

# **Anderson Island Emergency Evacuation and Shelter-In-Place Plan**

**September 2024**



**Pierce County**

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**Department of Emergency Management**

# Anderson Island Emergency Evacuation and Shelter-In-Place Plan

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## Introduction

### Purpose

The purpose of the Anderson Island Emergency Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place Plan is to establish a coordinated and consistent strategy for implementing evacuation and shelter-in-place protective actions on Anderson Island.

This plan recognizes that critical response systems and life safety resources on Anderson Island will become strained if the community is over or under-evacuated. This plan describes a common operating picture with shared priorities and procedures to efficiently evacuate only those most at risk, the shortest possible distance to safety, while the remaining population safely shelters in place. This strategic approach ensures that critical response systems and life safety resources can effectively meet demand and carry out their essential function of protecting life and property.

This plan aligns with the concepts and principles established in the Pierce County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and is consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the National Response Framework (NRF), and relevant Washington State and Federal statutes.

### Scope

This plan is intended to provide a framework for Anderson Island Fire Department (AIFD), the Pierce County Sheriff Department (PCSD), Pierce County Department of Emergency Management (PCDEM), and other response agencies during an incident that necessitates evacuation or shelter-in-place protective actions. AIFD and the PCSD will scale and implement this plan with the support of response agencies and assure that evacuation and shelter-in-place operations align with leadership guidance, ongoing situational assessments, and the planning assumptions discussed in this plan.

This plan is intended to promote coordination and collaboration across all responding agencies when making life-safety decisions and implementing evacuation and shelter-in-place protective actions. Responding agencies may include those on Anderson Island, or from within Pierce or surrounding areas (e.g. Steilacoom, Fox Island, Longbranch, Day Island, Olympia, University Place), Joint Base Lewis-McCord (JBLM), State and Federal agencies or jurisdictions. As such, the contents of this plan should supplement, not override, the existing operational plans and procedures of responding agencies. All agencies should respond in accordance with their respective roles and authorities.

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This plan applies to all threats and hazards and outlines the priorities and procedures for making life safety decisions to evacuate or shelter-in-place using this approach. A threat or hazard can be active, suspected, or imminent and impact the health, safety, or wellbeing of a person or community on Anderson Island. The components of this plan can be scaled to the threat or hazard and the evacuation and/or shelter-in-place operations may be implemented locally, in phases, or as a mass notice to all residents on Anderson Island.

This plan specifically describes the following:

- Conditions for Plan Activation
- Strategies for Evacuation and Shelter-In-Place
- Roles and Responsibilities of Responding Agencies

### Plan Activation

The Incident Commander, AIFD, or Chief Law Enforcement Officer will authorize activation of this plan if at least one of the following conditions related to an incident is met:

- Law Enforcement officer or Incident Commander determines that evacuation or shelter-in-place protective actions must be implemented to protect life safety
- Issuance of an evacuation notice by the Law Enforcement officer or Incident Commander
- Issuance of an evacuation order by the WA State Governor
- Issuance of an evacuation order or notice by a neighboring jurisdiction that requires evacuees to pass through or seek shelter on Anderson Island
- Forecasted impacts exceed the capability or capacity of Anderson Island and requires assistance from other jurisdictions, the State, and/or the Federal Government
- Covers a large geographic area within Anderson Island and will require extensive internal and external coordination

### Situation Overview

Anderson Island is located in the western portion of Pierce County, approximately three miles via ferry from the Town of Steilacoom. The Island is 8.1 square miles with 17-miles of shoreline and contains mostly rural, forested land with some land designated for residential home sites, agriculture, and commercial use.

Infrastructure on the Island includes public parks, a community center, a General Store, two restaurants, a museum, a fire station, a K-3 elementary school, and numerous marinas, campgrounds, and vacation rentals.

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According to the 2020 census, the population on the Island is 1,302, however, this number is substantially higher in the summer due to tourism. Of the 1,302 residents, 31.2% are 65 years or older and 10% identify as having some type of ambulatory, audio, cognitive, or visual disability.

The number of people requiring evacuation/shelter in place will depend on the season and time of day:

- As many as 4500 people may be on the Island during peak summer months weekends.
- As many as 1200 people may be on the Island during winter mid-week.
- As many as 100 mainland residents who commute to the Island for work or school could be stranded on the Island.
- As many as 500 Island residents who commute to mainland workplaces or schools could be stranded on the mainland.

### Identified Hazards

The following hazards have been identified on Anderson Island:

- Earthquake
- Wildland-Urban Interface Fire
- Extreme weather event affecting power for >5 days along with temperatures <32°.
- Landslides
- Liquefaction
- Tsunami
- Flooding
- Human-caused incidents

The identified hazards would likely impact the population, response efforts, environment, economy, property, and infrastructure on Anderson Island. This Plan also recognizes that a significant incident on the mainland may indirectly impact Anderson Island. Specifically, if there are disruptions to the Steilacoom ferry operations, insufficient access to the Island, and/or lack of availability of mainland response personnel.

See Appendix C: Community Profile for Hazard Projection Maps.

### Island-Mainland Travel

Travel to and from Anderson Island is critical for the residents of Anderson Island to access essential services and resources that can't be found on the island. The primary mode of transportation to and from the island is the Steilacoom Ferry. The Ferry has a capacity of 288 passengers and 54 cars. Historically, disruptions to the ferry service have caused significant impacts to residents including:

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- Separation of workers who commute from their families and homes on the Island
- Separation of 4<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> grade students who commute from their families and homes on the Island
- Delay/inability of essential response personnel to access the Island
- Delayed medical care and overwhelming of the system for critical transport patients off the Island
- Inability to receive or send mail from the Island, including medication delivery via USPS, UPS, FedEx, etc.
- The Island being cut off from fuel, propane, and food commodities

There are many reasons why Ferry service could be disrupted or suspended indefinitely, including human-caused, mechanical, and/or incident-related. During previous public ferry transport disruptions, private boats and Coast Guard vessels have been used to transport passengers and supplies, however, the viability of this measure will be assessed based on the nature of the disruption and should not be counted upon.

Personal preparedness and having a minimum of two weeks supply will always be the most reliable and important protective action if ferry service is disrupted and evacuation off the island is not possible.

### Planning Assumptions

- Incidents that require evacuation or shelter-in-place may be spontaneous or anticipated and provide advanced, little, or no notice.
- Timely communication to those impacted will be crucial and essential to life safety. This includes providing messaging in languages other than English and in accordance with the Pierce County Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Plan.
- Some residents may choose not to follow evacuation or shelter-in-place orders.
- Evacuation and shelter-in-place operations will happen concurrently with other incident response activities. Response agencies must prioritize and allocate limited resources to protect lives and meet mission priorities.
- Response agencies should have plans and protocols in place to ensure adequate staffing, resources, and authority to coordinate and make decisions regarding the implementation of this plan.
- This plan applies to all hazards, however, some parts of this plan may not be feasible due to the realities of the situation.
- Individual institutions will implement their own evacuation and shelter-in-place plans in coordination with the Anderson Island Fire Department. This includes the K-3 elementary school on the Island.
- Pets and livestock will need to be moved and/or sheltered. Individuals should plan for their animals as part of their household preparedness.

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- Evacuees will include Access and Functional Needs (AFN), children, unsheltered, and other populations that may need accommodations to evacuate or shelter-in-place. Community resources and trusted agencies positioned to best support these populations should be identified to help accommodate evacuation and shelter-in-place operations and any barriers to access must be rapidly addressed.
- Unaccompanied minors and adults accompanied by or separated from caregivers will need to be prioritized for evacuation efforts and provided with applicable support until reunification.
- Social Services can mandate evacuations for minors who are in hazardous areas and their guardians refuse to evacuate.
- Some people on the Island will not have support systems or resources available in the area.
- The safety of response personnel and their families should be considered during a disaster.
- Transportation routes (roads, waterways, airways) and methods (vehicles, buses, ferries) are limited on the island and will be heavily congested, inoperable, or impassable. Disruptions may be long-term, especially if infrastructure is damaged.
- Residents will be stranded and/or need assistance to relocate.
- Individuals should be prepared with supplies to support their household.
- Anderson Island has limited resources located on the Island and support from neighboring jurisdictions, particularly on the mainland, are critical components of this plan.
- Local, State, and/or Federal emergency support may take time to arrive. Privately contracted resources may not be available.
- Individuals, groups, and private entities may organize spontaneous evacuation operations.
- Available public and private resources will be deployed to ensure the safety and integrity of evacuated property and possessions.
- The majority of Anderson Island residents will be on Anderson Island or surrounding mainland areas.
- People who are stranded on the island may be from anywhere, but most likely from Washington State. If there are visitors to the Island from outside of the United States, it will be necessary to engage consulates to support evacuation operations.
- When it is safe to do so, every reasonable effort will be made to assist and support residents in returning home.
- Law Enforcement officials and Incident Commanders may issue an evacuation notice for the safety of people.
- A Pierce County Building Official may issue a 'not safe for entry' notice in cases of landslides, etc. that affect buildings.
- The number of people requiring evacuation will depend on the season and time of day.

## Concept of Operations

### General

Incidents typically begin and end locally and are managed at the lowest possible geographical, organizational, and jurisdictional level consistent with law, policy, and agreements. When local resources become exhausted, it will be necessary to involve neighboring jurisdictions, the State, and potentially Federal resources, for support. Therefore, a whole community approach is essential to the successful implementation of this plan. This plan will be used to prepare for or respond to any incident or disaster where there is an actual or potential need for evacuation and/or shelter-in-place protective actions.

Evacuation and shelter-in-place operations will be implemented in phases depending on the specific nature of the incident. These phases may change according to the realities of the incident, happening in varying order or not at all. Phases include: Mobilization, Evacuation/Shelter-In-Place, Mass Care, and Re-Entry. During a no-notice event, such as an earthquake, the phases may be combined or happen simultaneously.

The amount of warning prior to the event will directly impact lifesaving operations and the effectiveness of those operations. Lifesaving operations include but are not limited to the evacuation of the general population, relocation of those with access and functional needs, procurement and stockpiling supplies, pre-staging personnel and equipment, and arranging for the possibility of long-term housing.

### Identified Planning Areas

Identifying planning areas within the jurisdiction ensures that the highest-risk areas can be quickly identified and notified to evacuate, should it be necessary. Planning areas also enable responders and planners to understand and account for timing and distance, population density, specialized resource needs, and other geographic considerations for evacuating or sheltering-in-place. Planning areas are not pre-identified evacuation zones.

The following planning areas have been identified on Anderson Island:

#### *East Island*

The area east of Eckenstam Johnson Rd., Yoman Rd., and Oro Bay. The Eastern part of the Island includes the Riviera Community Club, which covers around 1/3 of the island. There are 900 residents within the Club and the area includes a golf course, marina, private campground, parks, two freshwater lakes, a restaurant, and office building with a meeting room. There are also three active water towers (total of 635,000 gallons).



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### *West Island*

The area west of Eckenstam Johnson Rd/Yoman Rd., north of Sandberg Rd, and west of Amsterdam Bay. The Western part of the Island contains most of the commercial infrastructure on the Island, including the general store/post office/gas station, elementary school, community center, and the archival building. There are also residential areas and multiple churches in this portion of the Island.

### *South Island*

All areas south of Sandberg Rd. and west of Eckenstam Rd. The Southern part of the Island contains an extensive trail system and three public parks. There are fewer residents on this portion of the Island and homes are further apart. The Oro Bay Yacht Club, Bremerton Yacht Club, Tacoma Yacht Club, South Sound Sailing Tours, and Fire Boat are located at the end of Agate Beach Rd on the Southern tip.

Refer to Appendix E: Key Locations for more information on Identified Planning Areas

### Evacuation Levels

Like identifying planning areas, evacuation levels contribute to a strategic, organized, and phased evacuation that prioritizes those at the highest risk. In turn, the strain on critical routes and life safety resources can be reduced. Evacuation levels are communicated through an alert and notification process and are consistent across Pierce County. Messaging templates are available from the Pierce County Department of Emergency Management.

#### Level 1

Be Alert. A Level 1 Evacuation notice is issued when there is not an immediate threat, however, the individual should monitor local media for current information should things change.

Due to limited transportation resources on the Island, it is recommended that those who can and plan to evacuate from the island should begin to do so. Individuals who may need extra time or additional transportation assistance should not delay evacuating. At this time, Residents with animals and special considerations should also consider voluntarily relocating.

#### Level 2

Be Ready. A Level 2 Evacuation notice is issued when there is not an immediate threat, however, the situation is changing, and evacuation may be necessary with little notice. Individuals should continue to monitor local media for current information and make emergency plans for their households.

Residents should have their emergency kits ready. If Residents have not already begun making arrangements to evacuate, they should be prepared to shelter-in-place. Residents with animals, special considerations, or access and functional needs should go now.

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### Level 3

Go Now. A Level 3 Evacuation notice is issued when there is an immediate threat or danger. Individuals should move away from the threat immediately using the pre-identified evacuation routes to emergency assembly points, unless instructed otherwise by first responders. Individuals should be encouraged to check local media for updates and follow all instructions from first responders.



