



KING COUNTY

1200 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Signature Report

May 30, 2006

Ordinance 15485

Proposed No. 2006-0226.2

Sponsors Ferguson

1 AN ORDINANCE authorizing the county executive to enter
2 into an interlocal agreement with cities of King County and
3 King County to provide law enforcement mutual aid and
4 mobilization.

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STATEMENT OF FACTS:

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1. The Interlocal Cooperation Act, chapter 39.34 RCW, allows for
9 interlocal mutual aid agreements.

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2. On occasion, the demand for law enforcement services within a
11 jurisdiction may exceed that department's ability to respond in a timely
12 manner.

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3. Participation in this agreement is to the mutual benefit of the citizens of
14 King County.

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4. The county is able and willing to provide the requested law
16 enforcement services.

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BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:

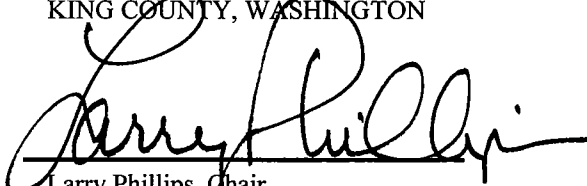
18 SECTION 1. The county executive is authorized to execute an agreement,
19 substantially in the form attached to this ordinance, with cities of King County and King
20 County to provide law enforcement mutual aid and mobilization.

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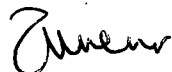
Ordinance 15485 was introduced on 5/15/2006 and passed by the Metropolitan King
County Council on 5/30/2006, by the following vote:

Yes: 9 - Mr. Phillips, Mr. von Reichbauer, Ms. Lambert, Mr. Dunn, Mr.
Ferguson, Mr. Gossett, Ms. Hague, Ms. Patterson and Mr. Constantine
No: 0
Excused: 0

KING COUNTY COUNCIL
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

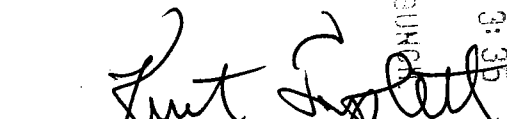

Larry Phillips, Chair

ATTEST:



Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council

APPROVED this 7th day of June, 2006.


for Ron Sims, County Executive

RECEIVED
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CLERK
KING COUNTY COUNCIL

Attachments A. Interlocal Cooperative Agreement to Provide Law Enforcement Mutual Aid and
Mobilization Between the Cities of King County and King County

15485

2006-226

**INTERLOCAL COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT
TO PROVIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT MUTUAL AID AND MOBILIZATION
BETWEEN THE CITIES OF KING COUNTY
AND KING COUNTY**

1. **DATE AND PARTIES.** This Agreement is dated, for reference purposes only, the first day of June 2003, and is entered into by and the undersigned municipal corporations or towns organized or created under the laws of the State of Washington and the King County Sheriff's Office.
2. **AUTHORITY FOR AGREEMENT.** This Agreement is entered into as an interlocal agreement pursuant to the Interlocal Cooperation Act as codified in Chapter 39.34 of the Revised Code of Washington, specifically RCW 39.34.080.
3. **PURPOSE OF THE AGREEMENT.** Each party has the power, authority and responsibility to provide police protection for its citizens within its boundaries. On occasion, the demand for law enforcement services within a city or unincorporated county may exceed that department's ability to respond in a timely manner. When that occurs, the police department or departments of other cities or the county may be capable of providing backup law enforcement services. In order to fulfill their respective obligations to their citizens, the parties desire to provide backup law enforcement services to each other under the terms and conditions set forth below.
4. **MUTUAL AID LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES.** Each party will, to the best of its ability, furnish mutual aid law enforcement services to, and at the request of, any other consenting jurisdiction whose police department is taxed beyond its ability to respond, and render law enforcement services in a timely manner. Each city and the county shall confer police authority on those police officers from other jurisdictions providing mutual aid law enforcement services and enforcing the requesting department's ordinances. The mutual aid officers shall proceed at the direction of the requesting department's police chief or sheriff or their designee. The responding department maintains the discretion to determine whether its own police department will not or cannot provide the requested mutual aid services. The responding department also maintains the discretion to determine at any time during the response that it may stop providing assistance. Upon determining that it will not respond or that it will stop assisting, the department shall immediately notify the requesting department that the requesting department will not respond. The responding department shall be the sole judge of its police department's ability to respond or to remain, and assumes no liability for declining to respond or for leaving.
5. **SERVICES INCLUDED.** For purposes of this Agreement, mutual aid law enforcement services shall mean supplemental response to assist at least one officer from the primary agency. Such services will typically be of a first responder type of service such as patrol response. Response protocols for this Agreement are outlined in "Addendum A".

