

AGENDA

DES MOINES CITY COUNCIL
PUBLIC SAFETY/EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
City Council Chambers
21630 11th Avenue S, Des Moines, Washington
Thursday, May 2, 2024 - 5:00 PM

Public Safety/Emergency Management Committee: Chair Traci Buxton; Vice Chair
Yoshiko Grace Matsui; Harry Steinmetz

CALL TO ORDER

AGENDA

- Item 1. APPROVAL OF APRIL MEETING MINUTES
[PSEM Apr 4 Meeting Minutes](#)
- Item 2. SUMMER EVENTS (PD)
- Traffic Safety
 - 4th of July
 - Waterland
- Item 3. SUMMER WEATHER PREPAREDNESS HEAT, SMOKE, WILDFIRE (EM)
[PSEM 05-02-24 EM Handouts](#)

ADJOURNMENT



Public Safety/Emergency Management (PSEM)
Meeting Minutes
April 4, 2024
5:00-5:50pm

Council Members: Buxton, Steinmetz, Grace Matsui
Assistant Chief Mark Couey
Emergency Management Director Shannon Kirchberg
City Prosecutors Vaughn
City Attorney Hutchins

1. Call to Order, Chair Buxton
2. Approval of March Meeting Minutes
 - Vice Chair Grace Matsui moves to approve
 - Counsel member Steinmetz seconds approval
 - All in favor
3. Accreditation Update (PD)
 - AC Couey provides accreditation overview to committee. DMPD has been an accredited agency for 14 years. Only 25% of PD's in the state of WA are accredited
4. Public Service Recognition Week (5-11 May) (PD)
 - AC Couey provides reminder to the Committee that May 5-11 is Public Service Recognition Week. Committee members discuss the City Counsel does recognize this week, as Public Service Recognition which includes all departments. Counsel member Steinmetz in favor suggestion to City Counsel. No motions from PSEM Committee.

5. Crime Statistics Overview (PD)

-AC Couey provides overview of Crime Statistic presentation. Table discussion on seasonal spikes in crime during summer and Christmas months.

-AC Couey provides hiring/recruitment updates for the PD. Counsel member Steinmetz inquires about new entry level candidate status on academy dates. 2 of 3 candidates are scheduled for academy in April and will graduated by August.

6. 2024 Hazard Mitigation Annex (EM)

-EM Director Shannon Kirchberg provides overview of the 2024 hazard Mitigation Annex slide presentation. Kirchberg and Chair Buxton discuss this annex is not for post event however grants are available for any post incidents

7. Dangerous Dog Code Update (Legal)

-Prosecutor Vaughn provides updates to the Dangerous Dog Code. Edits that are reviewed are in red. Chair Buxton provides background that these updates are added due to a recent dangerous dog case. City Attorney Matt Hutchins requests the PSEM Committee to approve changes so they code can be presented to City Counsel. Counsel member Steinmetz agrees the changes need to go to Counsel. Vice Chair GraceMatsui reminds that the PSEM Committee has not formally endorsed on the edits.

8. Adjourn 5:52pm



BEAT THE HEAT: Extreme Heat

Heat-related deaths are preventable

WHAT:

Extreme heat or heat waves occur when the temperature reaches extremely high levels or when the combination of heat and humidity causes the air to become oppressive.



Children

WHO:



Older adults

More males than females are affected



Outside workers



People with disabilities

WHERE:



Houses with little to no AC



Construction worksites



Cars

HOW to AVOID:



Stay hydrated with water, avoid sugary beverages



Stay cool in an air conditioned area



Wear lightweight, light-colored, loose-fitting clothes



During extreme heat the temperature in your car could be deadly!

Outside Temperature 80°



Time Elapsed: 20 minutes



Time Elapsed: 40 minutes



Time Elapsed: 60 minutes

HEAT ALERTS: Know the difference.

HEAT OUTLOOK

Minor

Excessive heat event in 3 to 7 days

HEAT WATCHES

Excessive heat event in 12 to 48 hours

HEAT WARNING/ ADVISORY

Major

Excessive heat event in next 36 hours

DID YOU KNOW?

Those living in **urban areas** may be at a greater risk from the effects of a prolonged heat wave than those living in rural areas.

Most **heat-related illnesses** occur **because of** overexposure to heat or over-exercising.

Sunburn can significantly slow the skin's ability to release excess heat.