### GUIDE TO EVACUATION LEVELS

DURING AN EMERGENCY, RESIDENTS COULD BE ASKED TO EVACUATE. IT IS IMPORTANT TO KNOW THE TERMS USED BEFORE AND DURING AN EVACUATION.

#### LEVEL 1 BE READY

Time to firm up evacuation plans, pack necessities, and check on neighbors who may need assistance.

Residents should:

- Be aware of the danger in their area.
- Monitor emergency services and local media for information.
- Sign up for emergency alerts to receive up-to-date information.
- Plan how to evacuate if they have health or mobility issues, small children or animals/pets.

#### LEVEL 2 BE SET

Residents should:

- Be prepared to leave with little notice.
- Pack up important papers, pets and prescriptions.
- Assemble emergency kit including radio and flashlight.
- Evacuate family members with special considerations.

#### LEVEL 3 GO NOW

**LEAVE NOW. You are in immediate danger.**  
**CHECK MEDIA** for more information.

Icons: NEWS, houses, person with cane, first aid kit, checklist, family with dog, wheelchair, running person, radio tower, exit sign.

FIGURE 1: PIERCE COUNTY GUIDE TO EVACUATION LEVELS

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### Mobilization

In this initial phase, the Incident Commander will notify all appropriate agencies according to respective protocols. This will most likely be the Anderson Island Fire Department. At this time, responders should ensure all necessary communication channels are established. Availability of identified assembly points, reception points, and shelter site facilities should be confirmed with POCs. Transportation resources, amateur radio operators, and radio equipment should also be identified and notified to standby, should they be needed.

### Pierce County EOC Activation

When an evacuation or shelter-in-place notice is issued for Anderson Island, PC DEM will activate the PC EOC at a Level I if requested by the IC. Once activated, a liaison from AIFD and PCSD, if available, should report to the EOC. Initial actions the PC EOC may take include public notification (see “Public Notification” below), dissemination of information to County staff and/or response partners via PC WARN, and coordination of mass care operations.

### Public Notification

When evacuation and shelter-in-place protective actions are known to be necessary, every effort should be made to notify the public immediately. If possible, public notification should be done according to the pre-identified planning regions and levels described in this plan. PC DEM has messaging templates available to use, if needed.

### PC ALERT, CodeRED

Island residents should sign up for Pierce County and nearby jurisdiction’s emergency notifications. These community warning systems send timely messages about evacuations and shelter-in-place notices via text, phone, and email.

### Social Media

Island residents can join and share evacuation and shelter-in-place information on community pages, such as the Anderson Island Assistant, Anderson Island Facebook page, Nextdoor app, and other social media outlets. The PC EOC JIC/PIO may be used to craft/review public messaging.

### Emergency Alert System

PC DEM, National Weather Service (NWS), and WA EMD may utilize the Emergency Alert System (EAS) to issue emergency warnings through local broadcasters when immediate life-preserving actions are necessary. Island residents can access this information via local television and radio channels. Radio capability is available across the entire Island.

### If electricity and cell service are unavailable:

In the event that there is no electricity or cellular reception, Island residents should first assess the situation in their immediate environment and determine whether it is safest to shelter-in-place or evacuate.

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If a radio is accessible, Island residents should tune into a local station for an emergency broadcast.

If it is safe to do so, Island residents should check in with their neighbors to share and receive information.

If there is adequate notice of an impending threat, volunteers can also be deployed to go door-to-door or set up sandwich board signs in the community to inform Island residents of evacuation or shelter-in-place notices and instructions.

### Evacuation and Shelter-In-Place

Due to the limited transportation and response resources on the Island, **shelter-in-place is the most immediate and likely protective action that will be taken.** If emergency evacuation is necessary, only the highest risk people should be moved the shortest possible distance, while the remaining population shelters-in-place.

### Shelter-In-Place Strategy

Shelter-in-Place (SIP) is the primary protective action for residents on Anderson Island, however, it may also be used in combination with evacuation. SIP minimizes disruption to the community and provides quick protection to the public. SIP is not appropriate for all incidents or regions and will depend on the needs of the impacted population.

Guidance given to the public to shelter-in-place should direct individuals to use the nearest suitable indoor structure as a refuge from a hazard or threat outdoors. The structure could be a nearby business or residence that they are already in or can reach quickly. Shelter-in-place may be the only immediate option that is viable for certain threats, such as a no-notice toxic inhalation hazard or civil unrest.

When a shelter-in-place notice is issued by the chief law enforcement official or Incident Commander, subsequent operations will be led by agencies with responsibilities as noted in the roles and responsibilities section.

### Operational Considerations:

Some incident circumstances and populations may require additional consideration during Shelter-In-Place operations.

- **INCIDENT-SPECIFIC:** SIP instructions may vary based on the nature of the incident. For example, toxic inhalation hazards may require specific HAZMAT guidance to minimize external air inflow; flooding incidents may require specific Public Health guidance to minimize exposure to contaminated water, etc.
- **EXTENDED SHELTER-IN-PLACE:** The length of time that sheltering-in-place is safe may be limited, depending on incident specifics. The decision to continue sheltering a population in place should be evaluated every operational period, based on current and

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predicted conditions of the incident. The chief law enforcement official or Incident Commander will notify elected officials, EOC personnel, and responding agencies.

- **INADEQUATE STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY:** Mobile homes, homes in vulnerable locations, and substandard housing in shelter-in-place regions may not be suitable for shelter-in-place and may require limited, local evacuation and mass care reception/comfort/sheltering in accordance with local and County mass care/sheltering plans.
- **AFN/VULNERABLE POPULATIONS:** AFN and other vulnerable populations may need support to shelter-in-place. Support needed will depend on the circumstances of the incident (i.e. power outage impacting medical equipment reliance, the inability of caregivers to travel and provide critical services, etc.). Responders should be prepared to provide available personnel, supplies, and equipment to support AFN populations during SIP operations, and agencies with capabilities to support the AFN populations should be pre-identified. A Call Center with personnel that are knowledgeable of available support resources should also be available.

### Evacuation Strategy

Evacuation and mass care sites will follow the hub and spoke model. This model moves evacuees along the pre-designated evacuation routes to several evacuation assembly points just out of the hazardous area. These temporary evacuation assembly points provide evacuees with a safe location to momentarily rest before being transported to a reception point or emergency shelter farther from the impacted area. Once at the shelter, evacuees will receive mass care services to aid in the recovery process.

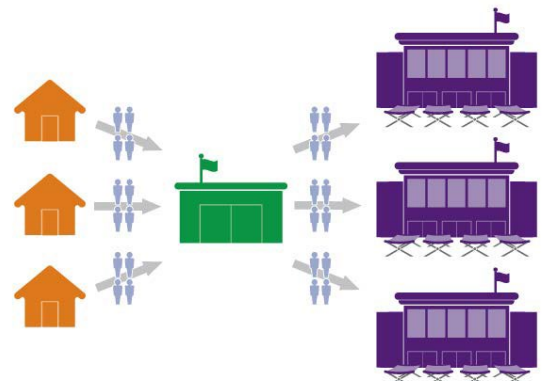


FIGURE 2: FEMA, HUB AND SPOKE EVACUATION MODEL

### Evacuation Assembly Points and Mainland Reception Points

While resources will be limited during the initial phase of the incident, any available transportation resources will be deployed to evacuation assembly points to assemble evacuees and drive or ferry them to mainland reception points or shelter locations. Evacuation assembly points will be located on the island and reception points may be located on the island or mainland, depending on the needs of the situation. See Transportation Resources on pg. 14.

All evacuating pedestrian traffic and vehicular traffic should be directed to report to these pre-identified evacuation assembly points or a shelter location. This is where evacuees will be registered and accounted for.

### ON-ISLAND ASSEMBLY POINTS:

- North: Anderson Island Ferry Landing

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- East: Riviera Yacht Club
- South: Oro Bay Yacht Club

### MAINLAND RECEPTION POINTS:

- Steilacoom/Anderson Island Ferry Terminal
- Longbranch Marina
- Zittel's Marina
- Fox Island Yacht Club
- Day Island Yacht Club

While McNeil Island is one of the closest marinas, it cannot accept evacuees for a variety of logistical reasons, therefore, it is not included in this plan.

Refer to Appendix E: Key Locations for more information about Evacuation Assembly Points and Reception Points.

### Evacuation Boarding Order

Should evacuations off the Island be necessary, the loading order criteria must be manageable (simple), fair, and transparent. The following passenger boarding priorities are recommended for boat and vehicle response vessels:

- Essential Response Personnel
- Parents with Children
- Individuals with injuries or Access and Functional Needs

All available transportation resources will be sent to mainland reception points to shuttle evacuees.

### Evacuation Routes

Eckenstam Johnson Rd. is the only major road on the Island and will likely serve as the main route for responders and resource transport. The road runs from the ferry terminal in the North, to the South tip of the Island, and is nearby the only gas station and market on the Island.

Response personnel may implement traffic control measures. Residents should be encouraged to identify alternate routes to their closest evacuation assembly point that avoid Eckenstam Johnson Rd, where possible.

### Transportation Resources

There are transportation resources that may be available to support evacuation efforts on and off the Island. This includes:

- If a school bus is available on the island, the IC may request the Steilacoom School District designate it as an evacuation/SIP transport vehicle to move individuals as needed per RCW 28A.160.120.

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- Pierce Transit and/or other out of county bus services may be requested to transport individuals from mainland disembark locations to local shelters/reunification sites.
- Airlift NW/Life Flight may be requested to provide transport of ill/injured patients on the island. See Appendix E for Helicopter Landing Zones.
- Commercial or military aircraft may be requested to transport essential personnel and/or commodities to/from the island. See Appendix E for Helicopter Landing Zones.
- The Mustard Seed Village Shuttle Bus may be available to transport evacuees from Longbranch Marina to Key Peninsula Civic Center

In addition, there are many privately owned boats docked on Anderson Island and at reciprocal yacht clubs/Marinas. Response personnel will make every effort to coordinate operations with individuals using privately-owned resources, however, it is not within the scope of this Plan to make recommendations for how privately-owned resources will be utilized during an evacuation.

### Operational Considerations:

Some populations may need additional time, transportation assistance, and consideration during evacuation operations.

- **ESSENTIAL PERSONNEL:** If essential and valuable people resources (e.g., fire and medical personnel, utilities workers, grocery store employees, etc.) choose to evacuate, access to key infrastructure on the Island may be lost.
- **AFN/CTN POPULATIONS:** These individuals should be encouraged to develop personal preparedness plans prior to disasters so they are ready to voluntarily evacuate when a Level 1 Evacuation Notice is issued. Additionally, all Call Center personnel should be prepared to provide AFN/CTN callers with information and resources to safely evacuate or shelter-in-place. The Pierce County Functional Assessment Service Team (FAST) and supply trailers are a County resource available for request through the PC Duty Officer and PC EOC. FAST includes a team of subject matter experts, specialized equipment, and critical supplies to support access and functional needs in the community.
- **SCHOOLS:** The Steilacoom School District maintains a roster of all students from Anderson Island and has a record of emergency contacts both on and off the Island. Should evacuation or shelter-in-place be necessary, parents will receive information about their children's whereabouts through the Parent Square messaging service. Anderson Island Elementary (on Island) and Salter's Point Elementary School (on Mainland) in Steilacoom are designated evacuation assembly points and shelters for Anderson Island students. Unless conditions are unsafe at these locations, AI students will gather at these two schools. Schools should be prepared to work in coordination with Incident Command and EOC.
- **ANIMALS:** Households with animals should be encouraged to include them in household preparedness plans. Service animals will always stay with their owners. If a transport vessel is available, it can be used to transport larger animals to evacuation assembly

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points or shelters. Co-evacuating (and co-sheltering, where possible) people with their animals, including household pets, service, and assistance animals increases willingness to evacuate, increases survivor resilience, and decreases re-entry to unsafe areas motivated by animal rescue. If a vessel is not available or owners must leave their pets behind, owners should leave doors/windows open and contact the local animal control agency to dispatch personnel to retrieve the animal. Owners should be assured that there will be a reunification effort once it is safe to do so. More information on best practices for household pet evacuation and transportation can be found on the National Alliance of State Animal and Agricultural Emergency Programs (NASAAEP) webpage.

### Mass Care

The Mass Care Phase includes providing food, shelter, and life-sustaining supplies to the displaced populations who are transported from pre-identified Emergency Assembly Points or evacuated on their own. As awareness regarding the evacuation emerges and activation conditions are met, Pierce County DEM has primary responsibility for supporting the mass care mission within the community.

### Emergency Shelters

Emergency shelters and shelter supplies should be pre-identified, easily accessible, and in a safe location. The Pierce County EOC and its partner network will lead the sheltering effort. The American Red Cross (ARC) will support shelter operations by designating a liaison to coordinate with the EOC and helping to identify shelter locations, staff, supplies, and other needs as they arise.

