infrastructures and key assets are located within the private sector. Through appropriate public and private partnerships, PCDEM identifies the County's critical infrastructures for every level of government and within each critical infrastructure sector defined in the national, state, and regional homeland security strategies.
- b. During planning, local and tribal jurisdictions need to identify critical infrastructures and key assets within their communities.
- c. Besides critical infrastructures and key assets, there are venues that could be tempting targets because of their large potential for casualties or their psychological significance to Pierce County, Washington State, and the nation, e.g., concerts, sporting events, county fairs, and icons.

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3. Information sharing
  - a. Effective terrorism preparedness is contingent on comprehensive information sharing. Using information derived from a variety of channels, e.g., law enforcement, immigration, public health, transportation, among others, the Regional Intelligence Group (RIG) within Pierce County manages the collection and dissemination of the information to local officials throughout Pierce County to optimize their anti-terrorism awareness, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities.
  - b. Pierce County's intelligence infrastructure keeps public and private partners up-to-date with information on known terrorist groups/individuals, as well as the tactics, techniques, and procedures used by terrorist groups/individuals in the United States and around the world.
4. Terrorist Threat Condition Advisories
  - a. The United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has developed an advisory system recommending actions to be taken at five (5) levels of terrorist threat.
  - b. State, county, tribal, and municipal governments retain the right to increase their threat conditions, based upon the evidence they possess.
  - c. Related to the DHS terrorist threat advisory system is the system for declaring the maritime security (MARSEC) actions to be taken at three (3) levels of terrorism threat to the maritime domain. The United States Coast Guard's Captain of the Port may declare changes to the MARSEC level as the terrorist threat situation warrants. Changes in the MARSEC levels may directly impact commercial operations at the Port of Tacoma, the ferry systems, and other activities on the waterways of Pierce County.
5. Public Awareness

Public awareness is a critical component to any prevention program. By keeping the public apprised of possible threats to our society or to different elements of the County's infrastructure, the public can assist in identifying suspicious activity.

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6. Protection
  - a. The identification of critical infrastructures is an essential element of an effective anti-terrorism program. Efforts must be taken to protect areas that could be exploited. Possible measures include security systems, improved communications, access restrictions, and various other means.
  - b. PCDEM and local and tribal Law Enforcement will coordinate public and private activities to protect critical infrastructures from terrorist attacks.
  
- B. Response and Recovery
  1. Response activities by fire, law enforcement, emergency management, hazardous materials, emergency medical services, public health, livestock specialists, etc., will initially be the same as practiced in the all-hazards approach using NIMS / ICS. Upon recognition of a man-made event, response agencies will need to consider the possibility of a terrorism-related incident.
  2. Upon determination that an event may be an incident of terrorism / WMD, the PCEOC will be activated, if not already done so for the event, and all appropriate local, tribal, and state agencies will be notified.
  3. As the situation develops, additional agencies/organizations may be brought in to assist with the response and recovery operations.
  4. Communications
    - a. Initial notification to PCDEM, other than by law enforcement radio, should be by use of the 24-hour PCDEM duty officer Line (253) 798-7470 or through Fire Comm.
    - b. The jurisdiction in command of an incident will designate one person to maintain communications with the PCDEM duty officer / PCEOC.
    - c. PCEOC will monitor common frequencies being used for an emergency.
  5. Follow-On Activities
    - a. Once all casualties have been removed and the criminal investigation has shifted from the scene, clean-up, removal, and the

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proper disposal of debris (contaminated and uncontaminated) must occur. To insure that adequate public health/safety precautions are in place, this may take a considerable amount of time. This is especially true in the case of FAD where it may be necessary to depopulate large numbers of animals, and the type of disposal is of paramount importance. Incident Command will coordinate these actions through the PCEOC.

- b. Damage assessment will continue and results reported to Incident Command and the PCEOC.

### 6. Investigation

One of the challenges faced by law enforcement after terrorist / weapons of mass destruction incidents is the collection of evidence for possible prosecution. First responders must cooperate to ensure that all evidences are preserved to maximize the potential for a successful prosecution.

