

WYANDOTTE COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

DEVELOPED BY:

WYANDOTTE COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

IN CONJUNCTION WITH:

WYANDOTTE COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS



August 2012



BASIC PLAN CONTENTS

Basic Plan Contents	i
Contents of Emergency Support Function Annexes	iv
Promulgation	xvii
Approval and Implementation	xx
Modifications	xx
Structure of The Plan/Planning Process	xxi
1 Purpose, Scope, Situation Overview, and Assumptions	1
1.1 Purpose	1
1.2 Scope	2
1.3 Situation Overview	5
1.3.1 Geographic.....	5
1.3.2 Jurisdictions	6
1.3.2.1 Unified Government.....	6
1.3.2.2 City of Bonner Springs	7
1.3.2.3 City of Edwardsville	7
1.3.3 Economy	7
1.3.4 Demographics	10
1.3.5 Public Safety Agencies	10
1.3.5.1 Law Enforcement.....	10
1.3.5.2 Medical Service	11
1.3.5.3 Fire Departments.....	12
1.3.5.4 Emergency Management	12
1.3.5.5 Communications/Dispatch Centers.....	13
1.3.6 Education	13
1.3.6.1 Public School Districts	13
1.3.6.2 Private Schools	13
1.3.6.3 Institutions of Higher Learning.....	13
1.3.7 Local Culture, Arts, and Humanities.....	14
1.3.7.1 Libraries	14
1.3.7.2 Museums	15
1.3.7.3 Parks and Recreation Areas.....	15
1.3.8 Capability Assessment	15
1.3.9 Hazard Analysis	16
1.4 Planning Assumptions	19



2012 Emergency Operations Plan

2	Concept of Operations.....	19
2.1	Normal Operations	19
2.2	Emergency Operations	20
2.2.1	Activation of the Plan.....	20
2.2.2	National Incident Management System	21
2.2.3	Multi-Agency Coordination	22
2.2.4	Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	22
2.2.4.1	Emergency Operation Center Activation.....	22
2.2.4.2	EOC Activation Levels	23
2.2.4.3	EOC Organizational Structure.....	24
2.2.4.4	Departmental Operations Centers (DOC).....	26
2.2.5	Emergency Support Functions	26
2.2.5.1	ESF 1 - Transportation	26
2.2.5.2	ESF 2 - Communications	27
2.2.5.3	ESF 3 - Public Works & Engineering.....	27
2.2.5.4	ESF 4 - Firefighting.....	27
2.2.5.5	ESF 5 - Emergency Management.....	27
2.2.5.6	ESF 6 - Mass Care.....	27
2.2.5.7	ESF 7 - Resource Management.....	28
2.2.5.8	ESF 8 - Public Health and Medical Services	28
2.2.5.9	ESF 9 - Search and Rescue	28
2.2.5.10	ESF 10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials.....	28
2.2.5.11	ESF 11 - Agriculture, Animal Welfare, and Natural Resources	28
2.2.5.12	ESF 12 - Energy and Utilities	28
2.2.5.13	ESF 13- Public Safety and Security.....	29
2.2.5.14	ESF 14 - Assessment and Recovery	29
2.2.5.15	ESF 15 - Public Information	29
2.2.6	Emergency Support Function Agency Roles	30
2.2.7	Local Disaster Declaration.....	34
2.2.8	Considerations for Functional and Access Needs Populations and Children	36
2.2.9	Household Pets and Service Animals	37
2.2.10	Identifying and Pre-Staging Resources	38
2.2.11	Other Response/Support Agency Plans	38
2.2.12	Resource Inventories	39
2.2.12.1	NIMS Typed Resources.....	40
2.2.12.2	Resources not Typed	40
2.2.12.3	Credentialed Personnel	40
2.2.12.4	Mutual Aid Agreements	41
2.2.13	Damage Assessments.....	43
2.2.14	Legal Considerations	46
2.2.15	Public Safety in Emergencies	46
2.2.16	Coordination with Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center	47



2012 Emergency Operations Plan

3	Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities	47
3.1	Assignment of Responsibilities	48
3.1.1	County Government	48
3.1.1.1	Senior Elected Official	49
3.1.1.2	Emergency Support Functions.....	49
3.1.2	Municipal Government	50
3.1.3	Non-governmental and Volunteer Agencies.....	51
3.1.4	Private Sector.....	51
3.1.5	Citizen Involvement	52
3.1.6	Tribal Government.....	52
3.1.7	State Government.....	52
3.1.7.1	Governor	52
3.1.7.2	Kansas Division of Emergency Management.....	53
3.1.7.3	Commission on Emergency Planning and Response (CEPR).....	53
3.1.7.4	State Departments and Agencies	54
3.1.8	Federal Government	54
4	Direction, Control, and Coordination.....	56
4.1	County Level	56
4.2	Inter-state Civil Defense and Disaster Compact	56
5	Information Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination.....	56
6	Communications	57
7	Administration, Finance, and Logistics.....	57
7.1	Documentation	59
7.2	Finance	59
7.3	Logistics	62
8	Plan Development and Maintenance.....	62
9	Authorities and References	64



CONTENTS OF EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEXES

ESF 1—Transportation

1 Purpose, Scope, Policies/Authorities

- 1.1 Purpose
- 1.2 Scope
- 1.3 Policies/Authorities

2 Concept of Operations

- 2.1 Command, Control, and Notification
- 2.2 Traffic Management
- 2.3 Evacuations
- 2.4 Transportation Infrastructure
- 2.5 Considerations for Functional and Access Needs Populations and Children
- 2.6 Phases of Emergency Management

3 Responsibilities

4 References/Attachments

- 4.1 Map of Wyandotte Population Density
- 4.2 Map of County Highways
- 4.3 Map of Wyandotte County Roads
- 4.4 Map of Wyandotte County Railroad
- 4.5 Map of Daycare Centers in Wyandotte County
- 4.6 Map of schools in Wyandotte County
- 4.7 Map of Hospitals in Wyandotte County
- 4.8 Map of Nursing Homes in Wyandotte County



ESF 2—Communications

1 Purpose, Scope, Policies/Authorities

- 1.1 Purpose
- 1.2 Scope
- 1.3 Policies/Authorities

2 Concept of Operations

- 2.1 Command, Control, and Notification
- 2.2 Communications Infrastructure
- 2.3 Considerations for Functional and Access Needs Populations and Children
- 2.4 Phases of Emergency Management

3 Responsibilities

4 References/Attachments

- 4.1 Matrix of the Interoperable Communications Plan and compatible frequencies used by agencies during a response.
- 4.2 List of the communication equipment utilized
- 4.3 Describe information displays and software
- 4.4 List of broadcast stations
- 4.5 Identity volunteer and private sector communications available to augment emergency requirements
- 4.6 Reference established plans and procedures detailing with communications protocols

ESF 3—Public Works and Engineering

1 Purpose, Scope, Policies/Authorities

- 1.1 Purpose
- 1.2 Scope
- 1.3 Policies/Authorities

2 Concept of Operations

- 2.1 Command, Control, and Notification
- 2.2 Protective Actions
- 2.3 Debris Management
- 2.4 Continuity of Operations/Repair/Restore



2.5 Considerations for Functional and Access Needs Populations and Children

2.6 Phases of Emergency Management

3 Responsibilities

4 References/Attachments

4.1 Map of Wyandotte County Drainage Districts

4.2 Potential Trash Collection and Temporary Storage Sites

ESF 4—Firefighting

1 Purpose, Scope, Policies/Authorities

1.1 Purpose

1.2 Scope

1.3 Policies/Authorities

2 Concept of Operations

2.1 General (Command, Control, and Notification)

2.2 Firefighting Assistance Agreements

2.3 Considerations for Functional and Access Needs Populations and Children

2.4 Provision of Firefighting Services outside Impact Area

2.5 Phases of Emergency Management

3 Responsibilities

4 References/Attachments

4.1 Map of fire service providers and coverage area.

ESF 5--Emergency Management

1 Purpose, Scope, Policies/Authorities

1.1 Purpose

1.2 Scope

1.3 Policies/Authorities

2 Concept of Operations

2.1 General (Command, Control, and Notification)



2012 Emergency Operations Plan

- 2.2 Incident Assessment/Declarations
- 2.3 Incident Command
- 2.4 Emergency Operations Center
- 2.5 Considerations for Functional and Access Needs Populations and Children
- 2.6 Phases of Emergency Management

3 Responsibilities

4 References/Attachments

- 4.1 EOC Organizational Chart
- 4.2 EOC Layout Diagram
- 4.3 ICS and NIMS Overview
- 4.4 Emergency/Disaster Event Flow Chart
- 4.5 Sample Emergency Declaration
- 4.6 Situation Report Format
- 4.7 EOC Activation Checklist

ESF 6--Mass Care, Housing and Human Services

1 Purpose, Scope, Policies/Authorities

- 1.1 Purpose
- 1.2 Scope
- 1.3 Policies/Authorities

2 Concept of Operations

- 2.1 General (Command, Control, and Notification)
- 2.2 Sheltering People
- 2.3 Short and Long Term Housing
- 2.4 Emergency Relief Supplies
- 2.5 Considerations for Functional and Access Needs Populations and Children
- 2.6 Accountability of Disaster Survivors and Volunteers
- 2.7 Hazardous Materials Situations
- 2.8 Sheltering Animals/Co-habitation Sheltering



2.9 Phases of Emergency Management

3 Responsibilities

4 References/Attachments

- 4.1 List of Shelters
- 4.2 Shelter Facility Survey
- 4.3 ARC Shelter Types/Uses
- 4.4 Federal Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program Overview
- 4.5 Center for Mental Health Services Formula for Estimating Disaster Related Mental Health Needs.
- 4.6 American Red Cross Shelter Operations Workbook (link)
- 4.7 Animal Sheltering Plan Supplemental.

ESF 7--Resource Management

1 Purpose, Scope, Policies/Authorities

- 1.1 Purpose
- 1.2 Scope
- 1.3 Policies/Authorities

2 Concept of Operations

- 2.1 General (Command, Control, and Notification)
- 2.2 Credentialing
- 2.3 Resource Directories
- 2.4 Resource Request and Management
- 2.5 Volunteer and Donations Management
- 2.6 Tracking Resources
- 2.7 Emergency Contracting
- 2.8 Considerations for Functional and Access Needs Populations and Children
- 2.9 Phases of Emergency Management

3 Responsibilities



4 References/Attachments

- 4.1 EOC Organizational Chart
- 4.2 Directory of Resource Inventories
- 4.3 Generator Power Requirements for Critical Infrastructure and Essential Facilities
- 4.4 Volunteer Management

ESF 8--Public Health and Medical Services

1 Purpose, Scope, Policies/Authorities

- 1.1 Purpose
- 1.2 Scope
- 1.3 Policies/Authorities

2 Concept of Operations

- 2.1 General (Command, Control, and Notification)
- 2.2 Continuity of Operations
- 2.3 Medical Surge
- 2.4 Epidemiology and Surveillance
- 2.5 Fatality Management
- 2.6 Pre-hospital Care
- 2.7 Medical Countermeasure (Mass Prophylaxis) Dispensing
- 2.8 Medical Material Distribution
- 2.9 Non-pharmaceutical Interventions
- 2.10 Responder Health and Safety
- 2.11 Volunteer Management
- 2.12 Environmental Health
- 2.13 Behavioral Health
- 2.14 Considerations for Functional and Access Needs Populations and Children
- 2.15 Phases of Emergency Management

3 Responsibilities

4 References/Attachments

- 4.1 Public Health Department Internal Call Tree



- 4.2 Public Health Department ICS Structure
- 4.3 Disaster Worker Activity Log
- 4.4 Disaster Supplies Used Log
- 4.5 Health Alert Network
- 4.6 List of Pharmacies

ESF 9--Search and Rescue

1 Purpose, Scope, Policies/Authorities

- 1.1 Purpose
- 1.2 Scope
- 1.3 Policies/Authorities

2 Concept of Operations

- 2.1 General (Command, Control, and Notification)
- 2.2 Search and Rescue Operations
- 2.3 Recovering Victims
- 2.4 Considerations for Functional and Access Needs Populations and Children
- 2.5 Phases of Emergency Management

3 Responsibilities

4 References/Attachments

- 4.1 Search and Rescue Markings

ESF 10--Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

1 Purpose, Scope, Policies/Authorities

- 1.1 Purpose
- 1.2 Scope
- 1.3 Policies/Authorities

2 Concept of Operations

- 2.1 General (Command, Control, and Notification)



2012 Emergency Operations Plan

- 2.2 Pre-Incident Activities
- 2.3 Warning/Alert/Public Announcement
- 2.4 Contamination
- 2.5 Medical Operations
- 2.6 Environmental Clean-Up
- 2.7 Considerations for Functional and Access Needs Populations and Children
- 2.8 Phases of Emergency Management

3 Responsibilities

4 References/Attachments

- 4.1 Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (EPCRA) Planning Requirements
- 4.2 Haz-Mat Incident Classification Scheme
- 4.3 Form A
- 4.4 Sample Public Information for Shelter In-Place

ESF 11--Agriculture and Natural Resources

1 Purpose, Scope, Policies/Authorities

- 1.1 Purpose
- 1.2 Scope
- 1.3 Policies/Authorities

2 Concept of Operations

- 2.1 Command, Control, and Notification
- 2.2 Food and Water Supply
- 2.3 Animal Health Care
- 2.4 Incident Specific Operations
- 2.5 National or State Historical Properties
- 2.6 Considerations for Functional and Access Needs Populations and Children
- 2.7 Phases of Emergency Management

3 Responsibilities



4 References/Attachments

- 4.1 KDA Fact Sheet – USDA Secretarial Declarations – How they are declared
- 4.2 Resources that may be needed in a food or agricultural emergency
- 4.3 Map of Wyandotte County Land Use
- 4.4 Map of Wyandotte County watersheds
- 4.5 Wyandotte County Properties/Districts on the National Register of Historic Places



ESF 11--Foreign Animal Disease Appendix

1 Purpose, Scope, Policies/Authorities

- 1.1 Purpose
- 1.2 Scope
- 1.3 Policies/Authorities

2 Concept of Operations

- 2.1 Command, Control, and Notification
- 2.2 Resource Management
- 2.3 Public Information and Media Releases
- 2.4 Quarantine
- 2.5 Movement Control
- 2.6 Euthanasia
- 2.7 Decontamination and Disposal
- 2.8 Recovery State
- 2.9 Considerations for Functional and Access Needs Populations and Children
- 2.10 Phases of Emergency Management

3 Responsibilities

4 References/Attachments

ESF 12--Energy and Utilities

1 Purpose, Scope, Policies/Authorities

- 1.1 Purpose
- 1.2 Scope
- 1.3 Policies/Authorities

2 Concept of Operations

- 2.1 Command, Control, and Notification
- 2.2 Resources
- 2.3 Disruptions and Restoration



2.4 Considerations for Functional and Access Needs Populations and Children

2.5 Phases of Emergency Management

3 Responsibilities

4 References/Attachments

4.1 Board of Public Utilities Management Organization Chart

4.2 Utility Providers in Wyandotte County

4.3 Map of Electric Service Providers in Wyandotte County

4.4 Map of Electricity Providers in Bonner Springs

4.5 Map of Natural Gas Service Providers in Wyandotte County

4.6 Map of Propane Service Providers in Wyandotte County

4.7 Map of Sewer Utility in Wyandotte County

4.8 Map of Water Service Providers in Wyandotte County

4.9 Map of Private Companies with Bulk Petroleum Storage in Wyandotte County

4.10 *Fuel Suppliers*

4.11 *Critical Infrastructure/Essential Facilities Backup Generator Power Specifications*

4.12 *Electricians for Generator Hook-up / Electrical Contractors*

4.13 *Priority Restoration List* Map of Private Companies with Bulk Petroleum Storage in Wyandotte County

ESF 13--Public Safety and Security

1 Purpose, Scope, Policies/Authorities

1.1 Purpose

1.2 Scope

1.3 Policies/Authorities

2 Concept of Operations

2.1 Command, Control, and Notification

2.2 Capabilities

2.3 Public Safety/Security/Protection

2.4 Continuity of Operations



2012 Emergency Operations Plan

2.5 Considerations for Functional and Access Needs Populations and Children

2.6 Phases of Emergency Management

3 Responsibilities

4 references/Attachments

4.1 Map of Public Safety Providers in Wyandotte County

ESF 14--Long-Term Community Recovery

1 Purpose, Scope, Policies/Authorities

1.1 Purpose

1.2 Scope

1.3 Policies/Authorities

2 Concept of Operations

2.1 General (Command, Control, and Notification)

2.2 Damage Assessments

2.3 Environmental Assessment

2.4 Types of Disaster Declarations

2.5 Other Needs Considerations (including functional and access needs populations and children)

2.6 Phases of Emergency Management

3 Responsibilities

4 References/Attachments

4.1 Damage Assessment Form

4.2 Disaster Assistance Programs

ESF 15--External Affairs/Emergency Public Information

1 Purpose, Scope, Policies/Authorities

1.1 Purpose

1.2 Scope

1.3 Policies/Authorities

2 Concept of Operations



2012 Emergency Operations Plan

- 2.1 Command, Control, and Notification
- 2.2 Public Announcement/Media Releases
- 2.3 Considerations for Functional and Access Needs Populations and Children
- 2.4 Phases of Emergency Management

3 Responsibilities

4 References/Attachments

- 4.1 Sample protective action measures
- 4.2 Resources available for disseminating emergency public information
- 4.3 Language Line
- 4.4 Interpreter/Translator Services



PROMULGATION

Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas

Resolution No. 8-42-12

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING A LOCAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

WHEREAS, one of the responsibilities of Kansas counties required by K.S. A. 48-929, is the development and promulgation of a County emergency Operations Plan (EOP) with the intention of saving lives and protecting property in the event of a major emergency or disaster.