The following locations have been identified as potential shelter sites:

#### On-Island Shelter Sites:

- Anderson Island Elementary School
- Anderson Island Archival Building
- American Legion Community Center (event dependent)

#### Mainland Shelter Sites:

- Steilacoom
  - Steilacoom High School
  - Steilacoom Community Center
- Dupont
  - Pioneer Middle School – Preferred location for family and friends reception center (FFRC), if reunification needed
- Key Peninsula
  - Longbranch Improvement Club
  - Key Peninsula Civic Center



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- Fox Island
  - Nichols Community Center

It may be necessary to identify additional areas and processes to support shelter operations, such as decontamination zones, criteria for medical transport, and managing the deceased (in coordination with the Medical Examiner).

Refer to Appendix E: Key Locations for shelter site information.

### Shelter Resources

Pierce County has three mobile shelter trailers, a pet shelter trailer, generators, generator trailers, a Functional Assessment Service Team (FAST), and two FAST trailers on the mainland that may be available to support emergency sheltering, depending on the situation. When County sheltering resources are exhausted or expected to become exhausted, State resources and/or support is coordinated through the SEOC. The State's mass care support may include resources, coordination, and messaging.

Anderson Island Fire Department maintains a trailer with shelter supplies to support about 20 individuals. AIFD has identified the American Red Cross (ARC) as a shelter partner on the island. The Anderson Island Elementary School is also partnered with ARC as a shelter site with shelter supplies available on-site.

On the mainland, Steilacoom School District maintains sheds with basic emergency supplies at all designated shelter sites. These sites can be accessed through the maintenance/facilities contact and the local police.

### Operational Considerations:

It is necessary to consider the needs of the population throughout the entire shelter planning process.

- **AFN/LEP POPULATIONS:** When identifying shelter sites, consideration should be made for ADA accessibility, electricity needs (power, refrigeration, heating, etc.), accessibility of AED/First-Aid Kit/Bleed Kits, and safe sharps disposal, for example. Shelters should also have personnel and volunteers with specialized training to support AFN individuals, if possible, such as case workers and medical caretakers. Accessible communication methods (i.e. universal picture/symbol signage, multi-language written materials, language interpreters, and translators) should be used, if possible. The Functional Assessment Service Team (FAST) is available to help meet the needs of people with access and functional needs and can support in all the areas mentioned above. FAST can be requested through the PC EOC or PC Duty Officer.
- **ANIMALS:** In all shelters, service animals will be allowed to stay with their owners per the Rehabilitation Act and ADA. Animal sheltering for household pets will also be available, however not all shelter sites allow owners and pets to shelter in the same building. Where co-sheltering is available, well-behaved pets are welcome and owners

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will be responsible for their care. Some shelters may require pets to be crated, which should be communicated to the public as soon as possible. Emergency animal shelters, or facilities with the proper equipment to safely and humanely shelter animals, may be pre-identified and can include: pet-friendly hotels, animal boarding facilities, humane society/animal control holding facilities, and fairgrounds. All animals being sheltered should be in good health and have up-to-date vaccines. A quarantine area for ill or infected animals should be identified, as well as a process established for management and disposition of deceased or unclaimed animals. Ideally, a veterinarian is available on-site to support sheltering efforts.

### Registration and Accountability

Registration and accountability of evacuees through mass care sites may be the only way an individual's status as safe or not will be known. This is critical for organizing search and rescue operations, and for initiating reunification and re-entry efforts.

All persons evacuating should be instructed to register with a local authority or representative of their whereabouts upon reaching safety. Registration will begin at either the evacuation assembly point and/or emergency shelter, whichever the evacuee reaches first. Ultimately, there should be accountability for all individuals and belongings that receive support in leaving the impacted area or sheltering once they're displaced. This recordkeeping is also essential to Federal reimbursement policies.

Any personally identifiable information (PII) should be gathered, stored, and handled securely.

### Operational Considerations:

As part of the registration process, evacuees should be asked about any persons or animals left behind or unaccounted for in their household.

- **ANIMALS:** Evacuated animals should be registered and given an identification number regardless of whether they're evacuating with their owner or separately, such as through an alternate transportation method or to an emergency animal shelter. This number will be used during reunification.

### Commodity Distribution Points

Should extended displacement or shelter-in-place be necessary, Island residents will need commodities (i.e. food, water, medication, and other essential supplies). Commodities will need to be delivered by boat or air, received, stored, and distributed via a hub model to Island residents. Volunteers will be necessary to support distribution.

The following locations are accessible for an air supply drop:

- Primary: Anderson Island Fire Department
- Secondary: Johnson Farm Annex of Archival Building
- Tertiary: Anderson Island Elementary School

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Upon delivery, commodities will need to be stored and distributed at identified community distribution points. Identified community distribution points include:

- Primary: Anderson Island Fire Department
- Secondary: Archival Building
- Tertiary: Anderson Island Elementary School
- Quaternary: Riviera Community Club: Martha Smith Room; American Legion Community Center

See Appendix E: Key Locations for information about helicopter landing zones.

### Re-Entry

Anderson Island Fire Department will work closely with Pierce County, the State, and supporting partners to facilitate a safe and organized return and re-entry process following a disaster. Activities that may occur during this phase include transitioning from emergency shelters to temporary housing, debris clearance, damage inspections, and the beginning of other disaster recovery efforts.

The decision to allow re-entry resides with the Incident Commander. The Incident Commander will also determine the timeline, re-entry priorities, access levels, and necessary identification for those entering the impacted area(s).

### Reunification

A family and friends reception center (FFRC) will be established after the initial incident. The FFRC will utilize information collected at evacuation assembly points and evacuation shelters to communicate the status of impacted individuals to their immediate family members outside the impacted area. The FFRC will transition to a family assistance center (FAC) as determined by the incident and level of services needed.

Pioneer Middle School in Dupont is the preferred location for the FFRC on the mainland, should it be needed and accessible.

Refer to Pierce County Reunification Plan for further description of reunification activities.

### Temporary Housing

Temporary housing options include rental, repair, and loan assistance; replacement or construction; referrals; identification and provision of accessible housing; and access to other temporary housing assistance resources. Pierce County Human Services, PC DEM, and Pierce County Community Organizations Active in Disasters will lead temporary housing efforts, should they be needed for displaced Anderson Island residents.

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### Operational Considerations:

- **AFN POPULATIONS:** Additional housing inspections may be needed for AFN populations to safely return to their homes.  
**ANIMALS:** There may be circumstances where an animal no longer has an owner, shelter, or an enclosure to return to. Temporary shelters/enclosures for animals will need to be identified.

## Roles and Responsibilities

Refer to Appendix D for Task Checklist

### Incident Command

It is likely that the Anderson Island Fire Department (AIFD) will be first on scene and will be the Incident Commander. Once on scene, the Incident Commander will assess the situation and follow notification procedures to include notification of the Pierce County Department of Emergency Management. The Incident Commander will determine if evacuation and shelter-in-place actions are necessary. A unified command may then be established (e.g. with Pierce County Sheriff Department), if needed and possible, to manage evacuation operations.

### Anderson Island Fire Department

- Activate department emergency operations and evacuation plans and follow appropriate notification procedures.
- Deploy personnel and equipment to known evacuation routes and assist with evacuation operations, so long as it remains safe for personnel to do so. This includes the Fire Boat docked in the Southern part of the Island.
- Coordinate with emergency management, law enforcement, and supporting response agencies to manage evacuation operations and movement.
- Request additional resources, specialized support, and/or mutual aid, should resources be exhausted.
- Provide traffic control, if resources are available and law enforcement is not present.
- Identify a liaison to coordinate with the Pierce County EOC.
- Identify and publicize clear, accessible evacuation routes and regions for the community, as well as any alternate routes.

### Pierce County Sheriff (PCSD-LE)

It is likely that travel to the Island will be difficult, delayed, or impossible. Law Enforcement (LE) will work in conjunction with AIFD to facilitate evacuation operations initially from the mainland. LE will then respond to the Island as soon as feasible to support AIFD, assist with traffic\crowd control, and to keep the peace.

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The Pierce County Sheriff's Department (PCSD) is the primary law enforcement agency for Anderson Island, however, additional law enforcement jurisdictions may also support response depending on the needs of the situation.

- The duty sergeant (IC) will notify the Command Duty Officer (CDO) and follow appropriate notification procedures. If the duty sergeant (IC) is not available, the next available patrol sergeant or any supervisor designated by the CDO. will assume the responsibilities of the IC.
- The duty sergeant (IC) will assume incident command for law enforcement and work to facilitate a Unified Command with AIFD. When possible, the duty sergeant (IC) will respond to the ferry dock in Steilacoom to establish an initial command post.
- SS-911 will dispatch a SAR deputy as a liaison to the County EOC to assist with evacuation planning and implementation. Additional LE personnel may be requested by the EOC to assist with incident management functions.
- Duty sergeant (IC) will work to deploy personnel and equipment to known evacuation routes and assist with evacuation operations as resources become available. This is dependent on active communication with AIFD and the PC EOC.
- PCSD Marine Services Unit (MSU) will be activated. Other regional MSU resources will be requested. These resources will communicate with the duty sergeant (IC) before deployment.
- The duty sergeant (IC) will request the activation of the PC Air Unit for situational awareness and intelligence gathering. Snohomish SO and King County SO air assets will be requested. Air operations must be coordinated through both PC EOC and SS-911 and follow NIMS process for air operations.
- PCSD will coordinate with neighboring law enforcement agencies, emergency management, fire and supporting response agencies to manage evacuation operations and movement. At a minimum, Steilacoom PD, University Place PD, Gig Harbor PD, and DuPont PD will be notified.
- Coordinate emergency traffic control.
- Request additional resources, specialized support, and/or mutual aid, should resources be exhausted.

### Supporting Law Enforcement (LE)

Steilacoom Public Safety, Gig Harbor Police Department, DuPont Police Department

- Upon request of PCSD, PC EOC, or AIFD, support evacuation operations per jurisdictional role and responsibilities.
- Upon request of PC EOC, provide a liaison to coordinate with the PC EOC.

### Pierce County Planning & Public Works (PPW)

- Mitigate immediate hazards, such as those that involve pipelines, roads, and bridges.
- Coordinate debris removal and debris management.

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- Coordinate damage assessments of critical infrastructure and systems.
- Identify, prioritize, and coordinate repair work (roads, bridges, culverts) and the restoration of private sector services (gas, electric, telephone, etc.).
- Inspect buildings (both public and private).
- Prioritize the continuity of the regular ferry operational schedule.
- In accordance with regulatory guidelines and situational assessments, coordinate with private sector transportation providers to implement alternative service options.
- Coordinate with AIFD, LE, PC EOC, and supporting response agencies during emergency response, re-entry, and recovery.
- Identify a liaison to coordinate with the EOC.

### Anderson Island Amateur Radio Club

- Maintain a list of radio operators that is shared with AIFD/IC.
- Ensure members participate in regular trainings, drills, and exercises.
- Possess emergency-powered equipment that is functional and maintained.
- Coordinate with 'mainland' ARES operators to enhance information sharing capabilities.
- Identify teams to report to various locations on Anderson Island where operators can broadcast messages for the IC during an event.
- During an incident, operators will provide periodic reports relative to the status of event progression to IC and/or PC EOC ARES.

### Tanner Electric

- Mitigate immediate hazards involving electricity, such as during red flag warnings.
- Identify, prioritize, and coordinate the restoration of services.
- Identify a liaison to coordinate with the EOC.

### Pierce County Department of Emergency Management (PC DEM)

- Conduct community outreach and education around personal preparedness (i.e. shelter-in-place procedures, 2-week supply minimum, community alert systems, etc.) and evacuation information (i.e. regions, assembly points, boarding order)
- Coordinate and manage donations and volunteers in support of response activities such as resident notification, traffic control, mass care operations, and commodity distribution.
- Update and maintain the Anderson Island Evacuation and Shelter In Place plan, in coordination with AIFD, LE, and other identified support agencies.
- Maintain a list of pre-identified shelter sites, staff, and points of contact.
- Administer the Emergency Service Worker program.
- Organize local non-profit, faith-based, and private organizations to support mass care operations planning.

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### Pierce County Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

Pierce County EOC will activate automatically at Level I if evacuation and shelter-in-place actions are implemented on Anderson Island. Sections will be staffed according to the procedures outlined in the Pierce County Emergency Operation Center Plan Annex of the Pierce County CEMP.

### EOC Manager and Command Staff

- Establish communication with Incident Command on Anderson Island.
- Establish a unified incident strategy, incident objectives, and priorities in coordination with Incident Command-

### Planning

- Ensure EOC staff are familiar with the Evacuation/Shelter-In-Place Plan.
- Print and post maps of Anderson Island in EOC for reference during incidents. Available maps include: a general map with key locations, identified regions, wildland-urban interface, landslide potential, liquefaction map, floodplain, and amateur radio location.
- Identify essential agency staff liaisons to support evacuation and shelter-in-place operations (e.g. transportation, public health/EMS).
- Initiate Evacuation/Shelter-In-Place plan components and work with Operations and Logistics to deploy necessary resources to emergency evacuation shelters.
- Initiate advanced/contingency planning (i.e. for alternative transportation routes, civil unrest, weather, or long-term housing needs)
- Maintain situational awareness through frequent briefings and distribution of situation reports.
- In coordination with the EOC Manager and EOC Sections Chiefs, develop and maintain an Event Action Plan and EOC Action Plan.

