

**KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) 3
PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING**

**PRIMARY AGENCY/
ESF COORDINATOR:**

King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks

SUPPORT AGENCIES:

King County Department of Transportation
Dept of Permitting and Environmental Review (DPER)
King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO)
Public Health-Seattle & King County
US Army Corps of Engineers

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The purpose of this document is to outline King County's roles and responsibilities under Emergency Support Function (ESF) 3 relating to restoration and continuity of surface water management, wastewater treatment, river and floodplain management, and solid waste management infrastructure and services impacted by an emergency.

B. Scope

This ESF primarily describes Department of Natural Resources and Parks (DNRP) emergency actions for surface water management, wastewater treatment, river and floodplain management, and solid waste management. In addition DNRP assumes supportive responsibilities for mass care, and food and water in ESF 6-Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services, and ESF 11-Agriculture and Natural Resources).

An "emergency" means an incident caused by fire, flood, explosion, volcano, hazardous materials release, sewage overflow, storm, earthquake, epidemic, riot, insurrection, act of terrorism or technological failure that requires immediate action to preserve public health or restore to a condition of usefulness any public property or public service that has been damaged or destroyed or where delay in operation will result in financial loss to the County. These actions may also provide relief to a stricken community overtaken by such occurrences.

General activities include technical advice and evaluations, river flood warning and patrol, engineering services, emergency contracting, or emergency repair of solid waste, storm water, flood protection and wastewater facilities. Specific actions include, but are not limited to:

- Participating in mitigation and preparedness activities (including flood

preparedness outreach, drainage hazard mitigation, participation in preparing and updating the King County Emergency Management Plan, training of staff, and stocking disaster supplies).

- Participating in needs and damage assessments and coordinating resources immediately following an incident.
- Providing emergency restoration of services and temporary repair of critical public facilities including solid waste, storm water, flood protection, and wastewater treatment systems.
- Providing timely river gage data and flood crest predictions so residents and businesses can determine when and if they need to evacuate or take other emergency measures.
- Providing flood patrol teams to inspect and monitor levee, revetment, and pump plant facilities and assess flood conditions.
- Providing response teams to inspect and monitor storm water control facilities and evaluate drainage problems.
- Providing sampling and analysis to quantify degradation to surface waters related to emergency incidents.
- Providing emergency response coordination.

C. Activities not included in this ESF are:

- Activities related to King County Department of Transportation and the restoration of transportation services, county roadways and bridges. (See ESF 1-Transportation).
- Activities related to the provision of potable water.
- Activities related to the provision of temporary toilet facilities, or the disposal of human waste outside of the wastewater conveyance.

D. Limitations

Public buildings, wastewater systems, solid waste, flood protection, and other facilities may have to be immediately repaired, reinforced, or demolished to ensure public safety and maintain essential services.

Adequate numbers of personnel with engineering and construction skills and construction equipment may not be available within the incident area.

There may be limited Department of Natural Resources and Parks staff to assist local agencies (cities, local water and sewer districts, and the King County flood control district).

The Department of Natural Resources and Parks does not maintain Hazardous Material (HazMat) Response Teams and does not have personnel trained or equipped to respond to HazMat incidents that require greater than Level D personal protection equipment. The department depends on local fire department HazMat response

teams.

King Street Center houses a large number of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks employees and has limited emergency power generating capability. Limited emergency power may be available in outlying sites and facilities.

King County Solid Waste Division provides solid waste disposal and transfer services to King County except for the cities of Seattle and Milton. Private haulers supply solid waste collection services in franchised areas set by the Washington State Utilities and Transportation Commission for unincorporated King County and some cities, and by contract with cities in most other areas. The city staffs for Enumclaw and Skykomish provide collection services within their jurisdictions. In an emergency situation, collection services will be provided as outlined in those entities' emergency plans.

