

WYANDOTTE COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN 2021



City of Bonner Springs
KANSAS





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APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION

This section addresses specific modifications that can be made to the plan without the need for approval by the senior official as well as approval by the Local Emergency Planning Committee.

- 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.

MODIFICATIONS

RECORD OF CHANGES

CHANGE NO.	DATE OF CHANGE	COMPLETED BY/AGENCY	CHANGE DETAILS (INCLUDE ANNEX #/SECTION CHANGED)



2800 SW Topeka Blvd.
Topeka, KS 66611-287



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Major General David Weishaar

Adjutant General's Department

Laura Kelly, Governor

The Adjutant General and Director of
Emergency Management & Homeland Security

DECEMBER 17, 2021

Matt May
Wyandotte County Emergency
Management 701 N 7th Street Room B20
Kansas City, KS 66101

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF WYANDOTTE COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

The purpose of this letter is to provide the status of the *Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Plan* (EOP). In accordance with KSA 48-929(d), the Wyandotte County EOP submitted to Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM) is **approved- pending adoption**. KDEM has determined that the Plan contains basic planning considerations outlined within the Kansas Planning Standards. Approval does not mean KDEM is approving or accepting responsibility for any operational component of the Plan. Please complete and submit a copy of your signed promulgation within 90 days to finalize this review process. The plan has been reviewed and found compliant with the Kansas Planning Standards to include SARA Title III, ADA compliancy, and NIMS requirements.

Prior to the expiration of this approved EOP in thirty-six (36) months*, Wyandotte County will be required to update their plan to reflect the current *Kansas Planning Standards* then resubmit to KDEM for approval. Annual review requirements are the responsibility of Wyandotte County.

County	Review Completed	Status	Date of Promulgation	Date of Plan Expiration
Wyandotte	12/17/2021	Approved (Pending Adoption by County)	TBD (required prior to 3/17/2022)	12/31/2024*

*Determined using Homeland Security (HLS) region LEOP expiration cycle (Directive 2003)

Sincerely,

MORGAN.ANGELY NN.T.1392188815

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PROMULGATION

Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas

RESOLUTION NO. R-15-22

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING REVISIONS TO THE LOCAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

WHEREAS, K.S.A. 48-929 requires cities and counties to develop and promulgate an emergency operations plan to help save lives and protect property in the event of a major emergency or disaster; and

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 level following an emergency/disaster;

WHEREAS, the Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) 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 information require to function in a coordinated and integrated fashion and to ensure a timely and organized management of consequences arising from emergencies/disasters;

WHEREAS, Resolution No. R-8-18 was adopted on February 8, 2018 by the Board of Commissioners of the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas which resolution ratified the EOP that was presented to and approved by the Board of Commissioners on December 7, 2017;

WHEREAS, the Emergency Management Department of the Unified Government annually reviews the Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Plan and proposes any necessary revisions to the Board of Commissioners;

WHEREAS, on January 24, 2022, the Emergency Management Department of the Unified Government presented the proposed revisions to the EOP to the Public Works and Safety standing committee, the standing committee approved the proposed revisions, and the item was placed on the consent calendar for the full commission; and

WHEREAS, on February 10, 2022, the Board of Commissioners of the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas voted to approve the proposed revisions to the EOP, a copy of which was presented to the Board of Commissioners at the February 10, 2022 meeting, and is available for inspection at the Unified Government Clerk's Office.

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



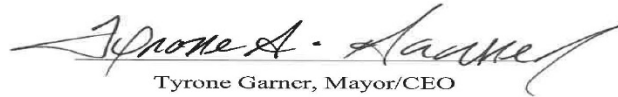
Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas

Section 1. The Board of Commissioners of the Unified Government of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas hereby adopts and endorses the Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Plan, with the proposed revisions, as presented and approved on February 10, 2022.

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

Section 3. The County Administrator and Unified Government employees are directed to take any required action necessary to employ the Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Plan.

ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE UNIFIED
GOVERNMENT OF WYANDOTTE COUNTY/KANSAS CITY, KANSAS THIS 3
DAY OF March, 2022


Tyrone Garner, Mayor/CEO

Attest:



Unified Government Clerk



Bonner Springs

RESOLUTION NO. 2022-06

A Resolution to Adopt the Wyandotte County 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 response 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 governing body of the City of Bonner Springs,
Kansas,

That the City Council hereby adopts and endorses the Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Plan, 2022 Edition.

Passed and approved by the Governing Body of the City of Bonner Springs and Signed by the Mayor on March 11, 2022.

Attest:



Christina Brake, City Clerk
(Seal)




Jeff Harrington, Mayor



Edwardsville



LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC) LETTER

600 Broadway, Suite 200
Kansas City, Missouri 64105-1659

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marcinfo@marc.org
www.marc.org



April 22, 2021

Kansas Division of Emergency Management
Wyandotte County Emergency Management
701 N. 7th St.
Kansas City, KS 66101

To Mr. May:

This letter is to acknowledge that the Mid-America LEPC has received the Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Plan. The Wyandotte County plan is synchronized with the Mid-America LEPC's Regional Hazardous Materials Preparedness plan. The Wyandotte County plan was developed in cooperation with the Kansas City Kansas Fire Department Hazardous Materials team.

The Mid America LEPC will add this plan to the next LEPC planning meeting agenda to highlight and will keep this plan on file and use it as appropriate when future updates are done to the Mid-America Regional Plan

Respectfully,

Assistant Chief James Zeeb, Mid America LEPC Chair

CC: Erin Lynch

Susan McMahan

Chair
Harold Johnson Jr.
Commissioner
Unified Government
of Wyandotte County/
Kansas City, Kansas

1st Vice Chair
Carson Ross
Mayor
Blue Springs,
Missouri

2nd Vice Chair
Janeé Hanzlick
Commissioner
Johnson County,
Kansas

Treasurer
Eileen Weir
Mayor
Independence,
Missouri

Secretary
Beto Lopez
Mayor Pro Tem
Lee's Summit,
Missouri

Executive Director
David A. Warm



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INTRODUCTION

The County Emergency Operations Plan (CEOP) serves as an overarching policy that considers the risk of disasters and establishes how the county mitigates against, prepares for, responds to, and recovers from all types of disasters. Per the State, there are 22 known hazards in the State of Kansas. Wyandotte County is vulnerable to all 22 hazards. Wyandotte County is continually preparing for all forms of emergencies, disasters and catastrophic events. These disasters can affect the county in a variety of ways, necessitating immediate and sometimes long-term assistance to meet the needs of the people.

1 PURPOSE, SCOPE, SITUATION OVERVIEW, AND ASSUMPTIONS

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the County Emergency Operations Plan (CEOP) is to establish a comprehensive, county-wide, all-hazards approach to emergency management activities in Wyandotte County, addressing all phases of emergency management; mitigation (prevention), preparedness, response, and recovery. It provides an overall framework from within which all entities of local government, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to work together and operate in an integrated and coordinated effort before, during, and after a disaster for the betterment of the residents and transient population.

Specifically, the CEOP establishes the key policies, roles, and responsibilities necessary to reduce vulnerabilities to disasters and cope with them. The plan is designed to accomplish the following:



- Establish the systems and coordination that will allow for optimal response to and recovery from all disasters. This includes actions to save lives, protect property, the economy, the environment, address basic disaster-caused human needs and restore the community to pre-disaster or improved conditions.
- Establish the legal authority and organizational basis for disaster operations in Wyandotte County.
- Outline the countywide coordination and key activities required to prevent or lessen the impact of disasters in Wyandotte County before, during, or after a disaster.
- Define the emergency management policies, roles and responsibilities of Unified Government, local governments, response organizations, and other entities that may be requested to provide assistance before, during or after disasters.
- Guide strategic organizational behavior before, during, and after a disaster.



- Assist in developing an enhanced level of disaster preparedness and awareness throughout the county, cities, organizations, and the population at large.
- Identify linkages to the emergency/disaster policies and plans that guide and/or support response efforts based on the CEOP.
- Synchronize (both vertically and horizontally) with relevant policies, plans, systems, and programs to ensure full integration and unity of effort.
- Outline procedures for requesting and coordinating state and federal disaster assistance.
- Acknowledge the importance of flexibility in disaster response and allow for creative and innovative approaches that will be required to address the problems presented by disasters.

1.2 Scope

The CEOP is a major component of Wyandotte County's comprehensive emergency management program, which addressed all hazards, all phases, all impacts and all stakeholders.

All Hazards: The CEOP is meant to address all of the hazards that may require disaster response in Wyandotte County. The hazards are identified through a thorough risk assessment and prioritized on the basis of impact and likelihood of occurrence. This approach allows the county to address the specific considerations of unique hazards, while strengthening the functions common to most disasters.

All Phases: The Comprehensive Emergency Management Model on which modern emergency management is based defines four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

- Mitigation consists of those activities designed to prevent or reduce losses from disaster including prevention measures.
- Preparedness activities are focused on the development of plans pre-event and the various capabilities required for effective disaster response.
- Response is the set of activities focused on saving lives and minimizing damage of a disaster once it is anticipated or immediately after it occurs.
- Recovery consists of those activities that after incident stabilization which continues beyond response to restore the community to pre-disaster or improved conditions.

All Impacts: The concepts identified in the CEOP are meant to be used to address all types of disaster impacts, regardless of their cause, severity, or duration. For readability purposes, the word disaster is used throughout the CEOP to address emergencies, disasters, and catastrophes, unless otherwise noted. While the plan focuses primarily on disasters, it addresses and distinguishes between the following types of incidents when appropriate:



Emergencies are routine events which make up most incidents and are handled by agencies/department within the responsible jurisdictions or assisted by other agencies through other established authorities and plans.

Disasters are non-routine events which exceed the capability of local jurisdictions or within agencies (or exhaust their resources) requiring countywide coordination and/or assistance from other county, state, or federal governments.

Catastrophes are extremely rare events where most, if not all, of the following conditions exist:

- Most or all of the county is destroyed or heavily impacted,
- Local government is unable to perform its usual services,
- Help from nearby communities is limited or cannot be provided,
- Most or all of the daily community functions are interrupted.

All Stakeholders: Effective emergency management requires trust and close working relationships among all levels of government, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and the public. The CEOP and the planning process is designed to facilitate communication, build consensus, advocate a team atmosphere, encourage trust, and build sincere relationships among individuals and organizations. An integrated approach is the foundation of an effective disaster response.

All People: The CEOP and planning process considers the whole community, all individuals and population segments that may be impacted by disaster including those with functional and access needs.

Those with functional and access needs are defined as; persons who may have additional needs before, during and after an incident in functional areas, including but not limited to maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities, live in institutionalized settings, are elderly, are children, are from diverse cultures, have limited English proficiency, or are non-English speaking, or are transportation disadvantaged. An individual with a disability is defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) as a person who had a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, a person who has a history or record of such an impairment, or a person who is perceived by others as having such an impairment. The ADA does not specifically name all of the impairments that are covered.



1.3 Situation Overview

1.3.1 Planning

Planning Requirements: Kansas Statutes Annotated (KSA) 48-929 requires that 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.