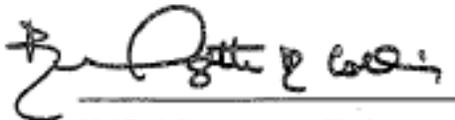
WHEREAS, this planning includes: Mitigation to reduce the probability of occurrence and minimize the effects of unavoidable incidents; Preparedness to respond to emergency/disaster situations; Response actions during an emergency/disaster; and Recovery operations that will ensure the orderly return to normal or improved conditions following an emergency/disaster.

WHEREAS, the Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Plan has been developed to establish the policies, guidance and procedures that will provide the elected and appointed officials, administrative personnel, various governmental departments and private and volunteer agencies with the information required to function in a coordinated and integrated fashion and to ensure a timely and organized management of the consequences arising from emergencies/disasters.

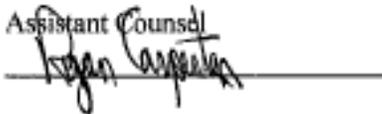
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COMMISSION OF THE UNIFIED GOVERNMENT OF WYANDOTTE COUNTY/KANSAS CITY, KANSAS:

That the Commission of the Unified Government hereby adopts and endorses the Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Plan, May 2012 Edition.

ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE UNIFIED GOVERNMENT OF WYANDOTTE COUNTY/KANSAS CITY, KANSAS THIS 16 DAY OF AUGUST 2012.



Unified Government Clerk
Approved as to form:

Assistant Counsel



Joe Reardon, Mayor/CEO

RESOLUTION NO. 2012-08

A Resolution to Adopt A Local Emergency Operations Plan

WHEREAS, one of the responsibilities of cities and counties in Kansas required by K.S.A. 48-929, is the development and promulgation of an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) to help save lives and protect property in the event of a major emergency or disaster.

WHEREAS, this plan includes Mitigation to reduce the probability of occurrence and minimize the effects of unavoidable incidents; Preparedness to respond to emergency disaster situations; Response actions during an emergency/disaster; and Recovery operations that will ensure the orderly return to normal or improved levels following an emergency/disaster.

WHEREAS, the Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Plan has been developed to establish the policies, guidance and procedures that will provide the elected and appointed officials, administrative personnel, various governmental departments and private volunteer agencies with the information required to function in a coordinated and integrated fashion and to ensure a timely and organized management of the consequences that arise from emergencies/disasters.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BONNER SPRINGS, Kansas:

That the City Council hereby adopts and endorses the Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Plan, May 2012 Edition.

Adopted by the City Council and signed by the Mayor on September 10, 2012.

Attest:


Rita Hoag, City Clerk


Clausie W. Smith, Mayor

(Seal)

RESOLUTION NO. 2012-20

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING A LOCAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

WHEREAS, one of the responsibilities of Kansas cities and counties required by K.S.A. 48-929 is the development and promulgation of an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) with the intention of saving lives and protecting property in the event of a major emergency or disaster.

WHEREAS, this planning includes: Mitigation to reduce the probability of occurrences and minimize the effects of unavoidable incidents; Preparedness to respond to emergency/disaster situations; Response actions during emergency/disaster; and Recovery operations that will ensure the orderly return to normal and improved levels following an emergency/disaster.

WHEREAS, the Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Plan has been developed to establish the policies, guidance and procedures that will provide the elected and appointed officials, administration personnel, various governmental departments, and private and volunteer agencies with the information required to function in a coordinated and intergraded fashion and to ensure a timely and organized management of the consequences arising from emergencies/disasters.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE CITY OF EDWARDSVILLE, KANSAS, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The City Council hereby adopts and endorses the Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Plan, August 2012 Edition.

Section 2. This Resolution shall take effect and be in full force immediately after its adoption by the Governing Body of the City.

PASSED AND APPROVED by the Governing Body of the City of Edwardsville, Kansas, this 8th day of October, 2012.

Attest:



A blue ink signature of the Acting City Clerk, written over a horizontal line.

Acting City Clerk

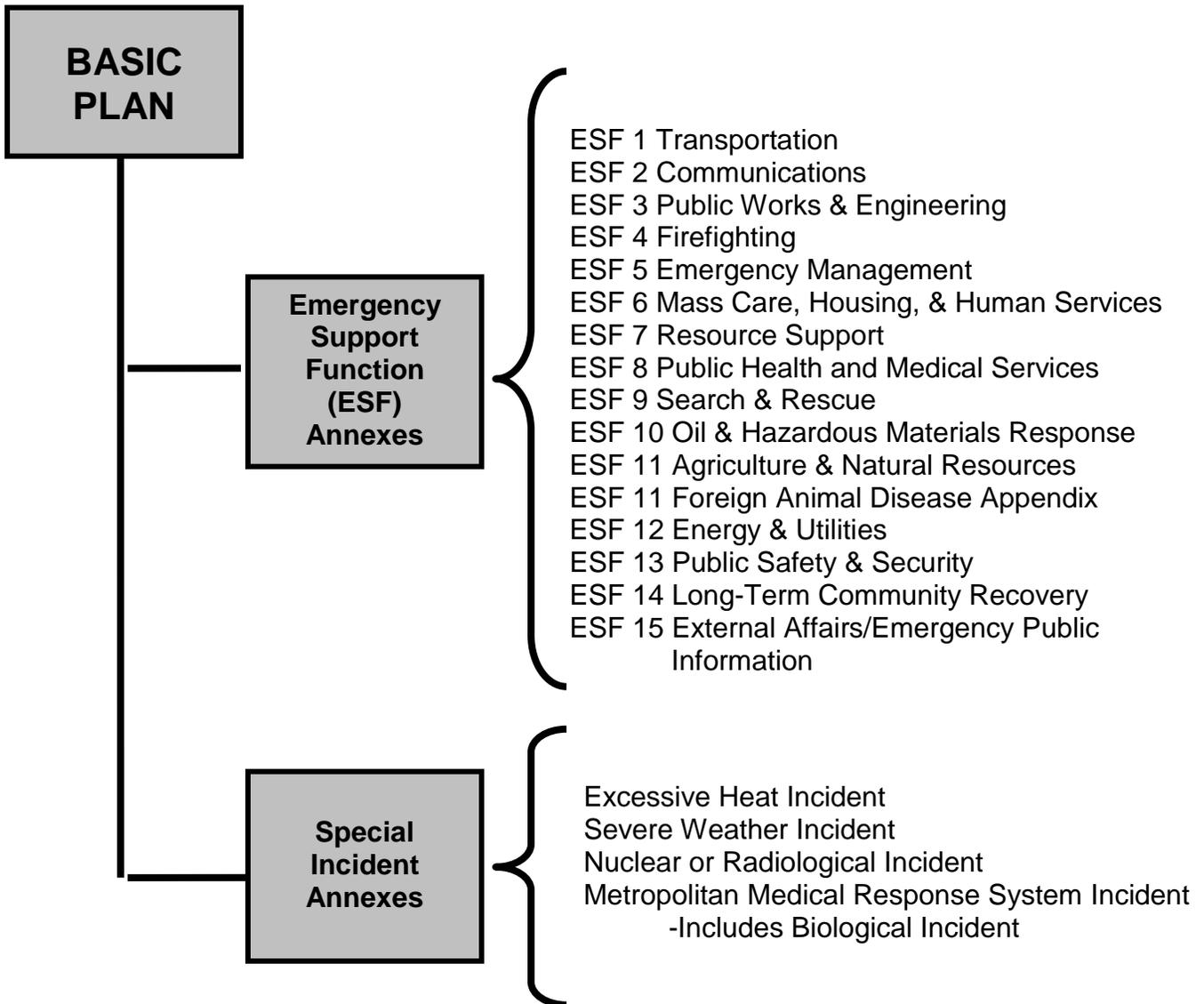
A blue ink signature of John McTaggart, written over a horizontal line.

John McTaggart, Mayor



STRUCTURE OF THE PLAN/PLANNING PROCESS

The Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Plan is consistent with the Kansas Response Plan and National Response Framework structure to utilize a standardized list of fifteen (15) Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). The ESF structure is based on the concept that there are certain functions common in emergency management regardless of the course, size, type, or severity of disasters. The county is better prepared for all disasters by organizing plans and response efforts around these common functions. Therefore, this Emergency Operations Plan consists of a Basic Plan, 15 ESF Annexes, and Specific Annexes pertinent to specific incident response operations.





- 1) Planning Requirements: KSA 48-929 requires each county within Kansas to establish and maintain a disaster agency responsible for emergency management and coordination of response to disasters. Each disaster agency is required to prepare and keep current a disaster emergency plan for the area under its jurisdiction. The Kansas Administrative Regulations (KAR) 56-2-2 establishes the standards for local disaster agencies. Pursuant with applicable KSAs and KARs, Wyandotte County by Resolution (Wyandotte County, Kansas City, Kansas, Unified Government Resolution Number R-25-99 dated March 10, 1999) establishes Wyandotte County Emergency Management Department as the disaster agency responsible for emergency management and coordination of response and recovery activities during and following disasters in Wyandotte County. This includes the responsibility for the development of a local emergency planning program and maintenance of an all-hazard emergency operations plan for the County.

- 2) Planning Guidance: KSA 48-928 requires the Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM) to establish emergency planning standards and requirements for the counties and to periodically examine and/or review and approve county plans. KDEM establishes emergency planning standards and requirements through the Kansas Planning Standards (KPS), which identify the key components required for effective county emergency operations plans in the in the State of Kansas. The Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Plan has been developed based on the January 2012 KPS.

Additionally, the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) newly developed Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 provides federal emergency planning guidance for state and local planning. CPG-101 establishes the federal government's guidelines on developing emergency operations plans and promotes a common understanding of the fundamentals of planning and the decision making to help emergency planners produce integrated and coordinated plans.

- 3) Planning Process: Emergency management academics and practitioners agree that the true value in creating a plan is the process itself. It is through collective problem solving and learning from and with each other that produces the best results for Wyandotte County, the cities, response organizations, and most importantly the public they serve. This is the idea that has had the largest impact in shaping the planning process used to develop and maintain the Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Plan. The process has been designed to ensure that all stakeholders have an opportunity to participate in the development of the plan in a meaningful way and that the plan is based on the best information available. As stated in CPG-101, the planning process is based on the following planning principles:



- a. Planning must be community-based, representing the whole population and its needs
- b. Planning must include participation from all stakeholders in the community
- c. Planning uses a logical and analytical problem-solving process to help address the complexity and uncertainty inherent in potential hazards
- d. Planning considers all hazards and threats
- e. Planning should be flexible enough to address both traditional and catastrophic incidents
- f. Plans must clearly identify the mission and supporting goals
- g. Time, uncertainty, risk, and experience influence planning
- h. Effective plans tell those with operational responsibilities what to do and why to do it
- i. Planning is fundamentally a process to manage risk
- j. Planning is one of the key components of the preparedness cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating, and taking corrective actions.

To accomplish the update, the following process was followed:

- For each Emergency Support Function Annex, all agencies/entities indicated as Coordinating, Primary, and Support Agencies were invited to participate in a planning session. During these planning sessions, the overall purpose of the plan was discussed followed by facilitated discussions for representative agencies of each ESF to outline their responsibilities during emergency situations as well as identify/update specific actions that they would carry out. Information collected from these sessions was then incorporated into the updated EOP.
- Coordinating, Primary, and Support agencies for each ESF were asked to review the 2007 Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Plan and provide specific comments and revisions.
- Coordination, Primary, and Support agencies for each ESF were asked to provide guidance or standard operating procedures that have been developed to assist in their specific emergency operations roles.
- Revised Draft Emergency Support Function Annexes were distributed to Coordinating, Primary, and Support Agencies for their review and comment
- Revised Emergency Support Function Annexes were finalized.

4) Planning Environment & Integration: While the Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Plan is the primary legal document establishing how Wyandotte County will coordinate response activities in disasters, a response relies on a suite of carefully integrated and implemented plans. All jurisdictional emergency planning should be coordinated and



integrated vertically and horizontally among all levels of government. Vertical integration ensures plans are aligned both up and down the various levels of government while horizontal integration integrates operations across a jurisdiction and ensures a jurisdiction's set of plans supports its neighboring or partner jurisdictions' similar sets of plan. Wyandotte County works with its planning partners at the local, regional, state, and federal levels to ensure that emergency response plans are integrated, allowing for a swift, coordinated response to disasters. While the following emergency plans differ in scope, they are all focused on ensuring a coordinated response to meet the needs of a disaster.

- a. Individual, Family, and Business Emergency Plans: The public is responsible for preparing for disasters just as the various levels of government do. Local government and disaster relief organizations in Wyandotte County are prepared to respond quickly when disasters strike. However, in large events it is unlikely everyone's needs will be met immediately. Therefore the public needs to be prepared as well. An essential component of this preparedness is creating individual, family, and/or business plans that are integrated and coordinated with local response plans and agencies.
- b. First Responder Plans: First responder organizations operating daily in Wyandotte County have plans and procedures on how they respond to routine emergencies and how they expand and coordinate their efforts during disasters. These plans and procedures are consistent with national standards and local systems and structures ensuring a coordinated response in the field.
- c. County Emergency Operations Plan (CEOP): The CEOP is the primary legal document establishing how response activities will be coordinated during a disaster in Wyandotte County. The plan describes the policies and roles and responsibilities during a disaster and is integrated with city, regional, state, and federal plans and systems.
- d. Regional Planning: Regional planning is an important component to the overall response system. The metropolitan area has a long history of working together through the coordination of the Mid-America Regional Council to meet the needs of those impacted by disaster. Regional Coordination Guides (RCGs) have been developed, or are under development for each of the 15 Emergency Support Functions to provide specific guidance for emergencies/incidents that necessitate a regional response.
- e. Kansas Response Plan (KRP): The KRP is the document that describes how the State of Kansas will coordinate its resources and efforts in response to disasters in the State of Kansas. The KRP also describes how counties will coordinate with the State and how the State will coordinate with the Federal Government and



- systems. Wyandotte County and KDEM work together to ensure the KRP and Wyandotte County's EOP are aligned, allowing for a more coordinated response.
- f. Other plans (i.e. Continuity of Operations Plan, Evacuation Plan, etc)

5) Federal Planning: The National Incident Management System (NIMS): NIMS provides a consistent framework for incident management, regardless of the cause, size, or complexity of the incident. NIMS provides the Nation's first responders and authorities with the same foundation for incident management for all hazards. The Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Plan implements NIMS by:

- Using ICS and the multiagency coordination system to manage and support all incidents;
- Integrating all response agencies and entities into a single, seamless system;
- Establishing a public information plan (ESF-15);
- Identifying and characterizing resources according to established standards and types (where available);
- Requiring the need for all personnel to be trained properly for the jobs they perform;
- Ensuring interoperability, accessibility, and redundancy of communications.

National Response Framework (NRF): The NRF describes how the nation will coordinate its response during disasters. It focuses primarily on how the Federal Government is organized to support communities and States in performing immediate actions needed to save lives, protect property and environment, and meet basic human needs.

- 6) Supporting Documents: The general policies and roles & responsibilities contained in the CEOP may necessitate the development of supporting plans and documents. These supporting documents will take many forms in order to accomplish a variety of different objectives. The most common of these documents are:
- a. Emergency Operational Guides (EOGs)/Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)/Standard Operating Guide (SOG): This term is used to describe any documents which are used to provide detailed information regarding the accomplishment of specific emergency functions as outlined in this or other recognized plans. These guides may contain checklists and resource lists needed to perform specific functions and should refer to the plan(s) they support. EOG/SOP/SOGs may be produced by any agency or organization, public or private, with responsibilities contained in this or other recognized plans. Organizations identified as having responsibilities in this plan are expected to produce and maintain EOG/SOP/SOGs and any other supporting documents



- required to ensure and, upon request, will provide copies of such guides (and subsequent changes) to Wyandotte County Emergency Management.
- b. Emergency Operations Checklists: Checklists provide the step-by-step guidance needed to perform time-critical emergency operations functions. While their use should never replace informed judgment by emergency personnel, they do facilitate rapid accomplishment of standard actions needed in an emergency situation. Agencies or organizations which believe they can benefit from such checklists are encouraged to develop them; however, care must be taken to ensure they are continuously updated and tested.
 - c. Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) or Agreement (MOA): It is occasionally necessary or desirable for agencies or organizations to specifically outline mutually agreed-upon responsibilities and procedures relating to emergency situations. This is sometimes the case when dealing with private organizations which agree to assume responsibilities, in cooperation with government, during emergencies/ disasters. Such documents may be adopted between and among any government or private entities; however, jurisdictional plans should reference and summarize such agreements. ESF 7 shall house all agreements within the resource directory for all ESFs.
 - d. Mutual Aid Agreement (MAA): The purpose of a Mutual Aid Agreement is to provide for mutual aid and assistance between the agencies entering into the Agreement to provide services to prevent, respond to, and recovery from an emergency when local resources are insufficient to meet unusual needs. The safety and well being of a community will best be protected through the coordinated efforts of multiple agencies providing assistance to one another.
Mutual Aid Agreements Activation:
 - i. In the event of a state of local disaster emergency, the Party seeking mutual aid shall make the request directly to the Party from whom the aid is sought in coordination with ESF 7.
 - ii. Requests may be verbal or in writing. If verbal, the request shall be confirmed in writing no later than ten (10) calendar days following the verbal request unless otherwise stated according to policies or resolutions.
 - iii. All communication shall be conducted directly between Recipient and Provider in coordination with ESF 7.
 - iv. The Recipient shall be responsible for keeping all Parties advised of the status of mutual aid activities.
 - e. Intergovernmental Mutual Aid: Mutual aid agreements and memorandums of understanding are essential components of emergency management planning,



- response, and recovery activities. These agreements provide reciprocal emergency aid and assistance during an emergency or disaster. They can increase available resources and improve response and recovery efforts.
- f. Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact: The purpose of the compact is to provide mutual aid among the states in meeting any emergency or disaster. The prompt, full, and effective utilization of the resources of the respective states include personnel, equipment, or supplies may be essential to the safety, care, and welfare of people therein. The Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact may be entered in accordance with the provisions of KSA 48-3202. This action is accomplished by written agreement between the Governor of Kansas and Governor's of one or more states which have legally joined said compact, or which are authorized to join. Such written agreement may specify the period of time said compact is entered into with regard to each such state. Thus, the State of Kansas compact is non-active until initiated by the Governor, in agreement with one or more states.
- g. Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC): The EMAC is mutual aid agreement and partner among states to allow for the exchange of resources when state and local resources are overwhelmed and federal assistance is inadequate or unavailable. Request for EMAC assistance are legally binding, contractual arrangements which requires soliciting state to be responsible for reimbursing all out-of-state costs and be liable for the actions and safety of out-of-state personnel. Providing assistance to other states through EMAC is not an obligation. Kansas became a signatory to the compact in 2000 (KSA 48-9a01).