6. **TERM.** This Agreement shall be effective on June 1, 2003 for one (1) year (s), regardless of the date of execution and shall be automatically renewed on May 31st of each successive year. Any party may terminate its participation in this Agreement by giving 60 days notice of termination to all of participating parties hereto.
7. **INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR.** The parties acknowledge and agree that in the performance of this Agreement, they are acting as independent contractors and not as agents of each other.
8. **INDEMNITY AND HOLD HARMLESS.** Each city and county which is a party to this Agreement hereby agrees to accept liability for any act, error or omission of its own employees of whatever kind and nature and from whatever cause arising out of or connected with the performance of this Agreement, and to indemnify and hold the other cities and the county and their employees harmless from any such liability, claim, or cause of action, including amounts arising out of the performance, by that city's and the county's employees, of this Agreement. All liability for salaries, wages and other compensation of law enforcement officers shall be that of their respective employers.
9. **GOVERNING BODY.** This Agreement shall be administered by a joint board, which consists of the police chief of each named municipality and the King County Sheriff. Administration of this Agreement includes, but is not limited to, (1) each participate identifying the resources available to aid participating jurisdictions; (2) review of the response protocols (Addendum A); and (3) participation in the Regional and/or State Mobilization efforts. A quorum of the membership is necessary for any modification. Meetings may be called upon the request of any 3 board members with 30 days minimum notice.
10. **COUNTERPARTS.** This Agreement shall be signed in counterparts and, if so signed, shall be deemed one integrated agreement.
11. **MODIFICATION.** The parties may amend, modify, or supplement this Agreement only by written agreement executed by the parties hereto.
12. **MERGER AND ENTIRE AGREEMENT.** This Agreement merges and supersedes all prior negotiations, representations and/or agreements between the parties relating to the subject matter of this Agreement and constitutes an entire contract between the parties.

Signature page immediately following

**INTERLOCAL COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT
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SIGNATURE PAGE

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CITY OF _____

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County of King

By: 

Susan Rahr Date
King County Sheriff

Port of Seattle

By: _____
T. M. Kimsey Date
Chief of Police

County of King – Airport Police

By: _____
Ron Griffin Date
KC Airport Police Chief

Seattle University Public Safety

By: _____
Mike Sletten, Date
Manager

University of Washington Police

By: _____
Vicky Peltzer Date
Chief of Police

ADDENDUM "A"
KING COUNTY MUTUAL AID
RESPONSE PROTOCOLS
FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

I. Authority

All parties to the King County Mutual Aid Agreement will ensure a process is established to commit manpower and resources.

II. Request For Mutual Aid

1. In the event of major disorder or other law enforcement operation the first law enforcement resources to be used shall be those of the primarily responsible agency. In the event that such resources are inadequate to control the situation by the primarily responsible agency, or there is a need for a specialized unit, a request for mutual aid under this plan will be made directly to an assisting agency. Such requests for assistance shall, if possible, specify the number of police officers and types of equipment required, where and to whom such officers are to report, and where and to whom the equipment should be delivered.
2. Rendering assistance under the terms of this agreement shall not be mandatory, except that if assistance can't be rendered, the requestee should immediately inform the requestor if, for any reason, assistance can't be rendered. It is understood that consideration as to whether assistance can be provided or not must be determined by the requestee.
3. In the event of mobilization under this agreement, the primarily responsible agency shall assume incident command, unless the primarily responsible agency specifically requests that a different law enforcement agency fulfill this responsibility, or unless the scope of the problem is multi-jurisdictional, in which case a unified command shall be established. This shall include directing the assignment of all personnel and equipment. The assignment of duties to officers of assisting agencies shall be made by the incident commander of the primary responsible agency unless that responsibility is delegated to a different law enforcement agency as indicated above.
4. The primary responsible agency shall have the responsibility of establishing a command post and notifying all assisting agencies at the earliest possible time of its location. The Incident Commander shall establish a command post in such a manner as to provide an area suitable for the staging and directing of all resources.

Arrests

Arrest policies will be determined by the Incident Commander in charge of the event. Transportation of prisoners to jail facilities will be coordinated by the Incident Commander.

The primarily responsible agency will be responsible for providing supplies that are reasonably needed to sustain the responding officers in enforcing the law and maintaining order. Each agency will be responsible for any repairs and/or damages done to their own vehicles as a result of participation in mutual aid.

III. Insurance

No signatory shall be held liable to another signatory for damages, loss of equipment, injury to personnel, or payment of compensation arising as a result of assistance rendered under the terms of this agreement.

IV. Commissions & Authority

Full-time, paid, commissioned officers who are responding to any call for mutual aid shall be automatically commissioned by virtue of the mutual aid agreement, through the commissioning authority of the primarily responsible agency and, therefore, shall be empowered to exercise the same police authority during the time of the mutual aid as though they were full-time commissioned officers of the primarily responsible agency. This provision shall apply whether the mutual aid request is of:

- (a) A formal nature between department heads;
- (b) A less formal nature through agreement of watch commanders or shift supervisors; or,
- (c) When the officers of one jurisdiction cross jurisdiction boundaries to aid or assist the officers of another jurisdiction signatory to this agreement.

If signatory agencies have reserve officers or part-time officers, in addition to full-time paid, commissioned officers, they shall normally be exempt from the automatic commissioning, except those reserve officers working under the immediate supervision of a full-time officer. Reserve or part-time officers may be extended automatic commissioning at the direction of the department head who requests mutual aid, PROVIDED HOWEVER, that such determination should be worked out in advance among the heads of the signatory agencies.

V. Command

The underlying principle of mutual aid is that other agencies are serving as a resource to another agency's request. Therefore, the Chief of Police or his/her designee (Sergeant, Lieutenant, Captain, etc.) of the requesting agency maintains

incident command and is aided by those resources sent in response to this request for aid. In the event that the emergency is of such a nature that it exceeds the individual jurisdictional boundaries, a unified command shall be established until the mutual aid situation ceases to exist and operations return to normal boundaries.

Whenever significant resources from other agencies must be mobilized and brought into a jurisdiction in order to resolve a given problem, even when the scope of the problem is such that it is physically contained within the boundaries of the specific single jurisdiction requesting mutual aid, it is expected that an appropriate incident command staff be developed and that the senior staff officers responsible for the mutual aid assets will fill roles within the incident command structure. Successful mutual aid operations must be based upon professional respect and also upon acknowledgement of the fact that the Incident Commander in charge also is responsible and legally liable for his decisions and actions. It must also be borne in mind that those in charge of mutual aid assets are still free to accept or refuse to carry out requests requiring specific missions, which would utilize and exhaust the assets for which they are responsible.