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). The KPS identifies the key components required for effective county emergency operations plans in the State of Kansas. This plan is based on the KPS adopted October 2019.

The Kansas Planning Standards require emergency operations plans to be structured to the 15 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). This structure is based on the concept that there are certain functions common in emergency management regardless of the scope, size, type, or severity of disasters (all hazards). The Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Plan (CEOP) consists of a Base Plan, 15 ESF Annexes and additional annexes based on specific incident types.

The basis for the Kansas Planning Standards is the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 V2, November 2010, which 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.

Planning Process: Emergency management academics and practitioners agree that the true value in creating a plan is the process. The planning process is based on the following planning principles:



- Planning must be community-based, representing the whole population and its needs
- Planning must include participation from all stakeholders in the community
- Planning uses a logical and analytical problem-solving process to help address the complexity and uncertainty inherent in potential hazards
- Planning considers all hazards and threats
- Planning should be flexible enough to address emergencies, disasters and catastrophic incidents
- Plans must clearly identify the process for identifying Goals/Objectives, Missions and Tasks.
- Time, uncertainty, risk, and experience influence planning
- Effective plans identify those with operational responsibilities, what they will do and why they will do it
- Planning is fundamentally a process to manage risk
- Planning is one of the key components of the preparedness cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating, and taking corrective actions.

In order to produce the best results for Wyandotte County, the cities, response agencies, and most importantly the public they serve, utilize collective problem solving, and learning the process to address the four phases of emergency management (preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery).

For each Emergency Support Function Annex, all agencies/entities indicated as Coordinating, Primary, and Support Agencies were invited to participate in a planning workshop held in 2020. During these workshops, the purpose of the plan was reviewed, followed by facilitated discussions regarding roles and responsibilities for the representative agencies. The workshops allowed for open discussion to identify and clarify agency responsibilities during emergency situations. They then identified and updated specific information collected from these sessions and incorporated it into the Annexes.

- Coordinating, Primary, and Support agencies for each ESF were asked to review the 2018 Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Plan and provide specific comments and revisions.
- Coordinating, 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.

Planning Environment and Integration: The CEOP is the primary legal document establishing the framework of how Wyandotte County will coordinate response and recovery activities during disasters. A response relies on a suite of carefully integrated (both vertically



and horizontally) and implemented plans. Wyandotte County works with its planning partners at the local, regional, state and federal levels to ensure that emergency response plans are integrated and deconflicted, to the extent possible, 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 the people impacted by the disaster.

- **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.
- **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/structures ensuring a coordinated response in the field.
- **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.
- **Regional Planning:** Regional planning is an important component to the overall response system. The Kansas City 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, and are regularly reviewed and revised, for each of the 15 Emergency Support Functions to provide specific guidance for emergencies / incidents that necessitate a regional response. The Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Plan (RHMEPP) serves to coordinate the planning and response actions of the Mid-America Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) of which Wyandotte County is an active member.
- **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. The information in this CEOP is based on the KRP adopted January of 2017.



Federal Planning:

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 common foundation for incident management for all hazards. The Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Plan institutionalizes NIMS by:

- Using ICS and the multiagency coordination system Incident Support Model (ISM) to manage and support all incidents. (per R-83-07)
- 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.

Supporting Documents: The general policies and role responsibilities contained in the CEOP may necessitate the development of, or reference to, other documents. These supporting documents will take many forms in order to accomplish a variety of different objectives. The most common of these documents are:

Emergency Operational Guides (EOGs)/Standard Operating Procedures

(SOPs)/Standard Operating Guides (SOGs): 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. EOGs/SOPs/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 develop and maintain EOGs/SOPs/SOGs and other documents required to perform emergency functions and if requested, will provide copies of these documents to Wyandotte County Emergency Management.

Emergency Operations Checklists: Within the EOC each ESF has a checklist to ensure the EOC responders understand the types of information they should be collecting. Checklists provide the step-by-step guidance needed to perform time-critical emergency operations functions. They do not replace informed judgment by emergency personnel, but they can facilitate rapid accomplishment of standard actions needed in an emergency. Agencies or



organizations which believe they can benefit from such checklists are encouraged to develop, update, and test them.

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.

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 any emergency, disaster and catastrophic event 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 aiding one another.

1.4 Planning Assumptions

This CEOP is guided by several assumptions that address a range of issues that potentially impact response and recovery capabilities and the concept of operations, to include:

- Emergency management involves the whole community, incorporating all stakeholders and taking into consideration all threats or hazards that may potentially impact the jurisdiction.
- Considerations must be made to reasonably accommodate vulnerable populations, including children, individuals with disabilities, as well as those with functional or access needs.
- This plan applies to agencies in the Unified Government of Wyandotte County and Kansas City Kansas, as well as the cities of Bonner Springs and Edwardsville.
- This plan addresses all phases of emergency management, preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation.
- This plan applies to disasters and/or emergencies outside the scope of normal operations and will not be implemented for the daily emergencies routinely handled by first responder agencies and community organizations.
- All referenced organizations and agencies participated in the development of this plan. They understand and accept their responsibilities as assigned in it.
- Effective citizen and community preparedness can reduce some of the immediate demands on response organizations. This level of preparedness requires continued public awareness and educational programs to ensure citizens will take appropriate



advance actions to reduce their vulnerability, especially during the initial days (first 72 hours) after disaster impact.

- Incidents are best managed at the lowest possible geographic, organizational, and jurisdictional level.
- Wyandotte County will fully utilize available local resources, including mutual aid agreements, before requesting state and/or federal assistance.
- Disasters in Kansas often occur with little or no warning and may escalate more rapidly than the ability of local government to effectively respond. Additionally, disasters may impact multiple jurisdictions simultaneously, both inside and outside of the county, which changes response capabilities and creates numerous demands on the same available pool of local and regional resources.
- During a disaster, there may be fatalities, casualties, property loss, displaced persons, and disruption of normal services and infrastructure.
- Initially, emergency response will focus on lifesaving activities (such as rescue and medical care), followed by restoration of critical infrastructure and protecting the environment.
- Disasters will require significant information sharing across jurisdictions and between the public and private sectors. Additionally, the government has a responsibility to keep its citizens informed about such things as continuing threats and availability of disaster assistance. Widespread power and communications outages may require alternate methods of providing public information and delivering essential services.
- The outcome of any emergency response may be limited by the scope, magnitude, and duration of the event. Nothing in this CEOP 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.
- In major and catastrophic disasters, the Wyandotte County EOC will become the central coordination point for county response and recovery.
- Day-to-day functions that do not contribute directly to emergency operations 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.
- 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). 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.



1.5 Structure of the Plan

Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs) can be structured in a variety of ways. The federal government and many states, including Kansas, utilize a standardized list of Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) to organize their plans and coordinate their work in disaster response. The ESF structure is based on the idea that, regardless of the cause, size, type, or severity of disasters, there are certain functions (or sets of coordinated activities) that are common in the response to most disasters. By organizing plans and response efforts around these common functions, the county is better prepared and organized to respond to all disasters. The CEOP and the organizational structure in the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) are structured around 15 ESFs. The Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Plan (CEOP) consists of a Base Plan, ESF Annexes, Addendums, and Appendices:

Base Plan: The Base Plan provides an overview of Wyandotte County's approach to emergency management and disaster response. It also provides an overview of the roles and responsibilities associated with response.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes: Most of the content of the plan is captured in the plan's 15 ESF Annexes, addressing the major functional areas required to respond to disasters. Each ESF Annex accomplishes two main objectives:

- Describes the scope of the ESF associated roles and their responsibilities, and the coordination necessary to meet the needs generated by disaster.
- Describes the mission, membership, and key operational concepts of the ESF team in County EOC (when activated).

Addendums: Documents which support the ESF Annexes. These documents support the information contained in the ESF Annex and are generally not standalone documents.

Appendices: Documents which support the ESF Annexes, but which are standalone documents. These documents are often obtained from sources outside the Unified Government and may not always be current.

Both the remainder of the Base Plan and the ESF Annexes will explain in detail how they are structured and work together. A definition of the three ESF agency types; Coordinating, Primary and Support can be found in section 2.2.6 of the Base Plan.



1.6 County Overview

1.6.1 Geographic

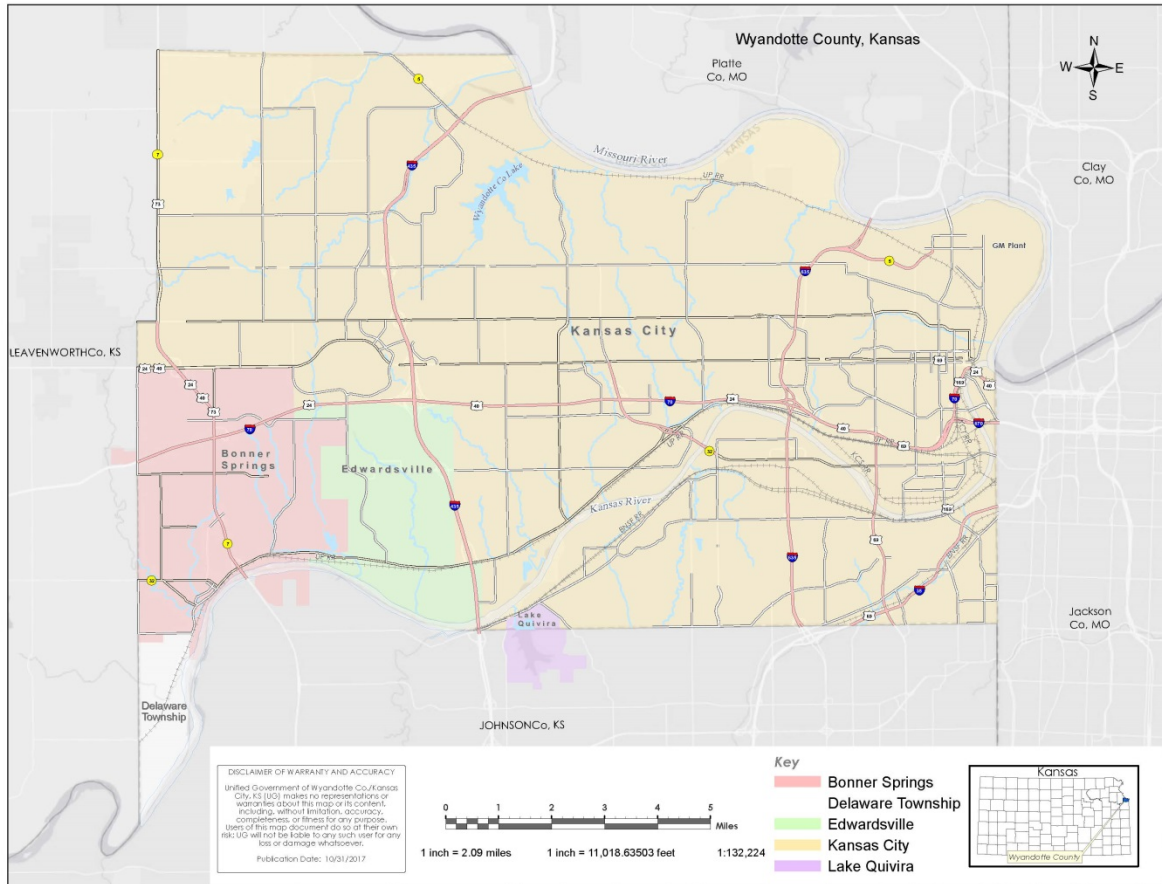
Wyandotte County is in eastern Kansas and is the smallest county in the State with 143 square miles. The main topographic features within the county are the Kansas and Missouri River valleys and their tributaries. The uplands adjacent to these valleys are comprised of deeply dissected hills. Steep slopes and breaks formed by differential erosion of limestone, shale and sandstone exist along the Kansas River and its tributaries. The lowest point 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 above sea level on the uplands in the western part of the county.