In the event of a catastrophic incident, it may be beyond the capacity of the Solid Waste Division's system to handle all incoming solid waste. Should the division suffer significant damage to its facilities during an incident, even standard service may be disrupted, reduced, or limited until repairs are completed. Damage to transportation corridors could also significantly affect the division's ability to perform its waste transfer/disposal functions.

Public and private properties in King County may experience flood-related risk and damages. Staff may not be available to provide adequate flood warning information and flood patrol inspections. In emergency situations, services will be provided in accordance with adopted plans.

The Department of Natural Resources and Parks does not operate dams on the major river systems in King County. In accordance with WAC 173-175-020, King County has developed Emergency Action Plans for storm water facilities regulated under the State Dam Safety Program (facilities owned by King County identified to be within hazard class 1).

River levees in King County were mostly built by creating a prism of native gravels and soils available from the edge of the channel and covering the prism with angular rock, typically referred to as riprap. This rock tended to be dumped, rather than placed in an interlocking manner, leaving it susceptible to displacement. Factors that affect a levee's strength and durability include bank steepness, surface stabilization and erosion control techniques, fill material and irregularities, and overall dimensions. Generally a ratio of two feet horizontal run to one foot vertical rise (2H: 1V) is the steepest slope considered stable, although this can vary somewhat depending on the soil composition. On many levees in King County, the bank slopes are much steeper. Due to these structural deficiencies, these older flood protection facilities have required extensive repair and maintenance and studies and observations suggest that a large number of the levees and revetments remain at risk of failure, especially during high velocity flows.

King County's Water and Land Resources Division does not have construction equipment or staff to repair levees in a major flood incident. King County Roads Services Division, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or on-call private contractors will provide staff and equipment for repairs to levee systems, storm water control facilities or other County-owned or maintained drainage or flood protection facilities under the direction of Water and Land Resources staff.

King County Wastewater Treatment Division is responsible for the regional sanitary sewer conveyance system. The local water & sewer and special purpose districts are responsible for the sanitary sewer conveyance systems within their areas of operation up to the point that they connect to the regional system. In the event of damage to wastewater equipment, facilities, conveyances, or flows beyond the capacity of the system, overflows of untreated wastewater may occur.

Wastewater treatment facilities are designed to treat human wastes through a biological process that is susceptible to accidental or intentional spills of hazardous and toxic materials that could enter the treatment plants through the influent. Such spills place the treatment process and plant workers at risk, and may (depending on circumstances) be bypassed from the treatment plants.

II. POLICIES

While it is recognized and accepted that during emergencies the responding agencies must first prioritize the protection of human life and property, actions to protect Endangered Species Act listed species and critical habitat should be initiated once imminent threat to human life and property has been curtailed.

In the event of an emergency, the King County Council and the Executive may authorize reduced fee or free disposal of solid waste generated by the emergency incident.

It is the policy of the Wastewater Treatment Division to, when possible; treat wastewater to specifications of its National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits.

According to provisions of the WTD's National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits, in emergency situations it may be necessary for the WTD to bypass wastewater flows to prevent loss of life, personal injury or severe property damage. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, or damage to the treatment facilities that would cause them to become inoperable. Examples of such incidents would be spills of hazardous materials (including radiological), either accidental or intentional, that might jeopardize employee safety, treatment processes or plant operations, or both; or backups or overflows of wastewater from the conveyance system that flood private or public property causing a health

hazard.

Water and Land Resources Division (WLRD) will respond to inquiries regarding major river and drainage-related flooding emergencies. WLRD staff may also need to assess if a situation is potentially life threatening. If the situation is potentially life threatening, the caller will be instructed to hang up and dial 911. If the seriousness of the situation cannot be determined over the telephone, either the King County Road Services Division or staff from the WLRD Drainage Emergency Response or Flood Patrol will be dispatched to conduct an investigation.