VI. Control

While the question of technical command and responsibility is one, which requires specific designation of an Incident Commander, the exercise of control over responding mutual aid units and combinations of units brings up an entirely different set of concerns. Wherever possible, the supervisor or staff officer in charge of a group of responding units from an assisting agency would report to the Incident Commander as liaison and be assigned to specific tasks or missions, for which he/she would use his own departmental personnel. NOTE: Because of the possibility that reserve officers will be used in many responses to requests for mutual aid, it is important to establish and record their presence and to verify the fact that they are certified reserves within the scope of the definition of the "Peace Officer Powers Act," and have met the requirements established by the Washington Criminal Justice Training Commission. Reserve officers should generally work under supervisors or regular officers from their own agencies, but under some circumstances (depending on the scope of the operation), might be configured into a special reserve contingent for handling special assignments such as roadblock, evacuation, fixed-point traffic control, etc.

VII. Press Relations

It shall be the responsibility of the requesting agency in conjunction with the Incident Commander to establish a press area and to assign a public information officer to handle immediate inquiries during any given incident. All releases of information through the public information function should be approved by the Incident Commander.

VIII. Record Keeping


It shall be the responsibility of the Incident Commander to establish a Planning and Intelligence Section. The Planning and Intelligence Section will keep an accurate log of what mutual aid agencies, personnel and vehicles are involved in the emergency, and during what periods, along with the assignments, which they were given and any actions, which they took. A formal written Incident Action Plan and After Action Report will be completed by the Planning and Intelligence Section and the requesting agency following the incident.

The King County Chiefs Association through the Regional Operations Committee shall annually update and review plans and policies, and make recommendations for change.

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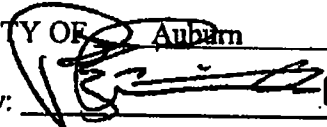
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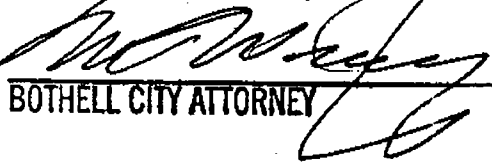
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APPROVED AS TO FORM:


BOTHELL CITY ATTORNEY

ATTEST:


BOTHELL CITY CLERK

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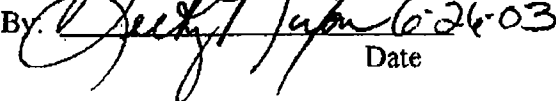
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CITY OF Kent

By: *Judith Woods*
Mayor Pro Tem Date *6/26/03*

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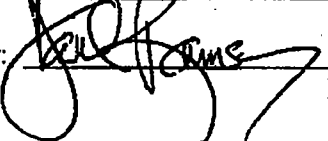
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By: David R. Hutchinson 11/5/03
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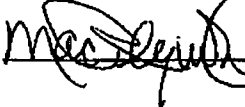
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By: Jesse Tanner 8/28/2003
Jesse Tanner, Mayor Date

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By: [Signature] 07/23/03
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CITY OF SeaTac

By: Bruce Rayburn
Bruce Rayburn, City Manager Date

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County of King

By: _____
David G. Reichert Date
King County Sheriff

Port of Seattle

By: _____
T. M. Kimsey Date
Chief of Police

County of King – Airport Police

By: _____
Ron Griffin Date
KC Airport Police Chief

University of Washington Police

By: _____
Weldon Ihrig Date
Executive Vice President

CITY OF SeaTac
By: _____
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By: Debra S. Perry 8/21/03
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By: _____
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By: Steven M Mullett
5-20-03 Date

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David G. Reichert Date
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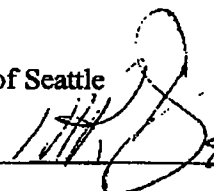
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County of King

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David G. Reichert
King County Sheriff

Port of Seattle

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9.16.14

M. R. Dismore
Chief Executive Officer

County of King – Airport Police

By: _____
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Ron Griffin
KC Airport Police Chief

University of Washington Police

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Weldon Ihrig
Executive Vice President

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T. M. Kimsey Date
Chief of Police

University of Washington Police

By: [Signature] 5-27-03
Weldon E. Ibrig Date
Executive Vice President

Statewide Law Enforcement Mobilization Plan. RCW 43.43.970 through RCW 43.43.975 (Modeled after the Statewide Fire Service Mobilization Plan statutes RCW 43.43.960 – RCW 43.43.964)

RCW 43.43.970

Law enforcement mobilization -- Definitions.

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter.

- (1) "Agency" means any general purpose law enforcement agency as defined in RCW 10.93.020.
- (2) "Board" means the state law enforcement mobilization policy board.
- (3) "Chief" means the chief of the Washington state patrol.
- (4) "Chief law enforcement officer" means the chief of police or sheriff responsible for law enforcement services in the jurisdiction in which the emergency is occurring.
- (5) "General authority Washington peace officer" means a general authority Washington peace officer as defined in RCW 10.93.020.
- (6) "Host agency" means the law enforcement agency that requests statewide mobilization under RCW 43.43.970 through 43.43.975.
- (7) "Mobilization" means a redistribution of regional and statewide law enforcement resources in response to an emergency or disaster situation.
- (8) "Mutual aid" means emergency interagency assistance provided without compensation pursuant to an agreement under chapter 39.34 RCW.

(9) "Resource coordination" means the effort to locate and arrange for the delivery of resources needed by chief law enforcement officers.

