



**King County**  
Emergency Management

# King County

## Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

### 2020

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## I. Introduction

The King County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) is organized into a basic plan, Emergency Support Function (ESF) annexes, and various appendices, in accordance with federal guidance provided in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG) 101, the National Response Framework (NRF), and the Emergency Management Standard by the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP), and refers to other emergency plans like the Seattle Urban Area Disaster Debris Management Plan and its counterpart King County Operational Disaster Debris Management Plan, the King County Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan, and the King County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis documents. The King County CEMP describes the emergency obligations of King County Government, and its and its partners' capabilities and capacity to undertake emergency assignments and/or acquire those resources necessary to support its emergency mission.

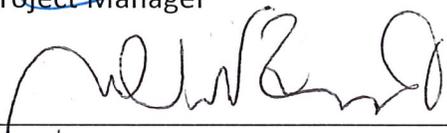
A. Promulgation Document/Signatories

Transmitted here is the CEMP for King County. The plan provides a framework for ESFs covering more detailed information for conduct of King County's regional emergency management program, including preparedness and operations efforts in the prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery phases.

This CEMP was prepared in accordance with guidance from the FEMA's CPG 101 and the NRF. It is consistent with federal, state, and local standards, as well as the Emergency Management Standard by EMAP. This CEMP has been developed by and circulated to King County Government agencies and partners, including the Emergency Management Advisory Committee (EMAC), for concurrence. This CEMP supersedes any previous CEMP. It will be reviewed and re-certified at least every five years as is described in this plan under Plan Development and Maintenance. The King County Office of Emergency Management (KCOEM) is responsible for the facilitation of regular updates and testing of the CEMP. Recipients are requested to advise the KCOEM of any changes which might result in its improvement or increase its usefulness. The Director, King County Office of Emergency Management is the designated Emergency Manager for King County Government.

CEMP Review:

Concur:  Date: 19 February 2020  
CEMP Project Manager

Concur:  Date: 17 - February - 2020  
Director, King County Office of Emergency Management

## B. Record of Changes

Changes to the CEMP are logged each time additions and modifications are made.

Implementing procedures are not included as part of this plan and are contained in separate documents.

Change No.	Change Description	Date Entered	Posted By
1	Revised plan to reflect the National Response Framework and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) standards	December 2008	King County Office of Emergency Management
2	Reviewed to adjust for changes in responsibility of duties in King County Government and including additional annexes	September 2010	King County Office of Emergency Management
3	Updated KC Animal Control to Regional Animal Services of King County	December 2010	King County Office of Emergency Management
4	Updated Basic Plan to included King County Office of Emergency Management role as a regional lead for certain emergency activities	January 2011	King County Office of Emergency Management
5	Updated Basic Plan to Ordinance 17075, COOP plan concept of operations, CPG 101 standards and legal authorities. Updated ESD 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12 in this version. Other ESFs and annexes to follow in 2014.	December 2013	King County Office of Emergency Management
6	Administrative changes per State EMD suggestions, plus change MyStateUSA to Alert Sense.	January & August 2014	King County Office of Emergency Management
7	Formatting and administrative changes to reduce redundancy.	November 2016 through January 2017	King County Office of Emergency Management
8	Base Plan revision, minor updates to ESF annexes, formatting and administrative updates.	December 2019 –February 2020	King County Office of Emergency Management
9	Formatting changes, non-substantive changes, Org chart update.	May 2021	King County Office of Emergency Management

### C. Record of Distribution

The CEMP is intended for use by those entities with described obligations in the Plan. These include: The State of Washington Military Department – Emergency Management Division (EMD); King County departments, divisions, offices, and units; referenced separately elected officials within King County; special purpose districts; certain non-profit organizations; and, major private sector entities that may be identified in this plan.

The CEMP is posted to King County’s internet site as a public document. The CEMP is not directly distributed to partners and stakeholders as a part of the county’s commitment for sustainable practices.

#### Primary Entities

King County Executive

King County Councilmembers

King County Department Directors

King County Sheriff

King County Prosecuting Attorney

King County Assessor

King County Elections Director

King County District Court Chief Presiding Judge

King County Superior Court Presiding Judge

King County Office of Emergency Management

Washington State Military Department – Emergency Management Division

Snoqualmie Tribal Nation

Muckleshoot Tribal Nation

#### Secondary Entities

King County cities (mayors or city managers)

King County cities (designated emergency managers)

Special purpose districts

Emergency Management Coordinating Committee

Emergency Management Advisory Committee

King County Community Service Area Councils

King County Regional Library Locations

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**Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and Annexes are separate documents**

## II. Purpose, Scope, Situation Overview, and Assumptions

### A. Purpose

The purpose of the CEMP is to provide the framework under which the King County Government and its partners will address emergencies and disasters, where the people, animals, economy, environment, and/or property of and within the geographical boundaries of King County may be adversely impacted by natural and/or human-caused hazards. This plan considers the time-phased evolution of emergency efforts including preparedness and operations efforts, in the prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery mission areas. It identifies the primary programmatic obligations of the King County Government before, during, and after emergencies and considers the complimentary roles of the private sector, non-profit service groups, volunteers, and local, state, and federal government agencies.

### B. Scope

The CEMP is generally always in active use; specific sections become activated for the regional operational efforts that impact King County and/or the region; the CEMP directs the reader to the Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan, Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan, and other planning documents for additional details for those specific situations. Collectively, these plans consider emergency authorities, direction and coordination of efforts, and resource and information management under conditions where proclamation of an emergency is or is not necessary.

King County provides support to 39 cities, two tribal nations, and seven Community Service Areas and six Unincorporated Area Councils.

#### Cities:

- Algona
- Auburn
- Beaux Arts Village
- Bellevue
- Black Diamond
- Bothell
- Burien
- Carnation
- Clyde Hill
- Covington
- Des Moines
- Duvall
- Enumclaw
- Federal Way
- Hunts Point
- Issaquah
- Kenmore
- Kent
- Kirkland
- Lake Forest Park
- Maple Valley
- Medina
- Mercer Island
- Milton
- Newcastle
- Normandy Park
- North Bend
- Pacific
- Redmond
- Renton
- Sammamish
- SeaTac
- Seattle
- Shoreline
- Skykomish
- Snoqualmie
- Tukwila
- Woodinville
- Yarrow Point

#### Tribal nations:

- Muckleshoot Indian Tribe
- Snoqualmie Tribe of Indians

#### Community Service Areas:

- Bear Creek/Sammamish Area
- Four Creeks/Tiger Mountain Area
- Greater Maple Valley/Cedar River Area
- Snoqualmie Valley/Northeast King County Area
- Southeast King County Area
- Vashon/Maury Island Area
- West King County Area

#### Unincorporated Area Councils:

- Four Creeks
- Greater Maple Valley
- North Highline
- Upper Bear Creek
- Vashon-Maury Island
- West Hill

King County also has over 120 special purpose districts, which are all of the municipal and quasi-municipal corporations other than counties, cities, and towns. Special purpose districts can include, but are not limited to, water-sewer districts, fire protection districts, port districts, public utility districts, county park and recreation service areas, flood control zone districts, diking districts, drainage improvement districts, and solid waste collection districts; special purpose districts do not include industrial development districts created by port districts or local improvement districts, utility local improvement districts, and road improvement districts.

#### C. Situation Overview

According to the King County Demographer's data, King County's 2018 estimated population was 2,190,200. Of the 39 cities in King County, Seattle is the largest and is the county seat. The population of King County residents is growing with the local economy and is largely made up of working age English speaking people. At the same time, there is a large portion of the population that does not speak English and may be poor, elderly, or disabled (9.3% - U.S. Census Bureau 2013). Often, these people live in areas that are more susceptible to flooding or other potential hazards. The population during a business day is even greater than the 2+ million residents.

The aerospace, export, manufacturing, and natural resource industries have long been the major economic drivers for the county. The importance of the high tech industry has increased in recent years, and that industry is now a primary base for the county. The county is also home to several major health care facilities and educational institutions, including the University of Washington.

The county has a major deep water port and is a key transportation hub for rail and commercial aviation. The University of Washington, Seattle University, Seattle Pacific University, and numerous community colleges are located in King County. Many federal

facilities are located in or around the Seattle area.

King County is a complex geo-political region, comprised of the County Government and interrelated cities and public special purpose districts, such as school districts, flood control districts, hospital districts, utility districts, fire districts, and even a cemetery district.