### Operations

- Notify State EMD of activation and obtain an incident number.
- Notify partners of EOC Activation.
- Review Anderson Island maps produced by the Planning section to attain awareness of island geography.
- In coordination with Anderson Island Operations, determine tactical goals, objectives, and resource needs.
- Identify essential agency staff liaisons to support evacuation and shelter-in-place operations both on the island and mainland (e.g. transportation, shelter, public health/EMS, LE, and key vessel assembly/reception points).
- Determine the physical parameters of the incident and work with Logistics to identify, secure, and map additional key facilities and areas for evacuation operations.
- Maintain situational awareness and encourage the exchange of information between Anderson Island Operations and PC EOC operations.

## Anderson Island Emergency Evacuation and Shelter-In-Place Plan

- Provide accurate and timely public alert and notification regarding evacuation level, evacuation assembly points, reunification, and re-entry.

### Mass Care Branch

- Coordinate with community partners to identify and establish mass care sites, such as evacuation reception points, shelters, and short/long term housing, before, during, and after an incident causing community displacement.
- Coordinate with community partners to identify and establish reunification sites, such as friends and family reception centers and family assistance centers, if needed.
- Coordinate with EOC Logistics to acquire, deploy, and track all necessary supplies and equipment for mass care sites.
- Identify staff members to serve as the primary point of contact for mass care response coordination and for mass care site coordination.
- Coordinate with EOC Finance to secure adequate staffing at mass care sites.

### Logistics

- Monitor WebEOC and other channels for resource requests.
- Ensure adequate communication capabilities between Anderson Island Operations and PC EOC operations.
- Request PC ARES to staff PCEOC Radio Room radios to communicate with Anderson Island Amateur Radio operators.
- Work with Operations to identify and map additional key facilities and areas for evacuation operations.
- Staff and manage a call center to provide the most accurate and up-to-date information to evacuees, their families and friends, and other concerned citizens.
- Support and track the acquisition, deployment, and demobilization of all EOC resources.

### Finance

- Develop and maintain a system to monitor and track EOC expenses (equipment, personnel, supplies).

### Joint Information Center (JIC)

- Coordinate PIO activities with IC on Anderson Island.
- In coordination with Operations, the PIO will develop public messaging for alerts & notifications throughout the event duration.
- PIO will respond to inquiries and requests for interviews from media outlets and the public.

### DMCC

- Coordinate patient destinations with on-scene EMS in case of multiple casualties.
- Coordinate with local and regional EMS, hospitals, and healthcare facilities.



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### Local and Regional Agencies

#### Marinas

- Anderson Island Marinas should expect to serve as evacuation assembly points for residents.
  - Anderson Island Ferry Landing, Oro Bay Marina, Riviera Boat Launch/Marina, Bremerton Yacht Club, Tacoma Yacht Club, South Sound Sailing Tours
- Mainland Marinas should expect to serve as evacuation reception points for residents from the Island to be directed towards appropriate mass care sites.
  - Steilacoom Ferry Building, Longbranch Marina, Fox Island Yacht Club, Day Island Yacht Club, Zittel's Marina-Olympia

#### Schools

- Develop, maintain, and implement evacuation and shelter in place plans for staff and occupants (i.e. students) and share those plans with local law enforcement and fire departments.
- Coordinate with the IC and, when necessary, integrate with unified command.
- Provide facilities as staging areas or temporary evacuation points when necessary and feasible.
- Support reunification efforts, as appropriate.
- Serve as a temporary evacuation shelter for Anderson Island students and families.
- Notify parents of Anderson Island students of student location during evacuation or shelter-in-place incident.

#### Pierce Transit

- If requested by the PC EOC, provide transportation of evacuees from reception points to identified shelter sites.

### Community, Non-Profit, Private, and Faith-Based Partners

These partners will be critical to mass care, reunification, and recovery efforts following an evacuation. The support they may provide includes volunteers, shelter, food assistance, and clothing.

#### Anderson Island Citizen Advisory Board (AICAB)

- Advise the Pierce County Council on any resources needed to support emergency preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery efforts on Anderson Island.

#### American Red Cross (ARC)

- Assist with establishing pre-identified shelters.
- Provide a liaison to coordinate with the Anderson Island IC and the PC EOC.

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- May set up Family Assistance Centers (FAC) for impacted individuals and families to receive assistance with food, clothing, clean-up kits, and temporary/short-term shelter.

### State and Federal Agencies

The impact and scale of the disaster will determine how quickly state and federal agencies can mobilize to assist in evacuation, response, and recovery operations. The resources available to support these operations will also depend on State and Federal disaster declarations.

#### WA Emergency Management Division (EMD)

- Provide a liaison to PC EOC upon request.
- Activate the State EOC, if necessary.
- Coordinate state and federal resources and fulfill available State and Federal resource requests.

#### US Coast Guard

- Provide available transportation and aviation assets, if possible.

#### National Guard

- Provide security for evacuation routes, evacuated areas, and re-entry, if possible.
- Provide available transportation and aviation assets, if possible.

#### FEMA

- If federally declared disaster, set up Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC) to assist evacuees with housing assistance and resources.

## Direction and Control

The Incident Commander will be the primary point of contact for tactical coordination and decisions to mobilize and deploy resources in the field.

The Pierce County EOC will act as the primary point of contact for evacuation and shelter-in-place coordination efforts. The EOC Manager will make decisions, in coordination with the Incident Commander and EOC Section Chiefs, to mobilize and deploy resources to support the mission.

In the initial stage of a disaster, and if it is safe to do so, public safety agencies should deploy available personnel and resources to known evacuation routes and assembly/reception points. Public safety agencies are expected to maintain a state of readiness that is no different from any other type of emergency. Apparatus will be operational; equipment and supplies will be inventoried; personnel will be trained and drilled.

## Communications

Management of field communications usually occurs at the agency level. During evacuation and/or shelter-in-place operations, responding agencies should follow their respective emergency communications procedures, protocols, and priorities. Priority considerations may include communications that support security, situational awareness, and operations between affected communities, impact areas, and response agencies.

Radio communication is possible across the entire Island and PC EOC Logistics will establish additional radio channels, should it be necessary and/or requested. AIFD and PC DEM are responsible for maintaining a list of amateur radio operators and will coordinate with radio operators, should it be necessary.

### WebEOC

Individual agencies and organizations, including Incident Command in the field, can use WebEOC to monitor incident development countywide.

### EOC Liaisons

During emergencies and major disasters, physically having agency representatives—from responding agencies—in the EOC to actively facilitate communication is crucial. The PC EOC will incorporate agency representatives from other agencies to facilitate interagency communication. Each agency representative will coordinate between the EOC and their respective organizations at both the administration-level and/or with personnel in the field, as required.

### JIC

The Joint Information Center (JIC) is the central distribution point for communicating with the news media and the public. News media channels on radio and television communicate public information provided by the JIC, as does the County's Crisis Information Webpage which becomes active during incidents.

### PC ALERT

Other systems for communicating to the county residents include Pierce County ALERT (PCALERT). PCALERT is a mass notification system that allows DEM to communicate to pre-set geographically defined areas for certain hazards, or select any geographical area within Pierce County, or in some situations all subscribers.

Any additional public communications should follow respective agency procedures and protocols, in addition to the considerations described above and in the Mobilization section of this plan.

## Plan Development and Maintenance

### Plan Development

This version of the plan was developed by the Pierce County Department of Emergency Management (PC DEM) in collaboration with community partners, including the Anderson Island Fire Department, local Law Enforcement, and public and private entities. The planning team included PC DEM, AIFD, PCSD, and PPW. The planning process included multiple planning team meetings, public feedback from Anderson Island Citizen Advisory Board meetings, and partner engagement for plan input.

### Plan Maintenance

As a multi-disciplinary plan, it will require the cooperation of multiple agencies and functions within Anderson Island and Pierce County to maintain. Each involved agency will evolve its operations in ways that may affect this plan and thus has an obligation to advise PC DEM and the Anderson Island Fire Chief of updates. This plan will be revised and updated every five years, at minimum.

Executive Agent: PC DEM is responsible for plan maintenance and change management, in coordination with the AIFD. The plan is updated periodically, as necessary, to incorporate new directives and changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual events.

Periodic Changes: Changes may include additions of new or supplementary material as well as deletions. No proposed change can contradict, or override, authorities contained in statute, order, or regulation.

Coordination and Approval: Any agency or organization assigned responsibilities within this plan may propose a change to the plan. PC DEM will coordinate review and approval for proposed modifications, as necessary.

Notice of Change: PC DEM issues an official Notice of Change after receiving the necessary signed approvals supporting the proposed change. The notice will specify the date, number, subject, purpose, background, action required, and provide the change language on one or more numbered and dated insert pages replacing the modified pages in the plan. Once published, the changes become part of this plan for operational purposes pending a formal revision and reissuance of the entire document. Interim changes can receive further revision using this process.

Distribution: PC DEM will distribute the Notice of Change to participating agencies and organizations. PC DEM will provide the Notice of Change to other organizations, upon request. PC DEM will distribute revised appendices for the purpose of interagency review and concurrence periodically.

## Appendix A: Terms and Definitions

<b>Glossary</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Access</b>	Refers to the entry to an incident scene, an incident-affected area, or the controlled or restricted roadways (transit) supporting the incident.
<b>Access Checkpoint</b>	Refers to the point of access, normally managed by law enforcement, into a restricted area or emergency zone
<b>Access and Functional Needs (AFN)</b>	Access and functional needs are circumstances that are met for providing physical, programmatic, and effective communication access to the whole community by accommodating individual requirements through universal accessibility and/or specific actions or modifications. This includes assistance, accommodation, or modification for mobility, communication, transportation, safety, health maintenance, etc.; need for assistance, accommodation, or modification due to any situation (temporary or permanent) that limits an individual’s ability to act in an emergency. Individuals having access and functional needs may include, but are not limited to, people with disabilities, older adults, and populations having limited English proficiency, limited access to transportation, and/or limited access to financial resources to prepare for, respond to, and recover from the emergency.
<b>Community Lifeline</b>	A lifeline enables the continuous operation of critical business and government functions and is essential to human health and safety or economic security. These include, but are not limited to, law enforcement/security, fire services, food, water, shelter, health and medical services, power, fuel, communication infrastructure, transportation, and hazardous materials facilities.
<b>Community Profile</b>	A document or information system that creates a shared understanding of the unique attributes of the jurisdiction and enables planning teams to identify key planning partners, establish planning facts and assumptions, and work collaboratively to determine goals and objectives during the planning process.
<b>Critical Transportation Needs (CTN) Population</b>	Evacuees with limited or no access to transportation who require government assistance to evacuate safely. CTN may include but are not limited to homebound populations; individuals with access and functional needs; individuals who do not speak English; individuals with household pets; unaccompanied minors; and individuals with no access to a vehicle or a ride with a friend/family.
<b>Evacuation</b>	Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of people from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas. Note that under some circumstances, citizens may self-evacuate in an unplanned evacuation resulting from an individual, family, or group decision in reaction to an incident, rather than as a result of an evacuation order issued by a jurisdiction. This

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<b>Glossary</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
	action may be characterized by a lack of preparation and disorder/confusion on the part of the evacuees or the lack of a clear, unified message from government entities and may contradict jurisdictional recommendations for shelter-in-place protective actions.
<b>Evacuation Assembly Points</b>	Pre-identified locations along the edges of the worst-case disaster scenarios where pedestrian traffic can assemble. They are different from shelter locations in that they are temporary and can be considered the first stage in the evacuation process, at least for those on foot or those who started out in vehicles but for whatever reason ended up on foot.
<b>Evacuation Notice</b>	Jurisdictionally initiated recommendations for an organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of people from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas. In each county, a Disaster Policy Group comprised of local elected officials and emergency management partners will confer regarding the need to initiate evacuation plans, including which areas to evacuate and the timing of the evacuation. There is no legal authority to enforce an evacuation and an individual's decision to evacuation is considered voluntary.
<b>Evacuation Zone</b>	The geographical area where residents may be directed to evacuate depending on the impacts of the hazard (i.e.; tides, storm intensity, path, and/or other factors).
<b>Family Assistance Center (FAC)</b>	The place for victims and family members to get information and services following an incident. In the early stages, this may be called a reunification center.
<b>Impact</b>	The incident, threat, or hazard consequence.
<b>Impact Zone</b>	The geographically defined area that is affected, or is expected to be affected, by an emergency.
<b>Mass Care</b>	The phase in which evacuees are moved out of the disaster or threat area and kept safe until they can return to their community. During this phase, the evacuating jurisdictions need to communicate with host jurisdictions regularly with information such as; numbers of evacuees, types of evacuees, potential length of evacuation, and any support that will be provided by the evacuating jurisdiction.
<b>Mass Care (Shelter)</b>	A facility where evacuees without an end-point destination can be processed, evaluated, and provided disaster services from government agencies and/or pre-established voluntary organizations. Meals and water should be available. Basic first aid, pet sheltering (if applicable), sleeping quarters, hygienic support, and basic disaster services (counseling, financial assistance, and referral, etc.) should also be available.
<b>Mobilization</b>	The alert, activation, pre-positioning, and staging of equipment, materials, and personnel to conduct operations.