(10) "State law enforcement resource coordinator" means a designated individual or agency selected by the chief to perform the responsibilities of that position.

[2003 c 405 § 6.]

NOTES:

Legislative declaration and intent -- 2003 c 405: "(1) Because of the possibility of a disaster of unprecedented size and destruction, including acts of domestic terrorism and civil unrest, that requires law enforcement response for the protection of persons or property and preservation of the peace, the need exists to ensure that the state is adequately prepared to respond to such an incident. There is a need to (a) establish a mechanism and a procedure to provide for reimbursement to law enforcement agencies that respond to help others in time of need, and to host law enforcement agencies that experience expenses beyond the resources of the agencies; and (b) generally to protect the public safety, peace, health, lives, and property of the people of Washington.

(2) It is hereby declared necessary to:

(a) Provide the policy and organizational structure for large-scale mobilization of law enforcement resources in the state, using the incident command system, through creation of the Washington state law enforcement mobilization plan;

(b) Confer upon the chief of the Washington state patrol the powers provided in this chapter;

(c) Provide a means for reimbursement to law enforcement jurisdictions that incur expenses when mobilized by the chief under the Washington state law

enforcement mobilization plan; and

(d) Provide for reimbursement of the host law enforcement agency when it has:

(i) Exhausted all of its resources; and

(ii) Invoked its local mutual aid network and exhausted those resources." [2003 c 405 § 5.]

RCW 43.43.971

Law enforcement mobilization -- State law enforcement mobilization policy board -- State law enforcement mobilization plan.

(1) The state law enforcement mobilization policy board shall be established by the chief and shall have representatives from each of the regions established in RCW 43.43.974. In carrying out its duty, the board shall consult with and solicit recommendations from representatives of the state and local law enforcement and emergency management organizations, and regional law enforcement mobilization committees.

(2) The board shall establish and make recommendations to the chief on the refinement and maintenance of the Washington state law enforcement mobilization plan, including the procedures to be used during an emergency or disaster response requiring coordination of local, regional, and state law enforcement resources.

(3) The chief shall review the Washington state law enforcement mobilization plan, as submitted by the board, recommend changes as necessary, and may approve the plan. The plan shall be consistent with the Washington state comprehensive emergency management plan. The chief may recommend the plan for inclusion within the state comprehensive emergency management plan established under chapter 38.52 RCW.

[2003 c 405 § 7.]

RCW 43.43.972

Law enforcement mobilization -- Local law enforcement request for mobilization -- State law enforcement resource coordinator -- Mobilization response -- Declaration of end of mobilization.

(1) Local law enforcement may request mobilization only in response to an emergency or disaster exceeding the capabilities of available local resources and those available through existing mutual aid agreements. Upon finding that the local jurisdiction has exhausted all available resources, it is the responsibility of the chief to determine whether mobilization is the appropriate response to the emergency or disaster and, if so, to mobilize jurisdictions under the Washington state law enforcement mobilization plan.

(2) Upon mobilization, the chief shall appoint a state law enforcement resource coordinator, and an alternate, who shall serve jointly with the chief law enforcement officer from the host agency to command the mobilization effort consistent with incident command system procedures.

(3) Upon mobilization, all law enforcement resources including those of the host agency and those that responded earlier under an existing mutual aid or other agreement shall be mobilized. Mobilization may include the redistribution of regional or statewide law enforcement resources to either direct emergency incident assignments or to assignments in communities where law enforcement resources are needed.

(4) For the duration of the mobilization:

(a) Host agency resources shall become state law enforcement mobilization resources, under the command of the state law enforcement resource coordinator and the chief law enforcement officer from the host agency, consistent with the state law enforcement mobilization plan and incident command system procedures; and

(b) All law enforcement authorities providing resources in response to a mobilization declaration shall be eligible for expense reimbursement as provided by this chapter.

(5) The chief, in consultation with the regional law enforcement resource coordinator, shall determine when mobilization is no longer required and shall then declare the end to the mobilization.

[2003 c 405 § 8.]

RCW 43.43.973

State law enforcement mobilization -- State law enforcement coordinator -- Duties.

(1) The state law enforcement resource coordinator, or alternate, shall serve in that capacity for the duration of the mobilization.

(2) The duties of the coordinator are to:

(a) Coordinate the mobilization of law enforcement and other support resources within a region;

(b) Be primarily responsible for the coordination of resources in conjunction with the regional law enforcement mobilization committees, in the case of incidents involving more than one region or when resources from more than one region must be mobilized; and

(c) Advise and consult with the chief regarding what resources are required in response to the emergency or disaster and in regard to when the mobilization should end.

[2003 c 405 § 9.]

RCW 43.43.974

State law enforcement mobilization -- Regions established -- Regional law

enforcement mobilization committees -- Regional law enforcement mobilization plans.

(1) Regions within the state are initially established as follows and may be adjusted as necessary by the state law enforcement policy board, but should remain consistent with the Washington state fire defense regions:

(a) Central region - Grays Harbor, Thurston, Pacific, and Lewis counties;

(b) Lower Columbia region - Kittitas, Yakima, and Klickitat counties;

(c) Mid-Columbia region - Chelan, Douglas, and Grant counties;

(d) Northeast region - Okanogan, Ferry, Stevens, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Adams, and Lincoln counties;

(e) Northwest region - Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, San Juan, and Island counties;

(f) Olympic region - Clallam and Jefferson counties;

(g) South Puget Sound region - Kitsap, Mason, King, and Pierce counties;

(h) Southeast region - Benton, Franklin, Walla Walla, Columbia, Whitman, Garfield, and Asotin counties;

(i) Southwest region - Wahkiakum, Cowlitz, Clark, and Skamania counties.