King County Government provides many regional and contract services to the cities of King County and some or all of the population of the region. These services include:

- Public health services,
- Emergency shelters for households that experience homelessness,
- Mass transportation (bus and passenger rail),
- Conveyance and treatment of waste water treatment,
- Animal control,
- Communication systems,
- Flood warning and related public works maintenance,
- Adult and juvenile detention,
- Medic One,
- Solid waste management for most of King County outside of Seattle,
- Wastewater treatment
- Superior courts,
- District courts, and
- Uniformed law enforcement.

As such, King County has obligations to maintain essential services and provide or support services to the public and private sectors for the protection of the life, health, and safety of residents and our guests; protect public property and the environment; and, contribute to the maintenance of a robust and diverse economy. King County emergency service delivery is a combination of private and public service providers. Most of the hospitals in the county are private; emergency dispatch, police, fire services, and emergency medical services (EMS) services are delivered through a combination of regional organizations, delivered directly by cities or King County government agencies. In addition to the executive services delivered by King County government, there are a number of separately elected officials that deliver emergency services to the public. These include the King County Sheriff and the fire commissioners of the many fire districts and regional fire authorities.

Geographic King County is vulnerable to impacts from natural and human-caused hazards. Impacts from these may be felt through their subsequent effects on transportation, power, communications, habitability of the community, the economy, and the delivery of essential community services. The hazard analysis contained here represents summary information; for more detailed descriptions of hazards and their statistical historic impacts to King County, see the King County Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA).

Emergency actions described in this plan are restricted to those authorities provided to the Executive under state law or the (KCC). The CEMP is vertically integrated with the plans of the cities within King County and with the State of Washington.

i. Hazard Analysis Summary

King County is subject to risk from a number of hazards; a combination of natural and/or human-caused, hazards threaten lives and human/animal safety, the environment, and public and private property. Businesses within King County, and the infrastructure and governmental structures that support them, are at risk of damage or destruction from these hazards as well. For a detailed discussion of these hazards, and their relationship to the County and its communities, see the Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment, and Consequence Analysis, found within the King County Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Natural Hazards	Probability
Avalanche	Moderate
Earthquake	High
Flooding	High
Landslide	Moderate
Severe Weather	Low
Tsunami/Seiche	Low
Volcanic Hazard	Low

Human-Caused Hazards	Probability
Civil Disturbance	Moderate
Terrorism	Moderate
Cybersecurity	High

Both Natural and/or Human Caused Hazards	Probability
Dam Failure	Low
Fire	Low
Hazardous Materials	Low
Health Hazards (epidemic, pandemic and bioterrorism)	Low

*Hazard Assessment taken from King County Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan*

These hazards have a wide range of potential impacts on the communities, environment, and infrastructure of the county. Some, like landslides and avalanches, are located in very specific areas of the county and can impact a very small portion of the population. On the other end of the spectrum, earthquakes, severe weather, and terrorism can directly or indirectly impact a very large percentage, if not all, of the county’s population.

ii. Capability Assessment

In King County, preparedness is initiated through cooperation and participation in a county-wide dialog. Multiple agencies, jurisdictions, and disciplines participate in and may be members of the EMAC and its working groups. KCOEM will determine the emergency management program needs based on identified gaps, which, in turn, are developed from

a capabilities assessment and/or a gap analysis with input from EMAC and the working groups, exercises and other assessments, and other factors, including national and regional guidance.

King County's ability to respond and recover from incidents is reliant on authorities granted to it under county and state codes, along with the limitations of resources. It is critical that all responsible parties maintain a baseline of operational capability through established standard operating procedures, emergency procedures, and plans.

King County is committed to creating and sustaining communities that are more resilient to disasters. To fulfill this pledge KCOEM regularly updates and maintains a Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan that is done in partnership with cities and special purpose districts.

#### D. Planning Assumptions

The CEMP is based on the planning assumptions and considerations presented in this section. An incident will require KCOEM to coordinate King County Government's response and/or resources, and may:

- Occur with enough warning that appropriate notification will be achieved to ensure some level of preparation; other situations will occur with no advanced warning
- Require significant information and resource sharing across multiple jurisdictions and between the public and private sectors
- Involve single or multiple geographic areas
- Span the spectrum of emergency management mission areas, to include mitigation, prevention, protection, response, and recovery
- Involve multiple, highly varied hazards or threats on a local, regional, or national scale
- Result in numerous casualties, fatalities, displaced people, property loss, disruption of normal life support systems, essential public services, and basic infrastructure, and significant damage to the environment
- Impact critical infrastructure across multiple sectors
- Overwhelm capabilities of State, local, and tribal governments, and private-sector infrastructure owners and operators
- Cause overwhelmed government and non-government service providers to adjust standards of care to meet demand
- Require extremely short-notice King County asset coordination and response timelines
- Require prolonged, sustained incident management operations and support activities
- Cause the Executive to choose to invoke the emergency powers granted to him/her under KCC Section 12.52
- Suffer and overload communication systems due to loss of staff, or from loads beyond their designed capacities

- Cause King County Government to be unable to satisfy all emergency resource requests
- Require King County residents, businesses, and industries to use their own resources and be self-sufficient following a disaster or incident for a minimum of fourteen (14) days, and most likely longer
- Require incorporated jurisdictions (cities) in King County to comply with the intent of Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 38.52 and provide emergency management functions for their jurisdiction
- Rely on locally available disaster response services and supporting resources during the initial days of the emergency due to transportation limitations
- Overload emergency medical facilities and cause a shortage of supplies
- Cause shortages of emergency response personnel, creating the need for auxiliary fire, police, search and rescue, emergency medical, transit, and public works personnel; private sector support may be needed to augment government disaster response and recovery efforts
- Cause groups which experience health, economic, and other inequities to be disproportionately impacted, including individuals with functional and access needs

### III. Concept of Operations

#### A. General

The King County Government is directly responsible to unincorporated King County for coordination of emergency response and recovery functions under Washington State Administrative Code (WAC) 118-30). King County's obligations are extended to regional coordination through the revision of KCC 2.56. King County Code (KCC) directs the King County Government to coordinate regionally with local, state, federal, and private sector authorities. It is the policy of King County to work vertically and horizontally (with our neighboring counties) to protect life, health, safety, public property, the economy, and the environment. King County will work actively with the two local tribal nations to ensure coordination of that protection.

Emergency management obligations are primarily focused on consequence management. Consequence management includes issues such as safety and security, communications, transportation, hazardous materials, energy (power and fuel), health and medical, and mass care (food, water, and sheltering). King County's emergency management activities seek to accommodate people with disabilities, as listed under the Americans with Disabilities Act, for warning of imminent danger, sheltering, and evacuation, and to accommodate service animals where resources allow.

Plans and procedures for prevention of, protection for, mitigation against, response to, and recovery from incidents are based on risks to the region, legal obligations and authorities, and past history of incidents. Plans address who is responsible and what actions will be performed during an incident. Plans may also include policies governing prevention and protection before, response during, or recovery after an incident. Items like priorities are

policies documented in the plans. Procedures are intended to implement plans, and are similarly based on legal standards and the content of plans.

Plans by themselves do not ensure the protection of people, property, the environment, or economy of the region. Part of the regular emergency management program includes the training and exercising of KCOEM staff members, and partners with roles and responsibilities defined or outlined in the emergency plans and procedures of the region.

Public education and personal preparedness are managed in a decentralized fashion by the cities of King County and within each King County department. A regional public education committee coordinates and share ideas and literature for a common message on preparedness steps recommended to the public. The 'whole community' concept is used. Whole Community means involving people in the development of plans and ensuring their roles and responsibilities are reflected in all documentation. Efforts are made to reach the public with multiple media types, language formats, and culturally sensitive messages.

Emergency response efforts are often time-critical endeavors that require difficult prioritization of resources. During King County Emergency Operations Center (KCEOC) activations, prioritization of resources will operate under the strategic guidance of a policy group. The policy group representation will be determined by the County Executive, in consultation the Director of the King County Office of Emergency Management. The most important of these are efforts that provide a level of protection of the public's health and welfare through warning and notifications, support of first responders (including fire, police, EMS, and flood patrols) with resource needs, delivery of services (such as sheltering, mass care and feeding), evacuation of populations to safe locations where necessary, and public information.