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

According to a description of the county's natural history by William G. Cutler (1883), 80 percent of the county was forest, while 20 percent was 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 in the Kansas-Lower Republican basin, which 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.





1.6.2 Jurisdictions

1.6.2.1 Unified Government

The Unified Government of Wyandotte County and Kansas City, Kansas was created by voters in 1997, by consolidating the city and county governments. It includes the entire county for county level services and City level municipal services for all the City of Kansas City, Kansas. There are two other municipalities within the county, Bonner Springs, and Edwardsville. There is a segment of the county that is unincorporated in the southwest corner referred to as the Loring area. It is primarily agricultural with a few residences in that area. Emergency services for this area is provided by Kansas City Kansas Fire Department and Wyandotte County Sheriff.

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the population at 165,265 as of 2020. The governing body of the Unified Government consists of a ten-member Commission and a Mayor/Chief Elected Official form of government.

The Unified Government is currently staffed and managed by the following 33 offices and departments.

Appraiser	Emergency Management	Parking Control
Area Agency on Aging	Finance	Planning and Urban Design
Board of Commissioners	Fire (KCKFD)	Police (KCKPD)
Clerk's Office	Human Resources	Public Health
Community Corrections	Human Services	Public Works
Community Development	K-State Research & Extension	Purchasing
County Administrator's Office	Knowledge	Register of Deeds
Delinquent Real Estate	Legal	Purchasing
Department of Technology	Legislative Auditor's Office	Sheriff
Economic Development	Mayor's Office	Transit
Election Office	Neighborhood Resource Ctr	Wyandotte County Historical Museum



1.6.2.2 City of Bonner Springs

Bonner Springs is in the southwest corner of Wyandotte County and extends into Leavenworth County and Johnson County. The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the population at 7,906 as of July 1, 2019. Today it is governed by a Council-Manager form of government. The governing body consists of eight council members elected from four wards. The mayor is elected at large.

1.6.2.3 City of Edwardsville

The City of Edwardsville is located just in southwest Wyandotte County and generally bordered on the south by the Kansas River, Bonner Springs on the west, I-70 on the north and I-435 on the east. The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the population at 4,494 as of July 1, 2018. The city is governed by a Mayor-Council-City Manager form of government. The council consists of six members, with the mayor elected at large.

1.6.3 Economy

1.6.3.1 Economic Base

The Unified Government's economic development program focuses on retaining and strengthening the traditional manufacturing and distribution base while diversifying the economy in the office, service, tourism / entertainment sectors and promoting housing development and redevelopment.

In western Wyandotte County the Unified Government has been committed to the successful development of a 1,600-acre tract of land, located directly northwest of the intersection of Interstate Highways 70 and 435. Home to the Kansas Speedway Corporation (NASCAR) 1.5-mile super-speedway, Sporting KC major league soccer stadium, and the Legends Outlets Kansas City super-regional mall. This area in Wyandotte County is Kansas' top tourism destination bringing in over 12 million shoppers and visitors annually. Also situated in Kansas City, Kansas is the Fairfax industrial area, believed to be the nation's first planned industrial district which currently houses over 120 businesses, employs over 10,000 people and generates over \$5.4 billion in annual sales. Many of the companies in Fairfax are world famous: the Fairfax Kellogg's plant makes nearly 75% of all the Cheez-Its; CertainTeed is the largest insulation manufacturing plant in the world; Owens Corning makes the famous Pink Panther insulation; and the Fairfax General Motors Assembly Plant is the only plant making the Chevrolet Malibu among other models.



1.6.4 Demographic Considerations

Wyandotte County is an urban/metro area and has private and public partners to assist in meeting the requirements set forth by ADA compliance. Through the Mid America Regional Council regional plans and local plans that address the needs and compliance aspects of ADA requirements include and are available to Wyandotte County. Those plans also include information about challenges presented as the result of poverty and language barriers.

The National Response Framework defines at-risk populations as "populations whose members may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in functional areas, including but not limited to maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care."

In general, at risk populations may have difficulty with medical issues, poverty, extremes in age, and communications due to language barriers. Several principles may be considered when discussing potentially at-risk populations, including:

- Not all people who are considered at risk are at risk
- Outward appearance does not necessarily mark a person as at risk
- The hazard event will, in many cases, affect at risk population in differing ways

In general, the higher a jurisdiction’s at-risk population the greater the potential vulnerability of its at-risk citizens to identified hazards. Vulnerable populations can include those with language barriers to receiving post event messaging.

The federal Department of Health and Human Services has identified the top 15 languages spoken in households in Kansas. The list below indicates the households in the state where that language is spoken as a primary.

Arabic	Hmong	Russian
Burmese	Japanese	Spanish
Farsi	Korean	Swahili
French	Laotian	Tagalog
German	Mandarin	Vietnamese

English was identified as the primary language 12.7% and Spanish 10% as the secondary language spoken in households within Wyandotte County. The Unified Government of Wyandotte County utilizes several vendors for interpretation and translation services. This service is available to all emergency response agencies and the Public Information Officers throughout the county. Specific information about how to request and utilize these vendors as well as the languages for which services can be provided is found in the ESF 6 Addendum 9 Interpreter and Translator Services.



Wyandotte County KS ACS data in 5 year sets

Jurisdiction	Population 5 and Under	Population 85+	Population Speaking Language Other Than English	Population Living Below Poverty Level
Wyandotte County				
2010-2014 Data	13,656	2,621	36,330	38,326
2015-2019 Data	13,287	2,276	42,653	31,261
Net Chng.	-369	-345	6,323	-7,065
Pct. Chng.	-2.7%	-13.2%	17.4%	-18.4%
Kansas City				
2010-2014 Data	12,647	2,348	35,183	37,105
2015-2019 Data	12,471	2,034	41,285	29,872
Net Chng.	-176	-314	6,102	-7,233
Pct. Chng.	-1.4%	-13.4%	17.3%	-19.5%
Bonner Springs				
2010-2014 Data	623	181	949	647
2015-2019 Data	512	138	285	1,087
Net Chng.	-111	-43	-664	440
Pct. Chng.	-17.8%	-23.8%	-70.0%	68.0%
Edwardsville				
2010-2014 Data	379	92	198	574
2015-2019 Data	304	90	543	302
Net Chng.	-75	-2	345	-272
Pct. Chng.	-19.8%	-2.2%	174.2%	-47.4%

Wyandotte County Only, 2018 & 2019 ACS 1-year Datasets

Jurisdiction	Population 5 and Under	Population 85+	Population Speaking Language Other Than English	Population Living Below Poverty Level
Wyandotte County				
2018 Data	13,318	1,605	46,264	28,860
2019 Data	12,747	2,161	44,489	34,423
Net Chng.	-571	556	-1,775	5,563
Pct. Chng.	-4.3%	34.6%	-3.8%	19.3%



Wyandotte County Potentially Vulnerable Population Data

Jurisdiction	Percentage of Population 5 and Under (2017)	Percentage of Population 85+ (2017)	Percentage of Population Speaking Language Other Than English (2017)	Percentage of Population Living Below Poverty Level (2017)
Wyandotte County	8.4%	1.5%	23.5%	22.7%
Bonner Springs	8.6%	2.4%	6.8%	9.5%
Edwardsville	7.1%	1.7%	5.1%	11.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2015-2019 5-year dataset

*American Community Survey (ACS) data is from the U.S. Census Bureau. Data from the ACS are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented using a margin of error which is inherent for the data in this table. Example, the 2015-2019 ACS 5-year estimates are averages over the period from January 1, 2015, to December 31, 2019. Finally, caution should be used when comparing ACS data to decennial census data and comparisons with other ACS data time periods should be avoided.

1.6.5 Community Infrastructure

1.6.5.1 Shelters (Human and Animal) (see the ESF 6 Annex)

1.6.5.2 Care Facilities (see the ESF 8 Annex)

1.6.6 Public Safety agencies:

1.6.6.1 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
- Unified School District 500 Police Department



1.6.6.2 Medical Service

Hospitals

The University of Kansas Health System: The University of Kansas Hospital is located on Rainbow Boulevard in Kansas City, KS and is co-located on the campus of the University of Kansas Medical Center

Providence Medical Center: The Providence Medical Center is a community hospital located in Kansas City, KS that is owned by Prime Healthcare. Providence is also affiliated with Saint John Hospital located in Leavenworth, KS.

Wyandotte County Public Health Department

There are 7 divisions within the Public Health Department

- Environmental Health
- WIC
- Clinical Services
- Planning and Operations
- Policy and Development
- Epidemiology
- Community Health

The Clinical Services Division provides services to respond to and help prevent illness and injury.

- Communicable Disease Control (TB)
- Immunizations
- Laboratory services
- STI and HIV treatment
- Family Planning

Safety Net Clinics

There are ten primary care clinics that serve Wyandotte County, including two Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) systems. 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, sexually transmitted infection (STI) screening and treatment, immunizations, family planning services, pharmaceutical assistance, translation services, and care coordination. Some sites provide dental services, mental health services, and prenatal care. The safety net clinics serve as a key medical resource for many Wyandotte County



residents. Most of the clinics obtain funding from private sources/philanthropy and donations as well as from state and federal grants.

Wyandot Behavioral Health Network (WBHN)

WBHN 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 Fire and EMS Department
- Edwardsville Fire Emergency Medical Service

Private Medical Practitioners

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

1.6.6.3 Fire Departments

Fire Departments in Wyandotte County include the following:

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

1.6.6.4 Emergency Management

Wyandotte County Emergency Management is a department in the Unified Government of Wyandotte County. The department is responsible for the development and implementation of a comprehensive emergency program for Wyandotte County, which includes the development of the County Emergency Operations Plan. The department is responsible for activation and primary staffing of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and coordinates the activities of volunteer, public and private agencies in all phases of emergency management. The department assists City, State, and Federal officials and their respective constituents with disaster preparedness, response, mitigation, and recovery programs. Wyandotte County Emergency Management is available 24-hours a day, seven days a week and charged with timely and comprehensive public warning of potential or imminent disaster events and providing disaster-related safety information to the public and media.



1.6.6.5 Communications/Dispatch Centers

The Wyandotte County Public Safety 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.

The alternate location for the Public Safety Communications Center is at the Johnson County Emergency Communications Center, 11880 South Sunset Drive, Olathe, KS 66061. They can provide up to six Police and four Fire dispatch positions.