(2) Within each of the regions there is created a regional law enforcement mobilization committee. The committees shall consist of the sheriff of each county in the region, the district commander of the Washington state patrol from the region, a number of police chiefs within the region equivalent to the number

of counties within the region plus one, and the director of the counties' emergency management office. The police chief members of each regional committee must include the chiefs of police of each city of ninety-five thousand or more population, and the number of members of the committee shall be increased if necessary to accommodate such chiefs. Members of each regional mobilization committee shall select a chair, who shall have authority to implement the regional plan, and a secretary as officers. Members serving on the regional mobilization committees shall not be eligible for reimbursement for meeting-related expenses from the state.

(3) The regional mobilization committees shall work with the relevant local government entities to facilitate development of intergovernmental agreements if any such agreements are required to implement a regional law enforcement mobilization plan.

(4) Regional mobilization committees shall develop regional law enforcement mobilization plans that include provisions for organized law enforcement agencies to respond across municipal, county, or regional boundaries. Each regional mobilization plan shall be consistent with the incident command system, the Washington state law enforcement mobilization plan, and regional response plans adopted prior to July 27, 2003.

(5) Each regional plan adopted under subsection (4) of this section shall be approved by the state law enforcement mobilization policy board before implementation.

[2003 c 405 § 10.]

RCW 43.43.975

State law enforcement mobilization -- Development of reimbursement procedures -- Eligibility of nonhost law enforcement authority for reimbursement.

The state patrol in consultation with the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs and the office of financial management shall develop procedures to

facilitate reimbursement to jurisdictions from funds appropriated specifically for this purpose when jurisdictions are mobilized under the Washington state law enforcement mobilization plan.

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed or interpreted to limit the eligibility of any nonhost law enforcement authority for reimbursement of expenses incurred in providing law enforcement resources for mobilization.

[2003 c 405 § 11.]

Washington State Law Enforcement Mobilization Plan

Draft Law Enforcement plan

Introduction	pg 6
Emergency incident progression	pg 8
Purpose, requirements, and authority	pg 10
Mobilization procedure	pg 15
Mobilization flow chart	pg 17
Roles and responsibilities	pg 18
Reimbursement of costs	pg 22
Law enforcement agency costs	pg 25
Equipment	pg 26
Additional costs	pg 27
Mobilization reimbursement claims and review process	pg 28
Personal injury	pg 29
Liability coverage	pg 30
Appendix 1	
Delegation of authority	

The Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC) have long recognized the need for the ability to rapidly respond law enforcement officers to major emergencies statewide. Beginning in 1977 WASPC started working on the development of the Peace Officers Powers and Reform Act and Mutual Aid Plan.

On July 1, 1985 the Washington Mutual Aid Peace Officers Power Act, RCW 10.93 became law. The WASPC Mutual Aid Committee then began working on a Mutual Aid Plan. After numerous meeting and work sessions, the Mutual Aid Plan was presented to the general membership of WASPC at the fall conference in Kennewick, 1986. The membership approved the plan, which was published and distributed in early 1987 as the *Washington Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan*.

The Mutual Aid Committee then began work on a mobilization plan, which was not completed. The *Washington Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan* remained in effect, but was not exercised or utilized beyond local jurisdictions and gradually became dormant.

In 1992, in the wake of the Spokane "Firestorm" in October 1991, the Washington State Legislature directed the creation of a Washington State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan. The first formal adoption and approval of this plan was completed in July 1994, only a few days before the major mobilization to Chelan County for the Tyee/Leavenworth Fire Complexes. The plan proved to be very successful in management of these fires and others since. The Washington State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan has since been revised in 1995 and 1999. It is included in the *Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan* as ESF4 (Firefighting).

In the late 1990s numerous major law enforcement situations occurred in Washington State including; the Washington State University riot May 3, 1998, the Maka Tribe whale hunt, Clallam County, August 1999; the World Trade Organization rioting in Seattle, November 1999 and the response to Year 2000 concerns in December 1999 – January 2000. In addition to these critical incidents, suspected international terrorist Ahmed Ressam was apprehended at Port Angeles in December 1999 with bomb making materials. He has since been linked to Osama Bin Laden's organization, Al Qaeda.

These major law enforcement incidents all point to the increased frequency of incidents requiring mutual aid and mobilization of police resources and led WASPC President Doug Blair to request development of an updated mutual aid / mobilization plan.

Using the 1987 Washington Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan and the 1999 Washington State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan as a starting point, the WASPC Emergency Management/Mutual Aid Committee began work on this project in January 2000. Recognizing the effectiveness of the fire mobilization plan, the committee decided to model law enforcement mobilization in the same manner. This establishes consistency between the police and fire services and should lend itself well when mobilization of both services is required (as is often the case). Adoption of the *Incident Command System* by law enforcement further facilitates this process.

Efforts to create legislation which would create a Washington State Law Enforcement Mobilization Plan failed in 2000 and again in 2001. The Terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 refocused attention on the need for this plan. As the Federal government tries to decide how to distribute 3.2 billion dollars of federal aid to state and local communities to combat and respond to terrorist events, it is paramount that we establish a plan that will enable law enforcement resources in the state of Washington to respond in a timely, organized and efficient manner.

Effective with the approval of the general WASPC membership at the spring conference in Wenatchee, May 2002, the *Washington State Law Enforcement Mutual Aid / Mobilization Plan*, hereinafter referred to as the *Plan*, is established.