Property owners living in flood hazard areas are responsible for obtaining sandbags, sand, and other flood-fighting materials to protect their property during flood incidents. Property owners are responsible for filling and placing sandbags, cleaning up sandbags after the flood incident, and meeting any other regulations related to sandbagging activity. King County may provide sand and sandbags for private property owners during flood emergencies to the extent that resources are available.

Naturally occurring accumulations of large woody debris should be repositioned or relocated for flood hazard management purposes only if one or more of the flood and channel migrations risks are present and all reasonable flood and channel migration risk reduction alternatives have been considered. Flood and channel migration risks include:

- Threats to public safety.
- Damage to public infrastructure.
- Impacts on the regional economy.
- Damage to private structures.

It is the policy of King County that accumulations of large woody debris that do not pose a life safety, safe navigation, or direct threat to eligible properties should not be disturbed. Large woody debris will only be repositioned if it can be done without endangering personnel or equipment.

Accumulations of large woody debris that create a hazard to life safety, safe navigation, or property, may be designated a restricted area by the King County Sheriff's Office, per KCC 12.44.200.

If the King County Sheriffs Office determines that there may be a life-threatening situation requiring an emergency response, they will take immediate steps to secure public safety. Emergency measures may include, but are not limited to removing or relocating the wood, dispatching rescue personnel, or closing the waterway to recreational use until the emergency situation can be addressed. Emergency actions do not require prior permit approval, but may require subsequent mitigation actions. (King County Motion 12645 Appendix D, King County Protocol for Responding to Reports of Naturally-Occurring Large Wood in Navigable Rivers and Streams)

At the direction of the Flood Warning Director, Water and Lands Resources Division will open the Flood Warning Center when the Cedar, Green, Snoqualmie, Tolt, or White Rivers or Issaquah Creek reach Phase II flood stage. Flood patrol teams will be sent out to monitor field conditions when the Cedar, Green, Snoqualmie, Tolt, or White Rivers or Issaquah Creek reach Phase III flood stage or when the Flood Warning Center receives calls reporting serious damages to river control facilities.

The Flood Warning Director may also activate the Flood Warning Center following a significant seismic incident in the region (5.5 Richter or greater magnitude) to coordinate inspection of flood protection facilities and to check with dam operators to determine the safety status of their facilities.

At the direction of the Drainage Emergency Response Director or the Drainage Emergency Response Lead, the Drainage Emergency Response Protocols will be implemented. The WLRD Drainage Complaint telephone line will be staffed and answered and emergency response personnel will be dispatched to investigate drainage problems.

III. SITUATION

A. Emergency Conditions and Hazards

King County will periodically experience emergency and disaster situations that will require restoration of essential public services. Potential emergencies and disasters include both natural and technological incidents. See King County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA) for a description of potential disaster conditions.

B. Planning Assumptions

Access to the incident area will be dependent upon the establishment of ground, air, and water routes. Activities related to emergency road repairs and closures, debris, snow, and ice clearance will be addressed in ESF 1-Transportation.

Rapid assessment of the disaster and impacted area will be made to determine critical response issues and emergency response priorities.

Response will be coordinated from the Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) in each city and the King County Emergency Coordination Center (ECC). Information will be gathered and compiled, and emergency assistance will be coordinated at the EOCs or ECC, or both.

The King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks is responsible only for initial inspection, repair, and operation of its King County-owned facilities and

conveyances or to those agencies where there are contractual agreements to manage facilities.

Support agencies will perform tasks under their own authorities as applicable, in addition to tasks received under the authority of the King County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

Previously inspected structures may require re-evaluation if subsequent incidents occur after the initial incident, or if the results of the initial inspection are inconclusive.

Normal means of communication may not be available and repairs to communication networks could take days, weeks, or months. In those situations, non-traditional means of communication must be established and used. See ESF 2-Communications.

Because government agencies may be overwhelmed by a disaster, on-duty employees may be on their own for the first hours or even days after an incident.

Critical Department of Natural Resources and Parks facilities will be prepared to be self-sufficient for at least three days.