The Executive, or in his/her absence, the senior-most designee in the line of succession, may proclaim a state of emergency as described under KCC Section 12.52.

Proclamation of an emergency authorizes the use of as many emergency powers as are necessary to respond to the emergency and are included in the proclamation. These may include:

- Recalling King County employees from vacation or leave days, or recalling selected employees from retirement
- Waiving requirements of some purchasing, contracting, and bid processes
- Directing evacuation and debris cleanup
- Ordering a curfew
- Ordering the closure of businesses
- Discontinuing the sale of alcohol
- Discontinuing the sale of gasoline or other flammables
- Ordering the closure or change of access to public spaces and buildings
- Ordering the prohibition of carrying of or possessing firearms, or other implements capable of harm
- Issuing an order granting suspension of the King County permitting process

- Issuing any other such orders as are imminently necessary for the protection of life and property

The Executive's powers are generally limited to King County unincorporated areas, King County operations and King County properties, with few exceptions.

Warning the public may be necessary through a number of communication systems. Use of the Emergency Alert System (EAS), Alert King County, KC Inform, or commercial and social media are some of the systems used. The King County Joint Information Center (JIC) may have some involvement in emergency warnings to the public as well.

King County will seek to continue delivery of those essential government services provided during normal business. This dual role presents challenges in prioritization of critical resources to the served population. This continuity of government services is covered broadly in this document, while also referring to the King County COOP Plan for additional details.

## B. KCEOC Operations

The focal point of emergency response for King County is the KCEOC. The KCEOC is organized to align with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) standards. Emergency management programs traditionally deliver service in two general areas: preparedness and operations. Preparedness involves assessing risk, the development and building of various capabilities (including emergency planning), assessing and validating those capabilities, then revising and updating based on lessons learned; operations involves executing those capabilities in one or more of five mission areas. The mission areas are:

- Prevention – The capabilities necessary to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened terrorist attack.
- Protection – The capabilities necessary to secure the homeland against acts of terrorism and human-caused or natural disasters.
- Mitigation – Those capabilities used to reduce the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters.
- Response – Capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred.
- Recovery – The capabilities necessary to assist communities affected by an incident to return to former operational capability and capacity, or defining a new normal level of operations.

The KCEOC is designated to provide support and coordination to County and local operations in response to an emergency, utilizing the concepts of the Incident Command System (ICS) and NIMS, and the ESF structure. Affected local agencies contact the KCEOC to coordinate their agency's response with the overall county operation. This may include agency representatives coming to the KCEOC.

There are four levels of activation of the KCEOC:

- Steady-State - regular day-to-day KCOEM operations and monitoring, usually by the Duty Officer.
- Enhanced - an incident or event will be monitored by the Duty Officer, backup Duty Officer, and additional KCOEM personnel (as needed); the situation may require additional staff in the KCEOC, or equipment and supplies from another department or jurisdiction to deal with the incident.
- Partial - an incident or event will require staffing of the KCEOC by KCOEM personnel and select ESFs; the situation will require additional staff in the KCEOC, or equipment and supplies from another department or jurisdiction to deal with the incident.
- Full - an incident or event will require staffing of the KCEOC by KCOEM personnel and many or all of the ESFs; the situation will require additional staff in the KCEOC, and equipment and supplies from another department or jurisdiction to deal with the incident.

The level of KCEOC activation depends on the situation and the need for coordination and support. The KCEOC may be activated at the request of outside agencies such as fire districts, public safety answering points (dispatch centers), or other local governments to support their operations. The decision to activate the KCEOC is made by either the Director or Deputy Director of the King County Office of Emergency Management (or designee).

Individual department heads and officials from partner agencies using the ICS/NIMS and/or the ESF system, should exercise direction and control of their respective agency operations from whatever site they designate within their respective standard operating guidelines or procedures. Coordination may be accomplished with the KCEOC by departments or partners sending representative to the KCEOC.

#### **IV. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities**

The ICS is a portion of the NIMS, and is designed as an organizational model to assure vertical and horizontal integration of jurisdictional interactions before, during, and after an emergency. All levels of government work together to address the full spectrum of services through preparedness and operations in the mission areas of prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery.

The Emergency Management Division (EMD) of the Washington Military Department, and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), coordinates all emergency management activities for the State of Washington to protect lives and property of the people, and preserve the environment. When State resources are overwhelmed, the Governor may request Federal assistance under a Presidential Disaster Declaration or Emergency Disaster Declaration.

Washington's Governor is responsible for proclaiming an emergency or disaster and coordinating State resources to address incidents in an all-hazards context. State government departments are responsible for providing various services such as specialized

skills, equipment, and resources, in support of state and local government emergency operations.

The Federal Government, through FEMA, coordinates the federal response to save lives and to protect property, the economy, and the environment, along with providing resources for the recovery of areas impacted. In some limited cases, other federal agencies may provide assistance without a presidential disaster declaration.

The following are basic responsibilities for emergency management operations provided by and through King County government. Detailed responsibilities and essential activities are found in the appropriate ESF annexes to this document. Department-level operating procedures detail how individual departments shall perform their responsibilities as delineated in this plan. Each King County department is required to establish internal plans and procedures discussing how they will carry out assigned tasks as identified in this plan. In addition to participating in training and exercise programs initiated by the KCOEM, departments will conduct training and exercises on their own to test internal plans and procedures, such as they deem necessary.

The KCOEM, subject to direction and control of the Director, is responsible to the King County Executive for activating, establishing, and directing activities in the KCEOC and for coordinating emergency management programs for King County.

The King County Executive, directly or by delegation to the Director of the King County Office of Emergency Management (as appropriate), will:

- Provide leadership and play a key role in communicating to the public disaster event information and directions
- Formulate major policy decisions
- Preserve the continuity of the executive branch of King County Government
- Direct the use of the KCEOC
- Coordinate emergency operations and provide liaison, as required
- Coordinate and manage the use of all available resources
- Make emergency proclamations when needed
- Request Mutual Aid and assistance from other counties or states when needed through the KCEOC
- Request support from the Washington State, EMD of the Washington State Military Department
- If necessary, request Federal assistance through the Governor of the State and federal officials when the jurisdiction's capabilities have been exceeded or exhausted
- Direct the implementation of emergency response and recovery plans
- Implement any needed emergency powers as authorized in KCC Section 12.52
- Coordinate with other regional elected officials

The Director of the King County Office of Emergency Management, through the delegated authority granted by the King County Executive in accordance with KCC, will:

- Function as the KCOEM Director and provide emergency management functions in accordance with RCW 38.52, KCC Section 2.56.030, and NIMS, when appropriate
- Direct the use of the KCEOC
- Lead and manage the KCEOC in accordance with established procedures and protocols, in accordance with NIMS, when appropriate
- Advise and assist King County officials on direction and control of emergency operations and act as liaison with appropriate organizations, as requested
- Represent King County Government as a coordinating agent and prepare requests for emergency resources from the Washington State EMD or Federal agencies
- Collect emergency operations information, analyze data, and prepare operational reports
- Coordinate with the King County Information and Technology Department to ensure that a system of communications is in place that is capable of meeting the emergency operations requirements of King County Government
- Maintain, operate, coordinate, and recommend the appropriate use of public warning systems as they pertain to King County
- Act as Applicant Agent for King County Government in the recovery process following a Presidentially-declared disaster
- Advise King County officials on emergency administrative and recovery procedures and requirements
- Advise and assist King County officials in obtaining and using military support
- Manage and coordinate the Joint Information System (JIS) and Joint Information Center (JIC)
- Coordinate with local and state entities relating to ongoing impacts and response operations
- Provide operational training to King County departments and partners

The County Administrative Officer, who is also the Director of the King County Department of Executive Services, will:

- Provide personnel, equipment, and resources to adequately support the KCEOC, and ensure the efficient support of the King County Government
- Provide assistance in emergency budgetary and financial management
- Provide assistance in analyzing issues affecting KCOEM
- Provide for internal cash and system financial auditing of King County departments and offices, as required to maintain the continuous provision of emergency management functions
- Perform major administrative decisions necessary for the continuity of King County Government

Individual Heads of King County Departments and Partner Agencies will, on behalf of their organizations, as relevant and appropriate:

- Support facilities with implementing emergency surge capacity

- Provide staff and resources for all hazards preparedness and operations in all relevant mission areas
- Assist emergency service providers with logistic coordination of services
- Maintain records
- Report to the KCEOC any damage of infrastructure, facilities, equipment, resources, or property
- Coordinate and provide to the KCEOC an assessment of damage to King County assets
- Coordinate and assist in supporting emergency operations in partnership with the private sector, cities, and special purpose districts
- Provide personnel to conduct on-site inspections of property and facilities to determine damage and safety
- Provide assistance in preparation and dissemination of emergency public information
- Ensure the establishment of department and partner Emergency Operations Centers (EOC) and operational procedures
- Provide redundant and durable services to King County departments and offices for emergency operations as appropriate
- Provide personnel support to the KCEOC as requested during activations
- Protect vital resources
- Coordinate policy decisions with the King County Executive, other elected officials, and other department and partner agency leadership
- Report the status of operations and level of services during emergencies or disasters to the KCEOC

KCOEM Duty Officers will:

- Act as the County's initial point of contact for emergency management operations
- Provide situational awareness to KCOEM and King County leadership, as well as local, regional, and state partner agencies, as incidents initially develop
- Coordinate with King County departments and city emergency management offices continually to assess potential information and resource needs

Zone Coordinators will:

- Facilitate coordination of communications between KCOEM and the jurisdictions within the zone, and among the jurisdictions in the zone
- Help ensure that local jurisdictions are represented in regional operational discussions
- Obtain and maintain situational awareness within and between the zones and OEM
- Assist in the management of resource request processes and tracking
- Develop protocols and procedures for carrying out inter- and intra- zone coordination and related emergency operations functions

- Under direction of the Director of the KCOEM (or designee), provide representation in the field at scenes of emergencies and disasters, or at the KCEOC when activated at the Enhanced level or higher
- Brief the KCOEM Duty Officer and KCOEM leadership on zone activities prior to, during, and after emergencies and disasters

The emergency management zones of King County coincide with the County's fire zones: Zone 1 is the area north of Seattle and east to a line approximately the same as Highway 169 (Maple Valley Highway); Zone 3 is all of the balance of King County including Vashon and Maury Islands excepting the City of Seattle; Zone 5 is the City of Seattle.

Special Purpose Districts will:

- Coordinate with King County in preparedness and operations activities
- Seek assistance in time of emergency, as necessary and required

Cities will:

- Have an emergency management program for direction of consequence management within the boundaries of that city
- Work through the KCEOC for state assistance or non-routine mutual aid, which is the process requested by the Washington EMD (acknowledging that cities have the authority to request state assistance directly from the state)
- Have their own CEMP, which, at a minimum, outlines their preparedness and operations activities for mitigation, response, and recovery
- Have their own emergency operations or coordination center, or choose to work cooperatively with organizations like an Emergency Services Coordinating Agency in a contract capacity for some or all emergency management obligations

Tribes will:

- Be responsible for coordinating resources to address incidents
- Work through the KCEOC for state assistance or non-routine mutual aid, which is the process requested by the Washington EMD (acknowledging that tribes have the authority to request state assistance directly from the state)
- Have the ability to elect to work directly with the Federal Government

ESF Primary Agencies will:

- Ensure the ESF Annex is updated with current plans and procedures
- Coordinate operations of the functions within the Annex with and through KCOEM and the structure within the KCEOC
- Lead training and exercising of the plans detailed in the Annex

ESF Support Agencies will:

- Support the Primary Agency in fulfilling operational goals
- Respond to requests for support within the scope of the Annex
- Develop operational plans to fulfill responsibilities within the Annex
- Train and exercise with Annex partners in achieving operational goals.

## V. Direction, Control and Coordination

Statutory authorities and policies provide the basis for direction of emergency actions and activities in the context of incident management. Normal, day-to-day, governmental organizational structures and chains of command will be maintained for continuity of governmental services. Direction and coordination of emergency services identified in this plan will occur from the KCEOC or, if necessary, from an alternate location. Tactical command and control of first responders at the scene remains with the police, fire, flood patrols, or EMS command structure as prescribed by the ICS. The Executive, through the executive agency management structure, may direct King County personnel and resources supporting response in the field.

The Executive or his/her designee, through the Director of the King County Office of Emergency Management, will provide strategic direction to the activities of the KCEOC under established emergency powers and for the continuity of essential government services. The Executive will coordinate with other separately elected officials on behalf of King County and may facilitate decision making for prioritization of regional missions and strategic resource allocation. Strategic direction by the Executive may include prioritization of support missions, strategic support through resource allocation, and consequence management. Most command and control efforts by King County are for regional services like sewer, solid waste, roads and transit, the medical examiner, jails, and similar services. Several King County government agencies deliver contract services to cities that are needed during an incident.

Additionally, the Local Health Officer has broad authority to implement such measures as necessary to protect the public's health as authorized by state law. The Local Health Officer has the authority to control and prevent the spread of any dangerous, contagious, or infectious diseases that may occur within his or her jurisdiction. The Local Health Officer enforces the public health statutes, rules, and regulations of the state and the local Boards of Health (RCW 70.05.070(1)).

The KCEOC organization follows the concepts of ICS, NIMS, and ESFs, with some modifications. KCEOC personnel are trained on operational procedures and will manage the incident in support stabilization of the incident and/or impacts to the public, the environment, the economy, and/or property.

When the KCEOC is staffed in support of King County's emergency management mission, 24-hour operations of the KCEOC may be needed. During that time, the KCEOC will be under the direction of the Director of the King County Office of Emergency Management (or designee). When an incident continues for an extended period, an Incident Management Team (IMT) may be requested to fill in for staff in the KCEOC. The IMT may have limited command or decision authority as delineated in the delegation of authority.

While state code allows the cities of Washington to make requests for emergency assistance directly to the Governor, state policy directs King County cities to work through the KCEOC before making requests to the state. Neither a city, nor a county, can make a

direct request for federal assistance. Federal assistance must be made by the Governor of Washington on behalf of an impacted city or county. State coordination of federal assistance is conducted from the SEOC, located at Camp Murray.

With the advent of King County Ordinance 17075 and the subsequent amendment of KCC Section 2.56, King County has taken on a more formal role as the provider and coordinator of regional emergency services. When individual jurisdictions become overwhelmed by the need for resources during an emergency it will be necessary to coordinate the efficient and effective use of available resources to save lives and protect property. This will require collaboration between officials towards the prioritization of response missions. The KCEOC will assist jurisdictions that request support.

Coordination of emergency efforts within the County are conducted between liaisons representing King County, cities, tribal nations, and the over 120 special purpose districts within King County. These liaisons will work physically or virtually to convene in the KCEOC and may include regional partners like fire, law enforcement, tribal nations, Zone Coordinators, public and private sector representatives, state and federal personnel, contractors, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Liaisons are personnel from other organizations who do not have a direct response role but whose supporting role is critical to King County's actions to the event. Liaisons will be exchanged with other organizations whenever possible to assist with coordination.

Where this plan describes emergency actions that might be taken by King County during an incident in support of its obligations, other documents to which King County is signatory provide the mechanisms for inter-jurisdictional decision making and resource sharing.

The Regional Coordination Agreement (RCA) provides guidance for King County and signatory regional partners for decision making, resource sharing and reimbursement, prioritization of missions, communications, situational awareness, and public information. The concept of these documents is to help the most people with available resources and to identify mechanisms to provide that assistance in a timely manner. Components of these documents support King County's intention to provide or coordinate certain regional emergency services.

Policy decisions affecting King County Government are made by the King County Executive or designee, who may work from the KCEOC or a location of choice, while maintaining close contact with KCEOC management. The King County Executive may choose to convene a group of advisors or make policy decisions based on information gathered by others. Priorities affecting King County Government services may be established by the Executive in consultation with department directors. Where decisions may have an impact on regional partners, the Executive will facilitate collaboration with the chief elected official(s) of the impacted jurisdiction(s).