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<b>Glossary</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Notice Event</b>	Jurisdictions will have advance warning of an impending hazard. The officials will have time to prepare in advance, assess, communicate, and implement protective action measures. Typically, initial preparation discussions regarding the impending hazard will occur as soon as the first notice of impact is provided.
<b>No-Notice Event</b>	Also called a Low-to-No-Notice Event. An incident occurring with little or no warning and requiring rapid assessment, decision-making, communication, and implementation of protective action.
<b>Reception Point</b>	A point of entry into a facility or jurisdiction that receives evacuees. Reception points may include transfer or triage sites, welcome and information centers, shelters, or congregate facilities that evacuees arrive at immediately following their evacuation.
<b>Re-Entry</b>	The phase is marked by the coordinated movement of first responders and evacuees back into a community once the threat or hazard dissipates and the event causing evacuation ends.
<b>Reunification</b>	A process or system to reunite adults, children, animals, and belongings after separation and helping displaced survivors establish contact with family, friends, legal guardians, and colleagues.
<b>Shelter-in-Place</b>	The first/default strategy. The use of a structure to temporarily separate individuals from a hazard or threat. Sheltering-in-place is considered the primary protective action in many cases. Often it is safer for the population to shelter-in-place than to try to evacuate. Sheltering-in-place is appropriate when conditions necessitate that individuals seek protection in their homes, places of employment, or other locations when disaster strikes.
<b>Self-Evacuees</b>	Self-evacuees refer to the population of evacuees with the means and capability to evacuate the impacted area by their own means when an evacuation notice is received and without agency-provided transportation assistance.
<b>Spontaneous Evacuees</b>	Resident who self-evacuate based on an individual, family, or group decision in reaction to an incident or threat of an incident, rather than being motivated to take a protective action as a result of an evacuation notice.
<b>Voluntary-Evacuees</b>	Evacuees who choose to vacate the impacted area with government-provided transportation assistance.
<b>“Zero Hour”</b>	The time at which the evacuation operation must stop due to unsafe conditions from the impacts of a threat or hazard. Zero-hour happens during the incident, but before the incident impact occurs to ensure the safety of first responders. In some no-notice events, such as an earthquake, there may not be a zero hour.

## Anderson Island Emergency Evacuation and Shelter-In-Place Plan

<b>List of Acronyms</b>	
<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Identification</b>
AFN	Access and Functional Needs
AICAB	Anderson Island Citizen Advisory Board
AIFD	Anderson Island Fire Department
ARC	American Red Cross
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CTN	Critical Transportation Needs
DMCC	Disaster Medical Control Center
WA EMD	WA State Emergency Management Division
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FAC	Family Assistance Center
FAST	Functional Assessment Service Team
FD	Fire Department
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFRC	Family and Friends Reception Center
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
IC	Incident Command
JIC	Joint Information Center
LE	Law Enforcement
LEP	Limited English Proficiency
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NWS	National Weather Service
PCDEM	Pierce County Department of Emergency Management
PCSD	Pierce County Sheriff Department
PIO	Public Information Officer
PC PPW	Pierce County Planning and Public Works
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center



## Appendix B: Authorities and References

### State and Local Authorities

- The RCW outlines authority over evacuations within the state.
- Local and County Ordinance prescribes the process by which evacuations can be declared.
- The State Department of Agriculture enforces the Animal Protection Act and the Animal Protection Rules and Regulations that stipulate the licensure of animal shelter facilities, transportation standards, and premise requirements.

### References

- Chapter 47.48 RCW
- Chapter 38.56 RCW: Intrastate mutual aid system
- RCW 28A.160.080: School buses, rental or lease for emergency purposes—Authorization
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Disaster Relief Act of 1974), 42 U.S.C. s. 5151 (2006).
- Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act (PETS) of 2006, September 21, 2006.
- The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- NASAAEP Best Practices in Animal Emergency Management, 2023
- US Department of Homeland Security, Planning Considerations: Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place- Guidance for State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Partners, July 2019
- Governor’s Guide to Mass Evacuation. National Governor’s Association. 2014.  
<http://www.nga.org/files/live/sites/NGA/files/pdf/GovGuideMassEvacuation.pdf>
- Pierce County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, January 2020
- Pierce County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2020-2025 Edition
- Mt. Rainier Volcanic Incident Plan, 2024
- Pierce County Reunification Plan, 2024
- Pierce County Emergency Medical Services Multiple Casualty Incident Plan
- Riviera Club Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2020-2025 Edition
- Anderson Island Disaster Preparedness Plan, 2017
- Anderson Island Elementary Basic Emergency Plan, 2008

### Appendix C: Community Profile

*This profile was created to provide a snapshot view of Anderson Island for emergency personnel and residents. Various opportunities for community input were utilized, including feedback gathered at an Anderson Island Citizen Advisory Board (AICAB) meeting as well as a Pierce County Emergency Management Open House event held on the Island. Additionally, an eight-question survey was distributed to residents at the meetings and through the Anderson Island Fire Department. The survey included questions relative to demographics, access to essential resources, transportation, and other information relevant to life on the island. 72 responses were received, providing valuable insights for this profile.*

Nestled in the western part of Pierce County, Anderson Island (AI) is a unique community of natural beauty and close-knit community living. Accessible only by the Pierce County-run ferry or private boats, the island spans 8.1 square miles, boasting 17 miles of pristine shoreline and lush forests. The island's geography includes a variety of rural land uses on large lots, with smaller residential lots in certain areas. Key locations include a community center, a general store, numerous marinas, a fire station, a K-3 elementary school, public parks, and other civic and public amenities.<sup>1</sup> The island's permanent population is approximately 1,302 residents, however, may swell to nearly 4,500 during the summer months, reflecting its popularity as a vacation spot<sup>2</sup>. Overall, residents noted that life on Anderson Island offers a unique blend of natural beauty, rural living, and a strong sense of community pride.<sup>3</sup>

**Demographics** The population of Anderson Island is largely composed of older, retired individuals who enjoy the tranquility and slower pace of island life. Of the 1,300 or so residents, 31.2% are 65 years or older and 10% identify as having some type of ambulatory, audio, cognitive, or visual disability/impairments.<sup>4</sup> Respondents to the community survey mentioned those identifying as disabled are generally self-sufficient or receive support from family members and caretakers. There is a growing number of younger families and remote workers, contributing to a dynamic and evolving community.<sup>5</sup> English is the primary language spoken; Spanish and other Indo-European languages are also spoken on the island. Various religions are represented on the island.<sup>6</sup>

**Communication** Residents stay informed and connected through various channels, including Facebook (60% of respondents), Anderson Island Citizens Advisory Board (AICAB) meetings (40%), community events (30%), and the general store (50%).<sup>7</sup> The Fire Department and the Anderson Island App (AIA) also play significant roles in communication. Residents who were surveyed indicate their concern regarding no official communication platform to relay important information in a timely manner. Pierce County Alert (PCALERT) notifications keep residents informed about local emergencies by allowing fire, police, and other emergency response agencies to send accurate and timely information throughout the county.

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<sup>1</sup> [Anderson & Ketrion Islands | Pierce County, WA - Official Website \(piercecountywa.gov\)](https://www.piercecountywa.gov/)

<sup>2,4,6</sup> 2020 Census Data. [Anderson Island CDP, Washington – Census Bureau Profile](https://www.census.gov/prod/2020/c2k01br01-001a001.pdf)

<sup>3,5,7</sup> Resident input from Community Survey

## Anderson Island Emergency Evacuation and Shelter-In-Place Plan

**Accessibility** In the community survey, residents noted that most properties are easily accessible in case of emergencies. However, some remote areas have access concerns that commonly used map applications do not reflect—such as one-lane roads, steep grades, gated entry, etc. The fire department maintains current maps and knowledge of these areas. Additionally, residents whose homes are not directly visible from the road have coordinated with the local fire department to improve visibility.

**Access to Essential Resources** Essential resources on Anderson Island include healthcare, transportation, food and water, power and fuel, and emergency services necessary for daily living and safety.

**Healthcare and Medical Needs Support** Healthcare services are primarily accessed on the mainland due to the absence of medical facilities on the island. Caretakers and family members play a significant role in supporting residents' well-being, as do retired nurses and other residents with medical backgrounds who assist on the Island.<sup>8</sup> Mail and packages, including medications, are delivered to the island via the Pierce County ferry system and are picked up by residents at the Anderson Island Post Office located in the General Store. The availability of medications is crucial to many residents and requires travel to a mainland pharmacy or delivery via United States Postal Service, United Parcel Service, FedEx, etc.

**Transportation** The Steilacoom Ferry connects Anderson Island to the mainland, facilitating access to essential services. Residents primarily drive, walk, bike, and carpool due to the unavailability of public transportation such as buses or taxis/Uber. Many residents commute daily for work or school, with all students from 4th to 12th grade attending school off the island. The ferry system serves 590-878 passengers daily, depending on the season.<sup>9</sup> The fire department estimates 10 to 15 boats in the water at marinas and approximately 100 boats stored on various other parts of the island. Catholic Community Services also provides critical transportation support for those needing to access healthcare or other essential services.

**Food and Water** The local general store is the only grocery store on the Island and has limited stock of food and water. There are some seasonal farm stands that offer fresh produce; however, most groceries and commodities are obtained from the mainland.<sup>10</sup> Water is supplied to most residents by three active water towers, but some rely on wells with electric pumps.<sup>11</sup> In the event of an emergency, there are two freshwater lakes and two water distribution trees that could supply water.

**Power and Fuel** Tanner Electric is the local power provider on Anderson Island. Power and internet outages pose challenges, especially for those relying on these services for medical equipment and communication. Fuel is delivered to the Island via ferry and is quickly depleted at the pump. Residents have expressed concerns about how this impacts the ability to fuel generators that power homes, wells, and vital equipment during an emergency.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>8,10,11,12</sup> Resident input from Community Survey

<sup>9</sup> *Pierce County Ferry Comparative Analysis*, 2022.

<https://www.piercecountywa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/118367/3--Ferry-Comparison-Study-Final?bidId=>

## Anderson Island Emergency Evacuation and Shelter-In-Place Plan

**Emergency Services** The Anderson Island Fire Department provides fire/EMS services and has emergency transport capabilities via the fire department's ambulance and fire boat. Airlift NW/Life Flight are also available for emergency medical transport, but capacity is limited. The Pierce County Sheriff Department provides law enforcement response to Anderson Island. The Volunteer Island Patrol (VIP) also supports public safety and the fire service.

### Hazard Maps

Hazard projection maps included in this plan are:

- I. Deep Landslide p. 38
- II. Flood p.39
- III. Liquefaction p. 40
- IV. Shallow Landslide p.41
- V. Wildland-Urban Interface Fire p.42

# Anderson Island Emergency Evacuation and Shelter-In-Place Plan

## I. Anderson Island Deep Landslide Susceptibility



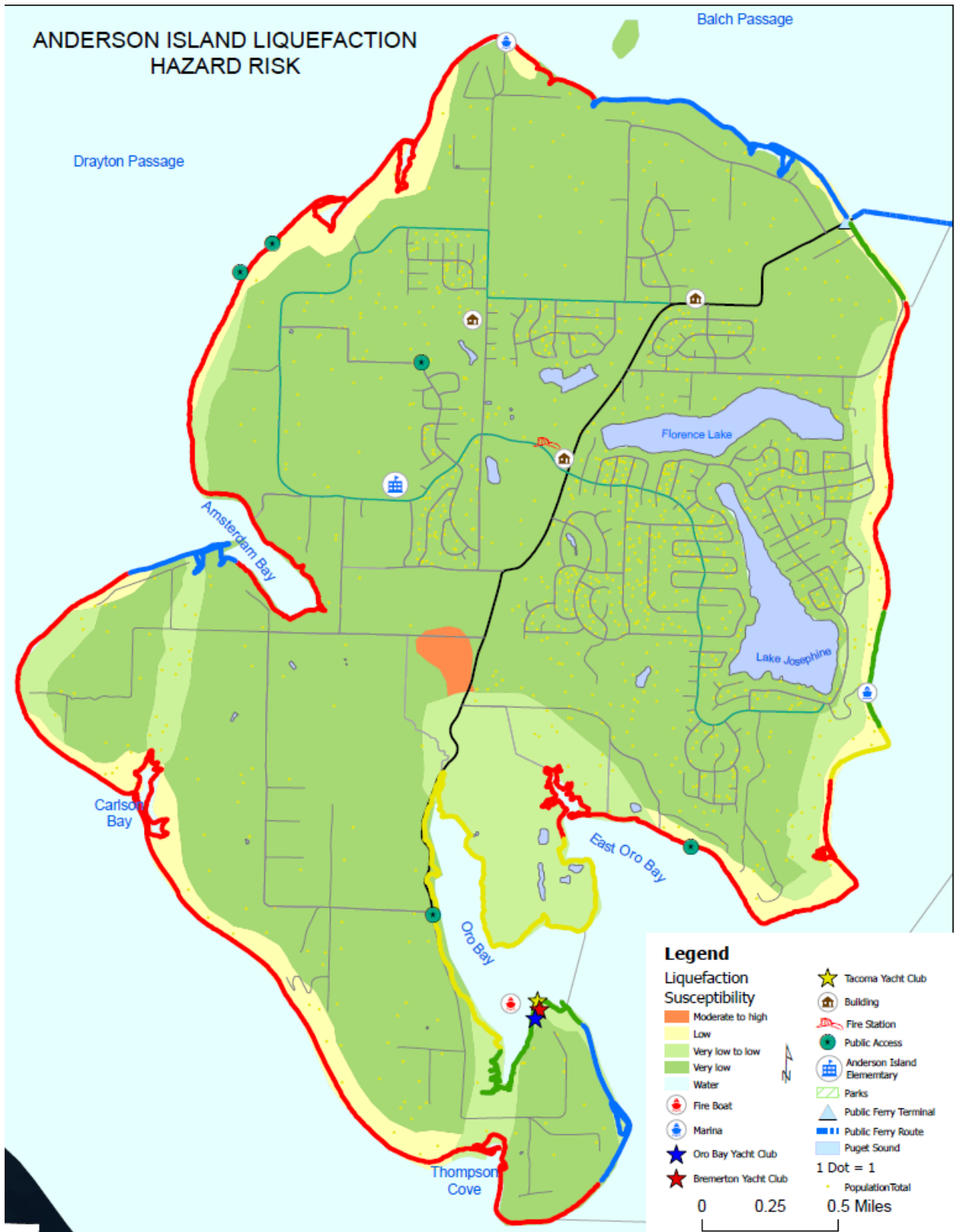
# Anderson Island Emergency Evacuation and Shelter-In-Place Plan