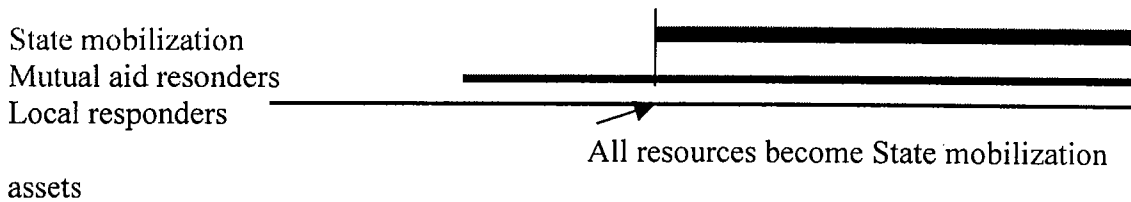
The Emergency Management Division, State Military Department, in co-operation with WASPC can use the plan as the basis for mobilization of police service resources in Washington State in response to major law enforcement incidents or other critical events and it should provide the framework for developing legislation and funding resources when mobilization occurs.

This *Plan* was created for three purposes:

- To describe the regional and state organizations, the resources, and the process for mobilization of police resources in Washington State in response to a law enforcement incident or other critical event which overwhelms local and mutual aid resources. This plan should also be used to mobilize fill-in resources to support communities, which have expended their resources at emergency scenes.
- To provide an educational tool for all police service and other emergency response personnel to familiarize them with the state and regional mobilization system. This plan is being distributed to all county sheriffs, police departments, state and federal law enforcement agencies, fire chiefs, fire agencies and local emergency management agencies.
- To be used as an "all risk" plan for the response of public police service resources in Washington State to any emergency situation where they are needed for the protection of life and property.

Emergency Incident Progression

The chart below is a graphic representation of the significant resource providers to a law enforcement incident or other major emergency incident, which could involve regional, state, and federal resources. Time is reflected from the point of incident beginning until the incident ends



The graph portrays the progression of an incident. At the outset, the incident jurisdiction responds utilizing local resources, blue. That jurisdiction will remain involved in the event through its duration, regardless of its magnitude. If the event is within the resource capabilities of the local jurisdiction, it will be handled by that jurisdiction exclusively.

If the event escalates beyond the local capability mutual aid resources will augment the local jurisdiction. Mutual aid is represented by the red line. They respond to the incident without compensation, on a voluntary basis, when the incident jurisdiction requests them and may be terminated at any time by the chief law enforcement officer of the agency providing the mutual aid. Mutual aid resources are not automatically requested after the passage of a certain amount of time or the expenditure of specific resources. Mutual aid is invoked when the incident jurisdiction realizes that it cannot contain or control the incident using its own resources. In most situations, mutual aid resources, when combined with the other local assets, can achieve incident stabilization and control. If the event overwhelms all available local and mutual aid resources, state mobilization of additional law enforcement resources is warranted.

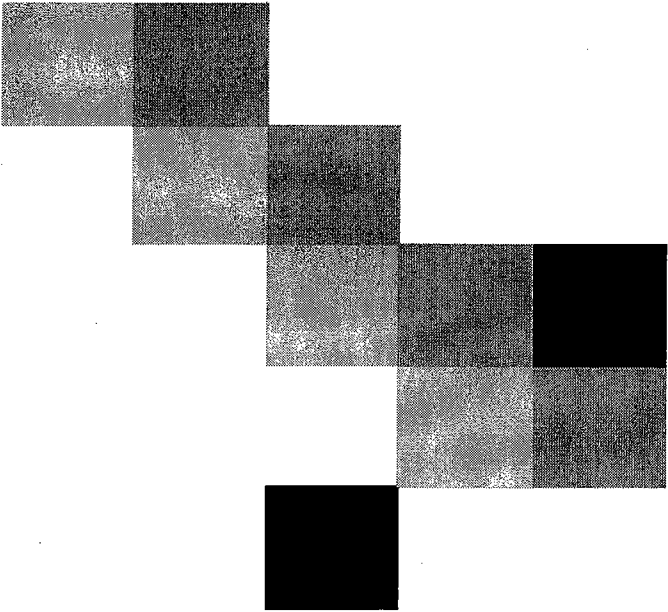
The green line represents the mobilization of law enforcement resources by the state according to the mobilization plan. This will occur when the incident commander determines that both local and mutual aid resources are overwhelmed by the incident and events and a request for state mobilization is made. Once again, this action is not fixed by the occurrence of some specific event or passage of time. A mobilization request is a judgment decision supported by an assessment of the event at the scene which prompts the incident commander to conclude that the resources present/available will not be able to stabilize and control it.

Once mobilization occurs, all local and mutual aid resources become state mobilized resources. Additional available resources from beyond the local mutual aid network will be summoned in response according to this plan.

Future amendments

The development of mobilization and reimbursement procedures for efficient movement and equitable reimbursement of law enforcement resources statewide is a dynamic

process. Additional lessons gained from the experience of actual mobilization of law enforcement resources to major emergency incidents of all types will prompt future revisions and refinement to this plan.




State Law Enforcement Mobilization

By Major Thomas Miner

State LE Mobilization Policy Board


- Established by Adjutant General
- Membership selected from WASPC and representative of established regions
- Shall review and make recommendations to TAG on refinement of WSLEMP
- Shall consult with state and local LE and Emergental Management organizations and Regional LE Coordinating Committees



Questions?