If the King County Executive is unavailable to fulfill his/her emergency duties during an emergency, the line of succession Executive Order identifies a list of designated senior staff member that may assume those responsibilities until the Executive can reassume duties or a permanent successor can be named. KCC defines the process by which temporary and

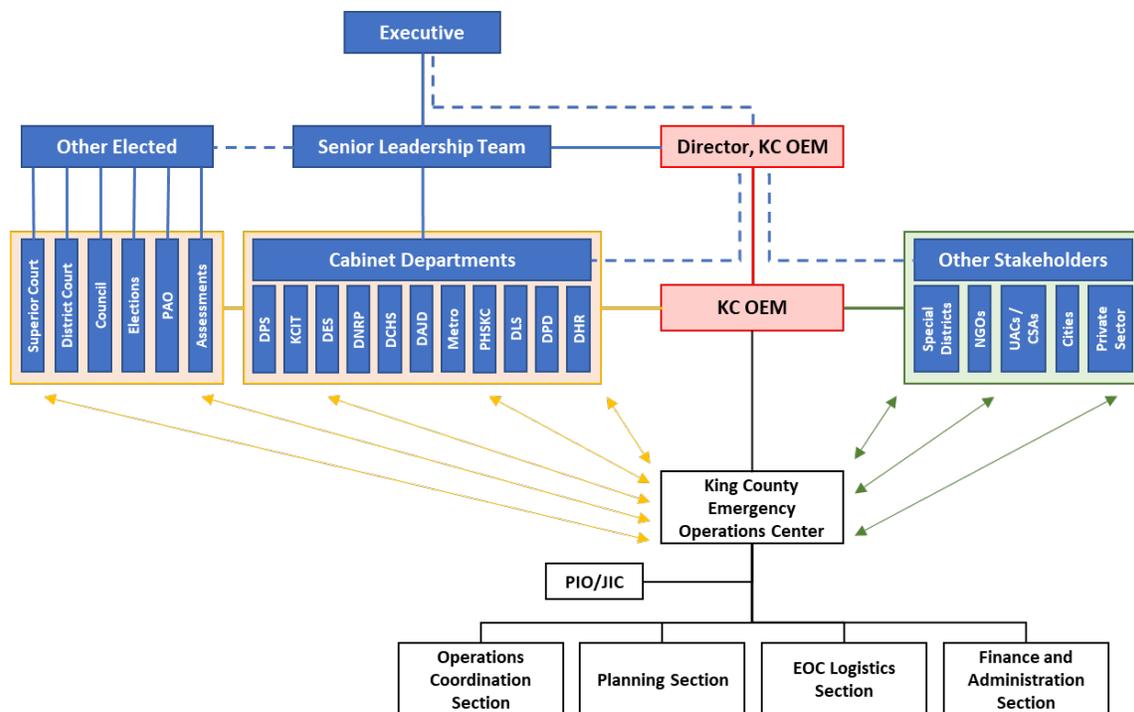
permanent replacement for the Executive can be made.

Directors of all King County departments have designated successors to ensure continuity of leadership and operations. A line of succession, recommended to be at least four deep, has been established for each department. Successors will be able to assume the roles and responsibilities for their department. A copy of each department’s line of succession is kept at the KCEOC and are contained in the King County COOP Plan.

In the event that a disaster reduces the number of King County Council members, those council members available for duty shall have full authority to act in all matters as the King County Council. Quorum requirements for the council shall be suspended for the period of the proclaimed emergency or disaster. Where a vote of a specified proportion of the council is required for approval of an ordinance or other action, the same proportion of those council members available shall be sufficient. Available council members shall act in accordance with the charter and state law to fill existing vacancies on the council.

Other elected officials of the King County government shall designate temporary successors to their position should there be a vacancy during an emergency or disaster.

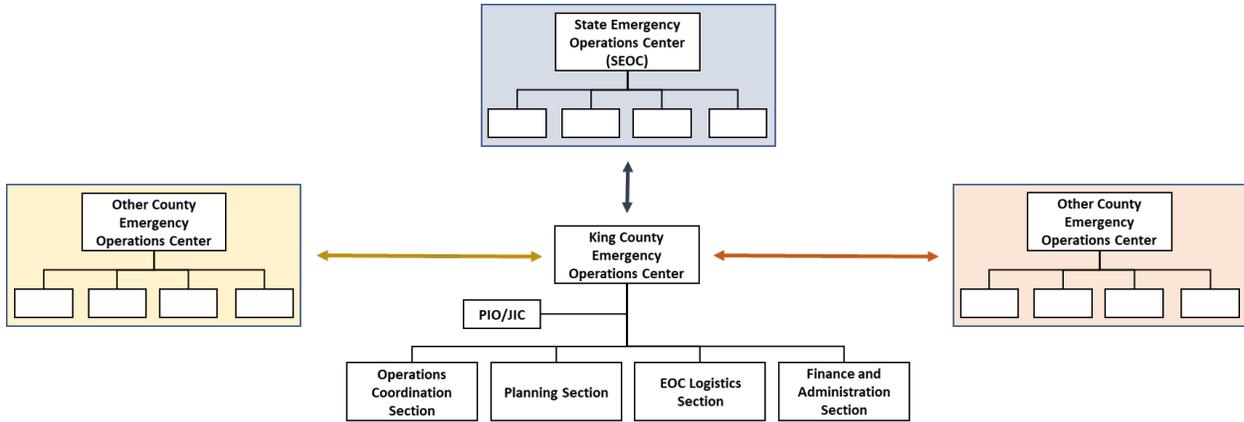
### A. County Coordination



During emergency operations in any of the five (5) mission areas (Prevention, Protection, Response, Recovery, Mitigation), the various County departments and other stakeholders provide capabilities to meet the needs of the operation. King County Office of Emergency Management, through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), coordinates and facilitates operations activities, especially when they involve more than one County agency or more than one jurisdiction, are complex in scope or have a unique nature, or in other situations at the request of the departments and stakeholders; the EOC does not direct tactical (“on the scene”) activities. In many cases, the County departments and other

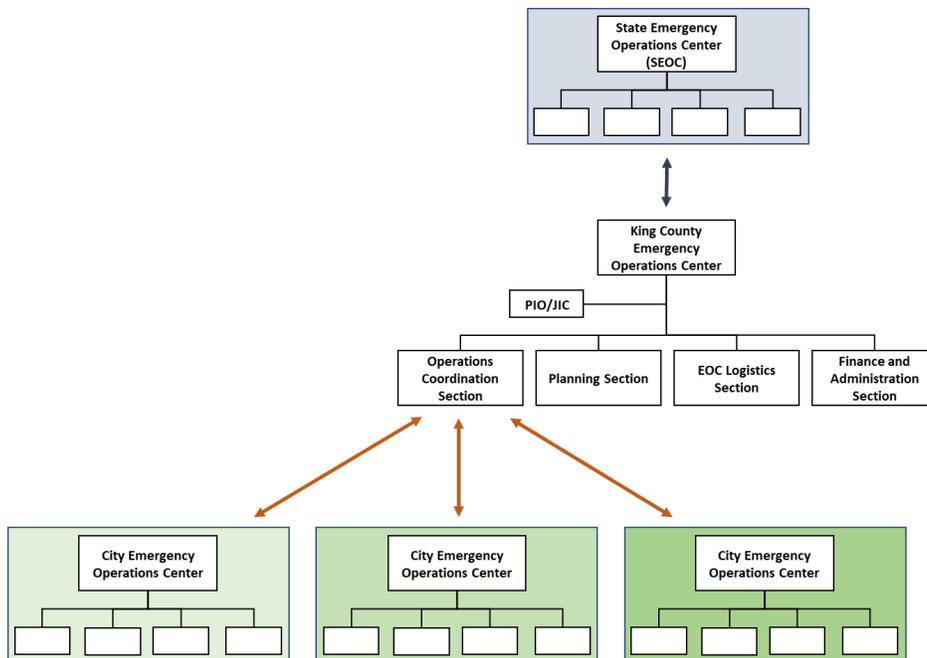
stakeholders also contribute personnel resources to the EOC, to support its role of communication, collaboration, and coordination; these personnel generally help to staff the Operations Coordination Section.

### B. Lateral Coordination



The King County Office of Emergency Management, through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), coordinates laterally and facilitates operations activities with neighboring jurisdictions, as well as up to the State Emergency Operations Center, which is managed by the Washington Emergency Management Division (EMD).

### C. City and Sub-County Coordination



The King County Office of Emergency Management, through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), coordinates with cities and other sub-county jurisdictions; the King County EOC is the link to the State

Emergency Operations Center, which is managed by the Washington Emergency Management Division (EMD).

## VI. Information Collection, Analysis and Dissemination

Information common to all operations is identified before, during, and after an emergency has occurred. It identifies the type of information needed, the source of the information, and any specific reporting requirements. Information is shared continually between public and private sector organizations and among the various levels of government.