## II. Anderson Island Flood Hazard Risk



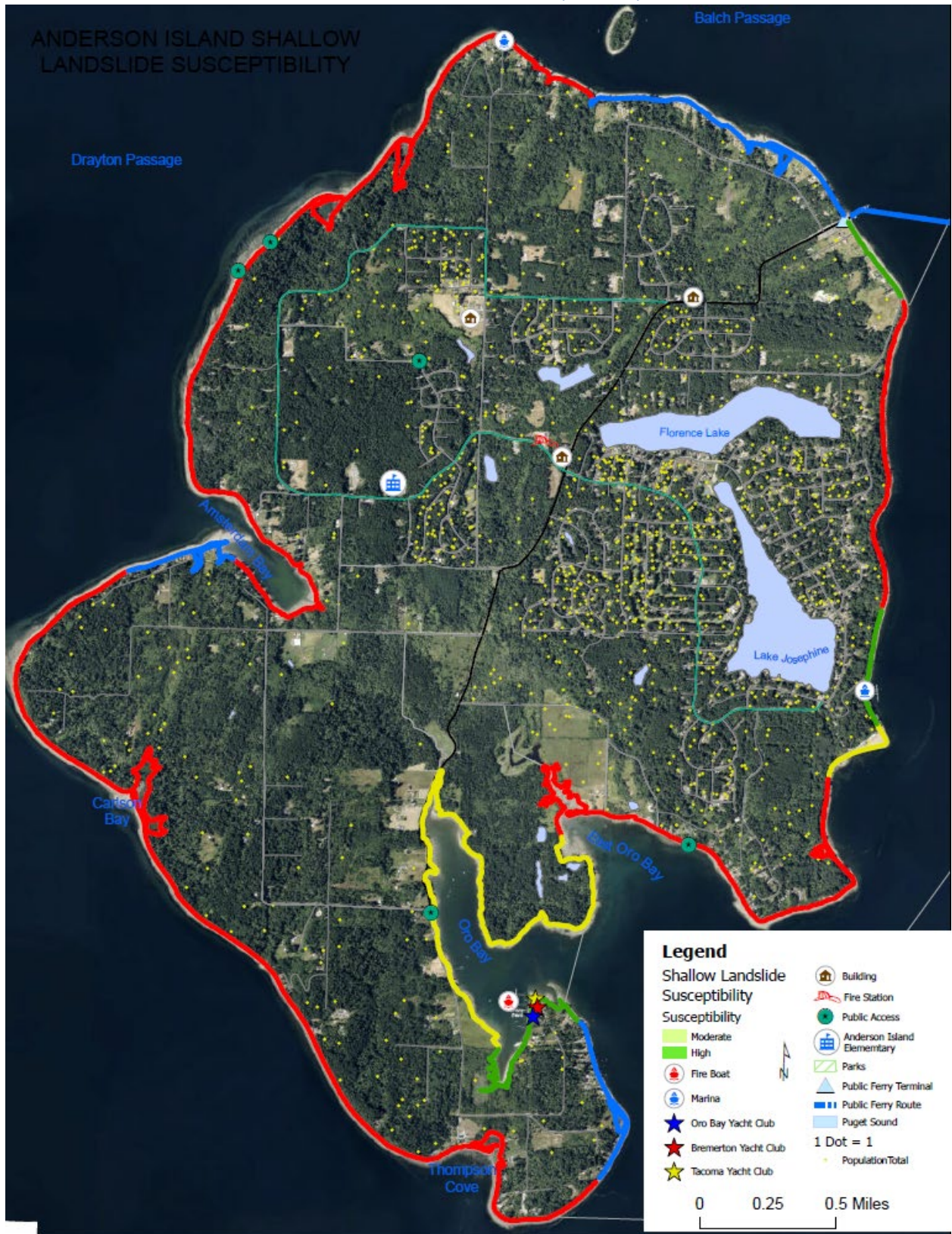
# Anderson Island Emergency Evacuation and Shelter-In-Place Plan

## III. Anderson Island Liquefaction Hazard Risk



# Anderson Island Emergency Evacuation and Shelter-In-Place Plan

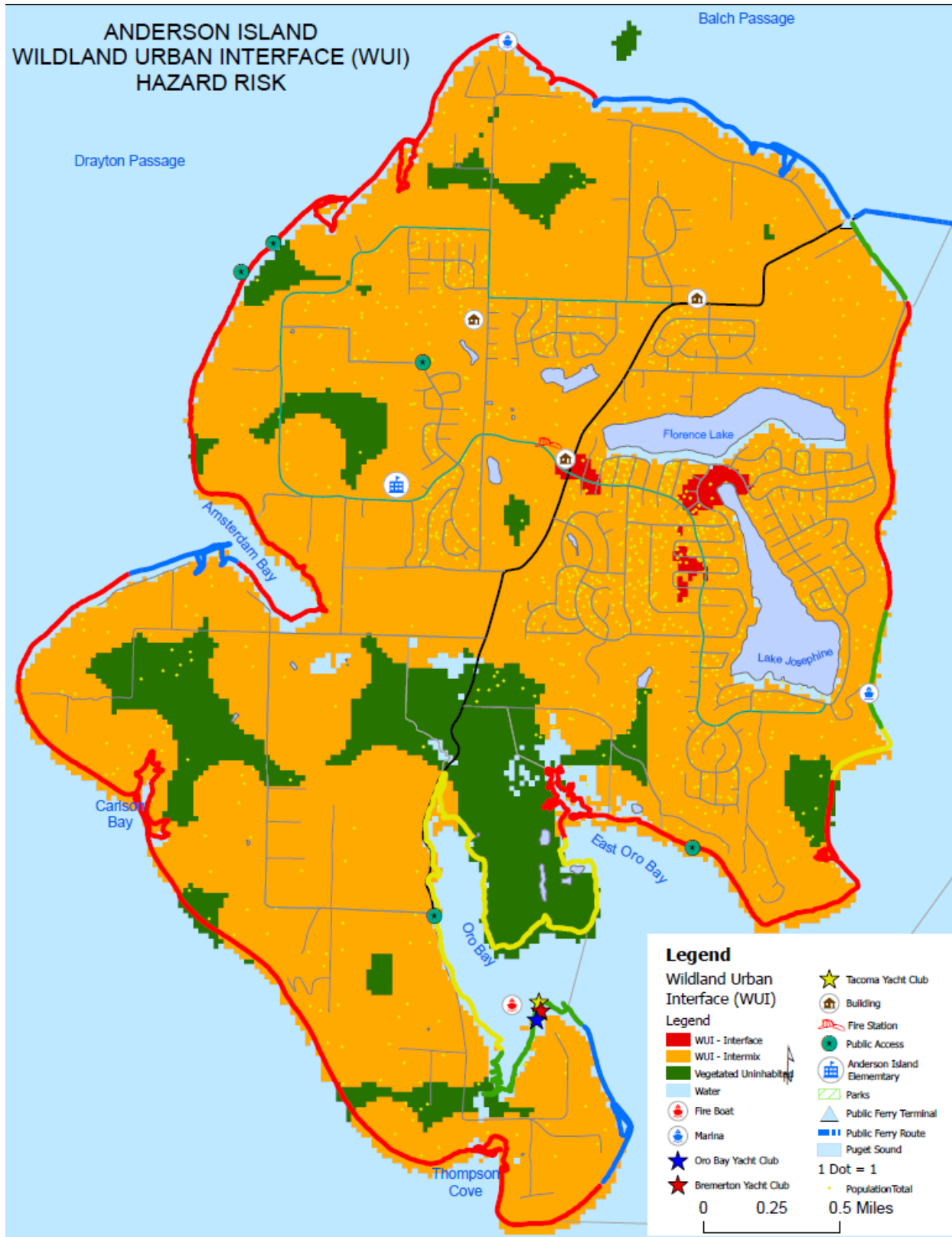
## IV. Anderson Island Shallow Landslide Susceptibility





# Anderson Island Emergency Evacuation and Shelter-In-Place Plan

## V. Anderson Island Wildland Urban Interface Hazard Risk



## Appendix D: Key Locations

### I. Map of Planning Areas on the Island

- East
- West
- South

### II. Map of Key Locations on the Island

- Shelter Sites
- Infrastructure
- Marina/Yacht Clubs
- Shoreline Access
- Priority Transportation Routes

### III. Mainland Evacuation Reception Points (Maps and Tables)

- Longbranch Improvement Club
- Day Island Yacht Club
- Fox Island Yacht Club
- Zittel's Marina

### IV. Mainland Shelter Sites (Maps and Tables)

- Longbranch Improvement Club Lodge
- Key Peninsula Civic Center
- Nichols Community Center FICRA
- Saltar's Point Elementary School
- Steilacoom High School
- Steilacoom Community Center
- Pioneer Middle School

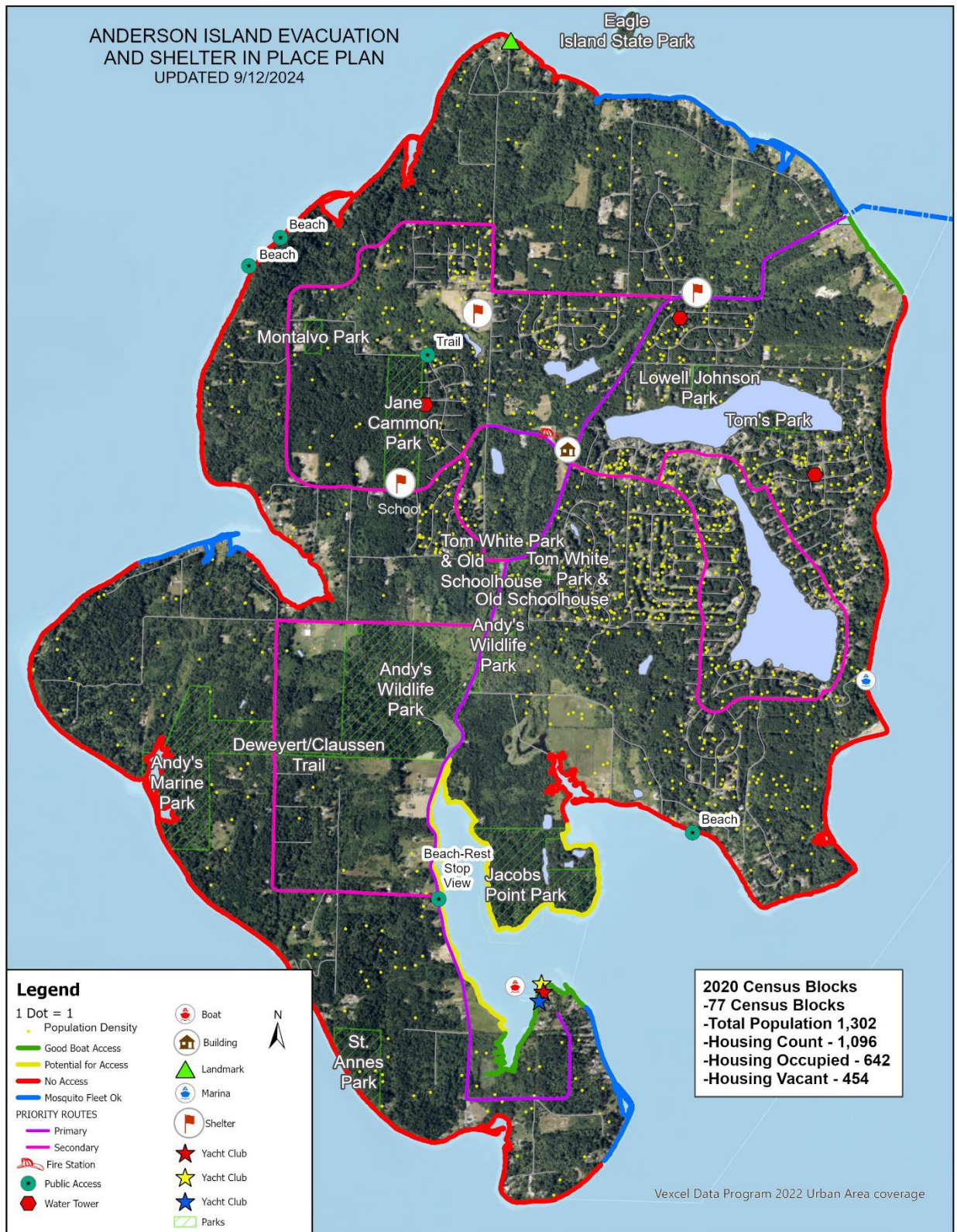
### V. Map of Helicopter Landing Zones (Maps and Tables)