Incident dispatching can occur from the Mobile Command Vehicle (MCV), but 9-1-1 call dispatching cannot be managed from the MCV. The Bonner Springs Fire and EMS Department is an additional alternate location for incident dispatching.

1.6.7 Education

1.6.7.1 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.

1.6.7.2 Private Schools

There are both accredited private schools and non-accredited 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.



Accredited Private Schools

- | | |
|--|------|
| • Bishop Ward High School | 9-12 |
| • St. Patrick Catholic School | PK-8 |
| • Resurrection Catholic School
at the Cathedral | PK-8 |
| • Christ the King ES | PK-8 |
| • Our Lady of Unity School | K-8 |
| • Holy Name School | PK-8 |

Private Schools

- | | |
|--|------|
| • Open Door Christian School | K-7 |
| • V. Lindsay Seventh-day Adventist | PK-7 |
| • Primrose School at KU Medical Center | PK |

1.6.7.3 Institutions of Higher Learning

University of Kansas Medical Center

The University of Kansas Medical Center is in and around 39th Street and Rainbow Boulevard in Kansas City, KS and is 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 and two additional remote campuses located to the east of the main campus on State Ave. Each semester, it averages 6,000 students enrolled in credit and continuing education classes.

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.



1.6.8 Local Culture, Arts, and Humanities

1.6.8.1 Libraries

Kansas City, Kansas Public Library

The Unified School District 500, the only school district in Kansas that operates a public library. The Kansas City, Kansas Public Library provides Wyandotte County citizens 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. Schlagle Environmental Library - This KCK Public 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.

1.6.8.2 Museums

The following museums are in Wyandotte County:

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



1.6.8.3 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 six parks, an aquatic park, a city band, five community rooms/centers/gymnasium, and recreation programs.

City of Edwardsville Parks and Recreation

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

1.6.8.4 Access and Functional Needs Population and Children

The Emergency Management Department has access to registries that may be helpful in identifying those with functional and access needs such as those registered for Meals on Wheels or those identified in a recent study of the homebound population utilizing oxygen. The ESF 6 Coordinator, in consultation with the Operations staff in the EOC, will determine potential impacts on vulnerable and access needs populations based on the nature of the emergency.

The Unified Government has a local ADA Coordinator position within the Administration Department that coordinates regularly with the State ADA Coordinator to ensure programs and policies are following the Americans with Disabilities Act. In addition, in large or complex disasters, the EOC Director may choose to staff an ADA Response Coordinator directly into the EOC. The ESF 6 Coordinator will consult with the ADA Coordinator, or ADA Response Coordinator, if assigned to ensure mass care programs are delivered in a manner consistent with the ADA.

Key Facilities

There are numerous facilities and organizations that have a part in ADA compliance within the community. Public and private buildings within the UG are continuing to work with area ADA partners to meet the requirements set forth by the state and federal government.

1.7 Threat and Risk – Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment and Stakeholder Preparedness Review

The Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) is a 4 step common risk assessment process that helps the [whole community](#)—including individuals, businesses, faith-based organizations, nonprofit groups, schools and academia and all levels of government—understand its risks and estimate capability requirements. The THIRA process helps communities map their risks to the [core capabilities](#), enabling them to keep the whole-community informed of:

- Desired outcomes,
- Capability targets and
- Resources required to achieve their targets.

The outputs of this process inform a variety of emergency management efforts, including emergency operations planning, mutual aid agreements, and hazard mitigation planning. Ultimately, the THIRA process helps communities answer the following questions:

- What do we need to prepare for?
- What shareable resources are required to be prepared?
- What actions could be employed to avoid, divert, lessen, or eliminate a threat or hazard?

Wyandotte County has participated in the development of a regional THIRA which has resulted in the creation of 12 scenarios, based on different threats and risks, that are used to base planning, training, and exercises efforts on.

Data collected on Wyandotte County during the THIRA becomes part of the State Preparedness Report (SPR) from the State of Kansas. The SPR is a self-assessment of a jurisdiction's current capability levels against the capability targets identified in the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment. The Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 requires an annual report from any state or territory receiving Federal preparedness assistance administered by the Department of Homeland Security.

The SPR supports the National Preparedness System by helping to identify state and territory preparedness capability gaps. States, territories, and the Federal Government use this information to help make programmatic decisions to build and sustain capabilities, plan to deliver capabilities, and validate capabilities. States and territories submit the report to FEMA by December 31 each year.

1.7.1 Risk Assessment

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 specific 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.

1.7.1.1 Hazard Identification

The Region L Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2019, developed by Wyandotte County and participating jurisdictions provides a comprehensive Hazard Analysis for 22 natural, man-made, and technological hazards as identified by the State. 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 4.1: CPRI Element Ratings

CPRI Element	Rating Number and Definition			
	1	2	3	4
Probability	Unlikely (10% chance of occurrence)	Occasional (20% chance of occurrence)	Likely (33% chance of occurrence)	Highly Likely (100% chance of occurrence)
Magnitude	Negligible (Minor injuries and <10% of property severely damaged)	Limited (Multiple injuries and 10-25% of property severely damaged)	Critical (Multiple disabling injuries and 25-50% of property severely damaged)	Catastrophic (Multiple deaths and 50% of property severely damaged)
Warning Time	24+ hours	12-24 hours	6-12 hours	<6 hours
Duration	< 6 hours	< 1 day	< 1 week	1 week +



Using the rankings, the following weighted formula was used to determine each hazard's CPRI:

$$(\text{Probability} \times 0.45) + (\text{Magnitude/Severity} \times 0.30) + (\text{Warning Time} \times 0.15) + (\text{Duration} \times 0.10)$$

Each planning significance category was assigned a CPRI range, with a higher score indicating greater planning criticality. The following table details planning significance CPRI ranges.

CPRI Range Planning Significance		
Planning Significance	CPRI Range	
	Low CPRI	High CPRI
High	3.0	4.0
Moderate	2.0	2.9
Low	1.0	1.9

The terms high, moderate, and low indicate the level of planning significance for each hazard, and do not indicate the potential impact of a hazard occurring. Hazards rated with moderate or high planning significance were more thoroughly investigated and discussed due to the availability of data and historic occurrences, while those with a low planning significance were generally addressed due to lack of available data and historical occurrences. The following table shows county specific CPRI ratings for Kansas Region L in order of CPRI rating.



Hazard Profile:

The table below represents the hazard profile for Wyandotte County. The values provided in the table are classified according to the magnitude of each hazard. Planning significance was formulated from the calculated priority risk index (CPRI). The CPRI considers four elements of risk: probability, magnitude/severity, warning time, and duration. The complete hazard analysis can be found in the Region L Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan., 2019.

Hazard Profile Summary for Wyandotte County

Hazard	Probability	Magnitude	Warning Time	Duration	CPRI	Planning Significance
Flood	4	3	3	4	3.55	High
Windstorm	4	2	3	2	3.05	High
Utility/Infrastructure Failure	4	1	4	3	3.00	High
Drought	4	2	1	4	2.95	Moderate
Hazardous Materials	4	1	4	2	2.90	Moderate
Winter Storms	3	3	2	3	2.85	Moderate
Civil Disorder	2	4	4	1	2.80	Moderate
Lightning	4	2	2	1	2.80	Moderate
Tornado	2	4	4	1	2.80	Moderate
Wildfire	4	1	4	1	2.80	Moderate
Agricultural Infestation	4	1	1	4	2.65	Moderate
Terrorism/Agri-Terrorism	1	4	4	4	2.65	Moderate
Hailstorm	4	1	2	1	2.50	Moderate
Dam/Levee Failure	1	4	3	3	2.40	Moderate
Extreme Temperatures	3	2	1	3	2.40	Moderate
Major Disease Outbreak/Medical Epidemic	2	3	1	4	2.35	Moderate
Expansive Soils	3	1	1	4	2.20	Moderate
Radiological	1	2	4	2	1.85	Low
Earthquake	1	2	4	1	1.75	Low
Landslide	1	2	4	1	1.75	Low
Soil Erosion and Dust	2	1	1	4	1.75	Low
Land Subsidence	1	1	4	1	1.30	Low

2 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

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

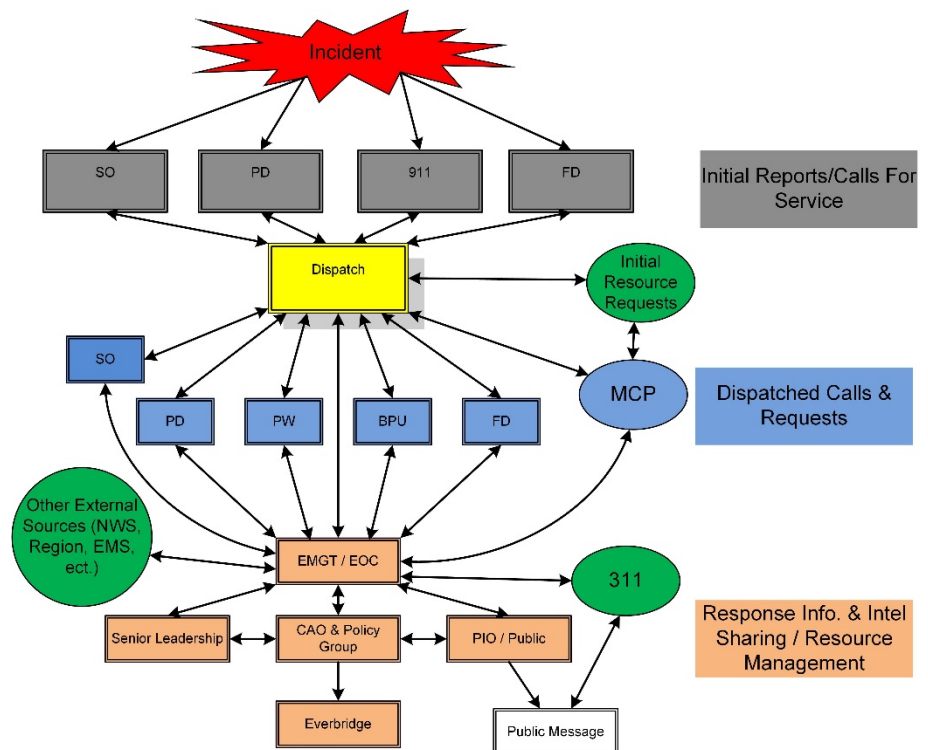
2.1 Normal Operations

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.

Under normal operations, the Wyandotte County Emergency Management Department serves as the emergency management agency and is 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.

Notification & Information Sharing Flow chart

This chart represents the flow of information from the initial incident through the response phase





2.2 Emergency Operations

2.2.1 Activation of the Plan

- 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).
- Once notified, the Emergency Management Department will monitor the situation and implement procedures to notify key personnel and activate this Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 Emergency Support Function) may be activated to meet unique needs created by routine emergencies.
- 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

Wyandotte County has adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as the incident system to be used for planning for, responding to, recovering from, and mitigating against both natural and man-made disasters impacting the county (per R-83-07). The Incident Command System (ICS) portion of NIMS has proven to be very beneficial during incident operations as it utilizes common terminology, is modular and scalable, incorporates measurable objectives, provides for a manageable span of control, and relies on the Incident Action Plan (IAP) as the principal tool for communicating and carrying out operational objectives in an incident. ICS portion of NIMS is designed for the field however a modified version is used to organize EOC operations. This will be expounded on later in this section.