WYANDOTTE COUNTY, KANSAS EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

BASIC PLAN

1 PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION OVERVIEW, AND ASSUMPTIONS

This section provides the basic purpose statement for the Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Plans as well as an overview of the land area covered and entities involved in emergency operations.

1.1 Purpose

The purpose statement of the Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), hereafter referred to as the EOP, is to provide guidance to help minimize the loss of lives, prevent injuries, protect property, safeguard the environment and preserve the local economy in the event of a major emergency.

This Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Plan considers key policies and roles and responsibility to establish the overall framework necessary to reduce vulnerabilities to disasters and manage them. The plan is designed to achieve the following:

- Establish the systems and coordination of actions to save lives protect property and the environment, and restore the community to pre-disaster or improved conditions.
- Identify how legal questions/issues are resolved as a result of mitigation, prepared, response, or recovery actions, including what liability protection is available to responders.
- Define emergency management policies, roles, and responsibilities of the Unified Government of Wyandotte County and Kansas City, Kansas, local municipal governments, response organizations, and other entities that may be requested to provide assistance before, during, and after a disaster.
- Outline procedures for requesting and coordinating regional, state, and federal disaster assistance.



1.2 Scope

The EOP serves as an essential component of Wyandotte County's comprehensive emergency management program by addressing all hazards, all phases, all impacts, all people, and all stakeholders.

- 1) **All Hazards** - The EOP intends to address all hazards that may require disaster response in Wyandotte County and sets forth a comprehensive program designed to help prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects of natural, technological and human-caused hazards.

The hazards are identified through risk assessment and prioritized on the basis of impact and occurrence. Please see Section 1.3.9, Hazard Analysis for the hazards identified and their prioritization.

This EOP applies only to non-routine emergency events and will not be implemented for the daily emergencies routinely handled by first responder agencies and community organizations.

- 2) **All Phases** -

- a. Mitigation- Activities designed to prevent or reduce losses from disasters
- b. Preparedness- Activities focused on development of plans and various capabilities required for effective disaster response
- c. Response- Activities focused on saving lives and minimizing damage of a disaster once it is anticipated or immediately after it occurs
- d. Recovery- Activities that continue beyond response to restore the community to pre-disaster or improved conditions

- 3) **All Impacts** - The EOP identifies concepts used to address all types of disaster impacts:

- a. Minor Disaster (can be identified as emergency) - A disaster that will likely be within the response capability of local government and will result in only a minimal need for State or Federal assistance.
- b. Major Disaster (can be identified as disaster) - A disaster that will likely exceed local capability and require a broad range of State and Federal assistance. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will be notified and potential Federal assistance will be pre-dominantly recovery oriented.
- c. Catastrophic Disaster - A disaster that will require massive State and Federal



assistance, including immediate involvement from the Kansas National Guard. Federal assistance will involve response as well as recovery assets.

- 4) **All People** – Wyandotte County adopts the whole community concept to effectively plan for as many audiences as practically possible. Certain defined groups with something in common as a “special” segmented population and may include:

- a. Functional and access needs: To ensure this plan adequately addresses the needs of those with functional and access needs, particular attention has been given to ensure adequate consideration for individuals with a disability as defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) 2009, as amended. Although not defined as a disability by the ADA, those persons with limited English proficiency should be included in the functional and access needs populations and associated planning.

The following resources have been consulted in preparation of this EOP:

- “ADA Best Practices Took Kit for State and Local Governments, Chapter 7, Emergency Management Under Title II of the ADA”, <http://www.ada.gov/pcatoolkit/chap7emergencygmt.htm>
- “Guidance on Planning for Integration of Functional Needs Support Services in General Population Shelters, November 2010” developed by FEMA
- “Assisting Individuals With Functional Needs During Evacuation and Sheltering, 2009” developed by the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services

- b. Children: To ensure that the needs of children are considered and integrated into all disaster planning, preparedness, response and recovery efforts in Wyandotte County, this area has been specifically addressed.

The following resources have been consulted in preparation of this EOP

- [National Commission on Children and Disasters](#)
- [Resources on Children and Disasters](#)
- [Helping Children Cope with Disasters](#)
- [FEMA Youth Preparedness](#)
- [FEMA Catalogue of Youth Disaster Preparedness Education Resources](#)
- [FEMA/American Red Cross Publication-Help Children Cope with Disasters](#)



- [American Academy of Pediatrics on Children and Disasters Preparedness](#)
 - [American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry on Helping Children After a Disaster](#)
- c. Economically disadvantaged
- d. Culturally/geographically isolated

- 5) **All Stakeholders** - The EOP planning process is designed to facilitate communication, build consensus, advocate a team atmosphere, encourage trust, and create a sustainable and sincere relationship among agencies. An effective disaster response foundation is developed and maintained through an integrated team approach. Specifically, this EOP:
- Applies to all departments and divisions in Wyandotte County, Kansas City, Kansas Unified Government, as well as the cities of Bonner Springs and Edwardsville.
 - Requests many volunteer, community, private, and State and Federal agencies to coordinate with the County and play key roles during major emergencies.
 - Follows all applicable local, State and Federal requirements and guidance as described in Part B – Authorities and References.
 - Describes a cooperative, countywide effort including all participating agencies and emphasizing coordination and communication to accomplish common public safety goals.
- 6) **Limitations** - The outcome of any emergency response may be limited by the scope, magnitude and duration of the event. Nothing in this EOP is to be construed as creating any duty of care owed by the County, Cities or any organization cooperating in the execution of this plan to any individual, corporation, firm or other entity.
- 7) **Suspension of Routine Activities and Availability of Employees** - Day-to-day functions that do not contribute directly to the emergency operation may be suspended for the duration of the event and efforts normally required for routine activities may be redirected to accomplish emergency tasks. During a declared local emergency, all County and City government employees not otherwise assigned emergency duties may be made available to augment the work of other departments or divisions.



- 8) **Non-Discrimination** - All local activities will be carried out in accordance with Chapter 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 205.16 (Nondiscrimination in Disaster Assistance). Further, it is the policy of Wyandotte County, Kansas City, Kansas Unified Government, and the cities of Bonner Springs and Edwardsville, that no services will be denied on the basis of race, religion, national origin, age, sex, marital status, veteran status, sexual orientation or the presence of any sensory, mental or physical disability.
- 9) **Citizen Preparedness** - This EOP does not substitute government services for individual responsibility. Citizens are expected to be aware of developing events and take appropriate steps to respond in a safe manner. Since government resources and personnel may be overwhelmed at the onset of an event, individuals and organizations should be prepared to be self-sufficient immediately following a disaster. Wyandotte County will make every effort to educate the public about emergencies prior to the occurrence of an event.

1.3 Situation Overview

1.3.1 Geographic

Wyandotte County is located in eastern Kansas and is the smallest County in the State with 143 square miles. The main topographic features within the County are the Kansas and Missouri River valleys and their tributaries. The uplands adjacent to these valleys are comprised of deeply dissected hills. Steep slopes and breaks formed by differential erosion of limestone, shale and sandstone are along the Kansas River and its tributaries. The lower level in Wyandotte County is approximately 740 feet above sea level at the junction of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers. The highest point is approximately 1,060 feet on the uplands in the western part of the County.

Neighboring counties are Leavenworth County to the west, Johnson County to the south, and the Missouri State Line to the east.

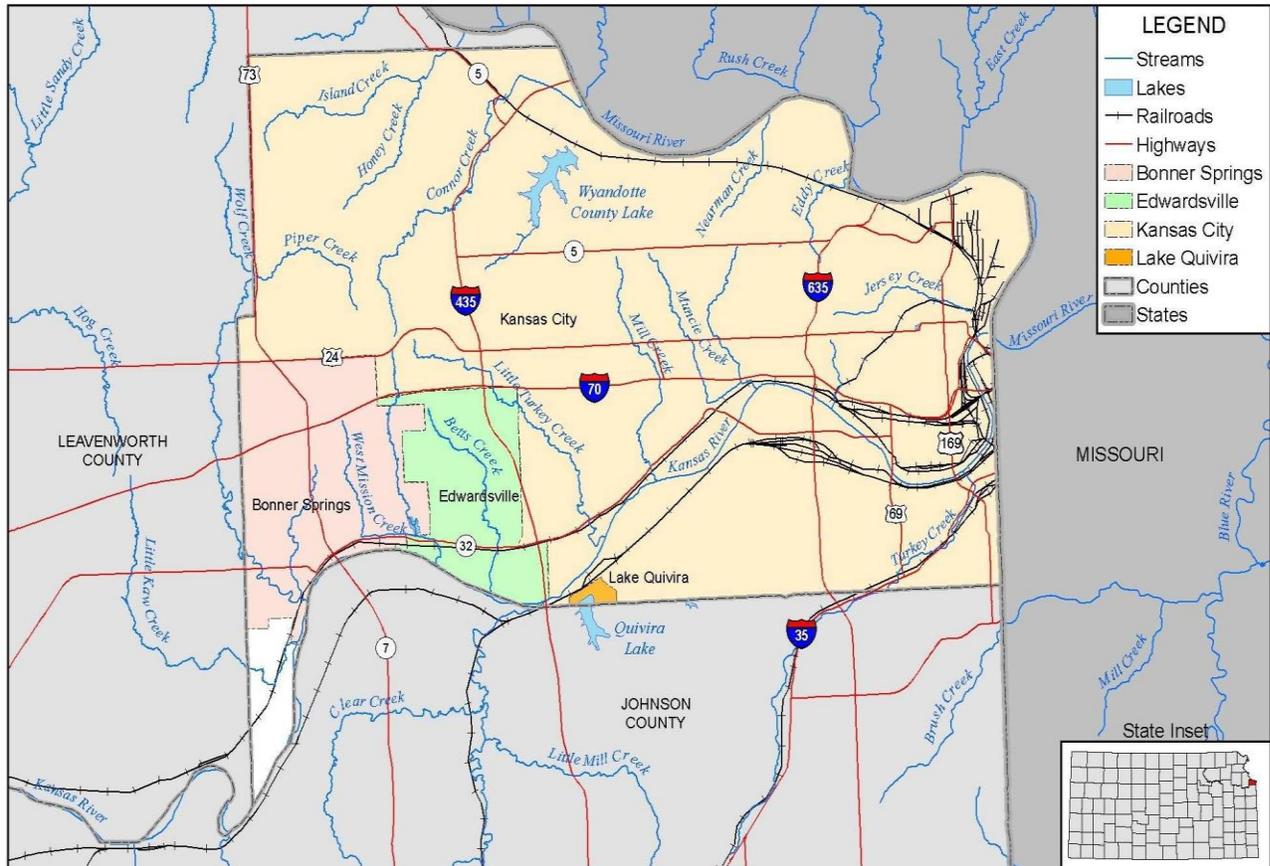
According to a description of the County's natural history by William G. Cutler (1883), 80 percent of the County was forest, 20 percent is bottom land. The average width of bottoms is from one to two miles with several springs scattered throughout the County. The soil is a sandy loam with rich mineral along the Kansas River corridor.

Wyandotte County is located in the Kansas-Lower Republican basin that covers approximately 10,500 square miles of northeastern Kansas. The major waterways in the planning area are the Kansas, Republican, Big Blue, Little Blue, Delaware, and



Wakarusa Rivers and the Vermillion and Stranger creeks. Streams and lakes cover 16 square miles (2.2 percent) of Wyandotte County.

The map below depicts the geographic area and local governments that operate under this EOP.



amec
Map compiled 5/2009; intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: State of Kansas, DASC

1.3.2 Jurisdictions

1.3.2.1 Unified Government

The Unified Government of Wyandotte County and Kansas City, Kansas was created by voters in 1997. It consolidated the City and County governments. It includes the entire County for county level services and City level municipal services for all of the City of



Kansas City, Kansas. The Unified Government is currently staffed and managed by the following 51 offices and departments.

- [3-1-1 Call Center](#)
- [Air Quality](#)
- [Animal Control](#)
- [Appraiser](#)
- [Area Agency on Aging](#)
- [Auto Licensing](#)
- [Building Inspection](#)
- [Business License](#)
- [Code Enforcement](#)
- [Commissioner's Office](#)
- [Community Policing](#)
- [County Administrator](#)
- [County Clerk's Office](#)
- [Court Trustee](#)
- [Delinquent Real Estate Office](#)
- [District Attorney](#)
- [District Court](#)
- [Economic Development](#)
- [Election Commissioner](#)
- [Emergency Management](#)
- [Ethics Commission](#)
- [Finance](#)
- [Fire Department](#)
- [Housing and Urban Redevelopment](#)
(Community Development)
- [Human Resources](#)
- [Human Services](#)
- [K State Research & Extension](#)
- [Land Bank](#)
- [Legal Department](#)
- [Legislative Auditor's Office](#)
- [Liveable Neighborhoods](#)
- [Maps](#)
- [Mayor's Office](#)
- [Municipal Court](#)
- [Neighborhood Resource Center](#)
- [Operation Brightside](#)
- [Parks and Recreation](#)
- [Police Department](#)
- [Property Management/Marketing](#)
- [Public Health Department](#)
- [Public Relations](#)
- [Public Safety Business Office](#)
- [Public Works](#)
- [Purchasing](#)
- [Register of Deeds](#)
- [Rental Licensing](#)
- [Sheriff](#)
- [Technology](#)
- [UG Transit](#)
- [Urban Planning and Land Use](#)
- [Water Pollution Control](#)
- [Wyandotte County Museum](#)

1.3.2.2 City of Bonner Springs

Bonner Springs is reputed to be the first commercial center and white settlement in Kansas in the year 1812. Today it is governed by a Mayor-Council-Manager form of government. The governing body consists of eight council members elected from four wards, and a Mayor elected at large.

1.3.2.3 City of Edwardsville

The City of Edwardsville is located south of the Kansas Speedway adjacent to I-70 and I-435 in Wyandotte County. The City is governed by a Mayor/Council/Administrator form of government.

1.3.3 Economy

Table 1 provides selected Economic Characteristics for Wyandotte County.



Table 1. Selected Economic Characteristics, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Subject	Estimate	Percent
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
Civilian labor force	77,284	77,284
Percent Unemployed	(X)	12.2%
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	67,852	67,852
OCCUPATION		
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	15,187	22.4%
Service occupations	14,041	20.7%
Sales and office occupations	16,739	24.7%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	8,782	12.9%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	13,103	19.3%
INDUSTRY		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	461	0.7%
Construction	6,584	9.7%
Manufacturing	8,622	12.7%
Wholesale trade	1,859	2.7%
Retail trade	7,353	10.8%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	5,147	7.6%
Information	1,286	1.9%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	3,880	5.7%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	6,766	10.0%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	12,827	18.9%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	6,389	9.4%
Other services, except public administration	3,251	4.8%
Public administration	3,427	5.1%



Subject	Estimate	Percent
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2010 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)		
Total households	57,207	57.207
Less than \$10,000	6,537	11.4%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3,693	6.5%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7,999	14.0%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7,886	13.8%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9,381	16.4%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10,432	18.2%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	5,388	9.4%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	4,672	8.2%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	856	1.5%
\$200,000 or more	363	0.6%
Median household income (dollars)	38,503	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	49,058	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	18,827	(X)
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL		
All families	(X)	16.5%
All people	(X)	21.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



1.3.4 Demographics

Table 2 provides details about the population and population growth for the county as a whole as well as and incorporated cities and unincorporated areas.

Table 2. Wyandotte County Certified Population, Certified to the Secretary of State by Division of the Budget on July 1, 2011

	Population 2000	Population 2009	Population 2010	# Growth 2000- 2010	# Growth 2009- 2010	% Change 2000- 2010	% Change 2009- 2010
Wyandotte County Total	157,882	155,085	157,505	(377)	2,420	(0.2)	1.5
Bonner Springs city (partial.)	6,767	7,232	7,308	541	76	7.4	1.0
Edwardsville city	4,146	4,528	4,340	194	(188)	4.5	(4.3)
Kansas City city	146,866	143,209	145,786	(1,080)	2,577	(0.7)	1.8
Lake Quivira city (partial)	49	49	40	(9)	(9)	(22.5)	(22.5)
Bal. of Wyandotte County	54	67	31	(23)	(36)	(74.2)	(116.1)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, as reported in the FY 2013 State of Kansas Governor's Budget Report

The population in Wyandotte County is comprised of the following races:

- White Non-Hispanic Alone (48.0%)
- Black Non-Hispanic Alone (25.9%)
- Hispanic or Latino (22.0%)
- Asian alone (1.9%)
- Two or more races (1.6%)

1.3.5 Public Safety Agencies

1.3.5.1 Law Enforcement

Law Enforcement Agencies in Wyandotte County include the following:

- Wyandotte County Sheriff's Office
- Kansas City, Kansas Police Department
- Bonner Springs Police Department
- Edwardsville Police Department
- University of Kansas Medical Center Police Department
- Kansas City Kansas Community College Police Department



1.3.5.2 Medical Service

Hospitals

University of Kansas Medical Center and Hospital: The University of Kansas Medical Center is located on Rainbow Boulevard in Kansas City, KS and is considered a campus of the University of Kansas.