- Anderson Island Fire Department
- Anderson Island School
- Johnson Farm



## Anderson Island Emergency Evacuation and Shelter-In-Place Plan

### II. Key Locations on Island (Shelters, Infrastructure, Marinas/Clubs, Shoreline Access, Priority Transportation Routes)

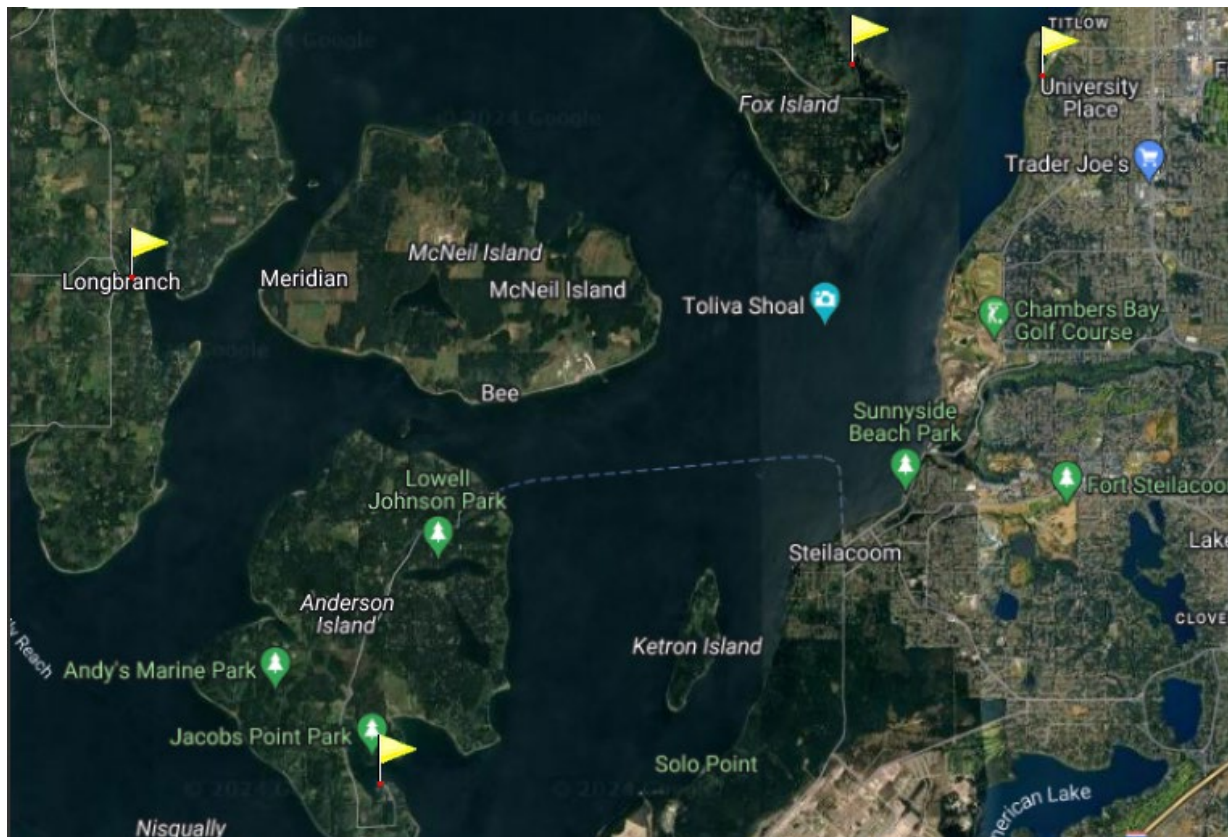


## Anderson Island Emergency Evacuation and Shelter-In-Place Plan

### III. Evacuation Reception Points

Pierce County

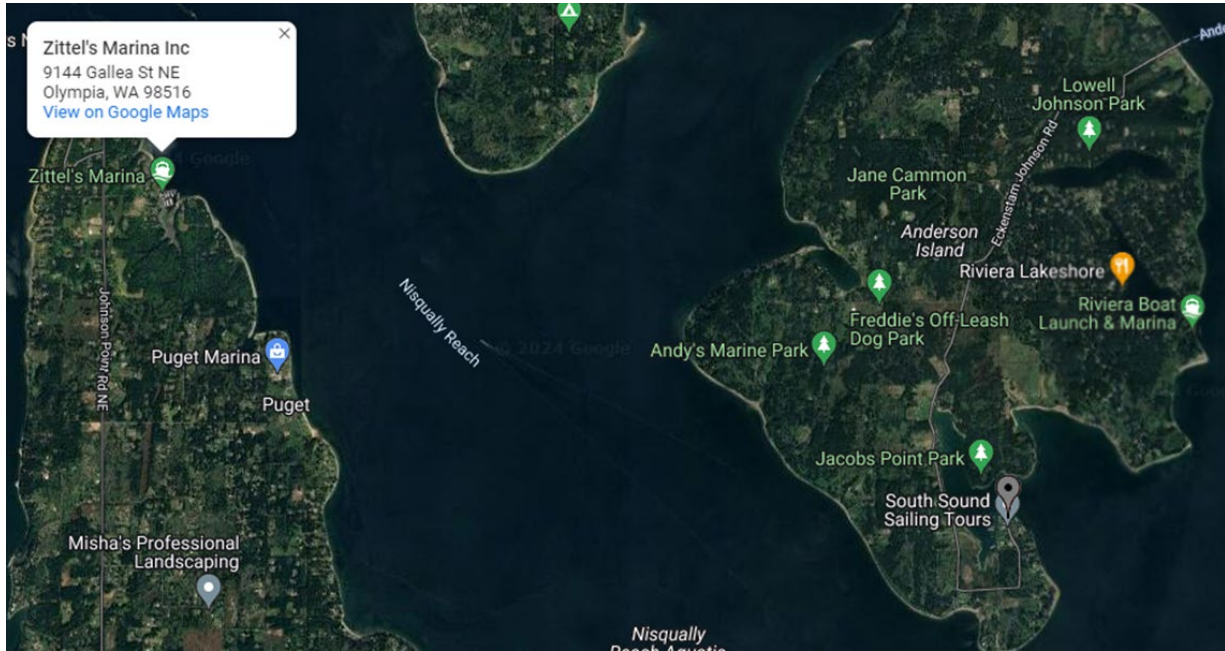
Longbranch (Longbranch Improvement Club)	
Address	4312 Key Peninsula Hwy SW, Longbranch, WA 98351 LAT N. 47° 12'56" , LON W 122° 45'28"
Point of Contact	Katie Harrison/Steve Carey
Special Instructions	Not tide dependent, 760' public moorage, 72' run at the end is best.
University Place (Day Island Yacht Club)	
Address	2120 91 <sup>st</sup> Ave West, University Place, WA 98464 LAT N 47° 14'301" , LON W 122° 33'662"
Point of Contact	Stanley Schmidtke
Special Instructions	120' dock, max 4 boats. Access is restricted until + 4 ft. tide, stay in the channel to the W side. Keep the water depth marker to the Port side on entry to the boathouse, then keep 3 green day marks to port on entry to dock.
Fox Island (Fox Island Yacht Club)	
Address	1061 12 <sup>th</sup> Ave Fox Island, WA 98333 LAT N 47° 14'411" , LON W 122° 36'091"
Point of Contact	Gene Miller; Charlie Souliere
Special Instructions	60' dock, max 3 boats if stern in. At zero tide, the depth is 3.9' at the reciprocal dock and 4' at the entrance. Bear to the E side of the channel entering and leaving the cove.



# Anderson Island Emergency Evacuation and Shelter-In-Place Plan

## Thurston County

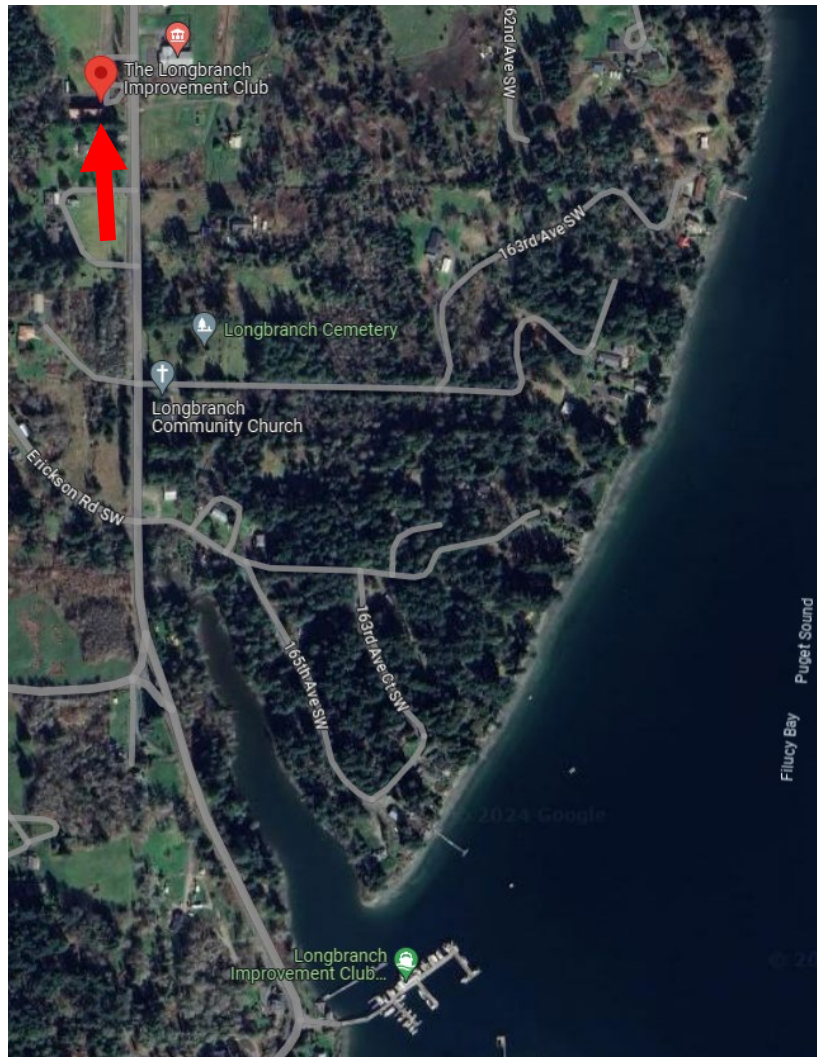
Zittel's Marina	
Address	9144 Gallea St NE, Olympia, WA 98516
Point of Contact	Clay/Jason Zittel
Special Instructions	



## Anderson Island Emergency Evacuation and Shelter-In-Place Plan

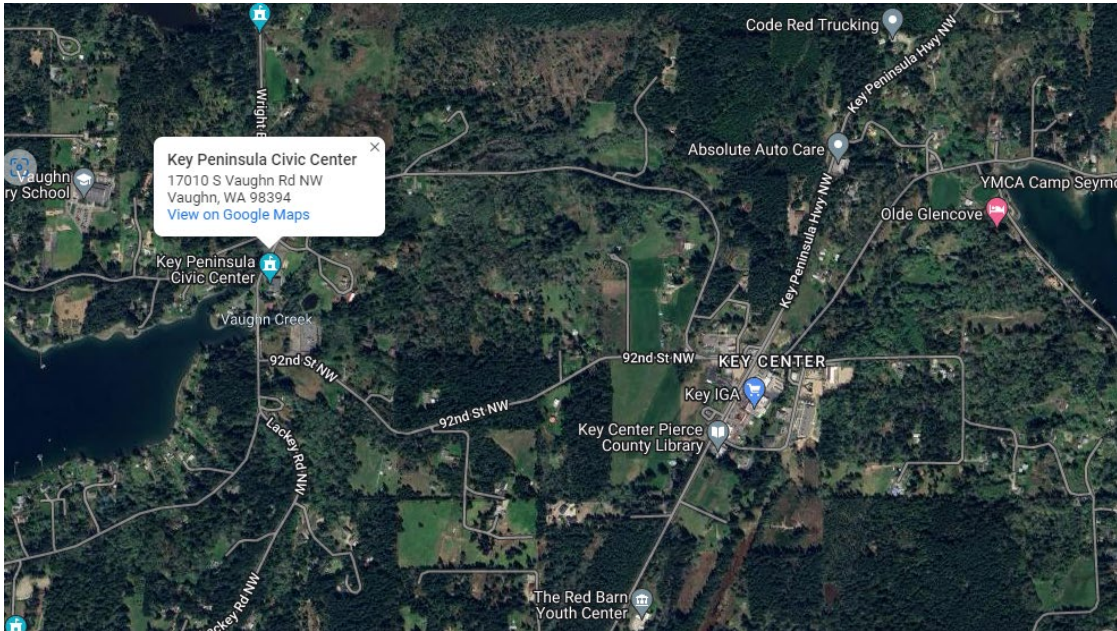
### IV. Mainland Shelter Sites

Longbranch Improvement Club	
Address	4312 Key Peninsula Hwy SW, Longbranch, WA 98351 (47.21816, -122.75770)
Point of Contact	Bob Perry; Katie Harrison, Dockmaster
Special Instructions	Lodge ~ 3/4 a mile from the marina that can hold 375 people. Has restrooms and commercial kitchen. Has approved LZ and DZ, as needed. Transportation may be available from marina to Improvement Club via shuttle