The first priority of the Wastewater Treatment Division will be inspection and emergency restoration of flow through County owned wastewater conveyances and facilities (five secondary treatment plants, two combined sewer overflow storm water treatment plants, 61 pump and regulator stations and 4 combined sewer overflow control facilities, and over 352 miles of large diameter conveyance pipeline). Access to these facilities may be difficult. The speed at which inspections take place will be dependent on the condition of roads and bridges and the availability of staff.

The first priority of the Solid Waste Division (SWD) will be the inspection and emergency restoration of SWD facilities (eight transfer stations, two drop box stations, ten closed landfills, and one regional landfill). Access to these facilities may be difficult. The speed at which inspections take place will be dependent on the condition of roads and bridges and the availability of staff.

The first priority of the Water and Land Resources Division will be activation of the Flood Warning Center and Flood Patrol inspection of high priority sites and activation of the Drainage Emergency Response Protocols and inspection and evaluation of County-owned storm water facilities. Access to these facilities may be difficult. The speed at which inspections take place will depend on the condition of roads and bridges and the availability of staff.

Government and relief agencies will concentrate limited resources on the most critical and life-threatening problems.

The first concern of employees will be for their families' safety. DNRP will support

the efforts of employees to communicate with their families and encourage all staff to develop family emergency response plans.

The major flooding that King County typically experiences are on the following rivers and streams: Cedar, Green, Snoqualmie, Tolt, Raging, South Fork Skykomish, White Rivers, and Issaquah Creek.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

In the event of an emergency, the Department Director will be notified and may, at his or her discretion, establish a departmental information and communications center in the Department Director's office in the King Street Center or at an alternate location if necessary.

Division directors will establish their own command posts as required according to the nature of the emergency. If necessary, division Emergency Operations Centers will be established at Cedar Hills for SWD, at the Flood Warning Center in King Street Center for WLRD, and at the West Point, South (Renton) and Brightwater Treatment Plants for the WTD. The divisions will establish contact with the King County ECC and provide representatives as needed.

The Department Director or his or her designee will establish communication links with the Executive, the King County ECC, DNRP Public Affairs Unit staff, and the division EOCs. The department director and division directors will evaluate damage to facilities, mobilize staff and resources, prioritize restoration of services based on resources available, and coordinate with other public agencies. The Department director and division directors will ensure that divisions keep logs of actions taken and information received.

The Department of Natural Resources and Parks will actively support county and local jurisdiction response and recovery activities. It will be assumed that access to operations and sites will be provided by the King County Road Services Division or the respective local jurisdictions in which sites are located. Close coordination will be maintained with federal, state, and local jurisdiction officials through the King County ECC to determine potential tasks. The priority of tasks will be determined jointly with the King County ECC Incident Manager in accordance with adopted emergency response plans.

Direction, Control, and Authority to Act:

- The Incident Command System (ICS) is used by department and division personnel to respond to emergencies and disasters. The emergency response phase is the period immediately after the incident during which the life, health, safety, control,

and containment issues must be addressed. Once the situation has been stabilized, the response enters the recovery phase. Depending on the damages resulting from the incident, the DNRP Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) may be activated. If the COOP plan is activated, a Recovery Manager takes over the responsibility for restoration of services. Department and division employees may be required to work out of class on special assignments in support of the emergency response and recovery.

- Persons designated to serve as Division Incident Commander have the full authority and support of department and division management to determine when an emergency exists and to take the actions necessary to respond to the emergency. Because the duties of Incident Commander, and other key response positions are mission-critical, time sensitive, and often require immediate action, each position will be backed up by a four-person line-of-succession. If the designated individual does not respond to the emergency or disaster, cannot be contacted, or is injured and unable to fulfill their duties, the next person in line assumes those duties with the full authority to act in the name of the division or department.
- The chain-of-command is fluid and passes to the highest-ranking individual present. If later in the emergency or recovery, the person originally delegated as lead in the line-of-succession is able to report to work, then that person may (at their discretion) assume command from the person who had been filling in for them, or they may act in a support function. If the persons designated in the line-of-succession are not available, then the senior ranking individual present will be required to assume command.
- In the Incident Command System, everyone in the department or division, regardless of their position, works to support the Incident Commander. Emergency response activities take precedence over day-to-day activities.