Providence Medical Center: The Providence Medical Center is a not-for-profit, community hospital located in Kansas City, KS that is affiliated with the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth Health System. Providence is also affiliated with Saint John Hospital located in Leavenworth, KS.

Wyandotte County Public Health Department

There are 4 divisions within the Public Health Department

- Air Quality
- Emergency Preparedness
- Environmental Health
- Clinical Services

The Clinical Services Division provides the following Clinical Services to help prevent illness and injury, promote healthy places to live and work, provide education to help people make good health decisions and ensure our state is prepared for emergencies.

- Disease Control
- Immunizations
- Laboratory
- Pediatrics
- Refugee Health
- STD-HIV
- Women's Health Services/ Family Planning

Safety Net Clinics

There are 11 primary care clinics that serve Wyandotte County. These clinics provide care to the uninsured/underinsured, Medicaid and low income patients in the area and provide a wide range of services. The types of services provided depend on client needs and availability of medical care providers. Clinics provide services such as: primary / preventative medical care, laboratory services, STD screening, immunizations, family planning, pharmaceutical assistance, and translation services. Some sites



provide dental services, mental health services, and pre-natal care. The clinic serves as the primary medical home for many Wyandotte County citizens. Most of the clinics obtain funding from private sources and donations as well as from a grant from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment's Office of Local and Rural Health

Wyandot Center

Wyandot Center is Wyandotte County's designated community mental health center, providing services for children, adolescents, adults and families at seven locations, in schools and in other community settings.

Emergency Medical Services

- Kansas City, Kansas Fire/ Department, EMS Division
- Bonner Springs, Kansas Ambulance/EMS Department

Private Medical Practitioners

There are a multitude of private medical practitioners in the County that provide varied medical services.

1.3.5.3 Fire Departments

Fire Departments in Wyandotte County include the following:

- Kansas City, Kansas Fire/EMS Department
- Bonner Springs Fire/EMS Department
- Edwardsville Fire Department

1.3.5.4 Emergency Management

The Emergency Management Department is the lead agency responsible for development of the Emergency Operations Plan as well as activation and primary staffing of the Emergency Operations Center. The department coordinates the activities of volunteer, public and private agencies in all phases of emergency management (Preparedness, Response, Recovery, and Mitigation). The Office is charged with assuring timely and adequate public warning of potential or imminent disaster events, and providing disaster-related safety information to the public and media. The Department is available on a 24-hour, 7-days-a-week basis.

The Office also assists City, State, and Federal officials and their respective constituents with disaster preparedness, response, mitigation, and recovery programs.



1.3.5.5 Communications/Dispatch Centers

The Wyandotte County Communications Center is responsible for processing, dispatching, and coordination of emergency and non-emergency calls for service. The Wyandotte County Communications Center dispatches all police, fire, and medical services for all jurisdictions in the County.

1.3.6 Education

1.3.6.1 Public School Districts

There are four Unified School Districts in Wyandotte County as well as a State School as follows:

- Turner USD 202,
- Piper USD 203,
- Bonner-Edwardsville USD 204,
- Kansas City USD 500, and
- Kansas School for the Blind in Kansas City.

1.3.6.2 Private Schools

There are twelve private schools in Wyandotte County. One is pre-kindergarten through 12th grade, one is 9th-12th grade and all others offer curriculum for various grades from pre-kindergarten through 8th grade.

1.3.6.3 Institutions of Higher Learning

University of Kansas Medical Center and Hospital

The University of Kansas Medical Center is located on Rainbow Boulevard in Kansas City, KS and is considered a campus of the University of Kansas. It offers educational programs through its Schools of Allied Health, Medicine, Nursing, and Graduate Studies. The campus is comprised of academic units operating alongside the University of Kansas Hospital, which provides opportunities for clinical experience and residency positions (www.kumc.edu/Pulse/aboutkumc.html).

Kansas City Kansas Community College:

KCKCC is centrally located in Wyandotte County with 14 major buildings on the main campus. Each semester, it averages 6,000 students enrolled in credit and continuing education classes.



University of St. Mary's

Located at Providence Medical Center, the University of St. Mary's offers a MBA program and degree-completion programs.

Donnelly College

Donnelly College is a Catholic coeducational college, which offers bachelor and associate degrees, English as a Second Language, and various health care certifications.

1.3.7 Local Culture, Arts, and Humanities

1.3.7.1 Libraries

Kansas City, Kansas Public Library

The Unified School District 500, the only school district in Kansas that operates a public library and the Kansas City, Kansas Public Library provide Wyandotte County library services through a contract with the Wyandotte County Library Board. The Kansas City, Kansas Public Library (KCKPL) consists of a Main Library complex in downtown Kansas City, Kansas as well as the following branches

- Mr. and Mrs. F.L. Schlagel Environmental Library--This KCKP) library is located at Wyandotte County Lake Park and is year-round interactive library, nature center, and nature trail.
- Argentine Public Library
- Turner Community Library
- West Wyandotte Library

University of Kansas School of Medicine Dykes Library

Located on the University of Kansas Medical Center Campus, this is one of the most complete medical libraries in the Midwest. It is open to the public for those seeking health information or conducting medical research.

Bonner Springs City Library

Bonner Springs City Library is owned and operated by the City of Bonner Springs, Kansas.

Donnelly College Library

Located inside Donnelly College and is open to the public.



Kansas City Kansas Community College Library

Located inside the community college and is open to the public.

1.3.7.2 Museums

The following museums are located in Wyandotte County:

- Wyandotte County Historical Museum
- Strawberry Hill Museum & Cultural Center
- National Agricultural Center & Hall of Fame
- Grinter Place Museum
- Old Quindaro Museum
- Clendering Medical Museum

1.3.7.3 Parks and Recreation Areas

Unified Government Parks and Recreation Department

The Parks and Recreation Department maintains over 40 parks in the County. Amenities range from picnic tables and play areas to fishing lakes and bandstands. The County also maintains several community centers in the County as well as the Sunflower Hills golf course.

Bonner Springs Parks and Recreation

Bonner Springs Parks and Recreation maintains 6 parks, an aquatic park, a city band, 5 community rooms/centers/gymnasium, and recreation programs.

City of Edwardsville Parks and Recreation

Edwardsville is home to 2 ball parks, playground area, soccer fields, a shelter house.

1.3.8 Capability Assessment

A capability assessment has been performed through the Regional Homeland Security Coordinating Committee (RHSCC) for the Kansas City Urban Area through the Mid-America Regional Council (MARC). The date of the most recent assessment is 2009 and it is entitled "Kansas City Metro Regional Capability Assessment". This document is available FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY. The results of the capability assessments guide future investments in planning, training, exercising, and resources.



1.3.9 Hazard Analysis

Wyandotte County is threatened by many hazards with the potential to cause significant community disruption. These hazards include:

- Naturally occurring events, such as floods, tornadoes and disease outbreaks.
- Technological events, such as hazardous materials accidents
- Human-caused hazards, such as acts of terrorism

Due to their nature, hazards may occur consecutively (such as a severe thunderstorm followed by flash flooding) or simultaneously (such as a heat wave during a drought).

Wyandotte County may also suffer from events occurring elsewhere causing an effect on the supply of goods and services. Such events have the potential to create shortages of essentials such as electricity, petroleum products, natural gas, food or water.

Certain areas of Wyandotte County are prone to particular problems requiring special attention. Examples include flood plains and the areas vulnerable to hazardous materials spills/releases surrounding the numerous manufacturing facilities and transportation corridors in the County.

The 2009 Hazard Mitigation Plan developed by Wyandotte County and participating jurisdictions provides a comprehensive Hazard Analysis for 22 natural, man-made, and technological hazards. These hazards were analyzed and prioritized based on a calculated priority risk index (CPRI) that considered four elements of risk: probability, magnitude/severity, warning time, and duration. Table 3 defines the rankings for each element of risk. The CPRI for each hazard is provided in this Hazard Summary section.



Table 3. Calculated Priority Risk Index (CPRI) Element Definitions

Element/Level	Characteristics
Probability	
4 - Highly Likely	Event is probable within the calendar year. Event has up to 1 in 1 year chance of occurring (1/1=100%) History of events is greater than 33% likely per year. Event is "Highly Likely" to occur
3 – Likely	Event is probable within the next three years. Event has up to 1 in 3 years chance of occurring (1/3=33%) History of events is greater than 20% but less than or equal to 33% likely per year Event is "Likely" to occur
2 – Possible	Event is probable within the next five years. Event has up to 1 in 5 years chance of occurring (1/5=20%) History of events is greater than 10% but less than or equal to 20% likely per year Event could "Possibly" occur
1 – Unlikely	Event is possible within the next 10 years Event has up to 1 in 10 years chance of occurring (1/10=10%) History of events is less than or equal to 10% likely per year Event is "Unlikely" but is possible of occurring
Magnitude / Severity**	
4 – Catastrophic	Multiple deaths Complete shutdown of facilities for 30 or more days More than 50 percent of property is severely damaged
3 – Critical	Injuries and/or illnesses result in permanent disability Complete shutdown of critical facilities for at least two weeks 25–50 percent of property is severely damaged
2 – Limited	Injuries and/or illnesses do not result in permanent disability Complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than one week 10–25 percent of property is severely damaged
1 – Negligible	Injuries and/or illnesses are treatable with first aid Minor quality of life lost Shutdown of critical facilities and services for 24 hours or less Less than 10 percent of property is severely damaged
Warning Time	
4	Less Than 6 Hours
3	6-12 Hours
2	12-24 Hours
1	24+ Hours
Duration	
4	More Than 1 Week
3	Less Than 1 Week
2	Less Than 1 Day
1	Less Than 6 Hours

Source: MitigationPlan.com

* Based on history, using the definitions given, the likelihood of future events is quantified.

** According to the severity associated with past events or the probable worst case scenario possible in the state.

Using the ranking described in the table above, the formula used to determine each hazard's CPRI, which includes weighting factors was:



(Probability x .45) + (Magnitude/Severity x .30) + (Warning Time x .15) + (Duration x .10) = CPRI

Based on their CPRI, the hazards were separated into three categories of planning significance; High (3.0-4.0), Moderate (2.0-2.9), and Low (1.1-1.9)

These terms relate to the level of planning analysis to be given to the particular hazard in the risk assessment process and are not meant to suggest that a hazard would have only limited impact.

Table 4 summarizes the results of the hazard analysis using this methodology:

Table 4. Hazard Profile Summary for Wyandotte County

Hazard Type	Probability	Magnitude	Warning Time	Duration	CPRI	Planning Significance
Agricultural Infestation	1	1	1	4	1.3	Low
Dam/Levee Failure	1	4	3	3	2.4	Moderate
Drought	2	1	1	4	1.75	Low
Earthquake	1	3	4	1	2.05	Moderate
Expansive Soils	2	1	1	4	1.75	Low
Extreme Temperatures	4	3	1	3	3.15	High
Fire	4	2	4	2	3.2	High
Flood	4	3	2	3	3.3	High
Fog	3	1	3	1	2.2	Moderate
Hailstorm	4	1	4	1	2.8	Moderate
Hazardous Materials	4	3	4	2	3.5	High
Land Subsidence	2	1	4	1	1.9	Low
Landslide	1	1	3	1	1.3	Low
Lightning	4	2	2	1	2.8	Moderate
Major Disease Outbreak/Medical Epidemic	1	4	1	4	2.2	Moderate
Radiological	1	2	4	2	1.85	Low
Soil Erosion and Dust	2	1	1	4	1.75	Low
Terrorism/Agri-Terrorism	1	4	4	4	2.65	Moderate
Tornado	3	4	4	1	3.25	High
Utility/Infrastructure Failure	4	3	4	3	3.6	High
Windstorm	4	3	2	2	3.2	High
Winter Weather	4	3	2	3	3.3	High

Source: Wyandotte County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2009



Additional details of the hazard analysis can be found in the Risk Assessment Chapter (Chapter 3) of the Wyandotte County Hazard Mitigation Plan located at:
http://www.wycokck.org/InternetDept.aspx?id=22574&menu_id=950&banner=15284

1.4 Planning Assumptions

- 1) A major emergency or disaster can occur at anytime. Officials will recognize when an emergency event has occurred, or is about to occur, and take steps to implement the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).
- 2) Emergency situations may differ greatly in type, size, scope, onset and duration.
- 3) Proper implementation of the EOP will assist in reducing loss of life, injuries and property damage, and in expediting restoration and recovery.
- 4) Initial emergency information may be scarce, confusing or inaccurate. However, life saving activities will not be delayed while waiting for additional or more accurate information.
- 5) Response organizations, as well as their staff and families, may be directly affected by the event.
- 6) When necessary, mutual aid from surrounding jurisdictions will be requested if available.
- 7) Emergency response systems may be overwhelmed for several days and citizens may be on their own and should have the ability to be self sufficient for 72 hours or more.
- 8) If Wyandotte County resources and mutual aid resources are inadequate, assistance will be requested from the State and Federal government.

2 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

This section provides information on the concept of operations during normal operations through various phases of emergency operations.

2.1 Normal Operations

Day to day operations of the jurisdictions located in Wyandotte County, absent a declaration of a Local Disaster Emergency, are under the authority of local governing bodies. It is the responsibility of governments in Wyandotte County to protect life and property from the effects of emergencies or hazard events. This Plan is based on the concept that emergency functions for various agencies involved in emergency management will generally parallel their normal, day-to-day functions. To the extent



possible, the same personnel and material resources will be employed in both cases. Day-to-day functions that do not contribute directly to the emergency operation may be suspended for the duration of any emergency. Efforts that would normally be required of those functions will be re-directed to accomplish the emergency task assigned.

Under normal operations, the Wyandotte County Emergency Management Department serves as the emergency management agency as a department in the Unified Government of Wyandotte County and Kansas City, Kansas. The Emergency Management Department coordinates with the incorporated cities and county government entities to mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies that escalate beyond normal operational capabilities.

2.2 Emergency Operations

2.2.1 Activation of the Plan

- 1) First responder organizations will keep the Emergency Management Department informed of escalating situations that may require coordinated multi-departmental response and activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- 2) Once notified, the Emergency Management Department will monitor the situation and implement procedures to notify key personnel and activate this Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).
- 3) Activation of the EOP serves as notice to all County and City departments and cooperating agencies to shift from normal operations to emergency operations. This may require shifts in mission, staffing and resource allocation.
- 4) To the extent practical, the disaster responsibilities assigned to County and City departments and employees will parallel their normal activities. However, during declared emergencies, staff not otherwise assigned emergency duties may be made available to assist with emergency work.
- 5) This EOP will not be implemented for routine emergencies handled by the first response community and other organizations. However, if necessary, portions of this plan (such as a particular Emergency Support Function) may be activated to meet unique needs created by routine emergencies.
- 6) If local resources are severely taxed or exhausted, assistance may be requested from neighboring communities by activating mutual aid agreements.



2.2.2 National Incident Management System

Incident management activities will be initiated and conducted using the concepts and principles identified by the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The Incident Command System (ICS) will be used as the on-scene incident management system to direct and control response activities. As described in the ESF 7, Resource Management Annex, each level of government will respond to an incident using its available resources, to include the use of mutual aid. They may then request assistance from the next higher level of government if required (i.e., city to county, county to state, state to federal government). All organizations involved in disaster response will record disaster response actions and associated costs. Such agencies will document resource allocations and associated costs. Wyandotte County government will modify normal operations and redirect resources as needed to assist in disaster response and recovery efforts.

The statutory responsibility for the development and maintenance of an Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS) rests with county government, specifically the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC). By county resolution, Wyandotte County Emergency Management is charged by the BOCC with the execution of the required functions of emergency management, which include the coordination of all aspects of the IEMS during the four phases of emergency management – mitigation, preparedness, response & recovery. The basic task of Wyandotte County Emergency Management is to create in-place structures and processes to allow the numerous entities with emergency/disaster responsibilities to work together in a preplanned and coordinated fashion.

Even though the County Emergency Management Department has the statutory responsibility for emergency management, the safety and welfare of the residents of Wyandotte County rests with the respective local governments. The basic premise of this plan is that emergency/disaster response should occur at the lowest level of government. Situations which require responses or resources beyond the immediate local level, however, must be communicated to the next higher level of government as discussed above. One primary principal is that control of the emergency/ disaster situation remains the responsibility of the local jurisdiction regardless of the level of augmentation provided by outside entities. Ultimate responsibility and authority within any local jurisdiction resides with the duly elected officials of that jurisdiction, and command, control and coordination structures during all phases of emergency management will be designed to exercise that responsibility.



2.2.3 Multi-Agency Coordination

In most cases, emergencies are handled by local fire departments, law enforcement agencies, medical service agencies, and communication/dispatch centers; but in larger emergencies or disasters, additional coordination support is needed to ensure an effective response. In these situations, entities such as city EOCs and/or the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) have critical roles in acquiring, allocating and tracking resources, managing and distributing information, and setting response priorities. Each of these entities has their own purpose, scope, and criteria for activation.

2.2.4 Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The Wyandotte County EOC provides primary coordination and control over County-wide events, including the unincorporated portions of the County. The primary role of the EOC is to bring together relevant disaster information in one central location, organize and present that information in a useful way to the organization's decision-makers, and facilitate the coordination of resources required to meet the needs generated by an emergency/disaster. The EOC provides assistance and resources as requested and serves as the single point of contact and coordination for resources and assistance from the State and Federal levels of government. Wyandotte County Emergency Management is responsible for the maintenance and activation of the EOC as outlined in ESF-5 Emergency Management Annex of this plan.

The singular purpose of the EOC is to assist in resolving disaster impacts quickly and effectively in order to return an area to normal or better than normal if possible. In its simplest form, the EOC ensures that a series of necessary tasks are identified and successfully completed in a timely manner.