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 EOC's 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 Multiagency Coordination (MAC) Group:

This group is meant to be adaptable and scalable to the incident/event. The nature of the incident/event and corresponding and evolving response and recovery needs will largely determine which participants will make up the MAC Group at any given time during the incident/event. Specifically, the MAC Group may be comprised of those designated representatives from the Impacted and Assisting/Host jurisdictions' key leadership, emergency management, first responder disciplines (i.e. Law Enforcement, Fire, EMS, SAR, HAZMAT), public health/medical, other regional disciplines, nongovernmental organizations, and ESF representatives (i.e. Transportation, Mass Care, Communications, Public Works, etc.). Other groups and organizations may be included, depending on the type and scale of the incident.

2.2.5 Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The Wyandotte County EOC provides primary coordination and control over county-wide events, including the unincorporated portion 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 objectives 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. In its simplest form, the EOC ensures that a series of necessary goals, missions and objectives are identified and successfully addressed in a timely manner.

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

- Maintaining operational readiness of the EOC
- Updating standard operating procedures
- Developing checklists
- Message tracking
- Conducting briefings
- Request mutual aid resources
- Coordinating with State and Federal agencies
- Inbound and outbound information flow
- Resource Acquisition, Distribution and Recovery



2.2.5.1 Emergency Operation Center Activation

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

- A threat (or potential threat) increases the risk in Wyandotte County
- Coordination of response activities are needed
- Coordination of resources needed to respond to an event
- Conditions are uncertain or could possibly escalate
- A county emergency/disaster declaration is made
- 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:

- The Mayor/CEO
- The County Administrator
- The Assistant County Administrators
- The Director of the Emergency Management Department
- The Emergency Management Duty Officer
- Any official designated by the above

2.2.5.2 EOC Activation Levels

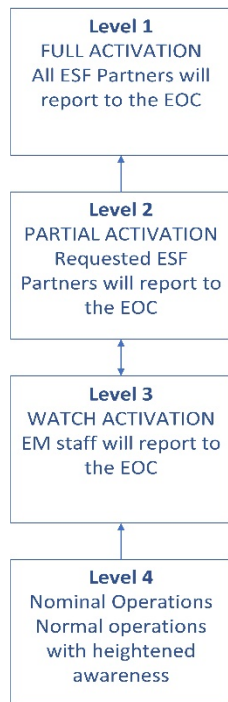
The following levels of EOC activation are used by Wyandotte County and are based on the NIMS EOC model Incident Support Model (released Oct 2017). As this NIMS revision is adopted more widely, it will become consistent with other governmental EOCs throughout the region:

Level I: (High Impact Events)

This level of activation typically requires the EOC to be fully staffed by the Emergency Operations Center Responders (EOCRs) and most likely will be running on a 24 hour a day based on multiple operational periods. These events require an extensive response and commitment of resources from many agencies both within and outside of Wyandotte County. A local emergency declaration will likely be issued, and assistance may be required from State and/or Federal agencies. Examples of Level I EOC activations are for weather events that displace many people; and/or incidents requiring the activation of most if not all Emergency Support Functions (ESFs).

Level II: (Moderate / Medium Impact Events)

This level of activation can be initiated by an event that requires a major response by multiple agencies and the significant commitment of resources from several additional agencies but is still within the capabilities of local resources to control. Typical Level II EOC Activations are for events that have caused moderate damage to homes or infrastructure, are significant health risks and hazardous materials incidents requiring the commitment of resources from several agencies to bring the situation under control. A local emergency declaration might be necessary. Level II activations typically have all Command Staff and some, but not all EFS units staffing the EOC.



Level III: (On-Site Monitoring Operations and Low Impact Events)

This level of activation indicates that an event has happened, or has the potential to happen, that requires active monitoring by the Duty Officer and possibly support from other EM staff and/or volunteers. A Level III event might also have the potential to require resources beyond those routinely available to responding agencies. Typical Level III EOC activations are for severe weather monitoring or mutual aid deployments. The EOC is typically only staffed by EM staff and select volunteers with support by other Command Staff members and EOC Responders remotely.

Level IV (Monitoring)

The EM Duty Officer is continually monitoring weather conditions and various other information sources for international, national or local events which have potential to impact the citizens of Wyandotte County. The EOC is not staffed at this level and the duty officer will be monitoring remotely.

2.2.5.3 EOC Organizational Structure

In addition to the individuals listed in Section 2.2.4 of this document the Incident Commander (IC) of an event may request the Emergency Management Duty Officer activate the EOC should additional support and coordination be necessary. The IC will maintain open communications and close coordination with EOC at all times. Voice communication between the IC and the EOC will occur through radio communications, cellular communications, and landlines when available. Other forms of communication can also be used such as texting, email or WebEOC. The Wyandotte County Public Safety Communications Center will also serve to relay communications from the IC in the field to the EOC.

Coordination and support functions will be initiated by the Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Center Responders (EOCR). 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. The EOCR, when staffing the EOC, will also facilitate the coordination of resources required to address the response objectives developed to meet the goals, missions and tasks generated by disaster.



Once notified, the Emergency Management Director, or designee, will activate the EOC and notify the appropriate EOCR staff. The County Administrator will serve as the EOC Director and the Emergency Management Director or designee will serve as the EOC Coordinator providing support to the EOC Director.

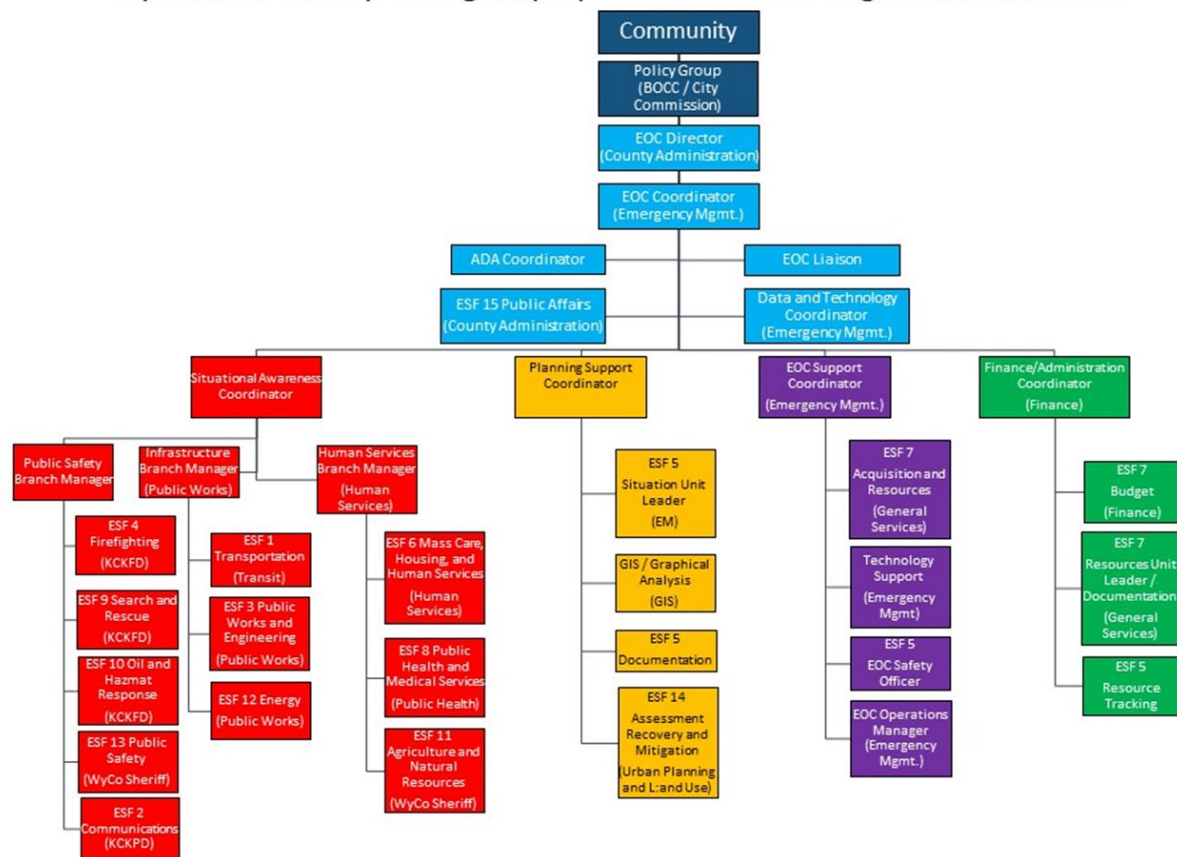
The EOC will be organized utilizing the ICS/NIMS operational structure described above under Concept of Operations. The organization and staffing of the EOC will be designed to provide direction and control with the flexibility to adapt to the magnitude of any emergency. The EOC will be staffed and equipped to:

- Collect, record, analyze, display and distribute information;
- Support activities at the scene and in the field;
- Coordinate public information and warning;
- Prioritize and coordinate disaster related activities;
- Conduct liaison and coordination activities with external entities;
- Notify and provide ongoing information to elected officials;
- Coordinate long term recovery operations;
- Prepare action and policy plans; and
- Develop recommended objectives for senior leadership.

Generally, there are adequate resources locally or regionally, to staff the EOC for multiple 24-hour periods. In large, complex, or escalating events, the need for 24-hour staffing will be addressed at the time of activation and scheduled accordingly. In catastrophic incidents, an Incident Management Team will be requested through the Kansas City Metro Region or Kansas Division of Emergency Management.

The following are the Command and General Staff EOCR positions that will be filled during most EOC activations. Note that during smaller EOC activations, an individual may fill more than one position. During large or complex events, teams of people may be needed to fill each position.

Wyandotte County Emergency Operations Center Organizational Chart



Revised 2020

EOC Director: The County Administrator is ultimately responsible for, and provide overall direction and oversight of emergency response operations. The County Administrator, or their designee, will serve as the EOC Director.

EOC Coordinator: Responsible for site management and advising the EOC Director. The EOC Coordinator will normally be the most senior member of the Emergency Management staff. The Emergency Management Director will be responsible for coordination of recovery functions.

EOC Data and Technology Coordinator: Responsible for supporting the collection, analysis and dissemination of information to the EOC staff including situation reports, bulletins and advisories, assisting with science and technology support (GIS mapping, weather forecasting modeling) and providing support for action planning and resource tracking. The EOC Data and Technology Coordinator is normally a member of the Emergency Management staff.

ADA Response Coordinator: Responsible for coordination of issues related to vulnerable populations, Functional and Access Needs Populations and Children. This position will be



staffed for complex or large events to ensure ADA issues are routed to be addressed by the appropriate agency or Emergency Support Function.

Public Information Coordinator: Responsible for public information, media relations, establishing a Joint Information System and Joint Information Center when needed. If an event dictates the activation of ESF 15, all Public Information will be coordinated by the ESF 15 Coordinator through a Joint Information Center. This is described in additional detail in the ESF 15 Annex. The Public Information Coordinator in the EOC is normally a member of the County Administrator's Office representing all responding agencies.