Information needs to be relevant and timely to form situational awareness and develop a Common Operating Picture (COP). Situational awareness is a result of continuous information collection and analysis through various means and products to develop context relevant to the incident. The COP becomes a shared situational awareness among all involved partners that assists leadership at all levels in making decisions, establishing priorities and timelines, requesting or providing resources, providing warnings to the public, coordinating protective actions, restoring services, or standing down response operations.

FEMA's Community Lifelines can assist in the collection and analysis processes. A lifeline enables the continuous operation of government functions and critical business, and is essential to human health and safety or economic security. They reframe incident information to provide decision-makers with impact statements and root causes. The KCEOC will be incorporating the lifelines concept to highlight priority areas and interdependencies, focus attention on actions being taken, communicate coordination efforts towards stabilization, and integrate information. Community Lifelines are grouped into the following areas:

- Safety and Security
- Communications
- Food, Water and Sheltering
- Transportation
- Health and Medical
- Hazardous Material
- Energy (Power & Fuel)

### A. Information Collection

Information for the COP can be received into the KCEOC through various means such as phone, email, WebEOC, radio, television, and social media. This information can include various levels of detail. First responders at a scene or operational departments within King County Government may collect very detailed information regarding the impacts to services they deliver. Where this level of detail is needed at the responder or department and division level, the KCEOC collects the information that can help develop a COP and a common understanding of regional impacts. The KCEOC also needs information to support strategic decisions and obtain resources in support of responders and for the continued delivery of essential governmental services. The KCEOC collects information from

department operating centers, cities, tribes, utility districts, partners, and regional private sector service delivering organizations. Often, these entities will have representation in the KCEOC during the response to an incident.

Management of information is highly iterative and requires KCEOC staff to continually update as new information is made available. Information collection is based on established or ad hoc essential elements of information (EEI). EEIs are important and standard information items that leadership needs in order to make timely and informed decisions. EEIs also provide context and contribute to analysis. Common EEIs include:

- Boundaries of the Disaster Area
- Access Points to the Disaster Area
- Jurisdictional Boundaries
- Social, Economic, and Political Impacts
- Hazard-Specific Information
- Seismic and/or Other Geophysical Information
- Weather Conditions/Forecasts
- Historical and Demographic Information
- Predictive Modeling Impact Projections
- Initial Needs and Damage Assessments
- Status of Communications Systems
- Status of Transportation Systems and Critical Transportation Facilities
- Status of Operating Facilities
- Status of Critical Facilities and Distribution Systems
- Status of Energy Systems
- Status of Critical Resources and Resource Shortfalls
- Status of Emergency or Disaster Declaration
- ESF Activations
- Major Issues/Activities of ESFs and Other Functional Areas
- Key Personnel
- Remote Sensing Activities
- KCEOC Manager/IC Priorities
- Recovery Program Statistics
- Donations
- Status of Upcoming Activities and Events
- Status of Efforts Under Other Federal Emergency Plans and Authorities

EEIs can further be broken down specific information requirements that create an Information Collection Plan. The Information Collection Plan is a list of required information about an incident that needs to be collected. It directs all of the situational awareness specific to the incident. Information Collection Plans will change for every incident and contains lists of sources, methods, units of measure, and schedules for collecting various items. The Planning Section within the KCEOC compiles the Information Collection Plan and utilizes it to inform the rest of the KCEOC and field leadership on situational awareness. A sample Information Collection Plan can be found in the Planning Section Job Aid section of the King County Emergency Operations Center (KCEOC) Plan.

## B. Information Analysis

Credibility of information is important toward controlling rumors and making good response decisions. Not all sources of information carry the same credibility. Often it is necessary to verify key information through subject matter experts before using the

information for decision making or sharing the information with others. Even mechanical devices can provide faulty readings or malfunction while transmitting their data.

Everyone who receives information analyzes it. The decision to share information or withhold it, with whom to share it, its time sensitivity, connecting or recognizing the relationship between information from different sources, or identifying actions that may be needed are all part of the evaluation process. The analysis process may begin with a person receiving information but may occur with formal processes in the sections or leadership of the KCEOC.

### C. Information Dissemination

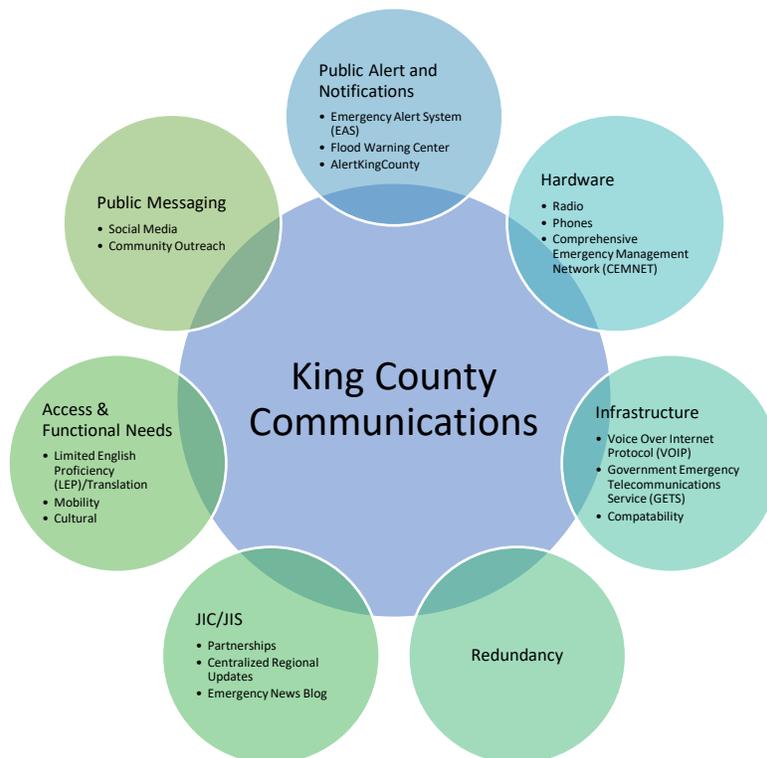
The most common products used by the KCEOC to distribute or share information with regional partners are the Snapshot and the KCEOC Incident Support Plan. While the Snapshot is produced as needed, the KCEOC Incident Support Plan is typically developed for each operational period. The Planning Section prepares the KCEOC Incident Support Plan, with input from the appropriate functional areas, King County departments, partners, and local jurisdictions.

The KCEOC Incident Support Plan includes a portion of or all of the following documents:

- Incident Objectives and Actions
- Organization Assignment
- Division/Group Assignments
- Communications Plan
- Weather Forecast
- Safety Message
- Incident Map

The Public Information Officer, along with the Joint Information Center, commonly develops Executive talking points, media briefings, and press releases.

## VII. Communications



King County views communications as a structure with several components. These include public alert and notification, hardware, infrastructure, redundancy, JIC/JIS, access and functional needs, along with public messaging. The specific communication mission is an important consideration for establishing what the best communications system is to use. Time sensitivity, interoperability, and inventory are all important factors in choosing which communications systems to use.

The primary radio system shared by most first responders in King County is an 800 MHz trunked system. In some limited areas of the region, the favored radio system is a VHF/UHF system. Radio towers have been strategically placed at high points around the region to provide overlapping service areas that result in a certain level of redundancy. A satellite phone in the KCEOC Communications Unit is available as a back-up to other systems should they fail. Telephone systems, voice over internet protocols (VOIP), cable television, video teleconferencing systems like Skype, and internet service all use similar technology for receiving and transmitting communications.

The Comprehensive Emergency Management Network (CEMNET), National Warning System (NAWAS), and other communications networks are used by emergency management as alternative methods of communicating between local emergency management organizations and state emergency management. King County and many regional partners have these systems.

Use of the Emergency Alert System (EAS) is part of an active communications and warning system that can be initiated by the King County Sheriff's Office Communications Center (9-

1-1) or by the KCEOC. The KCEOC has a limited ability to communicate warnings to landline phones through Code Red when it is used as a reverse 9-1-1 system.

The general public has a communication need as well. Public information may be provided by local government through commercial media, websites, blogs, or social media. Communications with the public can be complicated by several factors including people with disabilities, cultural or language barriers, or access and availability to expensive equipment like smart phones, computers, or televisions and radios. The KCEOC Communications Unit has a TTY unit, which may be used to communicate with people with hearing or speech disabilities.