2.2.4.1 Emergency Operation Center Activation

The following are possible criteria for activation of the Wyandotte County EOC:

- 1) A threat (or potential threat) increases the risk in Wyandotte County
- 2) Coordination of response activities are needed
- 3) Resource coordination is needed to respond to an event
- 4) Conditions are uncertain or could possibly escalate
- 5) A County emergency/disaster declaration is made
- 6) At the discretion of any of the individuals authorized to activate the EOC



The County EOC may be activated or deactivated by any of the following individuals:

- 1) The Chairman of the BOCC
- 2) The County Administrator
- 3) The Deputy or Assistant County Administrator
- 4) The Director of the Emergency Management Department
- 5) Any official designated by the above.

2.2.4.2 EOC Activation Levels

Level I: (Monitoring Operations and Low Impact Emergencies)

An emergency event that can be handled routinely by a few agencies. A Level I event has the potential to require resources beyond those available to the responding agencies. Typical Level I EOC activations are for severe weather monitoring.

Level II: (Moderate/Medium Impact Emergency)

An event that requires a major response and the significant commitment of resources from several agencies but is still within the capabilities of local resources to control. Typical Level II EOC activations are for weather events causing moderate damage, but no serious injuries or major property damage; and hazardous materials incidents requiring the commitment of resources from several agencies to bring the situation under control.

Level III: (High Impact Emergency/Disaster)

An event that requires an extensive response and commitment of resources from many agencies. A local declaration will most likely be made and assistance may be requested from State and/or Federal agencies. Examples of Level III EOC activations are for severe weather events causing injuries and significant property damage; an event that displaces a large number of people; and/or incidents requiring the activation of several Emergency Support Functions (ESFs).

The Director of Wyandotte County Emergency Management is responsible for overall Wyandotte County EOC activities which include:

1. Maintaining operational readiness of the EOC
2. Updating standard operating procedure
3. Developing checklists



4. Message tracking
5. Conducting briefings
6. Activating Mutual Aid Agreements
7. Coordinating with State and Federal agencies

2.2.4.3 EOC Organizational Structure

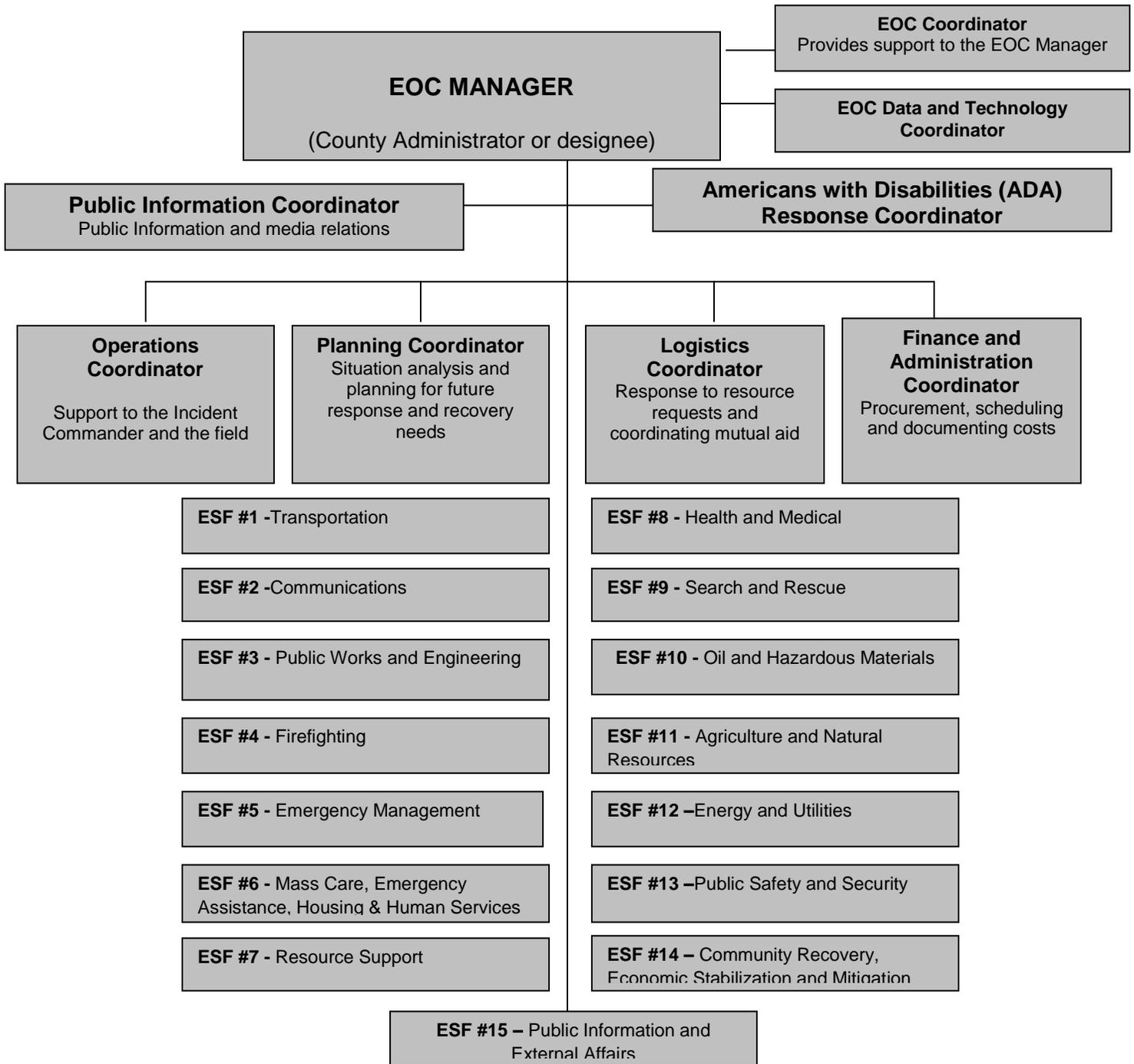
The EOC staffing level and composition is contingent on the specific requirements of an incident. The organizational structure of the EOC is modular, extending to incorporate all elements necessary for the type, size, scope, and complexity of a given incident. While any configuration of functional units may be used in the EOC, for simplification purposes, the core organizational structure of the EOC is organized by Sections and ESF Teams. While a sample organizational chart is provided below, the various functional elements are activated based on need. The organizational structure can be condensed, expanded, or reconfigured as needed.

While the structure is flexible, it is always organized around five core functions:

- **EOC Management**: This component is responsible for the overall disaster policy and coordination. Specific functions include
 - Oversight of the EOC in coordination with the EOC Coordinator
 - Coordination of public information with ESF 15,
 - Oversight of compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act in Coordination with the ADA Response Coordinator, if assigned,
 - Oversight of information into and out of the EOC in coordination with the Data and Technology Coordinator, andIn Wyandotte County, the County Administrator serves as the EOC Manager.
- **Operations Section**: The purpose of this section is to support field operations and coordinate countywide response activities through the implementation of the EOC Action Plan.
- **Planning Section**: The purpose of this section is to collect, evaluate, process, and disseminate information for use in the EOC.
- **Logistics Section**: This section supports operational activities through the provision of supplies, equipment, facilities, personnel, mutual aid, and other support and services necessary for disaster response and recovery.
- **Finance Section**: The finance section is responsible for the coordination of the financial planning, operations, and reporting services required to effectively respond to and recover from a disaster.



The EOC Organizational Chart for Wyandotte County is provided below:





2.2.4.4 Departmental Operations Centers (DOC)

A Department Operation Center (DOC) is a physical facility or location similar to the EOC. A DOC may be established by individual departments to command and control actions specific to their responsibilities. DOCs may activate independently, in response to incidents that require extraordinary attention for the particular agency. In Wyandotte County, plans are in place to activate DOCs for Law Enforcement, the Fire Department, Public Health Department, and hospitals. Other disciplines may establish DOCs as well on an as-needed basis.

In cases of where the EOC and DOC are jointly activated for the same event, a liaison will be provided at both locations. This position will provide coordination of information at both the DOC and EOC. During such activations, the liaison or a DOC designee will provide the situation report from the DOC to the EOC. The responsibility will fall to the EOC to provide a coordinated situation report to leadership.

2.2.5 Emergency Support Functions

Fifteen separate Emergency Support Function (ESF) Teams make up the vast majority of the EOC staff. When activated in the County EOC, each ESF Team is responsible for support within their respective function. The ESF Team in the EOC can be described as an alliance of stakeholders who have common interests and/or share various levels of responsibility in the ESF. These ESF members will work together within their networks and statutory and regulatory authorities to ensure for a coordinated and effective response to disasters. When the EOC is activated, there may be many ESF teams activated based on the impact of the disaster. It is necessary for all ESF teams to work in conjunction with each other to achieve the EOC objectives. Each of the ESF Annexes in the CEOP identifies the organizations responsible for providing staffing for their ESF.

2.2.5.1 ESF 1 - Transportation

- Movement of people, materials, and resources
- Assessment of transportation infrastructure, systems, and resources
- Coordination of transportation resources
- Traffic restrictions and transportation safety (in partnership with ESF-3 Public Works and Engineering, ESF-4 Firefighting, and ESF-13 Public Safety and Security)
- Mutual aid and private sector transportation resources



2.2.5.2 ESF 2 - Communications

- Ensuring for the provision and coordination of voice and data communications in support of response operations
- Facilitating the restoration of the communication infrastructure

2.2.5.3 ESF 3 - Public Works & Engineering

- Infrastructure protection, assessment, and emergency restoration
- Provision and coordination of public works resources
- Engineering and public works services
- Debris management operations
- Flood fighting operations

2.2.5.4 ESF 4 - Firefighting

- Fire suppression and mitigation activities
- Incident management structures
- Resource augmentation, such as mutual aid

2.2.5.5 ESF 5 - Emergency Management

- Activities to support preparedness
- Emergency decision making and the local declaration process
- Requesting State and Federal assistance
- Maintaining, activating and supporting the Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
- Overall coordination of mutual aid and regional operations
- Decision-making and information dissemination
- Information collection and analysis
- Coordination of the Planning Section in the County EOC which addresses:
Issuing situation reports, bulletins and advisories
- Briefings for staff and elected officials
- Technology support

2.2.5.6 ESF 6 - Mass Care

- Emergency Mass Care
- Housing
- Human Services



2.2.5.7 ESF 7 - Resource Management

- County EOC Logistics & Finance Section operations
- Resource identification
- Resource procurement
- Resource coordination
- Facilities and logistics
- Personnel augmentation
- Volunteer and donations management

2.2.5.8 ESF 8 - Public Health and Medical Services

- Emergency Medical Services
- Public Health
- Mental Health
- Mass fatality management
- Hospitals

2.2.5.9 ESF 9 - Search and Rescue

- Coordinate Search and Rescue Efforts
- Structural Collapse Search & Rescue
- Waterborne Search & Rescue
- Inland/Wilderness Search & Rescue
- Aeronautical Search & Rescue

2.2.5.10 ESF 10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials

- Pre-identification of hazardous materials facilities
- Coordination of Hazardous Materials Response and Cleanup

2.2.5.11 ESF 11 - Agriculture, Animal Welfare, and Natural Resources

- Animal and Plant Disease Response
- Animal Welfare Response (Household Pets, Service Animals, and Livestock)
- Food safety, security, and support
- Natural, Cultural, Historic resources preservation and protection

2.2.5.12 ESF 12 - Energy and Utilities

- Energy and Utility Infrastructure Assessment, Repair, and Restoration



- Estimate number of customers with utility outages
- Assess energy and utility system damages
- Estimate the time needed for restoration of utility systems
- Support the restoration of utility services
- Assist in assessing and addressing emergency energy and utility needs and priorities
- Coordinate restoration efforts with utility providers to prioritize emergency needs
- Provide emergency information, education, and conservation guidance concerning energy and utility systems

2.2.5.13 ESF 13- Public Safety and Security

- Coordination of Law Enforcement Activities
- Provision of security in support of response operations, emergency shelters, logistical staging areas, distribution/dispensing sites (Incl. Strategic National Stockpile), temporary morgues, and other critical facilities, functions, and/or assets
- Evacuation and re-entry support
- Law enforcement public information and risk communication
- Support correctional facilities (jail, prison, or other place of incarceration)
- Ensure the safety and well-being of responders
- Liaison Agency receives, investigates, confirms, and disseminates intelligence information from all agencies to the Kansas Fusion Center

2.2.5.14 ESF 14 - Assessment and Recovery

- Provision and coordination of countywide damage assessment
- Coordinate community recovery initiative
- Economic assessment, protection and restoration
- Mitigation analysis and program implementation
- Coordination with State and Federal community assistance programs

2.2.5.15 ESF 15 - Public Information

- Emergency Public Information and protective actions guidance
- Media and community relations
- Providing incident-related information through the media and other sources to individuals, families, businesses, and industries directly or indirectly affected by the incident



- Identifying and communicating with community leaders (e.g., grassroots, political, religious, business, labor, and ethnic) and neighborhood advocacy groups to ensure a rapid dissemination of information, identify unmet needs, and establish an ongoing dialogue and information exchange
- Establishing contact with members of the Wyandotte County Board of Commissioners and legislative bodies representing the affected areas to provide information on the incident and the status of response and recovery activities. It also includes coordinating responses to inquiries from the Board of Commissioners and legislative bodies.

2.2.6 Emergency Support Function Agency Roles

Each of the ESF Teams is comprised of ESF Coordinating Agency, ESF Primary Agencies and ESF Support Agencies. The roles and responsibilities specific to each ESF are identified in their respective ESF Annex. General roles and responsibilities of Coordinating, Primary, and Support Agencies are provided below:

Coordinating Agencies: Coordinating Agencies are responsible for the overall direction and control of particular ESF or Incident Annex. In some instances, there are multiple Coordinating Agencies for an ESF. The Coordinating Agency is assisted by Primary and Support Agencies that contribute personnel, resources and expertise to accomplish the functional tasks. The Coordinating Agency (ies) is responsible for coordinating all mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery activities of the ESF, including but not limited to:

- 1) Overall coordination of ESF through all phases of emergency management;
- 2) Incident planning and coordination;
- 3) Maintain ongoing contact with ESF primary, support agencies, non-governmental, and private sectors;
- 4) Conduct periodic ESF meetings;
- 5) Recruit new planning team members for the ESF planning team, from public and private sectors;
- 6) Coordinate with EOC, during activation, to provide representation of ESF in EOC;
- 7) Coordinate efforts with applicable private sector organizations;
- 8) Act as coordination point for the collection of post disaster information as/if required;
- 9) Provide representative to participate in EOP Planning Team;
- 10) Provide representative to participate in the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee; and
- 11) Maintain current contact information for each member of ESF team and provide to Wyandotte County Emergency Management Department



Primary Agencies: An agency designated as an ESF primary agency is chosen on the basis of its authorities, resources, and/or capabilities. When an ESF is activated in response to an incident, the primary agency is responsible for:

- 1) Incident planning and critical infrastructure preparedness;
- 2) Participation in EOC Team training and exercises;
- 3) Providing staff to perform ESF tasks.
- 4) Establishing and maintaining procedures for agency personnel to be available on a 24- hour basis for EOC staffing and emergency assignment, and provide this information to the ESF Coordinator;
- 5) Maintaining a current inventory and provide access from EOC of following information:
 - a. Key agency personnel to support emergency operations;
 - b. Facilities; and
 - c. Equipment.
- 6) Provide adequate training to its personnel to support interagency emergency response and support teams.

Support Agencies: Support agencies are those entities with specific capabilities or resources that support the primary agency in executing the responsibilities of the ESF.

The responsibilities and role assignments are based on the department's expertise and resources. In most cases, a department's day-to-day activities correlate to their assigned disaster responsibilities, thus allowing the knowledge and skills necessary to respond effectively to be immediately translated from daily activities to emergency situations.

Situations may arise when unanticipated events or special needs are identified. In such cases, additional responsibilities may be assigned to any agency or organization with the appropriate resources and capabilities to assist with the situation. Even if they are not specifically assigned, all County and City departments have emergency responsibilities.

The roles and responsibilities assigned to private entities or non-profit organizations not part of the Unified government, Wyandotte County government, or incorporated municipal governments that have adopted this plan are voluntary. Mutual aid agreements exist with many of these organizations and are kept on file and maintained by the agencies with Lead responsibilities.



Table 5 identifies the agencies assigned Coordinating, Primary, and Support responsibilities for each ESF in the execution of the EOP.