B. Organization

The Department of Natural Resources and Parks is responsible for the coordination of solid waste management, surface water management, river and floodplain management, wastewater treatment, and parks and trails management. Specific emergency response functions and support activities are outlined in this ESF and in ESFs 6 and 11. The following divisions of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks are responsible for providing public works and engineering assistance, as resources permit, to meet County needs related to emergencies and disasters:

- The Wastewater Treatment Division (WTD) will manage emergency incidents according to the division-wide Emergency Response Plan (ERP). This plan calls for the automatic establishment of Emergency Operations Centers or Command Posts in the main control rooms of the South (Renton), Brightwater and West Point Treatment Plants to manage the incidents within their respective areas of

operations. The on-duty Operating Supervisor or his or her designee at each plant becomes the Incident Commander for the plant and conveyance system under their control, until he or she is relieved by a higher authority as outlined in the WTD line-of-succession.

- If the incident involves more than one treatment plant, or exceeds the capacity of a plant to respond, the division will activate the Division Incident Response and Emergency Response Team. This group, made up of senior management, will act as Area Command for the division. (See WTD ERP for line-of-succession).
- The Solid Waste Division (SWD) will establish the Cedar Hills Landfill as the SWD Operations Command Center if appropriate to the situation.
- The Water and Land Resources Division (WLRD) will manage emergencies according to the Flood Warning Instruction Book, WLRD Drainage Emergency Response Protocols, and Emergency Action Plans for Hazard Class 1 Dams. The Flood Warning Instruction Book, which establishes the Flood Warning Center as the emergency operations center, is updated annually and is considered to be a support document to this ESF. The Flood Warning Director or his or her designee becomes the incident commander for flood warning center activities. WLRD Drainage Emergency Response activities are directed by the Drainage Emergency Response Director or the designated Drainage Emergency Response Lead.
- The Parks and Recreation Division will assess the structural integrity of public gathering spaces (such as the King County Aquatics Center) and parks and trails. Additionally, parks staff will provide support to this emergency support function and others as resources allow.

C. Procedures

When emergency conditions disrupt the normal operations of the Solid Waste, Wastewater Treatment, Water and Land Resources Divisions, and Parks and Recreation Division, all issues related to the emergency conditions should be routed to the appropriate county, department, or division EOC.

The King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks is responsible only for initial inspection, repair, and operation of its King County-owned facilities and conveyances unless there are contractual agreements in place obligating us to manage other facilities.

Policies and procedures addressing emergency operations are maintained in various documents, including:

- King County's Continuity of Operations Plan, DNRP Annex
- King County Emergency Procurement Ordinance #12163

- Solid Waste Division Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Site Plans
- Solid Waste Division Emergency Response Quick Reference Guides for Cedar Hills Regional Landfill, Transfer Station Operators, Scale Operators, and Truck Drivers
- Solid Waste Division Transfer Stations and Landfills Operations and Maintenance Site Plans
- King County Operational Disaster Debris Management Plan
- Wastewater Treatment Division Emergency Response Plans (plant specific)
- Wastewater Treatment Division Overflow Manual
- The 2006 King County Flood Hazard Management Plan (January 2007)
- The Flood Warning Instruction Book (updated annually)
- WLRD Drainage Emergency Response Protocols
- Emergency Action Plans for Hazard Class 1 Dams
- King County Protocol for Responding to Reports of Naturally-Occurring Large Wood in Navigable Rivers and Streams (King County Motion 12645 Appendix D, 2007)

D. Mitigation Activities

The divisions of the DNRP actively apply mitigation strategies in the design and upgrade of new and existing facilities.