Supporting Region Resources

- Assemble and depart from home jurisdiction for region assembly or incident within two (2) hours
- Team leader: Complete Mobilization Manifest form (MOBE 5) prior to departure from final assembly point to the incident. Two copies of this multi-part form will be used for incident check-in.
- Travel to the incident assembly area, check in, and receive incident assignment



1996 WASPC Resolution

- Adopt the Incident Command System as standard
- Within 5 years all command officers receive ICS training
- Support ICS training for all officers
- Within 2 years enter into a state wide mobilization act similar to fire service



Issues / Timeline


- WASPC support for plan May 2002
- Legislation 2003
- Identify funding sources, State and Federal
- Mutual aid agreements 2002 /2003
- Regional plans 2003
- Training 2002
 - ICS ongoing
 - Mobilization ongoing

WASPC-WSLEMP Committee

- Sheriff Doug Blair – Yakima County Sheriff's Office
- MAJ Tom Miner – Pierce County Sheriff's Office (Chair)
- Asst Chief Joe Peach – Renton Police Department
- MAJ Rick Adamson – Pierce County Sheriff's Office
- CPT Jim Nicks – Spokane Police Department
- CPT Bruce Booker – King County Sheriff's Office
- CPT Ron Griffin – King County Sheriff's Office
- LT Terry Hurlbut – Washington State Patrol
- SGT Kelly Quirin – Washington State Patrol
- Roger Serra – Snohomish County DEM
- Eric Holdeman – King County DEM
- Ed Reed – Pierce County DEM

Requesting Regional Coordinator responsibilities

- Contact State EOC and request mobilization
- Request resources.
- Record resource information provided by the State EOC for tracking purposes
 - Assigned mission number
 - Resource request numbers.
- Convey resources information and status to the local IC.



Washington Emergency Management Division

- Receive the mobilization request with required supporting information.
- Make a determination to authorize mobilization
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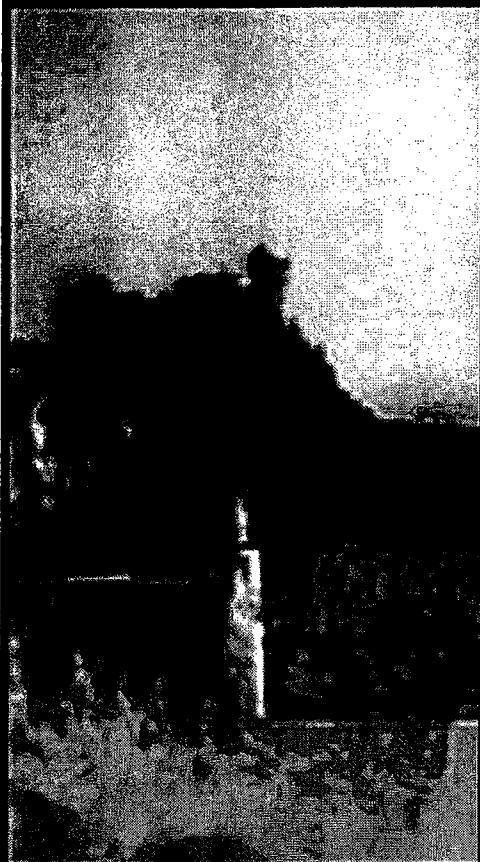
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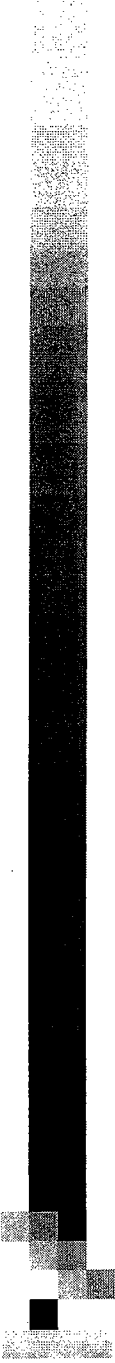