Table 5. Coordinating, Primary, and Support Agencies for Each ESF

Emergency Support Function	Coordinating Agency (ies)
ESF 1-Transportation	Unified Government Transit Department Unified Government Public Works Department
ESF 2 Communications	KCK Fire Department KCK Police Department Board of Public Utilities Wyandotte County Communications Center
ESF 3-Public Works & Engineering	Unified Government Public Works Department
ESF 4-Firefighting	KCK Fire Department Bonner Springs Fire Department Edwardsville Fire Department
ESF 5-Emergency Management	Unified Government Emergency Management Department
ESF 6-Mass Care, Housing & Human Services	American Red Cross
ESF 7-Resource Support	Unified Government Human Resources Department Unified Government Purchasing Department
ESF 8-Public Health & Medical Services	Bonner Springs EMS Department KCKFD EMS Department Providence Hospital and Medical Center Unified Government Public Health Department University of Kansas Medical Center and Hospital
ESF 9 Search & Rescue	Bonner Springs Fire Department Edwardsville Fire Department KCK Fire Department Kansas City Metro Heavy Search and Rescue
ESF 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response	KCK Fire Department Hazardous Materials Response Team
ESF 11-Agriculture & Natural Resources	Wyandotte County Sheriff's Office
ESF 11-Foreign Animal Disease Appendix	Wyandotte County Sheriff's Office
ESF 12-Energy & Utilities	Board of Public Utilities
ESF 13-Public Safety & Security	Wyandotte County Sheriff's Office KCK Police Department
ESF 14-Long-Term Community Recovery	Unified Government Emergency Management Department Unified Government Office of the County Administrator
ESF 15-External Affairs/Emergency Public Information	Unified Government Public Relations Department



In addition to their Coordinating, Primary, or Support responsibilities, the head of each agency assigned a role in the EOP will:

- Appoint a qualified liaison and alternates to work with the Emergency Management Department in the development and maintenance of the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).
- Develop and implement organizational response and recovery plans and procedures in support of assigned disaster functions.
- Establish and maintain procedures for agency personnel to be available on a 24-hour basis for Emergency Operations Center (EOC) staffing and emergency assignment, and provide this information to the Emergency Management Department.
- Maintain a current inventory of key agency personnel, facilities and equipment, and establish procedures to ensure this information can be accessed from the EOC.
- Establish procedures for assessing damage to departmental facilities and injury to personnel.
- Identify sources of additional personnel, facilities and equipment necessary to augment disaster operations. If appropriate, negotiate, coordinate, prepare and maintain mutual aid agreements.
- Establish procedures to rapidly obtain resources during an emergency.
- Develop and implement policies and procedures to ensure departmental personnel maintain an awareness of their emergency roles and responsibilities, and are properly trained to fulfill them.
- Make staff available for Emergency Management training. Unless otherwise specified, costs for these activities will be borne by the respective department, division or agency.
- Provide disaster-related information to the EOC in a timely manner and deploy a representative to the EOC when requested.
- Carry out to the best of their ability the disaster response and recovery activities described in this EOP.

It is recognized that employees will not be at peak efficiency or effectiveness during a disaster if the status of their household is unknown. Wyandotte County personnel with assigned disaster responsibilities are encouraged to make arrangements with other employees, friends, neighbors, or relatives to check on their immediate families in an emergency and to communicate that information to the employee through pre-designated means.

In situations not specifically addressed in the EOP or in departmental plans or procedures, agencies will improvise and carry out their responsibilities to the best of



their abilities under the circumstances, based on the information available to them at the time.

2.2.7 Local Disaster Declaration

At any point during the development of an emergency situation, Wyandotte County may determine it cannot handle the situation without the use of outside resources. Such resources may be obtained through mutual aid agreements without declarations of emergency/disaster; however, significant augmentation of resources or activation of State and Federal assistance (as provided under K.S.A. 48-9, K.S.A. 12-16, 117 or the Stafford Act) must be accompanied by a properly executed state of local disaster emergency declaration. Such declaration shall be based on the judgment of the officials involved that such a measure is necessary to deal with a current or imminent emergency/disaster situation. See ESF 5 Annex for additional specifics on the declaration of a local emergency.

Wyandotte County Emergency Management will be responsible for preparing any disaster declarations which the above officials find necessary. A declaration of a state of local disaster emergency shall implement the response and recovery elements of this plan and any applicable emergency operations plans. Subject to K.S.A. 48-932, the Chairman of the BOCC may issue any order deemed necessary for the efficient and effective management of the declaration of a state of local disaster emergency, for the protection of life or property or for the general public health and welfare, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Transfer the direction, personnel or functions of county departments and agencies for the purposes of performing or facilitating response activities;
- Utilize all available resources of the county as may be reasonably necessary to cope with a disaster;
- Appropriate and expend funds, execute contracts, authorize the obtaining and acquisition of property, equipment, services, supplies and materials without the strict compliance with procurement regulations or procedures;
- Order a curfew applicable to certain geographic areas of the County or the County as a whole;
- Order the suspension of, or limit the sale, dispensing or transportation of, alcoholic beverages, explosives and combustibles;
- Order the complete or limited evacuation of any designated area of the County;
- Commandeer or use private property if necessary to cope with the disaster subject to applicable requirements for compensation (KSA 48-933);



- Suspend or modify the provisions of any resolution if strict compliance thereof would in any way prevent, hinder or delay necessary action in disaster response;
- Accept services, gifts, grants and loans, equipment, supplies, and materials whether from private, nonprofit or governmental sources;
- Require the emergency services of response organizations in Wyandotte County;
- Terminate or suspend any process, operation, machine, device or event that is or may negatively impact the health, safety and welfare of persons or property within the county;
- Require the continuation, termination, disconnection or suspension of natural gas, electric power, water, sewer or other utilities;
- Prescribe routes, modes of transportation and destination in connection with any evacuation;
- Issue any and all other orders or undertake such other functions and activities as the county reasonably believes is required to protect the health, safety, welfare of persons or property within the County or to otherwise preserve the public peace or abate, clean up, or mitigate the effects of disaster.

Local (city, county, and mutual aid) resources must be exhausted before state or federal assistance is available through a Governor's or Presidential declaration. Such state and federal declarations will be requested by the Chairman of the BOCC through the Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM). The state is able to provide physical assistance through the various state agencies, but provides no funds to reimburse local governments during emergencies/disasters. Federal declarations activate both physical as well as monetary resources; however, state & local cost sharing is normally required.

State declarations are made by the Governor upon KDEM's recommendation, when significant involvement of State resources or personnel is anticipated. Requests for Federal assistance may be made only by the Governor through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Major disasters are declared by the President upon a request by the Governor and with the recommendation of FEMA. Presidential declarations activate the full range of disaster assistance outlined in the Stafford Act. Other Federal declarations can be made by the Administrator of the Small Business Administration (SBA) for loan programs to persons affected by disasters and by the Secretary of Agriculture (agricultural disaster situations). Common to all requests for emergency/ disaster declarations is the requirement that the requesting jurisdiction has exhausted its available resources to handle the situation.



The following positions are authorized to request resources by contacting Kansas Division of Emergency Management.

- The Wyandotte County Director of Emergency Management
- Designated personnel authorized by Wyandotte County Director of Emergency Management

Regardless of the level of assistance provided by outside entities, overall direction and control remains the responsibility of Wyandotte County, Kansas City, Kansas Unified Government and the cities of Bonner Springs and Edwardsville.

2.2.8 Considerations for Functional and Access Needs Populations and Children

Under Title II of the ADA, emergency programs, services, activities, and facilities must be accessible to people with disabilities and generally may not use eligibility criteria that screen out or tend to screen out people with disabilities. The ADA also requires making reasonable modifications to policies, practices, and procedures when necessary to avoid discrimination against a person with a disability and taking the steps necessary to ensure effective communication with people with disabilities.

It is the goal of Wyandotte County Emergency Management and agencies participating in this Emergency Operations Plan to make emergency management programs, services, and activities accessible to everyone, including people with disabilities, the elderly and children. The nature and demands of emergencies may make otherwise self sufficient individuals vulnerable in unforeseen ways; in these situations, the term “functional and access needs populations” can easily expand beyond our common understanding to include populations such as children, vacationers, the healthy elderly, pregnant women, people with chronic diseases, the illiterate, the non-English speaking, the homeless and the poor. Wyandotte County recognizes that unique considerations must be made to accommodate special populations during emergencies.

Wyandotte County is engaged in a number of activities which aim to improve response plans and operations to accommodate the needs of those most vulnerable during an emergency event. Wyandotte County utilizes the special needs registry to identify functional and access needs populations within the jurisdiction for planning purposes. Wyandotte County acknowledges that registering in the system lies on the sole responsibility of citizens and facilities housing functional and access needs populations.



An ADA Response Coordinator position has been added to the EOC Organization Chart, reporting directly to the EOC Manager. This position, when activated, would be staffed by the ADA Coordinator out of the Office of the County Administrator and would serve to provide guidance and oversight of emergency operations to ensure compliance with ADA.

A section entitled “*Considerations for Functional and Access Needs Populations and Children*” has been added to each Emergency Support Annex and where applicable, specific actions have been assigned to ensure that those with functional and access needs are considered in the following phases of emergency management:

- notification;
- evacuation and transportation;
- sheltering;
- first aid and medical services;
- temporary lodging and housing;
- transition back to the community;
- clean up; and
- other emergency- and disaster-related programs, services, and activities.

Correctional facilities within Wyandotte County are expected to follow pre-established Continuity of Operations Plans for the facility and occupants.

2.2.9 Household Pets and Service Animals

This plan takes into consideration the needs of individuals with disabilities relying on service animals. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) protects the rights of all individuals with disabilities and requires that State and local governments comply with Title II of the ADA in the emergency- and disaster-related programs, services, and activities they provide.

The sheltering and protection of companion animals are the primary responsibility of their owners. When owners are unable to provide for the care and needs of their household pets and service animals, the local jurisdictions will provide assistance as outlined in the Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006 (PETS) and FEMA DAP 9523.19. The Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006 requires that local governments plan for sheltering and care of household pets and service animals during emergencies where shelters are established. Wyandotte County has included pet sheltering as part of the ESF 6 Annex.



2.2.10 Identifying and Pre-Staging Resources

Certain situations will require pre-staging assets. Identifying these resources and triggers points to utilize such resources are based on the phases indicated in the Wyandotte County Incident Action Plan (IAP).

Fuel

Fuel will be procured using local resources when possible. Local incident command will identify the desired locations for fuel purchases for the incident. Limited fuel availability concerns are identified and addressed in ESF 7 and ESF 12.

Security

Security at each staging area will be accomplished by mission assignments to ESF 13 to preserve order and protect assets at these facilities if deemed necessary by Incident Command.

2.2.11 Other Response/Support Agency Plans

First Responder Plans: First responder organizations operating daily in Wyandotte County have plans and standard operating procedures for response to routine emergencies and for expansion and coordination during disasters. These plans and procedures are consistent with national standards and local systems and structures ensuring a coordinated response in the field.

Regional Planning: Regional planning is an important component to the overall response system. The Mid-America Regional Council facilitates regional plan development for nine counties that make up the Greater Kansas City Metropolitan Area. As part of these planning efforts, Regional Coordination Guides (RCGs) have been developed for each Emergency Support Function. These guides serve as guidance for emergencies/disasters that are regional in nature and require response and resources from several counties in the region.

Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) Special Incident Annex: Portions of this plan have been incorporated in to the ESF Annexes, primarily ESF 8. However, additional detail is included in the MMRS plan and should be referenced for additional information.



Wyandotte County is part of the KC Metro Homeland Security (HLS) Region in Kansas. This HLS region is comprised of Wyandotte, Leavenworth, and Johnson Counties. The KC Metro HLS Council has sponsored several planning efforts such as the Capability Assessment that was completed in 2009.

The two community hospitals in the County have developed hospital emergency plans as required by the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO). Both hospitals also participate in the Hospital Preparedness Program.

A County Continuity of Operations Plan is being revised/developed as well as a County Evacuation Plan. A regional evacuation plan is being coordinated by the Mid-American Regional Council for the nine-county metropolitan area and a separate complimentary plan is being developed in concert to address Wyandotte County-specific evacuation issues.

The Biological Incident Annex of the Metropolitan Medical Response Plan serves to provide planning guidance in preparation for response to a biological incident.

2.2.12 Resource Inventories

Each agency tasked within this plan, is responsible for developing and maintaining applicable resource lists. These lists follow established county protocols for maintaining resource lists. At a minimum, a full resource list (including all county resources) will be provided to Wyandotte County Emergency Management and the ESF 7 Coordinating and Primary Agency.

These inventories include a point of contact, geographic location, and operation area specific for each ESF for the following:

1. Vehicle inventories
2. Personnel
3. Facilities
4. Staging areas for internal and external response
5. Equipment
6. Equipment operators
7. Suppliers/Contractors/vendors
8. Services/contracts/Mutual Aid Agreements
9. List of critical facilities having priority for restoration of utilities during emergencies
10. List of utility providers serving the local area to include the number of customers



served

11. Resources in adjacent jurisdictions that could be used during a disaster-if applicable

2.2.12.1 NIMS Typed Resources

The Emergency Management Department maintains an inventory of NIMS Typed resources in the County. This inventory has been provided to the Kansas Division of Emergency Management.

2.2.12.2 Resources not Typed

Inventories of Resources not typed are maintained by the agencies with responsibility for the resource. See ESF 7 for a listing of the various resource inventories that are maintained in the County

2.2.12.3 Credentialed Personnel

Wyandotte County is exploring the possibility of utilizing the Resource Manager Credentialing System that is a part of the Comprehensive Resource Management and Credentialing System developed by the Kansas Division of Emergency Management. While this option is being explored, there are some concerns that exist regarding purchasing and maintaining equipment that is necessary, training multiple agencies on the system, and time it would take to integrate changes.

Currently, the Unified Government Security Office has the responsibility for the credentialing/badging system in place for all Unified Government employees. Bonner Springs and Edwardsville also have their own in-house credentialing/badging systems in operation. With these systems, all city and county government employees have their credentials on file through these systems and badges to gain access to limited access sites.

For vendors and transport companies that are hired to support ESF 7, ESF 7 Coordinators will work closely with ESF 13 and law enforcement officers conducting perimeter control to communicate which service providers should have access to limited access sites. In these instances, personnel of vendors and transport companies will display their company badges for access.

For non-affiliated volunteers, badges will be made at the Volunteer Reception Center (VRC). For affiliated volunteers, current badging systems utilized for by the volunteer agency will be accepted. If no badges are utilized, volunteers will be directed to the VRC to have a badge made. Credentials for public health emergencies/incidents will



not be created at the VRC as these credentials are pre-positioned and will be supplied by the Public Health Department.

2.2.12.4 Mutual Aid Agreements

The purpose of a Mutual Aid Agreement is to provide for mutual aid and assistance between the agencies entering into the Agreement to provide services to prevent, respond to, and recovery from an emergency when local resources are insufficient to meet unusual needs. The safety and well being of a community will best be protected through the coordinated efforts of multiple agencies providing assistance to one another.

Kansas Intrastate Emergency Mutual Aid Act: The purpose of this act is to create a system of intrastate mutual aid between participating Kansas political subdivisions. Each participant of this system recognizes that emergencies transcend political jurisdictional boundaries and that intergovernmental coordination is essential for the protection of lives and property and for best use of available assets both public and private. The system shall provide for mutual assistance among the participating political subdivisions in the prevention of, response to and recovery from any disaster that results in a formal state of emergency in a participating political subdivision, subject to such participating political subdivision's criterion for a declaration. The system shall provide for mutual cooperation among the participating subdivisions in conducting disaster-related exercises, testing or other training activities outside actual declared emergency periods. The system shall provide a common glossary and definitions of resources based on a resource management program. This legislation provides no immunity, rights or privileges for any individual responding to a state of emergency that is not requested or authorized, or both, to respond by a participating political subdivision. Participating political subdivisions will be ensuring to the fullest extent possible, eligibility for state and federal disaster funding.

Although this Act creates a system of intrastate mutual aid between participating Kansas political subdivisions, it does not specifically address administrative procedures to be followed in requesting or providing mutual aid such as reimbursement, replacement of supplies, or equipment delivery/receipt procedures. According to the Adjutant General's Department, Kansas Division of Emergency Management Policy #0100108 dated January 2, 2008, titled, *Mutual Aid Agreement and Direct State Assistance Reimbursement*.

When the parties do not have a pre-event written mutual aid agreement, or where a written pre-event agreement is silent on reimbursement, the Requesting



and Providing Entities may verbally agree on the type and extent of mutual aid resources to be provided in the current event, and on the terms, conditions, and costs of such assistance.

Mutual Aid Agreements Activation:

- 1) In the event of a state of local disaster emergency, the Party seeking mutual aid shall make the request directly to the Party from whom the aid is sought in coordination with ESF 7.
- 2) Requests may be verbal or in writing. If verbal, the request shall be confirmed in writing no later than ten (10) calendar days following the verbal request unless otherwise stated according to policies or resolutions.
- 3) All communication shall be conducted directly between Recipient and Provider in coordination with ESF 7.
- 4) The Recipient shall be responsible for keeping all Parties advised of the status of mutual aid activities.

Intergovernmental Mutual Aid: Mutual aid agreements and memorandums of understanding are essential components of emergency management planning, response, and recovery activities. These agreements provide reciprocal emergency aid and assistance during an emergency or disaster. They can increase available resources and improve response and recovery efforts.

Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact: The purpose of the compact is to provide mutual aid among the states in meeting any emergency or disaster. The prompt, full, and effective utilization of the resources of the respective states include personnel, equipment, or supplies may be essential to the safety, care, and welfare of people therein. The Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact may be entered in accordance with the provisions of KSA 48-3202. This action is accomplished by written agreement between the Governor of Kansas and Governor's of one or more states which have legally joined said compact, or which are authorized to join. Such written agreement may specify the period of time said compact is entered into with regard to each such state. Thus, the State of Kansas compact is non-active until initiated by the Governor, in agreement with one or more states.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC): The EMAC is mutual aid agreement and partner among states to allow for the exchange of resources when state and local resources are overwhelmed and federal assistance is inadequate or unavailable. Request for EMAC assistance are legally binding, contractual arrangements which requires soliciting state to be responsible for reimbursing all out-of-



state costs and be liable for the actions and safety of out-of-state personnel. Proving assistance to other states through EMAC is not an obligation. Kansas became a signatory to the compact in 2000 (KSA 48-9a01).

2.2.13 Damage Assessments

Damage assessments include those actions that are undertaken to determine the nature and scope of damages to structures, facilities and infrastructure for the purpose of identifying and scaling the need for State and Federal disaster assistance in the recovery phase. Damage assessment will be closely coordinated with ESF 14, which has the lead for impact assessment and incident action planning during the response phase.

The Neighborhood Resource Center is the lead for the County's Damage Assessment Program. Responsibilities include: recruitment and training of team members and the overall management of damage assessment priorities in coordination with ESF 14.

The County Property Appraiser's Office will assist in providing estimates of loss and economic impact. The Chamber of Commerce and the insurance industry will provide information on losses to businesses.