During 1999–2009, an average of **658** people died each year from heat in the United States.

\$30 BILLION estimated total cost of the 2012 US drought and heatwave.

For more information on ways to beat the heat please visit:
<http://www.cdc.gov/disasters/extremeheat>



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response

Prepare for Wildfire Smoke!

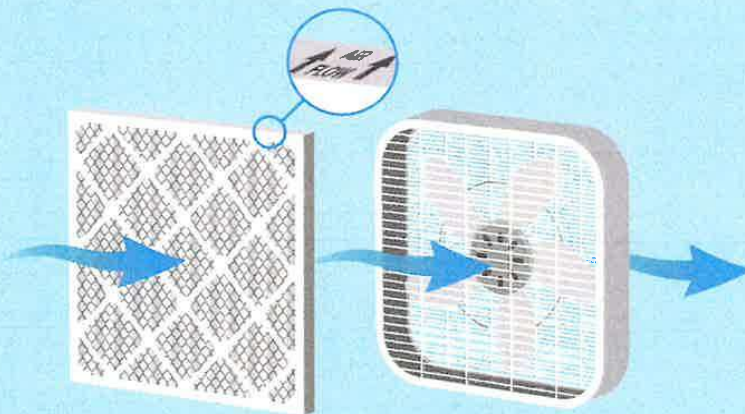


Make your own box fan filter.

You'll need:

- 20" box fan.
- 20" furnace filter with 11-14 MERV rating.
- Bungee cord or tape.

Attach filter to back of fan with bungee cord or tape.



Make sure the air flow arrows on filter point to front.

- Use in a small room with windows and doors closed.
- Change filter when dirty.
- Do not leave on when you aren't in the room.

Sign up for air quality alerts at enviroflash.info

Learn more at
tpchd.org/wildfiresmoke



BE PREPARED FOR EXTREME HEAT

Extreme heat often results
in the highest annual
number of deaths among all
weather-related disasters.



FEMA

FEMA V-1004/June 2018

In most of the U.S., extreme heat is a long period (2 to 3 days) of high heat and humidity with temperatures above 90 degrees.



Greater risk



Can happen anywhere



Humidity increases the feeling of heat as measured by a heat index

IF YOU ARE UNDER AN EXTREME HEAT WARNING

Find air conditioning, if possible.



Check on family members and neighbors.

Avoid strenuous activities.



Drink plenty of fluids.

Watch for heat illness.



Watch for heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke.

Wear light clothing.



Never leave people or pets in a closed car.

HOW TO STAY SAFE WHEN EXTREME HEAT THREATENS



Find places in your community where you can go to get cool.

Try to keep your home cool:

- Cover windows with drapes or shades.
- Weather-strip doors and windows.
- Use window reflectors such as aluminum foil-covered cardboard to reflect heat back outside.
- Add insulation to keep the heat out.
- Use a powered attic ventilator, or attic fan, to regulate the heat level of a building's attic by clearing hot air.
- Install window air conditioners and insulate around them.

Learn to recognize the signs of heat illness. For more information visit: www.cdc.gov/disasters/extremeheat/warning.html.

Take an Active Role in Your Safety

Go to **Ready.gov** and search for **extreme heat**. Download the **FEMA app** to get more information about preparing for **extreme heat**.



Never leave a child, adult, or animal alone inside a vehicle on a warm day.

Find places with air conditioning. Libraries, shopping malls, and community centers can provide a cool place to take a break from the heat.

If you're outside, find shade. Wear a hat wide enough to protect your face.

Wear loose, lightweight, light-colored clothing.

Drink plenty of fluids to stay hydrated; if you or someone you care for is on a special diet, ask a doctor what would be best.

Do not use electric fans when the temperature outside is more than 95 degrees. You could increase the risk of heat-related illness. Fans create air flow and a false sense of comfort, but do not reduce body temperature.

Avoid high-energy activities.

Check yourself, family members, and neighbors for signs of heat-related illness.



Know the signs and ways to treat heat-related illness.

Heat Cramps

- **Signs:** Muscle pains or spasms in the stomach, arms, or legs.
- **Actions:** Go to a cooler location. Remove excess clothing. Take sips of cool sports drinks with salt and sugar. Get medical help if cramps last more than an hour.