7. Recovery from a terrorist incident would employ the same general procedures applicable to a natural disaster. A significant difference would be the potential amount of CBRNE materials that may have to be processed.

## V. DECLARATIONS

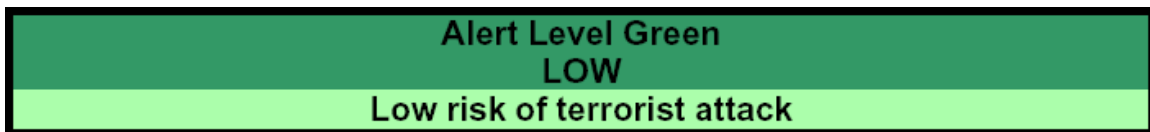
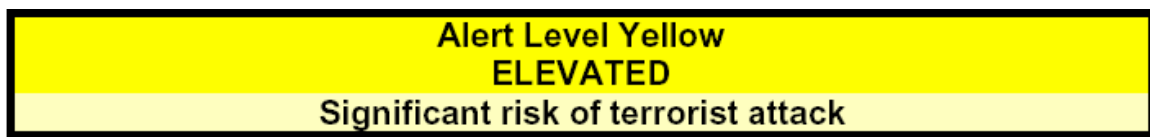
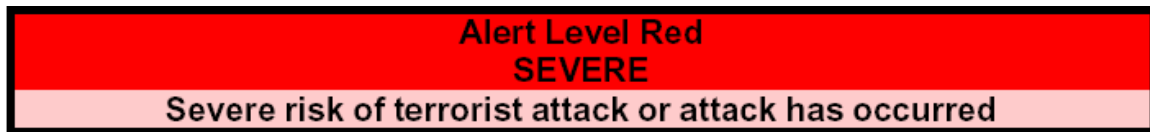
- A. In the formal declaration process, the local jurisdiction(s) declare a disaster emergency as a prerequisite for requesting state assistance.
- B. The state must declare an emergency or disaster to request federal assistance. For terrorism / weapons of mass destruction incidents, the WEMD will draft a declaration for the Governor's signature.
- C. The President may declare an "emergency" under Title V of the Stafford Act or a "major disaster" under Title VI of the Stafford Act if the incident causes "damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under the Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby."

## VI. KEY DEFINITIONS

1. *Awareness* refers to the continual process of collecting, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence, information, and knowledge to allow organizations and individuals to anticipate requirements and react effectively.

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- Critical Infrastructures* refers to systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States, Washington, Pierce County and its communities that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, economic security, public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.
- Homeland Security Advisory System* refers to the Department of Homeland Security's Terrorism Threat Conditions, proscribed by Homeland Security Presidential Directive 3 and identified by a description and corresponding color, and the appropriate actions to be taken.



- Key Assets* refers to individual targets whose destruction would not endanger vital systems, but could create local disaster or profoundly damage the Nation's, Washington's, Pierce County's, or its communities' morale or confidence. Key assets also include individual or localized facilities that deserve special protection because of their destructive potential or value to Pierce County and its communities.
- MARSEC* refers to the system of Terrorism Threat Conditions used to reflect the prevailing threat environment to the marine elements of the national transportation system, including ports, vessels, facilities, and critical assets and infrastructure located on or adjacent to waters subject to the jurisdiction of

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the United States. MARSEC levels are authorized and described in 33 CFR, Chapter I, Subchapter H, Part 101.



6. ***Preparedness*** refers to the activities necessary to build and sustain performance across all of the other domains.
7. ***Prevention*** refers to actions to avoid an incident, to intervene to stop an incident from occurring, or to mitigate an incident's effects.
8. ***Recovery*** refers to those actions necessary to restore the community back to normal and to bring the perpetrators of an intentional incident to justice.
9. ***Response*** refers to the activities necessary to address the immediate and short-term effects of an incident, which focus primarily on the actions necessary to save lives, to protect property, and to meet basic needs.
10. ***Terrorism*** refers to the unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.

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**INCIDENT ANNEX 6:  
VOLUNTEER AND DONATIONS MANAGEMENT**

**UNDER DEVELOPMENT**

**WILL BE PUBLISHED SEPARATELY**