Situation Awareness Coordinator: Responsible for coordinating support to individual Commanders or Supervisors in the field from the EOC. The Situation Awareness Coordinator is generally a representative of the primary response agency with overall incident management responsibilities in the field.

EOC Support Coordinator: Responsible for resource management and responding to resource requests from the EOC. During most events, the EOC Support Coordinator will be a collateral duty of the Data and Technology Coordinator. During more complex emergencies, a separate Logistics Coordinator will be assigned.

Planning Support Coordinator: Responsible for situation analysis and anticipating future response and recovery needs from the EOC. During small events, the Planning Support Coordinator will be a collateral duty of the Operations Coordinator. During more complex emergencies, a separate Planning Coordinator will be assigned.

Administration and Finance Coordinator: Responsible for staff scheduling, administrative support, EOC documentation, procurement and finance issues from the EOC. During large or complex emergencies, a representative or representatives from the Human Resources and Finance Departments may be assigned as coordinator or co-coordinators. This will generally be a member of the Finance Department staff.

2.2.5.4 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 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.

2.2.6 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 responsibilities in the ESF. These ESF members will work together within their networks and statutory / regulatory authorities to ensure a coordinated and effective response to disaster. 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.

In addition, ESF team members can be called upon as subject matter experts. In this role they might be called to brief the leadership team and to act as liaisons with field staff for both information collection and resource management.

Each of the ESF Teams is comprised of an 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:

All EOC Responders: All EOC responders are responsible for supporting the preparation and planning for their ESF. This includes:

- Participation in trainings, exercises and workshops
- Maintaining a level of readiness to respond to the EOC on short notice
- Establishing and maintaining procedures for agency personnel to be available on a 24- hour basis for EOC staffing and emergency assignment, and providing this information to the ESF Coordinator
- Maintain a familiarity with the CEOP, its Annexes and your role in the EOC
- Maintain a familiarity with the EOC your ESF Operations Guide and its associated check list

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



- Overall coordination of the ESF through all phases of emergency management;
- Incident planning and coordination;
- Schedule EOC responders to staff the EOC as required;
- Maintain current contact information for each member of ESF team and provide to Wyandotte County Emergency Management Department.
- Maintain ongoing contact with ESF primary, support agencies, non-governmental, and private sectors;
- Conducting periodic ESF meetings;
- Participation in EOC response Team training and exercises;
- Recruit new planning team members for the ESF planning team, from public and private sectors;
- Coordinate with the EOC during activation to provide representation of ESF in EOC;
- Coordinate efforts with appropriate private sector organizations;
- Act as coordination point for the collection of post disaster information as required;
- Provide representative to participate in EOC Planning Team, and
- Provide representative to participate in the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee.

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

- Incident planning and critical infrastructure preparedness;
- Providing staff to perform ESF tasks who are empowered to commit agency resources;
- Maintaining a current inventory and provide access from the EOC of the following information:
 - Key agency personnel to support emergency operations;
 - Facilities; and
 - Equipment.
- Provide adequate training to its personnel to support interagency emergency response and support teams;
- To act as a subject matter experts in support of EOC operations;
- To act as a liaison with field operations;
- Provide disaster-related information to the EOC in a timely manner and deploy a representative to the EOC when requested, and
- Carry out to the best of their ability the disaster response and recovery activities described in this CEOP.

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



rarely staff in the EOC but are extremely valuable partners for resource request fulfillment and as subject matter experts.

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.

Private entities or non-profit organizations with roles and responsibilities identified in this plan who are not part of the Unified Government of Wyandotte County or incorporated municipal governments within Wyandotte County 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.

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

- Appoint a qualified liaison and alternates to work with Wyandotte County Emergency Management in the development and maintenance of the County Emergency Operations Plan (CEOP).
- 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.
- 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 CEOP.

It is recognized that employees will not be at peak efficiency or effectiveness during a disaster if the status of their household is unknown. Unified Government employees, 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 CEOP 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.



Emergency Support Function/ Coordinating Agency	Summary of Roles and Responsibilities
ESF 1 Transportation <i>Unified Government Public Works Department</i>	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
ESF 2 Communications <i>Kansas City KS. Police Department</i>	Ensuring for the provision and coordination of voice and data communications in support of response operations including Public Safety Radio System (PSRS) Facilitating the restoration of the communication infrastructure
ESF 3 Public Works & Engineering <i>Unified Government Public Works Department</i>	Infrastructure protection, assessment, and emergency restoration Provision and coordination of public works resources Engineering and public works services Debris management operations Flood fighting operations
ESF 4 Firefighting <i>Kansas City Kansas Fire Department</i>	Fire suppression and mitigation activities Incident management structures Resource augmentation, such as mutual aid
ESF 5 Emergency Management <i>Wyandotte County Emergency Management</i>	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
ESF 6 - Mass Care, Housing and Human Services <i>Unified Government Human Services Department</i>	Emergency Mass Care Housing Human Services
ESF 7 Logistics and Resources <i>Unified Government Finance Department</i>	County EOC Logistics & Finance Section operations Resource identification Resource procurement Resource coordination Facilities and logistics Personnel augmentation Volunteer and donations management
ESF 8 Public Health & Medical Services <i>Wyandotte County Health Department</i>	Emergency Medical Services Public Health Mental Health Mass fatality management Hospitals
ESF 9	Coordinate Search and Rescue Efforts



Emergency Support Function/ Coordinating Agency	Summary of Roles and Responsibilities
Search and Rescue <i>Kansas City Kansas Fire Department</i>	Structural Collapse Search & Rescue Waterborne Search & Rescue Inland/Wilderness Search & Rescue Aeronautical Search & Rescue
ESF 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response <i>Kansas City Kansas Fire Department</i>	Pre-identification of hazardous materials facilities Coordination of Hazardous Materials Response and Cleanup
ESF 11 Agriculture and Natural Resources <i>Wyandotte County Sheriff's Office</i>	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
ESF 12 Energy & Utilities <i>Board of Public Utilities</i>	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
ESF 13 Public Safety & Security <i>Wyandotte County Sheriff's Office</i>	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
ESF 14 Assessment, Recovery and Mitigation <i>Unified Government Urban Planning and Land Use</i>	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
ESF 15 Public Information and External Communication	Emergency Public Information and protective actions guidance Media and community relations



Emergency Support Function/ Coordinating Agency	Summary of Roles and Responsibilities
<i>Unified Government Public Relations Department</i>	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.

2.2.7 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 Mayor/CEO may issue any order deemed necessary for the efficient and effective management of the incident. The declaration of a state of local disaster emergency should provide, 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 while still practicing good purchasing processes;

- 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 Mayor/CEO 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 Federal Emergency Management Agency (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 KDEM.

- 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 Access and Functional Needs Populations and Children

Under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (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 County 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. Due to privacy concerns those individuals who consider themselves part of the functional and access needs population will need to self-identify to assure they receive appropriate assistance during an event.

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



LANGUAGE SERVICES

The Department of Health and Human Services has identified the top 15 languages spoken in households in Kansas (as listed 1.6.4). English was identified as the primary language and Spanish as the secondary language spoken in households within Wyandotte County. Some educational materials have been translated into Spanish and, on occasion, other languages. Translation into additional languages will be performed as required.

The Unified Government of Wyandotte County utilizes vendors for interpretation and translation services. This service is available to all emergency response agencies and the Public Information Officers throughout the county. Specific information about how to request and utilize these vendors as well as the languages for which services can be provided is found in the ESF 6 (Addendum 9) Interpreter and Translator Services.

The local television stations have agreed to provide materials in Spanish and other languages as appropriate when they interrupt programming or when text lines are used across normal programming. Some printed educational materials have been translated into Spanish and on occasion other languages. We will work through Living Neighborhood's to identify points of contact within the smaller language specific communities to share disaster related information. In addition, the Kansas State School for the Blind can assist with Braille interpretation.

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 aid as outlined in the Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006 (PETS) and FEMA DAP 9523.19. The PETS 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 the trigger points to utilize such resources, are based on the phases indicated in the CEOP.

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, 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.

2.2.11 Resource Inventories

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

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

- Vehicle inventories
- Personnel
- Facilities
- Staging areas for internal and external response
- Equipment
- Equipment operators
- Suppliers/Contractors/vendors
- Services/contracts/Mutual Aid Agreements
- List of critical facilities having priority for restoration of utilities during emergencies
- List of utility providers serving the local area to include the number of customers served
- Resources in adjacent jurisdictions that could be used during a disaster-if applicable

NIMS Typed Resources

Resource Typing

Resource typing is defining and categorizing, by capability, the resources requested, deployed and used in incidents. Resource typing definitions establish a common language and defines a resource's (for equipment, teams, and units) minimum capabilities. NIMS resource typing definitions serve as the common language for the mobilization of resources. Additional information on NIMS Resource Typing can be found at: <https://rtlt.preptoolkit.fema.gov/Public>



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

Credentialed Personnel

Wyandotte County is utilizing the Comprehensive Resource Management Credentialing System (CRMCS) developed by the KDEM. The CRMCS credential is now required for any assets to be deployed outside the county such as the Fire Taskforce III.

Currently, the Unified Government Security Office has responsibility for in house 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 and badges to gain access to limited access sites. These employees will be dual badged with a local government identification as well as the CRMCS badge.

Various support entities will be called upon to assist and may enter secured areas. These vendors and transport companies supporting response will be credentialed before entering the perimeter. 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. Additional credentials such as Rapid Tag can be issued to assure only properly vetted resources will be able to ingress/egress a controlled area.

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-issued and will be supplied by the Public Health Department.

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.



2.2.11.1 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 wellbeing 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 mitigation 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. 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 #4021 dated May 25, 2019, 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:

In the event of a state of local disaster emergency, the Party seeking mutual aid
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 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 such state. Thus, the State of Kansas compact is non-active until initiated by the Governor, in agreement with one or more states.

- Shall make the request directly to the Party from whom the aid is sought in coordination with ESF 7.
- 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.
- All communication shall be conducted directly between Recipient and Provider in coordination with ESF 7.
- The Recipient shall be responsible for keeping all Parties advised of the status of mutual aid activities.

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. Requests 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 48-901).

2.2.12 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 Unified Government Building Inspection Division, within the Neighborhood Resource Center is the lead for the County's Damage Assessment Program. The county is responsible



for performing a county-wide rapid assessment and providing this information to the KDEM within the first few hours of the onset of disaster. The County Rapid Assessment will reflect information from city rapid assessments and additional information provided by response organizations, ESF Teams, the public and the media.

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

2.2.12.1 Initial or Rapid Impact Assessments

The initial rapid impact assessment generally begins during the event (such as a flood) or immediately following (such as a tornado) and continues until the EOC has developed a reasonably accurate picture of the types and magnitude of damage. The Rapid Impact Assessment information collected will allow both Incident Command and the EOC to:

- Make informed operational decisions regarding public safety.
- Set response priorities.
- Allocate resources and personnel to the areas of greatest need.
- Identify trends, issues, and potential problem areas.
- Plan for ongoing operations.