Heat Exhaustion

- **Signs:** Heavy sweating, paleness, muscle cramps, tiredness, weakness, dizziness, headache, nausea or vomiting, and fainting.
- **Actions:** Go to an air-conditioned place and lie down. Loosen or remove clothing. Take a cool bath. Take sips of cool sports drinks with salt and sugar. Get medical help if symptoms get worse or last more than an hour.

Heat Stroke

- **Signs:** Extremely high body temperature (above 103 degrees) indicated by an oral thermometer; red, hot, and dry skin with no sweat; rapid, strong pulse; dizziness; confusion; and unconsciousness.
- **Actions:** Call 9-1-1 or get the person to a hospital immediately. Cool down with whatever methods are available until medical help arrives.









Washington Air Quality Guide for Particle Pollution

Check current and forecast conditions at enviwa.ecology.wa.gov

Vehicle exhaust, woodstove emissions, industrial emissions, wildfire smoke, windblown dust, and other sources contain fine particles with diameters 2.5 micrometers or smaller (PM2.5) that can be dangerous to your health.

The Air Quality Index (AQI) reports the level of air quality and health concern across six categories:

Air Quality Index	What Should I Do?
Good 0-50	 It's a great day to be active outside and a good time to make a plan if worse air quality is in the forecast.
Moderate 51-100	 Some people are especially sensitive to lower levels of particle pollution and should reduce exposure. For example, limit time outside and avoid strenuous outdoor activity. All sensitive groups should watch for symptoms.
Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups 101-150	 Sensitive groups should take steps to reduce exposure. Limit time outside, avoid strenuous outdoor activity, and follow tips for cleaner indoor air. Everyone should watch for symptoms as a sign to reduce exposure.
Unhealthy 151-200	 Everyone should reduce exposure. Limit time outside, avoid strenuous outdoor activity, and follow tips for cleaner indoor air.
Very Unhealthy 201-300	 Everyone should reduce exposure. Stay inside and filter indoor air to keep it cleaner. Go elsewhere for cleaner air, if needed.
Hazardous >300	 Everyone should reduce exposure. Stay inside and filter indoor air to keep it cleaner. Go elsewhere for cleaner air, if needed.

Know the symptoms!

- Burning eyes
- Coughing
- Throat and nose irritation
- Headaches
- Fatigue
- Wheezing and shortness of breath
- Irregular heartbeat
- Chest pain



If your symptoms become serious, seek medical attention. High exposure to PM2.5 can lead to hospitalizations and increase the risk of death.

See back page for steps to reduce exposure and a list of sensitive groups with increased risk.

For information on wildfire smoke and protecting health, go to doh.wa.gov/smokefromfires.

For information on wildfire smoke and outdoor worker safety, see [WA State Department of Labor and Industries requirements](#).

Steps to Reduce Exposure



Limit duration and intensity of outside physical activity.



Stay inside with cleaner indoor air:



Close windows and doors, unless it is too hot to maintain safe temperatures.



Don't add to indoor air pollution, such as cigarette smoking or burning candles.



Filter indoor air through an HVAC system, HEPA portable air cleaner, or DIY box fan filter.



Set air conditioning to recirculate.



If unable to maintain clean air at home, go elsewhere for cleaner air such as a friend's place, public space, or unimpacted area.



If you must be outside, wear a properly fitted, NIOSH-approved particulate respirator, such as an N95 mask.



Sensitive Groups with Increased Risk

- › People with health conditions
 - » Lung diseases, such as asthma and COPD
 - » Heart diseases
 - » Respiratory illnesses
 - » Diabetes
- › People 18 and younger or older than 65
- › Pregnant people
- › Outdoor workers
- › People of color
- › Tribal and indigenous people
- › People with low income



DOH 821-174

April 2022

To request this document in another format, call 1-800-525-0127. Deaf or hard of hearing customers, please call 711 (Washington Relay) or email civil.rights@doh.wa.gov.

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For information on wildfire smoke and outdoor worker safety, see [WA State Department of Labor and Industries requirements](#).



July 2024 FREE Training

The [Community Emergency Response Team \(CERT\) Program](#) educates individuals in disaster preparedness for hazards that may impact our community. We train basic disaster response skills such as fire safety, search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations.

Using the skills learned in the classroom and during exercises, CERT members can assist others in their neighborhood or workplace following an event when professional responders are not immediately available.