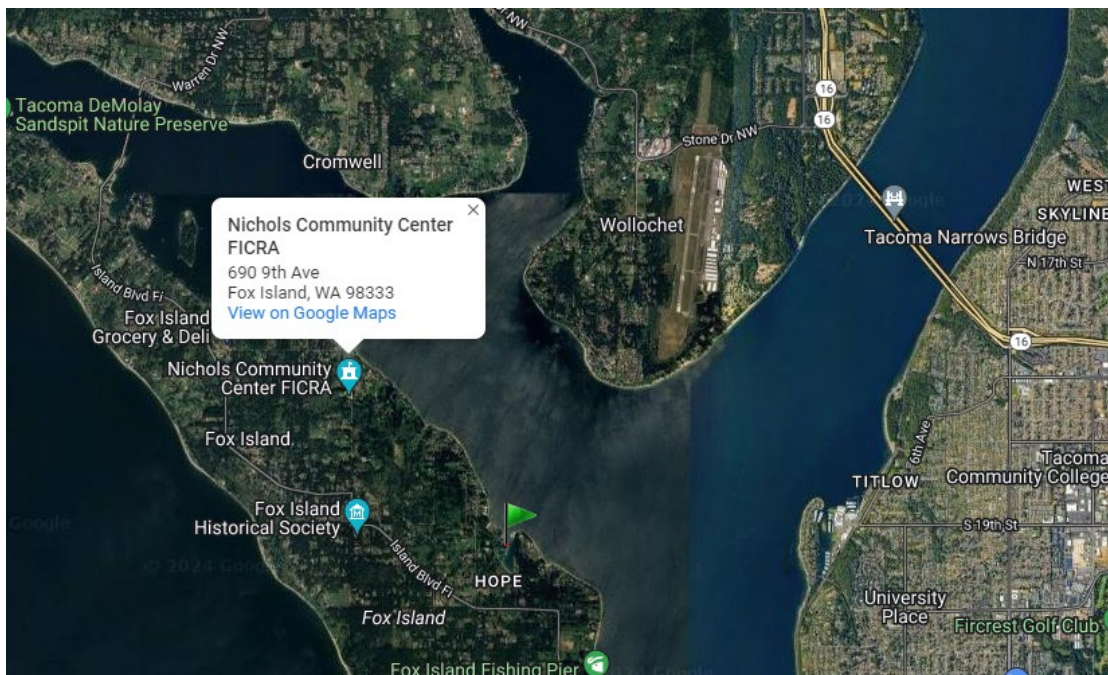


## Anderson Island Emergency Evacuation and Shelter-In-Place Plan

Key Peninsula Civic Center	
Address	17010 S Vaughn Rd NW Vaughn, WA 98394
Point of Contact	office@kpciviccenter.org
Special Instructions	Transportation may be available from Longbranch to Civic Center via shuttle



Nichols Community Center FICRA	
Address	690 9 <sup>th</sup> Ave. Fox Island, WA 98333
Point of Contact	Jim Braden
Special Instructions	



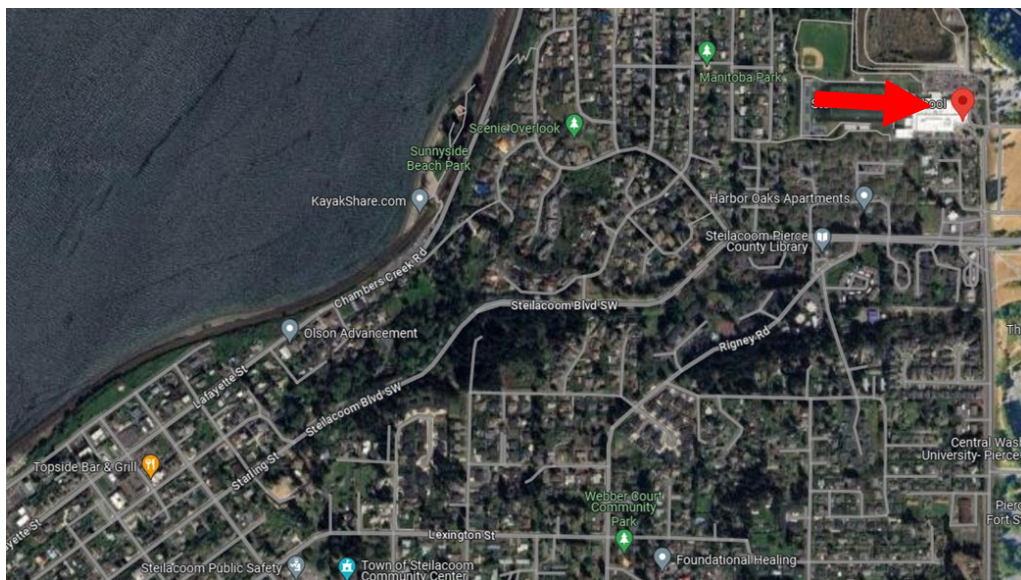


## Anderson Island Emergency Evacuation and Shelter-In-Place Plan

<b>Saltar's Point Elementary School</b>	
Address	908 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street, Steilacoom, WA, 98388 (47.16393, -122.60916)
Point of Contact	Susanne Beauchaine; On-site maintenance/facility staff; Steilacoom Public Safety
Special Instructions	Should an incident on the Island prevent AI students from returning home from the mainland, they will congregate here (if accessible)

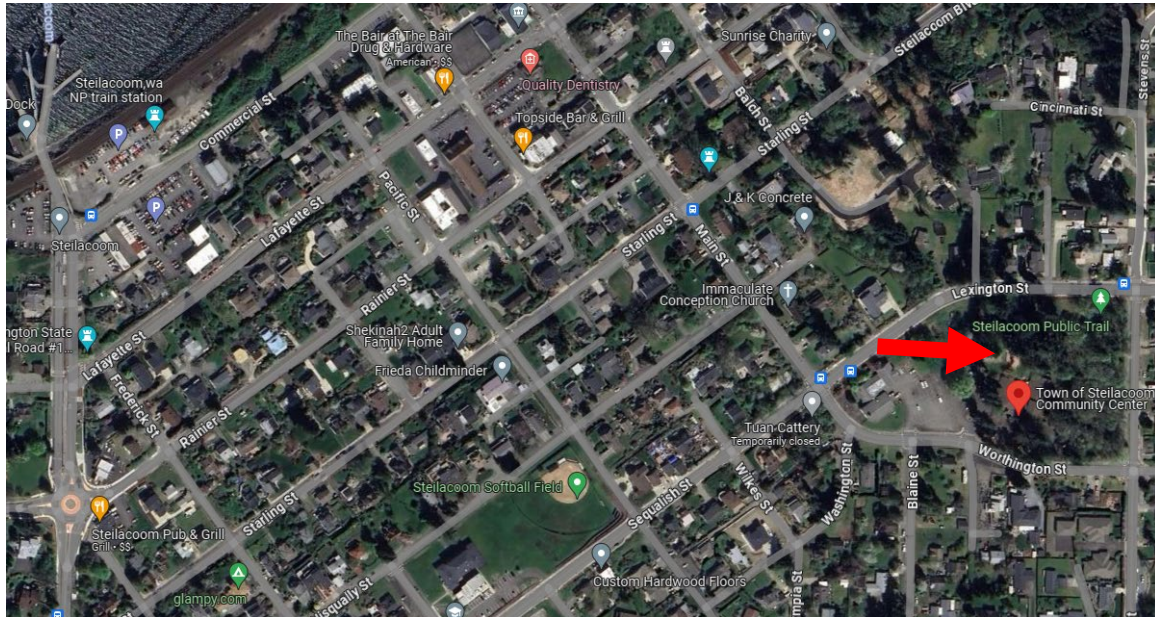


<b>Steilacoom High School</b>	
Address	54 Sentinel Dr, Steilacoom, WA 98388 (47.17955, -122.57599)
Point of Contact	Susanne Beauchaine; On-site maintenance/facility staff; Steilacoom Public Safety
Special Instructions	Designated ARC shelter

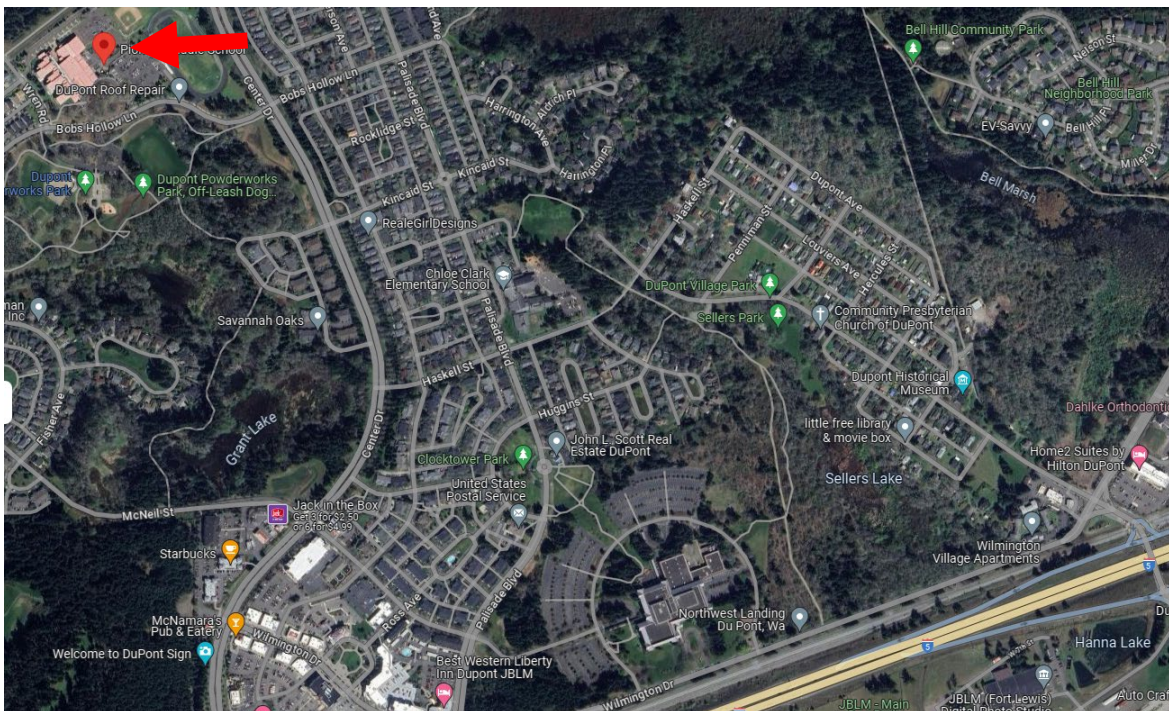


## Anderson Island Emergency Evacuation and Shelter-In-Place Plan

Steilacoom Community Center	
Address	2301 Worthington Street, Steilacoom, WA 98388 (47.17048, -122.59165)
Point of Contact	Paul Loveless
Special Instructions	Designated ARC shelter



Pioneer Middle School	
Address	1750 Bobs Hollow Lane, DuPont, Wa 98327 (47.10118, -122.64843)
Point of Contact	Susanne Beauchaine; on-site maintenance/facilities; DuPont PD
Special Instructions	Preferred location for family and friends reception center



## Anderson Island Emergency Evacuation and Shelter-In-Place Plan

### V. Helicopter Landing Zones

Anderson Island Fire Department	
Address	12207 Lake Josephine Blvd., Anderson Island, WA 98303 47.166088, -122.701630
Point of Contact	Chief Jay Wiggins, Dep Chief Arron Reynolds
Special Instructions	Landing Zone is red dot on map, located in rear parking lot



Anderson Island Elementary School	
Address	13005 Camus Road, Anderson Island, WA 98303 46.163232, -122.713531
Point of Contact	Susanne Beauchaine; Shawn Lewis
Special Instructions	Landing Zone is red dot on map, located in Jane Commons Park



## Anderson Island Emergency Evacuation and Shelter-In-Place Plan

Johnson Farm	
Address	9306 Otso Point Road, Anderson Island, WA 98303 47.173270, -122.706756
Point of Contact	Jon Field
Special Instructions	Landing Zone is red dot on map, located near Historical Society Building