In most cases, initial assessment information will come from first responders already in the field. If the situation dictates, additional personnel may be deployed specifically to conduct damage assessments and to report information to the EOC as quickly as possible. This could include volunteer groups such as Community Emergency Response Teams and Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services teams.

2.2.12.2 Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDAs)

PDAs are joint local, State and Federal damage assessments used to document the need for supplemental Federal assistance. PDAs may be conducted to document the need for Human Services (Individual Assistance) Programs and/or Infrastructure (Public Assistance) Programs.

An ESF 14 team member will accompany all PDA Teams. In most cases, the staff member will have been a member of the Detailed Damage Assessment Team and should be familiar with the damaged area(s). During a PDA, the role of the ESF 14 team member is critical, as they are to ensure all damage is observed and documented by KDEM, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Small Business Administration (SBA) and any other agencies potentially providing assistance.



Based on the results of the PDA, KDEM may recommend that the Governor request a Presidential disaster declaration for Human Services (Individual Assistance) or Infrastructure (Public Assistance), or both.

The county will work closely with the KDEM to ensure all types of disaster assistance are considered during the PDA process. For example, if the extent of damage does not warrant a Presidential disaster declaration, the SBA may announce a declaration to make low interest loans available to individuals and small businesses. Or if the disaster warrants, other types of Federal disaster assistance may be available to a local jurisdiction, such as funds from the Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA) Emergency Relief Program to repair damaged infrastructure.

In some instances, local government may request immediate assistance from Federal agencies without a damage assessment, such as assistance from the Environmental Protection Agency for Hazardous Materials incidents or the Corps of Engineers for flooding events. These instances are described in the appropriate ESF and Special Incident Annexes.

2.2.12.3 Detailed Damage Assessments

A detailed damage assessment is needed to document the magnitude of public and private damage for planning recovery activities and to justify the need for State and Federal assistance. A detailed damage assessment is also necessary to meet the information needs of the public, elected officials and the media.

During detailed damage assessments, emphasis will be placed on collecting and organizing information in a manner that will allow Incident Command and the EOC to:

- Evaluate the overall total scope, magnitude, and impact of the incident
- Prioritize recovery activities
- Plan for ongoing recovery and restoration activities
- Project the total costs of long-term recovery
- Document the need for supplemental assistance

Detailed damage assessments will generally begin following the completion of response activities to protect life and property. A detailed damage assessment could last for days or even weeks.

Two general categories of detailed damage assessments will be conducted as follows:

- **Private Property Damage Assessments** to document the extent of damage to individuals, families, and businesses. Private property damage assessment teams will be comprised of, but not limited to, code enforcement officers, building



inspectors, volunteer agency representatives, insurance adjustors and others familiar with the affected areas possessing the knowledge and skills to document the damage incurred by individuals, families and businesses.

- **Public Property Damage Assessments** to document the extent of damage to public facilities, roads, bridges, utilities, and other publicly owned structures. Public property damage assessment teams should be comprised of individuals with construction estimating skills who are familiar with determining damage to public buildings, roads, bridges, and other infrastructure. A team of engineers and architects may be needed to assess the structural integrity of buildings, to confirm initial damage assessments and to determine the best course of action for repairs, demolition and/or rebuilding strategies.

2.2.13 Legal Considerations

The Legal Affairs Officer, from within the Policy Group, 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 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.).

2.2.14 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.

2.2.15 Intelligence Centers

The ability to share intelligence information quickly and accurately among fusion centers, joint terrorism task forces, local law enforcement and emergency operation centers is crucial in preventing potential criminal and terrorist acts. Wyandotte County has the benefit of two fusion centers. 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.



The Kansas City Regional Fusion Center (KCRFC) <http://www.kcrfc.org/> group brings local, state and federal law enforcement officials together with public and private organizations to detect, deter and respond to terrorist threats in the Greater Kansas City community. The KCRFC Interagency Analysis Center collects information from a variety of sources. This data is evaluated and analyzed to identify potential trends or patterns of terrorist or criminal operations within the region.

The Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center (KIFC) is a joint endeavor through the Kansas Attorney General's Office and the Kansas Adjutant General's Department. The KIFC Mission is to "generate intelligence analysis critical for homeland security policy and relevant threat warning, in order to protect life, liberty and property in Kansas and the Great Plains Region". The KIFC's core focus areas are: 1) Terrorism and Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs); 2) Biological Threats and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs); and 3) Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) / Cybersecurity.

ESF 13 - Public Safety and Security has the responsibility to coordinate mitigation (prevention), preparedness, response, and recovery activities specific to terrorism and/or weapons of mass destruction incidents with all intelligence partners.



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 complies 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:

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



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

3.1.1.1 Senior Elected Official

The Mayor/CEO of the Unified Government of Kansas City, KS 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, disaster or catastrophe. 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:

- Upon activation of the EOC and as 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;
- The Coordinating Agency of each ESF determines which primary and support agencies are required at the EOC;
- ESFs are expected to support one another in carrying out their respective roles and responsibilities;
- 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;
- The ESFs provide the structure for coordinating interagency support for both man-made and naturally occurring disaster/emergencies/catastrophe.

ESF Annex Contents

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

- Provide appropriate staff to support ESF activities, to include coordinating, primary, and support agencies;
- Provide ongoing status reports to be included in:
 - EOC briefings;
 - Situation reports;
 - Incident Support plans; and
 - EOC staffing plans



- Consolidate and provide ESF's current inventories of applicable facilities, equipment, and key personnel to the ESF Coordinator;
- Develop and maintain a roster of 24-hour contact information for primary, support, and non-governmental agencies and provide to ESF Coordinator;
- Maintain appropriate records for time worked and costs incurred by the respective ESF during emergency/disaster/catastrophe event;
- Develop applicable SOGs and/or checklists detailing the process of completing applicable ESF objectives; and
- 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/catastrophe 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:

- 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.
- Ensure emergency management activities of the city and county are integrated and coordinated during all phases of emergency management (mitigation, preparedness, response, & recovery).
- Provide Wyandotte County Emergency Management with current copies of the city EOP (or EOGs/SOPs), emergency contact information, and lists of critical resources.
- 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.
- Ensure incident management activities will be initiated and conducted using the concepts and principles identified by the NIMS.
- Ensure all responders have the appropriate level of NIMS training.
- 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.



- 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.
- 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. Community-based organizations sometimes receive government funding to provide essential public health services. For example, the American Red Cross is an NGO that provides relief at the local level and supports the Mass Care element of ESF 6 at both the state and federal level.

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 divisions of government do. Specifically, individual, family, and/or business plans need to be developed and maintained to ensure the appropriate level of preparedness. To that end the following actions should be taken:

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



- Vulnerable needs population is 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 4957 enrolled tribal members, as of August of 2020, throughout the United States.

The Wyandotte Nation maintains and 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:

- Shall be responsible for coordinating state resources and support actions through all phases of emergency management;
- Under statutory conditions, has powers to make, amend, and rescind state orders and regulations;
- Provides leadership during all phases of emergency management;
- Encourages participation in mutual aid and implements authorities for the state to enter into mutual aid agreements with other states, tribes, and territories;
- Is the commander-in-chief of Kansas National Guard;
- Requests federal assistance when state or tribal capabilities are insufficient or have been exhausted; and
- Shall execute all other powers, not specifically listed herein, pursuant state law.

3.1.7.2 Kansas Division of Emergency Management

In Kansas, The Adjutant General is the Chief Administrative Officer of KDEM and director of homeland security. Under the TAG's direction, KDEM is responsible for:



- The development and maintenance of a state level emergency management program involving all applicable government, private and volunteer organizations;
- The development and maintenance of this state emergency operations plan known as the Kansas Response Plan;
- Supporting the emergency management needs of all counties by developing reciprocal intra- and interstate mutual aid agreements,
- Requesting assistance from FEMA;
- The establishment and maintenance of a State EOC;
- All coordinating response and recovery activities performed by the State EOC Team;
- The maintenance of an emergency management program that mitigates the effects of hazards through the enforcement of policies, standards and regulations;
- The implementation of all policy decisions relating to emergency management and homeland security;
- Directing the cooperation and assistance of state and local governmental agencies and officials;
- Coordinating with the State EOC Team to determine appropriate ESF coordinating, primary and support agencies;
- 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:

- Advising and assisting state and local agencies in the preparedness and mitigation of the hazards facing the state;
- Review the response to disasters and selected emergencies and recommend improvements for preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation for future disasters; and
- Carry out all requirements of the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 (SARA Title III).



3.1.7.4 State Departments and Agencies

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

- Ensuring orderly succession of key officials and positions to maintain operations during emergency situations;
- Ensuring maintenance and safeguarding of key records and documents;
- Routinely updating and maintaining a continuity of operations plan;
- Providing necessary support to the State EOC Team as requested by KDEM;
- 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/catastrophe relief programs and supporting local and state government capabilities with resources.

Common Federal Mission Essential Tasks:

- Preserve life or minimize risk to health, which constitutes the priority of operations;
- Support response and recovery efforts of the state, local, tribal, and private sector;
- 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;
- Share information (as appropriate) among federal, state, local, tribal, and private-sector entities related to all-hazard response and recovery operations; and
- Provide additional federal government support as needed;
- Provide emergency response on federally owned or controlled property, such as military installations and federal prisons;
- 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;
- Identify and coordinate provision of assistance under other federal statutory authorities; and
- 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:

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

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.

4.3 Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

K.S.A. 48-9a01. Interstate emergency management assistance compact.

The purpose of this compact is to provide for mutual assistance between the states entering into this compact in managing any emergency or disaster that is duly declared by the governor of the affected state, whether arising from natural disaster, technological hazard, man-made disaster, civil emergency aspects of resources shortages or enemy attack.