- The WTD has performed multiple seismic upgrades of its facilities. All new projects are built to meet or exceed seismic standards
- The SWD has performed seismic inspections of its key facilities and is actively upgrading facilities as funds become available. All new projects are built to meet or exceed seismic standards.
- New SWD facilities are designed with a three day storage capacity for solid waste in case there is the need to store solid waste.
- The WLRD has identified the most vulnerable levees and flood control facilities and implements a 6-year capital improvement program on behalf of the King County Flood Control District to reconstruct them. The division has also secured grants and is assisting home owners in flood plains to elevate or relocate the occupants.

E. Preparedness Activities

The Department conducts its planning activities through the DNRP Emergency Management Committee, which is made up of planning representatives from the Director's Office, and each of the divisions. This committee makes recommendations to the DNRP Leadership Team.

F. Response Activities

The primary responsibility of DNRP is to maintain and restore the essential services under the department's area of control. The response activities of each of the Department's divisions are outlined in their respective division emergency response plans, within this document, and in ESF 6 and 11, where the department is listed as a support agency.

DNRP provides ESF Representatives to the KC Emergency Coordination Center to assist in coordinating the department and county-wide response to regional disasters or emergencies.

G. Recovery Activities

The recovery activities of the department are outlined in the DNRP Annex of King County's Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP). The COOP is organized around the concept of "All Hazards Planning" for the continuity and/or restoration of essential services.

The following are the mission-essential functions identified by division or major work group in DNRP.

Director's Office

- Departmental signatory authority
- Policy development and implementation
- Budget development
- Primary central Human Resources (HR) contact
- Coordinated department communications to public and staff

WTD

- The essential mission of the Wastewater Treatment Division is the continuous operation of its conveyance and treatment system.
- In a COOP situation, the primary focus of the division would be the support of the staff that operate and maintain the system.
- Critical Business Operations;
 - Payroll, procurement, billing, and accounts payable
 - IT support
 - Central phone operations to inform the public and staff of operational closures

SWD

- Provide municipal solid waste disposal for residents and businesses in King County outside the Seattle city limits
- Provide municipal solid waste handling and transfer operations
- Maintain and monitor environmental control systems at active and inactive landfills.
- Critical Business Operations:
 - Payroll, procurement, billing, and accounts payable
 - IT support
 - Central phone operations to inform the public and staff of operational closures

WLRD

- Operate the Flood Warning Center (FWC) under pre-determined levels of operation determined by river flood levels.
- Stormwater Emergency Response

- Stormwater Control Facility Maintenance
- Critical Business Operations:
 - Payroll, procurement, billing, and accounts payable
 - Central phone operations to inform the public and staff of operational closures

Parks

- Public Parks Facilities and Regional Trail System - Preserve and Protect
- Critical Business Operations:
 - Payroll, procurement, billing, and accounts payable
 - Central phone operations to inform the public and staff of operational closures

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Primary Agency

DNRP Department Director's Office shall:

- Organize, set department priorities, and coordinate the emergency response for the divisions in the Department of Natural Resources and Parks.
- Ensure that training on emergency and disaster response is provided to department staff.
- Ensure that department management and ECC representatives are trained in the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- Establish and coordinate procedures and the use of designated facilities for department and division command centers.
- Ensure maintenance of the DNRP Annex of the King County's Continuity of Operations Plan that addresses the restoration and continuity of department services after an emergency.
- Support other ESFs as capabilities and resource availabilities allow.
- Direct media releases and departmental media coordination in the event of an emergency in cooperation with the Joint Information Center (JIC).
- Ensure that divisions are providing adequate disaster supplies and equipment for division staff.
- Ensure that the DNRP Emergency Management Committee conducts post-incident debriefings of emergency incidents with the goal of improving future responses.