King County is committed to coordinating communications to Limited English Proficiency (LEP) residents. Through working with partners and stakeholders, a framework is developed that includes procedures, templates, and available resources that can be accessed and adapted to meet the public messaging needs of communities. For more information see the Integrated Emergency Communications Plan (IECP) which supports Emergency Support Function 15 – External Affairs.

## VIII. Administration, Finance, and Logistics

When an emergency requires the staffing of the KCEOC for response and/or recovery, KCOEM relies on staff from King County departments, jurisdictions, the private sector, and volunteers. These personnel fill the various operational and support roles within the KCEOC. Tactical authority remains with partners and local incident commanders. All necessary decisions affecting response, protective actions, and advisories will be made by officials under their existing authorities, policies, plans, and procedures.

In its role as an EOC, the KCEOC facilitates operational response at the regional level and supports operational response activities that are managed at the local level. The KCEOC does not make tactical or operational decisions for local jurisdictions or partners unless specifically requested; rather, the KCEOC facilitates regional support activities that have been developed collaboratively among the appropriate stakeholders.

For cooperative relationships between public, private, tribal, and non-profit sectors, King County relies on the RCA to facilitate decision making. The RCA is intended to be utilized in conjunction with other state and local emergency plans, including but not limited to mutual aid agreements such as the Washington Mutual Aid System (WAMAS); the Emergency Management Assistance Compact; other public, non-governmental organization, tribal, or private sector agreements; and, the Pacific Northwest Emergency Management Agreement (States of Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, the Province of British Columbia, and the Yukon Government).

Mutual aid is considered the pre-agreed sharing of resources between entities to support response activities. During a disaster or planned event, requests for mutual aid within a zone should be the first call for help. During a disaster or when requests for mutual aid cannot be granted, any threatened participating organization can request resources from other participating organizations. The RCA facilitates the sharing of resources among

regional partners willing and able to share resources.

Assistance may be requested through the KCEOC by using one of the following mechanisms:

- A request or supply of resources under the auspices of the RCA.
- A request or supply of resources under the auspices WAMAS or the Emergency Management Assistance Compact.
- A request or supply of resources under the auspices of another form of mutual aid or other assistance.

Signatories will follow the legal and financial guidelines established in the RCA.

King County has an important role in the collection of damage assessments from the tribal nations, cities, and special purpose districts of King County. These reports are summarized and sent to the Washington EMD for consideration of a state emergency proclamation and/or requests for federal assistance or presidential disaster declaration. King County hosts the Applicant Agent Briefing for our regional partners when federal disaster assistance is made available. Federal declarations of emergency and/or disasters are made at the county level. The Applicant Agent for King County Government is usually the Director of the King County Office of Emergency Management.

KCOEM also remains the chief conduit for obtaining private sector resources for recovery. KCOEM coordinates the activities for the U.S. Small Business Administration, the FEMA, the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Agriculture, Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster, faith based organizations, and other partners to ensure that all elements of the community have the opportunity to receive the highest level of recovery support. One of the highest functions is the avocation role for resource needs of the community that have been impacted.

King County may be asked to establish a Disaster Recovery Center location for federal agencies to meet with the eligible public for disaster relief loans and grants. Disaster relief may be in the form of grants, loans, food stamps, emergency unemployment benefits, or food commodities. King County takes a whole community approach and makes efforts to provide information to those impacted in languages other than English and in formats other than print.

Logistics includes the management of inventories of equipment, supplies, personnel, and trained teams of specialists used during an emergency. Some resource inventories of durable equipment held by public entities in King County have been categorized and catalogued by kind and type. This is not feasible for private sector due to their fluid inventories. Where known, kind and typing of requests are used for location of such equipment. When the kind and type needed is not available or known, resource ordering information is made against the expected assignment/mission including capacity of the equipment.

Logistics requests are processed by the KCEOC. Resource requests may be submitted through WebEOC or may be received by the Logistics Section of the KCEOC by phone, fax,

email, or radio communications. Attempts are made to first locate resources within the King County Government, cities and other jurisdictions within each zone, and from RCA partners before making a request to the Washington EMD and the Governor. When the state cannot locate the needed resources, they may use the Emergency Management Assistance Compact or contact FEMA for federal assistance.

## IX. Plan Development and Maintenance

A well-established process for the improvement of the response and recovery capabilities exists in King County following and exercise or incident. This consists of:

- Analysis of documentation collected during the response and recovery, and comments and observations informally collected during a “hot wash” meeting
- Formal after action meetings
- Crafting of the After Action Report (AAR)

Documentation and comments for the AAR are collected from individuals who participated in the incident and are from both King County Government and from partners. The AAR includes an Improvement Plan that specifies:

- The root cause(s) of the problem
- Gaps in capability or capacity
- The selected corrective action
- The person responsible for making the correction
- The timeline for completion of the corrective action

The Improvement Plan may include recommendations for staffing, processes, procedures, code revision, equipment purchase, and/or training.

The AAR is the responsibility of KCOEM and is submitted to the Director of the King County Office of Emergency Management and the Emergency Management Coordinating Committee (EMCC). The AAR may also be distributed to regional partners through the EMAC and King County departments through the EMCC.

WAC 118-30 directs revisions of the CEMP to be completed every two (2) years. The Washington EMD has, by policy, directed that review to be on a five-year cycle. KCOEM submits an updated CEMP for review within the state policy of every five years. KCOEM will make updates to the plan and list those updates to the plan in record of changes.

KCOEM is responsible for the development and regular review and update of the CEMP, its ESFs annexes, and appendices. KCOEM program managers are the project leads for CEMP updates. A core planning team will be assembled from representatives of King County agencies and partners with likely operational deliverables during emergencies. All components of the plan are circulated to these planning team members for comment.

The CEMP and all ESF annexes and appendices are circulated for review to representatives from the Snoqualmie and Muckleshoot Tribal Nations, and to the Zone 1, 3 and 5 Coordinators.

Individual ESF annexes are assigned to a single King County Government department as the primary owner of the document. The primary ESF annex owner convenes representatives from agencies that support the ESF annex function to develop materials for the document. ESF annexes are circulated within the King County Government and to those outside agencies with support roles referenced in the document.

The process to update the plan generally includes the following steps: (1) identify internal and external partners critical to the process, including departments represented on the King County EMCC and EMAC; (2) conduct a kick-off meeting or initiate communications with stakeholders on intent to update the plan; (3) establish a process and schedule for gathering stakeholder input; (4) gather information from stakeholders based on changes to personnel, essential functions, business, risks, hazards, or resources; leadership input; or lessons learned through exercises or real-world events; (5) revise draft plan with input; (6) distribute plan draft for review and comment; (7) ensure plan complies with guidance and laws; (8) finalize draft plan; (9) distribute final plan to stakeholders, as necessary; and (10) implement the plan.

The Director of King County Emergency Management will sign the approval and implementation documents for submission of the CEMP to the state, and for circulation to King County's internal and external regional partners. Individual ESFs are approved by the lead agency and any listed supporting organizations.

The training program for orientation to the CEMP Base Plan and ESFs involves presentation to EMCC and regional partners, KCOEM staff members, and representatives to the EMAC; internal orientation to individual ESFs is conducted by the individual ESF lead agencies. It is expected that annual refresher trainings will occur throughout the plan revision cycle.

In accordance with Emergency Management Planning EGrant and WAC 118-30 requirements, at least one annual functional level exercise of some or all of the CEMP will be conducted. King County encourages tabletop discussions of direction and control, information management, annexes and ESFs (especially logistics), and record keeping within the agencies having primary and support responsibilities outlined in the plan. Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program (HSEEP) standards will be used in exercise development, execution, and assessment.

Improvements to the plan will occur as problems are identified during incidents, exercises, or administrative reviews. At minimum, the CEMP will be reviewed in accordance with WAC 118-30 or Washington EMD policy, as implemented. Documentation and management of an improvement plan will be in accordance with HSEEP guidelines.