1) The Rapid/Initial Damage Assessment (IDA/RDA)

The Rapid/Initial Damage Assessment (IDA/RDA) includes information regarding areas impacted by the incident; its effect on the lives, health and safety of the residents and property in the area; damage to critical facilities and infrastructure; special populations and/or special needs individuals who have been or are likely to be affected; and estimated costs for response and recovery. The County will conduct an initial damage assessment using resources to determine the overall extent of damages. The Neighborhood Resource Center is responsible for the direction and control of the Impact Assessment process and has pre-identified County and municipal employees who will assist with damage assessment. Also, members of the fire department have been trained and will assist with damage assessment. The goal of this assessment is to determine the magnitude and severity of damage to structures and infrastructure; and, in the event of a severe rainfall event, determine the level of flooding damage. This information will be collected by the Neighborhood Resource Center and provided to the Emergency Operations Center.



The impact assessment data provides a County wide general overview of the most significantly impacted areas and, therefore establishes a prioritization mechanism for damage assessment team deployment, resource allocation, and disaster assistance.

Team members will be contacted by telephone, pager, cellular phone, email or two-way radio. The Neighborhood Resource Center maintains a current contact list of Damage Assessment Team members.

2) Preliminary Damage Assessment

If the situation warrants, a formal Preliminary Damage Assessment will be requested and performed by local, State, and Federal assessors. This will include assessments for both public and individual damages. Local representatives will accompany these teams during their assessments. These individuals will be familiar with damaged areas and will supply maps needed to complete the damage assessment process. The Emergency Management Department will then coordinate with the Federal Emergency Management Agency to determine if the County qualifies for public and/or individual assistance.

3) Habitability Assessments

Habitability assessors will determine the structural safety of residential buildings. This will be conducted through the coordinated efforts of the Neighborhood Resource Center. When practical, this assessment will be coordinated with the American Red Cross, or other relief agencies.

The municipalities in Wyandotte County are responsible for all corresponding inspections, damage assessments and other disaster response and recovery functions and activities for their jurisdictional area and the County would include the municipalities in its response and recovery activities due to their limited resources. The municipalities will still coordinate final reporting to the through the Neighborhood Resource Center.

The County is responsible for all corresponding inspections, damage assessments and other disaster response and recovery functions and activities for their jurisdictional area. The County will coordinate final damage estimates to the through the Neighborhood Resource Center.

Additional damage assessment functions are maintained in the appropriate



Wyandotte County SOPs and Annexes. This includes the identification of roles and responsibilities, training, assessment criteria, reporting formats and process for both initial and preliminary damage assessments.

The EOC will coordinate damage assessment activities according to the National Incident Management System (NIMS)/Incident Command System (ICS).

Accurate damage information is critical to effective emergency response, public safety and community recovery. Priority inspections include:

- Structures involved in response operations
- Critical transportation routes and infrastructure
- Essential county facilities

Cities and special districts within the county share responsibility for damage assessment and provide information regarding damages and costs within their jurisdictions and service areas to the county EOC.

Capturing all costs associated with the emergency is essential because accurate damage assessments (Initial Damage Assessments and Preliminary Damage Assessments) document the need for state and/or federal assistance and are required to obtain a federal disaster declaration.

Operational assessment is the immediate, informal reporting of emergency conditions to size-up the damage that has occurred and to determine what personnel, equipment and facility resources the county has available for response. First indications of the scope and extent of damages will likely be provided by field personnel reporting to their dispatch centers or to the EOC. These initial reports include hazard conditions, critical emergency needs and condition of surface routes, and are extremely important in allocating emergency responders and determining incident situation status.

The EOC may also receive damage assessment information from additional sources: ambulance crews, utility crews, employees traveling to or from work, media sources in the field, citizens, businesses, etc. The EOC may establish a process where the public can submit damage reports.

The Emergency Support Function¹⁴ Coordinator will gather damage assessments and disseminate information to the Emergency Manager. The Emergency Manager will provide information to the KDEM within 12-36 hours if possible.



2.2.14 Legal Considerations

The Legal Affairs Officer is responsible for providing legal advice and guidance to the Emergency Management Director and the Board of County Commissioners on all emergency management issues and concerns. The responsible county department staffing this position is the County's Legal Department. Legal Affairs Officers are responsible for supporting requests from management about actions which may have impacts that require a legal opinion regarding jurisdictional policy and authority by ordinances, statutes and under state and federal laws (e.g., evacuations, quarantines, etc.)

2.2.15 Public Safety in Emergencies

In a large-scale incident law enforcement resources will quickly become overwhelmed, and law enforcement officials will have to balance their resources and efforts between new responsibilities and everyday service demands. ESF 13 Coordinating Agency will activate mutual aid by contacting law enforcement agencies outside the affected area. Shifts will be assigned and responding law enforcement agents will report to the staging area for assignments. ESF 13 will provide security for the inner and outer sections of the established perimeter.

Security for the inner section of perimeter will most likely include:

- General patrolling
- Fixed traffic control posts
- Vehicular traffic control
- Foot traffic control
- Enforce curfew
- Locate and remove un-authorized civilians from the affected area

Security for the outer section of perimeter will most likely include:

- Check point security at controlled access points
- Coordination with ESF 1 and ESF 3 to establish barricades for access control
- Control traffic flow by re-directing traffic

Other actions may require:

- Controlling crowds
- Assisting correctional facilities (such as local jails) relocate or transportation of prisoners



- Enforce travel restrictions
- Assist in security and enforcement of quarantine orders
- Securing perimeter of contaminated areas
- Enforcing public health orders
- Securing health care facilities
- Investigating scenes of suspected biological terrorism
- Protecting national stockpiles of vaccines or other medicines
- Enforcing mandatory vaccine rule

2.2.16 Coordination with Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center

Kansas has two fusion centers. The Kansas Threat Integration Center (KSTIC), established in 2004 -- a joint operation of the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, the Kansas Highway Patrol and the Kansas National Guard -- focuses on counterterrorism. The Kansas City Regional Terrorism Early Warning Group has an Interagency Analysis Center in Kansas City, Mo., that is responsible for Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Johnson and Miami counties.

The ability to share intelligence information quickly and accurately among state fusion centers and emergency operation centers is crucial in preventing potential criminal and terrorist acts. The primary components of a fusion center are situational awareness and warnings that are supported by law enforcement intelligence, derived from the application of the intelligence process, where requirements for actionable information are generated and information is collected, integrated, evaluated, analyzed, and disseminated. Important intelligence that may forewarn of a future attack may be derived from information collected by several diverse entities.

ESF13, Public Safety and Security has the responsibility to collect and report intelligence information to the KSTIC and/or Kansas City Regional Terrorism Early Warning Group.

3 ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

This section provides an overview of the key functions that state or local agencies will accomplish during an emergency, including the roles that federal, state, territorial, local, regional, and private sector agencies will take to support local operations.



3.1 Assignment of Responsibilities

3.1.1 County Government

Wyandotte County policy is in full compliance with all State statutes and regulations governing the conduct of Emergency Management and Emergency Operations. As provided in County Resolution (Wyandotte County, Kansas City, Kansas, Unified Government Resolution Number R-25-99 dated March 10, 1999), Wyandotte County Emergency Management is responsible to the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) for the proper functioning of the Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS) within Wyandotte County.

Overall coordination of the event will be established through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). For more information on EOC operations, see ESF5 – Emergency Management.

The principles of the Incident Command System (ICS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) will be used to guide and coordinate activities at the disaster scene(s). The EOC will organize using ICS and NIMS principles in support of field operations.

Wyandotte County will also:

- 1) Maintain an emergency management program involving all applicable government, private and volunteer organizations in the county emergency management system;
- 2) Maintain a current CEOP and develop procedures to perform the county responsibilities found therein;
- 3) Implement the state intrastate mutual aid statute to coordinate the needs of all municipalities within the county;
- 4) Implement a broad-based public awareness, education and information program designed to reach all citizens of the county, including those with vulnerable needs;
- 5) Maintain an emergency management program designed to mitigate risk through the enforcement of policies, standards and regulations;
- 6) Maintain cost and expenditure reports associated with disasters, including resources mobilized as a result of mutual aid agreements;
- 7) Coordinate public information activities during an emergency; and
- 8) Ensure the county's ability to maintain and operate a 24-hour warning point capable of warning the public.



3.1.1.1 Senior Elected Official

The Mayor/CEO of the Unified Government of Kansas City Kansas and Wyandotte County is the senior elected official in the county government.

3.1.1.2 Emergency Support Functions

The Wyandotte County EOP applies a functional approach which groups the capabilities of county and city departments and non-governmental agencies into Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). These ESFs are designed to provide the planning, support, resources, program implementation, and emergency services required during an emergency or disaster. Responses to actual or potential incidents are provided through the full or partial activation of the ESF structure. The respective ESFs operate under the following broad principles:

- 1) Upon activation of the EOC and requested by the Emergency Management Director, the coordinating and/or primary agencies for the ESF may send emergency representatives to the EOC to coordinate ESF activities;
- 2) The Coordinating Agency of each ESF determines which primary and support agencies are required at the EOC;
- 3) ESFs are expected to support one another in carrying out their respective roles and responsibilities;
- 4) Not all incidents will result in the full activation of the EOC. Some incidents can be adequately addressed by response agencies and the Emergency Management Department;
- 5) The ESFs provide the structure for coordinating interagency support for both man-made and naturally occurring disaster/emergencies.

ESF Annex Contents

Each ESF Annex must, at a minimum, document the commitment of designated agencies to:

- 1) Provide appropriate staff to support ESF activities, to include coordinating, primary, and support agencies;
- 2) Provide ongoing status reports to be included in:
 - a. EOC briefings;
 - b. Situation reports;



- c. Incident Action plans; and
 - d. EOC staffing plans
-
- 3) Consolidate and provide ESF's current inventories of applicable facilities, equipment, and key personnel to the ESF Coordinator;
 - 4) Develop and maintain a roster of 24-hour contact information for primary, support, and non-governmental agencies and provide to ESF Coordinator;
 - 5) Maintain appropriate records for time worked and costs incurred by the respective ESF during emergency/disaster event;
 - 6) Develop applicable SOGs and/or checklists detailing the process of completing applicable ESF objectives; and
 - 7) Perform other emergency management functions as assigned.

3.1.2 Municipal Government

Cities are responsible for ensuring the safety and well being of their citizens, as well as providing initial response, within city capabilities, in the case of emergency/disaster events. All cities are encouraged to develop and maintain Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs). At a minimum, cities should establish emergency response policies and procedures for their jurisdiction. Specific responsibilities of cities include:

- 1) Appoint and support a qualified person to serve as the City Emergency Management Liaison. This position serves as the primary emergency management point of contact between the City and the County and actively participates in the emergency management system. Specific activities include involvement in Mitigation efforts, Planning and preparedness initiatives, Capability assessment & development, Emergency Management training & exercises.
- 2) Ensure emergency management activities of the City and County are integrated and coordinated during all phases of emergency management (mitigation, preparedness, response, & recovery).
- 3) Provide Wyandotte County Emergency Management with current copies of the city EOP (or EOGs/SOPs), emergency contact information, and lists of critical resources.
- 4) Ensure all potential first responders (fire, police, public works, etc.) are trained to at least the awareness level under 29 CFR 1910.120, the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) guidelines for hazardous waste operations and emergency response.
- 5) Ensure incident management activities will be initiated and conducted using the concepts and principles identified by the National Incident Management System (NIMS).



- 6) Ensure all responders have the appropriate level of NIMS training.
- 7) Establish & train damage assessment teams (for cities desiring to field their own teams) and ensuring their efforts are coordinated with Wyandotte County's overall damage assessment.
- 8) Ensure that Wyandotte County Emergency Management is kept informed of situations that require (or may potentially require) countywide coordination and/or the activation of the County EOC.
- 9) Ensure that, during a disaster, response activities (including requests for assistance, and public information efforts) are coordinated with Wyandotte County and that situation reports, damage assessments, and requests for County, State and/or Federal assistance are channeled through Wyandotte County.

3.1.3 Non-governmental and Volunteer Agencies

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) collaborate with first responders, governments at all levels, and other agencies and organizations providing relief services to sustain life, reduce physical and emotional distress, and promote recovery of disaster victims when assistance is not available from other sources. For example, the American Red Cross is an NGO that provides relief at the local level and also coordinates the Mass Care element of ESF 6 at both the state and federal level. Community-based organizations receive government funding to provide essential public health services.

3.1.4 Private Sector

Primary and support agencies coordinate with the private sector to effectively share information, form courses of action, and incorporate available resources to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters and emergencies.

The roles, responsibilities, and participation of the private sector during an emergency vary based on the nature of the organization and the type and impact of the incident.

Certain organizations are required by existing law and regulation to bear the cost of planning and response to incidents, regardless of cause.

Unless the response role is inherently governmental (e.g., law enforcement, etc.), private-sector organizations are encouraged to develop and maintain capabilities to respond to and manage a complete spectrum of incidents and emergencies.



3.1.5 Citizen Involvement

The public is responsible for preparing for disasters just as the various levels of government do. Specifically, individual, family, and/or business plans need to be developed and maintained to ensure the appropriate level of preparedness.

Strong partnerships with citizen groups and organizations provide support for incident management prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.

Vulnerable needs population citizens are encouraged to provide information used for planning purposes.

3.1.6 Tribal Government

In Wyandotte County, Kansas the federally recognized Wyandotte Nation own the Scottish Rite Masonic Temple that has been converted to the 7th Street Casino that is located on trust land they purchased. There is also the nearby Wyandot National Burying Ground also referred to as the Huron Indian Cemetery that they have legal authority of to preserve, protect, restore, and maintain (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wyandotte_Nation and http://www.wyandotte-nation.org/history/misc_works/cemetery_chronology.html). The headquarters of the federally recognized Wyandotte Nation is in Wyandotte, Oklahoma. Currently there are 4300 enrolled tribal members throughout the United States.

The Wyandotte Nation maintains an updates an emergency plan for the 7th Street Casino.

3.1.7 State Government

3.1.7.1 Governor

As the state's chief executive, the governor is responsible for the public safety and welfare of all Kansans. The governor:

- 1) Shall be responsible for coordinating state resources and support actions through all phases of emergency management;
- 2) Under statutory conditions, has powers to make, amend, and rescind state orders and regulations;
- 3) Provides leadership during all phases of emergency management;



- 4) Encourages participation in mutual aid and implements authorities for the state to enter into mutual aid agreements with other states, tribes, and territories;
- 5) Is the commander-in-chief of KSNG;
- 6) Requests federal assistance when state or tribal capabilities are insufficient or have been exhausted; and
- 7) Shall execute all other powers, not specifically listed herein, pursuant state law.

3.1.7.2 Kansas Division of Emergency Management

In Kansas, the TAG is the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) of KDEM and director of homeland security. Under the TAG's direction, KDEM is responsible for:

- 1) The development and maintenance of a state level emergency management program involving all applicable government, private and volunteer organizations;
- 2) The development and maintenance of this state emergency operations plan known as the KRP;
- 3) Supporting the emergency management needs of all counties by developing reciprocal intra- and interstate mutual aid agreements,
- 4) Requesting assistance from FEMA;
- 5) The establishment and maintenance of a SEOC;
- 6) All coordinating response and recovery activities performed by the SEOC Team;
- 7) The maintenance of an emergency management program that mitigates the effects of hazards through the enforcement of policies, standards and regulations;
- 8) The implementation of all policy decisions relating to emergency management and homeland security;
- 9) Directing the cooperation and assistance of state and local governmental agencies and officials;
- 10) Coordinating with the SEOC Team to determine appropriate ESF coordinating, primary and support agencies;
- 11) Executing all other powers, not specifically listed herein, pursuant to state law.

3.1.7.3 Commission on Emergency Planning and Response (CEPR)

The purpose of the CEPR is to facilitate a coordinated effort for the state emergency management system. Specifically, the CEPR is responsible for:

- 1) Advising and assisting state and local agencies in the preparedness and mitigation of the hazards facing the state;



- 2) Review the response to disasters and selected emergencies and recommend improvements for preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation for future disasters; and
- 3) Carry out all requirements of the federal EPCRA of 1986 (SARA Title III).

3.1.7.4 State Departments and Agencies

All state departments, agencies, and offices are responsible for:

- 1) Ensuring orderly succession of key officials and positions to maintain operations during emergency situations;
- 2) Ensuring maintenance and safeguarding of key records and documents;
- 3) Routinely updating and maintaining a continuity of operations plan (COOP);
- 4) Providing necessary support to the SEOC Team as requested by KDEM;
- 5) Supporting actions in all phases of emergency management, as identified in the ESF annexes of this plan.

3.1.8 Federal Government

The Federal government has responsibilities to respond to national emergencies and to provide assistance to states when an emergency or disaster is beyond their capability to handle. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/FEMA has the overall responsibility for the coordination of federal emergency/disaster relief programs and supporting local and state government capabilities with resources.

Common federal mission essential tasks:

- 1) Preserve life or minimize risk to health, which constitutes the first priority of operations;
- 2) Support response and recovery efforts of the state, local, tribal, and private sector;
- 3) Synchronize planning activities, training, exercises, research and development, and after action/corrective action plans related to the response and recovery of all-hazard events/incidents;
- 4) Share information (as appropriate) among federal, state, local, tribal, and private-sector entities related to all-hazard response and recovery operations; and
- 5) Provide additional federal government support as needed.
- 6) Provide emergency response on federally owned or controlled property, such as military installations and federal prisons.



- 7) Provide federal assistance as directed by the President of the United States under the coordination of the DHS, FEMA and in accordance with federal emergency plans.
- 8) Identify and coordinate provision of assistance under other federal statutory authorities.
- 9) Provide assistance to the state and local governments for response to and recovery from a commercial radiological incident consistent with guidelines as established in the current Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan and the National Response Plan (NRP).