All divisions of DNRP shall:

- Provide adequate disaster supplies and equipment for division staff.
- Ensure that training on emergency and disaster response is provided to department staff.
- Ensure that division management and ESF representatives are trained in the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- Designate, maintain and train a minimum three-person line-of-succession for

each key emergency response position as outlined in the division emergency response plans.

- In times of emergency, provide ESF representatives and subject-area experts to the King County Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) as warranted by the emergency and in keeping with the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.
- Provide necessary notifications of emergency situations to department management and the appropriate Federal, State, and Local regulatory agencies.
- In emergencies that impact surface water and involve compliance issues under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), the division shall notify the Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) or the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) or both of the emergency situations as soon as possible.
- Emergency actions will include steps that reflect current environmental Best Management Practices (BMP) to minimize harm to endangered species, threatened species, or their critical habitat as outlined in the KC DOT Roads Division Regional Road Maintenance ESA Program Guidelines.
- In situations where the King County ECC has been activated, the divisions will also notify the ECC of emergency actions that may affect the environment and require notification to federal action agencies.
- Maintain and distribute current biological resources contact information and action agency notification information to field staff.
- Maintain detailed records of emergency actions taken, resources expended and information received in the course of responding to and recovering from and the emergency incident. This shall include the documentation necessary to file for federal FEMA disaster assistance.

Wastewater Treatment Division shall:

- Assess the operational status of King County wastewater treatment facilities, structures, and conveyances.
- Make temporary emergency repairs, bypasses, or alterations to the system to restore or divert wastewater flows.
- Attempt to restore treatment processes.
- Notify Public Health-Seattle & King County, Pierce County Department of Health and Washington Department of Ecology of sewer overflows according to the provisions of the division's NPDES permits and procedures outlined in the WTD Overflow Manual.
- Provide resources for the permanent repair and restoration of County owned wastewater treatment facilities, structures, and conveyances.

Solid Waste Division shall:

- Provide ATC-20 trained staff to assess structural integrity at Solid Waste Division facilities and elsewhere if necessary.
- Provide Solid Waste Division employees with the necessary tools and materials to respond to emergency situations at their work sites.
- Provide employees with emergency response policies and procedural materials, such as the Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Site Plans, and Emergency Response Quick Reference Guides for field staff.
- Provide safe solid waste disposal services during and after an incident when and where possible.
- Provide reduced-fee or free disposal of debris generated by an incident to disaster victims if a motion or ordinance is passed providing that service by the King County Council and signed by the Executive.
- Maintain a recovery plan for the diversion and disposal of debris generated by disasters.

Water and Land Resources Division shall:

- Activate a four-phase system to warn residents, businesses, property owners, school districts, and emergency response agencies of impending major river floods.
- Activate the Flood Warning Center to provide critical information to residents, business, and response agencies during major river floods and significant earthquakes.
- Activate the Stormwater Emergency Response Protocols to assess the operational status of King County's storm water drainage facilities and systems.
- Provide Flood Patrol Teams to assess the operational status of river and drainage facilities and respond to emergency flooding conditions and flood related complaints.
- Implement Emergency Action Plans for high hazard dams, as appropriate.
- Employ emergency contract services when DOT is unavailable to respond.
- Manage emergency repairs to river and drainage facilities.

- After an incident, provide for restoration of County owned river and non-river drainage facilities.
- Provide sampling and analysis to quantify degradation to surface waters related to emergency incidents.
- Coordinate with King County Sheriffs Office for restrictions or closures of waterways and removal of large wood debris.
- Contact the King County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) Duty Officer to notify of Large Wood or waterway closure situation, when warranted.

Parks and Recreation Division Shall:

- Perform basic assessment of parks facilities and the regional trail system, and provide staff and equipment to DNRP's other divisions, the ECC, or the region as a whole when the need warrants it and when resources are available.

B. Support Agencies

King County Department of Transportation Road Service Division shall:

- As resources allow, provide access to critical public facilities. The King County Roads Division will provide resources to complete emergency repairs to flow control facilities for the Water and Land Resources Division.
- Provide heavy equipment necessary for operations during the response and recovery phases of an emergency.