## X. Acronyms

AAR	After Action Report
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
COOP	Continuity of Operations Plan
COP	Common Operating Picture
CPG	Comprehensive Planning Guide
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EI	Essential Elements of Information
EMAC	Emergency Management Advisory Committee
EMAP	Emergency Management Accreditation Program
EMCC	Emergency Management Coordinating Committee
EMD	Emergency Management Division
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HIRA	Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program
ICS	Incident Command System
IMT	Incident Management Team
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
KCC	King County Code
KCEOC	King County Emergency Operations Center
KCOEM	King County Office of Emergency Management
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRF	National Response Framework
RCA	Regional Coordination Agreement
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center

WAC Washington State Administrative Code

WAMAS Washington Mutual Aid System

## XI. Authorities and References

### A. King County and Local

#### Authorities

- King County Code 1.24 – Council Rules and Order of Business
- King County Code 2.26 – Immigration Inquiries Prohibited
- King County Code 2.56 – Emergency Management
- King County Code 2.93.080 – Emergency Purchases
- King County Code Title 10 – Solid Waste
- King County Code 12.44 – Boating Regulations
- King County Code 12.44.200 – Restricted Areas
- King County Code 12.52 – Emergency Powers
- King County Code Title 15 – Airport
- King County Code 20.62.080 – Certificate of appropriateness procedure
- King County Code 20.62.150 – Historic resources - review process
- King County Board of Health Code Title 10
- King County Emergency Procurement Ordinance #12163
- King County Executive Order (A-EO) Delegated Line of Succession
- King County Motion 12645 Appendix D, King County Protocol for Responding to Reports of Naturally-Occurring Large Wood in Navigable Rivers and Streams
- Memorandums of Understanding between Seattle Department of Transportation - King County Departments of Metro Transit and Local Services
- Reduced fee or Free Disposal Motions and Ordinances
- Regional Coordination Agreement (formerly the Omnibus Legal and Financial Agreement)
- Seattle Municipal Code 10.02 Civil Emergencies
- Seattle Municipal Code 10.26 Quarantine Regulations
- Seattle Municipal Code 12a.26 Mayor’s Emergency Powers

#### References

- DNRP Emergency Communications Protocols
- DNRP Emergency Quick Reference Sheet
- Drainage Emergency Response Protocols
- Emergency Action Plans for Hazard Class 1 Dams
- Emergency Procurement Card (P-Card) Memorandum of Understanding
- Emergency Response Quick Reference Guides for Cedar Hills Regional Landfill, Transfer Station Operators, Scale Operators and Truck Drivers
- KC DLS - Roads Division Regional Road Maintenance ESA Program Guidelines
- King County Continuity of Operations Plan
- King County Department of Metropolitan Services, Transit Department, Transit Disaster Plan

- King County Department of Public Safety, Air Support and Marine Unit Standard Operating Procedures
- King County DNRP Continuity of Operations Plan
- King County Flood Hazard Management Plan
- King County Flood Hazard Management Plan
- King County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA)
- King County International Airport - Airport Emergency Plan
- King County International Airport Certification Manual
- King County Lowland Snow and Ice Taskforce Concept of Operations
- King County Operational Disaster Debris Management Plan
- King County Private and Community (drinking water) well programs
- King County Public Works Roads Maintenance, Emergency Earthquake Response Plan (Draft)
- King County Regional Communications and Emergency Coordination Center Procedures Manual
- King County Roads Services - Cultural Resources Program
- King County Sheriff's Office General Orders Manual
- King County Transit - All Hazards Response Plan
- King County Waste Acceptance Policy- PUT 7-1-5 (PR)
- King County's Public Assistance Policies During Floods
- Solid Waste Division Emergency Response Quick Reference Guides for Cedar Hills Regional Landfill, Transfer Station Operators, Scale Operators, and Truck Drivers
- Solid Waste Division Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Site Plans
- Solid Waste Division Transfer Stations and Landfills Operations and Maintenance Site Plans
- Stormwater Emergency Response Protocols
- The Flood Warning Instruction Book
- Waste Acceptance Policy Guidelines
- Wastewater Treatment Division Emergency Response Plans
- Wastewater Treatment Division Overflow Manual
- WLRD Drainage Emergency Response Protocols

## B. State

### Authorities

- Revised Code of Washington 18.39 –Embalmers – Funeral Directors
- Revised Code of Washington 18.71 – Physicians
- Revised Code of Washington 18.73 – Emergency Medical Care and Transportations Services
- Revised Code of Washington 27.44 – Indian Graves and Records
- Revised Code of Washington 27.53 – Archaeological Sites and Resources
- Revised Code of Washington 38.52 – Emergency Management

- Revised Code of Washington 38.56 – Intrastate Mutual Aid System
- Revised Code of Washington 43.20 – State Board of Health
- Revised Code of Washington 43.21G – Energy supply emergencies, alerts
- Revised Code of Washington 43.330.904 – Transfer of certain state energy office powers, duties, and functions – References to director – Appointment of assistant director
- Revised Code of Washington 47.68 – Aeronautics
- Revised Code of Washington 52.26 – Regional Fire Protection Service Authorities
- Revised Code of Washington 68.50 – Human Remains
- Revised Code of Washington 68.52 – Public Cemeteries and Morgues
- Revised Code of Washington 69.04.900 – Interstate Commerce in Food, Drugs and Cosmetics
- Revised Code of Washington 70.02 – Medical Records – Health Care Information Access and Disclosure
- Revised Code of Washington 70.05 – Local Health Departments, Boards, Officers – Regulations
- Revised Code of Washington 70.05.060 – Powers and duties of local board of health
- Revised Code of Washington 70.05.070 – Local health officer – Powers and duties
- Revised Code of Washington 70.168 – Statewide Trauma Care System
- Revised Code of Washington 70.58 – Vital Statistics
- Revised Code of Washington 74 – Public Assistance
- Washington Administrative Code 16 – Agriculture, Department of
- Washington Administrative Code 16-142 – Perishable packaged feed goods – Pull dating
- Washington Administrative Code 16-157 – Organic food standards and certification
- Washington Administrative Code 16-165 – Food inspection
- Washington Administrative Code 16-470 – Quarantine – Agricultural pests
- Washington Administrative Code 16-59 – Avian Diseases in Washington State
- Washington Administrative Code 16-604 – Public Livestock Markets – Health, Facilities and Sanitation
- Washington Administrative Code 25-48 – Archaeological excavation and removal permit
- Washington Administrative Code 118 – Military Department (Emergency Management)
- Washington Administrative Code 118-04 – Emergency Worker Program
- Washington Administrative Code 118-30 – Local Emergency Management/Services Organizations, Plans, and Programs
- Washington Administrative Code 118-40 – Hazardous Chemical Emergency Response Planning and Community Right to Know Reporting
- Washington Administrative Code 173-160 – Minimum standards for construction and maintenance of wells
- Washington Administrative Code 173-175-020 Dam Safety Applicability
- Washington Administrative Code 173-350 – Solid waste handling standards

- Washington Administrative Code 173-351 – Criteria for municipal solid waste landfills
- Washington Administrative Code 194-22 – Washington state curtailment plan for electric energy
- Washington Administrative Code 246 – Health, Department of
- Washington Administrative Code 246-100 – Communicable and certain other diseases
- Washington Administrative Code 246-215 – Food service
- Washington Administrative Code 246-215-02400 – Food contamination prevention – Eating, drinking, or using tobacco
- Washington Administrative Code 246-215-03700 – Disposition – Discarding or reconditioning unsafe, adulterated, or contaminated food
- Washington Administrative Code 246-215-05100 – Source – Approved system
- Washington Administrative Code 246-500 – Handling of Human Remains
- Washington Administrative Code 308-48 – Funeral Directors and Embalmers
- Washington Administrative Code 468.200 – Conduct and management of emergency air operations air search and rescue/disaster relief

#### References

- Multi-agency Response Plan for Food Inspection in a Flooding Event in the Green River Basin
- Public Health’s Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis
- Regional Healthcare Hazard Vulnerability Assessment
- Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
- Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
- Washington State Department of Transportation Utility Road Clearing Taskforce Plan
- Washington State Food Emergency Response Plan

#### C. Federal

##### Authorities

- 42 USC 264 Public Health and Welfare
- Endangered Species Act
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle D
- National Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006
- Public Law 104-321 National Emergency Management Assistance Compact
- Public Law 110-325 - Title 42 Chapter 126 Americans with Disabilities Act
- Public Law 93-288 Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
- Public Law 99-499 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act - SARA Title III - Community Right to Know Act

## References

- Federal Food Codes
- National Incident Management System
- Presidential Policy Directive 5
- Presidential Policy Directive 8