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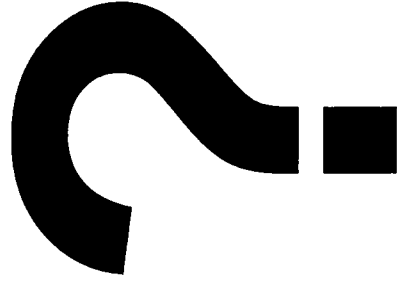
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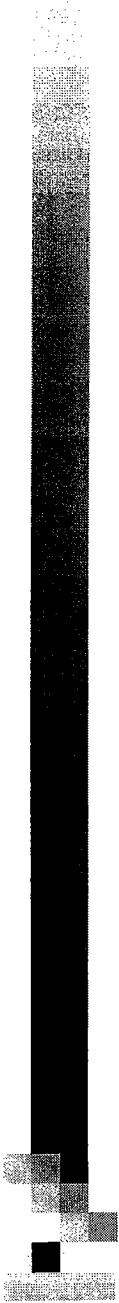
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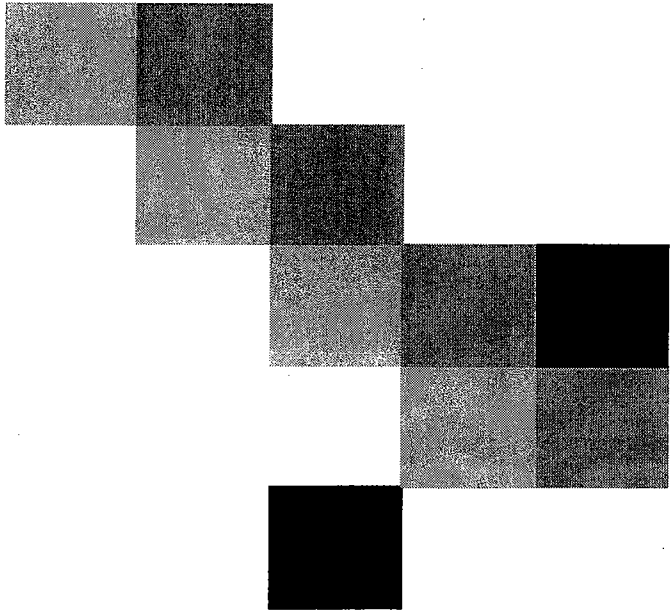
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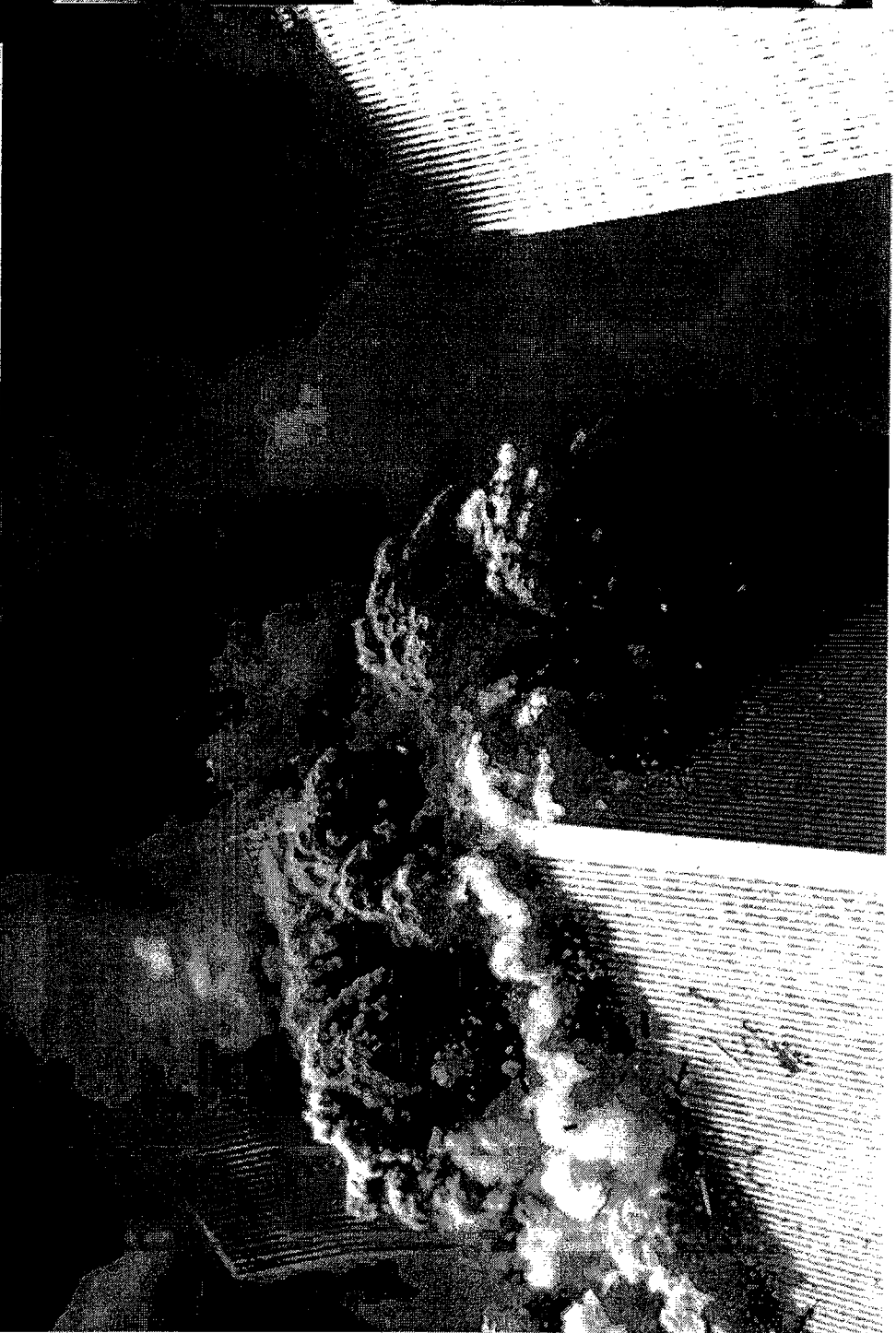
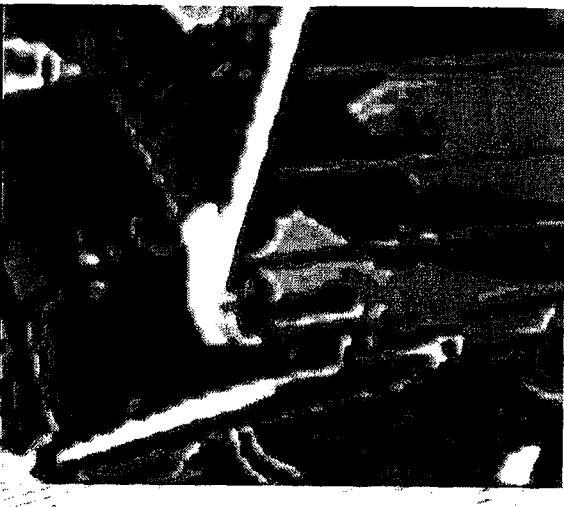
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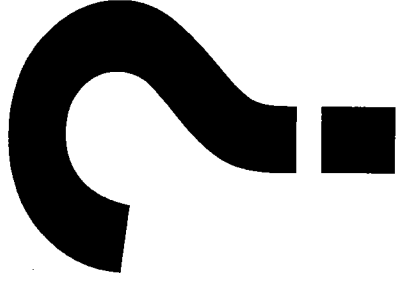
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