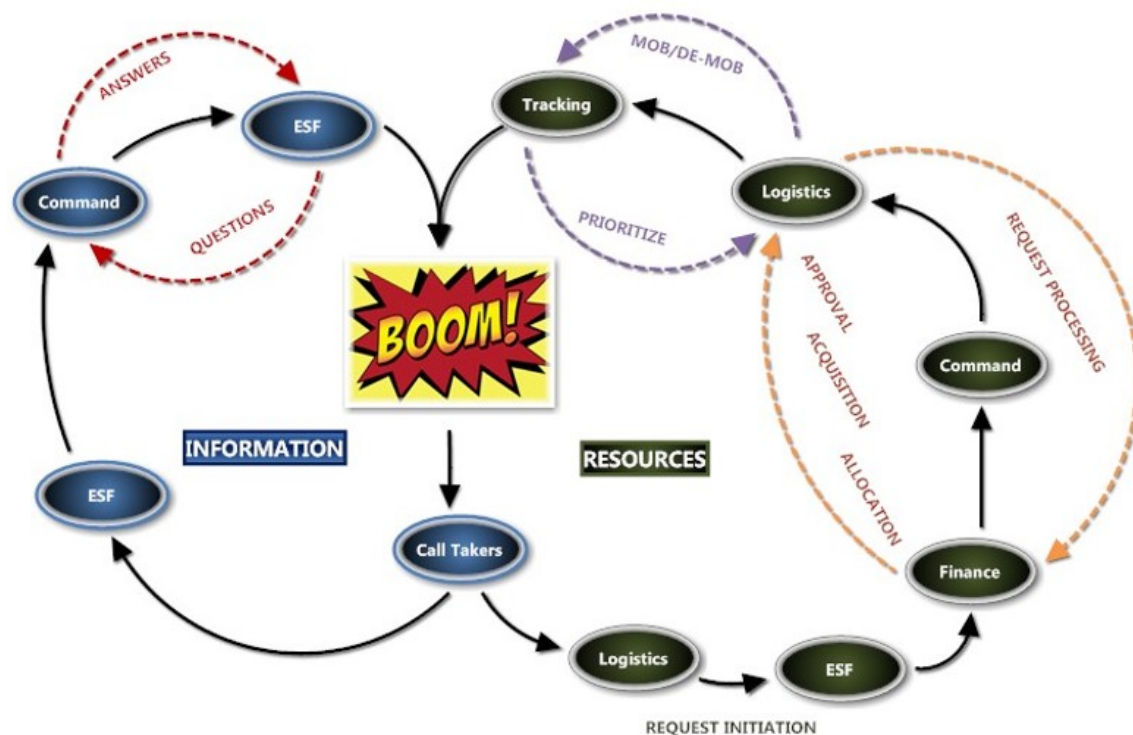
This compact shall also provide for mutual cooperation in emergency-related exercises, testing or other training activities using equipment and personnel simulating performance of any aspect of the giving and receiving of aid by party states or subdivisions of party states during emergencies, such actions occurring outside actual declared emergency periods. Mutual assistance in this compact may include the use of the states' National Guard forces, either in accordance with the National Guard mutual assistance compact or by mutual agreement between states.

5 INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION

The EOC Data and Technology Coordinator reports directly to the EOC Director 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, camera systems) and providing support for action planning and resource tracking. This work shall be done in conjunction with the work of the Planning section. 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.

Once Planning has developed a Common Operating Picture and an Incident Support Plan that information should be shared with Emergency Support Function 15 (Public Affairs). ESF 15 will produce talking points, that can be shared with the Media and Senior Leadership to provide a consistent message to the public. These talking points must be approved by the EOC Director in advance of their release.

Information/Resource Request Flowchart





6 COMMUNICATIONS

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

The Johnson County Emergency Communications Center (ECC) 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 resources.

The Board of Public Utilities (BPU) and both of the hospitals in Wyandotte County (Providence Medical Center and The University of Kansas Hospital) maintain their own 24/7/365 dispatching capability. I

Wyandotte County and numerous municipal agencies within the county communicate daily via the countywide 800 Megahertz Public Safety Radio System. This system provides talkpaths from both fixed and mobile stations between all the above parties and the EOC. The ESF 2 Annex references communications capabilities used by Wyandotte County and describes the communications network. This Annex references interoperability protocols based on the Kansas City Metropolitan Area's Tactical Interoperability Communications Plan (TICP) for the region. Wyandotte County is a member of the Metropolitan Area Regional Radio System, (MARRS). All radios on the countywide system have access to a large number of both regional and Statewide interoperability talkgroups.

Wyandotte County has extensive amateur radio capabilities organized through the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) to augment emergency communications as described in Addendum 5 to the ESF 2 Annex. Wyandotte County is also an active member of the Metropolitan Emergency Communications Council.

Wyandotte County has landline, cellular, Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) 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.
- Maintain sight of the missions identified in the Incident Support Plan when taking actions and incurring costs.
- Maintain appropriate documentation to support a request for reimbursement via Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Stafford Act Public Assistance. This should include photographs of damages, before and after cleanup and of any repairs done before a project can be developed.

Considerations:

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 (Logistics and Resources) – Resource Unit Leader 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 and purchasing 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 (or possible 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 Wyandotte County Emergency Management Department to maintain an archive for the required time period, after such time archival documents are stored at a 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. Still photographs as well as videos are a key resource in the reimbursement documentation process.

7.2 Finance

Deliberate financial tracking is required to help ensure state and federal reimbursement in event of a Presidential disaster declaration. Wyandotte County can utilize several different systems to track or record data to recover costs from a disaster. Which ones will be used for



what type of data collection will be determined by the Finance Section with the agreement of the EOC Director.

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.
- Maintain awareness of the missions identified in the Incident Support Plan when taking actions and incurring costs.
- Maintain appropriate documentation to support a request for reimbursement via FEMA Stafford Act Public Assistance. This should include photographs of damages, before and after cleanup and of any repairs done before a project can be developed.

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.

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.

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

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. The current Hazard Mitigation Plan can be found here:

<https://www.wycokck.org/Emergency/Plans.aspx>

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 Management

Unified Government of Wyandotte County is part of the Mid America Regional Council (MARC). When there are resource needs outside of our capabilities, we will use the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU's) MARC has in place. If the need is out of the scope of the Metro resources and MOU's then we will turn to our private public partnerships. Details on this process can be found in the Regional Coordination Guides developed by the Regional Homeland Security Coordinating Committee.

The process used to ID private agencies or contractors used to support resource management issues. Wyandotte County will utilize the Rapid Tag system to ID resources and overhead from private industry so they can move within the disaster zone. Everyone will be checked in and out the work area as required.

Cost tracking for specific assignments will utilize the UG's procurement requirements processes and will use existing systems to track equipment and cost associated with each resource.

Should the need arise to request State resources Wyandotte County will, through the Emergency Management Department, make a request for the resource from Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM) or the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), typically via the State's instance of WebEOC.

Resource requests 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 on paper or via WebEOC. Any requests requiring rental, hire or costs to fill will be passed on to the Finance group with a copy of the ICS form or via WebEOC.

Coordination of unmet needs:

- When local municipal resources are committed, the County Emergency Management Department 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 KDEM.



- KDEM will turn to FEMA for assistance in dealing with a major disaster that threatens to exceed the capabilities and resources of the State.

Each agency tasked within this plan, is responsible for developing and maintaining applicable 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 Coordinator.



8 PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The Base 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). 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 CEOP is designed to be a flexible, dynamic document subject to revision, as appropriate. CEOP 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 CEOP 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 CEOP 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 Base Plan, 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, typically annually.

A copy of the Base Plan and all ESF Annexes 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 Integrated Preparedness Planning Workshop (IPPW). This sets the strategy for multi-discipline training for the nine-counties (including Wyandotte) that are part of the Kansas City Metropolitan Area. 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 IPPWs to ensure the training and exercise strategy incorporates identified



gaps. In addition, Wyandotte County Emergency Management coordinates various training such as Emergency Operations Center (EOC) orientation/operations training.



9 AUTHORITIES

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 \(on file with the Red Cross National Shelter System\);](#)
- [Unified Government Code 3-106, Section 29-157 Emergency Procurement;](#)
- [Unified Government Code of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas, Chapter 29, Procurement;](#)
- [Unified Government Code of Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Kansas, Health and Sanitation Article 1, Section 17-3;](#)
- [Wyandotte County Multi-hazard Mitigation Plan, 2019;](#)
- [Wyandotte County, Kansas City, Kansas Unified Government Ordinance Number 0-20-99 and Resolution Number R-25-99 dated March 10, 1999;](#)

Regional

- [By-Laws of the Mid-America Local Emergency Planning committee;](#)
- [Kansas City Regional Tactical Interoperability Communications Plan \(TICP\) prepared by the MARC Homeland Security Coordinating Committee;](#)
- [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 47-608, Animal Health Commissioner 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;](#)
- [Kansas Statutes and Annotated \(K.S.A.\) 48-950, Kansas Mutual Aid System;](#)
- [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 State Corporation Commission - 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](#)
- [Kansas Response Plan, 2017.](#)



Federal

- [Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act](#);
- [National Response Framework](#): This framework presents the guiding principles that enable all response partners to prepare for and provide a unified national response to disasters and emergencies-from the smallest incident to the largest disaster. The Framework defines the key principles, roles, and structures that organize the way we respond as a Nation. It describes how communities, tribes, States, the Federal government, and private-sector and nongovernmental partners apply these principles for a coordinated, effective nation response. The Nations Response Framework is always in effect, and elements can be implemented at a level at any time.
- [Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 5: Management of Domestic Incidents](#). This directive is intended to enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- [Presidential Policy Directive – 8: National Preparedness](#). This directive establishes policies to strengthen the preparedness of the United States to prevent and respond to threatened or actual domestic terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies by requiring a national domestic all-hazards preparedness goal, establishing mechanisms for improved delivery of Federal preparedness assistance to State and local governments, and outlining actions to strengthen preparedness capabilities of Federal, State, and local entities.
- [Presidential Policy Directive 8, Annex I, Planning, January, 2008](#).
- [National Incident Management System \(NIMS\)](#): A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, local and tribal governments; the private sector; and non-governmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. This consistency provides the foundation for utilization of NIMS for all incidents, ranging from daily occurrence to incidents requiring a coordinate Federal response.
- [Homeland Security Act of 2002: Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135](#). This Act established the Department of Homeland Security with the mandate and legal authority to protect the American people from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies.
- [Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988, as amended, 42 U.S.C., Public Law 93-288 as amended by Public Law 100-707](#). This act provides the authority for the provisioning of disaster relief and assistance by the Federal government. It also establishes roles and responsibilities for State and local governments during federally declared emergencies and disasters.
- [Emergency Management and Assistance, 44 C.F.R., Chapter 1: \(Oct. 1, 1992\)](#). This portion of the U.S. Code implements the Stafford Act and delineates the organization, policies & procedures governing the activities and programs of the Federal Emergency Management Agency and other Federal agencies, and further



defines the role of State and local government in the Emergency Management structure.

- [Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986: \(Public Law 99-499, October 17, 1986\), Title III of the Superfund Amendments & Reauthorization Act \(SARA\)](#). This Federal legislation outlines the requirements for emergency planning and notifications pertaining to emergencies involving hazardous materials (HAZMAT).
- [Comprehensive Planning Guide \(CPG\) 101](#): Provides general guidelines on developing Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs). It promotes a common understand of the fundamentals of planning and decision making to help emergency planners examine a hazard and produce integrated, coordinated, and synchronized plans.
- [Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, Public Law 109-295.](#)
- [Pet Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006, Public Law 109-308.](#)
- [National Security Presidential Directive 51/ Homeland Security Presidential Directive 20, National Continuity Policy, May 4, 2007.](#)
- [Emergency Management Accreditation Program \(EMAP\)](#): a voluntary review process for state and local emergency management programs. Accreditation is a means of demonstrating, through self-assessment, documentation and peer review, that a program meets national standards for emergency management programs.
- [Chapter 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 205.16 \(Nondiscrimination in Disaster Assistance\)](#). 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.
- [29 CFR 1910.120, the Occupational Safety & Health Administration \(OSHA\) guidelines for hazardous waste operations and emergency response.](#)
- [Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.](#)



10 REFERENCES AND ADDENDUMS

The following documents are addendums to the Base Plan:

- [Map of Wyandotte County with surrounding counties \(Addendum 1\)](#)
- [Population Density Map \(Addendum 2\)](#)
- [Wyandotte County Education Facilities \(Addendum 3\)](#)
- EOC Organizational Chart (Addendum 4)