CERT members are encouraged to support preparedness activities in the community to encourage households and businesses to prepare for emergencies and disasters.

SAVE THE DATES!

July 10th—August 3rd

Wednesday Evenings 6PM to 9PM each week

Final drill—Saturday, August 3rd at 9am

GET INVOLVED IN CERT.

[Community Emergency Response Team]

WHAT CERT CAN DO:



RESIDENTIAL & COMMUNITY CHECKS

Make sure family members and neighbors are safe and well following disasters.



TRAFFIC & CROWD MANAGEMENT

Control the flow of traffic during, prior to, and after disasters to prevent secondary incidents.



EMERGENCY OPS CENTER STAFFING

Staff emergency operations centers to help organize and coordinate the response effort.



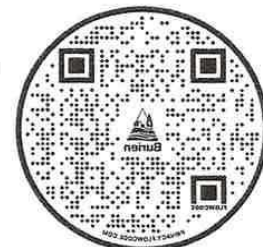
PUBLIC INFORMATION

Help communication flow to prepare and manage resources and those to help in case of emergency.

The Cities of **Des Moines**, **Normandy Park** & **Burien** are partnering for a summer **CERT** Training!

Scan the QR Code to register through Eventbrite!

Questions? Call:
(206) 870-6562



Updated: 04-08-24

Community Emergency Response Teams

July 10th – August 3rd, 2024
Wednesdays 6:00pm – 9:00pm

Class is open to Des Moines, Normandy Park & Burien residents

DATE / TIME	UNIT	LOCATION
<u>Wednesday</u> July 10th 6pm – 9pm	Unit 1: Disaster Preparedness Local Hazards GROUP ACTIVITY!! Unit 5: CERT Organization ACTIVITY!!!	Des Moines Public Works
<u>Wednesday</u> July 17th 6pm – 9pm	Unit 2: Disaster Psychology Guest: Chaplain Pat Ellis Unit 6: Fire Safety King County Emergency Management Battalion Chief Alex Charoni	Des Moines Public Works
<u>Wednesday</u> July 24th 6pm – 9pm	Unit 3: Medical Operations I Basic First Aid, Bandaging & Splinting Unit 4: Medical Operations II Treatment Activity Battalion Chief Alex Charoni	Des Moines Public Works
<u>Wednesday</u> July 31st 6pm – 9pm	Unit 8: Terrorism Wil Lugo; Puget Sound Fire Unit 7: Search & Rescue Cribbing Activity South King Fire and Rescue Briefing – LETS GET READY TO DRILL!	Des Moines Public Works
<u>Saturday</u> Aug 3rd 12:00pm-2pm	CLASS REVIEW – Final Exam Drill Briefing Final Drill Activity Drill Debrief & Certificates	Des Moines Public Works

All classes will take place at: **Des Moines Public Works**: 2255 S. 223rd Street, Des Moines WA

Questions? Contact: **Shannon Kirchberg –206-870-6562; skirchberg@desmoineswa.gov**
Eric Torres – 206-436-5576; EricT@BurienWA.gov

SAFE AND SOUND SUMMIT

2024 HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Learn about risks from natural hazards & tell us your ideas for reducing that risk.

BE INFORMED!

Use the QR Code below to register for surveys AND invites to public meetings!



Help Des Moines

MASTER DISASTER

Have your voice heard! Community participation & input is an important component of the plan.

Questions?

Contact: Shannon Kirchberg
skirchberg@desmoineswa.gov

DECLARED APRIL 28, 2024

SUMMARY

STATE: Washington

NUMBER: FEMA-4775-DR

INCIDENT: Severe Winter Storms, Straight-Line Winds, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides

INCIDENT PERIOD: January 5-29, 2024

DATE REQUESTED BY GOVERNOR: March 22, 2024

FEDERAL COORDINATING OFFICER: Lance E. Davis
National FCO Program

DESIGNATIONS AND TYPES OF ASSISTANCE:

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE (Assistance to individuals and households):

Not Requested.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (Assistance for emergency work and the repair or replacement of disaster-damaged facilities):

Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Ferry, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, King, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Okanogan, Pacific, Skagit, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation.

HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM (Assistance for actions taken to prevent or reduce long term risk to life and property from natural hazards):

All areas in the State of Washington are eligible for assistance under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.

OTHER: Additional designations may be made at a later date if requested by the state and warranted by the results of further damage assessments.