Specific FEMA Region VII mission essential tasks:

- 1) Support/coordinate disaster response and recovery operations/activities for all states assigned to the region;
- 2) Provide situational awareness and analysis in developing a common operating picture.
- 3) Maintain the Regional Watch at Level 4 (Steady-state) and increase its operational tempo in response to an event/incident;
- 4) Deploy a state liaison officer (SLO) to the SEOC in consultation with the state to maintain connectivity with the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC);
- 5) Provide disaster related coordination amongst emergency management stakeholders (i.e. Other Federal Agencies [OFAs], state/local/tribal governments, NGOs, and the private sector);
- 6) Deploy IMTs as able/needed;
- 7) Provide logistical support as requested;
- 8) Proactively establish the staging of resources within the region as a situation allows; enabling the eventual deployment and employment of Federal response assistance;
- 9) Maintain Mission Assignment (MA) capability and actively manage the process through close-out.
- 10) Provide Stafford Act and Disaster Relief Fund assistance as required;
- 11) Conduct NIMS-related planning including incident action planning and situation reports; and
- 12) Demobilize (as appropriate) in a safe, orderly, and efficient manner.
- 13) Manage and resolve all issues pertaining to a mass influx of illegal aliens.
- 14) Provide repatriation assistance to U.S. citizens evacuated from overseas areas.



4 DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

Impacted entities will coordinate the emergency response efforts within their political jurisdiction (county and municipalities).

4.1 County Level

The Incident Command System (ICS) and National Incident Management System (NIMS) will be used to coordinate emergency response and recovery operations at the disaster scene(s). The ICS/NIMS organization will maintain communications and coordination with the EOC at all times.

4.2 Inter-state Civil Defense and Disaster Compact

This compact provides mutual aid among the states in meeting any emergency or disaster. The prompt, full, and effective utilization of the resources of the respective states including personnel, equipment, or supplies may be essential to the safety, care, and welfare of people therein. The Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact may be entered in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 48-3202. This action is accomplished by written agreement between the governor and governors of one or more states which have legally joined said compact or which are authorized to join.

Such written agreement may specify the period of time said compact is entered into with regard to each state. The Compact is inactive until initiated by the governor, in agreement with one or more states.

5 INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION

The EOC Data and Technology Coordinator reports directly to the EOC Manager and is responsible for collection, analysis and dissemination of information to the EOC staff. The Data and Technology Coordinator is also responsible for issuing situation reports, bulletins and advisories, assisting with science and technology support (GIS mapping, modeling) and providing support for action planning and resource tracking.

The preferred approach for integrated, coordinated information collection, analysis, and dissemination in response to an emergency is use of WebEOC, a web-based communication system. For additional information, see ESF 5.



6 COMMUNICATIONS

Primary dispatching capabilities in Wyandotte County exist with the Wyandotte County Communications Center. The Communications Center provides 24-hour dispatching capability for KCK Police and KCK Fire/EMS, as well as the cities of Bonner Springs and Edwardsville.

The Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) serves as the backup dispatch center. The ESF 2 Annex contains additional information describing the transfer from the primary to the back-up Dispatch Center as well as additional back-up locations.

The Board of Public Utilities (BPU) and both of the hospitals in Wyandotte County (Providence Medical Center and KU Hospital and Medical Center) maintain their own dispatching capability. BPU also maintains a backup radio system.

Numerous County and Municipal agencies have communications capabilities and field units communicate among each other and with the EOC primarily by radio using the 800 Megahertz System. The ESF 2 Annex references communications frequencies used by Wyandotte County and describes the communications network. This Annex also references interoperability protocols based on the Kansas City Metropolitan Area's Tactical Interoperability Communications Plan (TICP) for the region.

Wyandotte County has extensive amateur radio capabilities organized through the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) to augment emergency communications as described in an attachment to the ESF 2 Annex.

Wyandotte County also has landline, cellular and satellite telephone capabilities, as well as the Internet that may be used to augment communication capabilities in emergencies. These capabilities are discussed in additional detail in the ESF 2 Annex.

7 ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

Timely logistic and administrative support is critical to disaster response and recovery activities. Although the nature of disasters often requires that operations be carried out in compressed time frames using non-routine procedures, this in no way lessens the requirement for sound and responsible financial management and accountability.

During disaster operations, all agencies will:



- Maintain records of all expenditures to provide clear and reasonable justification for budget requests or reimbursement.
- Develop procedures to ensure financial records clearly and unambiguously identify disaster-related expenditures.
- Use available resources and personnel as reasonable to cope with the emergency situation.
- Maintain sight of the missions identified in this EOP when taking actions and incurring costs.

The purchase, storage, maintenance, replenishment and replacement of equipment and supplies used in a disaster are the responsibility of the applicable agency.

Departments with emergency responsibilities will be familiar with the rules and guidance for making emergency purchases and contracts. When activated, departments will work with ESF 7 – Resource Support to accomplish emergency purchases and contracts.

Because Wyandotte County has significant resources and capabilities, most disasters will not qualify for Federal assistance and financial obligations associated with the event will be borne by the County.

When operating budgets are exceeded, the County Administrator, Mayor/CEO and County Commission are responsible for identifying additional funding to meet disaster-related expenses.

All complaints regarding alleged unfair or illegal business practices will be referred to the Legal Department, District Attorney or the State Attorney General's Office.

While innovative and expeditious means of procurement and record keeping may be called for in a disaster, it is important that all organizations maintain conscientious accounting practices.

In the event of a Presidential disaster declaration, the County Administrator will assign an individual to serve as the Authorized Applicant Agent and this person will be responsible for overseeing record accuracy.

Deliberate financial tracking is required to help ensure State and Federal reimbursement in the event of a Presidential disaster declaration. It is important that all County and City agencies implement proper accounting and documentation procedures from the outset of the event, since in most instances, expenses will be incurred by the County well before a declaration is announced.



7.1 Documentation

Following a disaster, documents are provided to maintain an archive for the required time period, after such time archival documents are protect at the designated location. Emergency Management will utilize historic documents in advance planning scenarios when applicable for the safety of the public.

Documentation is obtained by recording damage sustained to:

- Roads
- Water control facilities
- Public building and related equipment
- Public utilities
- Facilities under construction
- Recreational and park facilities
- Educational institutions
- Certain private non-profit facilities

Documentation is the key to recovering emergency response and recovery costs. Damage assessment documentation will be critical in establishing the basis for eligibility of disaster assistance programs.

7.2 Finance

Deliberate financial tracking is required to help ensure state and federal reimbursement in event of a Presidential disaster declaration.

Wyandotte County utilizes a system to track or record data to recover costs from a disaster.

During disaster operations, all agencies will:

- Maintain records of all expenditures to provide clear and reasonable justification for budget requests or reimbursement.
- Develop procedures to help make financial records clear and unambiguously identify disaster-related expenditures.
- Use available resources and personnel as reasonable to cope with the emergency situation.



- Maintain sight of the mission identified in this CEOP when taking actions and incurring costs.

Under the provisions of EMAC, Kansas is responsible for the reimbursement of expenses incurred by responding states during the delivery of mutual aid or for the out-of-state sheltering or repatriation of Kansas residents. Kansas is likewise responsible for the computation and submission of bills for reimbursement of expenses incurred while responding to a requesting state.

If a Presidential Disaster Declaration is issued, three (3) different programs may be available through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to assist Wyandotte County government and its citizens and businesses:

- Public Assistance Program (referred to as the Infrastructure Program)
- Individual Assistance Program (referred to as the Human Services Program)
- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

The following is an overview of FEMA's programs. Additional details may be found in ESF 14 Long-Term Community Recovery.

1) **Public Assistance (Infrastructure) Program**

The Public Assistance Program provides supplemental Federal disaster grant assistance for the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain Private Non-Profit (PNP) organizations. The Federal share of assistance is not less than 75 percent of the eligible cost for emergency measures and permanent restoration. The State determines how the non-Federal share (up to 25 percent) is split with the applicants.

ELIGIBLE WORK

To be eligible, the work must be required as the result of the disaster, be located within the designated disaster area, and be the legal responsibility of an eligible applicant. Work that is eligible for supplemental Federal disaster grant assistance is classified as either emergency work or permanent work.

2) **Individual Assistance (Human Services) Programs**

Individuals, families and businesses may be eligible for federal assistance if they live, own a business, or work in a county declared a Major Disaster Area, incur sufficient property damage or loss, and, depending on the type of assistance, do not have the insurance or other resources to meet their needs.



Assistance for Individuals and Households

This program, which may include cash grants of up to \$25,000 per individual or household, includes:

- **Housing Assistance**
 - Lodging expenses reimbursement (for a hotel or motel)
 - Rental assistance (cash payment for a temporary rental unit or a manufactured home)
 - Home repair cash grant
 - Home replacement cash grant
 - Permanent housing construction in rare circumstances
- **Other Needs Assistance**
 - Medical, dental, funeral costs
 - Transportation costs
 - Other disaster-related needs

3) Hazard Mitigation Assistance

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) provides grants to States and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration. The purpose of the program is to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters and to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster.

There are also several types of pre-disaster Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant programs such as the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program, Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program, Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC), and Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) Program.

Local communities and other eligible applicants may apply for HMA grant funding through the State Emergency Management Agency. States with an approved enhanced State Mitigation Plan in effect at the time of disaster declaration may receive additional HMGP funding.



7.3 Logistics

Resource and logistic response will be prioritized and accomplished under the direction of the EOC Manager in coordination with ESF 7. Information from Field Incident Commanders and Incident Action Plan priorities will be used to prioritize multiple requests. Resource requests will be met dependent on incident type and the responding entities available or anticipated resource requirements. All resource requests should be captured using an ICS form. Any requests requiring rental, hire or costs to fill will be passed on to the Finance group with a copy of the ICS form.

Coordination of unmet needs:

- When local municipal resources are committed, the county Emergency Management will coordinate assistance to satisfy unmet needs
- If the county requires additional assistance, it will call mutual aid from adjacent counties and regional resources.
- Only the Emergency Manager is authorized to request resource support from the Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM).
- KDEM will turn to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for assistance in dealing with a major disaster that threatens to exceed the capabilities and resources of the Commonwealth.

Each agency tasked within this plan, is responsible for developing and maintaining applicable resource lists. These lists should follow established county protocols for maintaining resource lists. At a minimum, a full resource list (including all county resources) will be provided to Wyandotte County Emergency Management and the ESF 7 Coordinating and Primary Agency.

8 PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The Basic Plan and Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes will be adopted by the Board of County Commissioners and City Councils of Bonner Springs and Edwardsville and will be forwarded for approval by the Mid-America Local Emergency Planning Commission. Hard Copies will be provided to each of these entities. The Special Incident Annexes will be approved and accepted by the County Administrator, based on recommendations from the Emergency Management Department.

The plan will be forwarded to the Kansas Division of Emergency Management to ensure compliance with the Kansas Planning Standards and acceptance in accordance with K.S. A. 48-929 (d) and K.S. A. 48-929 (d). In addition, the plan will be forwarded to the



Department of Justice to ensure compliance with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

This EOP is designed to be a flexible, dynamic document subject to revision, as appropriate. EOP revisions may result from a variety of causes such as:

- New procedures, policies or technologies
- Lessons learned from an actual event or exercise
- Feedback during training or case study review
- To accommodate new organizations or organizational structures

Major revisions to the EOP must be approved through the adoption process. Major revisions are those that significantly alter or establish new policy.

Minor revisions may be approved by the County Administrator, based on recommendations from the Emergency Management Department.

The EOP will be reviewed annually and each time it is implemented (either for real events or exercises). The Emergency Management Department will maintain the revision schedule for the Basic Plan and the attached ESFs and Incident Annexes.

As requested, Coordinating, Primary, and Support agencies will review and submit changes to the plan. This will occur as changes are noted to be necessary or the Annex is updated per the update schedule.

A copy of the Basic Plan will be made available to the public via the Unified Government's website.

The Mid-America Regional Council coordinates a Training and Exercise Committee that has responsibility to conduct an annual Training and Exercise Planning Workshop (TEPW). This sets the strategy for multi-discipline training for the nine-counties (including Wyandotte) that are part of the Kansas City Metropolitan Area. The MMRS Committee also participates in the TEPW. All exercises are developed and implemented in accordance with Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) principles. This includes development of After Action Reports and Improvement Plans which are reviewed during subsequent TEPWs to ensure the training and exercise strategy incorporates identified gaps. In addition, Wyandotte County Emergency Management coordinates various training such as EOC orientation training.



9 AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

Authorities and references provide the legal basis for development and implementation of the Emergency Operations Plan. This section provides general local, state, and federal authorities that pertain to the EOP. Additional authorities and references applicable to a particular function, support activity or hazard are cited in the appropriate Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes and Incident Annexes.

Local

- Shelter Agreements with public and private facilities that have been pre-selected as mass care shelter sites (on file with the National Shelter System);
- Unified Government Code 3-106, Emergency Procurement;
- Unified Government Code of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas, Chapter 29, Procurement;
- Unified Government Code of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas, Codified through Resolution No. R-57-11, passed September 15, 2011. (Supp. No. 10);
- Unified Government Code of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas, Health and Sanitation Article 1. Section 17-3;
- Unified Government Continuity of Operations Plan;
- Wyandotte County Debris Management Plan, DRAFT, 2008;
- Wyandotte County Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) Standard Operating Guideline (SOG);
- Wyandotte County Multi-hazard Mitigation Plan, 2009;
- Wyandotte County, Kansas City, Kansas Unified Government Ordinance Number 0-20-99 dated March 10, 1999;
- Wyandotte County, Kansas City, Kansas Unified Government Resolution Number R-25-99 dated March 10, 1999.

Regional

- By-Laws of the Mid-America Local Emergency Planning committee;
- Incident Management Plan;
- Kansas City Regional Tactical Interoperability Communications Plan (TICP) prepared by the MARC Homeland Security Coordinating Committee;
- Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) Operations Plan;
- Mid-America Local Emergency Planning Committee Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Plan;
- Mid-America Regional Council (MARC) Regional Coordination Guides and Special Incident Annexes;
- Regional Area Multi Band Integrated System (RAMBIS) Standard Operating Procedure; and



- Regional Mass Casualty Incident (MCI) Plan.

State

- Executive Order 05-03, Use of the National Incident Management System (NIMS);
- K.S.A 65-119a, Duties and powers of local health officers;
- K.S.A. 50-627: Unconscionable acts and practices (price gouging);
- K.S.A. 65-201, Defines “local board of health” and “local health officer”;
- K.S.A.12-16,117: Municipal policies regarding the provision of assistance during times of disaster; immunity from liability;
- K.S.A.66-1711: Outlines restriction of activities within 10 feet of high voltage overhead line (also known as the 10 foot rule);
- K.S.A.74-620: Required the Kansas Corporation Commission to develop rules and regulations to establish priorities for electric and natural gas allocations that applies to “all suppliers and consumers of natural gas and electric energy”;
- Kansas Administrative Regulation 9-27-1, designation of infectious or contagious diseases;
- Kansas Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (Chapter 23) of the Session Law of 1987;
- Kansas Statutes Annotated (KSA), 48-9a01, Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC);
- KOMA – Kansas Open Meetings Act;
- KORA- Kansas Open Records Act;
- KSA 12-16,117: Municipal policies regarding the provision of assistance during times of disaster; immunity from liability;
- KSA 47-608, cooperation with federal officers;
- KSA 47-610-622, state quarantine, sanitary and other regulations;
- KSA 48-904 through 48-958: as amended, State and County Emergency Management Responsibilities;
- KSA 65-101- The secretary of KDHE has the duty and authority to: Advise other offices and agencies of government concerning location, drainage, water supply, disposal of excreta, and heating and ventilation of public buildings;
- KSA 65-162a and KAR 28-15a-2: Kansas Clean Water Act;
- KSA 65-3401(b) - Statement of policy for solid waste management program;
- KSA 65-3406: Public Health, solid and hazardous waste;
- KSA 65-3407c - The secretary of KDHE may authorize persons to carry out outlined activities without a solid waste permit issued pursuant to K.S.A. 65-3407, and amendments thereto and shall consider the listed factors when determining eligibility for an exemption to the solid waste permitting requirements;



- KSA 66-1,108 Transportation by motor carriers, definitions;
- KSA 66-1,111 Types of carriers which must comply with act and other applicable laws;
- KSA 66-1,112 Authority of commission to regulate public motor carriers; rate-making procedures; exemption for state antitrust laws;
- KSA 66-105 common carriers defined;
- KSA 66-106 Rules and regulations; assessment of costs; conferral with other authorities; agreements; contributions and grants, joint investigations, hearings, orders; duties of attorney general;
- KSA 68-406: State highway fund; apportionment; city connecting links; use of funds;
- KSA 82a-301:Obstruction in Streams;
- KSA Chapter 48, Article 9, Established CEPR under the Kansas Emergency Management Act;
- KSA. 65-171(m) The secretary of health and environment , activities (a) Primary drinking water standards applicable to all public water supply systems in the state; and
- State of Kansas Response Plan, 2011.

Federal

- Executive Order 05-03, Use of the National Incident Management System (NIMS);
- K.S.A 65-119a, Duties and powers of local health officers;
- K.S.A. 50-627: Unconscionable acts and practices (price gouging);
- K.S.A. 65-201, Defines “local board of health” and “local health officer”;
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- KSA 65-162a and KAR 28-15a-2: Kansas Clean Water Act;
- KSA 65-3401(b) - Statement of policy for solid waste management program;
- KSA 65-3406: Public Health, solid and hazardous waste;
- KSA 65-3407c - The secretary of KDHE may authorize persons to carry out outlined activities without a solid waste permit issued pursuant to K.S.A. 65-3407, and amendments thereto and shall consider the listed factors when determining eligibility for an exemption to the solid waste permitting requirements;
- KSA 66-1,108 Transportation by motor carriers, definitions;
- KSA 66-1,111 Types of carriers which must comply with act and other applicable laws;
- KSA 66-1,112 Authority of commission to regulate public motor carriers; rate-making procedures; exemption for state antitrust laws;
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