King County Department of Permitting and Environmental Review (DPER) shall:

- As resources allow, provide staff and resources to inspect Department of Natural Resources and Parks facilities to ensure their return to service or repair as soon as possible following an incident.

Public Health – Seattle & King County:

- As resources allow, provide staff and resources to assess the health impacts of wastewater spills and overflows; to ensure that solid waste facilities return to service as soon as possible following an incident; and to assist in opening alternative facilities when necessary to do so.

The King County Sheriffs Office (KCSO), Marine Unit:

- KCSO may choose to use its authority to close a waterway or portion of a waterway to recreational use if they determine its use may pose a significant risk to public safety under King County Code 12.44.
- KCSO may issue bulletins or news releases or disseminate informational materials to advise the public of the potential risks of the large wood debris in the waterway.

- Contact the King County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) Duty Officer to notify of large wood or waterway closure situation, when warranted.

VI. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

As stated.

VII. REFERENCES:

King County

- *King County Executive Order ACO 8-1-7 (A-EO) Delegated Line of Succession*
- *King County Emergency Procurement Ordinance #12163*
- *King County Motion 12645 - Protocol for Responding to Reports of Naturally-Occurring Large Wood in Navigable Rivers and Streams, Appendix D*

King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks

- DNRP Annex of the King County Continuity of Operations Plan
- DNRP Emergency Communications Protocols
- DNRP Emergency Quick Reference Sheet

King County Solid Waste Division

- *Solid Waste Division Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Site Plans* (provides policy and procedures for hazardous materials emergency response at Solid Waste Division sites)
- *Emergency Response Quick Reference Guides for Cedar Hills Regional Landfill, Transfer Station Operators, Scale Operators and Truck Drivers* (provides first response step-by-step procedures for handling specific types of emergency situations)
- *Reduced fee or Free Disposal Motions and Ordinances* as needed (The DNRP Department Director or King County Executive confer with Council. Council makes the decision to pass a motion or ordinance for free disposal generally one week after an incident.)
- *Solid Waste Division Transfer Stations and Landfills Operations and Maintenance Site Plans*
- *King County Operational Disaster Debris Management Plan*
- *Waste Acceptance Policy Guidelines*
- *Washington State Solid Waste Handling Standards (WAC 173-350)*
- *Washington State Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (WAC 173-351)*
- *Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle D*
- *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)*
- *King County Board of Health Code Title 10*
- *King County Code Title 10*

King County Water and Land Resources Division

- *The 2006 King County Flood Hazard Management Plan*
- *The Flood Warning Instruction Book (updated annually)*
- *King County's Public Assistance Policies During Floods*
- *Stormwater Emergency Response Protocols (updated annually)*
- *Emergency Action Plans for Hazard Class 1 Dams*
- *KC DOT Roads Division Regional Road Maintenance ESA Program Guidelines*

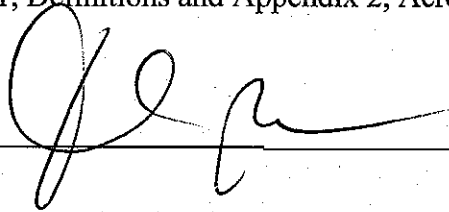
Wastewater Treatment Division

- *Wastewater Treatment Division Emergency Response Plan*
- *Wastewater Treatment Division Overflow Manual*
- *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permits:*
 1. *South Treatment Plant in Renton - WA-002958-1*
 2. *West Point Treatment Plant in Seattle - WA-002918-1*
 3. *Brightwater Treatment Plant - WA- 0032247*
 4. *Vashon Treatment Plant - WA-002252-7*
 5. *Carnation Treatment Plant - WA-003218-2*

VIII. TERMS & DEFINITIONS

See Appendix 1, Definitions and Appendix 2, Acronyms

Agency Approval: _____



Date Approved: _____

9/18/2013